# THE STORY OF THE MOON AND THE SUN

Based on a story heard from elders as retold by Dolores Subia BigFoot, 2021 This is a story I heard many times in the past and was told for many generations. Different tribes have different version of a similar story.

This story is the one I remember.

Trigger Warning: Content includes information about sexual abuse and may be triggering.

there was a brother and a sister, who were part of a Tribe. They loved one another very much because they had lost many relatives, including their own parents. The brother would do anything for his sister. As they grew into adults, the sister would tell the

brother about her longing for companionship, the desire to share her life with someone, and her dreams of having a family. She would pour out her longing to

her brother. However, there never seemed to be any one that could pass the scrutiny of the brother.

One night, when darkness covered the camp and when the brother was gone, someone came to her. She could not tell who it was. Darkness obscured his features. He was a mystery.

He told her stories, and it made her laugh. He cared for her. She felt tended to and adored by this stranger that came to her. Eventually, the stranger became her lover. She felt very much cherished. She loved the compassion and joy this brought. She would ask, "Who are you?" He would say, "I will tell you later." She would say, " You make me laugh; you bring me gifts and comfort." She sensed there was a deep bond between them. She wanted to know who this man was who slipped into her camp at night.

One evening she stared at the cooling ashes from her cooking fire and an idea formed in her mind. Very slowly she rubbed ashes upon her fingers. She thought, I am going to put these ashes on my fingertips and

touch his face. In the morning I will know who it is. She was so excited to find out who the stranger was. She started about the camp the next day searching, wondering. The brother was returning from his hunt. She was excited when she saw him. She ran to him to tell him she might discover the stranger. As she approached him, she was shocked and so saddened, her heart immediately broke in

brother, she saw the ash marks where she had caressed him. This is when the brother knewhehadviolatedhissister. Hehad takenadvantageofher.Hewassoashamed; heleftthevillage.Bothwereheartbroken.Intheir sorrow, they tell their story. He became the MOON who does not shine except in the darkness of night and she became the SUN. You can still see his shame because he never shines brightly when the sun is out, and by the evidence of the ash marks across his face. The SUN shines bright but can fade away when storms or clouds shield her from earth. She is sorrowful for the loss of the brother on those days.

As she looked at her

pieces.

# RESOURCES

**Children are sacred.** Relationships are sacred. Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a significant but preventable adverse childhood experience and public health problem. Child sexual abuse refers to the involvement of a child (person less than 18 years old) in sexual activity that violates the law.

# Sexual abuse occurs when...

- A child does not fully comprehend what is going on
- A child does not consent or is unable to give informed consent
- A child is not developmentally prepared or cannot give consent

# We know that at least...

- 42 million people in America are survivors of sexual abuse<sup>1</sup>
- 1 in 3 girls and 1 in 7 boys are sexually abused before age 18<sup>2</sup>
- 1 in 5 children are solicited sexually while on the Internet before age 183
- 91% of child sexual abuse is perpetrated by someone the child or child's family knows<sup>4</sup>
- 99% of AI teens report being sexually assaulted in their lifetimes in some communities
- 95% of sexual abuse cases are preventable through education<sup>5</sup>

#### Help is available...

- For children and youth who have been assaulted
- For victims and perpetrators
- For families and communities

AIAN children and youth are less likely to report CSA/PSB (problematic sexual behavior), and offenders are more likely to be members of a child's extended family.<sup>6</sup> Stress caused by loss of culture, colonization, mistrust of authority figures, limited guardianship of vulnerable children, communal living, and social and economic strain create conditions where child sexual abuse and PSB may occur.

- Create safe spaces for children to share information with a trusted adult.
- If a child discloses sexual abuse, believe them. Remain calm. Help set boundaries and let children know they have the right to make decisions about their bodies.
- Mandatory reporting requirements vary by state, some professions are required to report CSA or neglect, in other states any person over 18 is required to report cases.

#### **Mandatory Reporting**

o Review state requirements and resources here

# National Sexual Assault Hotline: a service of RAINN

- o Online chat hotline
- o Spanish online chat <u>hotline</u>
- o Call: 800-656-HOPE (4673)
- National Helpline for Male Survivors: a service of 1 in 6
  - o Online chat hotline
- National Street Harassment Hotline: a service of Stop Street Harassment
  - o Online chat hotline
  - o Call: 855.897.5910
- DoD Safe Helpline: a service for members of the U.S. military and their families, operated by RAINN for the <u>Department of Defense</u>
  - o Online chat hotline
  - o Call: 877.995.5247

# **Domestic and Dating Violence**

- National Domestic Violence Hotline
  - o Online chat hotline
  - o Call: 800.799.SAFE
- <u>Love is Respect</u>: a service of the National Domestic Violence Hotline
  - o Online chat hotline
  - o Call: 866.331.9474

#### Other Victims of Crime

- VictimConnect: A service of the
   National Center for Victims of Crime,
  for all crime victims
  - o Online chat hotline
  - o Call: 855.4.VICTIM (84-2846)
- National Human Trafficking Hotline: a service of <u>Polaris</u>
  - o Online chat hotline
  - o Call: 888.373.7888
- National Center for Missing and Exploited Children
  - o Call: 800-THE-LOST (843-5678)

For more information about this resource contact the Indian Country Child Trauma Center, www.icctc.org

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 $<sup>{\</sup>bf 1}\ National\ Association\ of\ Adult\ Survivors\ of\ Child\ Abuse.\ (n.d.).\ Statistics\ of\ Child\ Abuse\ |\ NAASCA.org\ -\ National\ Association\ of\ Adult\ Survivors\ of\ Child\ Abuse.\ Retrieved\ from\ http://www.naasca.org/2012-Resources/010812-StaisticsOf\ Child\ Abuse.htm$ 

<sup>2</sup> Briere, J., & Elliott, D. M. (2003). Prevalence and psychological sequelae of self-reported childhood physical and sexual abuse in a general population sample of men and women. Child abuse & neglect, 27(10), 1205–1222.

<sup>3</sup> National Child Abuse Statistics. (n.d.). National Children's Alliance. Retrieved from http://www.national-childrensalliance.org/?s=100

<sup>4</sup> U.S. Department of Justice (n.d.). Missing and Exploited Children Training. Retrieved from http://mecptraining.org/wp-content/uploads/Child-Sexual-Abuse-MECP-presentation2.pdf

<sup>5</sup> The Child Molestation Prevention Plan. (n.d.). Child Molestation Research & Prevention Institute. Retrieved from http://www.childmolestationprevention.org/pages/prevention\_plan.html

<sup>6</sup> Steele, P. D. (2009). Child sexual abuse among socially marginalized groups: Cultural and governmental influences perpetuating maltreatment in American Indian country. Forum on Public Policy. Retrieved from http://forumonpublicpolicy.com/spring09papers/archivespr09/steele.pdf