The Five Types of Legal Argument

The Five Types of Legal Argument

SECOND EDITION

Wilson Huhn

Carolina Academic Press

Durham, North Carolina

Copyright 2008 Wilson Huhn All Rights Reserved

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Huhn, Wilson Ray, 1950The five types of legal argument / by Wilson Huhn. -- 2nd ed. p. cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN-13: 978-1-59460-516-1 (alk. paper)
ISBN-10: 1-59460-516-5 (alk. paper)
1. Law--United States--Methodology. 2. Judicial process-United States. I. Title.

KF380.H84 2008 340'.11--dc22

2007044665

Carolina Academic Press 700 Kent Street Durham, NC 27701 Telephone (919) 489-7486 Fax (919) 493-5668 www.cap-press.com

Printed in the United States of America

Contents

Prefa	ce	ix
Preface to the Second Edition		xi
Intro	duction \cdot The Voices of the Law	3
Chap	ter 1 \cdot The Purpose of Legal Education	7
Chap	ter 2 \cdot The Five Types of Legal Arguments	13
1.	The Five Types of Legal Argument Arise from	
	Different Sources of Law	13
2.	The Five Types of Legal Argument Function as	
	Rules of Recognition	13
3.	The Five Types of Legal Argument Are Rules of	
	Evidence for Determining What the Law Is	14
4.	The Five Types of Legal Argument Embody the	
	Underlying Values of Our System of Laws	15
Chap	ter 3 · Text	17
-	Plain Meaning	19
	Canons of Construction	22
3.	Intratextual Arguments	25
Chap	ter 4 · Intent	31
1.	The Intent Behind the Constitution, Statutes,	
	Regulations, Contracts, and Wills	31
2.	Evidence of Intent	34
	a. Evidence of Intent in the Text Itself	34
	b. Previous Versions of the Text	35

c. The History of the Text	37
d. Official Comments	38
e. Contemporary Commentary	39
Chapter 5 · Precedent	41
Chapter 6 · Tradition	45
Chapter 7 · Policy	51
1. The History of Policy Arguments	53
2. The Structure of Policy Arguments	63
a. The Predictive Statement	64
b. The Evaluative Judgment	67
Chapter 8 · Identifying the Five Types of Legal Arguments	71
Chapter 9 · Creating Persuasive Arguments	85
Chapter 10 · How to Attack Legal Arguments	93
Chapter 11 · Intra-Type Attacks on Textual Arguments	97
A. Intra-Type Attacks on Plain Meaning Arguments	97
1. The Text Is Ambiguous	97
2. The Text Has a Different Plain Meaning	100
B. Intra-Type Attacks on the Canons of Construction	101
3. The Canon of Construction Does Not Apply	101
4. A Conflicting Canon of Construction Applies	102
C. Intra-Type Attacks on Intratextual Arguments	103
5. There Is a Conflicting Intratextual Inference	
Drawn from the Same Text	103
6. There Is a Conflicting Intratextual Inference	
Drawn from Different Text	104
Chapter 12 · Intra-Type Attacks on Intent Arguments	107
7. The Intent Was Different	107
8. The Evidence of Intent Is Not Sufficient	109

vi

9. The Framers of the Law Did Not Anticipate	
Current Conditions	111
10. The Person Whose Intent Was Proven	
Did Not Count	111
Chapter 13 · Intra-Type Attacks on Precedent Arguments	
11. The Court's Opinion Was Not Holding but Rather	
Obiter Dictum	115
12. The Opinion Did Not Command a Majority of	
the Court	117
13. The Opinion Was Not Issued by a Controlling	
Authority	119
14. The Case Is Distinguishable Because of	
Dissimilar Facts	119
15. The Case Is Distinguishable for Policy Reasons	122
16. There Are Two Conflicting Lines of Authority	125
17. The Case Has Been Overruled	126
18. The Case Should Be Overruled	127
Chapter 14 · Intra-Type Attacks on Tradition Arguments	131
19. No Such Tradition Exists	131
20. There Have Been Competing Traditions	132
21. A New Tradition Is Emerging	133
Chapter 15 · Intra-Type Attacks on Policy Arguments	135
22. The Factual Prediction Is Not Accurate	135
23. The Policy Is Not One of the Purposes of the Law	137
24. The Policy Is Not Sufficiently Strong	141
25. The Policy Is Not Served in This Case	142
26. The Policy Is Outweighed by a Competing Policy	143
Chapter 16 · Cross-Type Arguments	147
Chapter 17 · Foundational Cross-Type Arguments	149
Chapter 18 · Relational Cross-Type Arguments	155

vii

Chapter 19 · Text versus Intent	
Chapter 20 · Precedent versus Policy	
1. Jacob & Youngs v. Kent	169
2. Denver Area Educational Telecommunications	
Consortium v. F.C.C.	173
Chapter 21 · Text versus Policy	179
1. Text versus Policy in the Law of Negotiable	
Instruments	179
2. Text versus Policy in Separation of Powers Cases	182
Chapter 22 · Text versus Precedent	189
Chapter 23 · A Logical Demonstration of the Theory of the Five Types of Legal Argument	193
Chapter 24 · Discovering a Court's Judicial Philosophy and Your Own Philosophy of Life	
Index to Authors and Judges	205
Index to Cases	
Topical Index	

Preface

This book was written for students entering law school, so that from the first day they might appreciate what makes legal reasoning so fascinating and so difficult. I have presumed that the reader has a general knowledge of the American system of government and court system. I have used a sprinkling of specialized terms that are either defined in the text or that may be clarified by reference to a legal dictionary. It is my hope that this volume will also prove useful to attorneys and judges who may wish to consciously reflect upon the analytical skills that have become second nature to them.

This book is principally based on the article *Teaching Legal Analysis Using a Pluralistic Model of Law*, published at 36 GONZAGA LAW REVIEW 433 (2000/01) (copyright © 2001 Gonzaga Law Review Association). It also contains substantial material from *The Use and Limits of Syllogistic Reasoning in Briefing Cases*, 42 SANTA CLARA LAW REVIEW 101 (2002). The editors of the Gonzaga Law Review and the Santa Clara Law Review made important contributions that improved the clarity and the accuracy of this work.

I would like to thank my editor, Melissa Ulrich, Assistant Professor and Lead Faculty, Paralegal Studies, at The University of Akron for her many improvements to the text. I am also grateful to Judge Sam Bell and to several of my colleagues at The University of Akron School of Law, including Dean Richard L. Aynes, Associate Deans Elizabeth Reilly and Malina Coleman, and Professors Jane Moriarty, Samuel Oddi, Richard Cohen, Tracy Thomas, William Jordan, and Lloyd Anderson, for their valuable substantive and editorial suggestions. Finally, I would like to thank my research assistants, Matthew Hudson and Patrick Walsh, for their invaluable assistance. All errors and material omissions are, of course, my sole responsibility.

Above all, I am indebted to my wife and children for their love and support, and I dedicate this book to them.

Wilson Huhn

for Nancy, Jesse, Niki, Missy, and David

Preface to the Second Edition

Among other changes, this edition of *The Five Types of Legal Argument* adds a new chapter, Chapter 23, setting forth a logical demonstration of the theory of the five types of legal arguments. This chapter demonstrates that the "brief" of a case takes the form of an argument of deductive logic, but that the different types of legal arguments are not the creatures of logic, but rather are the assumptions upon which all legal reasoning is based. This new chapter is based upon research originally published in the article *The Use and Limits of Syllogistic Reasoning in Briefing Cases*, 42 SANTA CLARA LAW REVIEW 813 (2002). I again wish to acknowledge the fine work of the editors and staff of the Santa Clara Law Review for their assistance in bringing that article to publication.

The most significant substantive change to the theory is contained in Chapter 10 of this edition where I have added two additional types of "intra-type" attacks on legal arguments. The first change is that I have identified another method of attacking intent arguments, and it is exemplified in two speeches by Abraham Lincoln. In addition, I have described another way of attacking tradition arguments that was employed by Justice Anthony Kennedy in the case of *Lawrence v. Texas*.

This edition updates references to *Regents v. Bakke* and *Bowers v. Hardwick* in light of the 2003 decisions of the Supreme Court in *Grutter v. Bollinger* and *Lawrence v. Texas.* In particular, the newer cases make contributions to our understanding of how to make and attack arguments based upon precedent and tradition.

I am grateful to the many law students, law professors, lawyers, and judges who have found this book to be useful in their pursuit of a deeper understanding of and facility with legal reasoning, as well as to those many persons who have made helpful suggestions for improving this book.

Wilson Huhn