STRONGHEARTS
Native Helpline

Healing For Our Relatives

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Your Presenter

Lori Jump is the Chief Executive Officer for StrongHearts Native Helpline.

She is a citizen of the Sault Ste. Marie Tribe of Chippewa Indians where she was employed for 26 years and helped to shape her Tribe's judicial system including: victims advocacy and tribal court programs as well as opened a Native women's shelter in her hometown of Sault Ste. Marie MI. She served 15 years as an Appellate Tribal Court Judge for her Tribe.

Lori is the founder, former executive director and current board member of Uniting Three Fires Against Violence, a statewide domestic and sexual violence tribal coalition in Michigan. She served on the Federal Task Force researching Violence Against American Indians and Alaska Native Women.

As CEO of StrongHearts Native Helpline, Lori led a team of administrative staff to develop a Native-centered, empowerment based and trauma informed training curriculum that is steeped in Native American culture. Under her leadership, StrongHearts Native Helpline became the first national domestic and sexual violence helpline for American Indians and Alaska Natives.

Lori Jump

Chief Executive Officer
StrongHearts Native Helpline

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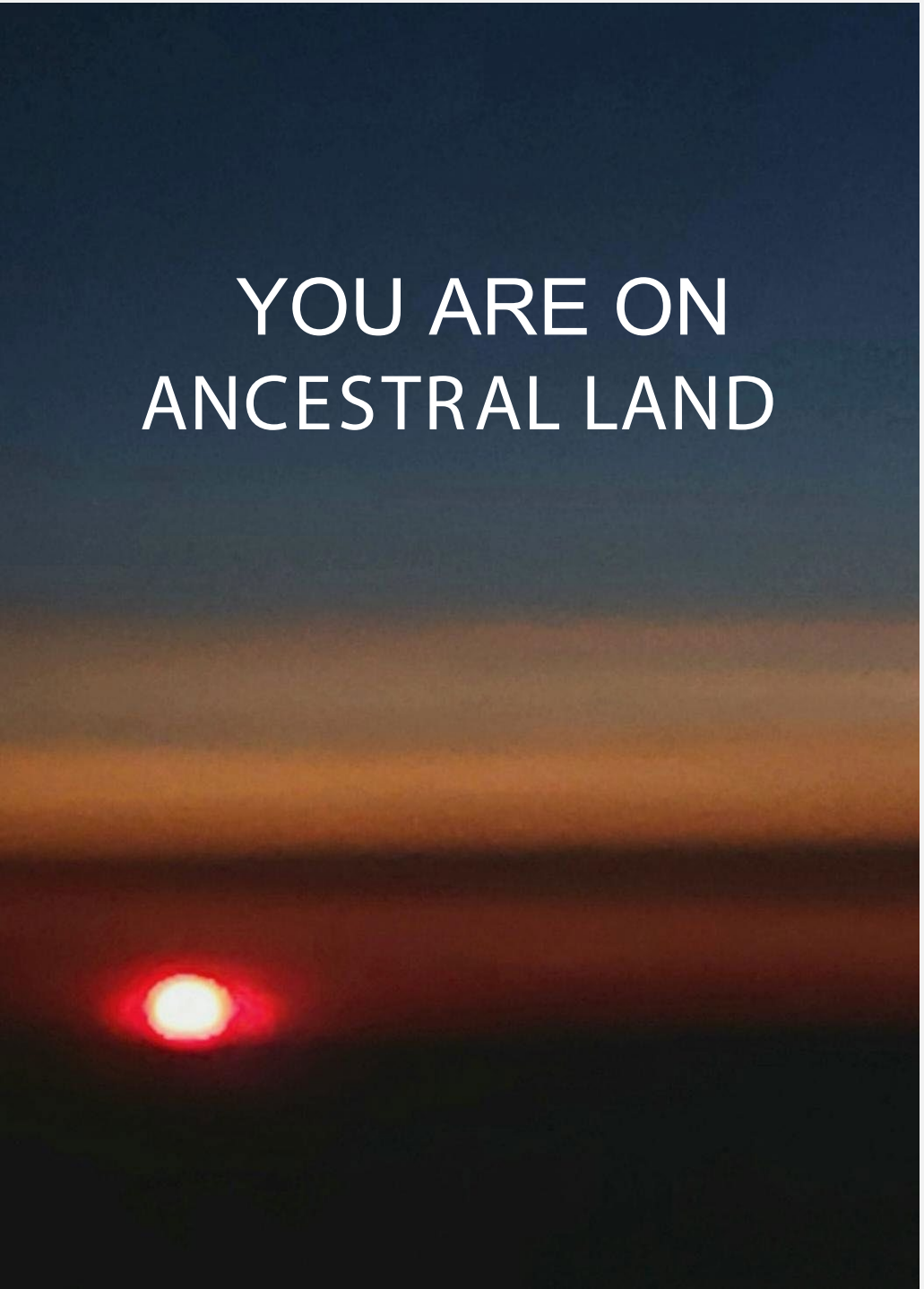

LAND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

StrongHearts Native Helpline's headquarters are in the greater Minneapolis/St. Paul area on the ancestral lands of the Sioux Santee (Eastern Dakota) Wahpekute (Waȟpékhute) peoples.

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“Those that fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it.”

~ Winston Churchill

“Insanity is doing the same thing over and over and expecting different results.”

~Albert Einstein

Our History

Native American history is an integral part of understanding the need for culturally appropriate support and advocacy.

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IN GENERAL

- 574 TRIBAL NATIONS
- SOVEREIGNTY

HISTORICALLY

- VIBRANT SOCIETIES
- RICH CULTURE
- VALUED WOMEN AND OUR ROLES

Tribal Law and Sovereignty

As sovereigns, tribes may:

- Enact codes and statutes
- Have separate constitutions
- Define domestic violence
- Issue protective orders
- Enforce protective orders (if jurisdiction)
- Define their membership
- Govern

However, there are limitations

Tribal sovereignty is at the core of advocacy, and it is important to recognize Native Americans as citizens of distinct sovereign nations.

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Staggering Statistics On Violence Against Native Women

More than 4 in 5 American Indian and Alaska Native (AI/AN) women (84.3 percent) have experienced violence in their lifetime.

More than half of AI/AN women (56.1 percent) have experienced sexual violence in their lifetime.

More than half of AI/AN women (55.5 percent) have experienced physical violence by intimate partners in their lifetime.

Almost half of AI/AN women (48.8 percent) have been stalked in their lifetime.

1.7x

AI/AN women are **1.7 times more likely** than White women to have experienced violence in the past year.

10x

Native women also face **murder rates** more than 10 times the national average in some counties (Bachman, Zaykowski, Kallymer, Poteyeva, & Lanier, 2008).

NCAI Policy Research Center (2018). Research Policy Update: Violence Against American Indian Women and Girls. National Congress of American Indians, February 2018.

Colonization

Pre-1800s	Extermination, Manipulation, Colonization
1830s	Removal Act - Remove Indians to west of the Mississippi River
1887	Dawes Allotment Act - plots of land given to head of household
1924	The Snyder Act - Indians become citizens of United States
1934	Wheeler Howard Indian Reorganization Act - Tribes can establish elected governments (IRA Constitution)
1953	Termination Policy - Termination of status as Nations
1968	Indian Civil Rights Act - imposed regulation on Tribes to ensure individual Indians similar rights
1970	Self Determination Policy - Extended more control to tribal Nations
1978	Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) - Preservation of Indian families by ensuring placement of Indian children in Indian homes

Forced Sterilization

Forced Removal from our lands Boarding Schools

Genocide

Violence against women and children used specifically as a tool of genocide

Removal of Children

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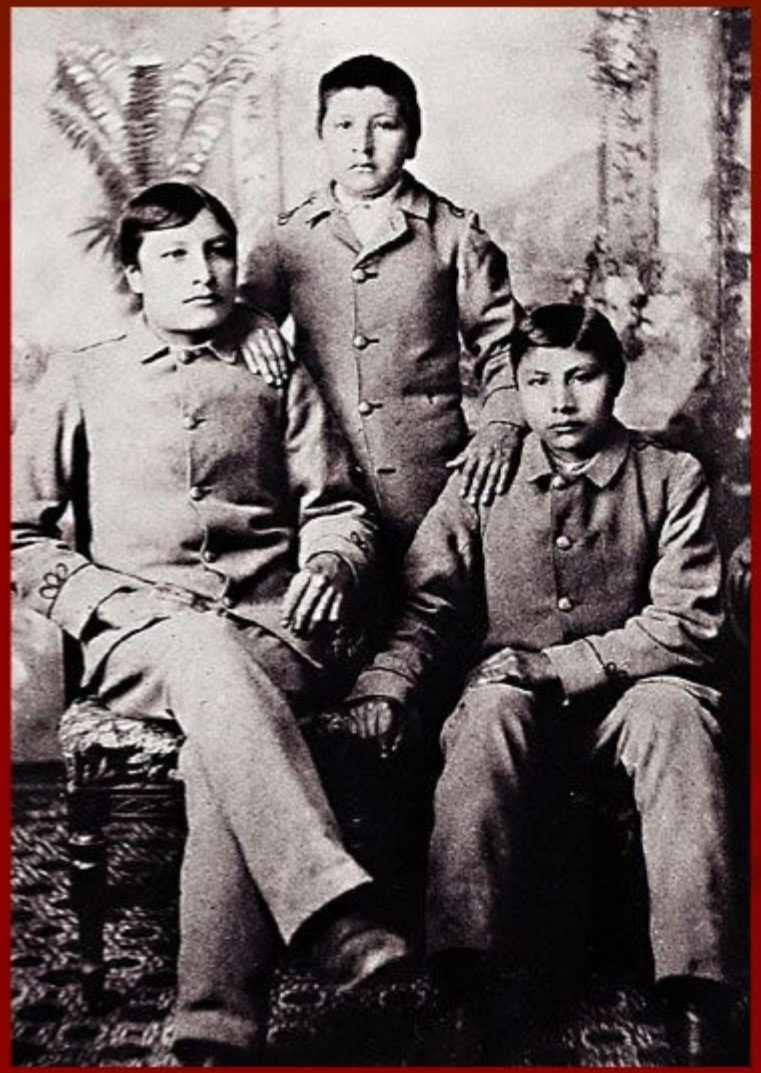
"Kill the Indian, Save the Man"



Indian Boarding Schools

STRIPPED OF:

- Name
- Hair
- Clothing
- Language
- Family
- Community
- Spirituality

Everything they knew

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The Link Between Our History And Intimate Partner Violence

- Collective experience
- Effect of colonization and federal policies
- Direct link between our experience of IPV and sexual assault and our relationship with the past
- Results in many negative realities/ tangible issues and epidemics in Indian Country

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What Is Historical Trauma?

TRAUMA travels through FAMILY LINES until someone is ready to HEAL it.

When YOU do the WORK our ancestors celebrate your HEALING.

Historical trauma is a collective trauma suffered by a group of people due to historical events that were destructive to the physical, mental, emotional, cultural and spiritual life way.

Historical trauma represents the cumulative emotional, psychological and spiritual wounding over the lifespan and across generations.

Depression, PTSD and suicide are linked to historical trauma that for Native people is rooted in colonization.

Centuries of horrific abuse and unimaginable loss emerges in the form of internalized oppression, the normalization of rape culture, loss of hope, fear and insecurity, etc.

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Lack Of Access To Services

More than **one in three** Native female victims (38 percent) were unable to get the services that they needed.

More than **one in six** Native male victims (17 percent) were unable to get the services that they needed.

Native women were **2.5 times** as likely as non-Hispanic white women to lack access to needed services.

André B. Rosay, "Violence Against American Indian and Alaska Native Women and Men," June 1, 2016

Complex Jurisdictional Issues

Federal, state, and tribal governments each hold a jurisdictional authority that is shared to uphold law enforcement and criminal justice systems in Indian Country.

This overlap becomes a web of jurisdiction that “undermines the efficient administration of criminal justice and may lead to higher rates of crime in Native American communities.”

Exercising criminal jurisdiction in Indian Country comes with additional steps:

- Where the crime was committed
- Finding out if the perpetrator is Indian or non-Indian
- Finding out if the victim is Indian or non-Indian

Source: Broken Promises: Continuing Federal Funding Shortfall for Native Americans

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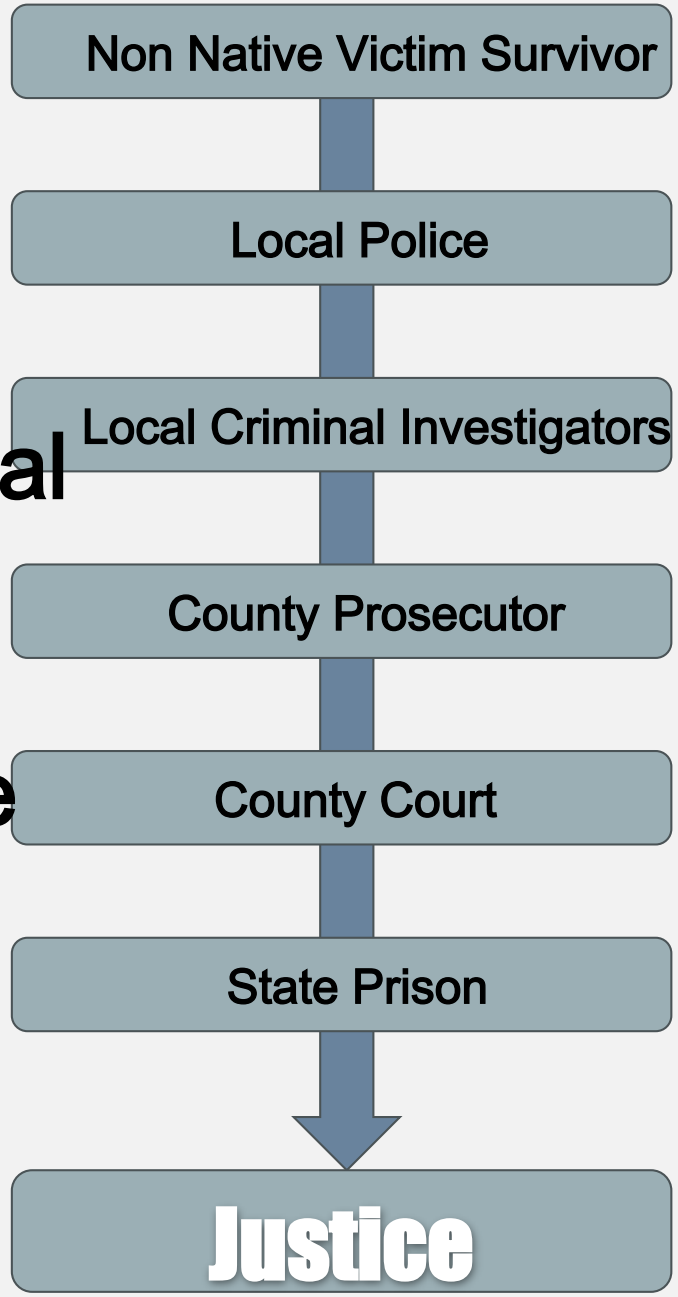
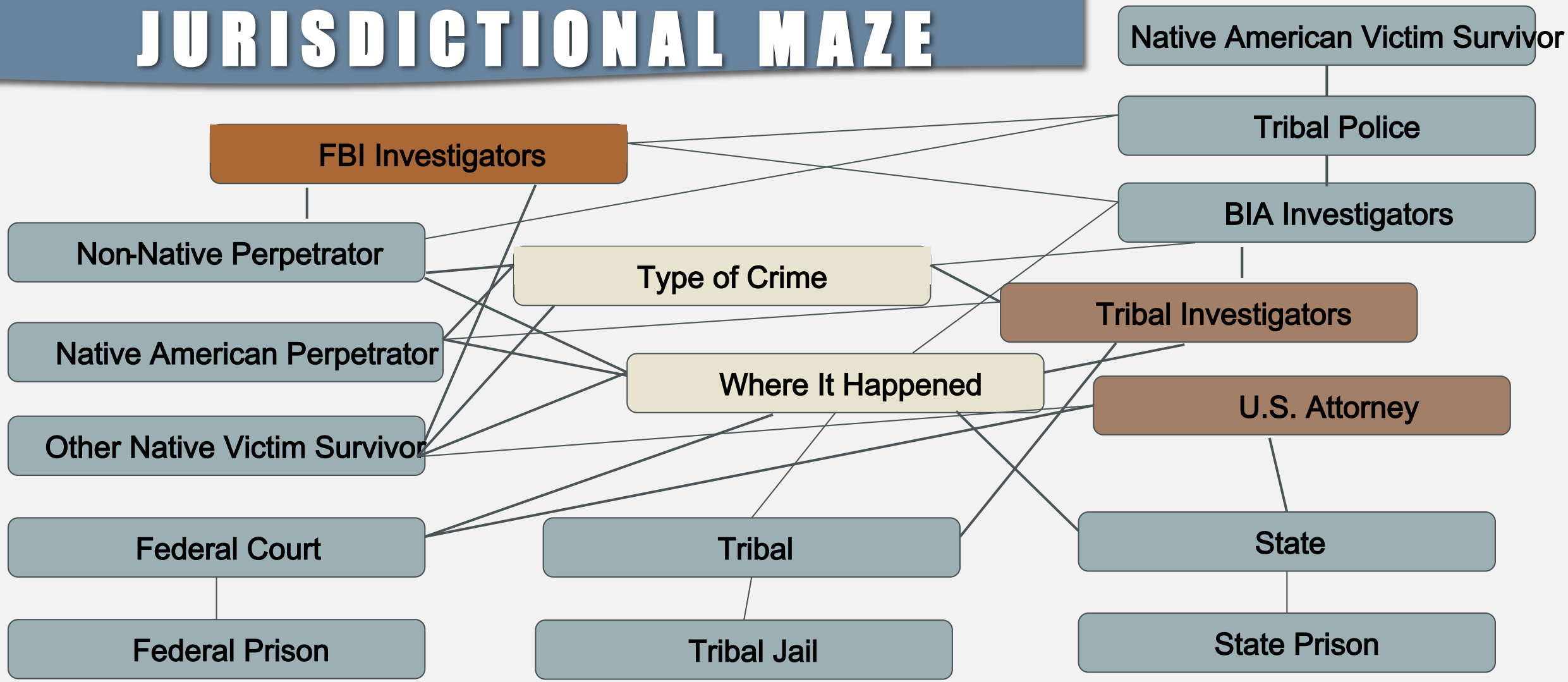
JURISDICTION

Non-Native Victim Survivors have a clearer path to justice where jurisdiction is not questioned and legal loopholes are nearly nonexistent.

Justice looks very different for Native American and Alaska Natives …



JURISDICTIONAL MAZE



Jurisdictional loopholes create a system of immunity for Native perpetrators who are very often NOT held accountable for violent crimes against Native men, women and children. Native people endure violence without a clear path to justice.

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The Impact

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- Experience a heightened sense of hopelessness
- Have a compounded traumatic experience
- Be forced to deal with their abuse on a community level as well, resulting in additional conflict
- Be angry and frustrated
- Be under the influence of drugs or alcohol
- Experience multiple layers of trauma
- Lack trusting relationships
- Experience depression, fueled by historical trauma
- Have a reduced capacity to overcome/heal or lack the strategies to overcome current abuse
- Have eroded self esteem
- Disempowered

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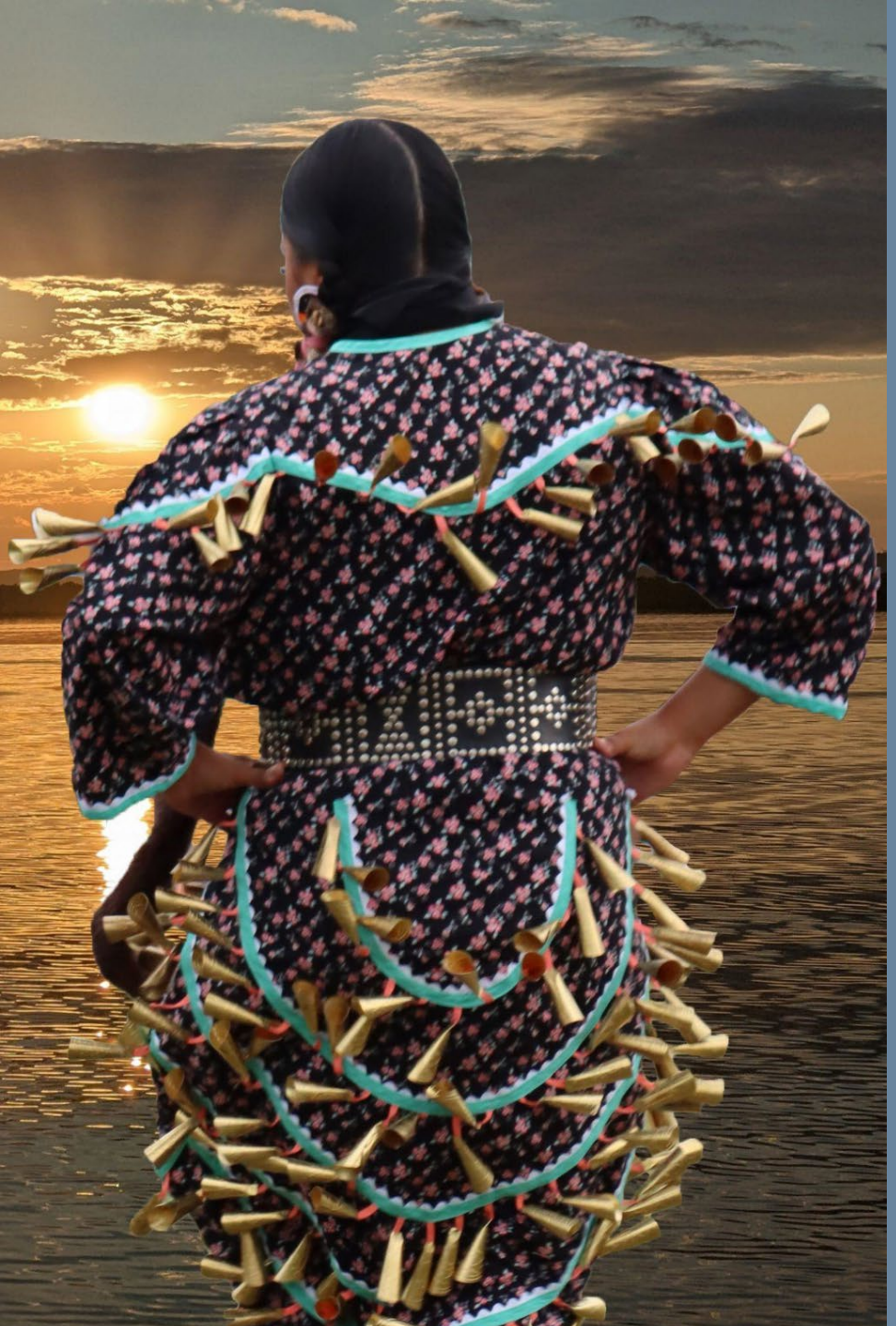

Culture Makes a Profound Difference

Before StrongHearts had the capacity to operate 24/7, contacts who called in during off-hours had the option to "press 1" to be transferred to the national hotline. Very few of them chose that option.

We recognize:

- Victim- survivor or concerned friends are looking for services outside of the mainstream but inside of their own culture.
- Culture makes a profound difference in building trust, safety, and belonging.

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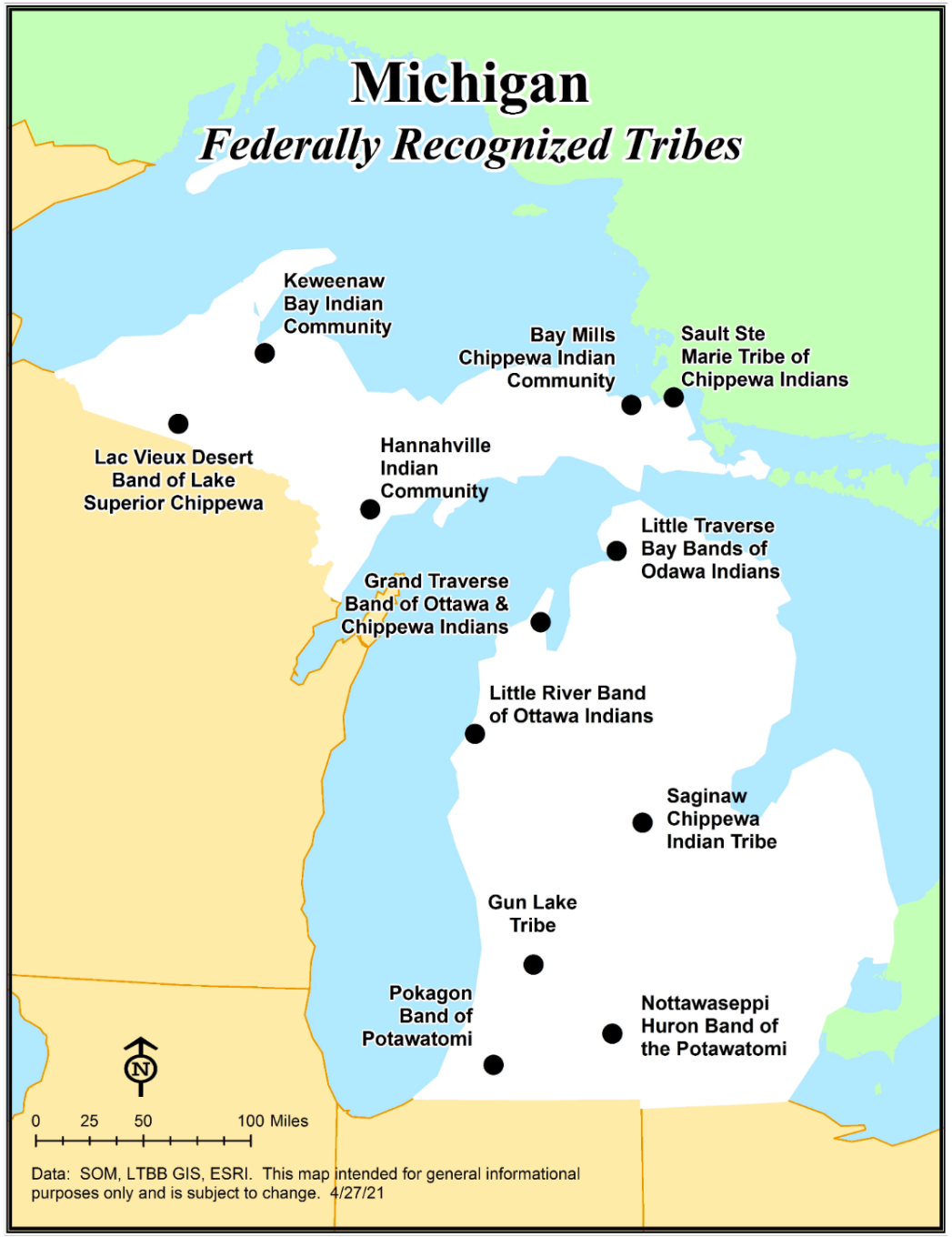
8.6. Cultural Competency.

Each program must analyze how it is responding to cultural differences among participants and staff. Additionally, it must have a plan for culturally competent practice which may include referrals to appropriate culturally-based services.

~Michigan Standards



Tribal Court

DV Programs

Law Enforcement

Behavioral Health

Traditional Medicine

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Tribal Approaches

- We are Related
- Holistic- Individual, Family, Community
- Elders- Family History of Violence
- Inclusion of Ceremony
- Feasts

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Intersectionality

- Jurisdictional Issues
- Access to justice issues: full faith and credit/protective order enforcement
- Ineffective law enforcement responses
- Lack of resources
- Invisibility
- **Objectification**
  - Sexualization of Native women
  - Native mascots
  - Cultural appropriation
- Extreme poverty
- Mental health issues
- Substance abuse/alcoholism

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REMEMBER

574

MYTHS

ALASKA &
LOWER 48

LAND

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