

# TRIBAL PROGRAM NEWS

## Join the Journey of Forgiveness

Healthy Family Healthy Child Project and the Siletz Tribal A&D Program would like to remind all community members that on May 16, Don Coyhis of White Bison will begin his "Journey of Forgiveness" at Chemawa Indian School in Salem, Ore.

The purpose of this journey is to bring awareness to the issue of intergenerational trauma and the boarding school experience in hopes that it will guide our communities toward healing and forgiveness. The opening ceremony at Chemawa begins at 9 a.m.

You can learn more about the journey by visiting the website [www.whitebison.org](http://www.whitebison.org) or by going to [www.wellbrietyjourney.org](http://www.wellbrietyjourney.org) for updates on the journey. White Bison and Coyhis will travel to about 23 different boarding schools across the country. He will discuss boarding school issues in our communities and intergenerational trauma in hopes of promoting healing and forgiveness as he begins his 40-day, 4,800-mile trek.

Transportation will be available for all who wish to attend this ceremony. Call the Healthy Family Healthy Child Project at 541-444-8262 or 541-444-8233; or Janet Wicklund, Siletz Tribal A&D director, at 541-444-8282 or 800-600-5599.

## May Notes from Healthy Family Healthy Child Project

This month we would like to stray from our normal subjects and address the historical roots of the two important holidays that occur in May, Mother's Day and Memorial Day.

Both holidays can commonly trace their genesis to those troubled days leading up to and including the Civil War and those men who served and survived as well as those who paid the ultimate price for their patriotism.

The story of the history of Mother's Day begins in 1858 when community activist Anna Reeves Jarvis organized "Mothers' Works Days" in West Virginia. Her immediate goal was to improve sanitation in Appalachian communities.

During the Civil War, Jarvis pried women away from their families to care for the wounded on both sides of the war. She also began a campaign to persuade men to lay aside their hostilities.

In 1872, Julia Ward Howe, author of the *Battle Hymn of the Republic*, proposed an annual "Mothers' Day for Peace."

Committed to abolishing war, Howe wrote, "Our husbands shall not come to us reeking with carnage ... Our sons shall not be taken from us to unlearn all that we have been able to teach them of charity, mercy and patience. We women of one country will be too tender of those of another country to allow our sons to be trained to injure theirs," and for the next 30 years, Americans celebrated Mothers' Day for Peace on June 2.

In 1913, Congress declared the second Sunday in May to be Mother's Day. By then, the growing consumer culture had successfully redefined women as consumers for their families. Politicians and businessmen eagerly embraced the idea of celebrating the private sacrifices made by individual mothers.

The new advertising industry quickly taught Americans how to honor their mothers - by buying flowers. Since that point, Mother's Day has become a billion-dollar industry.

### Memorial Day

Memorial Day was first known as Decoration Day and was founded in such places as Sharpsburg, Md., near Antietam Battlefield; Charleston, S.C.; Boalsburg, Pa.; Richmond, Va.; Carbondale, Ill.;

Columbus, Miss.; as well as many communities in Vermont and some two dozen other cities and towns in the eastern half of the United States.

These observances coalesced around Decoration Day, honoring the Union dead and the several Confederate Memorial Days.

The first Memorial Day was observed in 1865 by liberated slaves at the historic racetrack in Charleston. The site was a former Confederate prison camp as well as a mass grave for Union soldiers who died in captivity.

The freed slaves reentered the dead Union soldiers from the mass grave to individual graves, fenced in the graveyard and built an entry arch declaring it a Union graveyard. This was a daring action for them to take in the South shortly after the North's victory.

On May 30, 1868, the freed slaves returned to the graveyard with flowers they had picked from the countryside and decorated the individual gravesites, thereby creating the first Decoration Day.

Many states in the South refused to celebrate Decoration Day because of lingering hostility toward the Union Army and also because relatively few Union Army veterans were buried in the South. A notable exception was Columbus, which on April 25, 1866, at its Decoration Day commemorated both Union and Confederate casualties buried in its cemetery.

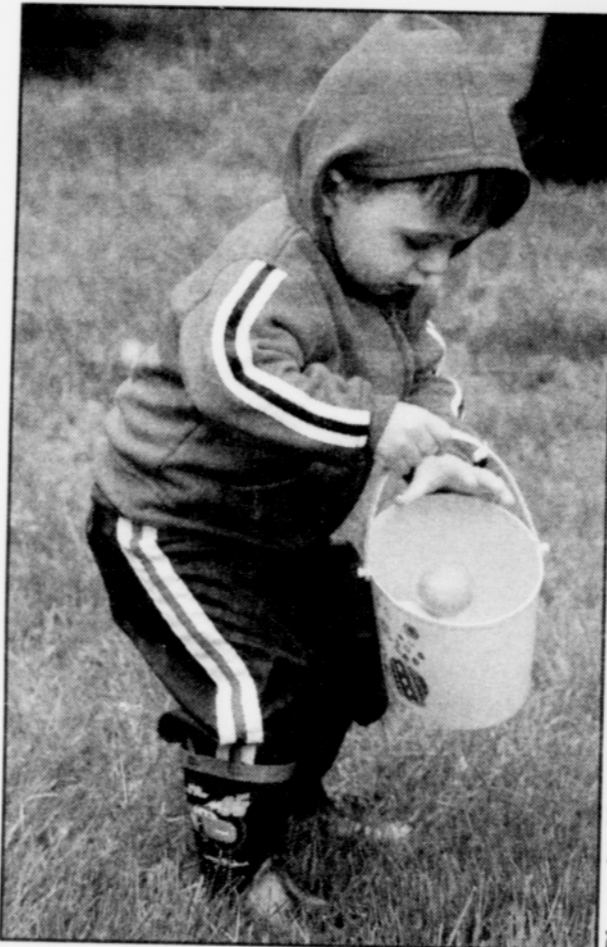
The alternative name of "Memorial Day" was first used in 1882. It did not become more common until after WWII and was not declared the official name by federal law until 1967.

On June 28, 1968, the U.S. Congress passed the Uniform Holidays Bill, which moved three holidays (President's Day, Veterans Day and Memorial Day) from their traditional dates to a specified Monday in order to create a convenient three-day weekend. The change moved Memorial Day from its traditional May 30 date to the last Monday in May.

Healthy Family Healthy Child Project would like to wish all mothers the absolute best on their special day. We also would ask that the community remember those who have served and fallen, paying the absolute ultimate price for their service to our country.

## Tribal Youth Annual East Egg Hunt

April 11 • Siletz, Oregon



Photos by Natasha Kavanaugh



Braxton Kavanaugh (left) and Madison McAfee (above) chase after Easter eggs on Government Hill during one Easter egg hunt, as do Head Start students (photos below) during another hunt.

## Head Start Easter Egg Hunt

April 9 • Siletz, Oregon



Photo by Diane Rodriguez

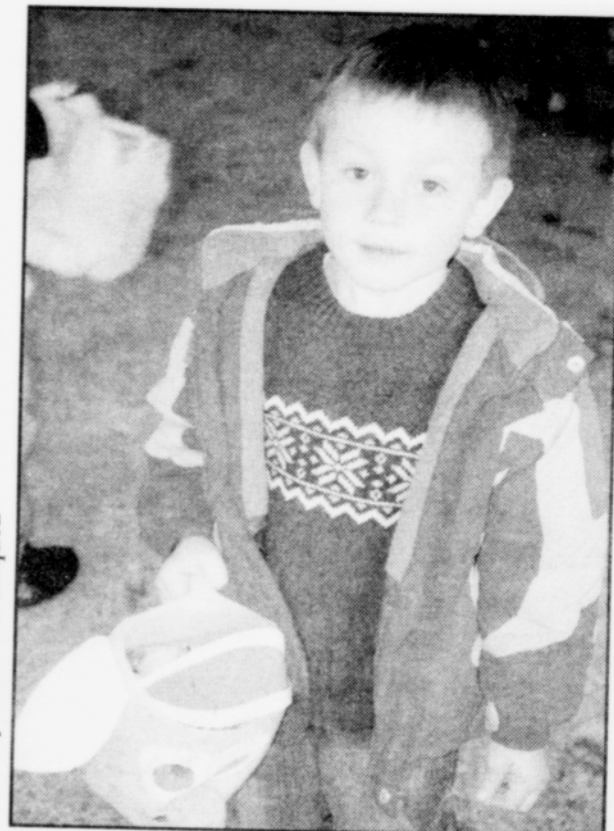


Photo by Brent Merrill

## STCCF Advisory Board Recruitment

The Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund Board currently is accepting applications from Tribal members for a three-year appointment beginning June 2009 through May 2012. Applications must be received before June 5, 2009.

The Advisory Board is composed of seven unpaid volunteers who receive travel reimbursement only for attendance at meetings and distributions. Other public relations events also are eligible for reimbursement.

The Advisory Board meets quarterly (January, April, July and October) to review approximately 100 applications received from charitable organizations or local governments within the Siletz Tribe's service area and Native American entities or activities located anywhere in the United States for the following purposes:

education, health, public safety, gambling addiction, prevention, drug and alcohol treatment, housing, the arts, the environment and natural resource preservation, cultural activities, historic preservation and other charitable purposes.

Tribal programs are not eligible to receive contributions pursuant to the Distribution of Net Revenues Ordinances and Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the State of Oregon and the Siletz Tribe.

Applications must be submitted by June 5, 2009 to be considered for appointment at the Regular Tribal Council meeting in June. If you have any questions, please contact Kelley Ellis at 800-922-1399, ext. 1227, or 541-444-8227 or via e-mail at [kelleyr@ctsi.nsn.us](mailto:kelleyr@ctsi.nsn.us).

### Siletz Tribal Charitable Contribution Fund Advisory Board Member Application

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
 City/State/ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone: (Day) \_\_\_\_\_ (Evening) \_\_\_\_\_  
 E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_