

Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation, 9th edition (McGill Guide/Red Book)

The guidelines provided in *McGill Law Journal's Canadian Guide to Uniform Legal Citation* are only applicable to footnotes, in-text citations, and bibliographies.

Characteristics of Uniform Legal Citation:

- Unlike APA, MLA, or Chicago, journal titles are abbreviated (see reverse for examples).
- Generally, numbered footnotes are preferred. However, in certain types of documents (e.g., memoranda and facta), use in-text citation.
- When citing any work for the first time, provide a complete citation. Use *ibid* when referring to the immediately preceding citation. *Supra* can be used in later footnotes to refer the reader back to the note that contains the first complete citation to a particular source.
- Pinpointing is used to reference a precise location within a text.

Creating Footnotes:

- There should only be a single footnote number at any place in the text. This means that you may need to combine citations into a single footnote separated by semicolons.
- Indicate a footnote by using a superscript number immediately following the information to which it applies (after punctuation marks, if applicable).
- Footnotes should be positioned at the bottom of the same page on which the text they refer to appears.

Example notes:

¹*Income War Tax Act, 1917*, SC 1917, c 28.

[This footnote indicates the *name of the act*, statute volume jurisdiction year, chapter]

²*Ibid.*

³*Ibid*, s 19(1).

[Footnote 2 refers to the footnote directly above it with the same pinpoint. Footnote 3 refers to footnote 2 (which refers to footnote 1) with a different pinpoint.]

⁴*Environmental Protection and Enhancement Act*, RSA 2000, c E-12, ss 2, 38-42, 84.

[This footnote indicates the *name of the act*, statute volume jurisdiction year, chapter, pinpoint (ss means sections).]

⁵David Weissbrodt & Muria Kruger, "Norms on the Responsibilities of Transnational Corporations and Other Business Enterprises with Regard to Human Rights" (2003) 97:4 AJIL 901 at 903.

[This footnote indicates the authors' names, the title of the article, year, volume, issue, abbreviation of the journal, starting page number, pinpoint.]

⁶*Supra* note 4 at s 117.

[This footnote refers to the source in footnote 4 with a different pinpoint.]

⁷*R v Proulx*, 2000 SCC 5 at para 27.

[This footnote indicates the *style of cause*, main citation, pinpoint.]

Creating a Bibliography:

If your assignment requires a bibliography, it should include a list of all the sources you consulted when researching your paper, even if they were not directly cited. Your bibliography should be organized according to category: legislation, jurisprudence, secondary materials (such as journals and books), and other materials (if needed). Organize each category in alphabetical order.

Legislation

Anti-Terrorism Act, SC 2001, c 41.

Human Rights Code, R.S.O. 1990, c. H.19.

Jurisprudence

Bedford v Canada, [2013] SCC 72.

Lavigne v Ontario Public Service Employees Union, [1991] 2 SCR 211.

Secondary Material

Bakan, Joel *et al*, *Canadian Constitutional Law*, 3rd ed (Toronto: Edmont Montgomery, 2003).

Burrows, John, "With or Without You: First Nation Law (in Canada)" (1996) 41 McGill LJ 629.

---, "Wampum at Niagara: The Royal Proclamation, Canadian Legal History, and Self-Government" in Michael Asch, ed, *Aboriginal and Treaty Rights in Canada: Essays on Law, Equity, and Respect for Difference* (Vancouver, UBC Press, 1997) 155.

"Equality and Inclusion" (5 May 2018), online: *Government of Canada* <<https://www.canada.ca/en/services/jobs/workplace/human-rights.html>>.

Macklem, Patrick, *Indigenous Difference and the Constitution of Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2001).

Malakieh, Jamil, "Adult and Youth Correctional Statistics in Canada, 2017/2018" (9 May 2019), online: *Statistics Canada* <<https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/en/pub/85-002-x/2019001/article/00010-eng.pdf?st=E2MkbaUr>>.

Wang Sheng Chang, "Combination of Arbitration with Conciliation and Remittance of Awards: With Special References to the Asia-Oceania Region" (2002) 19 J Int Arb 51.