

MILLENNIUM DIGGERS ASSOCIATION Keizer, Oregon



Secretary: Marlea Sheridan

Editor: Penny Esplin

2014 Officers: -President: PENNY ESPLIN -Vice-President: KEN ORNDORFF -Treasurer: ALICE PHILLIPS

DATE: March 27th, 2014

<u>Call to Order:</u> Penny called the meeting to order.

In Attendance: We had 33 people present, including 5 guests and 4 new members. Our special guest speakers Les and Carol Berg were included in the total.

<u>Meeting Minutes</u>: We did not read last meeting's minutes, as printout was misplaced.

<u>**Treasurer's Report:**</u> Joe and Alice worked together on the treasury and checkbook balance. Their report was approved and accepted by Penny.

<u>Claims Report</u>: Tim Kelley was not present. Claudia has not yet been notified regarding our Jeeters Creek claim. So, we can assume we have the **all clear** to go ahead and begin prospecting there. The trail needs to be improved, as it is a steep embankment getting down to the river.

-<u>THIS JUST IN:</u> We will have official information about this claim, with **paperwork and map** at our next meeting on April 24th, and we will most likely set a date for a club outing there!

<u>Millennium Diggers Raffle</u>: Ken set up a variety of nice prizes for the raffle, and has included a bag of gold bearing sand for panning, and a GPS w/instructions. Les and Carol Berg donated some classifying screens for the raffle.

Notice to members: Please think of more items to bring to upcoming meetings for the General Raffle table that we can use as prizes. If they are for "rocking" or mining of any kind, all the better!

Old Business:



A motion was made to provide Steam Savers (Karen Darnell) with 10% of the money taken in from each month's table raffle for this year. The motion was seconded and approved.

Check out the **STREAM SAVERS** Facebook Site:

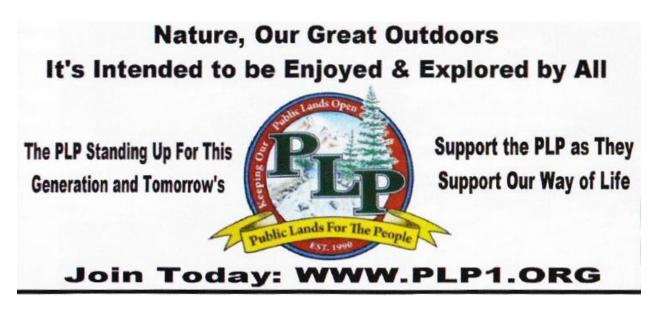
https:<u>www.facebook.com/streamsavers</u>

or contact Karen Darnell at: streamsavers.org@gmail.com

New Business: Joe reported that one of the main supporters of Public Lands for the People (PLP) is pulling back \$40,000 to \$50,000 due to bad economic times. This reduction in funding for PLP could be enough to cripple the ability of PLP to continue funding the lawyers so we can win this fight. PLP is an important organization fighting for our rights, and any \$\$ we can give them to help continue this battle to defend our rights to suction dredge is really appreciated by them and the entire mining community they are fighting for; THAT'S US!

Our rights, the rights to mine, or our rights to just be outdoors (anymore) are the people they defend.

It is so important to have the PLP as our collective voice. They have six cases going right now that have been combined so, if you can donate to them, or even join PLP in their fight, please go to their website under Public Lands for the People. Walt Wegner and Jerry Hobbs are the two you'll need to contact.



The following Legal Case Overview was borrowed from the Western Mining Alliance newsletter. A quick review of its contents will illustrate just how important it is to support PLP with any financial assistance you possibly can. They are fighting this dirty war to defend our rights to mine, recreate, and just enjoy being in the outdoors and on our public domain lands.

Legal Case Overview

There are essentially three cases of interest to us. Although there are eight total cases to be decided, the reality is there are four filed by miners, and four filed by environmental groups. These cases are:

- Karuk Tribe v. CDFG
- Hillman v. CDFG
- Karuk Tribe II v. CDFG
- Kimble v. State of California
- Walker v. State of California
- State of California v. Rinehart
- PLP v. CDFG
- New 49ers v. CDFG

In Karuk and Hillman, these cases essentially led to the current ban against suction dredging, but for all purposes there isn't much left to decide. The only reason these cases are still active is the environmental groups and the Karuk tribe are still seeking even more in legal fees, to be precise they are seeking an additional \$250,000 in legal fees in addition to the \$230,000 they were already awarded.

Walker v. California. Some months ago we covered the amazing story of miner Keith Walker, of Sonora, California. Walker filed his suit against the State without a lawyer. He typed up the case on a borrowed typewriter and learned how to file his case by retrieving law texts from the county dump. Undaunted he filed suit against the State of California claiming the passage of SB1018 violated the California constitution. Walker continues to pursue his case despite the high cost of court fees and his requirement to travel from Sonora to San Bernardino for hearings. Walker is still in the fight.

Kimble v. California. Kimble is our preemption case where we argue the state has exceeded their constitutional authority in prohibiting suction dredging. This case was filed in 2011 and

challenges the laws which prohibited the issuance of suction dredge permits.

California v. Rinehart. This is a case we've been watching very closely. The Rinehart case has the potential to nullify the California laws prohibiting suction dredging. We cover the Rinehart case in more detail below but as you'll recall in 2012 suction dredge miner Brandon Rinehart was cited for dredging without a permit. This, argued Rinehart, was an impossible violation. The state required permits, but refused to issue them. At the trial the judge refused to hear Brandon's defense, which was the State had no authority to interfere with his mining. Brandon was convicted and appealed. His attorney, James Buchal, has done a stunning job of attacking the state and we believe Rinehart will win his appeal on U.S. Constitutional grounds.

PLP v. CDFG. This is our attack against the 2011 SEIR and the resultant regulations. This is one of the first cases we're aware of where miners attacked the environmental review. Typically only the environmentalists sue on environmental grounds, but in this case we've taken a page from the environmentalist book and sued to block the EIR.

The reason this case is extremely important may not be obvious at first. Some believe if we win the preemption cases we're back in the water dredging, but this isn't true. At the heart of preemption is whether the state has gone too far. There is sufficient legal precedent for us to believe the state, if they lose, will still have the authority to regulate suction dredge mining and this regulation will be based on the EIR. The 2011 EIR used an improper baseline to measure effects and manipulated data to make suction dredging appear far worse than it is.

Our objective in this case is to throw out the entire 2011 EIR and the entire 2011 regulations.

We must win both the preemption arguments and the SEIR case to be back dredging again. The 2011 regulations go way too far and are unreasonable. For commercial dredgers they completely ban all commercial dredging, and for those of us who dredge to supplement our income they severely constrain our ability to work our own claims. New 49ers v. California. The New 49ers filed suit in July against the issuance of emergency regulations by the Department of Fish and Wildlife. These emergency regulations banned all motorized mining, and non-motorized mining by declaring there was an environmental emergency at the behest of environmentalists. The New 49ers and virtually every business in Happy Camp filed suit saying the State had gone too far, there was no emergency and an injunction against implementation of the emergency regulations should be issued.

San Bernardino Update

The State is seeking to split the consolidated cases up to different judges and is pushing for a speedy resolution of the preemption issue. As everything hinges on the preemption case we support moving this trial up.

The Karuk Tribe and the environmentalists have petitioned the State for another \$250,000 in legal costs. The State initially rejected their request, and they have filed again for more legal fees. If they are awarded their legal fees the total amount awarded to the environmentalists to ban suction dredging will be \$480,000.

PLP's lawyer has filed the 2nd amended complaint in Kimble, and the first amended complaint in the CEQA case. The next step is to request discovery from the State. The Western Mining Alliance is pushing for the State to disclose it's supposed jurisdiction over mining on Federal mining claims. We don't believe they have any jurisdiction to regulate us, but we aim to find out.

Rinehart Update

Attorney James Buchal, representing miner Brandon Rinehart, has filed his response to the State's opening position in the appeals case seeking to overturn the conviction of Brandon Rinehart.

In our opinion Mr. Buchal has constructed one of the best legal arguments in support of both mining and preemption we've seen. It is a solid rebuttal of the State's arguments. The State argued the 1872 Mining Law didn't allow for preemption of the State's right to impose restrictive regulation of mining and they cited over twenty cases to bolster their argument.

We had just received the State's opening statements a day prior to the last newsletter and we didn't have enough time to fully evaluate their arguments, but essentially their argument hinged on a few cases. First they argued the Sawyer decision showed the State had an unlimited ability to regulate mining, despite the 1872 Mining Law. They then showed where they had previously won a right to regulate in Granite Rock, then they finally cited numerous cases where they tried to demonstrate preemption must be explicitly stated by Congress.

This is where a good attorney comes in. The truth is the vast majority of us would have bought the State's arguments, and likely the judge would have as well. However, James Buchal deconstructed each of the State's arguments and showed where the state had misread, misconstrued and misrepresented each of the cases they cited. As an example, the State cited their win in the hydraulic mining case (the Sawyer decision) as evidence they could ban certain types of mining. Mr. Buchal pointed out the Sawyer decision had nothing to do with preemption and was a nuisance case decided over whether the unrestricted dumping of gravel could harm downstream property owners, it didn't decide whether miners had a right to mine.

He further pointed out the U.S. Supreme Court decision in Granite Rock showed where the court cautioned regulation could not interfere with mining, and then he went on to show where each case the State relied upon was merely a snippet of text out of a much larger case and the State had misrepresented what the actual ruling was.

Finally, Mr. Buchal presented evidence the State had actually already been preempted. This evidence came in the form of a Forest Service ruling on a 2011 Plan of Operation submitted by PLP director Walt Wegner. In the Plan of Operation Mr. Wegner stated it was impossible to obtain a California suction dredge permit and the Forest Service explicitly stated it wasn't necessary to obtain a California permit to dredge on a federal mining claim.

It was decided that any members willing to bring snacks for our meetings would do so on a volunteer basis to save the association money. Please let Penny know if you are willing to bring snacks to our next meeting. Alice brought some of her homemade cookies this time, and they were delightful! Marlea has always been so generous and has provided us with an array of great snacks and making the coffee. It really gives a more welcoming feel to our meetings.

We bought a card for Marlea and passed it around for everyone to sign, wishing her a speedy recovery from her broken arm and surgery. We all miss her and need her! <u>Special Awards and Recognition Pins</u> were presented to both Claudia and Joe, thanking them for their hard work and major contributions they have made to our association as President and Treasurer, and as prominent defenders of miners as a whole. Claudia and Joe, **YOU** <u>ARE</u> GOLD! The pins are of a miner with real gold in his gold pan.

Events/Outings: Karen gave us a report on the Detroit Lake outing from March 22nd. Penny, Walt and Karen with her grandson were the only members to show up. We met at a road cut by Detroit Dam and got some nice rocks encrusted with tiny quartz needle crystals, and some with pyrite. Some sphalerite (zinc sulphide) can also be found here, although this time, we only found small pieces. Then we went to a secret spot Penny and Walt knew about on the other side of the dam, and found some especially clear small quartz crystals, some double terminated, looking a lot like "Herkimer diamonds". It was a nice time well spent!

It was suggested that we send reminders for outings out earlier than the day before so those interested can plan to be there.

<u>ALERT! ALERT!</u>

METAL DETECTING OUTING SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY APRIL 13th! We plan to meet at Cascade Gateway Park in Salem. Let's plan to meet at the park @ 9:30am (to get a jump on the probable Sunday picnic crowd).

We should meet on the other side of the park from the lake (bridge crosses Mill Creek). Bring your metal detectors, pointers and small digging tool. We won't be doing any real "digging", but what we do disturb, we will restore to prior conditions! Good etiquette, good manners.

And, bring any guests along that may be interested!

<u>NOTE:</u> IF we aren't happy there, perhaps together we can make a *new plan of attack* and go someplace else!

Directions:

From Interstate 5, exit onto *Hwy22/Mission Street* heading *west*. At the *second traffic light, turn left (south) onto Turner Rd*. Entrance to the park is on the left, just beyond the Walmart parking lot.

Rocks/Treasures letter "S": Joe brought a nice case with beautiful faceted Sunstones (he found in Plush, Oregon) and Zircon (he found while in Cambodia). Penny brought Sphalerite (zinc sulfide from Detroit dam area) and a Silicon Seed Crystal (man-made silicon from Siltec), and when the tip of it was lightly struck, it resonated for quite a while with a high pitch ring similar to that of a tuning fork.

Next Month's letter is "T"

<u>SPECIAL GUEST SPEAKERS LES AND CAROL BERG</u> from Bend gave us a wonderfully detailed presentation on Metal Detectors. He explained the many different models and styles, pointing out the advantages of some over others. Explained how they work, how they are used, and the different things to look and listen for from the detector itself, how you need to "become one with your detector", in order to get the most from it, and it takes some practice and patience. Also, he explained that most models have interchangeable coils (within said model), and answered the many questions we had as he went along. He gave us a superb presentation, and we were so honored to have them as our guests.



Our Next Club Meeting: Thursday, April 24th, 2014

Visit our website at http://www.millenniumdiggers.com/

The Millennium Diggers Club is a group based in Keizer, Oregon, which is near Salem, Oregon. The club is for people that share an interest in searching for things of value. The club's charter is to provide members with a club that will help promote the hobbies of metal detecting, prospecting, rock hounding, and treasure hunting. Part of our yearly dues pay for mining claims that are available for all club members to use. We use club meetings to share information about locating gold, silver, coins, jewelry, gemstones, fossils and metal detecting. We plan club outings each month where we can help each other learn all aspects of our hobbies. This is a great family activity, bring the kids! Please feel free to drop in on one of the monthly meetings or outings.

We meet the **4th Thursday of each month**, 7:00 p.m, at: **Clear Lake United Methodist Church** 920 Marks Drive Keizer, OR 97303

We meet in the church's Fellowship Hall; a real a nice meeting place complete with tables, chairs and a kitchen. The church is located across the street from the Clear Lake Fire Station. There's plenty of parking in the church's parking lot.

TREASURE

Rare sarcophagus, Egyptian scarab found in Israel

DANIEL ESTRIN , April 9, 2014 http://news.yahoo.com/rare-sarcophagus-egyptian-scarab-found-israel-143008407.html



JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli archaeologists have unearthed a rare sarcophagus featuring a slender face and a scarab ring inscribed with the name of an Egyptian pharaoh, Israel's Antiquities Authority said Wednesday.

The mystery man whose skeleton was found inside the sarcophagus was most likely a local Canaanite official in the service of ancient Egypt, Israeli archaeologists believe, shining a light on a period when pharaohs governed the region.

"This is a really beautiful face, very serene," said Edwin van den Brink, an Egyptologist and archaeologist with Israel's government antiquities authority. "It's very appealing."

Van den Brink said archaeologists dug at Tel Shadud, an archaeological mound in the Jezreel Valley, from December until last month. The archaeologists first uncovered the foot of the sarcophagus and took about three weeks to work their way up the coffin. Only on one of the excavation's last days did they brush away the dirt to uncover the carved face.

The lid of the clay sarcophagus is shattered, but the sculpted face remains nearly intact. It features graceful eyebrows, almond-shaped eyes, a long nose and plump lips. Ears are separated from the face, and long-fingered hands are depicted as if the dead man's arms were crossed atop his chest, in a typical Egyptian burial pose.

Experts last found such a sarcophagus about a half a century ago in Deir al Balah in the Gaza Strip, where some 50 similar coffins were dug up, mostly by grave robbers, van den Brink said. Some of them greet visitors today at the entrance to the archaeology wing at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem. Dozens were previously found in Beit Shean in Israel's north.



This undated photo released by Israel's Antiquities Authority shows a scarab seal ring encased in go ...

Found alongside the new sarcophagus was a scarab seal ring encased in gold, carved with the name of Pharaoh Seti I, who ruled ancient Egypt in the 13th century BC. Seti I conquered the area of today's Israel in the first year of his reign, in order to secure Egyptian trade routes and collect taxes for Egypt, said archaeologist Ron Beeri, who participated in the dig. The man buried in the sarcophagus might have been a tax collector for the pharaoh, Beeri said.

Seti I was the father of Ramses II, often identified as the pharaoh in the biblical story of the Israelite exodus, though Beeri said there is no historical evidence to support that.

DNA tests may be conducted to determine if the man in the sarcophagus was Canaanite or Egyptian, Beeri said.

The recent archaeological discovery, like most in Israel, came by happenstance. Israel's natural gas company called in archaeologists to survey the territory before laying down a pipeline. Van den Brink said the Antiquities Authority excavated only a small, 5-by-5 meter (16-by-16 foot) area, but that was enough to find the sarcophagus, the scarab and four other human remains.

Van den Brink said the site likely was a large cemetery, with other sarcophagi likely waiting to be found in future digs.

"It's just a small window that we opened," he said.

GOLD

A KEY INGREDIENT FOR GOLD SHARES IS MISSING

Leonard Melman, Melman Minutes, April 4, 2014 http://www.themelmanreport.com/minutes/minute1060.html

Being an 'old-timer' in the field of metals share analysis has its advantages. One of those is that I am able to compare current market activity to previous bull markets and this morning I noticed one important contrast between the super gold bull markets of 1968-74 and 1976-80 and present metals share performance.

I happened to pay attention to this morning's table of yesterday's general market activity and one simple fact suddenly appeared evident. In yesterday's general securities tables for the categories of Percentage Gainers; Percentage Losers; Most Active Stocks and Volume Movers, I was unable to identify a single mining share, precious metals or otherwise.

This fact stands in direct contrast to the norm for the two previous golden bull markets identified above when it was quite common for shares such as Homestake, Dome Mines, ASA and other mining giants to dominate "Most Active" lists on a regular basis.

My interpretation of this change is that for the general investment public, interest in mining in general and precious metals in particular has simply diminished to the point of relative non-existence. If that is true – and I believe it is – that would also account for statistics comparing the total monies invested in 'conventional' investments versus precious metals-based investments, a ratio which I believe stands on the order of 99.4 to 0.6.

Also, as a contrarian, I believe that a period of disinterest such as now exists in the general public's interpretation of precious metals investing is frequently followed by a period of **growing interest** which may very well develop in the near to intermediate future and an important part of our general outlook at The Melman Report is that if a reversal to growing interest does indeed take place, that ratio of total investing to precious metals investments will begin to change in the metals' favor.

GLOBAL WARMING (aka Global Climate Change)

All you need to know about climate

Posted on March 28, 2014 by Bob Greene

The White House has launched a <u>website</u> that supposedly gives you one place for climate data

Examples of data

- Climate change and human health
- Vulnerability of food systems to climate change
- Vulnerability of the energy supply to climate change
- Vulnerability of ecosystems
- ...and more

Mapping tools for coastal flooding. Looks like all the best propaganda in one place.

JUST ONE PROBLEM....If bullshit were music our U.S. government would own a brass band.

And... Oh Yes! The following is true.

White House Looks to Regulate Cow Flatulence as Part of Climate Agenda

Erika Johnsen, HotAir.com, April 4, 2014 <u>http://hotair.com/archives/2014/03/31/the-epas-next-regulatory-frontier-methane-emissions/</u>



The progressives' wealthy eco-contingent has been growing increasingly displeased with the Obama administration and their relatively mild efforts to temper global warming via executive action revealed in their <u>Climate Action</u> <u>Plan</u> announced last summer — namely, the administration's refusal to more quickly squelch the fossil-fuel industry and more rapidly bring about those "necessarily skyrocketing" energy prices about which President Obama once spoke so dreamily.

Ergo, <u>on Friday, the Obama administration</u> announced a new set of regulatory measures to target the greens' latest pet peeve: Methane emissions. They have recently turned to methane emissions especially as a bludgeon with which to hammer the shale oil-and-gas boom, claiming that methane's status as an especially potent greenhouse gas (about 20 times the warming effects as carbon dioxide over time, they say) actually cancels out the lower carbon-emitting benefits we've been recording from our lately increased natural gas usage. The EPA is therefore promising to start working on a new set of measures to curb methane emissions from the energy industry, the agricultural sector, and more — although they'll evidently <u>be mostly voluntary</u>, and some of the hardcore greens are a little disappointed.

The White House estimated on Friday that the administration-wide strategy could cut greenhouse gas emissions by as much as 90 million metric tons in 2020. Some elements of the plan could affect coal mines and landfills. ...

Friday's news drew applause from the Environmental Defense Fund, which has <u>partnered with industry</u> to slash methane emissions in the states.

"This announcement is the most recent development in a year where both the impacts and solutions from methane emissions have come into clearer focus, creating new momentum for action," EDF President Fred Krupp said in a statement. "Methane pollution is an intense contributor to global climate change, and the White House methane strategy is a smart road map for taking on the biggest sources of emissions, including natural gas leaks from the oil and gas sector."

Read more at: http://hotair.com/archives/2014/03/31/the-epas-next-regulatory-frontier- methane-emissions/

UN climate panel chair calls for 'enlightenment'

FRANK JORDANS, April 8, 2014

http://news.yahoo.com/un-climate-panel-chair-calls-enlightenment-184531339--finance.html

BERLIN (AP) — The head of the United Nations scientific panel on climate change urged diplomats and scientists to show "enlightenment" Monday, as they began a weeklong meeting aimed at spelling out in plain terms what options the world has if it wants to prevent catastrophic global warming.

Delegates at the closed-doors meeting in Berlin need to tackle a number of sensitive issues, including how best to cut carbon emissions and how to share the cost of shifting away from the fossil fuels that are largely blamed for producing

the gases that are heating the planet. Their conclusions will feed into a landmark assessment report that will form the basis of negotiations for future climate treaties.

"I would urge the distinguished delegates to exercise a high level of enlightenment," said Rajendra Pachauri, the chairman of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. "The world needs a robust, policy-relevant and informative document."

Experts say that in order to keep global temperature increases below 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 F) by the end of the century, greenhouse gas emissions will have to be cut by 40 percent to 70 percent by 2050. But there are sharp differences between nations over how to achieve this and who will pay for it.

Even the language used to describe the billions of dollars that need to be pumped into climate mitigation efforts has become political, with environmental campaigners favoring the term 'investment' to reflect the long-term return they say can be achieved by switching to clean energy sources.

"Talking about costs is toxic because you don't look at the benefits," said Jan Kowalzig, a climate policy expert at the campaign group, Oxfam.

A new report released Monday showed that renewable energy, excluding large hydropower plants, increased its share of overall power generation worldwide from 7.8 percent in 2012 to 8.5 percent last year. Since 2006, some \$1.5 trillion has been invested in renewable energy.

But uncertainty about future global energy policy — as well as declining cost of solar power systems — meant the total amount invested in renewables fell by \$35.1 billion to \$214.4 billion, according to the Global Trends in Renewable Energy Investment report released by the U.N. Environment Program.

The IPCC's Latest Report Deliberately Excludes and Misrepresents Important Climate Science

By Joseph Bast, Forbes, 03/31/2

http://www.forbes.com/sites/realspin/2014/03/31/the-ipccs-latest-report-deliberately-excludes-andmisrepresents-important-climate-science/2/

This week, the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is releasing its latest report, the "Working Group II Contribution to the Fifth Assessment Report." Like its past reports, this one predicts apocalyptic consequences if mankind fails to give the UN the power to tax and regulate

fossil fuels and subsidize and mandate the use of alternative fuels. But happily, an international group of scientists I have been privileged to work with has conducted an <u>independent review</u> of IPCC's past and new reports, along with the climate science they deliberately exclude or misrepresent.

Our group, called the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change (NIPCC), was founded in 2003 by a distinguished atmospheric physicist, S. Fred Singer, and has produced five hefty reports to date, the <u>latest being released</u> today (March 31).

So how do the IPCC and NIPCC reports differ? The final draft of the IPCC's Summary for Policymakers identifies eight "reasons for concern" which media reports say will remain the focus of the final report. The NIPCC reports address each point too, also summarizing their authors' positions in Summaries for Policymakers. This provides a convenient way to compare and contrast the reports' findings.

Here's what the reports say:

IPCC: "Risk of death, injury, and disrupted livelihoods in low-lying coastal zones and small island developing states, due to sea-level rise, coastal flooding, and storm surges."

NIPCC: "Flood frequency and severity in many areas of the world were higher historically during the Little Ice Age and other cool eras than during the twentieth century. Climate change ranks well below other contributors, such as dikes and levee construction, to increased flooding."

IPCC: "Risk of food insecurity linked to warming, drought, and precipitation variability, particularly for poorer populations."

NIPCC: "There is little or no risk of increasing food insecurity due to global warming or rising atmospheric CO_2 levels. Farmers and others who depend on rural livelihoods for income are benefitting from rising agricultural productivity throughout the world, including in parts of Asia and Africa where the need for increased food supplies is most critical. Rising temperatures and atmospheric CO_2 levels play a key role in the realization of such benefits.

IPCC: "Risk of severe harm for large urban populations due to inland flooding."

NIPCC: "No changes in precipitation patterns, snow, monsoons, or river flows that might be considered harmful to human well-being or plants or wildlife have

been observed that could be attributed to rising CO_2 levels. What changes have been observed tend to be beneficial."

IPCC: "Risk of loss of rural livelihoods and income due to insufficient access to drinking and irrigation water and reduced agricultural productivity, particularly for farmers and pastoralists with minimal capital in semi-arid regions."

NIPCC: "Higher atmospheric CO_2 concentrations benefit plant growthpromoting microorganisms that help land plants overcome drought conditions, a potentially negative aspect of future climate change. Continued atmospheric CO_2 enrichment should prove to be a huge benefit to plants by directly enhancing their growth rates and water use efficiencies."

IPCC: "Systemic risks due to extreme [weather] events leading to breakdown of infrastructure networks and critical services."

NIPCC: "There is no support for the model-based projection that precipitation in a warming world becomes more variable and intense. In fact, some observational data suggest just the opposite, and provide support for the proposition that precipitation responds more to cyclical variations in solar activity."

IPCC: "Risk of loss of marine ecosystems and the services they provide for coastal livelihoods, especially for fishing communities in the tropics and the Arctic."

NIPCC: "Rising temperatures and atmospheric CO₂ levels do not pose a significant threat to aquatic life. Many aquatic species have shown considerable tolerance to temperatures and CO₂ values predicted for the next few centuries, and many have demonstrated a likelihood of positive responses in empirical studies. Any projected adverse impacts of rising temperatures or declining seawater and freshwater pH levels ("acidification") will be largely mitigated through phenotypic adaptation or evolution during the many decades to centuries it is expected to take for pH levels to fall."

IPCC: "Risk of loss of terrestrial ecosystems and the services they provide for terrestrial livelihoods."

NIPCC: "Terrestrial ecosystems have thrived throughout the world as a result of warming temperatures and rising levels of atmospheric CO₂. Empirical data pertaining to numerous animal species, including amphibians, birds, butterflies, other insects, reptiles, and mammals, indicate global warming and its myriad ecological effects tend to foster the expansion and proliferation of animal

habitats, ranges, and populations, or otherwise have no observable impacts one way or the other. Multiple lines of evidence indicate animal species are adapting, and in some cases evolving, to cope with climate change of the modern era."

IPCC: "Risk of mortality, morbidity, and other harms during periods of extreme heat, particularly for vulnerable urban populations."

NIPCC: "A modest warming of the planet will result in a net reduction of human mortality from temperature-related events. More lives are saved by global warming via the amelioration of cold-related deaths than those lost under excessive heat. Global warming will have a negligible influence on human morbidity and the spread of infectious diseases, a phenomenon observed in virtually all parts of the world."

How could two teams of scientists come to such obviously contradictory conclusions on seemingly every point that matters in the debate over global warming? There are many reasons why scientists disagree, the subject, by the way, of an excellent book a couple years ago titled *Wrong* by David H. Freedman. A big reason is IPCC is producing what academics call "post-normal science" while NIPCC is producing old-fashioned "real science."

What is a non-scientist to make of these dueling reports? Indeed, what is a scientist to make of this? Very few scientists are familiar with biology, geology, physics, oceanography, engineering, medicine, economics, and scores of other more specialized disciplines that were the basis for the claims summarized above.

It is frequently said of the global warming debate that it comes down to who you believe rather than what you know. Many climate scientists say they "believe in man-made global warming" even though their own research contradicts key points in the arguments advanced in support of that hypothesis. They say this because they believe the IPCC is telling the truth about findings outside their areas of expertise. Ditto influential science journals such as *Nature* and *Science*, which claim to speak on behalf of "climate science."

The NIPCC reports were conceived and written to offer a way out of this conundrum. They are written in a style that laymen without special training can understand, provide explanations of how research was conducted and summarizing the actual findings, often quoting at length from original scholarly sources. Chapters often present research chronologically, in the order in which the studies were published, so readers can understand how the debate has changed over time. The NIPCC reports are hefty – the first volume in the *Climate Change Reconsidered* series was 850 pages long, and the latest volume is more than 1,000 pages – but executive summaries and "key findings" at the beginning of each chapter make them easy to navigate and fascinating to browse. They are all available for free online at <u>www.climatechangereconsidered.org</u>.

How credible are the NIPCC reports? Endorsements by prominent scientists, reviews, and citations in peer-reviewed journals appear at the Web site mentioned above. NIPCC reports are produced by scores of scientists from around the world (some 20 countries so far), cite thousands of peer-reviewed studies, and are themselves peer-reviewed. In June 2013, a division of the Chinese Academy of Sciences published a Chinese translation and condensed edition of the 2009 and 2011 volumes.

We know the authors of the IPCC's reports have financial conflicts of interest, since the government bureaucracies that select them and the UN that oversees and edits the final reports stand to profit from public alarm over the possibility that global warming will be harmful. The authors of the NIPCC series have no such conflicts. The series is funded by three private family foundations without any financial interest in the outcome of the global warming debate. The publisher, The Heartland Institute, neither solicits nor receives any government or corporation funding for the Climate Change Reconsidered series. (It does receive some corporate funding for its other research and educational programs.)

So is man-made global warming a crisis? Don't just wonder about it, understand it yourself. Read one or a few chapters of one of the NIPCC reports, and ask if what you read is logical, factual, and relevant to the debate. See if the UN or its many apologists take into account the science and evidence NIPCC summarizes, and then decide whether its predictions of "of death, injury, and disrupted livelihoods" is science or fiction.

Joseph L. Bast is president of The Heartland Institute, publisher of the Climate Change Reconsidered series for NIPCC, and editor of some of the volumes in the series.

Here's what Real Scientists Think of U.N. Climate Report

B. Christopher Agee, April 1, 2014

More and more people are beginning to realize that the manufactured outrage regarding man-caused global warming **is designed to increase government**

control, not save the planet. Nevertheless, the United Nation's Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change continues to project cataclysmic results that reliably fail to materialize.

As Forbes recently <u>reported</u>, however, there are plenty of qualified climate scientists who see through the politically charged rhetoric and are happy to debunk such claims. For example, atmospheric physicist S. Fred Singer established the Nongovernmental International Panel on Climate Change more than a decade ago. The organization recently released a point-by-point takedown of the assertions made by its U.N. counterpart.

For example, the NIPCC response trashes the idea that climate change will cause widespread flooding, noting that such phenomena "in many areas of the world were higher historically during the Little Ice Age and other cool eras than during the twentieth century."

Furthermore, the report concludes, the construction of dikes and levees leads to more flooding than climate change ever could.

As for the U.N. claim that increased carbon dioxide and global warming will lead to "food insecurity," Singer's organization indicates that those "who depend on rural livelihoods for income are benefitting from rising agricultural productivity throughout the world, including parts of Asia and Africa where the need for increased food supplies is most critical."

A number of other important responses are included in the NIPCC response, such as the fact that rising carbon dioxide has not been linked to any harmful precipitation pattern. On the contrary, it concludes that what "changes have been observed tend to be beneficial."

In fact, a rise in atmospheric carbon dioxide concentrations "benefit plant growth-promoting microorganisms that help land plants overcome drought conditions," the study finds, noting the trend "should prove to be a huge benefit to plants by directly enhancing their growth rates and water use efficiencies."

Echoing the assertions of global warming skeptics everywhere, the report also touts the resiliency of both aquatic and terrestrial life, which has survived countless cyclical changes in temperature throughout the earth's history. Referencing the perceived threat of human casualties due to global warming, the report concludes the exact opposite is far more likely.

"More lives are saved by global warming via the amelioration of cold-related deaths than those lost under excessive heat," the report concludes.

Scientists from around the world have expressed support for this exhaustive report, giving a legitimate voice to a growing number of people castigated as 'deniers' by climate change proselytizers. Those interested in digging deeper into the NIPCC report can access the entire document online at **http://climatechangereconsidered.org/**

REALLY?

You still trust the Government?

Global Cooling - The REAL Inconvenient Truth, Part 1

Keith Schaefer - Editor/Publisher, Oil and Gas Investments Bulletin, Apr 4, 2014 http://finance.yahoo.com/news/global-cooling-real-inconvenient-truth-140500879.html

Three months ago, it snowed in Cairo, Egypt for the first time in 112 years.

2013 was the largest one-year temperature drop ever recorded in the United States.

The extent of the Antarctic sea ice is at record highs.



It's the Real Inconvenient Truth—right now the world is getting colder. And it's likely to get even colder for the next 20 years—before a new, stronger cycle of sunspots begins, as they have for eons. They are statistically very, VERY accurate.

But there's more, and it's A Sad Truth: there is ample evidence that suggests private scientists and public servants have been manipulating the basic raw data that most everyone relies on to calculate climate change. (This story has great timing as the IPCC-International Panel on Climate Change-just released Part 5 of their most recent major assessment on climate science (even they can't bring themselves to call it Global Warming anymore).)

There are some investment trends that come out of this new Truth, and some of it is as simple as get long snowmobile makers and get short lawn mowers. One trend is that Global Cooling should bring more seasonality in oil and gas prices, making energy ETF and commodity traders happy.

All of this is part of a new ground-breaking study completed by Unit Economics, an investment think-tank from Boston. They are a non-partisan group with no axe to grind on this issue; like me, they are here to make money for their clients. Show us a trend and we'll figure out how to profit from it.

In Part I, you'll understand the big swings in temperature the earth has experienced in the last million years, and the last thousand years, and the last 50 years. In Part II I'll explain how sunspot activity directly correlates to ALL these temperature changes. And I'll give you a hot, near-term investment trend to capitalize on this cool idea.

And in Part III, I'll show you how some original research by Unit Economics has uncovered some disturbing data about the integrity of Global Warming science. And really, all they're doing is adding to an already big pile.

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Satellites first started measuring earth's temperature in 1979. Over the next 20 years, temperatures did rise, by roughly 0.5 degrees Celsius (0.9°F). In the 15 years since, that trend has reversed-rendering the total temperature increase since 1979 a mere 0.35°C (0.6°F), well within the range of statistical noise.

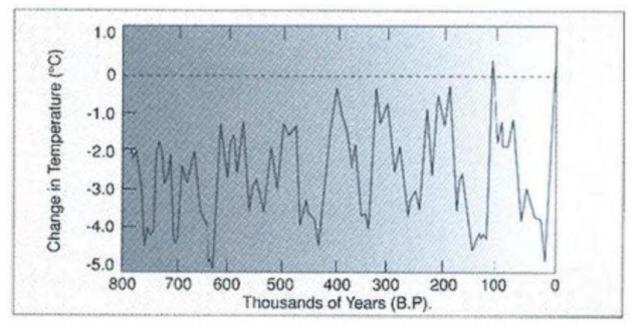
The real culprit for climate change is simply—the sun, through a complicated but predictable set of cycles.

Those cycles predicted today's cooling trend – and they predict it will continue for another two decades and may well lead to the coldest period on earth in the last 1,200 years.

The Earth, the Sun, and the Temperature

The earth's cycle around the sun stretches and contracts, creating 100,000-year temperature cycles. Our planet also slowly tilts one way and then the other, resulting in 41,000-year temperature cycles.

We know this because scientists have several methods to estimate historic weather, an effort that has produced this general result:



Milankovitch and Climate, Dordrecht, Reidel, pp. 269-305, 1984.

A few things jump out.

- 1. The 100,000-year temperature cycles are very apparent and the current one is peaking.
- The timeframe of this chart covers ice ages and tropical periods, which means it takes only a small change in global temperatures – only two to four degrees – to separate a very warm world from a very cold one.
- 3. Through the cycles of the last 800,000 years, the average global temperature is creeping upwards.
- 4. The magnitude of each cycle seems to be increasing.

Now, this chart should be taken with a grain of salt because the methods we use to conjure these numbers are not perfect. But at least the chart lets us put recent climate changes into historic context – a context that deserves a closer look.

The key takeaway is that the earth has been through some very warm periods and some pretty cold ones. Take the years between 800 and 1200 AD, for example. During these 400 years it was so warm that vineyards spread across central England and bountiful harvests almost doubled Europe's population.

Then it all changed. By the mid-1300s England's vineyards were gone and sea ice expanded so much that polar bears crossed to Greenland. This short cold

snap was truncated in about 1400, when warmer weather returned for 150 years. Get the idea? Up, then down, then up, then down. And then came the Little Ice Age.

Lasting from 1550 right until 1850, the Little Ice Age froze Austria's vineyards, forcing parched Austrians to switch from wine to beer. Winter fairs were held on the frozen Thames River for 20 years (you've all seen the paintings) and Hudson Bay was littered with ice chunks in mid-summer.

This period of time was so cold it earned the moniker The Dalton Minimum—a reference to the very low number of sunspots then. In the year 1816, storms dumped snow across New England and Quebec in June, lake ice lasted until August in Pennsylvania, and failed crops led to food riots in Britain and France.

So when you get asked, is the world warmer over the last 200 years, since the Industrial Revolution started? Yes, but it has squat to do with industry. That just happens to coincide with the smallest sunspot activity in "modern" times.

Eventually the world started to warm again. From 1890 to 1934 central Europe barely saw any snow. Another warm spell from 1942 to 1953 had scientists predicting the death of Europe's glaciers, a forecast invalidated when the world once again cooled.

Here's some interesting data as we get closer to the present day:

1. Temps continued to fall from 1953 until the mid-1970s – despite rising CO_2 levels. This was during the single most industrializing time on earth—and temperatures fell while CO_2 levels rose.

2. Another point: if CO_2 emissions cause global warming the layer of the atmosphere 5 to 10 km (3-6 miles) above the earth where CO_2 interacts with sunlight should be warming more quickly than the earth's surface. In fact, temperatures at these levels have been unchanged since accurate balloon measurements became available 50 years ago.

3. There has been a large outcry about the decline of Arctic Ice. While Arctic sea ice extent is just above average levels, Arctic sea ice is near record thickness: the volume of ice in the Arctic last fall was 50% higher than 12 months prior, following a very cold summer in 2013 in which temps climbed above freezing only 45 days compared to an average of 90 days.

I bet you didn't read about that.

4. There's a lot of ice at the other end of the globe too. In eight of the last ten years global sea ice extent has bested the 30-year average, aided by an Antarctic sheet that in October hit its highest extent since record keeping started in 1979.

5. The Northern Hemisphere had its second, third, and fourth highest snow extents on modern record in 2010, 2011, and 2013. In the United States 2013 brought the largest year-over-year drop in temperature on record and the winter is on track to be labeled the third coldest in 200 years.

Evidence of this cooling is everywhere – even if politicians and the media try to pretend it isn't. Of course, the media has short memories. Only 40 years ago, in mid-1974 Time magazine ran a cover story entitled "Another Ice Age?" noting a 12% increase in New Hampshire snow cover in 30 years.

Conclusion: over the last 1,200 years the earth has been through several pretty extreme temperature swings. What gives?

The answer lies with the sun. Cold periods coincide with solar minimums, which generally happen every 150 to 200 years. Warm periods coincide with solar maxima, which happen every 700 years or so.



Other Crap from our Rogue Government



Physician Battles EPA and Exposes Junk and Unethical Science

Posted on March 24, 2014 by john1282 http://junksciencecom.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/dunn-on-epa-battle.pdf

I got to know Milloy because I needed to know him.

Most people in academic and professional science dealing in environmental research are bought and paid for.

I taught environmental law in the early 90s and realized that the EPA was a monstrous mistake and that they were funding junk science in human health effects.

That's the beginning. Along the way I read what Milloy had written and was writing, along with others who were blowing the whistle.

But that's the tale to be told in this:

My thanks for Milloy for his support of what I do.

We have written together some times-he is the cannon, I am the mini gun.

Thanks to Jane Orient MD for doing a nice job of editing my submission-a very nice job.

http://junksciencecom.files.wordpress.com/2014/03/dunn-on-epa-battle.pdf

Obama secretly negotiating away U.S. sovereignty

Aaron Klein, WND, March 26, 2014 http://www.wnd.com/2014/03/obama-secretly-negotiating-away-u-s-sovereignty/

Consumer protections and the use of domestic law in the U.S. may drastically change as President Obama forges ahead with two secretive international deals that impact major aspects of the economy, privacy and beyond.

Wednesday, Obama defended a proposed mega free-trade zone between the world's two largest economies, the United States and the European Union.

"I have fought my entire political career, and as president, to strengthen consumer protections. I have no intention of signing legislation that would weaken those protections," Obama said during a visit to the EU headquarters in Brussels.

Obama was responding to criticism of the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership, or TTIP, which the U.S. has been negotiated with the EU since last July.

Besides creating the world's biggest free-trade zone, the TTIP will also bring about closer cooperation between EU and U.S. regulatory bodies while more closely integrating the two economies.

Aaron Klein's "Impeachable Offenses: The Case to Remove Barack Obama from Office" is available, autographed, at WND's Superstore One leak about the TTIP revealed a proposed "Regulatory Cooperation Council" that would evaluate existing regulations in the U.S. and EU and recommend future rules while coordinating a response to the current regulations.

Writing in the left-leaning the Nation magazine, foreign policy analyst Andrew Erwin said the TTIP was less about reducing tariffs and "more about weakening the power of average citizens to defend themselves against corporate labor and environmental abuses."

Erwin took particular issue with a section in the TTIP called the Investor-State Dispute Settlement, which stipulates foreign corporations can sue the government utilizing a special international tribunal instead of the country's own domestic system that uses U.S. law.

"The tribunals are not accountable to any national public or democratically elected body," wrote Erwin.

Last December, a coalition of more than 200 environmentalists, labor unions and consumer advocacy organizations drafted a letter asking for the Investor-State Dispute Settlement section to be dropped.

<u>The New York Times, meanwhile, reported</u> earlier this week that some American companies "are concerned that protections for investors will not be part of a deal."

While Obama is negotiating the TTIP largely in secret, talks continue to forge ahead with the Trans-Pacific Partnership, or TPP. The expansive plan is a proposed free-trade agreement between the U.S., Australia, Brunei, Chile, Canada, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam.

The agreement would create new guidelines for everything from food safety to fracking, financial markets, medical prices, copyright rules and Internet freedom.

On Tuesday, the leaders of Canada and Japan reportedly met on the sidelines of a nuclear summit at the Hague to discuss the TPP.

The TPP negotiations have been criticized by politicians and advocacy groups alike for their secrecy. The few aspects of the partnership leaked to the public indicate an expansive agenda with highly limited congressional oversight. A New York Times opinion piece previously called the deal the "most significant international commercial agreement since the creation of the World Trade Organization in 1995."

Last October, the White House website released a joint statement with the other proposed TPP signatories affirming "our countries are on track to complete the Trans-Pacific Partnership negotiations."

"Ministers and negotiators have made significant progress in recent months on all the legal texts and annexes on access to our respective goods, services, investment, financial services, government procurement, and temporary entry markets," the White House said.

The statement did not divulge details of the partnership other than to suggest a final TPP agreement "must reflect our common vision to establish a comprehensive, next-generation model for addressing both new and traditional trade and investment issues, supporting the creation and retention of jobs and promoting economic development in our countries."

Secrecy

In February, the Open the Government organization sent a letter to Obama blasting the lack of transparency surrounding the TPP talks, stating the negotiations have been "conducted in unprecedented secrecy."

"Despite the fact the deal may significantly affect the way we live our lives by limiting our public protections, there has been no public access to even the most fundamental draft agreement texts and other documents," read the letter.

The missive was signed by advocacy groups such as OpenTheGovernment.org, Project On Government Oversight, ARTICLE 19 and the Global Campaign for Freedom of Expression and Information.

The groups warned issues being secretly negotiated include "patent and copyright, land use, food and product standards, natural resources, professional licensing, government procurement, financial practices, healthcare, energy, telecommunications, and other service sector regulations."

Lack of oversight

Normally free-trade agreements must be authorized by a majority of the House and Senate, usually in lengthy proceedings. However, the White House is seeking what is known as "trade promotion authority" which would fast track approval of the TPP by requiring Congress to vote on the likely lengthy trade agreement within 90 days and without any amendments.

The authority also allows Obama to sign the agreement before Congress even has a chance to vote on it, with lawmakers getting only a quick post-facto vote.

A number of lawmakers have been speaking out about the secret TPP talks.

Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., recently proposed legislation requiring the White House to disclose all TPP documents to members of Congress.

"The majority of Congress is being kept in the dark as to the substance of the TPP negotiations, while representatives of U.S. corporations – like Halliburton, Chevron, PHRMA, Comcast, and the Motion Picture Association of America – are being consulted and made privy to details of the agreement," said Wyden.

However, Obama has so far refused to give Congress a copy of the draft agreement.

Regulates food, Internet, medicine, commerce

The TPP is "more than just a trade deal," <u>wrote Lori Wallach and Ben Beachy of</u> <u>Public Citizen's Global Trade Watch in a New York Times op-ed last June</u>.

"Only 5 of its 29 chapters cover traditional trade matters, like tariffs or quotas. The others impose parameters on nontrade policies. Existing and future American laws must be altered to conform with these terms, or trade sanctions can be imposed against American exports."

Wallach and Beachy spotlighted several leaks in the proposed TPP text, including one that would regulate the price of medicine.

"Pharmaceutical companies, which are among those enjoying access to negotiators as 'advisers,' have long lobbied against government efforts to keep the cost of medicines down. Under the agreement, these companies could challenge such measures by claiming that they undermined their new rights granted by the deal."

<u>Amnesty International USA warned</u> draft TPP provisions related to patents for pharmaceuticals "risk stifling the development and production of generic medicines, by strengthening and deepening monopoly protections."

Another leak revealed the TPP would grant more incentives to relocate domestic manufacturing offshore, Wallach and Beachy related.

Jim Hightower, a progressive activist, wrote the TPP incorporates elements similar to the Stop Online Piracy Act.

<u>Hightower wrote</u> the deal would "transform Internet service providers into a private, Big Brother police force, empowered to monitor our 'user activity,' arbitrarily take down our content and cut off our access to the Internet."

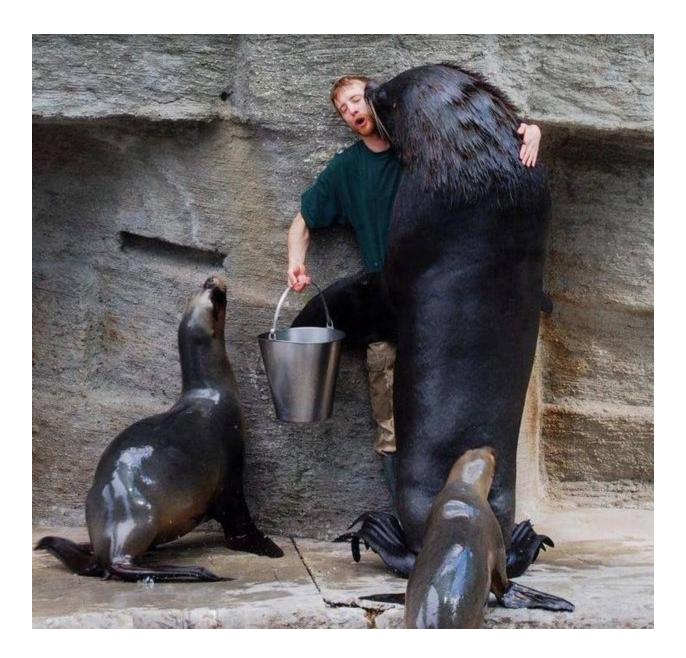
Indeed, Internet freedom advocacy groups have been protesting the TPP, taking specific issue with leaked proposals that would enact strict intellectual property restraints that would effectively change U.S. copyright law.

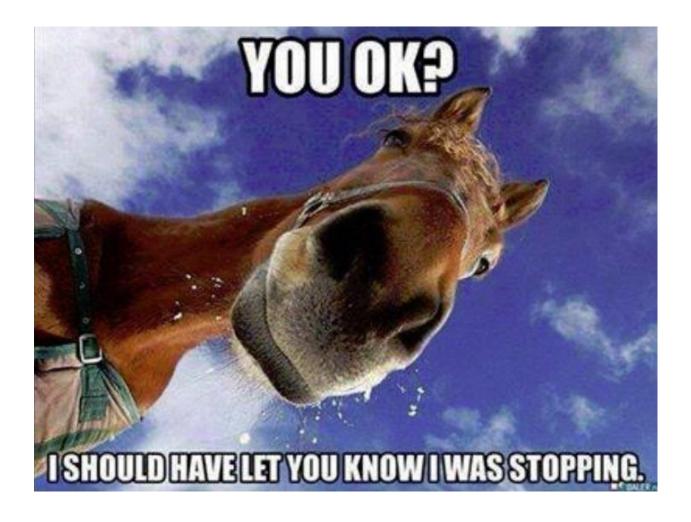
<u>The Electronic Frontier Foundation argued</u> the TPP would "restrict the ability of Congress to engage in domestic law reform to meet the evolving IP needs of American citizens and the innovative technology sector."

In a petition signed by more than 30 Internet freedom organizations, the group warned the TPP would "rewrite global rules on intellectual property enforcement."

With additional research by Brenda J. Elliott.

Read more at <u>http://www.wnd.com/2014/03/obama-secretly-negotiating-away-u-s-sovereignty/#oCO61TTurUaPr23Y.99</u>





- Joan Odum
- Apr 3 at 10:19 AM

To milleniumdiggers@yahoo.com

Do you have any sort of mass communication to all your members? If so we would like to make them aware of our resort which is located right in the middle of Gold Country in Sierra City, CA. We are a mining friendly resort and have $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of river bed. Due to the drought we've been having more metal locating areas are accessible around rivers, lakes and dry creek beds.

Yuba River Inn Housekeeping Cabins Highway 49/P.O. Box 236 Sierra City, CA 96125

http://www.yubariverinn.com

For reservations please call Mike or Rick at 530-862-1122 or an alternate number is 530-862-1080. Group discounts available with Club Member ID.

If you would want any brochures/business cards please just reply to this e-mail and let us know how many and to what address and we'll get right on it.

Thanks Mike



All Rates Include Applicable Taxes

| <u>Ponderosa</u> | 1 queen, 1 double, 2 single, 1 bath-large shower, kitchen, living room, porch, backyard - \$190/night |
|------------------|--|
| <u>Aspen</u> | 1 queen, 1 double, 2 single, 1 bath-large shower, kitchen, living room, porch, backyard - \$190/night |
| <u>Wild Plum</u> | 1 queen, 1 double, 2 single; 1bath –shower/tub; kitchen; living room; backyard - \$190/night |
| <u>Madrone</u> | 1 queen, 2 twin; 1 bath-shower; kitchen; backyard - \$110/night |
| <u>Alder</u> | 1 queen, 2 twin; 1 bath-shower; kitchen; backyard - \$110/night |
| <u>Spruce</u> | 1 double, 1 twin; 1 bath-shower, kitchen, deck - \$110/night |
| <u>Pine</u> | 1 queen; 1 bath – shower; kitchen; patio - \$110/night |
| <u>Oak</u> | 1 queen; 1 bath – shower; kitchen; porch - \$110/night |
| <u>Fir</u> | 1 double, 1 twin; 1 bath-shower; porch - \$85/night |
| <u>Cedar</u> | 1 double; 1 bath-shower; porch - \$85/night |

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