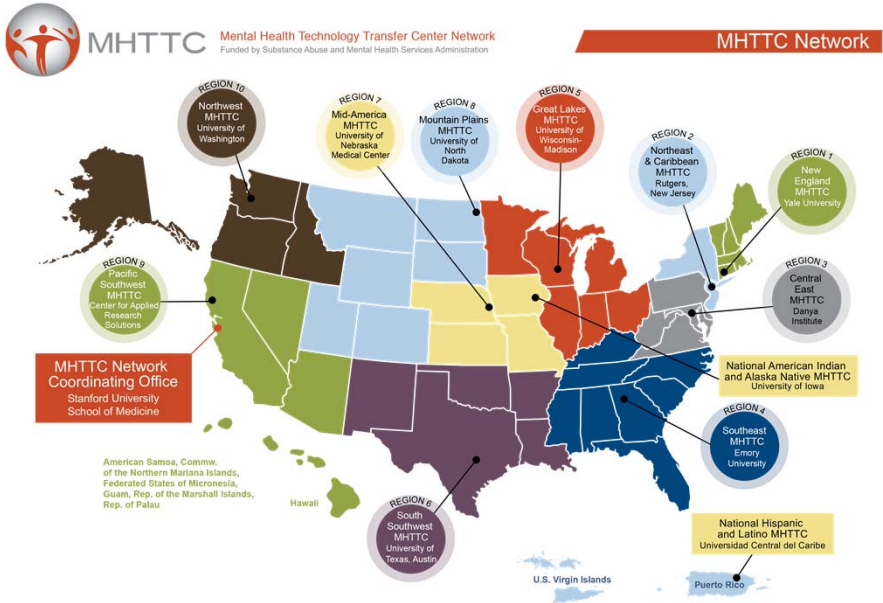


Native Center for Behavioral Health

National American Indian and Alaska Native
 MHTTC Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network
 Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Healing the Returning Warrior: Keys to Understanding Unique Challenges and Strengths of American Indian, Alaska Native Veterans: Module One

Sean A Bear 1st, BA
 National American Indian and Alaska Native MHTTC
 Ray Daw, MA



MHTTC Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network
 Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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- REGION 10: Northwest MHTTC, University of Washington
- REGION 7: Mid-America MHTTC, University of Nebraska Medical Center
- REGION 8: Mountain Plains MHTTC, University of North Dakota
- REGION 5: Great Lakes MHTTC, University of Wisconsin-Madison
- REGION 2: Northeast & Caribbean MHTTC, Rutgers, New Jersey
- REGION 1: New England MHTTC, Yale University
- REGION 3: Central East MHTTC, Darya Institute
- REGION 4: Southeast MHTTC, Emory University
- REGION 6: National American Indian and Alaska Native MHTTC, University of Iowa
- REGION 9: Pacific Southwest MHTTC, Center for Applied Research Solutions
- REGION 6: South Southwest MHTTC, University of Texas, Austin
- National Hispanic and Latino MHTTC, Universidad Central del Caribe, Puerto Rico
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American Indian & Alaska Native Mental Health Webinar series

This webinar is provided by the National American Indian & Alaska Native MHTTC, a program funded by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

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Evaluation: SAMHSA's GPRA

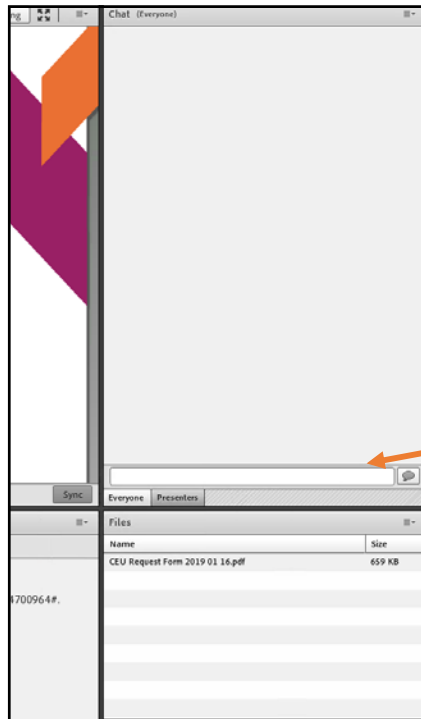
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Participation in our evaluation lets SAMHSA know:

- How many people attended our webinar
- How satisfied you are with our webinar
- How useful our webinars are to you

You will find a link to the GPRA survey in the chat box. If you are not able to complete the GPRA directly following the webinar, we will send an email to you with the survey link. Please take a few minutes to give us your feedback on this webinar. You can skip any questions that you do not want to answer, and your participation in this survey is voluntary. Through the use of a coding system, your responses will be kept confidential and it will not be possible to link your responses to you.

We appreciate your response and look forward to hearing from you.



Adobe Connect Overview

Participant overview:

- To alternate between full screen mode, please click on the full screen button on the top right of the presentation pod. (It looks like 4 arrows pointing out)
- To ask questions or share comments, please type them into the chat pod and hit "Enter."


Today's Speaker

- Ray Daw, MA is Navajo , originally from Houck, Arizona. Graduated from boarding school and UNM. He has been in the behavioral health field for about 35 years working with the Navajo Nation, non-profits and most recently in Alaska. His work in behavioral health has been heavily towards developing Native trauma-appropriate approaches that are healing and effective in tribal behavioral health prevention, Intervention, and treatment services.

Today's Speaker

Sean A. Bear, 1st, earned his B.A. from Buena Vista University in 2002, majoring in psychology/human services. He also studied mental health counseling at Drake University for 2 years. He is a member of the Meskwaki Tribe, in Tama, Iowa, and has worked with Native Americans with substance abuse issues for many years. He is an Army Veteran of 9 years, and was honorary discharged from the 82nd Airborne.

Mr. Bear has worked as an Administrator/Counselor in EAP, as a counselor in adolescent behavioral disorder programs, substance abuse, and in-home family therapy. He has experience in building holistic, Native American based curriculum, and implementing these curricula/programs in substance abuse treatment and prevention program.



**Native Center for
Behavioral Health**

National American Indian and Alaska Native
MHTTC Mental Health Technology Transfer Center Network
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Healing the Returning Warrior:

Keys to Understanding Unique Challenges and
Strengths of American Indian, Alaska Native
Veterans: Module One

Sean A Bear 1st, BA
National American Indian and Alaska Native MHTTC
Ray Daw, MA

Overview of the Training

- 5 Modules are designed for a 2.5 day training
- Historical Overview of Natives in Warfare, Military
- Trauma, Historical Trauma, and PTSD
- Approaches to Assessment and Treatment
- Traditional Beliefs & Healing Practices
- Healing The Healer



Module One Objectives

- 1. Describe the history of Native warriors
- 2. Describe characteristics of Native warriors
- 3. Describe the history of Native soldiers
- 4. Describe characteristics of Native soldiers

Objective 1: Describe the history Native warriors

Purpose: This module will offer opportunity for tribal veterans and communities to recount their ancestral stories and traditional warrior practices.

Objective: describe the history Native warriors

- Pre-colonization conflict between tribal groups is not well-described in contemporary literature. However, within tribal oral accounts are numerous verbal stories of incidences of conflict.
- Tribal conflicts tended to be small scale and occurred when tribal resources were encroached upon by incoming or neighboring tribal groups.

Historical Overview

- Pre-Contact Warfare
 - Young men were trained in martial arts early.
 - Tribes developed ceremonies that healed, physically, emotionally, socially, and spiritually
 - Contemporary understanding of traditional warrior practices is very limited
 - Limited Warfare for Certain reasons, small-scale
- Story: Face to Face confrontations



Historical Overview

- With some tribes, males and females given “warrior” names early in life.
- Boys wrestled to become skilled and agile
- Weapons were learned early in life

Historical Overview

- Precontact History of Native Americans; most Native American Indian tribes used small-scale guerilla warfare. This was seen and documented as early as 1528 with the Apalachee’s resistance to Spanish.

Hand-to-Hand combat was the norm and created rules of conduct for Native warriors that were strictly followed.

Objective 2: Describe characteristics of Native warriors

Purpose: to discuss what traditional characteristics of Native warriors were.

Pre-Colonization Reasons Natives fought

- Defense of tribal lands
- Defense of tribe/family
- Family warrior history
- Tribal warrior traditions
- Excelling as warrior
- Loyalty to tribe



Warrior Attributes

- Taking of body parts (scalps) was not Traditionally acceptable, but was a French bounty system.
- Opponents often respected for bravery and abilities
- Bravery and martial skills highly regarded within tribes
- Maintaining physical abilities always important

Peace Leaders

- Tribes commonly had war leaders and peace leaders
- Peace leaders sought to maintain peace with neighbors
- Peace leaders sought to resolve conflicts fairly
- Peace leaders were highly respected

Warrior/Relative

- Attributes associated with conflict, like anger or harming others, were discouraged in family settings.
- Compassion for families and community
- Concern for family and community

Objective 3: Describe the history of Native soldiers

Purpose: discuss how Native warriors have fought alongside Europeans, since the beginning of European colonization.



Historical Overview

- Native Americans have played an integral part of the U.S. Military Conflicts since before it became America
- Colonists had recruited allies from Native tribes during the Pequot War (1634-1638)

Historical Overview

- 1622- Europeans enlisted the help of Natives to integrate their fighting methods. The birth of Rangers. “Rogers’ Rangers”
- 1676- Benjamin Church designed his forces to emulate the Native tactics, in which he became the First Captain of the First Ranger Force in the Americas.
- Knowlton Rangers is accredited the First Official Ranger Unit for the US.

Historical Overview

- Different approaches to conflict and warfare
- The Thin Red Line: in European warfare, armies would line up, as French and British soldiers were taught.
 - Soldiers lined up in rows shooting at each other.
 - Heavy casualties were the result
 - European battles were fought in open fields and were not accustomed to fighting in forests and certain terrains.

Guerrilla Warfare

- “Little War”
- Use of Ambushes, Sabotage, Raids, Petty War, Hit-n-Runs, Mobility, normally in the use of Larger, less mobile Military forces.
- Causes fear, disorientation, confusion, exhaustion, chaos, havoc among enemy forces making them less efficient
- Came to be utilized in the shaping of Special Operation within the Military and Insurgencies.

Abenaki

- The Abenaki tribe of Maine and Vermont, were a peaceful people, whom practiced the ways of healing. They did not want war or be part of it. Some had even left the area sooner, so as not to be caught in it, with the hopes of returning one day when it became more peaceful.
- They had very strong medicines of healing, one of which was the bear-dance.



Native ways used against Natives

- October 4, 1759 - An Abenaki village whom had converted to Catholicism, living around the area of St. Francis mission (Maine), was raided by more than 200 hundred of Roger's Rangers. 80 killed, including 24 women and children.

Historical Overview

- During the first 60 years of the 1700's while war between the French and British military, both sides had used Natives as scouts, sharpshooters (snipers), and skirmishers (Reconnaissance, Patrols, and Ambushes)
- "They Approach like foxes, fight like lions, and disappear like birds." French Missionary

Historical Overview

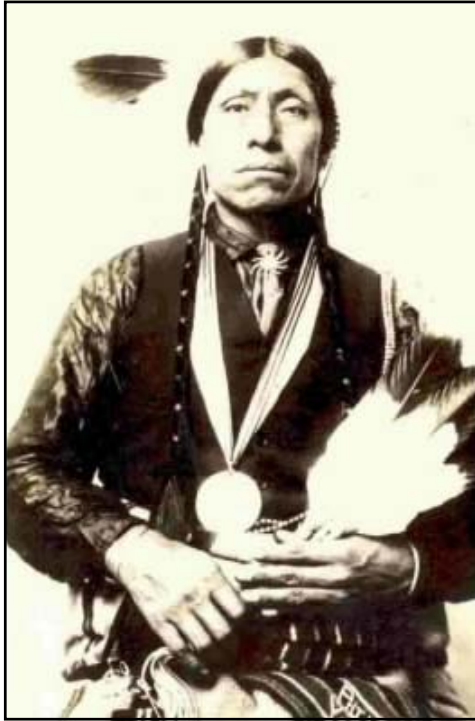
- King Williams War (1689-1697) is considered the First of the French and Indian wars as the French and British utilized Natives to fight the other. "Fight for the Americas"
- Both sides were utilizing the Natives to fight with their own tactics in order to cause chaos among the enemy
- By the end of the Revolutionary war, Native fighting tactics were seen as superior to those of the British and French, as they realized that the natives were not undisciplined, but could move as a unit, slow and silent, or with speed while going into the battle, but also with Ferocity in battle.

Historical Overview

- Under Thomas Jefferson, the first recognized United States of American treaty with the Delaware. This brought trade and a military alliance.
- After this, nearly every treaty with the Natives would include that they would be bound to fight against other Natives in order to guarantee boundaries.
- By exploiting the Natives through treaties, allies for the fight for the frontier were made.
- It was under Thomas Jefferson that the Indian Removal and Relocation began, which includes the Trail of Tears.

Historical Overview

- Native American Indians served with the U.S. Military and Cavalry against other natives in several wars.
- 1812- Under Andrew Jackson, an all Cherokee Regiment was created to fight against the Muskogee Creek.
- 1815-1861 Military Assistance Clause was added to guarantee that Natives would assist the U.S. Military against other Natives.
- This would allow Native guerilla fighting techniques to be utilized against other tribes, as they knew the areas and the tactics of the peoples.



Congressional Medal of Honor

- This is awarded “for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life, above and beyond the call of duty, in actual combat against an armed enemy force.”
- Of 3,469 awarded, 29 have been to Native Americans
- 1869- First Native American Indian Recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor was Co-Rux-Te-Cod-Ish, Pawnee

Indian Scouting Service

- In 1886, a bill was passed to establish the Indian Scouting Service (ISS)
- Battalion of Pawnee Scouts
- Scouts were used in Texas- Seminole
- Southern Plains- Ponca, Osage, Otoes
- Apache Scouts- late 1870's
- From their Value- Came the Scouts, Cavalry, and Sharpshooters in 1891, 2,000 Natives were placed in the regular Armed forces.
- ISS was disbanded in 1943

1917

- 17,000 Native Americans had entered the Military. During past conflicts with Natives, stereotypes began in which Natives were to have natural instincts and being fierce warriors, which was a great fit for service as scouts.
- These beliefs and practices continued on into Vietnam, being placed in the most dangerous duties.
- Gen. John Blackjack Pershing, used Apache scouts in pursuit of Pancho Villa.
- Many were in the 358th Infantry, Dominated the 36th Infantry Div., and the all-Native American Echo Company of the 142nd infantry



WWI

- 13,000 Native Americans fought in WWI *without* US citizenship
- Some Natives who fought in WWI did so *in hopes* that their people would get citizenship

Branch of service	Number
Army (total)	2,315
Air service	47
Ammunition train	112
Engineers	76
Field artillery	275
Infantry	1,265
Other	540
Navy (total)	116
Other nations (total)	9
Canadian Army	7
British Army	1
French Air Service	1
Unknown	406
Total veterans documented by Dixon	2,846

Source: North American Indians in the Great War, Susan Krause

WWI

- A survey was conducted after World War One. Of those responding, their branch of service and duties are identified.

Choctaw Code Talkers of WWI

- During World War I, the Germans had not been able to break the code of the Choctaw & Cherokee Code talkers.
- After the success of the Choctaw Code Talkers, they wanted to see if this would work with other tribes.
- In WWII Code Talkers utilizing different Native American Languages were used in both major fronts

Pearl Harbor Attack

- December 7, 1941. Honolulu, Hawaii
- Surprise attack by the Japanese, led to 40% more Natives joining the Military voluntarily than had been drafted



U.S. Army Special Forces

- In 1942, the first Special Service Force was formed, combined of Canadian and Americans that would gain fame in Vietnam
- The Special Forces would utilize the Indian Scouting Service's Crossed-Arrow Insignia.



WWII

- Raising of the flag in Iwo Jima-1945
 - One of the flag raisers, Ira Hayes, of whom is left out in some historical monuments, which was of Native descent (Pima, Gila River Indian Reservation)



Korean War

- It is reported that with the Korean war that military did not keep records of Natives who served, but it is estimated around 10,000 and fell under colored peoples.
- 194 Native Americans are reported to have died in battle.



Natives in Vietnam

- It is estimated that approximately 42,000 – 82,000 Native men and women served during the War in Vietnam.
- 90% of Native Americans who were in Vietnam volunteered
- 1 of 4 eligible Native people served (Smithsonian)
- 226 died and 5 received the Medal of Honor

Objective 4: Describe characteristics of Native soldiers

Purpose: Create understanding of Native warrior practices and European warfare practices.

Reasons Natives join the military services

- Patriotism to US
- Loyalty to tribe
- Defense of country
- Defense of tribe/family
- Family warrior history
- Family history of military service
- Tribal warrior traditions, being successful
- Excelling as warrior/soldier (better than others)

Each soldier has his/her reason(s)

- What does the veteran, or active duty soldier, describe as his/her reason(s) for being in the military?
- How does he/she view their role in the military?
- If a veteran, does he/she view their discharge?
- Does the veteran describe family military history?

Follow-up

- National MHTTC can do introductory presentations with tribal leaders and providers on the Veterans Wellness Curriculum
- National MHTTC can adapt the Veterans Wellness Curriculum to be tribally-specific with tribal leaders, providers, and tribal veterans.
- National MHTTC can provide local training with tribal co-trainers that be up to 2.5 days.
- National MHTTC can do trainer-of-trainers to develop tribal trainers to incorporate the modules within tribal systems, courts, etc.

Can we answer your questions?

Thank YOU

- Learning Collaborative available for further discussion of this curriculum:
 - This Friday, January 17, 12 pm EST, 11 am CST, 10 am MST, 9 am PST, 8 am AST
 - For more information, please contact Megan Dotson: megan-dotson@uiowa.edu
- Other questions?
- Contact Sean Bear: sean-bear@uiowa.edu, Ray Daw: rayadaw@aol.com