

Indigenous Peoples and Governance/ Peuples Autochtones et Governance

Proposed Three-Year Plan/ Planification proposée pour 3 ans

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A. Introduction

We are now almost two years into the five-year period of the MCRI grant. We have engaged in substantial interactions among the researchers, both in plenary sessions and in discussions *en chantier*, over the course of three pan-Canadian meetings held in July 2006 (Rama), January 2007 (Montréal) and June 2007 (Saskatoon). There has been a very successful meeting of graduate student researchers, 7-8 December 2007 (Montréal). And most recently we held a joint meeting with the MCRI group on Ethnicity and Democratic Governance (EDG) and the Consortium on Democratic Constitutionalism (Demcon) on “Recognition and Self-Determination”, 29 February-2 March 2008 (Victoria, with a graduate student conference on 28 February). In addition, local meetings have been held with PAG/IPG researchers across Canada in order to ascertain researchers’ progress towards attaining the objectives set out in our research proposal.

This may therefore be an appropriate moment to consider major themes that have emerged in our discussions to date, identify specific issues on which we have a realistic possibility of achieving significant outcomes, and refocus our efforts to achieve those ends. This memo is designed to assist that process by: a) identifying some strategic issues, b) proposing a tentative plan of meetings for the balance of the grant, on the understanding that c) each of those meetings is also likely to result in at least one separate collective publication (either a book of essays or special issue of a journal). The remaining activities would use these strategic issues as basis for organization to ensure that we elicit intense interaction, deliberation, refinement of research objectives, and reflection upon empirical results among members of the team, so that we obtain the maximum benefit from the collaboration that the MCRI program is designed to facilitate.

We have drawn these issues from our deliberations to date, paying particular attention to those questions on which a significant number of IPG researchers, representing an array of expertise, appear to be converging, and which also appear critical in the current conjuncture with respect to Indigenous Peoples and Governance. They attempt to draw on all the disciplines and research projects represented in the program. We have our ideas about the areas which different researchers are addressing, and believe that every researcher is included (often under multiple themes), but let us know if you do not see yourself in these topics. We have made a preliminary

indication of how researchers might be matched to themes in this document on the basis of the original projects plus any knowledge we had. At this point, it is intended simply as proposals, designed to engage consultations and a dialogue with IPG researchers.

Now, some clarifications about the meaning and role of these themes:

- We expect that most researchers will have strong interest in more than one theme. That will be wonderful. We would like researchers to participate in as many as possible (although it will obviously not be necessary to participate in all). Indeed, once the themes are determined you will be asked three questions: a) which themes would you like to attend; b) in which themes would you like to present a paper; c) which themes would you be pleased to help organize. We expect that you may well wish to present in more than one theme.
- In stating that we expect to be able to make significant progress on each of these issues, we don't mean that we will be able to "solve" them or that we will be able to study all their empirical manifestations in comprehensive fashion. But we do expect that, with the expertise present in the team, we can make very great progresses in identifying the essence of the challenges, determining how they should be conceptualized, identifying and criticizing misconceptions, suggesting a way forward, and including all this in an intensive treatment of the subject (in a book of essays or special journal issue). If we achieve this for each subject, we will have substantially advanced the understanding of indigenous governance.
- How do these themes relate to the "*chantiers*"? The *chantiers* served an excellent role in enabling us to begin our discussions. That said, from the very first meeting, researchers mentioned that they often had as much to say across as within *chantiers*. We have decided to go with that insight, adapting our activities to the issues around which researchers have coalesced. We expect that the *chantiers* will again become important for those responsible for the task of synthesis at the end of the project.
- Those responsible for synthesis will ultimately be providing an overview of the results of the project as a whole. In that process, we will be drawing on the categories Pierre identified at our Saskatoon meeting: a) Justification; b) Process; c) Models and Structures; d) Challenges; and e) Innovative Experiments. We expect that those categories will be implicit – and often explicit – throughout our treatment of the various themes. They will be the subject of periodic written reports on progress under the grant by Pierre.

B. Identification of Strategic Issues

The following strategic issues have emerged in our discussions, draw intensively upon the research projects under the program, appear to be within the range of achievable results, and address crucial – indeed often foundational – questions with respect to Indigenous Peoples and Governance. If we made substantial progress on these issues, we will have made very substantial contributions to the advancement of knowledge in this field. Those contributions will greatly aid in the development of policy. And they will be contributions of a kind that would be impossible without the intense interdisciplinary research collaboration possible under the MCRI program.

1- The Spirit and Foundation of Negotiations : Recognition, Self-Determination, and the Structure of the Encounter

This theme will address the potential tension between recognition and self-determination implicit in the fact that whenever one recognizes, one also tends to define. How do different institutional processes (adjudication; treaty negotiations; the work of international agencies; others) serve to recognize and define Aboriginal peoples? How should one respond to the tension between recognition and self-determination in the design of processes of recognition? What should be the aims and indeed the very definition of recognition? Does effective recognition depend upon securing certain preconditions? How should non-indigenous people organize themselves to pursue a non-dominating relationship with indigenous peoples? This bundle of issues is crucially important in many dimensions of Aboriginal/non-Aboriginal relations, especially the design of treaty negotiations and the readiness of First Nations and non-indigenous governments to engage in them.

Issues

- Antinomies of Recognition
- Preconditions of Recognition
- Normative Presumptions of Recognition
- Competition Between Recognitions
- Recognizing What One Does Not Understand
- Can Internationalizing the Issue Render it More Resolvable

2- Customary Law and the Interaction between Customary and State Law : Experience and Conceptualization

Many proposals for indigenous governance seek to recognize, accommodate, reinstate or build upon indigenous law, or indigenous law serves as the justificatory foundation for governance proposals. However, policy-makers often work with conceptions of customary law that are simplistic and misleading – and that are insufficiently attentive to the way in which these norms can be emphatically local, rooted in quotidian interactions, deeply connected to family or clan. It is important, then, to clarify the nature of indigenous legal orders and the way in which they operate as legal orders. It is then important to consider the possible interaction between these legal orders and non-indigenous law. This involves both 1) an examination of how the non-indigenous legal system has in the past conceived of and interacted with non-indigenous orders; and 2) how it might do so more productively in the future. This theme will explore those challenges of conceptualization and interaction, with particular relevance for such issues as the drafting of written constitutions for First Nations; the creation of institutions that are well attuned to the particularity of specific First Nations' interactions, and indeed interactions within First Nations; the recognition of processes for interpreting indigenous law; the design of alternative justice systems.

Issues

- | Aboriginal constitution-making
- | Specificity of Aboriginal institutions
- | Interactions of different normativities within aboriginal nations
- | Processes and practices of interpretation of aboriginal law
- | Forms and structures of an alternative conception of justice

3- Governance practices and the definition and implementation of policies, programs and services

The possibility of freely defining and implementing policies, programs and services that correspond to communities' priorities and realities is a central aspect of Aboriginal self-determination and self-governance claims. Providing some empirical foundations to our research, this thematic will look at existing practices of governance in various policy areas, such as health care and social services, the administration of justice, environmental protection, culture, etc. What are the constraints, internal and external, structural or relational, facing Aboriginal communities seeking to define their own policies and programs, or establish services and co-management practices? What are the strategies, tools and practices developed in face of such constraints? Is there room for traditional perspectives and knowledge in the definition and implementation of programs and services or in co-management structures? Finally, what is the nature of the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal organizations in such governance processes?

Issues

- | The role of Aboriginal organisations in policy-making
- | Practices, strategies and constraints in the administration of programs
- | The uses, re-emergence and re-definition of traditional practices
- | Relations between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal authorities
- | Co-management experiences

4- Models of political participation and decision-making in Aboriginal communities

Structures of indigenous governance, including structures that are self-consciously traditional, are often evaluated using such concepts as democratic participation, citizenship, and "the rule of law". There is a significant question whether indigenous modes of governance can and do protect core principles analogous to these, only in different form (e.g. through widely dispersed or consensus-based decision-making), and also whether judicious reform might achieve an effective synthesis of non-indigenous and traditional forms. Moreover, even within indigenous communities, there are arguments for broader political participation, a greater role for women and youth in governance, etc. This theme will explore this juxtaposition of non-indigenous and indigenous norms around the process of democratic political participation and decision-making. This has important implications for the design of indigenous structures of governance and for the participation of women and other groups.

Issues

- Participation and legitimacy of aboriginal decision-making
- Definition of democracy and democratic practice
- Rethinking and renewing legal categories
- Regimes of citizenship

5- Dynamics of inter-governance and federalism

Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal societies share lands, complex historical relationships and often identities. It is thus difficult to rethink and fully understand contemporary dynamics of Aboriginal governance without taking into consideration its relational dimension. This theme will look at the theoretical foundations as well as existing practices of inter-governance, with a specific attention to the federal principle as a possible foundation to rethink the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal communities. From a theoretical perspective, does the federal idea offer some conceptual ground upon which a just and workable relationship could be established? Are there hybrids models of inter-governance from which we can learn? What are the constraints and limits of these models? From an empirical perspective, how are existing practices of inter-governance shaped, transformed or limited? What is the interplay between treaties, land claim settlements and Canadian federalism?

Issues

- Dynamics of inter-governance
- Co-management as a form of inter-governance
- The federal principle as an organizing norm of coexistence
- Treaty federalism in theory and practice
- Personal federalism
- Hybrid institutions
- The interplay of Aboriginal governance and Canadian federalism

6- Aboriginal World Resources and Economic Autonomy

Under current law, First Nations and Inuit Peoples face significant institutional challenges to economic development, including the inability to derive commercial value from reserve lands (because they are inalienable), the adaptation of corporate forms to indigenous purposes, the amassing of resources across a number of communities, the deployment of assets that are often held by the members of a collectivity in common or the development of a specific indigenous economic leadership or partnership. This theme will explore the development of institutional mechanisms for overcoming such problems. It will also reflect upon the extent to which economic liberalization may conflict with indigenous norms, the space for alternative modes of economic organization, the impacts various structures may have on the management of territory, and how such conflicts/impacts might be addressed.

Issues

- | The problem of territory as the foundation of economic activity
- | Models of economic co-management
- | Development of and forms of aboriginal entrepreneurship
- | Specificity of and difficulties arising from aboriginal economic activity

7- Intra-Indigenous Legal and Political Alliances

Indigenous political relationships have been reoriented from alliances between indigenous communities to an overwhelming focus on the relationships between indigenous communities and the Canadian state. One of the consequences of this centralized reorientation has been an increase in conflicts between indigenous peoples regarding land, resources, and governance authority. Much of these current conflicts arise from various Canadian legal benchmarks such as treaties, establishment of bands, Canadian constitutions, and legislative categorizations. How might indigenous political communities rebuild horizontal alliances with each other and with non-human life forms? How might resources from within indigenous legal traditions be drawn upon to build these horizontal alliances and manage the conflict between indigenous peoples? How might indigenous communities build understanding across cultures and laws with one another?

Issues

- | Resolving competing claims
- | The multiple overlapping aboriginal legal orders
- | Relationships between communities and nations
- | The organisation and structure of aboriginal associational life and of modes of political representation

8- How to break out of Colonialism : Epistemological renewal in aboriginal research

In the course of this program, we expect that researchers will develop important insights on the epistemological and methodological practices of conducting research and reflection in this area, particularly regarding the incorporation of perspectives grounded in indigenous tradition. This theme will attempt to gather those insights, reflect upon them, and communicate them to future researchers.

This study of new epistemological perspectives must however rest on a central question: In what way do these new epistemological perspectives allow us to address the aboriginal world and governance outside of Colonial references?

Issues

Transitional processes : how to get from Point A to Point B
Imagining the long-term continuing evolution of governance relationships between aboriginal and non-aboriginal peoples
Implicit and explicit foundations of aboriginal law
Redefining Relationships between State and aboriginal political authorities : international comparisons

C. Plan for Meetings

The development of this cycle of conferences will be preceded by the Mid-Term meeting scheduled to take place in Montreal in October 2008. This meeting will be an opportunity to 1) provide updates on our respective research work, and 2) finalize the structure of the scientific meetings to come and set up committees in charge of staging each subsequent scientific meeting.

A comprehensive plan will need to be developed. The basic idea is that each theme should be subject to focused discussion at one workshop during the course of the grant, followed by a concluding international conference in which the results of all the eight themes together, with proposals for future research, would be presented. Thus, we have in mind a series of focused working meetings on the specific themes, at which preliminary results and provisional conclusions would be tested, leading to further research and refinement prior to the concluding conference. We expect that books of essays or special issues of journals will result from many of the working meetings, with a synthetic publication resulting from the concluding conference.

Each meeting is to be open to all members so that members are able to attend even meetings that are only tangentially related to their own particular focus. This will help integration over the research program as a whole. All researchers should attend these meetings if possible.

The structure of meetings might attempt to balance the following considerations, and might be organized in consultation with the particular researchers who sign up:

- Pace of research and timing of results.
- Conceptual linkages between subjects. The discussion on recognition will be important to issues regarding the interaction between legal orders, or between traditional knowledge and public administration. Hence, the scheduling of the recognition conference for early in the grant period.
- Rotation among disciplines, and between empirically oriented and theoretically oriented subjects.
- Incorporation of indigenous perspectives, concerns and traditions in the framing of topics.
- Appropriateness of venues for the specific topic.

We also hope that researchers will develop IPG panels at other conferences, both national and international. When that happens, researchers should please a) note that the panel is an IPG activity; and b) inform the secretariat of the details of the event.

D. Responsibility for Organizing/Coordinating the Academic Program for Each Meeting

Once we have all the topics determined, and have received expressions of interest by researchers, the steering committee will decide, as soon as possible, who will be responsible for organizing the academic component of each of these events and establish a provisional budget for each event. Each event committee should be placed in contact with the member of the secretariat responsible for the administrative side of that event's organization.

Each event committee should then approach PAG/IPG researchers and graduate students, both by way of a general call and by invitation, informing them of the timing and venue of the session and asking for proposals for papers bearing upon that topic. This may be done with respect to the topic as a whole, or the committee may identify sub-issues and seek submissions on those issues. In either case, the event committee should seek to shape the event's program so that the event has coherence and is structured consciously to advance discussion of the topic, addressing what the committee determines to be key sub-issues arising under the topic. The event committee may certainly consider inviting non- PAG/IPG researchers to participate, although the event committee must consult with the PAG/IPG secretariat before issuing these invitations (especially with respect to funding).

This notification to PAG/IPG (and perhaps outside) researchers should occur as soon as possible, so that researchers can plan their activities with an eye towards the event. The committee may consider having interim reports, interim research meetings, or discussions by video-conference among participants in preparation for the event.

Each event committee must propose a work schedule culminating in a conference or workshop. Among other things, this schedule should allow for conditions likely to lead to ongoing discussions among the participants in advance of the workshop or conference.

In designing the event, the committee should consider the following:

- Preparation of a discussion paper in advance of the session, in order to focus discussion around a set of key issues. This paper can then be revised to form the introduction to a collection of essays derived from the meeting.
- The manner in which graduate students are to be involved in the meeting.
- The combination of empirical studies, theoretical/conceptual reflection, and reflections on practical implications in the structure of the program.
- A particular concern should be paid to case studies, innovative experiments, etc, so that the abstract discussion can be based on experiences on the ground.
- The inclusion, in substantial degree, of approaches grounded in and knowledgeable about specific indigenous traditions experiences and concerns in the treatment of the topic, in order to promote the normative exchange between indigenous and non-indigenous scholarship which is a key element of the grant.

- The inclusion of issues, of processes, transitions, staging, and procedures, as well as analyses of substantive outcomes.
- The search for additional funds or co-sponsorships in order to fund the event, broaden contributions, and extend the dissemination of IPG scholarship.

As the program develops, the event committee should keep the PAG/IPG secretariat informed, including providing drafts, so that the PAG/IPG steering committee may coordinate this event with its broader role of achieving coherence across the research program as a whole.

Do you see your work contributing to one or more of these topics? In particular, please identify those topics for which you would be willing to :

1. Which conferences would you like to participate in?
2. Which themes would you like to present a paper on?
3. Which conferences would you like to help organize or provide scientific management?

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 1</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>The Spirit and Foundation of Negotiations: Recognition, Self-Determination, and the Structure of the Encounter</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Esprit et fondement des négociations : Reconnaissance, autodétermination et structure de la rencontre</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Antinomies of Recognition/ Antinomies de la reconnaissance</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Preconditions of Recognition/ Conditions préalables à la reconnaissance</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Normative Presumptions of Recognition/ Présomptions normatives de reconnaissance</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Competition Between Recognitions/ Compétition entre reconnaissances</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Recognizing What One Does Not Understand/ Reconnaître ce que l'on ne reconnaît pas</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Can Internationalizing the Issue Render it More Resolvable/ L'internationalisation de l'enjeu peut-elle en faciliter la résolution?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Avigail EISENBERG</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Patrick MACKLEM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jocelyn MACLURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Ghislain OTIS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Daniel SALÉE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Jeremy WEBBER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Glen COULTHARD</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Julie CUNNINGHAM</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Doris FARGET</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mathieu GAGNON</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Raymond LAMONT</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Johny MACK</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Lily Pol NEVEU</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Mark PINKOSKI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kerry SLOAN</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">VICTORIA CONFERENCE MARCH 2008</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFÉRENCE DE VICTORIA MARS 2008</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 2</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Customary Law and the Interaction between Customary and State Law: Experience and Conceptualization</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Droit coutumier et interaction entre droit coutumier et droit étatique : expérience et conceptualisation</p>	<p>Aboriginal constitution-making/ Constitution autochtone</p> <p>Specificity of Aboriginal institutions/ Spécificité des institutions autochtones /</p> <p>Interactions of different normativities within aboriginal nations/ Interactions normatives au sein des nations autochtones</p> <p>Processes and practices of interpretation of aboriginal laws/ Processus d'interprétation des lois autochtones</p> <p>Forms and structures of an alternative conception of justice/ Structure d'une justice alternative /</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">LAW AND SOCIETY CONFERENCE MONTREAL MAY 2008</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFÉRENCE DROIT ET SOCIÉTÉ MONTRÉAL MAI 2008</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Mid-Term Report</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">All themes Tous les thèmes</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">All Researchers Tous les chercheurs</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">All Students Tous les étudiants</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">MONTREAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE OCTOBER 2008</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFÉRENCE NATIONALE DE MONTRÉAL OCTOBRE 2008</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 3</p> <p><i>Governance practices and the definition and implementation of policies, programs and services</i></p> <p>Pratiques de gouvernance, politiques publiques et gestion des programmes et services</p>	<p><i>The role of Aboriginal organisations in policy-making</i> politiques / Le rôle des organisations autochtones dans la définition des politiques</p> <p><i>Practices, strategies and constraints in the administration of programs/</i> Pratiques, stratégies et contraintes dans l'administration des programmes</p> <p><i>The uses, re-emergence and re-definition of traditional practices/</i> Usage, résurgence et redéfinition des références traditionnelles</p> <p><i>Relations between Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal authorities/</i> Relations entre autorités autochtones et non autochtones</p> <p>Co-management experiences/ Les expériences de co-gestion</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">To BE DEFINED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">À DÉTERMINER</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 4</p> <p><i>Models of political participation and decision-making in Aboriginal communities</i></p> <p>La participation politique et les processus décisionnels au sein des communautés autochtones</p>	<p>Participation and legitimacy of aboriginal decision-making/ Participation et légitimité de la décision en milieu autochtone</p> <p>Definition of democratie and democratic parctice/ Conceptions et pratiques démocratiques</p> <p>Rethinking and renewing legal categories/ Renouvellement des catégories juridiques de référence</p> <p>Regimes of citizenship/ Régime de citoyenneté</p> <p>Co-management experiences/ Les expériences de congestion</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">To BE DEFINED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">À DÉTERMINER</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 5</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Dynamics of Inter-governance and Federalism</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Les dynamiques d'inter-gouvernance et le fédéralisme</p>	<p>Dynamics of inter-governance / La dynamique des rapports d'inter-gouvernance</p> <p>Co-management as a form of inter-governance / La co-gestion comme forme d'inter-gouvernance</p> <p>The federal principle as an organizing norm of coexistence/ Le principe fédéral en tant que principe d'organisation et norme de coexistence</p> <p>Treaty federalism in theory and practice / Le traité fédéral en tant que théorie et pratique</p> <p>Personal federalism / Le fédéralisme personnel</p> <p>The interplay of Aboriginal governance and Canadian federalism / L'interface des gouvernances autochtone et fédérale</p> <p>Hybrid institutions / Les institutions hybrides</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">TO BE DEFINED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">À DÉTERMINER</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 6</p> <p><i>Natural resources and aboriginal economic autonomy</i></p> <p>Ressources et autonomie économiques du monde autochtone</p>	<p>The problematique of territory as the foundation of economic activity / Le problème du territoire de référence comme fondement de l'activité économique</p> <p>Models of economic co-management / Modèles de cogestion économique</p> <p>Development of and forms of aboriginal entrepreneurship / Développement et formes de l'entrepreneurship autochtone</p> <p>Specificity of and difficulties arising from aboriginal economic activity / Spécificités et difficultés de l'activité économique autochtone</p> <p>Alternative economic models and contemporary economic activity/ Modèles économiques alternatifs et expériences contemporaines</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">To BE DEFINED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">À DÉTERMINER</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Intra-Indigenous Legal and Political Alliances</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Relations et alliances politiques et juridiques entre peuples autochtones</p>	<p>Resolving competing claims / La résolution des revendications croisées</p> <p>The multiple overlapping aboriginal legal orders / La superposition des ordres juridiques autochtones</p> <p>Relationships between communities and nations / Relations entre communautés et nations</p> <p>The organisation and structure of aboriginal associational life and of modes of political representation / Structuration du monde associatif autochtone et représentation politique</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">To BE DEFINED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">À DÉTERMINER</p>

Themes Thèmes	Sub-Issues Sous-thèmes	Researchers Chercheurs	Students Étudiants	Events Événement
<p style="text-align: center;">Theme 8</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Overcoming colonialism : Epistemological Innovations for Research on Issues of Indigenous Governance</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;">Comment sortir du colonialisme : Renouvellement épistémologique dans le domaine de la recherche autochtone</p>	<p>Transitional processes : how to get from Point A to Point B / Processus de transition : comment passer du point A au point B</p> <p>Imagining the long-term continuing evolution of governance relationships between aboriginal and non- aboriginal peoples / Étude de l'évolution à long terme des relations de gouvernance entre autochtones et non-autochtones</p> <p>Implicit and explicit foundations of aboriginal law / Postulat implicite et explicite du droit des autochtones</p> <p>Redefining the Relationship between State and aboriginal political authorities : international comparisons / Redéfinition des relations entre État et autorités autochtones : comparaison internationale</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE MAY 2011</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE MAI 2011</p>