

The `jurabib` Package

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Abstract

This package enables automated citation with `BIBTEX` for legal studies and the humanities. In addition, the package provides commands for specifying annotators in a commentary in a convenient way. Simplified formatting of the citation as well as the bibliography entry is also provided. It is possible to display the (short) title of a work only if an authors is cited with multiple works. Giving a full citation in the text, conforming to the bibliography entry, is supported. Several options are provided which might be of special interest for those outside legal studies—for instance, displaying multiple full citations. In addition, the format of last names and first names of authors may be changed easily. Cross references to other footnotes are possible. Language dependent handling of bibliography entries is possible by the special `language` field.

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1 Introduction

Up till now, support for citation according to the rules used in legal studies was only available by the environment `jurabibliography` from `jura.cls`. However, this environment does not work with `BIBTEX`. `jurabib.sty` should solve this problem. The package primarily counts as an extension to `jura.cls`, but it is built in such a way that it works well together with all `LATEX` standard classes and also with the KOMA-Script-classes `scrbook`, `scrreprt` and `scrartcl`. Hence, it is possible to use the package together with `alphanum` and the `book`-class, for writing a doctoral dissertation.

`jurabib.sty` (re)defines `\[foot]cite` in such a way that it now contains two optional arguments, so that possible annotators of a publication may be specified in

the second optional argument. Apart from this, the `BIBTEX`-styles (`jurabib.bst` and `jureco.bst` which are delivered with the package enable it to

1. automatically recognize the lastnames of the authors and cite these accordingly in short citations.
2. automatically generate short title information from article and periodical citations.
3. nevertheless explicitly specify a short form of the author's name or title.
4. (default) give the short title only if multiple works of the author are cited.

The functionality described above is exclusively carried out by the `BIBTEX`-styles `jurabib.bst`, `jurunsrt.bst` and `jureco.bst`.

2 Prerequisites

After processing `jurabib.ins` with `LATEX`, the following files should be created at least:

- `jurabib.sty`
- `jurabib.bst`
- `jureco.bst`
- `jurunsrt.bst`
- `jox.bst`
- `jbtesthu.bib`
- `jbtest.bib`
- `jurabib.cfg`
- some `.ldf` files
- some `jbtest*.tex` files

In a TDS-conforming `TEX`-System the `.sty`-files and the `.ldf`-files should be in `/[local]texmf/tex/latex/jurabib`, the `.bst`-files in `/[local]texmf/bibtex/bst/jurabib` and the `.bib`-files in `/[local]texmf/bibtex/bib/jurabib`. Maybe it's necessary to update a "Filename Database". If you are using `teTeX`, run `texhash`, if you are using `MiKTeX`, run `initexmf -u` on a DOS prompt or the appropriate graphical frontends. All mentioned files could also be placed in the directory in which `LATEX` is executed. The files `jbtest.tex` and `jbtest.bib` demonstrate the use of the `jurabib`-package.

`jbtestbt.tex` serves as a demonstration of `jurabib.sty` in cooperation with `bibtopic.sty` for generating bibliographies by topic.

`jbtestmb.tex` serves as a demonstration of `jurabib.sty` in cooperation with `multibib.sty` for generating multiple bibliographies.

`jbtestcb.tex` serves as a demonstration of `jurabib.sty` in cooperation with `chapterbib.sty` for generating bibliographies for each chapter.

`jbtestbu.tex` serves as a demonstration of `jurabib.sty` in cooperation with `bibunits.sty` for generating multiple bibliographies too.

One enables the package in the following way:

```
\usepackage[Options]{jurabib}
```

You can use `\jurabibsetup` in the preamble or in the configurations file:

```
\jurabibsetup{
  authorformat=smallcaps,
  commabeforerest,
  titleformat=colonsep,
  bibformat=tabular
}
```

You can place several values of some keys into a pair of braces:

```
\jurabibsetup{bibformat={tabular,ibidem,numbered}}
```

At the point where the bibliography should be placed, the following should be specified:

```
\bibliography{(BIBTEX-database)}
```

followed by

```
\bibliographystyle{(BIBTEX-stylefile)}
```

Now, the package is ready to work. When you are new to `BIBTEX` please remember that for `BIBTEX` working properly, a sequence of one `LATEX` run, one `BIBTEX` run, and two subsequent `LATEX` runs are required:

```
latex data
bibtex data
latex data
latex data
```

2.1 If you are working with a Windows-Distribution

!!! You have to (!) use a large version of `BIBTEX` (`bibtex8`) with a huge amount of memory enabled. You can achieve that by using a command-line parameter like `--huge` or `--wolfgang`, otherwise you will get error messages like that:

```
The style file: jurabib.bst
5017: Sorry---you've exceeded BibTeX's wizard-defined function space 3000
(That was a fatal error)
```

This is problem can be solved by using one of the command line parameters of `bibtex8`:

```
bibtex8 --wolfgang file
```

2.2 If you are working with a Unix/Linux-Distribution

As a user of the teTeX - or TeXLive -Distribution you do not need `bibtex8`, because those BibTeX executables were compiled with enough memory enabled. But it is not senseless to use `bibtex8`! If you are using author names or titles with umlauts, `bibtex8` is able to handle this by default, the normal BibTeX requires translation into `{\\"u}` etc. At the moment only TeXLive comes with `bibtex8`, it is missed in teTeX . You would need to compile it yourself, you will find the sources on CTAN.

3 An Example¹

Suppose one wants to cite a juridical work. Then, the first thing to do is to add the work to the bibliography database:

```
@BOOK{kkstrr,
  author   = {Kurt Kodal and Joachim Kr{\\"a}mer},
  title    = {Stra{\ss}enrecht},
  shortauthor = {Kodal/Kr{\\"a}mer},
  shorttitle = {StrR},
  year     = 1995,
  address  = {M{\\"u}nchen},
  edition  = {5},
  pages    = {30--34, \S~24}
}
```

Look at the fields `shortauthor` and `shorttitle`. These are provided by the BibTeX -styles belonging to the package. `shortauthor` and `shorttitle` are the equivalent fields available. There, the required short forms of the author and title are provided. (on this, see section 5 on page 8).

4 The Tools

4.1 The `\cite` command

`\cite` A citation is specified as usual:

```
\cite[\S~12]{kkstrr}
```

Instead of the standard layout:

```
[1, § 12]
```

the citation now looks like:

```
Kodal/Krämer, § 12
```

The short form of the title (`StrR`) would only be cited when Kodal and Krämer were cited with another work or the option `titleformat=all` is given. Then, the citation would look as follows:

```
Kodal/Krämer, StrR, § 12
```

Because the command `\cite` is redefined by `jurabib.sty`, it has now two optional arguments instead of one:

¹For all examples—if not explicitly specified differently—the options `titleformat=commasep` and `commabeforefirst` as well as the command `\cite` have been used.

Attention: since v0.6 the order of optional arguments has changed!

0.6 CHANGED !

```
\cite[⟨page range⟩]{⟨key⟩}
\cite[⟨annotator⟩][⟨key⟩]
\cite[⟨annotator⟩][⟨page range⟩]{⟨key⟩}
with see
\cite[Vgl.] [⟨page range⟩]{⟨key⟩}
```

The compatibility option `jurabiborder` lets you compile old documents:

```
\cite[⟨page range⟩]{⟨key⟩}
\cite[] [⟨annotator⟩]{⟨key⟩}
\cite[⟨page range⟩][⟨annotator⟩]{⟨key⟩}
with see
\cite[⟨page range⟩][see]{⟨key⟩}
```

Here's a short table with the new syntax:

Source	Output
<code>\cite{broxbgb}</code>	Brox
<code>\cite[p.~12]{broxbgb}</code>	Brox, p. 12
<code>\cite[Bassenge][broxbgb]</code>	Brox/Bassenge
<code>\cite[Bassenge][p.~12]{broxbgb}</code>	Brox/Bassenge, p. 12

So, a possible annotator will be specified as follows:

```
\cite[Bassenge][S~12]{kkstrr}
```

The following citation would emerge from this cite command—provided that multiple works by Kodal and Krämer are cited:

Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge, § 12

The bibliography entry belonging to this citation would then be:

Kodal, Kurt/Krämer, Joachim, Straßenrecht. 5th edition. München, 1995

If it might happen that one does not want to give pageranges, margin numbers or the like, and *nevertheless* wants to specify an annotator, then, the first optional argument should be left empty:

```
\cite[Bassenge][]{kkstrr}% before 0.6: \cite[] [Bassenge]{kkstrr}
```

`\citetitle` The command `\citetitle` basically behaves like `\cite`, but may be used for explicitly citing by short title, independent from the author's being cited with multiple works. Otherwise, the same goes for `\citetitle` as for `\cite`.

`\cite*` This asterisk-from of the `\cite` command cites *always* without title. In this case, it doesn't matter whether the `shorttitle`-field has been provided in the database. The options `citefull=all` too, are deactivated in this case. (see section 6). Note, however, that hereby, ambiguous citations might occur, since the automatical specification of short title/full title is deactivated for this citation. Therefore, this command should be used with care.

`\citetitlefortype` This command can be used to declare a list of publication types, for those the

titles should appear always:

```
\citetitlefortype{article,book, ... }
```

`\citenotitlefortype` For use together with the option `titleformat=all` to declare a list of publication types, for those the titles shouldn't appear:

```
\citenotitlefortype{article,book, ... }
```

4.2 The `\footcite` commands

`\footcite` These commands are different from the `\cite` commands, in that they automatically generate a footnote and place a period at the end of it. A space before the `\footcite*` `\footcite` commands is ignored:
`\footcitetitle`

```
... Annahme. \footcite[Rn.~357]{medicus}
... Annahme.\footcite[Rn.~357]{medicus}
```

shows in both cases:

```
... Annahme.1
```

However, a combination of multiple citations should be provided as usual:

```
\footnote{\cite[S.~13--34]{brox: BGB}; \cite[S.~24]{canaris}.}
```

This results in:

```
... Annahme.2 Here, people should remember the period themselves, regret-
tably.
```

0.5f NEW!

If you are using some `\footcite` or `\footnote` commands subsequently, `jurabib` is able to put a comma between the superscripted footnote marks. This is the same behavior as known from the `multiple` option from the `footmisc` package. An example:

```
... \footcite{brox: BGB}\footcite{brox: schr}\footcite{brox: ja}
```

produces:

```
... 1,2,3
```

4.3 The `\fullcite` commands

`\fullcite` These commands generate a full citation, i.e., the complete entry from the bibli-
`\footfullcite` ography is inserted here. A possibly present annotator will be placed before the citation and separated from the author by “in”.³ The page range will be added at the end.

4.4 The `\nextcite` commands

`\nextciteshort` With these commands you can determine with a comma-separated (without
`\nextcitefull` whitespaces!) list of keys, how a cited work should appear from now on:

```
\nextciteshort{brox: BGB, canaris, ... }
```

¹Medicus, Rn. 357.

²Brox, BGB, S. 13–34; Canaris, S. 24.

³This reflects the automatic activation of the option `annotatorfirstsep=in` for *this* citation.

in a short or

```
\nextcitefull{brox:bgb,canaris, ... }
```

in a long kind.

```
\nextcitenotitle{brox:bgb,canaris, ... }
```

With that command all given works appear from now on without title. *All three commands are overriding the `\fullcite-` and `\cite*` commands!*

`\nextcitereset` With

```
\nextcitereset{brox:bgb,canaris, ... }
```

you can switch back to the normal citation kind (specified by the chosen options).

`\citeswithoutentry`

The new command `\citeswithoutentry` is very similar to the `\nextcite` commands. You are able to specify a list of works, which should not appear in the bibliography, but you can use all of the `\cite` commands normally. Note, that the `\nextcitereset` command will not work here.

4.5 The `\citefield` command

With that command you have access to the contents of the fields `author`, `shortauthor`, `title`, `shorttitle`, `url`, `apy` (Address-Publisher-Year) and `year`. You have to give the field name as the first mandatory argument, the key as the second mandatory argument. Furthermore you can give a page(range) with the optional argument:

```
\citefield[(pagerange)]{(field)}{(key)}
```

With the following entry

```
@BOOK{brox:bgb,
  author      = {Hans Brox},
  title       = {Allgemeiner Teil des B{"u"}rgerlichen Gesetzbuches},
  shorttitle  = {BGB~AT},
  year        = 1996,
  language    = {german},
  address     = {K{"o"}ln, Berlin, Bonn, M{"u"}nchen},
  edition     = 20
}
```

we get with a `\citefield{title}{brox:bgb}`: Allgemeiner Teil des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches. `\citefield[\S~23]{shorttitle}{brox:bgb}` gives: BGB AT, § 23. This command is especially for non-lawyers. It is independent of all `jurabib`-specific automatisms, e.g. it is ignored by the `ibidem`-options. If you are using the `hyperref`-package, a link to the bibliography entry will be created.

`jurabib` is able to emulate some basic citation commands of the `natbib` package:

```
\[foot]citep{Kraft74}      → (Kraft et al., 1937)
\[foot]citet{Kraft74}      → Kraft et al. (1937)
\[foot]citealt{Kraft74}    → Kraft et al. 1937
\[foot]citealp{Kraft74}    → Kraft et al., 1937
\[foot]citeauthor{Kraft74} → Kraft et al.
```

5 Automations

5.1 Empty shortauthor-field

The package is now capable of automatically figuring out the lastname of the author, in case of empty or failing `shortauthor`-field. Up till three authors are typed out, separated by a slash. In case of more than three authors, the name of the first author is typed out, along with “et al.”. So, for instance, we leave the `shortauthor`-field out in our example entry and add a third author:

```
@BOOK{kkstrr,
  author      = {Kurt Kodal and Joachim Kr{"a}mer
                and Hans Mustermann},
  title       = {Stra{\ss}enrecht},
  shorttitle  = {StrR},
  year       = 1995,
  address     = {M{"u}nchen},
  edition    = {5.},
  pages      = {S.\,30--34, \S~24}
}
```

Then, the citation looks as follows:

Kodal/Krämer/Mustermann, StrR, § 12.

Separation marks may be modified in the following way.

```
\renewcommand{\jbbtasep}{ and } % bta = between two authors sep
\renewcommand{\jbbfsasep}{, } % bfsa = between first and second author sep
\renewcommand{\jbbstasep}{ and }% bsta = between second and third author sep
```

shows, for instance, instead of the example shown above:

Kodal, Krämer and Mustermann, StrR, § 12.

Separation marks in the bibliography remain untouched by this modification.

Those can be modified by the following commands:

```
\renewcommand{\bibbtasep}{ and } % bta = between two authors sep
\renewcommand{\bibbfsasep}{, } % bfsa = between first and second author sep
\renewcommand{\bibbstasep}{ and }% bsta = between second and third author sep
and for the editors:
\renewcommand{\bibbtasep}{ and } % bte = between two editors sep
\renewcommand{\bibbfsasep}{, } % bfse = between first and second editor sep
\renewcommand{\bibbstasep}{ and }% bstse = between second and third editor sep
```

If we add a fourth author (we save work by skipping the code), then the citation looks like:

Kodal et al., StrR, § 12.

5.2 Empty shorttitle-field

If the `shorttitle`-field is empty or nonexistent, the following happens: The full title specified in the `title`-field will be used⁴, if (locally) the command

⁴Exceptions are `@ARTICLE`- and `@PERIODICAL` entries.

`\[foot]citetitle` or (global) the option `citefull=all` is being used *or multiple works of the author have been cited*.

In case one wants author's name only for a particular work—regardless what kind of option have been activated—then, the command `\[foot]cite*` should be used. This may lead to ambiguous citations, of which you will get a warning in the `.log`-file.

```
@BOOK{kkstrr,
  author    = {Kurt Kodal and Joachim Kr{"a}mer
              and Hans Mustermann},
  title     = {Stra{\ss}enrecht},
  year      = 1995,
  address   = {M{"u}nchen},
  edition   = {5.},
  pages     = {S.\,30--34, \S~24}
}
```

Result:

Kodal/Krämer/Mustermann, Straßenrecht, § 12.

An alleviation should also be the fact that, in case of Article and Periodical citations, `jurabib` now automatically cites (*⟨journal⟩ ⟨year⟩*). Therefore, in these cases, specification of `shorttitle` is no longer required—if no special requirements are present. In the following example, neither `shortauthor` nor `shorttitle` has been specified:

```
@ARTICLE{brox:ja,
  author    = {Hans Brox},
  title     = {Die Anfechtung bei der Stellvertretung},
  journal   = {JA},
  year      = 1980,
  pages     = {S.\,449ff},
  edition   = {20.},
  address   = {M{"u}nchen}
}
```

Nevertheless, `\citetitle{brox:ja}` results in:

Brox, JA 1980.

If you want something different, you can use the `short*-fields`:

```
@ARTICLE{brox:ja,
  author    = {Hans Brox},
  title     = {Die Anfechtung bei der Stellvertretung},
  journal   = {JA},
  shortauthor = {Hans Brox},
  shorttitle = {JA},
  year      = 1980,
  pages     = {S.\,449ff},
  edition   = {20.},
  address   = {M{"u}nchen}
}
```

and you get:

Hans Brox, JA.

`author =` You should notice that the dynamic generations of the juridical short titles is possible only, when the contents of the `author`-fields in the `.bib`-file are *absolutely identical!* Suppose KODAL and KRÄMER have published a second work, then, the entries in the database should look as follows:

```
@BOOK{kkstrr,
  author   = {Kurt Kodal and Joachim Kr{"a}mer},
  title    = {Stra{\ss}enrecht}
}

@BOOK{kkanything,
  author   = {Kurt Kodal and Joachim Kr{"a}mer},
  title    = {anything}
}
```

6 Options

The following default behavior of the package has been implemented: The author and editor in the citation are shown in normal font, in the bibliography, however, in bold font. The editor is put after the author, separated by a slash. This default behavior can be modified by the options of the package.

6.1 Tweaking the Format of the Citation in the Text

6.1.1 Format of the Author and Editor

`authorformat=smallcaps` Puts author and annotator in small caps: KODAL/KRÄMER/BASSENGE, StrR, § 12

`authorformat=italic` Puts author and annotator in italic font: *Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge*, StrR, § 12

`authorformat=dynamic` The font of the author depends on whether an annotator is present or not. If not, the authors retain their font as specified in the command `\jbactualauthorfont` as `\textit` (default): *Kodal/Krämer*, StrR, § 12. If an annotator has been specified, the annotator is formatted according to the setting of `\jbactualauthorfont`, and the authors are formatted according to `\jbauthorfontifcoauthor` (`\normalfont`): Kodal/Krämer/*Bassenge*, StrR, § 12.

`authorformat=citationreversed` Using this option together with options `citefull=first`, `ibidem=name` and `ibidem=name&title` firstnames appear before last names: Hans BROX: BGB AT, S. 23. instead of BROX, Hans: BGB AT, S. 23.

`authorformat=allreversed` By this option, the behavior mentioned in the previous option works also in the bibliography.

`authorformat=firstnotreversed` Sometimes, strange requirements are set on authors. Therefore, this option exists, which puts all authors in $\langle Firstname \rangle \langle Lastname \rangle$, *apart from the first author*: KODAL, Kurt/Joachim KRÄMER/Hans MUSTERMANN.

`authorformat=reducedifibidem` If this option is active together with `ibidem=name` only the last name of the author is shown in recurring citations.

`authorformat=and` Instead of the default slashes the authors will be separated by “,” and “, and”.

`authorformat=year` The year will appear after the author name. `\jbyearaftertitle` puts the year after the title. Formatting is possible by using `\jbcitationyearformat`:

```
\renewcommand{\jbcitationyearformat}[1]{(#1)}
```

`authorformat=indexed` All authors (independently) are indexed. You have to use the `makeidx`-package correctly:

```
\usepackage{jurabib} % load before makeidx.sty!
\usepackage{makeidx}
\makeindex
\begin{document}
...
\printindex
\end{document}
```

This options works for `\nobibliography` too (since 0.51).

If you want to have not cited authors (e.g. by using `\nocite`) indexed, you can use `\jbindexbib` in your preamble.

0.52 NEW!

To emphasize the authors in the index, you can determine the font of the indexed authors via `\jbauthorindexfont`:

```
\renewcommand{\jbauthorindexfont}{\textit}% or \textsf,
% \textsc,
% \textbf
```

If you are using a non-standard `.ist` file (`makeindex` style file), it is possible that you have to use `\jbmakeindexactual` to use the correct ‘actual’ operator. The default is `@`. If your `.ist` file contains

```
actual ’=’
```

you should use:

```
\renewcommand{\jbmakeindexactual}{\=}%
```

0.6 NEW!

An often requested feature was to provide some macros to tune the indexing of authors and editors. Here it is, these commands should be used in the preamble as usual:

<code>\jbdonotindexeditors</code>	Do not index editors
<code>\jbdonotindexauthors</code>	Do not index authors
<code>\jbdonotindexorganizations</code>	Do not index organizations
<code>\jbindexolyfirsteditors</code>	Do index editors only for first citation
<code>\jbindexonlyfirstauthors</code>	Do index authors only for first citation
<code>\jbindexolyfirstorganizations</code>	Do index organizations only for first citation

`authorformat=abbrev` Since version 0.5 the `BIBTEX`-styles `jurplain.bst` and `jurabbrev.bst` are obsolete, the abbreviated form can be determined by using this option.

`annotatorformat=italic` (formerly known as: `coauthorformat=italic`) Puts the annotator in italics: *Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge*.

`annotatorformat=normal` (formerly known as: `coauthorformat=normal`) Puts the annotator upright: *Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge*.

`round` Round brackets around (non-footnote-) citation: (KODAL/KRÄMER).

`square` Square brackets around (non-footnote-) citation: [KODAL/KRÄMER].

`superscriptedition=all` Places a superscripted edition number in the citation.

Some examples:

Kodal/Krämer³, § 12.

Kodal/Krämer, Stra³ßenrecht³, § 12.

Kodal/Krämer³–Bassenge, § 12.

Kodal/Krämer–Bassenge, Stra³ßenrecht³, § 12.

Bassenge in Kodal/Krämer³, § 12.

`superscriptedition=commented` Same like above, but only for `@COMMENTED`.

`superscriptedition=switch` With the new field `ssedition` you can specify the appearance of the superscripted edition number explicitly:

```
@COMMENTED{soergel,
  author      = {Hans Theodor Soergel},
  title       = {Kommentar zum B{"u"}rgerlichen Gesetzbuch},
  address     = {Stuttgart, Berlin, K{"o"}ln, Mainz},
  year        = 1987,
  edition     = 12,
  ssession   = 1, <=== !
}
```

0.51h NEW! `superscriptedition=kerning` This option replaces the command `\jbsessionkerned` and does some kerning:

Kodal/Krämer³ § 12.

Kodal/Krämer, Stra³ßenrecht³ § 12.

Kodal/Krämer³–Bassenge, § 12.

Kodal/Krämer–Bassenge, Stra³ßenrecht³ § 12.

Bassenge in Kodal/Krämer³ § 12.

0.51j CHANGED! `superscriptedition=bib/address` superscripted edition numbers in the bibliography (before address).

0.51j NEW! `superscriptedition=year` superscripted edition numbers in the bibliography (before year).

0.51h NEW! `superscriptedition=multiple` This option enables the output of a superscripted edition number for the case that different editions of the same work were cited. The output of the shorttitle is suppressed.

If a coauthor was given via the second optional argument, the superscripted edition number appears after the coauthor, as long as you are using the default or one of the `annotatorlastsep` options:

Kodal/Krämer–Bassenge³, § 12.

If you like to have the superscripted number immediately after the author, please use the following command in the preamble of your document:

```
\jbsuperscripteditionafterauthor
```

Should result in:

Kodal/Krämer³–Bassenge, § 12.

`biblikecite` Bibliography will be automatically formatted like the citations (as far as possible!).

`edby` (Only for `@INCOLLECTION!`) The sequence “Lipcoll, David J. (ed.)” will be changed to “edited by Lipcoll, David J.”

For redefinitions please use:

```
\AddTo\bibsgerman{%
  \def\edbyname{ed. by}%
}
```

`endnote` The `note` field appears at the end of the bibliographic entry, and if you are using `dotafter=bibentry`, *after* the closing period.

`\jbauthorfont` If these options do not generate the desired result, one can realize many things
`\jbcauthorfont` by redefining several commands.

The formats of the authors and annotators are directed by the commands `\jbauthorfont` and `\jbcauthorfont` and may be modified in the following way (these examples presuppose the default values):

```
\renewcommand{\jbauthorfont}{\textit}
\renewcommand{\jbcauthorfont}{\textsl}
```

`\jbactualauthorfont` Analogically, the following commands exist *only* if option `authorformat=dynamic`
`\jbauthorfontifcoauthor` is active:

```
\renewcommand{\jbactualauthorfont}{\textsc}
\renewcommand{\jbauthorfontifcoauthor}{\textsl}
```

These redefinitions should be placed in the preamble of the \TeX -file, i.e. before `\begin{document}`. One should notice that `\text` commands should be used, for example, `\textit`, `\textbf` etc.), and *not* those starting with `series`, `family` or ending with `shape` (declaration form, for instance, `\bfseries`, `\slshape`, `\sffamily`)!

6.1.2 Title Format

`titleformat=italic` Puts title in italics: Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge, *StrR*, § 12.

`titleformat=all` Provides short titles in *all* cases, regardless whether an author has been cited with multiple works.

`titleformat=colonsep` Separates author and title by a colon (only if a title is displayed): Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge: StrR, § 12.

`titleformat=commasep` Separates author and title by a comma: Kodal/Krämer/Bassenge, StrR, § 12.

`titleformat=noreplace` You can disable globally the default replacement of the missing `shorttitle` by `title`. See also the `\cite*`- and `\nextcitenotitle` commands.

`\jbttitlefont` For changing the format of the short title, the command `\jbttitlefont` is available, which may be tweaked analogically:

```
\renewcommand{\jbttitlefont}{\textit}
```

`\jbhowsepbeforetitle` For options `titleformat=commasep` and `titleformat=colonsep` is specific formatting of the separation marks possible by:

```
\renewcommand{\jbhowsepbeforetitle}{; } .
```

One of both options mentioned above should be active in this case.

6.1.3 Separation of the annotator

As explained above, the format of the annotator after the author(s) and the separation by a slash have been set by default. These may be modified by options.

`annotatorlastsep=divis` (formerly known as: `colastsep=divis`) This option changes the slash as separation mark to an (en)-dash: Kodal/Krämer-Bassenge StrR, § 12.

`annotatorfirstsep=in` (formerly known as: `cofirstsep=in`) The annotator appears first in the citation, followed by “ in ”: Bassenge in Kodal/Krämer StrR, § 12.

`annotatorfirstsep=comma` (formerly known as: `cofirstsep=comma`) This option works like `annotatorfirstsep=in`, but “ in ” is now replaced by a comma: Bassenge, Kodal/Krämer StrR, § 12.

6.1.4 Behaviour in Recurring Citations

`ibidem` or `ibidem=strict` If an author is cited several times after each other, it may be useful to replace the short citation by the shorthand “ibid.” *The use of this shorthand is not accepted by everyone because it does not improve readability of the text.* In this respect, `jurabib` has been configured in such a way that ‘ibid’ will be displayed only if the recurrence immediately follows the previous citation, and the recurring citation is not the first on the actual page (see the examples). By contrast, in the humanities the use of “ibid.” is often compulsory: it can be an error to repeat a citation in full. Because of this fact, `ibidem=strict` is the default for the humanities.

`ibidem=nostrict` If one wants to suppress the settings mentioned above, one could use this option, which allows the shorthand be placed as the first on a page. One should be careful with this option. It is useful only if one uses basically one author in the document, so that it is clear to whom one refers.

`ibidem=strictdoublepage` Granted, this option is of an academic nature, because it quite carefully sorts out whether an first citation or short citation occurs on the facing page of the recurring citation. (Many thanks to STEFAN

Modification is possible analogically to the examples shown above. You should notice here, too, that commands should be used which start with `\text` (Font switch commands with arguments, for instance, `\textit`, `\textbf` etc.), and *not* those starting with `series`, `family` or ending with `shape` (declaration form, for instance, `\bfseries`, `\slshape`, `\sffamily`)!

6.2.2 Options for the Bibliography

bibformat=nohang Hereby, the default indent of the second and following lines in a bibliography entry will be suppressed. If one wants to set the indent to a certain length, one should put the following in the preamble of one's document:

```
\setlength{\jbbibhang}{1.5em}
```

An indent of 2.5em is the default.

bibformat=tabular In this case, the bibliography will be displayed in two-column tabular form. The authors appear in the left column, and the remainder of the entry in the right column. The width of the columns may be customized by the following commands (the values indicated are the defaults):

```
\renewcommand{\bibleftcolumn}{\textwidth/3}
\renewcommand{\bibrightcolumn}{\textwidth-\bibleftcolumn-1cm}
```

Modification of the alignment within the columns is also possible by redefining the following (defaults are displayed):

```
\renewcommand{\bibleftcolumnadjust}{\raggedright}
\renewcommand{\bibrightcolumnadjust}{\raggedright}
```

For better hyphenation, use of the package `ragged2e.sty` is *highly* recommended:

```
\usepackage{ragged2e}
```

Loading the package `ragged2e` is sufficient. Redefinition of the necessary commands is handled automatically.

bibformat=numbered This option results in a numbered bibliography. The format of the number can be determined by redefining `\bibnumberformat`:

```
\renewcommand{\bibnumberformat}[1]{(#1)}
```

bibformat=ibidem Replaces recurring authors name(s) by a dash (or whatever you want), if multiple works of the author appearing in the bibliography. `jurabib` is built in such a way, that the replacement is suppressed, when a recurring entry lies on top of a page. Note that it may be necessary to do several (up to four or more!) \LaTeX -runs to make this mechanism work.

Modifications can be done by using (only an example!):

```
\renewcommand{\bibauthormultiple}{The same}
```

lookforgender Uses the **gender**-field given in the **.bib** file. With these field you are able to determine gender-specific abbreviations while using **bibformat=ibidem**. Following abbreviations are defined:

Abbrv.	Meaning	Citation	Defined by:	Bibliography	Defined by:
sf	single female	Idem/idem	<code>\idem[S,s]fname</code>	Idem/idem	<code>\bibidem[S,s]fname</code>
sm	single male	Idem/idem	<code>\idem[S,s]mname</code>	Idem/idem	<code>\bibidem[S,s]mname</code>
pf	plural female	Idem/idem	<code>\idem[P,p]fname</code>	Idem/idem	<code>\bibidem[P,p]fname</code>
pm	plural male	Idem/idem	<code>\idem[P,p]mname</code>	Idem/idem	<code>\bibidem[P,p]mname</code>
sn	single neutrum	Idem/idem	<code>\idem[S,s]nname</code>	Idem/idem	<code>\bibidem[S,s]nname</code>
pn	plural neutrum	Idem/idem	<code>\idem[P,p]nname</code>	Idem/idem	<code>\bibidem[P,p]nname</code>

If you want to redefine the **idem** replacement for a single women author:

```
\AddTo\bibsenglish{%
  \renewcommand\idemSfname{Eadem}%
  \renewcommand\idemsfname{eadem}%
  \renewcommand\bibidemSfname{Eadem}%
  \renewcommand\bibidemsfname{eadem}%
}
```

bibformat=ibidemalt An alternative format of the bibliography, especially for German law students.

bibformat=compress The bibliography will be printed more compact, i.e. the vertical space between the items will be reduced.

bibformat=raggedright The bibliography will be printed with right ragged margin. The use is recommended especially when using **bibformat=tabular** too or when you are using a small **textwidth**.

0.51s NEW!

annote The content of the **annote** field will be printed (only for the bibliography!). It is possible – similar to **natbib** – to leave the **annote** field empty and let **jurabib** use an **annote** file instead. This file will be used if it is named like the database entry key with **.tex** extension. Nothing will be printed out, if **annote** field is empty and no **annote** file exists.

`\bibAnnotePath`

With `\bibAnnotePath` you can specify a path to **annote** files. The syntax is the same as for `\graphicspath: \bibAnnotePath{{annotes/}}` uses the **annote** files from subdirectory **annotes** of the current directory.

0.6 NEW!

super will convert all `\cite` commands into `\footcite`'s,

0.6 NEW!

config=<file> you are able to use several **.cfg** files. This option will load the named file. Please do not add the extension **.cfg**!

dotafter=bibentry (formerly known as: `\jbdotafterbibentry`) places a dot at the end of each entry in the bibliography.

dotafter=endnote (formerly known as: `\jbdotafterendnote`) places a dot at the end of each endnote (if you are using **endnotes.sty**).

6.2.3 Further Possibilities for Customisation

`\bibbtsep`

Because of usually different opinions about what citations should look like, the commands `\bibbtsep` and `\bibjtsep` are available. They function as “booktitle separation” and “journaltitle separation”.

`\bibjtsep`

Brinkmann, Franz Josef: Der Zugang der Willenserklärungen, Münsterische Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft, Bd. 3 Berlin, 1984

If one, for instance, wants “in ” preceding book titles or journal titles, then, the following redefinitions are required:

```
\renewcommand{\bibbtsep}{in }
\renewcommand{\bibjtsep}{in }
```

After redefinition, the following comes out:

Brinkmann, Franz Josef: Der Zugang der Willenserklärungen, in Münsterische Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft, Bd. 3 Berlin, 1984

`\bibansep` The separation marks between authors, titles and between address and month/
`\bibatsep` year are a matter of discussion. This problem is countered by the commands
`\bibbdsep` `\bibansep` (after **name separation**), `\bibatsep` (after **title separation**) and
`\bibbdsep` (**before date separation**).

If one, for instance, wants no colon after the author’s name, a period after the title and no comma between address and year, one could accomplish this by the following redefinitions:

```
\renewcommand{\bibansep}{ }
\renewcommand{\bibatsep}{.}
\renewcommand{\bibbdsep}{ }
```

The result is as follows:

Brinkmann, Franz Josef Der Zugang der Willenserklärungen. Münsterische Beiträge zur Rechtswissenschaft, Bd. 3 Berlin 1984

6.2.4 Cited as ...

`howcited=normal` The `howcited`-options put (under certain conditions) a commentary behind selected entries, which indicates how the work has been cited in the text. The
`howcited=compare` commentary changes dynamically, just as we know that from the citation itself,
`howcited=all` i.e. the form in the bibliography always reflects the *final* form of the citation in the text. In case of article and periodical citations, the default is that no indication of the way of citation is given—this is the default for all `howcited`-options—except of `howcited=all`—because the way of citation is in these cases always author’s name and journal title.⁵

If you want to have the `howcited`-remark for articles and periodicals too:

```
\makeatletter
\jb@allow@howcited@art@periodtrue
\makeatother
```

These options can be enabled in the following way:

`howcited=` `howcited=normal` The option `howcited=normal` displays the remark “(cited: *author*)”, if in the `.bib`-file the field `howcited` has been specified.⁶

Two possibilities exist for utilizing this field. The field functions as a switch when putting 1 in the field. This results in displaying the original citation from the text in the bibliography. An example:

⁵Special thanks to CHRISTIAN MEYN for this suggestion.

⁶By this option, one can avoid unwanted automation of `howcited` remarks which may occur when using the option `howcited=compare`. Thus, it is possible to specify for each work whether it should have a `howcited` remark and if it must have, what it should look like.

```
@BOOK{enne:nipp,
  author   = {Ludwig Enneccerus and Hans Carl Nipperdey},
  title    = {Allgemeiner Teil des B{\u}rgerlichen Rechts},
  year     = 1960,
  volume   = 1,
  address  = {T{\u}bingen},
  edition  = 15,
  howcited = 1
}
```

Displays the following (use of `\[foot]cite` presupposed):

Enneccerus, Ludwig/Nipperdey, Hans Carl: Allgemeiner Teil des Bürgerlichen Rechts. Bd. 1, 15. Auflage, Tübingen 1960 (cited: Enneccerus/Nipperdey)

In case you want to let the `howcited` remark differ from the original citation, then, you should simply put in the field what you want to be displayed. An example:

```
@BOOK{enne:nipp,
  author   = {Ludwig Enneccerus and Hans Carl Nipperdey},
  title    = {Allgemeiner Teil des B{\u}rgerlichen Rechts},
  year     = 1960,
  volume   = 1,
  volumetitle = {zweiter Halbband},
  address  = {T{\u}bingen},
  edition  = {15.},
  howcited = {Enneccerus/Nipperdey, B{\u}rgerliches Recht}
}
```

Shows:

Enneccerus, Ludwig/Nipperdey, Hans Carl: Allgemeiner Teil des Bürgerlichen Rechts. Bd. 1, zweiter Halbband, 15. Auflage, Tübingen 1960 (cited: Enneccerus/Nipperdey, Bürgerliches Recht)

In order to ensure consequent layout when using options which affect font format of author's names, one could insert fontcommands in the field.

`howcited=compare` `howcited=compare` Displays the additional “(cited: *author*)” only, if an entry contains the field `shorttitle`, and the information in this field differs from that specified in `title`. The field `howcited` in the `.bib`-file will now be ignored. Decisive for displaying the remark is now only the difference between `shorttitle` and `title`! That is the case in the following example, cited with `\[foot]citetitle`:

```
@BOOK{kkstrr,
  author   = {Kurt Kodal and Joachim Kr{\a}mer},
  title    = {Stra{\ss}enrecht},
  shorttitle = {StrR},
  year     = 1995,
}
```

```

address    = {M{\u}nchen},
edition    = {5.},
pages      = {S.\,30--34, \S~24}
}

```

Kodal, K./Krämer, J.: Straßenrecht, 5. Auflage München, 1995 (cited: Kodal/Krämer, StrR)

`howcited=multiple` `howcited=multiple` This option places “(cited: *author*)”, if more than one work of an author is cited. There is an exception for commentaries by default (the remark will be displayed always), but this could be changed (`\jb@@arg=1`, if more than one work of the same author is cited):

```

\makeatletter
\renewcommand{\jb@make@howcited@multiple}{%
  \jb@suppress@dot@for@howcitedtrue
  \ifthenelse{equal{\jb@@arg}{1}}{%
    \jb@make@howcited
    \jb@make@comment@howcited
    \jb@make@artperiod@howcited
  }{%
    \let\bibhowcited\@empty
    \let\bibcommenthowcited\@empty
    \let\bibartperiodhowcited\@empty
  }%
}
\makeatother

```

`howcited=all` `howcited=all` The `howcited`-remark appears for all entries.

The default for the remark is “(cited: *author*)”. Customization is possible by the following commands:

```

\newcommand*{\bibhowcitedprefix}{-- as }
\newcommand*{\bibhowcitedsuffix}{ cited.}

```

Notice the spaces used. This results in:

Kodal, K./Krämer, J.: Straßenrecht, 5. Auflage München, 1995 —as Kodal/
Krämer, StrR cited.

If you want to put something in the bibliography, but it has not been cited in the text, you can use command `\nocite`:

```
\nocite{kkstrr}
```

Or, in order to put *all* works which are not cited in the bibliography:

```
\nocite{*}
```

Then, the commentary contains the actual meaning of the command `\bibnotcited`. This command is empty by default. It might easily be modified by:

```
\renewcommand{\bibnotcited}{(not cited)}
```

Shows the following:

Kodal, K./Krämer, J.: Straßenrecht, 5. Auflage München, 1995 (not cited)

Of course, for this to happen, one of the two option `howcited=normal` or `howcited=compare` should be active.

0.51 NEW!

Now all useful combinations of `howcited` options are possible.

Remark: using these options without using the option `citefull=all` or for some citations the command `\[foot]citetitle`, seems not useful.

6.2.5 More Entry Fields and Types

`url` = Although citing the World Wide Web is not widely practised in law studies, I nevertheless added an extra field `url`.

`urldate` = A field `urldate` is available, which enables one to specify the date on which one visited the link which has been specified in `url`. The default for this command is “visited on ” and may be customized by redefining:

```
\AddTo\bibsenglish{\renewcommand*{\urldatecomment}{accessed on }} .
```

The separation between URL and `\urldatecomment` is configurable and represented by `\bibbudcsep`. It is defined as “- ” by default.

`\biburlprefix`

`\biburlsuffix`

`\biburlfont`

One can customize the format of the `url`-field in two ways. On the one hand, by modifying `\biburlprefix`, which inserts the prefix “URL:” before the link. On the other hand, by modifying the command `\biburlfont`, which specifies the font format of the link. Defaults are:

```
\renewcommand*{\biburlprefix}{\jblangle{}URL:}
\renewcommand*{\biburlsuffix}{\jbrangle{}}
```

Customisation is analog to the other commands by using `\renewcommand`. In order to properly break URLs and properly display characters like `~` and `_`, `jurabib` is loading the `url`-package. The `\biburlfont` command was changed in version 0.51. You can modify the `url` font with the following syntax (only these four values are possible!)

0.51 CHANGED!

```
\biburlfont{tt} % typewriter
\biburlfont{rm} % roman
\biburlfont{sf} % sans serif
\biburlfont{same} % same as text
```

`@WWW` New entry type for URL’s. Required is only `url`, optional are `urldate`, `author`, and `title`.

`@PERIODICAL`

After a suggestion by ANDREAS STEFANSKI, I’ve added a new entry type `@PERIODICAL` for periodicals which are not cited by year, but by volume number. This entry type satisfies the requirement to put the year between square brackets. Additionally, the specification of the volume is possible:

```
@PERIODICAL{oellers,
  author      = {Bernd Oellers},
  title       = {Doppelwirkung im Recht?},
  journal     = {AcP},
  year        = 1969,
  volume     = 169,
  pages      = {S.\,67ff}
}
```

This shows the following:

Oellers, Bernd: Doppelwirkung im Recht? AcP 169 [1969], S. 67ff

`\bibpldelim` Changing the format of the brackets is possible by redefining the commands
`\bibprdelim` `\bibpldelim` (periodical left **delimit**er) and `\bibprdelim` (periodical right **de-**
limiter):

```
\renewcommand{\bibpldelim}{()}
\renewcommand{\bibprdelim}{>}
```

Oellers, Bernd: Doppelwirkung im Recht? AcP 169 (1969), S. 67ff

`@COMMENTED` By definition of the entry type `@COMMENTED` it is possible to cite commentaries as such. In connection with the option `howcited=normal` (cited as *<author>/*annotator) or (cited as annotator in *<author>*) appears at the end of the bibliography entry.

Münchener Kommentar: Kommentar zum Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch, Bd. 2, – Schuldrecht – Allgemeiner Teil, 3. Auflage, München, 1994, §§ 241–432 (cited: MüKo/annotator)

`updated =` This new field will be recognized while using `@COMMENTED` to give the date of
0.51e **NEW!** last update.

M”unchener Kommentar: Kommentar zum B”urgerlichen Gesetzbuch, Bd. 2, – Schuldrecht – Allgemeiner Teil, 3rd edition, M”unchen, last update: May 1994

`updated` does not overwrite the `year` field! The separation from the `address/publisher/year` block is done by the `\updatesep` macro, which is defined as comma by default. In front of the content of the `updated` field appears “last update”. This is configurable via `\updatename`.

```
\AddTo\bibsenglish{%
  \def\updatesep{,}
  \def\updatename{updated:}
}
```

If one doesn’t use this entry type, although the entry is a commentary, (cited as *<author>*) appears, which is incorrect, because the actual citation looks different. Those who do not use the option `howcited=normal` cannot avoid using the entry type `@COMMENTED`.

`volumetitle` By the field `volumetitle` it is possible to specify a volume title which appears after the volume number. This field is available for the entry types `@COMMENTED`, `@BOOK`, `@INBOOK` and `@INCOLLECTION`.

`titleaddon =` This field can be used to place a commentary, a note, some remarks about translators, coauthors etc. after the title.

```
@COMMENTED{mueko,
  [...]
  title      = {Kommentar zum B{"u}rgerlichen Gesetzbuch},
  titleaddon = {Unter Mitarbeit von Hans Mustermann},
  [...]
}
```

shows us:

Münchener Kommentar: Kommentar zum Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuch, Unter
Mitarbeit von Hans Mustermann, Bd. 2, – Schuldrecht – Allgemeiner Teil,
3. Auflage, München, 1994, §§ 241–432

`booktitleaddon` = The same as `titleaddon` for booktitles in `@INCOLLECTION`'s.
`editortype` = If you want to place something other than “(eds.)” after a person, which isn't really an editor, you can use the field `editortype`:

```
@COMMENTED{palandt,
  editor      = {Otto Palandt},
  editortype  = {Begr.},
  title       = {B{\u}rgerliches Gesetzbuch mit Einf{\u}hrungsgesetz [...]},
  [...]
}
```

Palandt, Otto (Begr.): Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch mit Einführungsgesetz [...],
59. Auflage, München, 2000

This works for `@INCOLLECTION` too.

`sortkey` = It seems to be required sometimes to determine the sorting of some works different from the normal sorting algorithm. This problem can be solved with the `sortkey` field, which can be used to sort the work with highest priority – contrary to the standard `key` field, which is mostly a fallback if `author` and `editor` are missing.

`annote` = Some people wrote me they would need the `annote` field to give a short abstract or something similar at the end of the bibliographic entry. This is working now. You are able to switch this feature on and off by using the `annote` option in the preamble or in your local `jurabib.cfg` file.

```
@COMMENTED{palandt,
  editor      = {Otto Palandt},
  title       = {B{\u}rgerliches Gesetzbuch mit Einf{\u}hrungsgesetz [...]},
  annote      = {Some people wrote me they ...},
  [...]
}
```

Palandt, Otto: Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch mit Einführungsgesetz [...], 59. Auflage, München, 2000

Some people wrote me they would need the `annote` field to give a short abstract or something similar at the end of the bibliographic entry. This is working now. You are able to switch this feature on and off by using the `annote` option in the preamble or in your local `jurabib.cfg` file.

The content of the field is printed out in `\small` by default. If you want change that:

```
\renewcommand*{\jbannoteformat}[1]{\footnotesize\begin{quote}#1\end{quote}}
```

Palandt, Otto: Bürgerliches Gesetzbuch mit Einführungsgesetz [...], 59. Auflage, München, 2000

Some people wrote me they would need the `annote` field to give a short abstract or something similar at the end of the bibliographic entry. This is working now. You are able to switch this feature on and off by using the `annote` option in the preamble or in your local `jurabib.cfg` file.

`textedition =` In v0.51e this field was removed again, because enclosing the `edition` in curly brackets will have the same result.
v0.51e **CHANGED!**

6.2.6 Citing Juridical Dissertations and the Like

`dissyear =` Of course one can cite juridical dissertations as normal dissertations, but a juridical dissertation may have been published as a book as well. In the first case, the entry type `@JURTHESIS` (or `@PHDTHESIS/@MASTERSTHESIS`) should be used. In the second case, using the entry type `@BOOK` should be preferred. For this reason, a new field `dissyear` has been created, which enables one to specify the year in which a book appeared as doctoral dissertation. Furthermore, if `dissyear` is present, fields `school` and `type` are available for `@BOOK` as well. If `dissyear` is not present, `type` and `school` are ignored. For example:

```
@BOOK{alaxy,
  author      = {Alexy, Robert},
  title       = {Theorie der Grundrechte},
  year        = 1985,
  address     = {Baden-Baden},
  type        = {Habil.},
  school      = {G{"o}ttingen},
  dissyear    = 1984
}
```

shows the following:

Alexy, Robert: Theorie der Grundrechte, Baden-Baden 1985 (also Habil. Göttingen 1984)

Suppose this work had not been published as a book, the following entry would have been appropriate::

```
@PHDTHESIS{alaxy,
  author      = {Alexy, Robert},
  title       = {Theorie der Grundrechte},
  year        = 1984,
  type        = {Habil.},
  school      = {G{"o}ttingen}
}
```

and would have shown the following:

Alexy, Robert: Theorie der Grundrechte, Habil. Göttingen 1984

The default for this type is “Jur. Diss.”:

```
@PHDTHESIS{alaxy,
  author      = {Alexy, Robert},
  title       = {Theorie der Grundrechte},
  year        = 1984,
  school      = {G{"o}ttingen}
}
```

Alexy, Robert: Theorie der Grundrechte, Jur. Diss. Göttingen 1984

`\SSS` The command `\SS` is no longer redefined by `jurabib`! The new command `\SSS` defines two section marks with reduced space in between the two. Compare `\S\S:` `§§` and `\SSS:` `§§`

7 Remaining things ...

Some helpful commands, which were introduced into the package without any announcement.

`pages=format` (Primarily for the humanities) You can switch on preformatting of the pages given by the `pages`-field. You are able to write `pages = {22-34}` instead of `pages = {pp. ~22-34}`. Not enough, you are able to do the same with the pages given by the optional argument of your `\cite` command. If you want to give something else as page(range)s or if you want to add something after a page(range), please use the `\nopage` and `\pageadd` command (see below for an example). `jurabib` will insert the appropriate and—if you are using `babel`—it will use the chosen main document language. `jurabib` makes a difference between a page and a pagerange. If you like to change the defaults:

```
\AddTo\bibsenenglish{%
  \def\jbpage{page}%
  \def\jbpages{pages}%
}
```

0.51g NEW!

With version 0.51g you can use separate macros for the bibliography. The macros are named `\bibpage` and `\bipages`. Please note that the definitions of `\bibpage[s]name` are the same as for `\jbpage[s]name`. This means, if you are redefining `\jbpage[s]name`, this will have effect on the meaning of `\bibpage[s]name` unless you are redefining `\bibpage[s]name` separately.

Let's take a look what `jurabib` can do to minimize your work⁷:

<code>\cite[45]{<key>}</code>	..., p. 45
<code>\cite[45--47]{<key>}</code>	..., pp. 45–47
<code>\cite[45, 47 and 49]{<key>}</code>	..., pp. 45, 47 and 49
<code>\cite[45f]{<key>}</code>	..., pp. 45f.
<code>\cite[45ff]{<key>}</code>	..., pp. 45ff.
<code>\cite[\nopage{I, III and IV}]{<key>}</code>	..., I, III and IV
<code>\cite[13,\pageadd{something text}]{<key>}</code>	..., p. 13, something text

^ No whitespace here!!!

`pages=test` By default, page(range)s, which are given via the `pages`-field in the `.bib`-file, are suppressed in the citation. With `pages=test` it will be tested, if a page(range) is given by the optional argument of the `\cite` command. If so, that one will be used. If there's no optional page(range) given, the one from the `.bib`-file will be used.

⁷This rewritten option was inspired by `pageranges.sty`, available at CTAN, and completely contributed by Stefan Ulrich. Thanks a lot.

0.51c NEW! `pages=always` The page(range) given by the `.bib`-file are printed always.
`hypercite=false` Disables the automated conversion of citations into hyperlinks when using the `hyperref` package.

`\jbedseplikecite` Separation of the editors in the bibliography will be the same like in the citation.

`\jbdisablecitationcrossref` Disables crossrefs, which aren't @INCOLLECTIONS.

0.51o CHANGED! `\formatpages formerly known as \formatarticlepages` This command allows you to determine the appearance of page(range)s of citations of all types. `jurabib` is able to extract the starting page from a given pagerange (in the database). Since v0.5f this command can be used with all publication types. You can specify a list of publication types by using the first mandatory argument. This command takes *two!* optional and three mandatory arguments:

```
\formatpages[{after start page separator}][{before start page separator}]{{typelist}}{{left delim}}{{right delim}}
```

If you type `\formatpages[:]{article,periodical}{(){} }`, `jurabib` will format the citation `\cite[48]{key}` with the following database entry:

```
@ARTICLE/PERIDOCAL{broxja,
  author      = {Hans Brox},
  title       = {Die Anfechtung bei der Stellvertretung},
  journal     = {JA},
  language    = {german},
  year        = 1980,
  pages       = {45--60},
  address     = {M{"u"}nchen}
}
```

like that:

Brox, JA 1980, 45: (48).

If you want format only the pages given by the optional argument of `\cite`, you can leave the optional arguments empty:

```
\formatarticlepages{article}{[]{} }
```

Brox, JA 1980, [48].

0.52b NEW! If you are using both `\formatpages` and `pages=format`, it is default now to suppress formatting of pages given by the optional argument of `\cite`, e.g. you have written `\formatpages[,]{article}{(){} }` into your preamble and you are using `pages=format` too, then the output will look like:

Brox, JA 1980 p. 45, 48.

If you want to have a formatted second page number, you can use `\jbnoformatafterstartpagefalse` in the preamble:

Brox, JA 1980 p. 45, p. 48.

0.52h NEW! `\jbfIRSTcitepageranges` If you have given a pagerange via the `pages`-field for `@ARTICLE` or `@PERIODICAL` type, this pagerange will be printed out for first (using `citefull=first`) and full citations done by using `\[foot]fullcite`. This works independently from the `pages` options! If you add a page using the optional argument of the `\[foot]cite` command, this page will be added after the pagerange, separated by “here:”, which is represented by the macro `\herename`:

```
[...], p. 45, here: p. 48.
```

Redefinition as usual:

```
\AddTo\bibsenglish{%
  \def\herename{there:}%
}
```

8 The Configuration file jurabib.cfg

That file can be used to save redefinitions and options. The name has to be `jurabib.cfg` and it has to live in the working directory or in the same directory where `jurabib` lives.

```
\jurabibsetup{%
  authorformat=smallcaps,
  commabeforerest,
  titleformat=colonsep,
  bibformat={tabular, ibidem, numbered}
}
```

9 Options for Other Academic Disciplines

The following options are not intended primarily for juridical work, but satisfy the needs of, among others, historians, philosophers, etc. They are the (provisional) answers to the most different questions which were proposed to me. I hope them to be useful. Suggestions for improvement are welcome.

`ibidem=name` By this option, more extensive data will be inserted then by using `ibidem/ibidem=strict`. If this option is active, the complete name of the author will be given (If not the option `authorformat=reducedifibidem` is active, because then, only the last name will be given). This option is intended for use together with `citefull=first`, and therefor, that option will be activated automatically.

If an author is cited with multiple works, it may happen that `jurabib` automatically switches to the next option, for guaranteeing the unambiguity of the citation. You will find a hint to this in the `.log`-file.

`ibidem=name&title` Just like `ibidem=name`, but in this case, the title will be given as well. Also here, the option `citefull=first` will be active.

This is a survey to the options explained above:

<code>\footcite..</code>	<code>ibidem=name</code>	<code>ibidem=name&title</code>
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	¹ BROX, Hans: <i>Allgemeiner Teil des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches</i> . 20. Auflage, Köln, Berlin, Bonn, München 1996.	¹ BROX, Hans: <i>Allgemeiner Teil des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches</i> . 20. Auflage, Köln, Berlin, Bonn, München 1996.
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	² BROX, Hans, <i>ibid.</i>	² BROX, Hans: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	³ BROX, Hans, <i>ibid.</i>	³ BROX, Hans: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<code>..{oellers}</code>	⁴ OELLERS, Bernd: <i>Doppelwirkung im Recht?</i> AcP 169 [1969].	⁴ OELLERS, Bernd: <i>Doppelwirkung im Recht?</i> AcP 169 [1969].
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁵ BROX, Hans, <i>ibid.</i>	⁵ BROX, Hans: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁶ BROX, Hans, <i>ibid.</i>	⁶ BROX, Hans: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<i>Pagebreak</i>		
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁷ BROX, Hans, <i>ibid.</i>	⁷ BROX, Hans: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁸ BROX, Hans, <i>ibid.</i>	⁸ BROX, Hans: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<i>now with authorformat=citationreversed:</i>		
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁹ Hans BROX, <i>ibid.</i>	⁹ Hans BROX: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<i>or with authorformat=reducedifibidem:</i>		
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	¹⁰ BROX, <i>ibid.</i>	¹⁰ BROX: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>

0.5f NEW! `ibidem=name&title&auto` This option can be useful for often repeated citations of different work of the same author. For the first citation the full entry is printed (`citefull=first` is automatically used). As long as the same work from an author is cited, only the name of the author will be used (this is equal to `ibidem=name`).

If the work is cited again some footnotes later, name and title will be printed out (`ibidem=name&title`). This will avoid ambiguity if an author is cited with more than one work. If the immediately following citations are from the same author, only the name will be printed out.

If you are using `ibidem=name` only, `jurabib` will check if the citations seems to be ambiguous and then, `ibidem=name&title&auto` will be used automatically. You will find a remark in the `.log` file.

Here a survey:

<code>\footcite..</code>	<code>ibidem=name&title&auto</code>
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	¹ BROX: <i>Allgemeiner Teil des Bürgerlichen Gesetzbuches</i> . 20. Auflage, Köln, Berlin, Bonn, München 1996.
<code>..{brox:schr}</code>	² BROX: <i>Besonderes Schuldrecht</i> . 20. Auflage, München 1995.
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁵ BROX, <i>ibid.</i>
<i>now another work is cited!</i>	
<code>..{brox:schr}</code>	⁶ BROX: SchR BT, <i>ibid.</i>
<code>..{brox:schr}</code>	⁷ BROX, <i>ibid.</i>
<i>... and we are switching back again!</i>	
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁸ BROX: BGB AT, <i>ibid.</i>
<code>..{brox:bgf}</code>	⁸ BROX, <i>ibid.</i>

Changing the sequence of “*ibid.*” is possible by redefining the commands `\ibidemname` and `\ibidemmidname`:

```
\AddTo\bibsenglish{%
  \renewcommand{\ibidemname}{Ibid.}
  \renewcommand{\ibidemmidname}{ibid.}
}
```

`\ibidemname` is used by the options `ibidem=strict`, `ibidem=strictdoublepage` and `ibidem=nostrict` and appears at the beginning of the—suppressed—citation (It is therefore possible to capitalize it). `\ibidemmidname` however, appears together with the options `ibidem=name` and `ibidem=name&title` and can be written in lowercase—which depends on your preference.

0.51 NEW!

Now it’s possible to make a difference between a subsequent citation with same page(s) and a subsequent citation with different page(s). For the first case, the macros `\samepageibidemname` or `\samepageibidemmidname` will be used internally. Its definition is the same as for `\ibidemname` or `\ibidemmidname` by default. For the second case, the macros `\diffpageibidemname` or `\diffpageibidemmidname` are used. If you like to make a difference between these two cases, you can redefine the macros to your needs. I don’t know useful abbreviations for the English language, so I will demonstrate it with a dummy:

```
\renewcommand*{\samepageibidemname}{[same pages]}
```

A short table will explain more:

<code>\footcite[45]{broxbgb}</code>	→	¹ Brox, 45.
<code>\footcite[45--47]{broxbgb}</code>	→	² Ibid., 45–47.
<code>\footcite[45--47]{broxbgb}</code>	→	³ [same pages]
<code>\footcite[45f]{broxbgb}</code>	→	⁴ Ibid., 45 f.

`citefull=first` By aid of this option, it is possible to show the full bibliography entry in the first citation. For all subsequent citations, a short form will be used. To force a full citation in later citations, use the commands `\fullcite` and `\footfullcite`. With this option, annotators appear before author’s names, separated by “in”. In order to get uniform citation and to avoid confusion of the reader, this option automatically activates the option `annotatorfirstsep=in` and thus activates options which are presupposed by that option. Apart from that, the `howcited`-options are deactivated.

`citefull=chapter` switches on `citefull=first` automatically and resets each chapter.

`citefull=section` switches on `citefull=first` automatically and resets each section.

`citefull=all` This option shows all citations as full citations. It switches also all separators to `annotatorfirstsep=in`. The `howcited`-options are deactivated. However, combination with `ibidem` is possible.

`see` Because those outside law studies don’t need the second optional argument of the `\cite*` commands, by this option, one can add phrases like “See” or “Compare” before the citation. This option works globally.

`natoptargorder` Hereby, the sequence of the optional parameters is reversed, for instance because of making the document compatible with `natbib.sty` (before writing it).

`crossref=dynamic` You can use the other `crossref`-options together with that option to achieve crossrefs, which are different in their length—longer, if a work is cited the first time—shorter if it is cited again. Please compare the lonely use of `crossref=dynamic` (for better understanding you may find the crossrefs inside square brackets):

¹ Lincoll, Daniel D.: Semigroups of Recurrences. In [Lipcoll/Lawrie/Sameh: High Speed Computer and Algorithm Organization].

² Lincoll, Daniel D.: Semigroups of Recurrences. In [Lipcoll/Lawrie/Sameh].

with the combination of `crossref=dynamic` with `crossref=long`:

¹ Lincoll, Daniel D.: Semigroups of Recurrences. In [Lipcoll, David J./Lawrie, D. H./Sameh, A. H. (eds.): High Speed Computer and Algorithm Organization. 3rd edition, New York: Academic Press, September 1977 (Fast Computers 23)].

² Lincoll, Daniel D.: Semigroups of Recurrences. In [Lipcoll/Lawrie/Sameh: High Speed Computer and Algorithm Organization].

`crossref=normal` (Default) Hereby, cross references specified by the special field `crossref` in the bibliography are displayed with author (`shortauthor` prevailing over `author`) and title (`shorttitle` if available, else `title`).

`crossref=short` If no ambiguities result, title is left out with this option. In case a title is needed, `shorttitle` prevails over `title`.

`crossref=long` With this option, the cross reference will be displayed as full citation.

`lookat` Hereby, references to footnotes are enabled which contain the full citation to which is referred. This is possible *only* when using the `\footcite` command in connection with the option `citefull=first`. This may be useful for articles which do not contain bibliographies. For this purpose, the command

```
\nobibliography            \nobibliography{<bibfile>}
```

is available, which suppresses bibliography generation.⁸ In later citations, short forms of citation are used, accompanied by a hint to the footnote in which the full citation can be found.⁹

Please notice that for correct parsing of the references with `lookat`, after running `BIBTEX`, *three* `LATEX`-runs are necessary!

In case you want to use the package `varioref` or `fancyref`, then instead of `\ref` the command `\vref` will be used, resulting in different references, in particular if the full citation is one or two pages away. In case you want to use the package `varioref` or `fancyref` in your document, without consequences for your citations, you can put the command `\jbignorevarioref` in the preamble of your document.

```
\jbignorevarioref
```

⁸This command is primarily for use with `lookat`, but it doesn't require `lookat`. But one of the `citefull`-options has to be enabled. Thanks to STEFAN ULRICH.

⁹Example: BROX: BGB AT (wie Anm. <Nr.>), Rn. 168.

It is possible to customize the behavior of the `lookat` option by the following commands:

```
\renewcommand{\lookatprefix}{\space(see footnote~}
\renewcommand{\lookatsuffix}{}
```

`lookat` *may* be used in connection with the `ibidem`-options, but such is not recommended.

CAVE!

When using `\cite` commands in the main text (outside footnotes!) and `\footcite` commands (or `\cite` commands inside footnotes) errors may occur from `alphanum` or—if used—`varioref`. `alphanum` may complain in the following way:

```
! Package alphanum Error: Self-reference detected!.
[...]
```

In this case, you have cited a work in the main text for the first time, to which one refers in the same section by a `\footcite` command. Because the first citation is not inside a footnote, the section number will be taken as reference label. Because by using the option `lookat`, following citations refer to the first citation, and this citation is in the same section, `alphanum` complains as mentioned above.

Another error report which is caused by the same problem might look as follows:

```
! Extra }, or forgotten \endgroup.
\J@refP ...nta #1\,\J@INumberRoot {#1}{#2}
[...]
```

The solution is to put at least the first citation inside a footnote (whether one uses `\footcite` or `\cite` inside a `\footnote` makes no difference.).

The `lookat`-option cannot be used with documents based on the `book-` or `report-class` or their derivatives. Use of this option with the `footnpag.sty`-package is equally impossible.

Using `lookat` in connection with `book-` or `report-`classes is possible by the `remreset`-package. This package disables resetting the footnote counter at the start of a new chapter, thus enabling unambiguous references. In order to do so, you should insert the following in your preamble:

```
\usepackage{remreset}
\makeatletter
\@removefromreset{footnote}{chapter}
\makeatother
```

In order to gain consequent results, you should also properly set the counters of images and tables:

```
\usepackage{remreset}
\makeatletter
\@removefromreset{footnote}{chapter}
\@removefromreset{figure}{chapter}
\renewcommand{\thefigure}{\@arabic\c@figure}
\@removefromreset{table}{chapter}
\renewcommand{\thetable}{\@arabic\c@table}
\makeatother
```

`idem` This new option is very similar to the `ibidem` option, but there is not the whole citation replaced by an abbreviation. If the author is cited again, his name will be replaced by “Idem” or “idem”. `idem` is working together with all `ibidem` options. The following values are possible: `idem` (same as `idem=strict`), `idem=strictdoublepage` and `idem=nostrict`. The behavior of `idem` at page breaks is the same as for the `ibidem` options, therefore I did not make any survey.

Redefinitions as usual:

```
\AddTo\libsenglish{%
  \renewcommand*{\idemname}{Eadem}
  \renewcommand*{\idemmidname}{eadem}
}
```

`\noidem` `\noidem` is working analogous to `\noibidem` and disables the `idem` mechanism for the following citation.

`opcit` This option is at experimental stage and places the abbreviation “*op. cit.*” (opere citato: already cited) in the citation. An example:

¹ Aamport, *Gnats and Gnus* (1986), p. 25.

[...]

⁵ Aamport, *op. cit.*, p. 37.

If you like to modify:

```
\renewcommand*{\opcit}{\textit{op.\,cit.}}
```

`opcit=chapter` `opcit` can be resetted at the begin of each chapter/section with the values `chapter/section`. This is analogous to `citefull=chapter` or `citefull=section`.

10 Linguistic Stuff

Because of increasing use of the `jurabib` package by people outside law studies, I have reworked the `BIBTEX`-styles in such a way that it is possible to switch between different languages.

`language =` It is now possible, to specify the language of a certain `BIBTEX`-entry by providing the field `language` with the appropriate language. At the moment, only English, German, French, Dutch, Spanish and Italian are implemented:

```
@INCOLLECTION{incollection-crossref,
  author      = {Daniel D. Lincoll},
  title       = {Semigroups of Recurrences},
  pages       = {179--183},
  language    = {english}
}
```

If `language = {other language}` is specified here, then the *hyphenation patterns* for that entry will be modified, not the keywords like “editor” and so on! For the correct translation of the keywords `jurabib` will detect the used main language (e.g. if you are using the `babel`-package or one of the following packages: `german`, `french`, `frenchle`, `pmfrench`, `mlp`).

jurabib doesn't switch the keywords, but the hyphenation patterns for each bibliographic entry, for which a language is given!

You should notice, that (for German users: contrary to the `bibgerm`-package) only the relevant entries (which differs from the main language) should be provided with `language`-fields. You can modify the defaults by using the `\AddTo` functionality:

```
\AddTo\bibsgerman{\def\editorname{ed.}}
```

The macro for English is `\bibsenglish`, for French `\bibsfrrench`, for Dutch `\bibs dutch`, for Spanish `\bibsspanish`.

If I've forgotten something which has to do with language support, please e-mail me. The same goes for supporting more languages.

11 Across the boundaries

11.1 `jura.cls`

As I said already, use of `jura.cls` is possible.

11.2 `bibtopic.sty`

`jurabib.sty` is already for a long time—under certain conditions—compatible with `bibtopic.sty`: All short titles should be specified, because otherwise, ambiguous citations may occur. At this moment, it is not possible to use automatic generation of short titles when separated bibliography files are in use. Therefore, the option `titleformat=all` is activated automatically, if `bibtopic.sty` has been loaded. Note: You should use at least version 1.0j.

11.3 `hyperref.sty`

`jurabib` is compatible with `hyperref`.¹⁰ However, incompatibility still exists with `alphanum`, of which the result is that the `\ref` mechanism of `alphanum` functions

¹⁰STEFAN ÜLRICH was behind this feature as well.

only to a limited extent. That means primarily that the command `\ref*` provides relative references only. If you want to use `alphanum` and `hyperref` without `jurabib`, you should put the following in your preamble:

```
\makeatletter
\let\J@SetCurrent\relax
\def\toclevel@lvla{0}\def\toclevel@lvlb{1}
\def\toclevel@lvlc{2}\def\toclevel@lvld{3}
\def\toclevel@lvle{4}\def\toclevel@lvlf{5}
\def\toclevel@lvlg{6}\def\toclevel@lvlh{7}
\def\toclevel@lvli{8}\def\toclevel@lvlj{9}
\def\toclevel@lvlj{10}\def\toclevel@lvll{11}
\newcommand*\theHlvla{\J@Number}\newcommand*\theHlvlb{\J@Number}
\newcommand*\theHlvlc{\J@Number}\newcommand*\theHlvld{\J@Number}
\newcommand*\theHlvle{\J@Number}\newcommand*\theHlvlf{\J@Number}
\newcommand*\theHlvlg{\J@Number}\newcommand*\theHlvlh{\J@Number}
\newcommand*\theHlvli{\J@Number}\newcommand*\theHvlj{\J@Number}
\newcommand*\theHlvlk{\J@Number}\newcommand*\theHvll{\J@Number}
\renewcommand{\J@LongToc}[2][]{
  \@startsection{lv\alph{tiefe}}{\number\value{tiefe}}{0pt}
  {\ifnum\value{tiefe}=1 -4ex plus-1,5ex minus-0,ex\else
  -2,7ex plus-0,8ex minus-0,2ex\fi}{\ifnum\value{tiefe}>7
  -1em plus-0,5em\relax\else 0,6ex plus0,3ex minus0,1ex\fi}
  {\sectfont\csname lv\alph{tiefe}style\endcsname}[#1][#2]
}
\makeatother
```

11.4 `babel.sty`

`jurabib` is compatible with `babel`. Please make sure that `jurabib` is loaded after `babel`!

11.5 `chapterbib.sty`

`jurabib` is compatible with `chapterbib`.

11.6 `bibunits.sty`

`jurabib` is fully compatible with `bibunits`, you should use v2.1n or higher.

11.7 `index.sty`

If you are using the `french-`, `pmfrench-` or the `frenchle-` package, you are not able to use this feature at the moment.

With the option `authorformat=indexed` you can index all cited authors. If you want to generate a separate author index, it's possible to use the `index` package by DAVID M. JONES, which is part of the camel bundle.

```
[...]
\usepackage{index}
\newindex{default}{idx}{ind}{Index} % for the normal Index
\newindex{aut}{adx}{and}{Authorindex} % for the new author Index
```

```

\renewcommand{\jbindextype}{aut}      %
[...]
\begin{document}
[...]
\printindex                          % for the normal Index
\printindex[aut]                      % for the new author Index
\end{document}

```

Please note that `\jbindextype` has to contain the same value as the first argument of `\newindex`.

To generate the index, run:

```
makeindex -o datei.and datei.adx
```

Then you have to run \LaTeX again. For further explanations please take a look at the index package documentation.

11.8 endnotes.sty

0.51 NEW! `jurabib` is now compatible to `endnotes`. With a simple `\usepackage{endnotes}` in your preamble all your `\foot[full]cite` citations are converted into endnotes, which are appearing where you typed `\theendnotes`. Citations, which are enclosed in `\footnote` commands or normal `\cite` commands, were not converted by default! If you need this feature, please use the option `'citetoend=true'` or consult the documentation of the `endnotes` package.

`Endnotes` does not have a closing dot by default. If you would have a closing period, please use `dotafter=endnote` in the preamble of your document.

12 Cooperators

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13 Response requested ...

Questions, recommendations and critique or the like can be sent to: `jb <at> jurabib <dot> org`

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