

August 2002

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West Nile Near

West Nile is everywhere on the news now, and experts predict that it will be in the northwest sometime this year. In case you've missed the story, here's a recap from the web.

Louisiana confirms four West Nile deaths; virus puts a dozen more in hospital

Fri Aug 2, 3:02 PM ET By ANITA CHANG, Associated Press Writer

SLIDELL, Louisiana - The West Nile virus has infected 58 Louisiana residents, killing four and putting at least a dozen in the hospital, state officials said Friday. The governor has declared an emergency.

The mosquito-borne virus has now been found in virtually every corner of the state, the Department of Health and Hospitals said.

The deaths, the first this year in the United States, raised the national West Nile toll to 22 since 1999. The virus can cause the potentially fatal brain inflammation known as encephalitis, as well as milder illnesses.

Of the 12 infected residents known to be hospitalized, four were in intensive care, the department said.

Gov. Mike Foster declared a statewide emergency, a move he said could help bring in federal money for parishes (the Louisiana term for counties) that are spraying more heavily than usual to fight mosquitoes.

Earlier this week, health officials confirmed that an 83-year-old man had died from West Nile. The latest deaths were those of three men ages 53, 72 and 75.

The virus was first detected in the United States in New

May Valley Day 2002

If you missed May Valley Day 2002, you missed a lot! In addition to the road closure, MVEC added 5 new events that were a huge hit. August 3rd arrived under high over-



cast skies which gave way to sunshine later in the day; perfect conditions for walking the asphalted May Valley Road. MVEC sponsored carriage rides again this year and the cooler weather benefited the horses. The day started with Mark Torretta putting out ROAD

CLOSED signs along 164th and 148th with detour signs along the intersecting roads. MVEC thanks Mark for this huge job as he arranged with the County to get permits and approve our traffic plan, picked up the



signs in Ravenna, placed the signs, picked them up after

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May Valley Day 2002

(Continued from page 1)

the event and then returned them to the sign rental company. A huge thanks to Mark!

Our Basin Steward, Mick Zevart, manned the barricade at 164th, handing our fliers and directing traf-



fic. He was there promptly at 10 AM and stayed until 1 PM. Thank you, Mick!

An equal thanks goes to Oscar Bandelin who spent the whole day at the



information booth. Oscar sold T-shirts, copies of *The Naked Fish* and our book, *It's Not About Fish*. Although maybe not a "glamorous" job, it was an integral part of MV Day and we thank you again, Oscar!

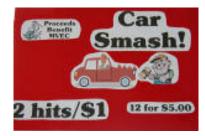
There was a lot happening at the



164th end of the valley: carriage rides, the information booth, concessions in the form of pop and a bake sale, and face painting by Lori Osborne.

Jullianne Bruce and family made a huge commitment to MVD by sponsoring a garage and bake sale. She arranged for the things to be sold to be brought to the Rodeo Ranch corner, called everyone about the bake sale, set everything out, priced everything and then made sure everything was picked up by the end of the day. Thank you, Jullianne!

One of the biggest hits (quite literally) was the car smash hosted by



David Rockabrand with help from Chuck Pillon. Who knew there was such pent up frustration by valley residents when faced with the opportunity to take a sledge hammer to a car labeled with "Dept. of Waste and Mismanagement"? Person after person hefted the maul and took a



whack for better county government. David manned the station the entire day, giving each participant safety glasses, and making sure all the pieces of the demolished car were picked up. Thank you David!

Also at the 164th end was a microwave raffle and a Duck Pluck contest. The microwave was generously donated to MVEC by King and



Bunny's Appliance and we thank Rick Spence for getting that donation. The raffle did not really get much attention early in the day but

really took off later on during the party.

The same has to be said about the Duck Pluck. This was the Duck Race contest until MVEC did a test drop of ducks, and the ducks all floated upstream! I guess that ditch still needs to be cleaned. The race was made



into a Pluck (our thanks to Jim Osborne for idea and alliteration), and MVEC sold every one of the ducks during the party. Prizes included tshirts, dinners and candy.

At the other end of the valley, Rod McFarland hosted a Lawn Tractor Rally in his arena with help from VP Osborne. The event was so popular



that it went over 2 hours with some great prizes including an antique hall tree, a toy tractor and espresso drinks.

The day finally ended with a party at Rick Spence's including a country band (great band, Rick!), a pig roast and a pot-luck. Die-hard dancers appeared in the form of Catherine

(Continued on page 5)

Death is Coming But Need Not Kill

By Douglas Bandelin

It is hard to talk about the West Nile virus. Hard because it is such an emotional issue, a life and death issue. It attacks the old. like me, and it attacks the very young, like my grandchildren. It comes to us by mosquito, of which I have many. And so, when I read the continuing mounting death toll, 22 so far and scores more expected this year alone, I worry and I wonder. I wonder if King County has any plan for the thousands upon thousands of mosquito breeding ponds that it has made and is in the process of making. These ponds are in all neighborhoods, but they are especially in my neighborhood, my valley, May Valley.

Mosquitoes breed in stagnant water and small pools. Such is the very environment that DDES and DNRP are creating in May Valley. So why are they doing it? I wish I knew. Not far from where I am writing this, they are digging another death pond. It is across from a horse facility. Don't they know that West Nile kills more horses than humans? I watch the track hoe digging, and I wonder if King County cares about us.

I cannot help but feel that they want us gone. They want us to leave this land. It is the same government that not long ago used smallpox and blankets to move people. Now they are using West Nile, Japanese encephalitis and several other vector-borne diseases.

I look out my window at my land. I am waiting. Waiting for the hawks to die, for they are the most susceptible. And when the hawks die the rats will multiply. I am waiting for my cows and chickens to die, just as those in Colorado and Wyoming are dying. I am worrying about my grandchildren. I wish I did not live here. My life has become a nightmare.

I look, and I think of the people I know in King County government. The people with the silly, self-serving answers. The people who stand on your land arguing over broken tree limbs, and then have the gall to charge you over a thousand dollars for the privilege of hearing such silliness.

I think of those people and I want to pray earnestly to the God of Justice. I want to pray, "Kill them first; let their children die first, let their land become worthless, and then maybe they will understand the pain they cause."

I start to pray, and I am ashamed that I, too, have become callous. And so I pray thus: "Just God, open their eyes to the tragedy occurring here. Let them feel the grief their actions cause. Haunt their dreams with the anguish of the people. Turn them, God, turn them so they might see, and truly help us."

Death is coming. It is coming on gossamer wings. But it need not kill. Please, King County. Stop making habitat for killers. Let us clean up this mess now.



West Nile

(Continued from page 1)

York City, and in the past three years it has spread to 34 states and the District of Columbia, as far west as South Dakota. Before the newly announced deaths, the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention had confirmed 185 human cases and 18 deaths.

West Nile has struck other countries for decades, from the tip of Africa up to Europe and throughout Asia.

The virus infects numerous types of wild birds, from house sparrows to crows. Mosquitoes spread it among birds, and then to people. A spate of dead birds can be an early warning.



King County's Response to West Nile Fever Coming This Way!

Cartoons this month are courtesy CNSNews.com

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Environmental Litany - Part 3

By Rodney McFarland

The Litany says:

"Man has destroyed twothirds of the forests of earth. Man continues to destroy the forests at a high rate. Tropical rain forests are the lungs of the Earth. Brazil is cutting 2 percent per year of its forest. Continued cutting of the rain forest will cause extinction of 50 percent of Earth's species in the next 50 years. Without forests we are doomed."



Having grown up in the heartland of America where it is often hard to see the next tree because of the curvature of the earth, I find all the wailing about forests interesting. With apologies to Euel Gibbons, I'd much rather eat wheat, corn or beef than pine cones.

While forests are certainly useful, providing some 5,000 commercial products which contribute some 2 percent (US \$600 billion) to global GDP, I don't think that they really rate the status of global shrine. "Nature endeavors to keep the earth clothed with wood of some kind," wrote Henry David Thoreau. The idea that "forest"

is the normal covering of the Earth is, of course, nonsense. Even if we ignore the oceans, dry grasslands and deserts (both hot and cold) dominate the continents. Tropical savannas alone currently occupy about one third of the land sur-



face of the Earth. At the end of the last ice age, much of what are today tropical rain forests were seasonal savanna grasslands, both cooler and drier than now. Underneath many rainforests, there are sheets of ash, a testimony to past fires and non-forested landscapes.¹ Compared to the oceans, trees are statistical noise.

The tenets of the science of ecology and the religion of environmentalism spring most recently from late 19th century romanticism and were idiosyncratically derived from parts of the world characterized by wooded domains, namely the Teutonic wald of Germany's Black Forest and Thoreau's "Walden" in Massachusetts. Since the 1960s, the fundamental myth has been fortified with a plethora of "scientific" and "morality" myths, what British ecologist Philip Stott calls "Little Green Lies." One of his



colleagues prefers "Great Green Whoppers." The "Whoppers" have grown into a hegemonic myth that excludes all other myths from debate, which prevents the search for scientific "truth" and, more dangerously, warps policy-making in the developing world as well as right here in the Pacific Northwest. In King County, there is no environmental disaster that cannot be mitigated by planting a tree or ten or putting some logging trash in a stream.

It is certainly true that man's activities have reduced forest coverage from what it was preagriculture. Europe lost 50-70 percent of its original forest, much of it felled in the early Middle Ages to provide firewood and more agricultural land. Half of France's forest dis-

appeared between 1000 and 1300. The Black Death killed onethird of Europe's population in the mid-



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May Valley Day 2002

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Jones, Rick's mother Dorothy, and MVEC member Lori Osborne.



A recap meeting of May Valley Day yielded the following suggestions:

- While everyone loved the idea of carriage rides, it is too expensive for MVEC at this time; change to tractor-drawn hay wagons.
- The lawn tractor races were a great success but drew too many MVEC members from helping out at other events; move the races down to the Rodeo Ranch corner to better utilize resources.
- Try to have better signage; perhaps some signs which illustrate the history of May Valley. Adding this feature would be contingent on starting early in the year to tackle this project or recruiting additional volunteers.
- 4. The microwave raffle was popular. Try to get merchants to donate other items. Adding this feature would be contingent on starting early in the year to tackle this project or recruiting additional volunteers.
- The car smash was extremely popular. It's success was due in large part to an MVEC member staffing it all day, at all times. Having another car smash would be entirely dependant an MVEC volunteering to take this on.
- 6. The garage sale was popular but we didn't sell as much as we

- thought we should; start earlier with an MVEC member coordinating this effort.
- 7. Traffic control was very good this time; perhaps we needed a bit more signage warning of the road closure; needs more volunteers.
- Add more food!
- 9. More T shirts!



Outdoor Burning

For advisories regarding air quality and outdoor burning restrictions, go to the web at:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/air/airhome.html.

Click on "outdoor burning" for residential burning information. Otherwise, click on "agricultural burning."

MVEC meets every Monday night at 7 PM at Leonard's

DOE Environmental Award

July 25, 2002

Tacoma resident receives state's top environmental award

OLYMPIA - David Adams of Tacoma will receive the state's highest environmental honor tonight for his volunteer efforts to protect and enhance salmon in the Greenwater River.

The award will be presented at a special gathering of the Tacoma Audubon Society, beginning at 5:30 p.m. at the Mountaineer Clubhouse, 2302 N. 30th, in Tacoma.

The Environmental Excellence Award, given by the state Department of Ecology (Ecology), is the state's highest environmental award. It is issued to individuals, businesses and organizations that have shown leadership, innovation or extraordinary service in protecting, improving or cleaning up the environment.

Adams receives the award for giving many hours of his personal time help-

ing Ecology staff survey Greenwater River "redds and scour" -- salmon egg nests in the river gravel. Studies of redd survival help reveal the effects of nearby land uses on the river's salmon habitat.

The information Adams helped collect as a part of Ecology's water cleanup plan for the river will be useful for future decisions about restoring and managing watersheds.

Besides the Greenwater River work, Adams has a long track record of contributing to environmental preservation and restoration in Western Washington. He is an active environmental volunteer and 20-year member of the Audubon Society, and he has contributed both personal and professional time to restore Commencement Bay.

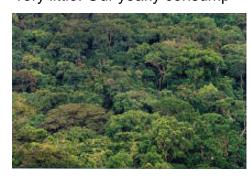
"David turns good intentions and enthusiasm into real results," said Ecology Director Tom Fitzsimmons. "I wish there were a lot more of him in every community in our state."

(Continued from page 4)

dle of the fourteenth century relieving pressure on the forests and much of it grew back. By 1700, France's forests had again been reduced by 70 per-



cent. The United States has lost about 30 percent of its original forest, most in the nineteenth century. Africa and Russia have lost just under 20 percent. Despite those losses, global estimates of forest loss since agriculture began are about 20 percent,² a long ways from the two-thirds that the World Wide Fund for Nature claims. Even after 20 percent of all forests have been lost, about a third of the world's land mass is still covered by forest. Since WWII this area has changed very little. Our yearly consump-



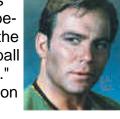
tion of wood and paper is supplied by the new growth of just 5 percent of current forests.³ While temperate forests, most of which are in North America, Europe and Russia, have expanded over the last 40 years, the pressure has been on tropical rainforests. Brazil has a third of the world's tropical rainforest. Indonesia is second with only 6 percent. In 1988 Brazil's space agency (INPE) announced that its satellites showed that Brazil was cutting down 8 million hectares (about 2 percent) per year. It was later



learned that these figures were grossly overstated. Overall Amazon deforestation since man arrived has been about 14 percent with at least 3 percent replaced by new forest. The current rate is about 0.46 percent per year according to the FAO.⁴

The saviors of the rain forest have a hard time deciding how much is being lost. Actor William Shatner in a National Geographic docu-

mentary claims
"rain forest is being cleared at the rate of 20 football fields a minute."
Rainforest Action
Network says



eight football fields a minute. Tim Keating of Rainforest Relief says two or three football fields per second. Luis Almir, an official with the state of Amazonas in Brazil, tested these calculations using five football fields a minute and concluded that, if true, by now "we would have a desert bigger than the Sahara!"

Brazil has two-thirds the population density of the United States but the forest being cleared for agriculture continues to grow. Why? According to the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the chief factor that drives deforestation in developing countries is not commercial



logging, but "poor farmers who have no other option to feeding their families other than slashing and burning a patch of forest. ...Slash-and-burn agriculture results in the loss or degradation of some 25 million acres of land per year." By contrast, the United States uses less than half of the land for farming in the 1990s than it used in 1920, but it produces far more food.

farming technology is available from the developed countries, which could reverse the loss of tropical forests. In the words of Paul Waggoner, a scientist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station,

"If during the next sixty or seventy years the world

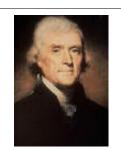
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farmer reaches the average yield of today's US corn grower, the ten billion [in projected population] will need only half of today's cropland while they eat today's American calories."8

One major problem in many developing countries is lack of

private property rights. Since farmers don't own the land they are clearing, it suffers from the "Tragedy of the Commons", just like when government controls it. Throw in a corrupt government and the forest goes away



"The true foundation of republican government is the equal right of every citizen in his person and property and in their management."

Thomas Jefferson Third President of the United States 1816

at a more rapid rate than it should.

Meanwhile, environmentalists living in developed countries that have destroyed up to 50 percent of their forests to get to their advanced economic position berate the poor in the developing countries because



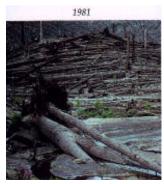
they have destroyed 20 percent. That is as obnoxious as the urban elite telling the rural minority that they can't use their land but must preserve it for the urban elite's grandkids.

Most deforestation occurs on unmanaged or poorly managed government land. Environmentalists worship the "natural forest" managed by mother nature. Except, of



course, we need to put out the wildfires caused by lightning. Death by fire is somehow unnatural for a tree. Those of us who live in or near Washington State have had a wonderful opportunity to observe nature's management vs. human forestry management.

Mhen Mount St. Helens erupted on May 18, 1980, the blast leveled trees over a 156-square-mile area. The force of the shock wave was so



great it stripped branches and foliage from the old-growth trees and toppled them like ten pins. The blast area was covered with ash and most animal life was wiped out. More than a billion board feet of mature lumber was downed and much of it destroyed. The area included parts of Gifford Pinchot National Forest and both stateowned and private land. Most people, including many biologists thought it would take decades, maybe centuries, for the land to recover.

ional Volcanic Monument has been created totaling over 110,000 acres where nature has been allowed to take its course unhampered and unaided by man. On neighboring private land the forest industry set to work salvaging downed trees and planting new seedlings. They saved 850 million board feet of lumber, enough to build 85,000 three bedroom homes.⁹ On side-by-side par-

cels of land we have been able to observe and compare natural recovery with



managed and assisted recovery. Within a couple years the return of life to both parcels

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was amazing. Within a year, bracken, thistle, ferns, and fireweed appeared. Both parcels are recovering but the public lands, left undisturbed, lag far behind.

Oh 45,500



acres of private land some 18 million trees were planted. Douglas and Noble Fir predominated, with some

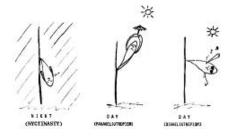
Lodgepole Pine and Black Cottonwood. A dozen years later those plantings had grown into a lush forest with trees 25 to 30 feet tall. Undergrowth carpeted the ground and wildlife was abundant. The area also contains an area of virgin old growth forest that was shielded from the blast by a ridge. Comparing that area which evolved over many decades to the private, managed land is instructive. Both have the same complex of tree species and varied undergrowth. The same wildlife, birds and insects inhabit both. Only the elk and deer prefer the younger growth. The undisturbed government land will eventually get to that stage also, it's just taking longer. Yet the environmental evangelists perpetuate the Great Green Whopper that managed forests are diseased monocultures devoid

of life. Tropical rainforests are the lungs of the earth. Now there is a real *Great Green Whopper*. Lungs take in oxygen and give off carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is the



greenhouse gas being blamed for global warming. So to save ourselves from overheating we should obviously cut down all the trees. But then the fish would overheat because there would be no shade for the streams and we've repeatedly been told the *Little Green Lie* that shade is what controls water temperature in streams.

Jes, I know that what they really mean is that trees take in carbon dioxide and give off oxygen by means of photo-



synthesis. We then have the oxygen available for our lungs to use. Shouldn't we then say that tropical rainforests are

the anti-lungs of the Earth? The Whopper is what they don't tell you. When those same trees die and decompose they consume precisely the amount of oxygen they previously gave off. So a forest in equilibrium is neutral for oxygen production. The only way to get excess oxygen production is with new, vigorously growing trees as happens when we harvest trees and plant a new crop. Incidentally new growth also ties up additional carbon dioxide, the purported cause of global warming.

The real rainforest question is whether developing countries

should be allowed to use their land and resources to attain a standard of living comparable to the developed countries or should they be



forced to mitigate for the sins of the developed world by remaining in poverty. Rio de Janeiro engineer Guillerme Camargo opines that

"We feel, as Brazilians, that living standards are being denied to us under such false arguments, under such false excuses. Why can't we have the same living standards like Europeans, like Americans?" 10

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Despite the prevailing

poverty in Brazil, celebrity activists lobby to keep out economic development and growth. Noted "economist"

and actor



Chevy Chase goes so far as to say capitalism is not the answer for the poor, saying "Sometimes socialism works. I think it's conclusive that there have been areas where socialism has helped to keep people at least stabilized at a certain level. Cuba might prove that." His wife Janyi, head of Friends of the Earth, justifies the pov-

"environmentalists are trying to think long term, not just feed your child tomorrow."11 If all the Brazilian kids starve. the Amazon will be a wonderful uncrowded playground for her and her rich friends' kids.

erty in Brazil because,



The 50 percent extinction in

the next 50 years is certainly in the Whopper class. That subject is large enough that it will get its own future article. For now you just need to know the actual rate is about 0.7 percent. That is well above the

natural extinction rate of two species per decade but certainly not the calamity



we have been led to believe.

Europe and North America show that modern agriculture, intelligent private forestry and a high standard of living are the best friends of the forests. The forests of the developing countries should be used constructively to bring the people there out of the morass of poverty. Only then will they have the luxury of adopting environmentalism.

¹Stott, Philip, "Tropical Rain Forests: Exposing the Myths," http:// www.ecotrop.org/.

²Lomborg, Bjom, The Skeptical Environmentalist, (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2001), p. 112.

³lbid., p. 115.

⁴Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. ⁵Morano, Marc, http://

insightmag.com/main.cfm? include=detail&storyid=231327. ⁶Serageldin, Ismail, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, Press Release (August 4, 1996), p. 2.

⁷Bailey, Ronald, ed., Earth Report 2000, (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), p. 17.

8Waggoner, Paul, "How much land can ten billion people spare for nature!", Oaedalus (Summer 1996), p. 87.

⁹Rochelle, James, *Natural Resource* Recovery Following the 1980 Mount St. Helens Eruption: Lessons in Ecological Resilience, (Wildlife Management Institute, Washington DC, 1980), p. 210-215. Roberge, Earl, "Logging the blast

zone," Newsletter of the Carbide Processors, 1992, p. 1-3.

¹⁰Morano, Marc, http://insightmag. com/main.cfm?

include=detail&storyid=231327. ¹¹10 Ibid.

Learn the truth about salmon recovery.

Order MVEC's book It's Not About Fish.

Yeah! Right

A scientist claims the war in Afghanistan is to blame for the failure of the monsoon in parts of India. The chief scientific officer at the Centre for Atmospheric Sciences in New Delhi says large volumes of greenhouse gases have been released by US warplanes.

Murari Lal believes the war has contributed significantly to the global warming factors he says are behind the low rainfall. He told the Press Trust of India:

"The injection of large amount of greenhouse gases and aerosols over Afghanistan, Pakistan and Arabian Sea by US fighter planes during the Afghanistan war in the upper troposphere and lower stratosphere contributed to significantly deficient rainfall over northwest and central India."

Urbals, the Neglected Class Defined

In the age of the 22nd century it is not nice to call people subs, those people who live in suburbia; so we frantically searched for a more appropriate term to describe them. Alas we found none and so, lumped them in with the other urbanites. However, in our endeavor for more accurate understanding we came across a here-to-for neglected class. These citizens do not live in the wilderness [none of us do] but they live among the rural folk. Yet they are not rural nor are they urban. For lack of a better term, we have decided to call this new type URBAL; and to help you better understand them we have provided a table of distinctions.

	Urban	Urbal	Rural
Habitat location	The urban lives in the city, likes to see black and white cows on milk cartons.	The urbal lives in the country; hates real cows (they smell) but likes to see them from a distances as he/she drives to work in the city.	The rural lives in the country and has real cows.
House buying habits	Looks at the bedrooms and bathrooms when buying a house.	Looks at the covenants, the yard and the kitchen.	Looks at the barn and the fences.
Tastes in music	Enjoys jazz and popular music.	Enjoys opera and classical music; thinks popular music is plebeian but will listen to cutting-edge music.	Enjoys opera as well, but thinks it comes from Nashville.
Number of children	None to one.	Two, preferably a boy and a girl.	Who's counting?
Yard care	Has no yard, nor cares.	Immaculate yard and grounds, spends most weekends in upkeep.	Yard maintained by goat.
Vacation preferences	The beach, ie. Disney World; maybe a once-in-a-lifetime trip to Europe or Arizona.	Disney World, Cancun or Club Med. If on the west coast, New York; if on east coast, Hollywood.	Movie in town, followed by Chinese dinner.
Lifestyle	Bohemian heart, with a conservative exterior.	Emulates, as close as credit limit allows, the lifestyle of the rich and famous.	Lifestyle?
Views on government	Ignores government, except for police.	Tries to manipulate government to take over neighbors' land.	Tries to ignore government, but much of life spent fighting government regulator sent by urbal neighbor.
Types of pets	Goldfish, maybe a hamster, cat, or small bird; dogs, sometimes, if they are cheap, small and quiet.	Attack dog or purebred anything that costs over \$1,500, and looks cool riding in a SUV.	Mutts, and cats abandoned by urbanites; chickens, horses, cows, goats, pigs and sheep.
Desires of the	Peace and quiet; surviving	Leaving an imprint on the world, and	Also, peace and quiet,

will make peace and quiet.

clean-up of the "rural mess"; thinks that but first has to get rid of

government regulator send by meddling urbal

neighbor.

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the day.

heart

Wonderland At The Bridge

By Reggie Hopper

Brave Horatio saved the day, he did. Stood at the bridge and held the Etruscans at bay long enough for the Romans to form up and defeat them. It is an old story of heroism.

This story, though, is not about heroes, unless you consider the Mad Hatter to be one. But hey, not to sweat it, it is about bridges. Or at least there is a bridge in the story.

Down behind my neighbor's house, there is a bridge that crosses over May Creek. The other day, July 22nd, to be precise, I was at that bridge. I was there with eleven other people. But we were not like the twelve apos-



tles, or even the twelve days of Christmas. No, we were more like the twelve labors of Hercules. Or perhaps, we were like the characters Alice met on her trip to Wonderland. All of them were there:

- The White Rabbit (the county basin steward);
- the Mad Hatter (the engineer);
- the March Hare (the tall guy from DNRP);
- the door mouse (the White Rabbit's boss);
- and of course Twiddle Dee and Twiddle Dum (the boys from DDES).

Our side would be a little harder to characterize, but it included the Cheshire Cat, the White King, the Dodo, the caterpillar who always asked "Who?", Alice, and possibly the talking doorknob.

Anyway, there we all were, talking nonsense at "lebbenty lebben" dollars

an hour. Well, actually it fluctuated between nonsense and absolute gibberish, with momentary attempts at flights into logic that had about as much buoyancy as the proverbial lead zeppelin.

It was sad, really sad. Here we had enough beef to do the job by hand, and yet we were watching six county employees, all desperately trying to find a way to justify their insanity and their jobs.

"Can you get in here without breaking limbs?"



"Yes, I think so!"

"Well, I don't."

"Don't?"

"If you break a limb, there has to be mitigation."

????

"Trees. You have to plant trees."



"What kind?"

"Willow, black cottonwood, or aspen."

"Those trees plant themselves."

"I don't think we will break any limbs."

"I don't see how you can help breaking them."

"You will need to plant anyway."

"Not willows."

"It's a Corps' requirement."

"Is not."

"Yes it is, I know."

"No, it's not. I asked."

"How long to get a permit?"

"I don't know the process."



These last words were uttered by the guy who was issuing the per-

mit—Twiddle Dee—or was it Twiddle Dum? No matter. This is how we whiled away about an hour of time. All this for the removal of a little gravel.

Good grief. How in the hell did we ever dig the Panama canal, or even the Ballard locks, for that matter? I almost ran away screaming insane epithets, yet I held my cool and was rewarded not. Now they're saying the project is so difficult that it might not be done until next year. Oh, great! Now, where have I heard that before?

The trouble with putting things off forever is that they never get done. The beavers have never been removed, nor have their dams. The county says it hates to do something twice or over and over again, but that is not exactly true. It seems they like to go to Wonderland—they go there over and over again.

Editor's Note: Just as we went to press we received word that the DDES invoice for this meeting totalled \$1122. The landowner was expected to pay \$764.50.

Yesterday I Saw The Future

Yesterday I saw the future
It was a small child
Playing with her mother
In a pond made by King County

She was adorable [the child]
Her squeals of delight
Music to a grandfather's ear
Saying life will go on
It was not all wasted
Then it happened
I did not see it
I did not know it then
But it happened

A mosquito came up A female, hungry she was Reggie Hopper 2002



Following the carbon dioxide scent
Of warm breathing beings
Straight to the little girl she went

The risk is low they said
Only the young and the old
Or those with weak immune systems
Need fear

But now she is dead And I no longer hear The squeal of life

I saw it yesterday
The future is silent
King County's gift to me.

DOE Penalty Summary

Second Quarter Penalties

Department penalties total \$16 million in second quarter of 2002

Following is a summary of all penalties of \$1,000 or more issued by the Department of Ecology during the second quarter (April, May and June) of 2002. All together, Ecology has issued \$16,299,700 in penalties this year.

Clallam Forks	Portac Inc	Failed to use best management practices to control storm water, as required by permit	\$4,000
Clark Ridgefield	City of Ridgefield	Knowingly falsified wastewater treatment monitoring records	\$30,000
Clark Battleground	Columbia Rim Construction & Paving	Repeatedly allowed muddy storm water to drain into wetlands and a stream.	\$40,000
King Woodinville	Futurity Farms	Illegally discharged manure into a tributary of Daniel Creek	\$6,000
King Seattle	Todd Pacific Shipyards Corp	Violated discharge limits for turbidity, total suspended solids and oil/grease, and failed to submit required reports	\$10,000
King Seattle	Marco Seattle Inc.	Failed meet permit compliance schedules and violated discharge limits for oil/grease.	\$13,000
Whatcom Bellingham	Shell Pipeline Co	Negligence in causing the 1999 Bellingham pipeline rupture & spill	\$7,860

United Property Confiscation

By Henry Lamb

Holph Hitler believed that the

Jews were inferior to Aryans, and felt perfectly justified to use the power of his government to confiscate the property of the Jews for himself, his cronies and his government. Hitler did not snatch his belief out of the air - it was a "philosophy" carefully constructed by the European Eugenics Society throughout the first half of the 20th century. Hindsight is 20-20. Today, few will deny that the so-called philosophy of the Eugenics Society was little more than an effort by a few academics and scientists to provide an excuse for the elite to control that segment of society they believed to be of less value than themselves - using the color of science for justification. The leader of the Eugenics Society was one Julian Huxley - the same Julian Huxley who organized



UNESCO in 1946, and became its first director. The same Julian Huxley who organized the International Union for the Conservation of Nature in 1948.

These two organizations gave rise

to the notion that "all species are of equal intrinsic value," a philosophy on which several international treaties are founded, particularly the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, and the Convention on Biological Diversity. In pursuit of these two treaties, not just the Jews, but all humanity has been designated of less value than certain species of bugs and beetles.

suckerfish has been declared to be more valuable than the property of 1,400 farm families, whose property in their land and crops has been effectively confiscated, through the



power of government, to satisfy the whims of government policy based on the color of science. At its core, is this policy different from Hitler's?

Have not a few academics and scientists constructed a belief system to lend the color of science to policies that justify the confiscation of property to be held, or controlled by themselves, their cronies and the government?

The so-called science, which under-

lies the Endangered Species Act and the U.N. treaties which spawned it - is, at best, a stretch. No one can prove (or disprove) that human activity has, or will cause biological degradation to the extent that human life will be jeopardized. It is an easy stretch, especially when the "precautionary principle" is invoked, and when a lazy media would rather regurgitate press releases from prominent environmental organizations, than do the research required to fairly present the actual scientific evidence.

The precautionary principle,

adopted at the U.N. Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, by 179 nations, including the United States, says that

"where there is a threat of serious or irreversible damage," policy action should not wait for scientific evidence. Who determines when a perceived threat is "serious" or poses "irreversible damage?" The U. N., of course... often upon the advice of its special consultant, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

entrenched is this policy of government confiscation based on the color of science, that we accept the

sacrifice of the Klamath farmers. We say "ho-hum," when the Bureau of Land Management confiscates cattle from Nevada ranchers Ben Colvin and Jack Vogt - the most recent victims of property confiscation by the government.

Me pay little attention to the awful

practice publicized in the federal Register, called **mitigation**, which requires Leslie Adams, a resident of Bastrop County, Texas, to pay \$2000 to the National Fish and Wildlife Foun-

dation expressly for the purpose of buying land for the Houston toad. This "fee" is required by the government



before Leslie is allowed to build a home on his own private property. It may be called "mitigation," but it is, in fact, extortion, theft, confiscation - call it what you will - and it is wrong, wrong, wrong.

Some people will be offended by

this comparison of Hitler's philosophy to the philosophy which guides the U.S. government's environmental policy. There are, however, undeniable similarities. The European Eugenics Society consisted of the most prominent scholars and scientists of the day. They shaped their philosophy outside of government, but used government to legitimize the philosophy through public policy. An elite few used the power of government to force people to live (or die) to satisfy their view of how people ought to live.

U.S. environmental policy is

shaped by, ironically, the grandchild of the same organization that shaped Hitler's policies. Using the same tech-

(Continued on page 14)

United Property Confiscation

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(Continued from page 13)

niques, this International Union for the Conservation (read: confiscation) of Nature, lets the United Nations legitimize its philosophy through international treaties, which the United States has been only too willing to implement.

was in Hitler's day, is an elite few, using the power of government to force people to live (or, perhaps, to die) in order to satisfy their own view of how people ought to live. Shame on us for allowing such a situation to exist!

Americans paid little attention

when Hitler first began confiscating property of the Jews. We chose to disbelieve the reports, as exaggerations of the ultra right-wing. It took years for Americans to be convinced that Hitler was not only taking property, but the lives of human beings by the millions. But eventually, America did awaken - and woe be unto the culprit who arouses the wrath of the American people. Hitler is history!

Woe be unto the culprit(s) who arouse the wrath of the American voters. Americans have been slow to realize that their government has

relegated them to a position just below the suckerfish and the Houston toad on its value scale. They are awakening, however. It's not just the Klamath farmers who are taking a stand on the Oregon-California border. Real Americans are pouring into the area from all over the country, taking turns hauling buckets and constructing pipelines, and waving banners and signs. Dollars are arriving daily to help keep the farmers alive so they don't have to sell their land at fire-sale prices.

Ven the main-stream media can

no longer ignore the injustice being imposed by government upon hu-

man beings, for the benefit of non-human species. When Senator Fitzgerald, R-III., joined Senators Chaffee, R-R.I., and Jeffords, I-Vt., to defeat an amendment which would have ex-

empted the Klamath farmers from the Endangered Species Act, he became an endangered political species - at least in the voting districts outside of Chicago.

Chaffee and Jeffords are not yet endangered, they are simply on the list of "threatened" political species their eastern constituencies are not yet awake enough to realize that if the government can take land in Oregon, and cattle in Nevada, and dollars from a Texas homeowner - the government can also take whatever it wishes from the people of Rhode Island or Vermont. The whole idea that an elite few should decide how everyone else should live, was rejected soundly by another generation of Americans whose wrath was aroused.

Yow, like a thermometer yielding

to the inevitable summer, there is evidence that the heat is rising across America, caused by the friction of excessive government restrictions. It may not be this year. But as surely as fall follows summer, the time will come when once again the wrath of the American people will make them see red - as red as the color of the science that underlies the restrictive, collectivists policies promulgated by the elite few.

Americans are historically slow to

anger, as indeed we should be. But when the injustice is clear, and the cause is certain - woe be unto all who paint public policy the color of science.

Henry Lamb is the executive vice president of the Environmental Conservation Organization and chairman of Sovereignty International.

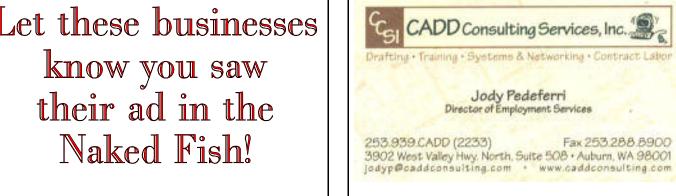
DOE — Gonna Get That Mercury

OLYMPIA -- Seventy-eight pounds of liquid mercury and 73 pounds of mercury-contaminated debris have been successfully removed from dairies across the state as a direct result of a partnership between dairy farmers and state and local agencies. Two years ago, the state Department of Agriculture, the Washington State University cooperative extension, Yakima County's household and small

business waste-collection facility and the Department of Ecology joined forces to help dairy farmers replace mercury vacuum gauges with mercury-free, digital gauges. The gauges are used to monitor the vacuum level within the automated milking systems at the dairies. Mercury is one of a number of high-risk contaminants that is being targeted by Washington state to reduce its

presence in the environment. Spilled mercury can evaporate at room temperature and be inhaled, causing serious health problems in humans, fish and wildlife. Short-term mercury exposure symptoms include nausea, shortness of breath and bronchitis.

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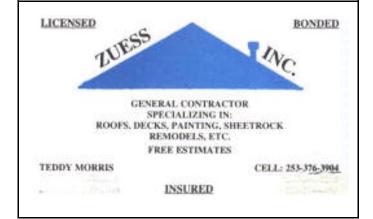
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Navy Glad To Help

Builder 1st Class Donald Bergeron, assigned to Explosive Ordnance Disposal Mobile Unit Two at Naval Weapons Station Yorktown, Va., secures a charge of explosives around a fallen tree during the removal of debris in the Apporantox River as part of a community relations project aimed at protecting the river's fragile ecosystem. Navy divers assigned to the Explosive Ordnance Disposal community have the primary mission of identifying and disarming explosives underwater.

Kathyrn Neal may have been right about explosives after all!

Air Force Next

Mike Mount—CNN

WASHINGTON (CNN) -- Stepping beyond its traditional role to fight forest fires this summer, the U.S. military now has been asked to help battle mosquitoes carrying the West Nile virus in Louisiana. Air Force Secretary James G. Roche received a letter Monday from U.S. Sens. Mary Landrieu and John Breaux, both Democrats from Louisiana, seeking aid, according to Air Force spokeswoman Lt. Col. Audrey Bahler.

The letter sought the use of Air Force C-130 planes fitted with pesticide sprayers to enhance state efforts to control the mosquito population.

Before the Air Force can mobilize the unit, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Federal Emergency Management Agency would have to approve the spraying request.

Orphaned Whale Prefers Boats

Jumping for joy... Springer is back near her family. An orphaned killer whale recently released into her native Canadian waters is still having trouble in keeping with her family, preferring instead the company of boats, researchers say.

The two-year-old whale, officially named A-73 but nicknamed Springer, became separated from her family group, or pod, as the whales began swimming at a higher speed in the Johnstone Strait near Vancouver. "When they are moving along slowly, cruising or feeding, she is fine. When they left she resorted to her old habit of

approaching boats,"
Lance Barrett-Lennard, a
scientist from Vancouver
Aquarium, said in a statement. "It is when she is
alone she seeks the companionship of boats."

Springer — who was captured off the coast of Seattle in May — was released after making a 12-hour-journey to Telegraph Cove in British Columbia in a special container on board a high-speed catamaran.

Scientists hope Springer will permanently stay with her family, in what is described as one of the first attempts to reunite a wild orca whale - as killer



whales are also known - with its pod. The 545-kilogram (1,200-pound) whale swam near her pod for two days, but became separated on Tuesday. The relocation cost more than \$200,000.

A Message from the President

When is a stream a ditch? When King

County wants to dredge it, of course. It also helps if it is in an incorporated area. I refer to the recent dredging by DNRP of the stream—sorry, ditch-that meanders through the Rae Burn golf course in Redmond. According to the DNRP person on site, the silt removal is necessary to prevent that silt from reaching Lake Sammamish. A resident who lives on the stream said that such "maintenance" occurs every four or five years. DNRP is the department that has always said May Creek can't be dredged because that would cause silt to get into Lake Washington.



Conversations with federal and state regulators as well as U.S. Supreme Court rulings such as National Mining Association v. United States Army Corps of Engineers make it perfectly clear that King County bureaucrats are the only road block to fixing the problems in May Valley. They caused the problems in May Valley with their twenty-year experiment that has been a dismal failure but refuse to admit it. As Ron Sims' chief of staff Calvin Hoggard told me recently, "If what you say is true, sue us!"

The obvious difference between May Valley and the property owners along Brae Burn golf course is the ability to sue King County. There are a lot of them (due to dense zoning) and they are affluent. We aren't. It is Knob Hill vs. Tobacco Road. Perhaps we should sneak in a few fairways and greens along the ditch. Maybe then our government would spend some of our money fixing the problems as they promised back in

1986 when they started collecting Surface Water Management taxes. Why do they gladly use our money against us in court but not to help us? How many of us will die from West Nile fever or other mosquitoborne diseases before King County quits mandating swamps?

Bureaucratic mismanagement due to ignorance or incompetence should be rewarded with a pink slip. The same mismanagement when you know better should be rewarded with a personal summons to court. Public servants doing their job only for those that can afford to sue should have a special niche in hell.



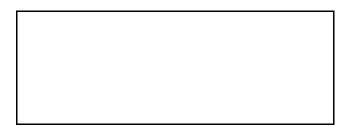
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Protect Historic May Valley!



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