

Welcome!

While waiting for the presentation to begin, please read the following reminders:

- The presentation will begin promptly at 10:00 a.m. Pacific Time
- If you are experiencing technical difficulties, email natalia@nfjca.org
- To LISTEN to the presentation on your phone, dial 1 (909) 259-0013 Access Code: 555-673-178 or listen on your computer speakers
- Attendees will be muted throughout the presentation
- To send questions to the presenter during presentation:
 - Click on “Questions” in the toolbar (top right corner)
 - Type your comments & send to presenter
- There will be a Q & A session at the end of the presentation.
- The presentation will be recorded & posted on www.familyjusticecenter.org
- Please complete the evaluation at the end of the presentation. We value your input.

Your host today:



Casey Gwinn, J.D.
President

Family Justice Center Alliance

Thank You to Our Sponsor

Thank you to the US Department of Justice,
Office on Violence Against Women
for making this training possible!

This project is supported all or in part by Grant No. 2007-TA-AX-K032 awarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of Justice. The opinions, findings, conclusions, and recommendations expressed in this publication/program/exhibition are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women.



Registration Now Open!

2012 International Family Justice Center Conference

April 17-19 2012 in New Orleans, LA



www.familyjusticecenter.org

The three-day conference will include discussions on issues related to the handling of domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, and elder abuse cases in the context of the Family Justice Center model.

The conference faculty includes nationally and internationally recognized subject matter experts, advocates, and survivors. During the conference participants will have the opportunity to meet with survivors and professionals who currently work in Family Justice Centers in the United States and internationally.



The FJC Alliance TA Team



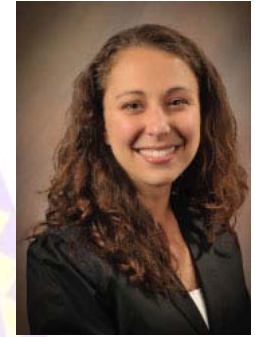
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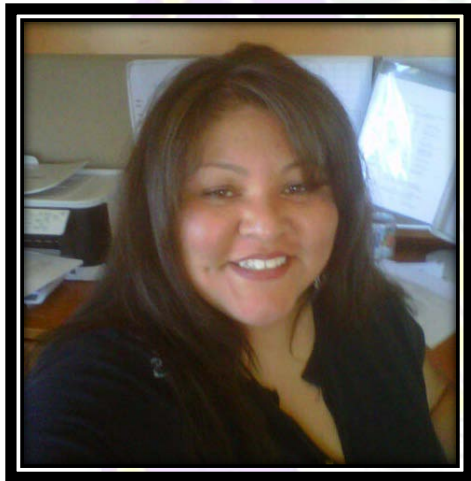
Webinar Download Reminders

This webinar presentation is being recorded and will be posted on our website by the end of today's business day. We would like to remind you that in order to download webinar files and other materials from our Resource Library on our website, FJC Alliance Membership is required- it's free, quick, and easy to do. Members can log in to access members-only information.

Please note that registering for today's live webinar training does not sign you up as a member of the FJC Alliance. If you wish to become a member and obtain login credentials, please visit our website at www.FamilyJusticeCenter.org and click on “**Get Involved**” → “**Become a Member**”. Please allow 24 hours for your application to be reviewed. Once your membership application is approved, you will be notified via email.



Today's Presenters:



Rhonda Medicine Crow
Inter-Tribal Council of California Inc.



Marie Saenz
Inter-Tribal Council of California Inc.

SEXUAL ASSAULT/DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN NATIVE COUNTRY



INTER-TRIBAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA, INC.
(ITCC)

PRESENTED BY:
RHONDA MEDICINE CROW AND MARIE SAENZ

“Tanu dep aya gali”
One who ties you up and takes
you away.



*Alpine
County*



-
- ✖ The journey of cultural competency must begin with you and me. We cannot become culturally competent from a few trainings or workshops; this is a lifelong process.
 - ✖ “Cultural Competency is viewed as a process, not an event, in which the provider continuously strives to achieve the ability to effectively work within the context of an individual or community from a diverse cultural/ethnic background”
Campinha-Bacote, 1994



NATIVE VOICES: A TRIBUTE TO WOMEN



NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN

Sacajawea, Pocahontas,
Sarah Winnemucca,
Nanye-Hi... although
these may be the only
names of Native
American women most
people know or whose
stories are familiar...



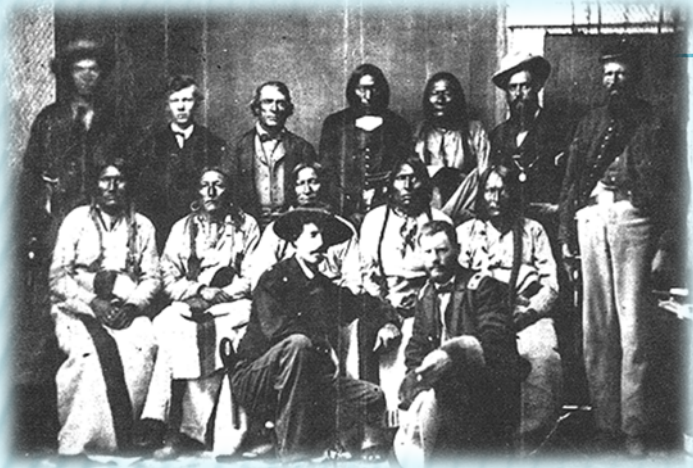
Sarah Winnemucca- Paiute

NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN



...as a whole, the contribution of women to Native American culture cannot be measured. History recorded by men tend to overlook the important roles women play in society.

“EXAMPLE FROM ACROSS AMERICA”



Black Kettle and Cheyenne Chiefs

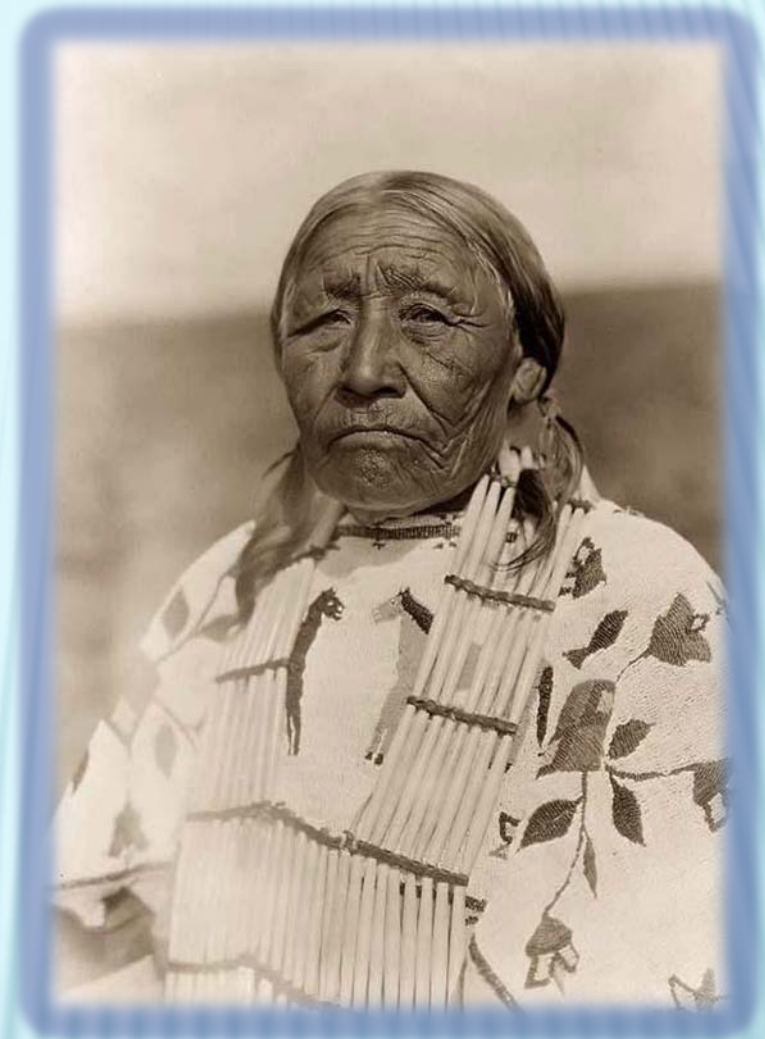
Sadly, women were also the victims of some of the worst violence committed against the Indians.

The Sand Creek Massacre of 1864 was an example of hatred not only against Indians, but women as well. Mutilation, rape and cold-blooded murder dominated the scene.



*“A Nation is not
conquered until
the Hearts of
Women are on the
ground. Then it is
done, no matter
how brave its
Warriors or how
strong its
weapons.”*

-Cheyenne Proverb



“A LEGACY OF PEACE SHATTERED”

“The systematic oppression of native cultures included a particular degradation of native woman. In order to understand the high rate of sexual assault in Indian Country perpetrated against women, one must first see how the **historical treatment of native populations has transformed the lives of traditionally peaceful peoples to and existence often **marked by crime and impoverishment.**”**

Despite some efforts by tribal governments to deal with this reality, Native Americans continue to become internalized, and sexual **abuse** has become commonplace.”

–*Sexual Assault in Indian Country*

Understanding the Multigenerational Experience of
Native American Families

HISTORICAL TRAUMA:

“Tanu dep aya gali”

One who ties you up and takes you away.

AMERICAN INDIAN STATUS

***Article 1 - The Legislative Branch
Section 8 - Powers of Congress***

“To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;”

INDIAN AFFAIRS

- ❖ In 1868, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs estimated that wars with the Indians were costing the government \$1 million per Indian killed.

"It's cheaper to educate Indians than to kill them."

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Thomas Morgan speaking at the establishment of the Phoenix Indian School in 1891

BOARDING SCHOOLS

- ❖ The first federally sanctioned off-reservation boarding school was started in 1879 by Col. Richard Henry Pratt.
- ❖ From 1875 to the 1970's, over 60,000 *Native* children were enrolled in far away government or church boarding schools. In Canada, 150,000 aboriginal children were forced to attend boarding schools.
- ❖ Some California Boarding schools include: St. Boniface Indian school in Banning and the Sherman Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL CREDO

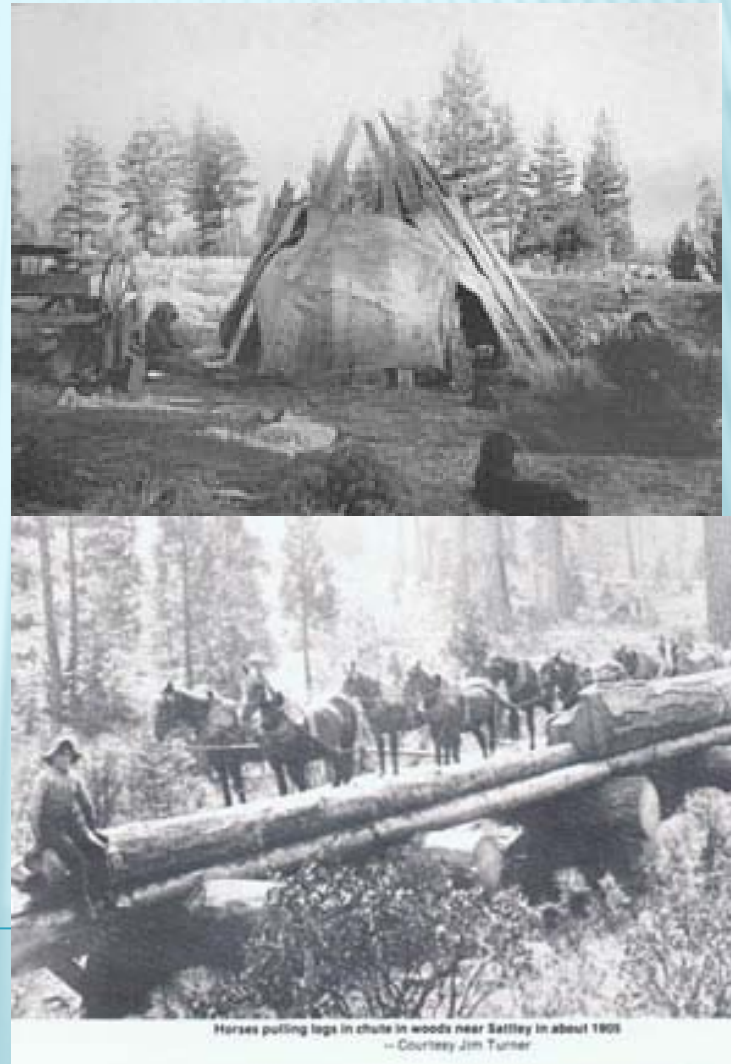
“Transfer the savage-born infant to the surroundings of civilization, and he will grow to possess a civilized language and habit.”

Col. Henry Pratt, founder of Carlisle Indian School

The Gold Rush (1800's)

- Mercury was used to extract gold.
- Sacred lands were disturbed.
- Disease, murder, and extreme violence were common
- Extremely violent battles in the 1800's between people of European ancestry and Native Americans along what is today Pacheco Pass (Hwy 152), which was a trail for gold miners in the nineteenth century.

(Source: www.militarymuseum.org)



Horses pulling logs in chute in woods near Sattley in about 1800
— Courtesy Jim Turner

REMOVAL OF INDIAN CHILDREN

- ✘ Indian children were continually removed from their families and given whole-sale to adoptive families.
- ✘ The separation from their family, culture, and traditions perpetuated abuse, minimal parenting skills and further victimization.
- ✘ For this purpose the Tribes advocated for the passage of the *Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978*.
- ✘ This Act became one of the most powerful legislation for Tribal sovereignty and began the protection of the Indian families.

NATURAL WAYS OF LIFE WERE DISRUPTED: LOSS OF OUR LANGUAGE, STORIES, AND SPIRITUAL PRACTICES.

NATURAL WAYS

- Spirituality
- Equality
- Family
- Economy
- Language & Stories

BOARDING SCHOOLS

- We were not allowed to speak our language
- We were not allowed to continue or had to hide our spiritual practices/ceremonies
- Children were being raised without love/affection (Hugs & Kisses)
- Physical abuse & food deprivation as punishment
- Sexual abuse by those who were identified as “caretakers”

THINGS WE HAVE IDENTIFIED TODAY THAT IMPACT THE WORK WE DO.....

- ✖ Outreach and Engagement of Cultural Competency

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Emotional

- Name calling, put-downs, blaming, isolation from friends and family, threats to kill or harm, threats of deportation, threats to take back things that were given, stalking, mind games, insulting victim's spiritual beliefs.

Physical

- Pushing, holding, pinching, slapping, shoving, kicking, biting, burning, hair-pulling, punching, use of weapons, strangulation, trapping, restraining, blocking movements.

Sexual

- Forcing sex or sexual acts.

Destruction of Property

- Smashing wall or doors, breaking furniture or dishes, destroying victim's personal belongings, documents, or keepsakes, hurting pets.

Economic

- Withholding money, keeping or taking victim's paycheck, prohibiting the victim from working.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE

Cultural Abuse

- Competes over “Indian-ness”. Misinterprets culture to prove male superiority/female submission. Uses relatives to beat her up. Bus into “blood quantum” competitions.

Ritual Abuse

- Prays against her. Defines spirituality as masculine. Stops her from practicing her ways. Uses religion as a threat: “God doesn’t allow divorce.” Says her period makes her dirty.

Isolation

- Controls what she does, who she sees and talks to, what she reads. Limits her outside involvement. Uses jealousy to justify actions.

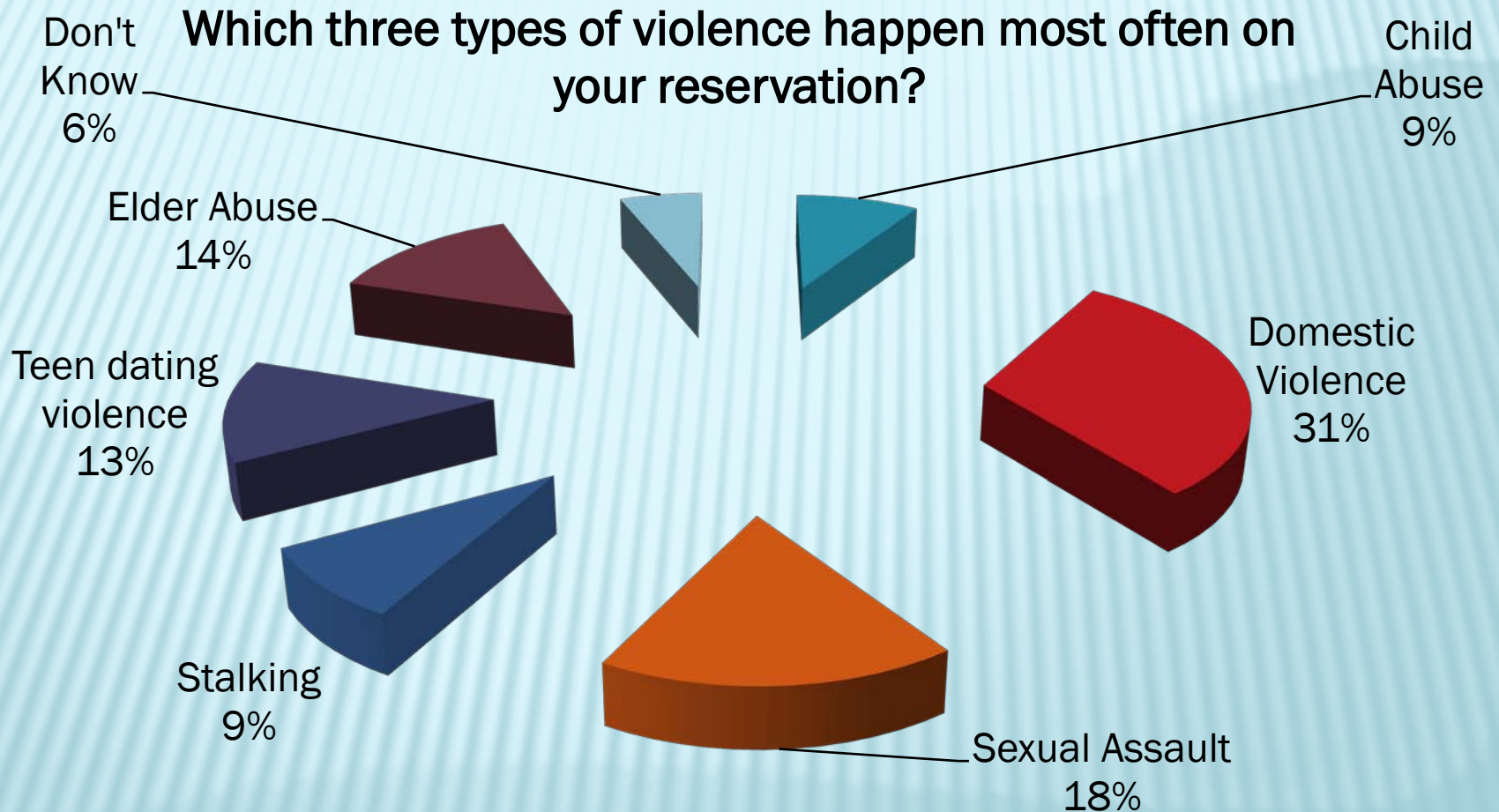
Using Children

- Makes her feel guilty about the children. Uses the children to relay messages. Uses visitation to harass her. Threatens to take away the children.

Coercion and Threats

- Makes and/or carries out threats to do something to hurt her. Threatens to leave her, to commit suicide, to report her to welfare. Makes her drop charges. Makes her do illegal things.

TYPES OF VIOLENCE



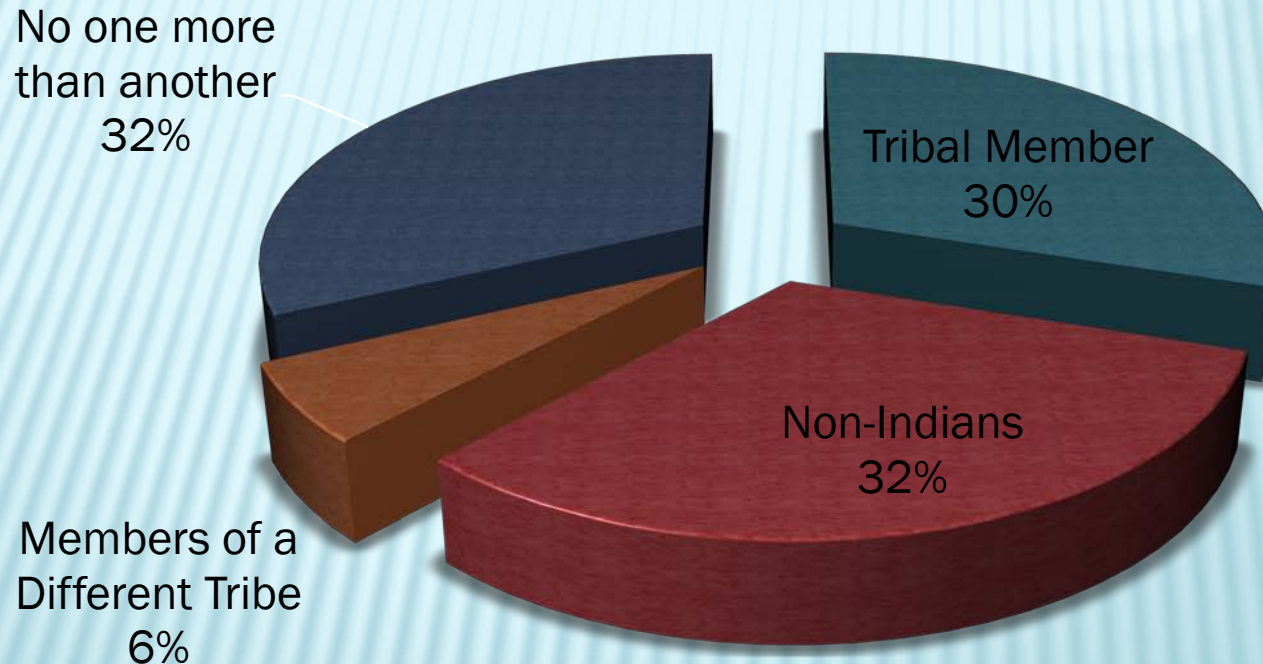
VICTIMS OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

The victims of family violence are who?

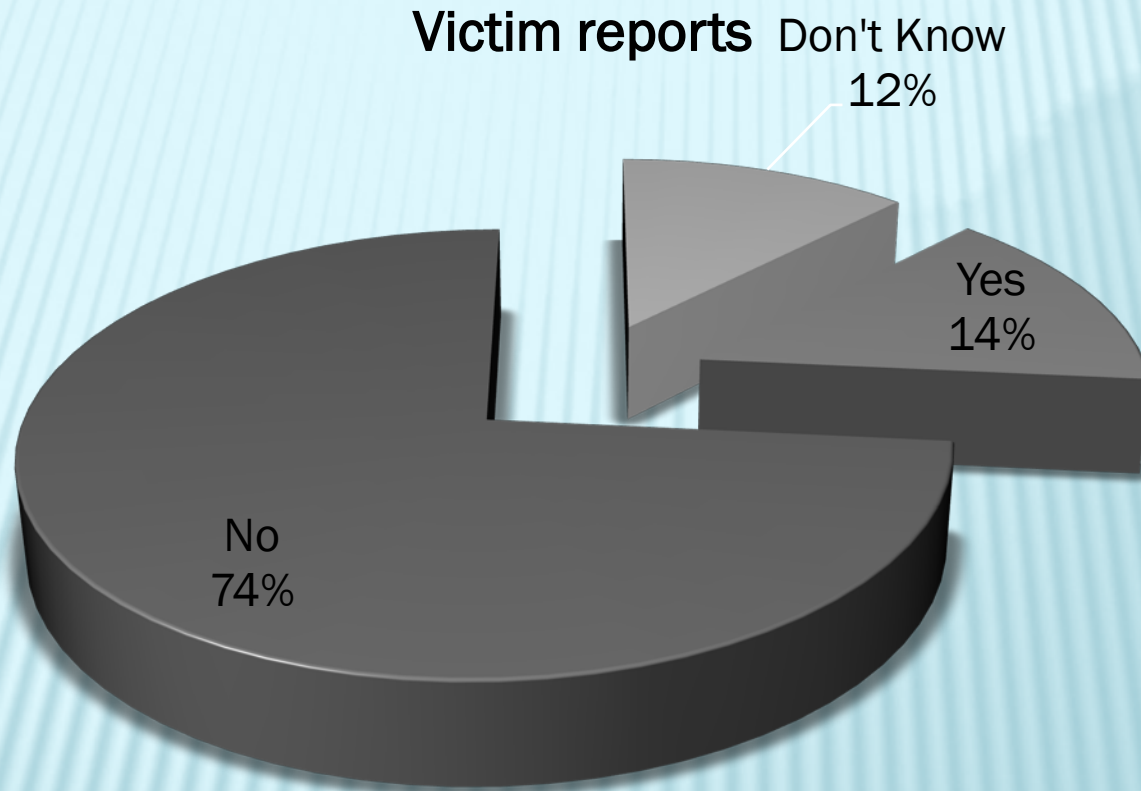


INCIDENCES OF FAMILY VIOLENCE

Who most often acts violently in incidents of family violence



DOES THE VICTIM REPORT VIOLENCE?



THINGS YOU CAN DO TO END VIOLENCE



- Honor and support members of your community-men and women-who are involved in raising children.
- Volunteer at your tribal community events.

- Listen to your tribal elders.
- Encourage your tribal council to act on this information by drafting ordinances addressing family and domestic violence



Healing Methods

- Provide an opportunity for the family to heal from past and current trauma.
- Attend trainings, talking with your tribes and members, learning about traditions.
- Gathering can be a great resource and catalyst for positive change in the lives of your families.



How To Provide Services to Tribal Families

- Identify and address historical as well as current grief and trauma.
- Address nutritional and health issues.
- Research and gain an understanding of your local Native traditional way.
- Provide access to spiritual leaders, cultural ways, talking to your elders and healers.





*Alpine
County*

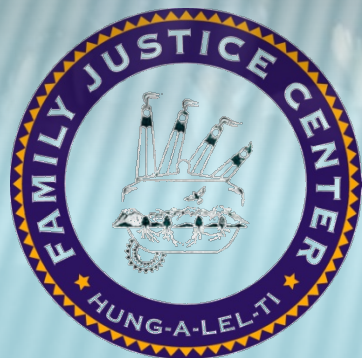


South Lake Tahoe



Women's Center





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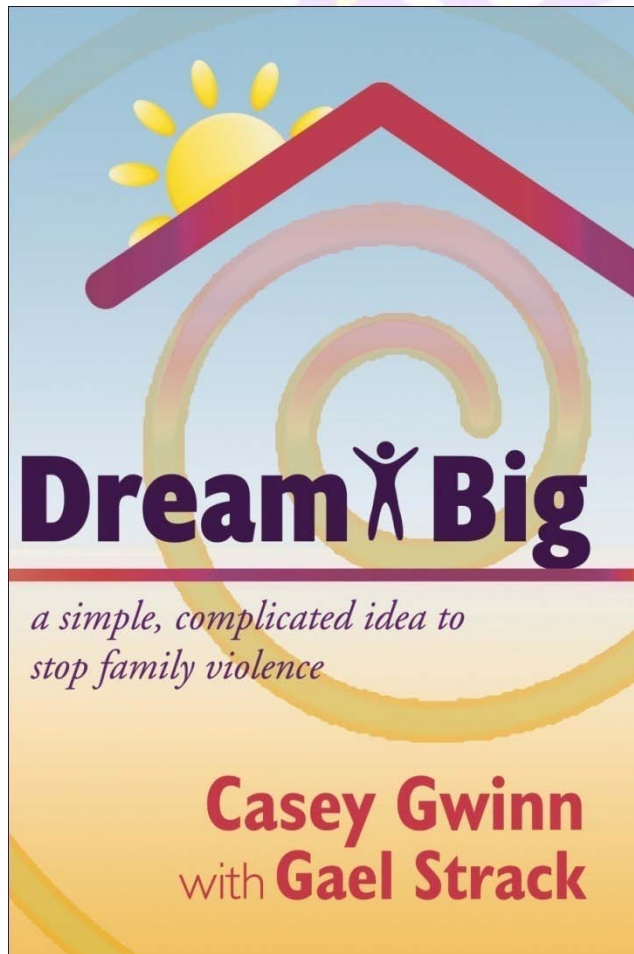
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Dream Big



Though help is out there for victims of domestic violence, it's not always easy to find. The people who seek it often go from agency to agency, telling their story again and again. The rapidly developing Family Justice Center movement seeks to bring all community services for family violence, elder abuse, stalking, and sexual assault under one roof.

In Dream Big, the visionaries behind the family justice center movement use testimonies of survivors, staff in existing Centers, and domestic violence movement leaders to paint a future where families come first, and professionals come together to stop family violence. Everyone can play a role. Dream Big will show you how.

Go to the "Store" at www.familyjusticecenter.com to purchase *Dream Big*



Thank You

Thank you for joining today's presentation

Family Justice Center Alliance

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www.familyjusticecenter.com

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