



Spilyay Tymoo

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Twenty-Eighth Tribal Council election

Tribal Council Election Day is next Thursday, April 4.

Voting will take place from 8 a.m. until 8 p.m. at the Community Center.

The **Agency District** candidates are Mike Clements, Austin Greene Jr., Leona Ike, Anita Jackson, Cassie Katchia, Dan Martinez, Carina Miller, Jeff Sanders Jr., Wilfred Sando, Glendon Smith, Randy Smith, Lola Sohapp, and Valerie Switzler, and Marcia Soliz (write-in).

The **Simnasho District** candidates are TJ Foltz, Priscilla Frank, Raymond Moody, Evaline Patt, JP Patt, Harold Pennington, Levi Van Pelt, Raymond Tsumpti, Sal

Sahme, Emerson Squemphen, Jaylynn Suppah, Lincoln Jay Suppah, Ron Suppah, and Aurolyn Stwyer.

The **Seekseequa District** candidates are Reuben Henry, Brigitte McConville, Gerald Tufti, Wilson Wewa, and Martha Winishut.

Since 1938

The Confederated Tribes adopted the tribal Constitution and By-Laws in early 1938.

Article IV of the Constitution establishes the Tribal Council and its essential aspects. Article IV reads:

The Council shall consist of eleven members, to be selected from the districts...

Representation from the districts shall be as follows: Simnasho District, three elected members and the recognized chief of the district, or his successors; Agency District, three elected members, one of whom shall represent the Sidwalter Flat area, together with the recognized chief of the district, or his successors; Seekseequa District, two elected members and the recognized chief of the district, or his successors.

Members of the Council shall be elected for terms of three years except that the chiefs shall serve for life, and their successors shall be selected in accordance with tribal custom.

The first election of the Tribal

Council shall be called by the present Business Committee as soon as possible after the adoption and approval of this Constitution (February 14, 1938).

All members of the Community of either sex, who are married, or who are over 21 years of age, are entitled to vote in the district in which they reside.

Elections of membership on the Council shall be set by the Tribal Council at least 30 days in advance of the expiration of the term of office of the members. Duly elected councilmen shall take office on the first regular meeting date of the Council following their election.

Pageant this evening

The 2019 Miss Warm Springs Pageant is set for this Wednesday evening, March 27 at the Agency Longhouse.

Dinner will be served at 5, as a Farewell Dinner for 2018 Miss Warm Springs Thyreicie 'Reicie' Simtustus, who will present the crown to the new Miss Warm Springs. The community is invited.

The Miss Warm Springs tradition started in 1955, during the centennial celebration of the Treaty of 1855. The first Pageant happened in 1969, and since then this community event has been held annually with few exceptions. To date, 41 women have served as Miss Warm Springs.

Councilman, war veteran, longtime leader passes

Charles 'Jody' Calica ~
Wall-A-Hee- 1947-2019

Charles 'Jody' Calica, Vice-Chairman of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs Tribal Council, passed away March 18, 2019 at his home and surrounded by family.

He will be greatly missed by many who knew him and worked with him on natural resources, economic development and tribal policy.

Mr. Calica was a Tribal Council Representative for the Simnasho District.

Mr. Calica's tribal heritage descends from the Tiah Band of the Ichischkin or Warm Springs People, and the Clackamas band of the Kiksht or Wasco People.

His father came from the Philippines as a World War II Veteran. His Indian name is Wall-a-Hee, which has a proud history and represents kinship ties with the people of the Yakama Nation.

After graduating from Madras High School, Mr. Calica enlisted in the U.S. Navy. Upon completing training he was assigned to the Guided Missile Frigate, USS Reeves,



home-ported out of Yokosuka, Japan.

The ship was assigned to combat duty stations patrolling the North Vietnam Coast and Aircraft Carrier Escort in the Gulf of Tonkin from 1966-1968.

He attended college at the University of Oregon, where he engaged in volunteer service for the Chemawa Indian School, Oregon Correctional Institute, and Oregon State Penitentiary.

He was later recruited into the Teacher Corps Program, training at the MacLaren School for Boys.

He transferred and completed

an undergraduate degree in education from Oregon State University and continued his graduate studies.

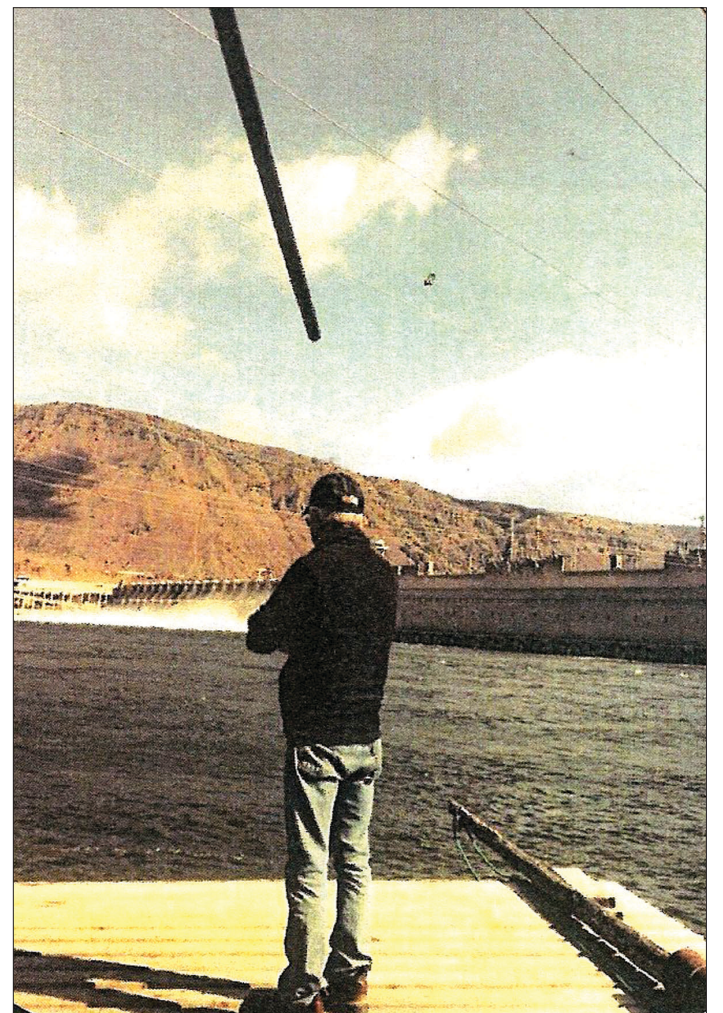
His work with Jefferson County School District began in 1973, and he was later recruited by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs in 1976 as the Education Director.

Throughout his 37-year career, he served in a number of middle to senior executive positions including municipal manager, Natural Resources general manager, and Chief Operations Officer.

He also served three consecutive three-year term appointments as the Secretary-Treasurer/Chief Executive Officer for the Twenty-Third, Twenty-Fourth and Twenty-Fifth Tribal Council terms.

Mr. Calica's only break in direct tribal service would be during his employment as Bureau of Indian Affairs superintendent of the Northern Idaho Agency, working with the people and issues of Nez Perce, Coeur D' Alene and Kootenai Reservations from 2002 to 2004.

Other governmental responsibilities have included serving on the Oregon Parks and Recreation and Heritage Commissions and Oregon Juvenile Justice Committee.



Of the numerous other career experiences included serving on the board of directors for the Oregon Historical Society, Inter-Tribal Tim-

ber Council, Oregon Indian Education Association and the National Indian Juvenile Justice Task Force.

Tribal Council okays two cannabis project resolutions

Tribal Council adopted two resolutions last week regarding the cannabis project. One resolution adopted a cannabis, or hemp code; and the second adjusts the existing tribal code to conform to the new code provisions.

The tribal Cannabis Commission is the regulatory body for the hemp project. Some provisions of the tribal regulations follow provisions of the recently approved federal 2109 Farm Bill.

This law, encompassing

many farming matters, also greatly reduced the regulation of hemp. The hemp version of cannabis contains only trace amounts of THC or psychoactive chemical.

There are, though, many uses for hemp, from medicine to clothing, and even industrial kinds of products.

The tribal grow operation, initially at least, will focus on hemp production at the tribes' Schoenhagen property.

See HEMP on page 10

Law to void 'fraud' document of 1865

The tribes, the courts, and federal and state agencies recognize the Treaty of 1855 as the only treaty between the U.S. and the Confederated Tribes.

A document called 'the Huntington treaty of 1865' is generally recognized as a fraud. Notorious aspects of the Huntington document include no compensation to the tribes, and hardly any tribal signatures. The document then says the tribes give up off-reservation rights to usual and accustomed fishing, hunting and gathering places. And there is a provision saying members need written BIA permission to leave the res-

ervation.

This month a federal legislative delegation from Oregon—Senators Merkley and Wyden, and Congressman Walden—joined the tribes in advocating the formal abolition of the Huntington document.

In introducing this legislation, the Senators and Congressman recognized the document as "a fraud," "sham" and a tremendous wrong.

Gov. Kate Brown last month also recognized as much, meeting with the Tribal Council and giving her support to the effort.

Support from the governor is a great help: The tribes were working on a formal repeal of the Hun-

tington document during former governor Kitzhaber's time in office.

The tribes had federal legislative support at that time as well, especially from then-Senator Mark O. Hatfield. Kitzhaber was uncooperative, though, and the project stalled.

Removal of the Huntington document would recognize existing law. A 1997 U.S. Forest Service summarizes the prevailing view of the 1865 document:

"The Treaty of 1855 remains the only document describing the rights of the Warm Springs tribes. As a matter of policy, the Forest Service recognizes only the Treaty with the Tribes of Middle Oregon, 1855."



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