Rise of Exploitation and Violence

- Native women have been victims of human trafficking for two centuries
- Recent developments have contributed to an upswing in trafficking and exploitation
  - Discovery and recovery of oil and natural gas in traditional tribal lands
  - The spread and influence of technology that helps facilitate exploitation
  - The historical lack of resources in tribal communities

Man Camps

- Both law enforcement officials and native and women’s rights advocates cite the emergence of these ‘man-camps’—temporary housing for transient workers—as major contributors to a rise in violence against all women wherever they are established
- According to Assistant U.S. Attorney for South Dakota, Kevin Koliner, Native women comprise 40 percent of sex trafficking victims in the state.
In the News

- RENO – A Winnemucca man has been charged in two separate federal indictments with shooting at six persons on the Ft. McDermitt Indian Reservation on April 27, 2012, as well as sex trafficking of two victims.

- FARGO - A recent sex trafficking case in North Dakota involved several victims from the Fort Berthold Reservation. A 22 New Town, ND man was convicted of sex trafficking, sexual abuse, drug trafficking and witness tampering.

- Red Lake - Earlier in federal court in Duluth, a 22-year-old Red Lake man was sentenced for sexually abusing a minor female while on the Red Lake Indian Reservation.

The Problem

- Human trafficking is often referred to as modern-day slavery.

- Every year, men, women and children all over the world are transported within or across borders for the purpose of forced labor and sexual exploitation.

- Most people don’t realize that indigenous women have been exploited since the arrival of the first Europeans in the western hemisphere.
Human Trafficking

- Modern day slavery
- Defined by force, fraud or coercion
- Occurs around the globe
- Fastest growing criminal industry

Types of Human Trafficking

- Sex
- Labor
What Do We Know: Sex Trafficking

- Majority female
- Average age in sex trafficking – 12 to 14 years old
- 600,000 to 800,000 trafficked internationally
- 14,000 to 18,000 in United States
- Prostitution, exotic dancing, massage parlors, brothels, escort services, pornography
- Significant numbers are runaways/thrownaways
- 1 out of every 5 pornographic image is of a child

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Devaluation of Native Women

- It’s important to remember that the exploitation of Native women was not only legal throughout most of history, but encouraged by the dominant culture.
- Sexual exploitation is a logical result of enslavement, and trafficking flows naturally from the combination of slavery and sexual violence.

Tactics and Techniques

- The tactics used by sex traffickers today were used against Native peoples from the first moment of contact.
  - Force
  - Fear
  - Coercion
  - Fraud
  - Exploitation
  - Taking advantage of poverty, homelessness, lack of connection
Commercialization and Devaluation

- Today, the eroticized image of Indian women is so commonplace in our society that it is unremarkable.
- The image of a hypersexual Indian woman continues to be used to market any number of products and ideas.

Native Women and the Sex Trade

- Native women and girls are likely significantly overrepresented in the United States sex industry.
- Native women and girls suffer disproportionately from risk factors which social scientists have identified as correlated with prostitution.
Targets

- Traffickers target young women and children because of their vulnerability and gullibility, as well as the market demand for young victims
- Native youth are especially vulnerable
- Those who recruit minors into prostitution violate federal anti-trafficking laws, even if there is no coercion or movement across state lines

Targets (Cont.)

- Runaways, throwaways, the disenfranchised and children from broken homes are at greatest risk
- They also make some of the easiest targets
What the Research Tells Us

- The selling of North America's indigenous women and children for sexual purposes has been an ongoing practice since the pre-colonial era.
Generational Trauma

“Generational trauma” resulting from a long history of genocide and oppression has been recognized as a major contributor to the high rates of poverty, substance abuse, child abuse, violence, and mental illness in Native communities (Evans-Campbell, 2008; Kingsley & Mark, 2000; Yellow Horse Brave Heart & Debruyn, 1998).

Generational Trauma (Cont.)

- Once a people has been traumatized, that trauma may be passed from generation to generation in self-perpetuating cycles that are hard to break
- This generational trauma can be transmitted by social learning in the family and community
- Memories of traumatic events may be embedded in the collective psyche of the community
Generational Trauma (Cont.)

- They are passed to our descendants in the form of myths, stories, histories, poems, dramas, songs, cultural beliefs, rituals, ceremonies, norms of behavior, and even in laws and social institutions.
- It almost becomes self-fulfilling prophecy.
- Victims “accept” their situation as inevitable.

Scope and Scale

- In the U.S., research on sex trafficking of Native women and girls is limited but findings suggest that Native women and girls are over-represented among trafficking victims.
Example

- An analysis of 2007 prostitution arrest data in the county encompassing Minneapolis found 24% of arrests to be of Native women, more than twelve times their representation in the county’s population (Martin & Rud, 2007).

- Similar studies in Washington, Oregon and Montana show similar results.

Sex Assault and Rape

- Past studies have shown that Native women’s rate for sexual assault and rape was:
  - 7.7 per 1,000 women versus
    - 1.1 for White women,
    - 1.5 for African American women,
    - 0.2 for Asian women,
    - 0.6 for Hispanic women (Tjaden & Thoennes, 2006).
The Victims

- Traffickers focus on particularly vulnerable Native women and youth, including those with limited ability to recognize exploitation because of mental illness, substance abuse, and/or fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (Benoit & Millar, 2001; Boland & Durwyn, 1999; Farley & Lynne, 2000; Pierce, 2009).
- Runaways, throwaways and the impoverished make particularly inviting targets.

Runaways and Throwaways

- Runaways are especially attractive recruits because most are already engaging in survival sex for a place to stay”, said Evelyn Diaz, who is serving a nine-year sentence in a federal prison in Connecticut for three counts of sex trafficking of minors.
- “Some become very loyal to you since you take them under your wing,” she wrote.
The Risks of Running Away

- The risks young people encounter included involvement in;
  - Criminal activity
  - Substance abuse
  - Sleeping on the streets
  - Sexual exploitation, including prostitution
    - One fifth of those surveyed indicated that they had engaged in sexual activity in exchange for money, drugs, food, shelter or survival
  - Physical assault and other forms of victimization

Runaways and Thrownaway Children (Cont.)

- In the case of runaway and homeless shelters and drop-in centers, the location was often known to the trafficker
- In fact, several sites reported cases of traffickers recruiting girls outside the facilities, or in some cases, girls being sent into the shelter to recruit other girls
Methods

- “Finesse” pimping, posing as a boyfriend or friend, treating the victim kindness, offering a free place to stay, and when the victim feels obligated, insisting that she/he “help out” by prostituting (Pierce, 2009; Sethi, 2007)
- “Guerilla” pimping (often by gang members), using violence against the victim (including gang rape) and/or threatening violence against the victim’s family (Native Women’s Association of Canada, 2007; Nimmo, 2001; Pierce, 2009).

Role of the Internet

- The Internet has also facilitated the recent rise in trafficking, exploitation and child sex tourism by providing a marketing channel
- Websites provide potential offenders with pornographic accounts written by others with similar desires
Use of the Internet (Cont.)

- Websites detail sexual exploits and supply information on sex establishments and prices in various destinations, including information on how to specifically procure children or prostitutes
- Despite efforts by police, traffickers continue to evolve their tactics

Technology Comes to Tribal Communities

- The spread of technology to many of the nation’s tribal communities is a good thing
- Communications, access to information and the ability to serve the needs of the tribal community are valuable benefits of the technology age
- However, as with all things, there are dangers associated with technology in tribal communities
A Danger Unique to Tribal Communities

- Cultural effects
  - Technology has rapidly become a reality in many tribal communities and is coming to others
  - Many parents, elders, and even tribal officials are unaware of all of the implications
  - Young people in tribal communities are often much better educated about the use of technology
  - Some fear technology, if not used correctly can have a negative impact to tribal culture and community

Issues Affecting Tribal Communities

- Danger to children
  - Online victimization
  - Luring from tribal community
- Crime
  - Identity theft
  - Glorification of gang or "thug" lifestyle
- Exploitation
  - Emerging markets for "NA" pornography
- Cultural Implications
Some of the Dangers

- Sexual Predators
- Cyber Stalking
- Identity Theft
- Cyber bullying
- Online scams
- “Sexting”
- Illegal downloads
- Viruses, worms, spyware, etc..

Where it Happens

- Today, major centers for sex trafficking include cities near rural, high-poverty First Nations reserves, American Indian reservations, and Alaskan Native communities
- The FBI recently noted, “There have been traffickers and pimps who specifically target Native girls because they feel that they’re versatile and they can post them [online] as Hawaiian, as Native, as Asian, as you name it” (Hopkins, 2010)
Technology Provides Access

- Craigslist and Backpage Sites with NA women and girls:
  - Albuquerque
  - Phoenix
  - Dallas
  - Duluth
  - Oklahoma City
  - Las Vegas
  - Portland
  - Seattle
Native American Pornography

Raina

- Gallup New Mexico –
- Lived in single parent home with three brothers
- Runaways starting at 12 years
- Dropped out of School in 9th grade
- Runway in Albuquerque when she met “Shimmy”
Backpage.com accounts for about 70 percent of prostitution advertising among five Web sites that carry such ads in the United States, earning more than $22 million annually from prostitution ads, according to AIM Group, a media research and consulting company.
Advertising and Selling of Victims

- Technology is often used to advertise and coordinate the sale of victims.
- “Pimps” often coordinate the sale of victims, but it is also important to recognize that victims can and do market themselves to potential buyers (sometimes under the control of “pimps”).
- All major online services—as well as more niche services and underground services (e.g., the “dark net”)—are employed in this process.

**Now Hiring Native Sluts!**

Rent past due? Car payment late? Need more dope??.

*Don’t be poor, be a whore!* Sell your ass @ NDNgirls.com and earn up to $600/day!

**LOCATIONS:** NDNgirls primarily films onsite in six major cities: Albuquerque, Phoenix, Winnipeg, Thunder Bay, and Oklahoma City. If there are enough native girls in your city looking for work, let us know and we will travel there with cameras in hand or cover your roundtrip airfare to our studio in Florida.

We also pay recruiters/agents/pimps a $100 finders fee for each native model that we use.

In addition NDNgirls purchases amateur sex tapes and photos from native couples. If interested, fill out the modeling application on our website and email sample photos/videos to shimmy@NDNgirls.com. Look forward to working with you!
Shimelesse Mekbeb

- Florida webmaster and entrepreneur
- Investigated in Winnipeg for using an underage girl for pornography – case never prosecuted
- Authored;
  - ePimp - The 10 year rise and fall of an adult site webmaster...
  - REBOOT - How to start from scratch, rebuild yourself, and get what you want

Sex Trafficking and Murder: An Undeniable Link

- Prostitution puts women and girls at a higher risk for other forms of violent victimization, including murder
- In Canada, an estimated five hundred aboriginal women and girls have disappeared (presumably abducted, most likely murdered) in the last thirty years. AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL, STOLEN SISTERS: DISCRIMINATION AND VIOLENCE AGAINST INDIGENOUS WOMEN IN CANADA 24 (2004)
Casey Jo Pipestem

- Oklahoma
- Used to solicit johns in OKC area truck stops in over CB radios
- A father and daughter stumbled across Pipestem's bloodied and bruised body in in a creek bed in Grapevine, Texas
- Her body had been thrown 37 feet from a bridge along a highway
- Believed to be the victim on an “Interstate” serial killer

Casey Jo Pipestem

- A lanky girl with a bright smile, she wrote poetry and excelled at basketball in high school, even drawing the interest of a few small colleges
- As a child, she was shuffled through the homes of several family members as her mother tried to get out of a difficult and abusive relationship
- Substance abuse and running away from home began in her early teens
- As a teen she was believed to exchanging sex for drugs
- She was dead at age 19
Challenges

- Legal protections and services to victims are limited in general, and even less available to American Indian women and youth.
- While domestically trafficked minors are automatically considered victims under the U.S. Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA), adults must prove that they were induced to cooperate through force, fraud, or coercion (see 22 U.S.C. § 7102(8), 2000; 22 U.S. C. § 7105 (b)(1)(a)).
Challenges (Cont.)

- Sex trafficking investigations involving American Indian reservations incur complex jurisdictional questions due to wide variation in federal, state, and tribal roles (Bureau of Indian Affairs, 2011; Goldberg & Valdez Singleton, 2005; Tatum, 2003).
- This complexity has a tremendous impact on effective identification and protection of Native victims (Deer, 2010).

Research and Reliable Data

- Tribes and urban Indian service providers should be involved in collaborative planning to better identify and protect Native victims.
- There must be stronger agreement between federal and state trafficking laws, and equal protection and services for all victims.
- Current research is also extremely limited, and there is a critical need for culturally-responsive, systematic investigations.
- Tribal officials need training on detection, recognition and intervention.
Focus on Domestic Trafficking

- We must study the effect of domestic trafficking on Native American communities
- Including this problem with the overall discussion on human trafficking
- Developing programs to address the increasing use of technology in crimes related to trafficking and exploitation
- Providing training and technical assistance to tribal communities

Internet Crimes Against Children In Indian Country Initiative

RESOURCES FOR TRIBAL COMMUNITIES
Program Goals

• Assist tribal communities and state & local law enforcement effectively respond to the exploitation of children through the internet and the use of technology

• Develop forensic & investigative capability

• Provide training & technical assistance

• Create & support prevention & community education initiatives
ICAC Program Mission Statement

The Internet Crimes Against Children (ICAC) Task Force Program helps tribal, state and local law enforcement agencies develop an effective response to cyber enticement and child pornography cases. This help encompasses forensic and investigative components, training and technical assistance, victim services, and community education.

Resources for Tribal Communities

- Affiliate with local ICAC Task Force
- Free training for investigators
- Technology Resources for your tribal program
  - Computer
  - Printer/scanner
  - Software
  - Education and Prevention Resources
Community Education Tools

- Education/Prevention CD
  - Elementary school age children
  - Adolescents & teens
  - Parents & educators
  - Civic groups & businesses

Conclusion

- Despite the challenges, the existence of human trafficking and the exploitation of Native American women in our communities demands an appropriate institutional response
- We owe it to our communities
- We owe it to the victims
A Poem By Casey Jo Pipestem

- each and every day of life I pray to the one tru god that I will find that last seed to fill my pod
- for all I feel is pain and there’s not to much for me to gain
- so at nights I cry and ask that question why, why I am who I have come to be
- sometimes momma is who I blame for gettin me in this game but its not her
- so I ask her to forgive and say sorry for the way I live but thugarific is what I chose