

The Naked Fish



We Remember.

We dare to print the naked truth!

MVEC joins President Bush in asking God to "watch over our nation and grant us patience and resolve in all that is to come."

Clean the Ditch Rally

On Saturday, September 8, 2001, MVEC held the CLEAN THE DITCH! rally at the old Muncie place. At 10:00 AM, about 100 residents, supporters and officials gathered to symbolically clean the May Creek Ditch. As MVEC Vice President Mark Torretta told onlookers, "We hope next time we will be *really* cleaning the ditch."

May Valley Samaritan Surrenders

Like the rest of us, Chuck Pillon was tired of waiting for the County to CLEAN THE DITCH! Taking matters into his own hands, he fired up a trackhoe and cleaned silt



from about 500' of the creek on the old Muncie place. Weeks went by and Chuck couldn't stand that no one knew about it—so he turned himself in to King County Sheriffs. Chuck pointed out that he was determined to

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Julianne Bruce, holding daughter Heaven, reached down to scoop muck.

The activities began with MVEC Treasurer Laurel McFarland demonstrating the May Valley Wetland Kit. Designed to add a little humor to our plight, the

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www.maycreek.com

May Valley Samaritan

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minimize the time spent by the County cops in investigating this “crime”.

The County, in the form of Pam Bissonnette, came out swinging, declaring May Valley residents “in the Dark Ages” and adding it would cost at least \$100,000 to repair the property. MVEC, always willing to help out the County, pledged itself to donate, free of charge, the manpower and equipment needed to finish the clean-up.

As of publication date, Chuck has not been charged, is not in jail or under house arrest. But, as you might expect, King County’s Department of Development and Environmental Services has notified him of their intention to file a Notice and Order. The County hopes by keeping it an “administrative” venue that it won’t come under the same scrutiny that a public trial would bring. Given the amount of damage the

County is responsible for one could easily believe that a public trial would work in Chuck’s favor by bringing to light the mismanagement and, quite literally, criminal behavior of the County in the destruction of salmon habitat in May Valley.

Plans are galvanizing around this whole affair to turn the County’s property into “Pioneer Park”. Current proposals include establishing a historical, interpretive monument dedicated to the early settlers of May Valley and how the ditch came to be.



MVEC invites Pam Bissonnette to be as informed as her boss, Ron Sims—come take our tour!

Pink Bureaucrats Parading

Featured MVEC cartoonist

Lori Osborne

**Bureaucrats came in two by two
Pam Bissonnette and Duncan too
Making rules and Fining you
Pink Bureaucrats on parade**



**Ernie,
Bert’s poor
country
cousin**

Lori Osborne

Clean the Ditch Rally

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kits were well received, especially the Stealth Salmon Glasses - the only way you'll see salmon in May Creek Ditch. To order your free kit, go to www.wetlands-r-us.com. There is a small postage and handling fee.

As a fund raiser, MVEC produced its first run of t-shirts featuring our own Naked Fish. The run of 60 sold out completely. MVEC is contemplating a second run using a colored t-shirt. [This editor is considering light blue.] We thank Dick Volin who stayed back from the festivities to sell the shirts from the back of his truck.



After some highly inspirational songs written by MVEC members (see the upcoming May Valley Songbook and Poem Fest), Chuck Pillon took to the mound (of silt) to give us an expanded version of

his ideas for Pioneer Park. He ended with words for thought—what is the responsibility of a citizen when he or she believes government is unfairly wielding its power? He likened the plight of May Valley residents to the Boston Tea Party where local insurrection was necessary to get government's attention.

Mark Torretta, MVEC Vice-President, filled in for the ailing Rick Spence, and just as he began to speak, Ron Sims started to leave. The crowd would have none of it and started chanting, "Sims, Sims." Mr. Sims graciously gave us 5 minutes of his time before he continued with his other activities.

The day ended with hopes buoyed, yet again, that the Ditch will finally be cleaned of silt.

Hogan Is A Hero

Breaking news from Asea, OR – A federal judge has thrown out the threatened-species listing for Oregon coastal coho salmon, saying federal biologists were wrong to make a distinction between wild and hatchery fish.

In a lawsuit brought by the Asea Valley Alliance, U.S. District Judge Michael Hogan issued a ruling sending the 1998 listing of Oregon coastal coho as a threatened species back to the National Marine Fisheries Service for further consideration. Tom Davis, President of the Asea Valley Alliance, told MVEC "We're jumping up and down about the ruling!"

Theoretically, this could affect all listings of salmon in the West. See "Humans Without Resources" on page 7 for more about the Endangered Species Act.

Around The Valley

On September 11th, four Dept. of Ecology people, two DNR folks and two sheriff detectives met on the County's property. Jon Hansen, Senior Ecologist of DNR said they were fish sampling. They found 1 sculpin (like stickleback; it is a bottom-dwelling species, often found under or between rocks. Maximum length: 6-7") on the property. They found some salmonids downstream of the property, but none upstream. When this editor asked them "Did they walk the whole creek?", they said "No, they only walked in where they could." Was that on private property, and were they trespassing? The conversation ended when they excused themselves; they had been working all day and were very tired. Why did we need, yet again, another fish count and how much do you think *this* fishing expedition cost?



The Emperor Has No Clothes

by Douglas Bandelin

Considering the hysteria and media hype put out about the recent events in May Valley, I thought a little fact sheet newsletter might be in order.

Let me start with "The Law." Now I find it interesting that the County and a few of its minions chant "The Law" but fail to state what law or perhaps they allude to possibilities by saying "Laws were broken at local, state, and federal levels" but then fail again to state which laws. Or, more recently, there is the mantra "No one is above the law!" which, of course, is true but is also a double-edged sword.

Now there is a fact of law that few talk about that governs almost all the acts that have taken place at the old Muncie place in May Valley. That fact concerns the relationship between permits and the law. **PERMITS CANNOT BE ISSUED FOR UNLAWFUL ACTS.** This is a simple truth that seems to have been totally overlooked in this case. It is simple because all would agree that robbery is unlawful and everyone knows you cannot get a permit to rob a quickie mart.

However, it is possible to get permits to dredge streams; even streams containing salmon. It is possible to get permits to remove beaver dams. It is possible to get permits to remove trees and vegetation. Such permits have been issued to dredge the Cedar River, Issaquah Creek, Tibbits and Coal Creeks, and most recently, Richards and Kelsey Creeks in the city of Bellevue.

The County said it would issue a permit to clean out parts of May Creek Ditch as well as remove beaver dams. Such promises are in the recently passed May Valley Basin Plan. The Plan was passed unanimously by the King County Council and endorsed by Mr. Sims. In addition, the cities of Renton and Newcastle

adopted the Plan. The federal government bought off on the Plan and has issued money to the County for projects such as the fish ladder to nowhere on creek 921a.

The plan was also endorsed by May Valley residents of both extremes. It was endorsed by at least two citizens groups, the Citizens Advisory Council and the May Valley Environmental Council. Everyone was happy. A catastrophic disaster to humans and fish that was over 20 years in the making was about to get help. But the plan was stopped dead in its tracks by one man, Larry Fisher of the State Department of Fish and Game.

I do not understand how this can happen. How can one man arbitrarily stop the will of an entire county? Nor do I understand the hysteria of the DNR officials for an act that they themselves were supposed to do. I can only conclude that the reason lies in our poverty. We are poor. Poor in political power. Poor because we are so few.

If cleaning out a ditch is illegal, then it is also illegal to issue a permit to clean out a ditch. If removing beaver dams is illegal, then it follows to issue a permit to do so would be illegal. Yet such permits are issued and on a regular basis throughout the County. So the act of cleaning the ditch was not a breaking of the law; no jail time here.

Okay, what about the charge of trespass. It would be simple to remind the county officials of their own rules regarding the posting of land and point out to them that at no time during the past year has that property been posted and even now, some three weeks after the act, when DNR staff crudely posted the property it appears to be improperly posted.

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Critter Report

by **Mick Zevart**

Did you know that our nearly extinct run of Silver salmon in the May Creek ditch spawns in silt? This according to our Director of Natural Resources for King County, Pam Bissonnette. That explains why we have no more salmon left. With the County's refusal to do anything in the ditch, the fish were forced to spawn in mud where the slow-moving water carries very little oxygen and even in heavily shaded areas is warmer than normal. This causes developing fish eggs to suffocate.

Bissonnette describes the May Creek ditch below the bridge at SE 164th as a prime salmon spawning area. Well, everything I have seen on Channel 22 the County channel, shows the females digging holes in gravel to lay their eggs in. They have never shown fish spawning in mud or silt. Watch your County T.V., Pam.

Incidentally, the gravel the fish lay their eggs in is similar in size to that found on the banks of the ditch.



I was born in the old Bronson Memorial Hospital, shown in the Renton Reporter, Renton Centennial, Friday, August 31. I practically learned to walk on the banks of the Cedar River, where I watched many King, Silver, Dog, and "Sock 'em in the Eye" salmon spawn.

You will note I will refer to them as Kings and Silver salmon; because before the Boldt decision, that's what people called them. The first time I heard one called a Chinook was back in the late forties when my dad caught one in the Yakima River near Cle Elum. I told him it looked almost like a King. Years ago, the only places they were called Chinooks were the Columbia and its tributaries. I remember as a



P.I. paperboy reading the sports section while folding my morning delivery, and reading such summer headlines as, "Neah Bay Kings In," "Kings and Silvers hitting Ilwacco," "Kings up to 50 Neah Bay," "Boats Making Second Trips, Silvers, Westport Hot."

During my escapades in Alaska, collecting Whistling Swan and Black Brant eggs in 1981, I was fortunate enough to fly out to the village of Kotlik upriver a short distance from the mouth of the Yukon River. I watched fish being loaded in small single engine planes to be flown to St. Mary's and out of there to Kenai. I spoke to a native who was loading these salmon and I used the word "Chinook." He shook his head and said, "no, King." I grew up believing a Chinook was a malamute playing the part of a Husky dog out at the University of Washington.



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Of course, there might be the charge of fence breaking. But this cannot be a serious charge. At least twice a year some errant car breaks my fence. The police always come, but, so far, not one time have they charged the drivers with fence breaking. I can only conclude that fence breaking ranks very low on the crime scale.

Now, of course, there is a charge of \$100,000 damage and this would be a serious charge if it were but true. And, of course, it is not true unless you also believe that county employees are worth \$132.50 an hour. The \$100,000 figure could be viewed as fraudulent. In that there are no permits for fraud it is possible that the county has committed a crime. One interesting fact is that the good folks at MVEC have offered to clean up the place free of charge. Provided the County will give us a permit, of course.

Wetland Kits

"Now you can destroy your salmon stream, just like the professionals!" proclaims the May Valley Wetlands Kit brought to you by wetlands-r-us.com.

The first one hundred people to arrive Saturday were given wetland kits free-of-charge. More kits can be ordered, with just a small postage and handling fee attached.

The kit contains:

- salmon spawning medium
- upland run-off
- wetlands plants
- stealth salmon glasses to see fish only the County can see
- stealth salmon starter eggs
- mv³ virus

Go to www.wetlands-r-us.com to order.

Join MVEC!

Join the May Valley Environmental Council for just \$40 per year. You'll receive The Naked Fish, MVEC's monthly newsletter where we dare to print the naked truth! You'll learn the real science about salmon and their habitat, and read special features that affect your life in King County.

Meetings are held every Monday night at 7 PM at Leonard's Grill at the corner of 164th Ave SE and Renton-Issaquah Road (SR-900).

New information is added to our website, www.maycreek.com, every month including photos of all the MVEC sponsored events.

Just leave your name, address, phone and email address on our message phone (425-656-9401) and a board member will confirm your application.

MVEC Denied BERT

In our first issue of the Naked Fish, we featured Bert the Salmon pointing out the clogged creek.



Bert the Salmon points out the disastrous results of years of not cleaning the ditch.

In trying to get Bert for our Saturday Sept. 8th rally, MVEC was told because we had misused Bert, we would no longer have access to him. Doug Rice of DNR, self-proclaimed creator and personal owner of Bert, said that he had created a policy whereby community groups would only be allowed access to the over-sized puppet if the community's activities were in line with King County policy.



MVEC has filed a Freedom of Information letter with the County requesting all materials regarding the creation, purpose and costs related to Bert.

Humans Without Resources

by Rodney McFarland

Part IV The Endangered Species Act

Buoyed by their success in passing the Clean Water Act in 1972, Congress passed the Endangered Species Act (ESA) in 1973. The actual text of the Findings, Purpose, and Policy sections of the act are reprinted in the accompanying sidebar. Note that the first listed **purpose of the ESA is to conserve ecosystems, not preserve endangered species.** Saving endangered species has been a ruse from the very beginning.

Section 3 of the ESA provides a definition of endangered species (see <http://endangered.fws.gov/esa.html> for the full text of the ESA). "*The term 'endangered species' means any species which is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range other than a species of the Class Insecta determined by the Secretary to constitute a pest whose protection under the provisions of this Act would present an overwhelming and overriding risk to man.*"

Unfortunately, the ESA does not define species. Species is a word and concept that comes from taxonomy¹ which is the science of classification. Taxonomy arranges plants and animals into natural, related groups based on some factor common to each, such as structure, embryology, or biochemistry. The basic taxa now in use are, in descending order from most inclusive:

kingdom - Animalia
 phylum - Craniata
 class - Osteichthyes
 order - Salmoniformes
 family - Salmonidae
 genus - Oncorhynchus
 species - tshawytscha – chinook
 gorbuscha – pink
 kisutch – coho
 keta – chum
 nerka – sockeye
 mykiss – steelhead
 clarkii – cutthroat

Endangered Species Act

SEC. 2.

(a) **FINDINGS.**-The Congress finds and declares that-

- (1) various species of fish, wildlife, and plants in the United States have been rendered extinct as a consequence of economic growth and development untempered by adequate concern and conservation;
- (2) other species of fish, wildlife, and plants have been so depleted in numbers that they are in danger of or threatened with extinction;
- (3) these species of fish, wildlife, and plants are of aesthetic, ecological, educational, historical, recreational, and scientific value to the Nation and its people;
- (4) the United States has pledged itself as a sovereign state in the international community to conserve to the extent practicable the various species of fish or wildlife and plants facing extinction, pursuant to-
 - (A) migratory bird treaties with Canada and Mexico;
 - (B) the Migratory and

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The species is the only taxonomic category that exists in nature. All higher categories (e. g., genus, family, and order) are purely arbitrary. Taxonomists create them.² The complete definition of species³ is given in the endnotes. For our purposes we will use definition 4, “a naturally existing population of similar organisms that usually interbreed only among themselves, and are given a unique, latinized binomial name to distinguish them from all other creatures.”

Because it is impossible to claim that *O. tshawytscha*, *O. gorbuscha*, *O. kisutch*, *O. keta*, *O. nerka*, *O. mykiss*, or *O. clarkii* are endangered or even threatened, those who wish to control their ecosystems must resort to subterfuge. They have bastardized the language of genetics (the specifics of which the average person knows little) to gain control of much of the West. The language varies from group to group but the basic argument revolves around “evolutionary significant units.” They would have us believe that the fish from each stream, actually even fish in the same stream that return to spawn at different times, are so genetically different that each must be saved no matter what the cost to present and future generations.



They also would have us believe that hatchery raised salmon are not only a different species but are actually harmful to the “wild” salmon because

they compete for resources and somehow destroy their “genetic diversity.” Thus we end up with salmon “managers” clubbing perfectly good fish when they return to spawn.⁴

Endangered Bird Treaty with Japan;

(C) the Convention on Nature Protection and Wildlife Preservation in the Western Hemisphere;

(D) the International Convention for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries;

(E) the International Convention for the High Seas Fisheries of the North Pacific Ocean;

(F) the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora; and
(G) other international agreements; and

(5) encouraging the States and other interested parties, through Federal financial assistance and a system of incentives, to develop and maintain conservation programs which meet national and international standards is a key to meeting the Nation's international commitments and to better safeguarding, for the benefit of all citizens, the Nation's heritage in fish, wildlife, and plants.

(b) **PURPOSES.**-The purposes of this Act are to provide a means whereby the ecosystems upon which endangered species and threatened species depend may be conserved, to provide a program for the conservation of such endangered species and threatened species, and to take such steps as may be appropriate to achieve the purposes of the treaties and conventions set forth in subsection (a) of this section.

(c) **POLICY.**-

(1) It is further declared to be

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James E. Lannan, Emeritus Professor of Fisheries at Oregon State University published the following quick overview on this topic.

“The modern science of genetics originated when Gregor Mendel discovered that hereditary characteristics are determined by elementary units transmitted between generations in a uniform predictable fashion. Each such unit, which can be called a genetic unit, or gene, is a substance that must satisfy at least two essential requirements:

- (1) that it is inherited between generations in such fashion that each descendant has a physical copy of this material, and
- (2) that it provide information to its carriers in respect to structure, function, and other biological attributes.

“All members of a species are endowed with the same set of genes.

“The term allele refers to different forms of a gene. Some genes occur in two or more forms. Familiar examples of human genes that have more than one form are the genes for eye color and ABO blood type. Brown and blue eyes are alleles of a gene that determines eye color. Similarly, blood types A, B, and O are alleles of a single gene.

“At the level of individual fish, two animals are genetically different if one individual possess an allele or

the policy of Congress that all Federal departments and agencies shall seek to conserve endangered species and threatened species and shall utilize their authorities in furtherance of the purposes of this Act.

(2) It is further declared to be the policy of Congress that Federal agencies shall cooperate with State and local agencies to resolve water resource issues in concert with conservation of endangered species.

alleles that the other does not. Therefore, the statement, ‘hatchery fish are genetically different from wild fish,’ is true, if and only if, there is an allele or alleles that occurs only in hatchery-bred fish, and a complimentary allele or alleles that occur only in ‘wild’, naturally spawned fish. *No such alleles are known to exist, and probably do not exist in nature.* As a class, hatchery fish are not genetically different from ‘wild’ fish.



“Hatchery-bred fish are descended from naturally spawning ‘wild’ fish and possess all the genes found in ‘wild’ fish. There is no known genetic mechanism that would result in the creation of an allele found only in artificially propagated fish. Further, there is no known mechanism that would preclude the hatchery allele, if one existed, from being introduced into naturally spawning populations when fish of hatchery origin spawn naturally.

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“Genetic management of naturally spawning populations is not possible, but artificially propagated populations are amenable to genetic management. The frequencies of inherited traits in hatchery populations can be adjusted to suit management goals and objectives. Establishing and maintaining hatchery populations with a prescribed pattern of life history variation similar or identical to the naturally spawning populations with which they may interbreed is an attainable management goal that could ameliorate concerns about detrimental interactions.”



Dr. Lannan’s master’s degree is in genetics, by the way.

So the Endangered Species Act as applied to salmon really should be called the **Endangered Alleles Act**. If applied to humans, this author would be in a very well protected group. I don’t have an allele for brown eyes, which are very common. I don’t have an allele for blue or even green eyes, which are also pretty common. I have that unusual allele for two different colored eyes and therefore must be protected at all cost, due to my genetic diversity. I might produce a child that will find a cure for cancer or be the next Einstein or maybe even save us from the habitat evangelists that are destroying May Valley. Of course, I must only mate with a female with the same allele. Since I have never met, let alone attracted, a female with two different colored



eyes, it is a good thing humans are not held to salmon standards or I would have been clubbed to death as soon as I mingled with single-eye-color females.

Seriously, it is pretty ludicrous thinking when applied to humans, isn’t it? And yet the “salmon experts” foist it off as gospel. While no one wants to see salmon runs go away needlessly, it is hardly the end of life as we know it and certainly not the end of any species. Perhaps helping salmon to adapt to life with humans through smarter hatchery and rearing management would be better use of all those taxpayer-funded habitat evangelists that call themselves ecologists.



But the sad truth is that the habitat evangelists have convinced the bright folks at the Environmental Protection Agency that Pacific salmon are soon to be extinct. That brings the full force of the Federal government to bear on anyone who dares stand in the way. The Feds threaten the States and the States threaten the Counties and the Counties threaten the Cities and they all decide that they will come up with a plan to save themselves. The EPA gives them a convenient out. If they have a plan in place, then no one can sue them for harming the salmon. Guess who the fall guys are?

Since the rural counties and the rural areas of urban counties don’t have many votes, the plan is to make us mitigate for the salmon destroyed by the urban areas. It is proof that, when pressed, the politicians and bureaucrats are smart enough to save themselves. Unfortunately, those of us in the rural areas who have always been superior stewards of our lands are forced to mold our land to some mythical “good habitat” as defined by the habitat evangelists.

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In a study titled “Progeny to Parent Ratios for Columbia Basin Stream Type Chinook Salmon” Dr. William McNeil discovered that expanding populations of salmon are linked to fair and poor habitat. Dr. McNeil studied data for the last 20 years for 23 streams that feed the Columbia River. He found that the average return rate for streams with “poor” habitat (as defined by PATH⁵) more than doubled that of “good” streams. “Fair” habitat streams more than tripled the output of “good” streams.⁶ He concluded that pristine streams are starving the fish. (See Volume 1, Issue 4 of this publication for a detailed discussion of the problem with clean water). Dr. McNeil is a former Oregon State University fisheries professor and a program manager for the National Marine Fisheries Service.

The Paired River study on Vancouver Island showed identical results. The Keogh River was heavily rehabilitated and fully protected using all the latest techniques of environmental river management. The Waukwaas River was left entirely unprotected. Almost immediately, the project determined that artificial feeding of fry was required in the Keogh. The “poor habitat” of the Waukwaas River almost doubled the production of the Keogh River, even with artificial feeding on the Keogh.⁷



Now you know how State Department of Fish and Wildlife biologist Larry Fisher can stand on Julianne Bruce’s flooded septic system and declare it “Prime Coho Habitat!” Back when it was “bad” habitat we had lots of fish; now that it is “prime” habitat we don’t have any. But it is our fault! Right.

Isn’t it wonderful that a federal law entitled the “Endangered Species Act” whose first stated purpose is to conserve habitat is being used to

degrade the habitat of the very species it purports to save! Are the habitat evangelists just ignorant or are they so intent on having their way with our land that they just don’t care?

Tracy Warner, citing figures provided by Ike Sugg of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, recently summarized the accomplishments of the Endangered Species Act:

“Since the law was enacted, 1,037 plants and animals have been listed for protection, and many more have been considered. Of those, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has removed only 27 from the list. Seven of those species removed are extinct. Nine were removed because corrected ‘data errors’ showed that they were so numerous they were not threatened and should not have been listed in the first place.

“Eleven species are healthy enough for the ‘recovered



category’, but at least four came about with the discovery of significant populations unknown at the time of the listing. Another, the American alligator, is a hardy species that many scientists agree was never endangered.

“Three other ‘recovered’ species are kangaroos, which are numerous and have no habitat in U.S. jurisdiction. Two others, the brown pelican and the peregrine falcon, were endangered primarily because of the effects of the

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pesticide DDT, which was banned the year before the Species Act was passed. The last 'recovered'



species, the California gray whale, was saved by international bans on hunting and the protection of breeding waters by the Mexican government."⁸

Not one species has been brought back from the brink of extinction by the Endangered Species Act in over twenty-five years of operation. Despite lofty rhetoric, in practice the Act is merely a tool for promoting the habitat evangelist's agenda without regard for the magnitude of costs incurred. Once again we have the full force of government at all levels unnecessarily preventing human's use of necessary resources.

1 tax-on-o-my (taks an me) *n.*, *pl.* **-mies** [[Fr *taxonomie* < Gr *taxis* (see TAXIS) + *nomos*, law (see -NOMY)]] **1** the science of classification; laws and principles covering the classifying of objects **2 Biol.** a system of arranging animals and plants into natural, related groups based on some factor common to each, as structure, embryology, or biochemistry: the basic taxa now in use are, in descending order from most inclusive, *kingdom*, *phylum* (in botany, *division*), *class*, *order*, *family*, *genus*, and *species* --**taxo-nomic** (- namik) *adj.* --**taxo-nomi-cal-ly** *adv.* --**tax-ono-mist** *n.*

2 <http://www.ultranet.com/~jkimball/BiologyPages/T/Taxonomy.html>

3 spe-cies (-ez; -sez) *n.*, *pl.* **-cies** [[L, a seeing, appearance, shape, kind, or quality < base of *specere*, to see: see SPY]] **1** a distinct kind; sort; variety; class [a *species* of bravery] **2** [Obs.] outward form, appearance, or mental image **3 obs. var. of SPECIE** **4 Biol.** a naturally existing population of similar organisms that usually interbreed only among themselves, and are given a unique, latinized binomial name to distinguish them from all other creatures: see GENUS (sense 2) **5 Logic** a class of individuals or objects having certain distinguishing attributes in common, given a common name, and comprised with other similar classes in a more comprehensive grouping called a GENUS: cf. DIFFERENTIA **6 Physics a** a specific kind of

atomic nucleus *b*) NUCLIDE

4 Andrist, John P., "Something's Fishy", <http://www.allianceforamerica.org/Oldweb/0500001.htm>

5 PATH (Plan for Analyzing and Testing Hypotheses) is a consortium of scientists from eight federal, state, and tribal agencies that are the gurus of choice of most salmon evangelists.

6 McNeil, William J., "Progeny to Parent Ratios for Columbia Basin Stream Type Chinook Salmon", 2000, p.2.

7 D. Dodds, "What We Can Do About Saving Salmon!", <http://www.co.thurston.wa.us/endangered/Htms/DonDodd.htm>

8 T. Warner, "The Endangered Species Act is simply a failure", *The Wenatchee World*, Dec. 8, 1996.

Jenny Coxon

MVEC Board member Oscar Bandelin took time out to interview Mrs. Jenny Coxon, a resident of May Valley for seven decades.

"I moved to May Valley on January 1, 1932. May Creek had a good flow of water and fish. At first we grew all sorts of vegetables. You name it, we grew it.

"I'm not sure what year it was that we started growing Blue Lake beans for Libby's. We grew beans for twenty years. Then we had to change crops, so we went to raising raspberries until my folks retired.

"It must have been the early or mid-forties when the creek was dredged. I'm not certain, but it seems there were people on the P.W.A. (Public Works Administration) that helped on the project. I knew we pumped water from May Creek to irrigate the beans and berries. We obtained the water rights in 1952.

"Don't let anyone tell you this isn't farmland. Not only did we farm here for more than forty years, but the valley was hop fields long before we came here. You can still find a hop plant here and there in the valley. " --Jenny Coxon

An Hour With The King



We waited for him, Rod and I. We waited for the man who could help. I was nervous. "Who am I?" I thought to myself. I certainly wished that Rick was not sick. Rick seemed to always know what to say. I did not feel ready even though Rod assured me that we would do fine. While stewing thus, in walked Ron Sims and it was ShowTime.

I greeted him; thanked him for coming; explained to him that Rod and I were to be his guides for the next hour. I looked at him. He appeared to be clear-eyed, calm and had the mantle of power about his being. He was surrounded by an entourage not unlike some medieval king. There were ministers and statesmen as well as warriors and scribes.

I pointed to "Mr. Ugly" my 1981 fifteen-passenger van with its rusted rocker panels and torn headliner. "Not much to look at," I said, but big and safe; it would take a big truck to hurt it. Much to my surprise the entourage piled inside and I found myself in the driver's seat opposite Ron Sims. He was charming and seemed quite accepting of the less-than-limousine accommodations.

I asked him what he wanted to see. He replied "I am here to listen." So off we went to see the fish ladder on tributary 921a. Upon arrival, everyone piled out to inspect the concrete behemoth.



They marveled at its complexity and wondered about its purpose and construction pedigree. Rod told them it was a fish ladder built by the County with federal ESA money about two years ago. A couple of aides went down the bank to inspect the edifice closely.

I was alone with The Power in the County and took the time to try and influence him. There was one thing I wished Mr. Sims would take with him. I wanted him to understand that the 67 homeowners along May Creek Ditch were not the problem, but were the victims. I wanted him to remember civics 101 or government 101 or youthful idealism 101 when we learned and believed that government was there to protect the few and the weak from the mighty and the many. I wanted him to understand that in May Valley the 67 households along the creek are the few and the weak that need protection. That we need government to help or we will surely cease to live here and our lives will be in vain. What father wants to leave his son just the memory of a beautiful field, a farm, a pasture? For most of us in this valley, all we have is our land. If it becomes worthless, so has our life and our dreams.

I looked into his eyes and told him this and I saw a man who listened. I can only hope he remembers when confronted by the myriad of spin-doctors whom the county calls staff.

Thank you for coming Mr. Sims. Do not forget us.

Your driver and guide through May Valley,

Douglas Bandelin



A Message from the President

“It was great,” says MVEC President Rick Spence. “to have Ron Sims and his staff at our rally on Sept. 8. Mr. Sims was tremendously empathetic to our plight here in the valley.”

Rick continued enthusiastically, “I have no doubt that Mr. Sims’ influence will have a positive effect in getting

permits for ditch work and for extending the fish window to Sept. 30th. That way, we can get these smaller projects done this year in preparation for larger projects to be completed in 2002.”

Mr. Sims was given a tour of the ditched area as well as the non-functioning fish ladder on 119th Ave SE.

Speaking with members of MVEC and the media, Mr.

Sims spoke of getting together the various heads of his departments to work out a solution to getting the pastures dried out and salmon back in May Valley. MVEC hopes that flooded homes and septic systems would also be included.

Classified Ad— Fish Ladder for sale, in like-new condition, unused, u-haul; no liability for injured or killed children; will sell for just what I paid, \$300K. Contact: Pam Bissonnette

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