


November is Native American Heritage Month. While we celebrate the diverse and vibrant cultures of Indigenous peoples in the Americas, it is also important that we take a look at the way a history of marginalization has uniquely impacted American Indians' experiences with domestic and sexual violence. Here are the facts:

- American Indians ages 12 and older experience an average of 5,900 sexual assaults each year.
- American Indians are 2.5 times more likely to experience sexual assault than all other races in the U.S.
- More than one in three American Indian women are raped in their lifetime.
- 39% of American Indian women are victims of domestic violence.
- Most of the intimate partner violence against American Indian women is perpetrated by non-Native men.

These startling statistics are a breach of social equity and are reflective of a complex accumulation of multi-generational oppression. A history of genocide, dehumanization, forced assimilation and land seizure disrupted cultural norms and implanted seeds of trauma that were passed down from generation to generation. Adding to this trauma are the structural barriers that make access to supportive services difficult. Many American Indian reservations are located in remote and isolated regions of the country, making it hard for law enforcement, social services and other supports to even reach survivors and perpetrators.

Furthermore, as a result of the 1978 Oliphant vs. Suquamish Supreme Court decision, Tribal courts did not have the legal authority to prosecute non-Native people who committed crimes. Because much of the sexual and domestic violence experienced by American Indians was perpetrated by non-Natives, many such crimes saw no legal consequences. These are just a few reasons that contribute to the alarming rates at which American Indians experience sexual and domestic violence.



November is Native American Heritage Month and the Siletz Tribe's Restoration.

Please come join the CARE Program in the following activities.

We invite you to wear your red shawls, ribbon skirts and any regalia during our Restoration Powwow grand entry and honor song. The red shawls are very symbolic to Native people. The fringe is said to represent the tears of Indian women crying for the pain and suffering the people have endured for generations, yet it also represents strength, beauty, and solidarity. The teal-colored fringe honors victims and survivors of sexual assault. The purple fringe honors victims and survivors of domestic violence. The red shawl honors all Native people who have survived many forms of violence throughout history.

Traditional Bone Apron Making Class

November 2 and 9 from 4:00 -7:00 pm



Learn how to make your own healing teas and salves

November 30 from 4:00 -7:00 pm

Come see us at the CARE booth at Restoration Powwow for some educational information and some goodies

WE ARE STILL HERE

It is time to stop holding the survivors of sexual violence accountable for the trauma and pain inflicted upon them. We need help from our community members to make a difference.

Native women experience the highest rates of sexual violence of any population in the United States. Our community remains silent because of generational trauma and retaliation. We want to create a "Circle of Support and Safety" for our women.

EVENTS

November 2022

Apron Making
November 2 and 9

Tea and Salve Making
November 30

New Trauma Support Group
Every Thursday@5:30pm

Contact Rachelle Endres for more info at rachelee@ctsi.nsn.us or 541-444-9638

For more information about the Siletz Tribe, visit ctsi.nsn.us.