Aboriginal Language Rights

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Droit, Politique et Identité

LANGUAGE ET ETAT

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which deals specifically with the rights of Aboriginal peoples. Section 31 of the Constitution Act, 1982?

The obvious starting point is Part II of the Constitution Act, 1982.

If you look outside the Charter, they do not provide a foundation for them. For that, I think, you have to look elsewhere. There are more than 25 provisions in the Charter that pertain to the Aboriginal peoples of Canada. Section 27 provides for the establishment and protection of Aboriginal languages. Sections 28 and 29 provide for the recognition and protection of Aboriginal languages. Section 31 provides for the recognition and protection of Aboriginal languages.

Aboriginal languages. In some sense, official languages are in some sense Aboriginal languages. I would like to look beyond that section and consider the impact of the provisions in any language that I would choose to express our rights and freedoms. The Charter of Rights and Freedoms contains our right to express our views in the Constitution Act, 1982.

I would like to explore the question whether the Aboriginal languages of Canada are recognized as an official language. Section 61 of the Charter provides for the recognition of Aboriginal languages. We know that the Aboriginal languages of Canada are recognized as an official language.
Common law and the federal law of treason, which are distinct from both English law and the law of treason, are the two main topics that are covered in this chapter. The common law is based on the principles of natural justice, while the federal law of treason is based on the principles of criminal law. Both of these laws are important for understanding the role of the law in society.

The common law is a system of law that is based on precedent and the decisions of judges. It is a system of law that is designed to be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances. The federal law of treason, on the other hand, is a system of law that is based on a set of fixed principles. It is a system of law that is designed to be rigid and unchanging.

Both of these systems of law are important for understanding the role of the law in society. The common law is important because it provides a system of law that is flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances. The federal law of treason is important because it provides a system of law that is designed to be rigid and unchanging.

In conclusion, both the common law and the federal law of treason are important for understanding the role of the law in society. The common law is a system of law that is based on precedent and the decisions of judges. The federal law of treason is a system of law that is based on a set of fixed principles. Both of these systems of law are important for understanding the role of the law in society.
La langue, culture et éducation

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