

## Korean War remembered by local member of Chosin Few



Korean War veteran Chesley Yahtin, left, carried the Chosin Few banner with veteran's counselor Carl Whaley during a February powwow at the Simnasho Longhouse. Yahtin shared information about the Korean War because he felt too many people were unaware of the circumstances surrounding the war.

The Chosin Few reunites allied survivors of the 1950 battle of the Chosin (Changjin) Reservoir fought that November-December in the North Korean mountains near Manchuria.

Founded April 22, 1983, and formally recognized as a non-profit association by the Internal Revenue Service, The Chosin Few has over 3,000 (January, 1990) members from all U.S. services plus South Korean, former British Marine Commandos and former Royal Australian Air Force members. The name stems

from the fact that so few were engaged at Chosin or survived.

Chosin pitted about 15,000 allied ground troops, mostly the 1st Marine Division and a Regimental Combat Team from the Army's 7th Infantry Division, against 120,000 Chinese in ten divisions who had been ordered to annihilate the allies "to the last man."

The 15,000 allies suffered 12,000 casualties, including more than 3,000 killed and 6,000 wounded, plus thousands of severe frostbite cases from the -30 degree temperatures.

They emerged from the ordeal with a Presidential Unit Citation for "...decisively defeating seven enemy divisions together with elements of three others."

The Chinese suffered an estimated 43,500 casualties, including 28,000 killed and 15,500 wounded — many of whom froze to death.

Historians have termed Chosin the most savage battle of modern warfare. They compare it to Tarawa, the bloodiest battle of World War II in terms of the ratio of casualties to Americans engaged, also 15,000. Some 1,000 were killed and 2,300 wounded in that fight. Of the islands 5,000 defenders, 4,500 died.

President Reagan cited Chosin as among the epics of military history in his first Inaugural address. Time Magazine described it as, "...unparalleled in U.S. military history...an epic of great suffering and great valor." The press has likened it to the Alamo or Custer's Last Stand because of the seemingly hopeless odds.

A total of 17 Congressional Medals of Honor, 70 Navy Crosses, plus many Distinguished Service Crosses, were awarded for the campaign — the most ever for a single battle in U.S. military history.

The Chosin fighters, by decimating and checkmating the Chinese forces in the mountains, enabled the evacuation of 100,000 North Korean men, and women, and children by sea, the last on Christmas Eve. The U.S. Government formally described the humanitarian feat as "...the greatest rescue operation in the history of mankind." Never in recorded history have combatants rescued so many enemy civilians in the midst of battle. Those refugees who "voted with their feet against communism" are now living free, many in the United States.

They are the living legacy of the Chosin Few. Those Koreans will never forget the men of the Changjin.

Allies from 17 nations fought for — and won — the freedom of the Republic of Korea during the three years of fighting from June 25, 1950 to July 27, 1953. This marked the first time nations fought under the flag of the United Nations. During the so-called "Forgotten War," 54,246 Americans were killed. Total allied losses were 297,389 dead. Note: Public school history books devote a page or less to the entire Korean War. A truly Forgotten War!

To unite the survivors of the Chosin Reservoir campaign into one body for sharing, companionship and the everlasting remembrance of those who did not survive.

Recovery of 8,177 Americans missing in action — compared to 2,486 MIA's for the Vietnam War and 4,512 for World War I — and full accounting for the 389 still officially listed as prisoners of war involves close cooperation with U.S. officials and direct negotiations with the North Korean government.

Ensure that our fallen brothers and all allies of the war are no longer and never again forgotten by erecting the International Korean War Memorial in Angel's Gate Park in Los Angeles, California.

Contact Win K. Scott, Executive Director, 100 Mountain Spring Road, Waynesville, NC 28786 or call (704) 452-7124 for more information.



## Just because they're red, it doesn't mean they're dead

If you have driven Highway 26 across the reservation and over Mt. Hood, or if you have travelled certain reservation roads this autumn, you may have noticed some change on the east side of the pass. The trees were...well...red! Now this wasn't just autumn color. These trees are conifers — Douglas firs, grand firs and spruce. So what's killing all the trees?

Nothing! That is, red trees aren't necessarily dead trees, although they may look it. But the red needles have died as a result of a little insect munching away on newly sprouted needles and buds. The western spruce budworm matures from egg to larva to pupa to moth over a 12 month period. The small larva bore into developing buds and cones in May. In the later stages, larvae make a full

time job of defoliating primarily Douglas fir and white fir. They will also feed on spruce and larch in some cases.

The result can be misshapen trees and destroyed seed cones. Small seedlings are especially vulnerable, since they have few needles. Sometimes the tops of mature trees die. A bad infestation can kill up to 70 percent of the trees in some stands. We've had budworms around for a long time. The first outbreak was recorded in 1914 right here in Oregon. Since then they've been active in the Northwest, stretching into Idaho and Montana and the southern Rockies.

While they are certainly more active in some years than others, silviculturists and entomologists don't know all the reasons. Weather patterns seem to play a significant role

in their prosperity as do forest stand condition. Other natural controls include predators such as birds and ants, and parasites.

The trees on the Warm Springs Reservation may suffer damage, but many will likely bounce back after this outbreak subsides. Sometimes there's an increase in tree growth following season of infestation. But that may not be the case elsewhere.

The Mt. Hood, Deschutes, Ochoco, Umatilla, Malheur and Wallowa-Whitman national forests have been hit hard by a number of conditions leading to serious damage and fire hazard. Several seasons of drought along with spruce budworm outbreak, followed by bark beetle infestations, have defoliated or killed many trees in some stands. In addition,

many trees are infected by root diseases.

In some cases, our own practices in managing the forest may have left them more vulnerable to these pesky little critters. We've harvested the larger trees — ponderosa pine on the east side of the Cascades, and Douglas fir on the west side. These trees are more fire and insect resistant than the smaller trees that grow beneath them. By harvesting these larger trees, leaving behind favorite dishes of budworms such as grand fir and smaller Douglas fir, we've set the table for bugs.

We've also been suppressing wildfires since the early part of this century. Big Douglas fir and ponderosa pines are more resistant to fire. Historically, wildfires would sweep through these forests, burning the smaller trees but leaving more bug and fire resistant large firs and pines. These large trees provide the seed for the next generation of trees which are more resistant to the Western Spruce Budworm and fire. By actively putting out fires, we've grown thicker grand fir and Douglas fir forests. They are more susceptible to insects and diseases and when they burn, they burn fast and hot.

We've used chemical insecticides, such as DDT and more recently bacterial insecticides, in attempts to suppress spruce budworm outbreaks. The bacterial insecticide, Bacillus thuringiensis, only infects the larvae of moths and butterflies, including the western spruce budworm. This insecticide, commonly called B.T. was used on portions of the Warm Springs Indian Reservation and Mt. Hood National Forest in 1988.

While we've had some success in suppressing outbreaks, entomologists are encouraging forest managers to take a different approach. Application of insecticides is a short-term fix. Changing out growing and harvesting methods to improve the health of the ecosystem is the wiser long-term approach.

## Success seen when state, tribal governments cooperate

Working together, tribal and state governments in the Northwest will accomplish more for Columbia River Basin salmon than by working alone, tribal leaders and members of the Northwest Power Planning Council agreed today.

The Council, whose eight members represent the governors of the four Northwest states, and representatives of seven Indian tribes conducted a first-ever gathering of state and tribal governments focusing specifically on the decline of Columbia River Basin salmon.

"We are here because the issues you are working on are at the heart of our legal rights and responsibilities," said Antone Minthorn, chairman of the General Council of the Umatilla

Indian Reservation in eastern Oregon.

Four of the tribes at today's meeting have fishing rights guaranteed by treaties with the U.S. government dating to 1855. They are the Yakima, Umatilla, Warm Springs and Nez Perce. Other tribes represented included the Shoshone-Bannock and Kootenai tribes of Idaho and the Burns-Paiute Tribe of Oregon.

The Council is responsible for a program to protect and enhance fish and wildlife in the Columbia Basin.

Tribal representatives noted that some of the recovery work authorized by the Council has not begun, a problem that is frustrating to the Council as it is to the tribes. For example, salmon habitat improvements on U.S. Forest Service land in the Grand

Ronde River Basin of eastern Oregon hasn't begun.

Ted Hallock, chairman of the Power Planning Council, responded that he intends to raise the issue with the chief of the Forest Service and with the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, Tom Foley, a congressman from Spokane.

"We're not going to let the federal government sit on its hands," Hallock said.

Water pollution in salmon streams, damage to spawning and rearing habitat, and the genetic risks of mixing wild salmon and hatchery-raised salmon in the same stream were among other concerns raised by tribal representatives—and shared by Council members.

"Collectively, we're going to be a lot more effective (in salmon recovery efforts) than separately," said Tom Trulove, a Council member from eastern Washington. "We need to look for opportunities to work together."

Hallock said it is important for the Council and the tribes to begin a dialogue that will ensure a long-lasting partnership in planning for the region's salmon and steelhead runs. The meeting at Kah-Nee-Ta was the first step, he said.



## Madras traffic light work proceeds

Oregon State Highway Division Project Manager, Thomas Garner, in Bend reports that the traffic signal installation by Lincco Electric Company of Albany Oregon is on schedule and should be completed no later than June 15, 1992.

The foundation and underground wiring has been completed for the signals on Fourth at 'B' and 'D' Streets respectively. "Bill" Coburn, Construction Superintendent for Lincco Electric Company reported that work will be concentrated on Fifth at 'B' and 'D' Streets the next several weeks.

Some inconvenience to traffic and parking may occur at that time.

## Seniors see bright futures for themselves



Dennis White

Native American senior at Madras Senior High School, Dennis S. White, III of Warm Springs is eighteen years old. His parents are Dennis and Charlene White both of Warm Springs. His grandmother is Marceline LeClaire of Warm Springs, he has one sister, her name is Denys, she is 21 years of age. His Indian Blood degree is half Warm Springs, Wasco, and Yurok. Throughout high school he has participated in football, wrestling, and track. His favorite

## Tribal Council adopts water proclamation

On April 29 the Warm Springs Tribal Council adopted the following proclamation.

Whereas, All living things depend upon water. As a nation we have been blessed with abundant quantities of fresh water to quench our thirst. Because it is so easy to turn on the tap and obtain gallons of fresh drinking water every day, many of us often take this great blessing for granted. However, behind each drop, are the combined efforts of scientists, engineers, water plant operators and Tribal Officials. These individuals are responsible for keeping our precious drinking water available and above all safe. People who depend upon private wells for their water must assume the responsibility for its safety.

Whereas, The Warm Springs Water Management Plan (Water Code) adopted in 1967, provides a framework for protecting and improving our drinking water and the quality of our natural streams, rivers, lakes and ground water.

Whereas, Our Tribes must continue to identify and respond to the hazards that threaten the water supply. Protecting our water at its source will require an ongoing effort on the part of specialists, tribal leaders and especially Tribal Members.

Whereas, In the coming years, the Drinking Water Treatment Plant and Sewage Treatment Plants will require changes in design and operation to meet the growing demand. These changes will strengthen the safeguards protecting the Waters of Warm Springs.

Whereas, The Snow Pack in the mountains which provides the flows of water in the streams is very low this year and we expect an Extremely Severe Drought.

Therefore, The period from May 3 to 9 is designated as "Warm Springs National Drinking Water Week." We call upon the people of Warm Springs to observe this period with appropriate ceremonies, activities and programs designed to enhance awareness of water issues and recognition of the difference that water makes to the health and quality of life that we enjoy.

And Furthermore, We call upon all of the people of Warm Springs to conserve water as much as possible for this Summer and Fall due to the extreme drought conditions we are going to experience this year. We ask each and everyone to be mindful of the need to preserve, protect and conserve this precious resource.

## Activities begin in May Community begins work on center

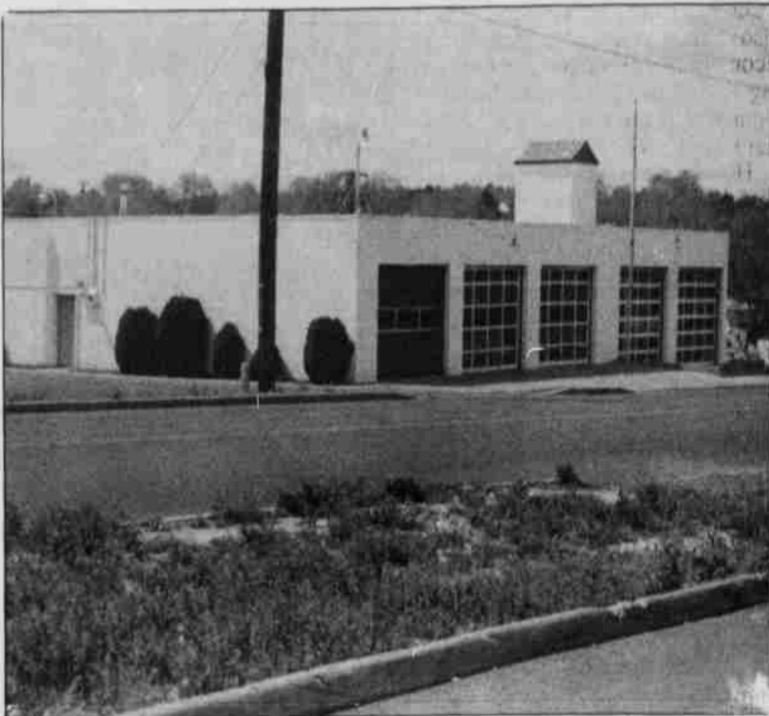
Community members are working together to build an activity center where cultures can be shared and increased awareness can take place in a friendly atmosphere.

Jefferson County is a composite of cultures, each with its own special values. The Firehouse Cultural and Activity Center located in the former Jefferson County fire hall in Madras is being molded into a place where families can get together to share these cultures and also learn new skills.

Planned activities range from gymnastics and regional cooking to legend-telling, but the primary focus is to bring people together. Madras High

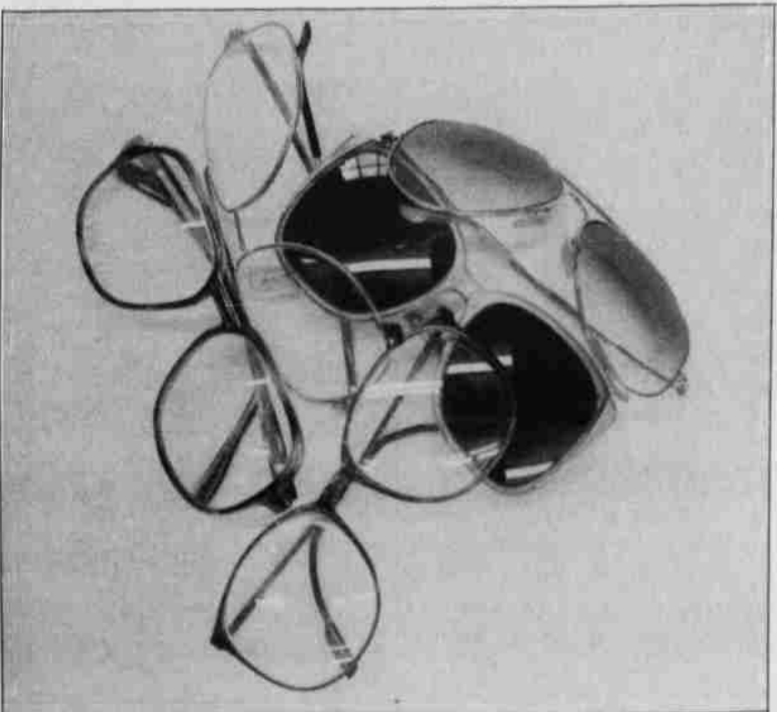
School assistant principal Rudy Puente and his wife, Nancy Puente who is a counselor in Warm Springs, put money down on the old fire hall. Their interest lies in getting the Center going and making it a community-owned project. They hope to see it self-supporting financially and having the community behind it. "Without community, involvement," says Rudy Puente, "it won't work."

Community members are volunteering their time to get the building in shape and more help is needed. The opening date for the Center is set for the end of May. To offer help at the Activity Center call 475-2094, evenings.



The former Jefferson County fire hall is the home of the new Firehouse Cultural and Activity Center.

## Students collecting eyeglasses



Students in Sue Harrison's sixth grade class at Buff Elementary are working with the Jefferson County Lion's Club in a service project. Students are collecting eyeglasses which can be reused by less fortunate people in other countries.

The students will be collecting the eyeglasses between April 27 and May 15. Collection barrels will be located at Erickson's, Ahern's and Safeway stores in Madras, at Macy's in Warm Springs, and at all District schools.

The students became interested in a community project after Harrison attended a Lion's Club workshop

aimed at promoting public service projects and related the possibilities to the class. The students organized the project with the help of the Lion's Club, according to Lion's Club member Jay Binder. They produced flyers which will be posted in the schools and local businesses and they are in charge of informing the community about the project and collecting the glasses.

The eyeglasses will eventually be taken by optometry students from Pacific University in Forest Grove, Oregon to foreign countries where prescriptions will be matched with those needing corrective lenses.

ing his last year in high school, feels really good. He will miss seeing all of his friends and doing some of the fun activities the most about Madras High. His career choice is either fish and wildlife or forestry, but not college choice is decided yet. He comments to the remaining lower class, "Make the most of your high school years!" In five to ten years from now Squiemphen feels he will probably be working somewhere in Oregon or Washington.



Vernon Squiemphen