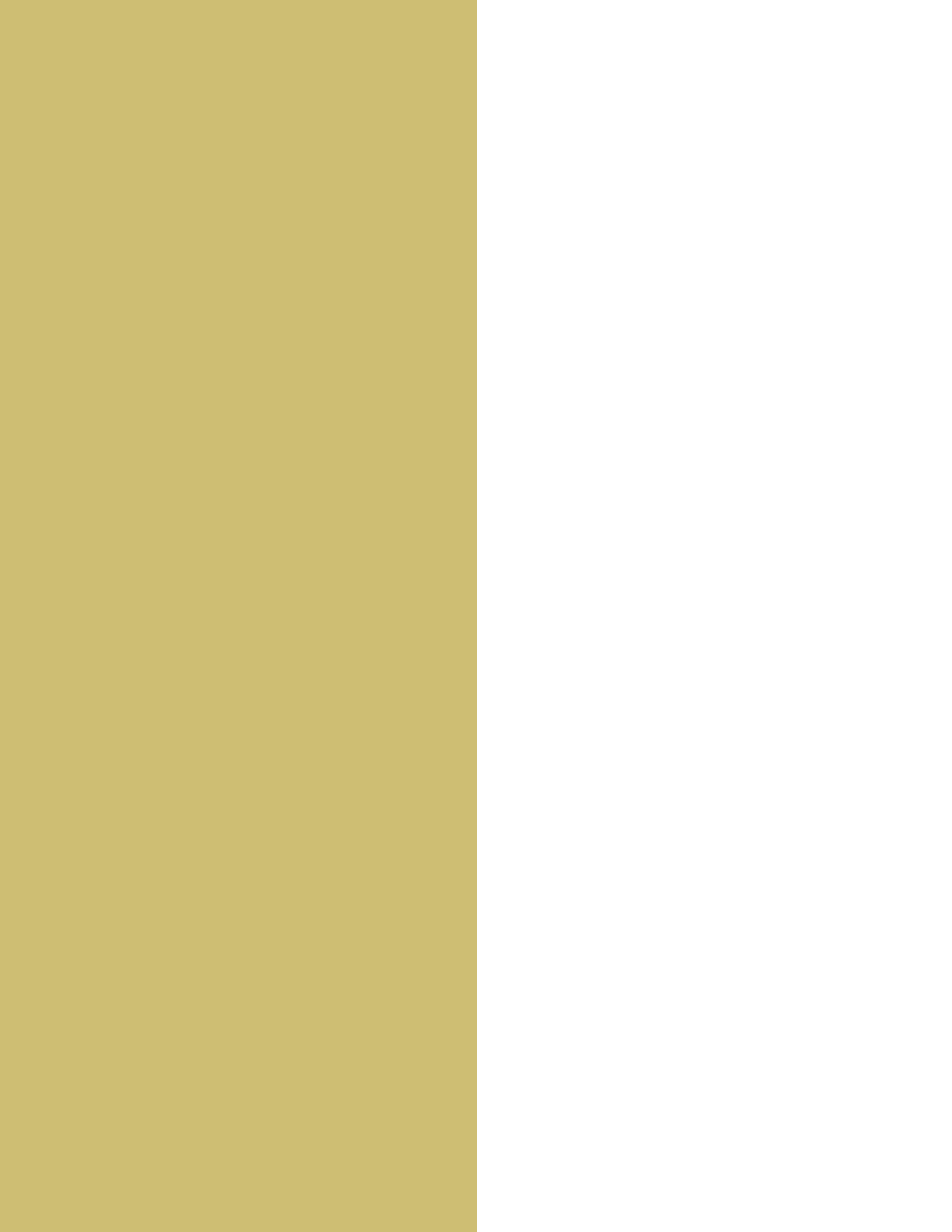




Established in September 2005, the Centre for Human Rights and Legal Pluralism (CHRLP) was formed to provide students, professors and the larger community with a locus of intellectual and physical resources for engaging critically with the ways in which law affects some of the most compelling social problems of our modern era, most notably human rights issues. Since then, the Centre has distinguished itself by its innovative legal and interdisciplinary approach, and its diverse and vibrant community of scholars, students and practitioners working at the intersection of human rights and legal pluralism.

CHRLP is a focal point for innovative legal and interdisciplinary research, dialogue and outreach on issues of human rights and legal pluralism. The Centre's mission is to provide students, professors and the wider community with a locus of intellectual and physical resources for engaging critically with how law impacts upon some of the compelling social problems of our modern era.

A key objective of the Centre is to deepen transdisciplinary collaboration on the complex social, ethical, political and philosophical dimensions of human rights. The current Centre initiative builds upon the human rights legacy and enormous scholarly engagement found in the Unjê



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Sarah Morales, "Locating Oneself in One's Research: Learning and Engaging with Law in the Coast Salish World" (2018) 30:1 CJWL 144 at 149.

, [1996] 2 SCR 507 at para 49, 137 DLR (4th) 289 [ ]. See also





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Peter Jones / Kahkewaquonaby, "Councils" in  
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See Heidi Kiiwetinepinesiiik Stark, "Respect, Responsibility, and Renewal: The Foundations of Anishinaabe Treaty Making with the United States and Canada" (2010) 34:2 *Am Indian Culture & Research J* 145 ("the Anishinaabe understood the entire council deliberations as the treaty" at 149).

Kawbawgam, "The League of the Four Upper Algonquian Nations" in Arthur P Bourgeois, ed, (Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1994) 112.

Williams, note 44 at 76.

Cardinal & Hildebrandt, note 11 at 31. See also Mills, note 14 ("



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, 79 DLR (4th) 185, 1991 CanLII 2372 (BC SC).

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to my own justice system? Your courts, of whatever jurisdiction, competent or not, are still your courts. A court of competent jurisdiction would have to be a court established by treaty" at 98–99).

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See Gunn, note 137 (“[t]o implement UNDRIP, Canadian constitutional law must shift in its approach to defining Indigenous peoples’ rights toward ensuring that the rights are defined according to Indigenous peoples’ legal traditions” at 141).

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