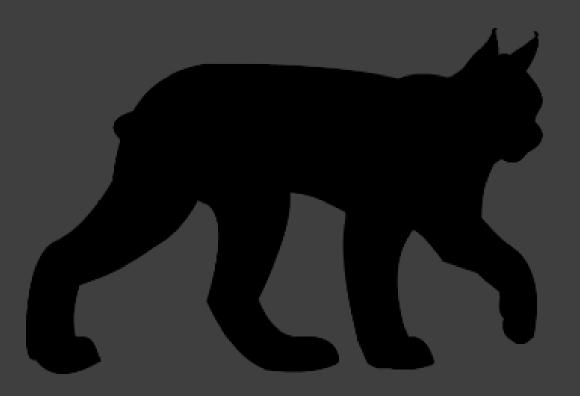
A discussion of Anishinaabe children pursuant to the Law

KEY NOTE ADDRESS

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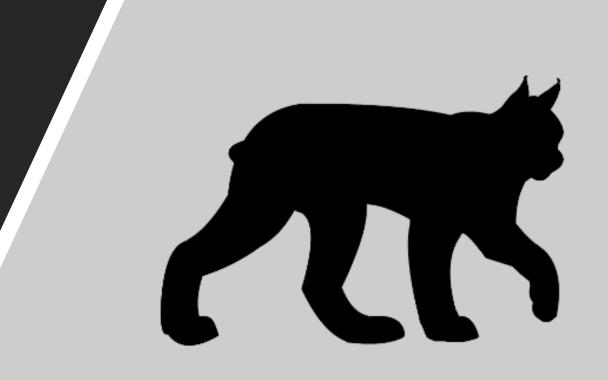
November 2019



Developments:

- 1. Governance Development: 1997-2004.
- 2. Millennium Resolution: 2000.
- 3. Community Engagement and Consultations-: 2000-04.

Result: Information gained from these efforts provided the material for the many features of Anishinaabe governance which includes law and law-making.



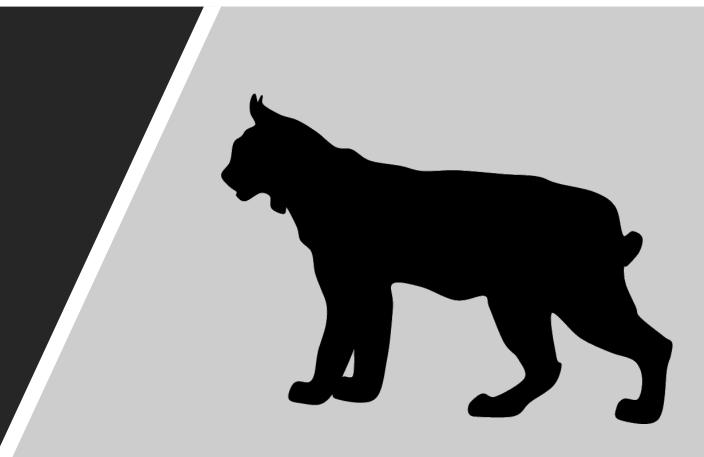
Developments:

Chiefs-in-Assembly Directives:

- 1. Develop laws.
- 2. Drafting instructions.
- 3. Drafting Team.
- 4. Review and Revisions.
- 5. Recommendation for consideration of the National Assembly.

National Assembly:

1. Record of Decision: enactment of the AI: May 2005.



Details of the law:

- 1. Customary law: can be written.
- 2. Seventeen Whereas Clauses and one Therefore Clause.
- 3. Four Parts.
- 4. Sixty-two Substantive Clauses.
- 5. Sacralization or Traditional Validation of the law.
- 6. Enacted by the National Assembly.



Source of the law:

- 1. Anishinaabe has and was bestowed the authority to make law.
- 2. Anishinaabe has and was given the power to implement, administer and adjudicate our laws.
- Anishinaabe has never gave this authority up nor have we relinquished it.
- 4. Anishinaabe legal principle: MIINIGOISIWIN.



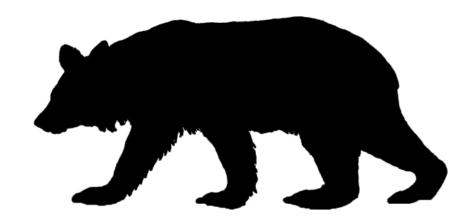
Purpose of the law:

- 1. Provide for the well-being of children.
- 2. Ensure the their best interests are understood and given effect.
- 3. Prevent the intrusion of laws of other jurisdiction in their lives contrary to their best interests.
- 4. Anishinaabe legal principle: ABIINOJI GISHASOWIN.



Principles of the law:

- 1. Nine principles: parental responsibilities;
 Anishinaabe concepts; child exists in the cultural and social contexts of family, clan community and nation; identity, language, culture and society; support and strengthen the role of family; focus on the causes of molestation, abuse and abandonment; community level; decisions free from intimidation and political interference, and healing is essential.
- 2. Anishinaabe legal principle: ABIINOJI ONODESIWIN.



Realities that effect the best interest of the Child:

- 1. The affects of severing a child is traumatic and long lasting as those of physical amputation.
- 2. No life is free of risk, nor will it ever be.
- 3. Living conditions are not reasons for risk.
- 4. Standards that reduce risk are injurious to the child.
- 5. Anishinaabe legal principle: ABINOOJI GISHASOWIN.



Best interest of the Child:

- The Child is a Soul Wanderer thus the care of the Child is sacrosanct.
- 2. Must belong, grow and live within a sociocultural environment that includes family, clan, community and nation.
- 3. Free from any form of maltreatment and live with Anishinaabeg.
- 4. The Child is the social and cultural continuity of the Anishinaabeg.
- 5. Anishinaabe Legal Principle: ABIINOJI AATISIWIN.



Responsbilities to the Child:

- 1. Every person has responsibility to care for their Child; every citizen has responsibility to care for Child of a clan, extended family and parents can not; every citizen has responsibility to care for a Child the community, clan, extended family and parents can not; every citizen has the responsibility to care for a Child of a citizen when the community, clan, extended family and parents cannot, and finally the nation.
- 2. Anishinaabe legal principle: ABINOOJI AATISIWIN.



Authority to intervene on belhalf of the Child:

- 1. Every citizen has the authority to intervene in care of a Child; Community workers have the authority to intervene in the care of the Child; Agency has the authority to intervene in the care of a Child; every person has the authority to make a decision, and the authority is limited as provided by the law.
- 2. Anishinaabe legal principle: ABIINOJI AATISIWIN.



Placement of the Child is by consent:

- 1. Every placement is by consent of all parties.
- 2. Preferential placement.
- 3. Only customary care and custom adoption.
- 4. Anishinaabe legal principle: AKOBIWIN.



Thirteen Rights of the Anishinaabe Child:

- 1. Name;
- 2. Clan;
- 3. Medicine Lodge;
- 4. Culture;
- 5. Language;
- 6. Identity;
- 7. Good Life
- 8. Family;
- 9. History;
- 10. Land;
- 11. Lifestyle;
- 12. Education, and
- 13. Safety and Security.



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