

Human Trafficking in Indian Country

Identifying and Reporting

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Disclaimer #1

The views expressed by the presenters do not express the official policy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation or the Department of Justice.

The information and opinions provided are those of the presenters.

Disclaimer #2

- We are only responsible for what we say not for what you understand

Disclaimer #3

- This is not an “Indian country” problem

Trafficking????



Human Trafficking – legal definition

- Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000:
 - “severe forms of trafficking in persons” defined as
 - A) sex trafficking in which a commercial act is induced by force, fraud or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age; or
 - B) the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage, or slavery.

Types of Trafficking

- Labor
 - Domestic servitude
 - Small business
 - Peddling/sales
 - Large labor
- Sex Trafficking
 - “Hostess” bar/club
 - Residential Brothel
 - Escort Services
 - Pimp-controlled
- Other
 - International marriage brokers/servile marriage
 - Personal sexual servitude

Human Trafficking

- HT is a form of modern-day slavery
- HT has been reported in all 50 states in the US
- HT operates on basic principles of supply and demand
 - Thrives in conditions that allow high profits at low risk

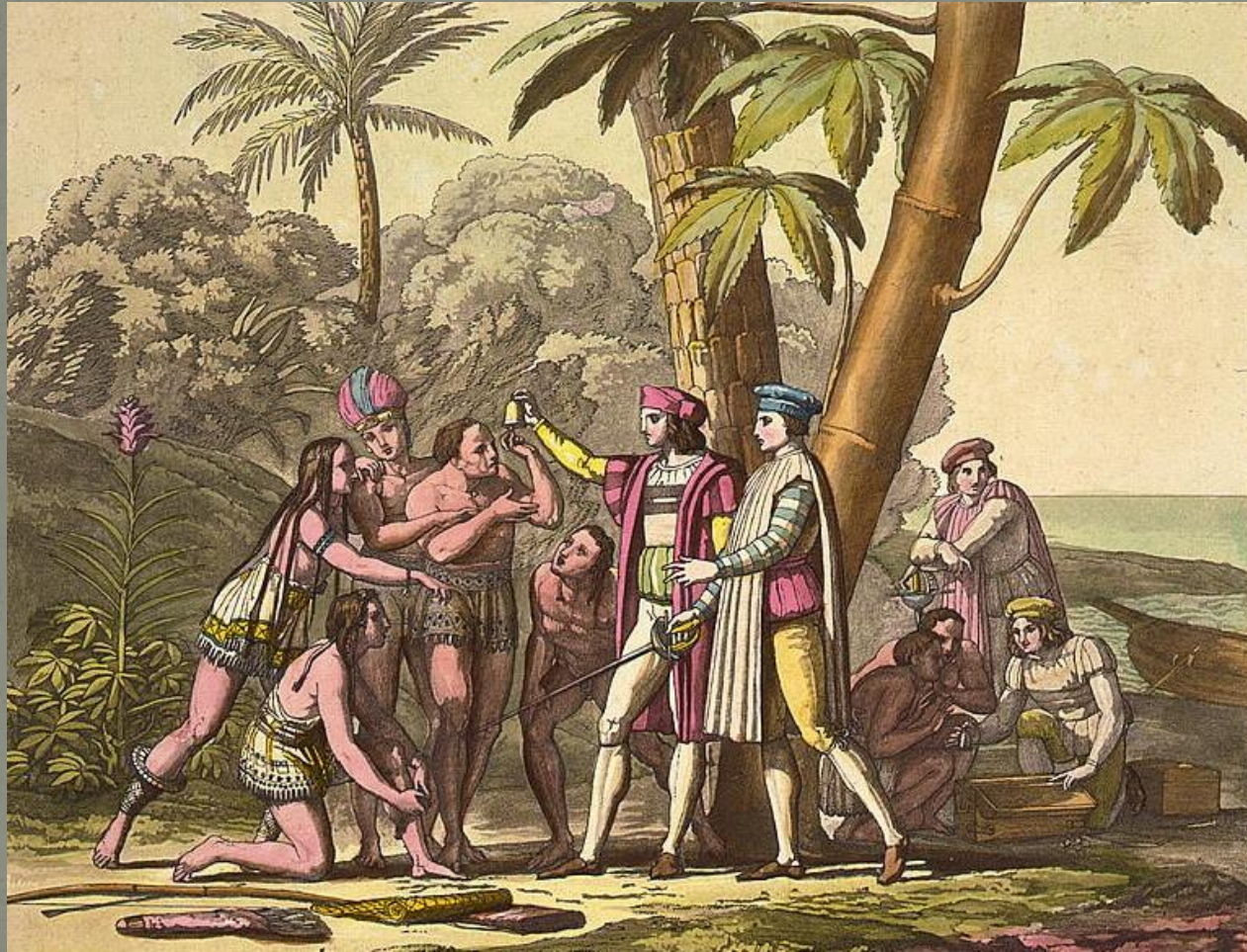
\$

- \$32 Billion
 - Conservative estimate of worldwide income generated annually from trafficking
- \$5 Billion
 - Estimate of income generated in Las Vegas alone
- 2.4%
 - Or \$3.3 Billion USD – the amount of Indonesia's GDP generated by trafficking
- 14%
 - Or \$27 Billion USD – the amount of Thailand's GDP generated by trafficking

Human Trafficking in Indian Country

- HT exists in many countries worldwide
 - Studies show that worldwide, indigenous populations are at the highest risk of any other for being trafficked
 - ⇒ (Deer, 2009; Farley, Lynne & Cotton, 2005)
 - Overrepresented in Canadian prostitution studies
 - ⇒ (Farley, Lynne & Cotton, 2005)
- Prostitution arguably begins with colonization
 - ⇒ (Farley, Lynn & Cotton, 2005)

Colonization



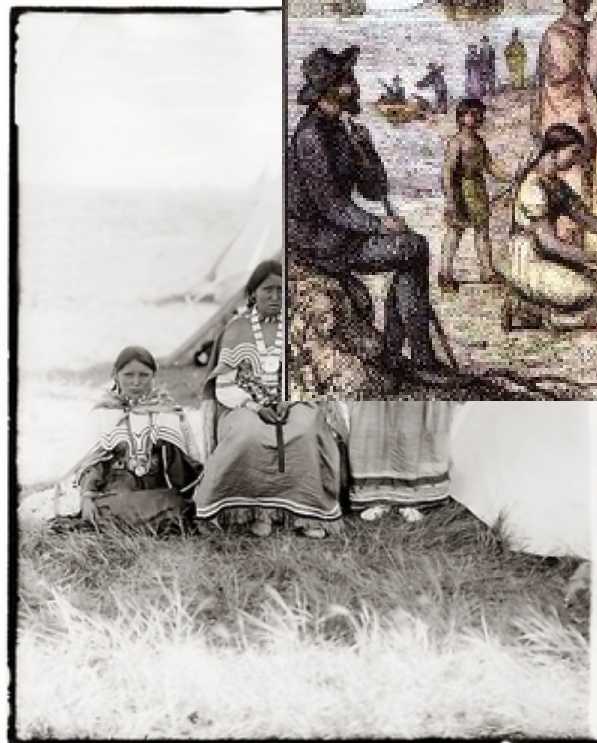
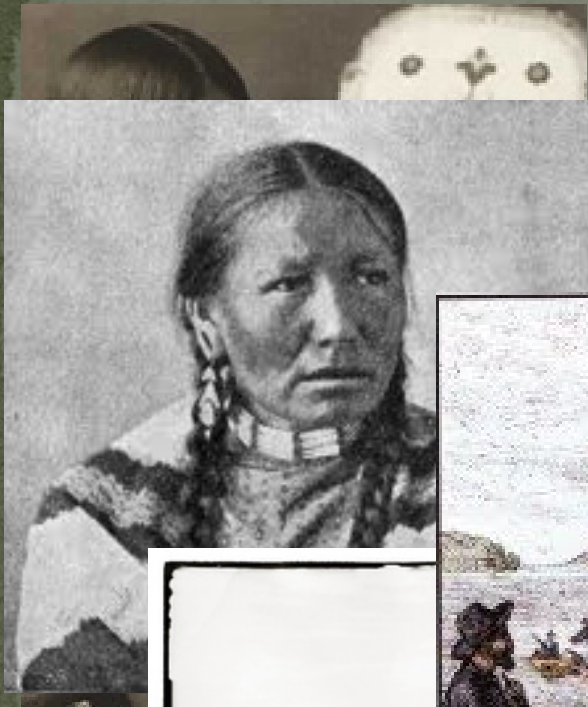
Traffickers and Colonizers

- Traffickers
 - Seek vulnerable persons
 - Use various means to control vulnerable persons
 - Age
 - Poverty
 - Chemical dependency
 - History of abuse
 - Lack of resources or support
 - Lack of immigration status

Traffickers and Colonizers

- Colonizers
 - Found indigenous persons
 - Used various means to control indigenous persons and to create/increase/perpetuate vulnerability
 - Trade
 - Unfair labor practices
 - Slavery
 - Disease
 - Alcoholism
 - Manifest destiny
 - Sexual abuse
 - Kidnapping
 - Boarding schools
 - Reservations
 - Oppression
 - Poverty
 - Hunger

— (Deer. 2009; The Flemish American, 2010)



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Historical trauma

- The “cumulative emotional and psychological wounding across generations, including the lifespan, which emanates from massive group trauma”
 - Historical Trauma Response (HTR)
 - Historical Unresolved Grief

Continued Trauma

- Contact:
 - life shock, genocide, no time for grief.
- Colonization Period:
 - introduction of disease and alcohol, traumatic events such as Wounded Knee Massacre.

Continued Trauma

- . Economic competition:
 - sustenance loss (physical/spiritual).



Continued Trauma

- Invasion/War Period:
 - extermination, refugee symptoms.



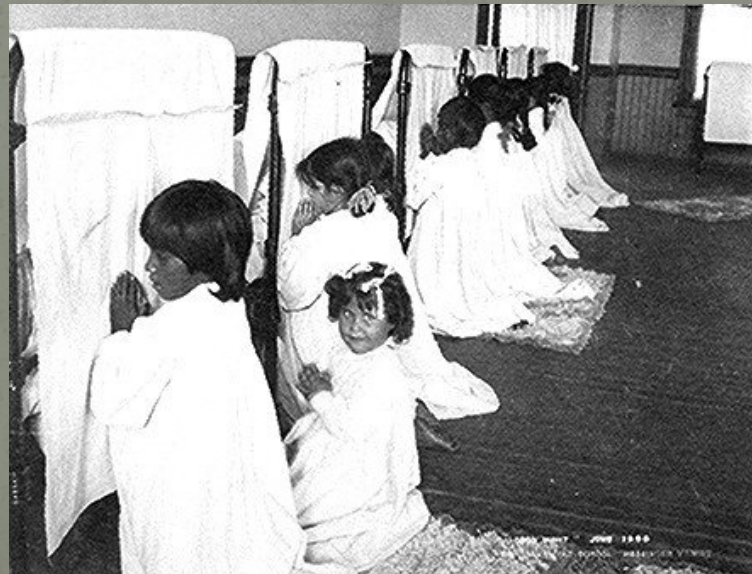
(Braveheart, 2011; Weaver, 1998)

- Subjugation/Reservation Period:
 - confined/translocated, forced dependency on oppressor, lack of security.

Yellow Horse-Braveheart (2011)

Continued Trauma

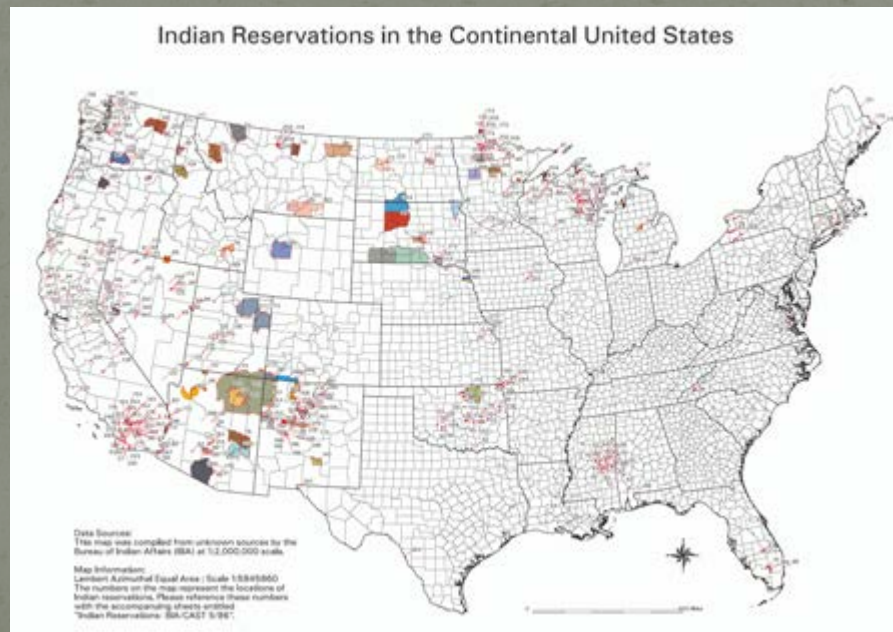
- Boarding School Period:
 - destroyed family system, beatings, rape, prohibition of Native language and religion;
- Lasting Effect:
 - ill-prepared for parenting, identity confusion



Yellow Horse-Braveheart (2011)

Continued Trauma

- Forced Relocation and Termination Period:
 - transfer to urban areas, prohibition of religious freedom, racism and being viewed as second class; loss of governmental system and community.



Yellow Horse-Braveheart (2011)

500 Years Later

Oil in North Dakota

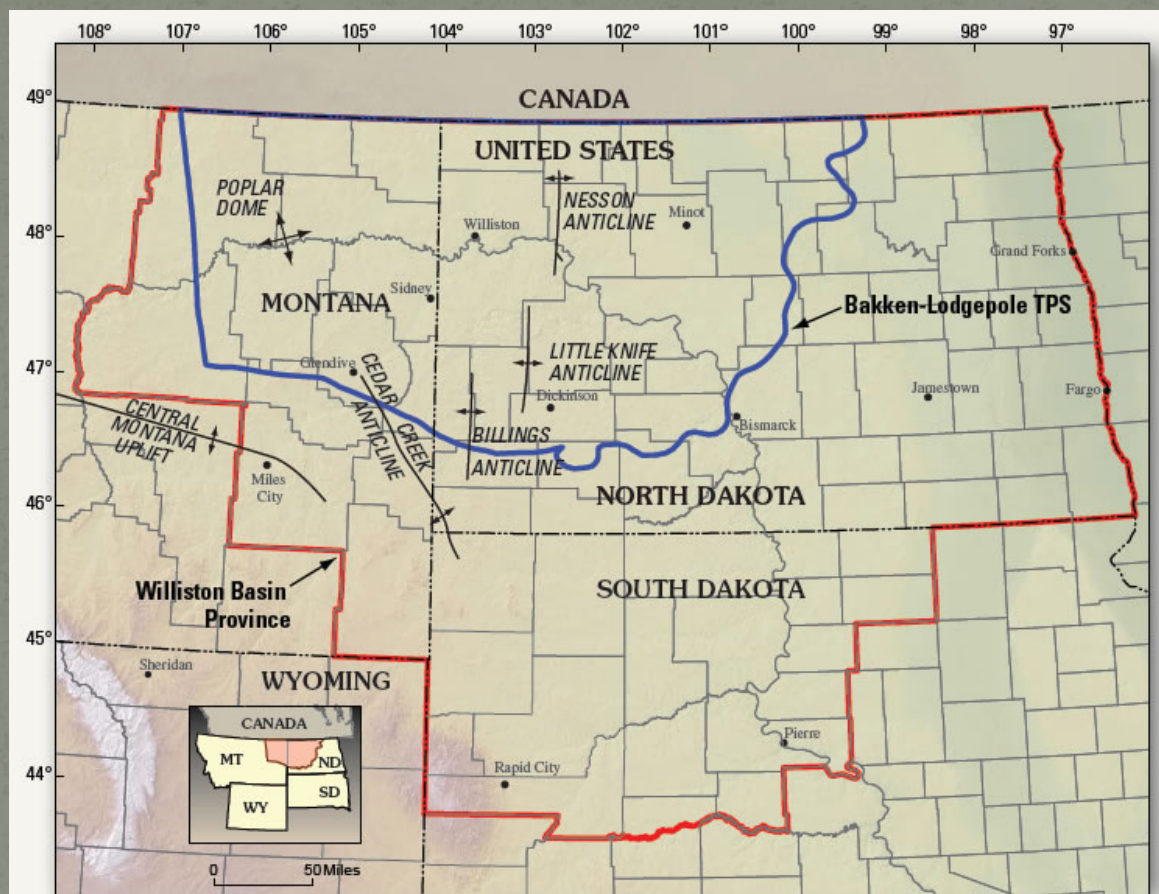


Figure 1. Map showing Williston Basin Province boundary (in red), Bakken-Lodgepole Total Petroleum System (TPS) (in blue), and major structural features in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Who is involved in the sale of a human?



PIMPS

CAUSE THEM BITCHES AIN'T GONNA SLAP THEMSELVES

Slide 40 Notes

- This will NOT be the “pimp” you see on TAT or likely in NW ND
- ALSO – DISCLAIMER – NOT ALL PIMPS ARE BLACK!!!
- IN FACT.....
- The trafficker can literally be anyone – not just the typical stereotypical pimp
 - Mothers who trade their daughters to a drug dealer for drugs can be guilty of trafficking their daughters
- The John represents the “demand” side of the equation
- Bottoms – may represent as a victims’ friend, or may seem to start out that way
 - In a small town, may be someone you know

Identifying Trafficking Victims

- Typical red flags
 - Work and Living Conditions
 - Mental health/change in behavior
 - Physical Health
 - Control/Autonomy
 - Other

Not your typical trafficking locale



Identifying Trafficking Victims in IC

- Living Conditions
 - May live at home – juveniles may be w/parents
- Mental health/change in behavior
 - Runaway for periods of time but returns
 - May exhibit sexualized behavior
- Physical Health
 - May develop STDs
 - May have injuries or bruises of unknown origin
- Control/Autonomy
 - May suddenly have lots of “stuff”
 - May not act entirely differently than before
 - May have more money/possessions with no explanation of why
 - May be hanging around with known or rumored traffickers/pimps
- Other
 - Comes back from runaway with hair and nails done
 - Comes back from runaway with additional possessions
 - “branded” or tattooed by trafficker or pimp
 - Lots of inconsistencies in story of where she has been

Added Risk

- Family ties/living situation
 - Offenders
 - Bottoms
 - “friends”/enemies – girls in school who “know”
 - Fear of danger to family

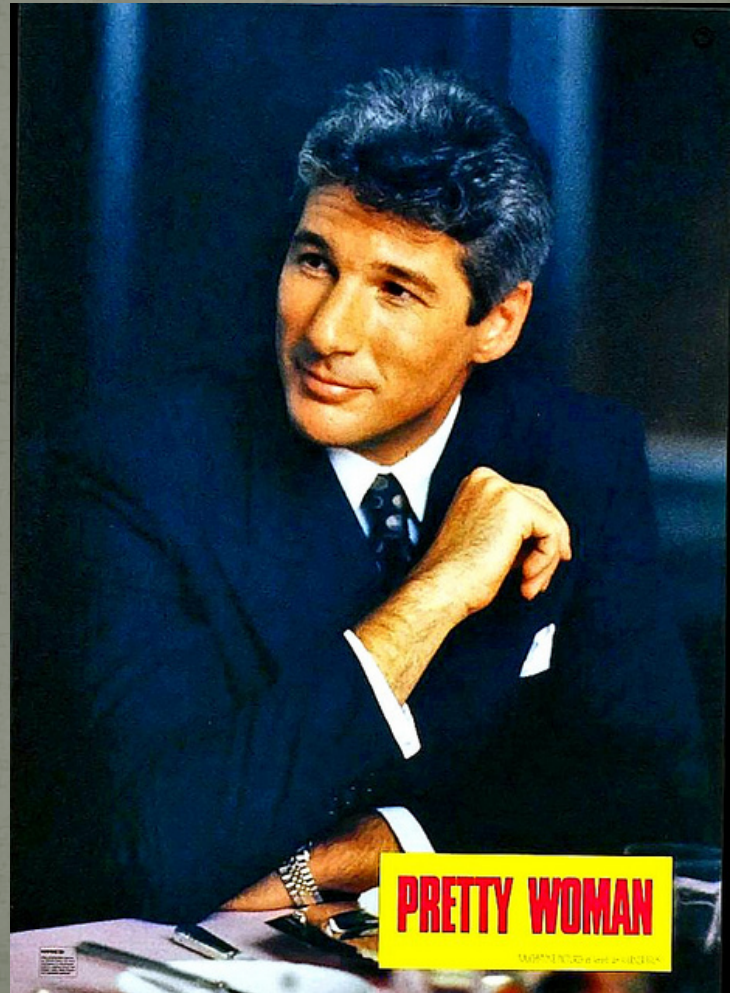
Victims become known to us by:

- Parents
- Social services
- Law enforcement
- Information received during investigation
- Rumor (difficult to follow up on but sometimes helpful during an ongoing investigation)
- Anonymous tips (least reliable and most difficult to follow up on successfully)
- Self-disclosure when victim is in treatment (rare)

Myths

- Only immigrants/foreign persons are trafficked
- Trafficking equals transportation across state or national borders
- Human trafficking is the same as human smuggling
- To be trafficking, a victim has to be restrained or physically forced to comply
- Trafficking victims immediately ask for help
- Trafficking victims always come from poverty or small rural villages
- Sex trafficking is the only form of human trafficking
- HT only occurs in illegal underground industries
- If victims consent it isn't really trafficking – they should have “known better” – compliance is not consent!
- Foreign victims are always undocumented or illegal

Biggest Myth of All



Biggest Myth of All



Biggest Myth of All



Why it's hard to identify victims

- Captivity/confinement
- Frequently guarded
- Use and threat of violence
- Fear
- Use of threats against loved ones
- Shame/Embarrassment
- Self blame
- Debt bondage
- Trauma bond
- Language/social barriers
- Lack of trust
- Isolation
- False promises
- Hopelessness
- Facilitated addiction
- Psychological trauma
- Lack of awareness
- Doesn't see self as "victim"
- Normalization
- Belief that no one cares
- Lack of training on HOW to identify victims for professionals
- Lack of mandated reports, or badly written report

What YOU can do

- Talk to your kids, your friends, your family about changes you see in behavior
- Monitor where your children are
- Question new friends/boyfriends
- Question new property, extra money, tattoos or new scars
- REPORT suspicious behavior

Why should you be care???

- Reports of prostitution on Ft. Berthold
- Reports of prostitution involving minors on Ft. Berthold
- Increase in population/strangers in town
- Increase in sex offenders
- Risk to families
 - Women and children, particularly those living at or below poverty level who may become trafficked, or who may work for or become pimps themselves
 - Selling friends
 - Selling family – children/siblings
 - Men who may become pimps or trafficked themselves for sex work
- Jurisdictional issues
 - Who needs to know? Where do you report? Who can do anything about it?

Where to report

- TAT PD/BIA
 - 627-3617
- FBI – Minot Resident Agency
 - 852-5071
- Homeland Security (ICE)
 - 839-0725
- TAT Child Welfare
 - 701-627-4781
- BCI
 - 857-7613

This is YOUR community



Just one use for sweetgrass

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