

And now ye know what withholdeth that he [Beast-Antichrist] might be revealed in his time. For the mystery of iniquity [Globalisation - New World Order Conspiracy] doth already work: only he who now letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way. (2Th 2:6-2)

Fear them not therefore: for there is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known. What I tell you in darkness, that speak ye in light: and what ye hear in the ear, that preach ye upon the housetops. And fear not them which kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul: but rather fear him which is able to destroy both soul and body in hell...(Matthew 10:26-28)

Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing? [The vain thing, of course, is the idea that they can take over from God and set up a united World Government where everybody loves everybody and lives in harmony one with the other.] The kings of the earth set themselves, and the rulers take counsel together, against the LORD, and against his anointed, saying, [This verse tells us that the World Government plan is absolutely demonic from start to finish and has a spiritual aspect where Lucifer, the enemy of souls - sometimes called Satan, has his desire to fight against Almighty God and God's people, the believers in Christ] Let us break their bands asunder, and cast away their cords from us. [This simply means that all Christian and Judaic principles and morals will be done away with under the New World Order and every man will do what is right in his own eyes However verse 4 tells us] He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh: the Lord shall have them in derision. [The whole plan is so ridiculous in the eyes of Almighty GOD that He doesn't bother trying to stop it, it will destroy itself and He will simply sit back and rock with laughter at the efforts of man to thwart His plans for mankind] Then shall he speak unto them in his wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure. Yet have I set my king upon my holy hill of Zion... (Psalms 2:1-6)

Global Warming Talks Progress

By COLLEEN BARRY, Associated Press Writer

Saturday July 21 2001

BONN, Germany (AP) - Talks to rescue a treaty on combatting global warming moved into their decisive phase Saturday after making major progress in drafting the final negotiating positions - including what appeared to be significant concessions to the United States.

Environmental activists said the parties looked headed for a deal, but delegates were more reserved as they rushed to study the latest proposals for implementing the 1997 Kyoto Protocol (news - web sites).

"There is progress and a deal might be in the making," the conference chair, Jan Pronk, told reporters after hearing the reports from four committees that drafted positions for the final negotiating document.

The delegates from 178 nations were under pressure to reach a deal while the leaders of eight powerful countries were meeting in Italy. The Group of Eight summit includes the leaders of Japan and Canada, both fence-sitters in the talks, and observers in Bonn said the summit could give political signals that could cinch a deal.

The treaty, which aims to reduce global carbon dioxide emissions by 5.2 percent of 1990 levels by 2012, must be ratified by 55 nations responsible for 55 percent of emissions worldwide to come into force.

Pronk presented the latest proposal to the delegates late Saturday, setting the stage for marathon negotiations scheduled to run at least through Sunday. The proposal covers four crucial areas: financing, emission credits for forests soaking up carbon dioxide, mechanisms for offsetting pollution reduction targets and sanctions for failing to meet those targets.

"Everything mentioned is something the environmental organizations can support," said Philip Clapp, head of the Washington-based National Environmental Trust.

"Now it's really a matter of the political will by the heads of government. Hopefully they will be able to sign off on an agreement, if not at the G8, at least within the coming weeks," Clapp said.

Although the United States has rejected the Kyoto Protocol, it was clear U.S. positions on key issues were taken into account.

"We have one difficulty, which is the big 'absent' in these negotiations," said Former Argentine Foreign Minister Raul Estrada, who drafted one of the reports. "We are trying to protect whatever is going to be the needs of that 'absent' to join us as soon as possible."

Among the issues that appeared to be going Washington's way was forest management, with proposed emissions caps largely in line with an approach that was acceptable to the United States in the past. Negotiators also seemed receptive to U.S. concerns that it will be required to help pay for implementation of the treaty.

While the United States has indicated it won't join the treaty, and therefore would not be bound by its rules, it is concerned about precedents being set under Kyoto that could be carried over to other international agreements. And at the same time, delegates are trying to draft a treaty that other U.S. administrations might one day join.

"It sounds like they are trying to do this without getting a big push-back by the United States," said David Doniger, an environmental activist with the Natural Resources Defense Council.

The European Union (news - web sites) was credited with flexibility in abandoning its quest for caps on credits for forest and agriculture land, which absorb emissions. European officials, however, indicated deal-breakers included attempts to allow credits for nuclear power projects or the failure to guarantee sanctions for failing to comply with the treaty.

"The moment of truth is approaching," said Belgian envoy Olivier Deleuze, the head of the EU delegation.

Though environment ministers and top officials were scheduled to negotiate through Sunday night, Deleuze indicated that if a deal were close, talks could continue another day - but said an agreement can't be delayed for future meetings.

"Negotiation seems like dancing the Tango, two steps forward, two steps back and suddenly three surprising steps forward," EU Environment Commissioner Margot Wallstrom said.

Ex-Hippie Einhorn in U.S. Prison After Extradition

Friday July 20 2001

By David Morgan

PHILADELPHIA (Reuters) - After 20 years as a fugitive in Europe, ex-hippie guru Ira Einhorn returned to the United States in handcuffs on Friday and entered a prison where the convicted murderer will await a new trial for the 1977 bludgeoning death of his girlfriend, Holly Maddux.

The goateed 61-year-old radical, who once hobnobbed with 1960s luminaries including Abbie Hoffman, stepped uneasily down the gangway of a U.S. government chartered jet shortly after 4 a.m. EDT at Philadelphia International Airport. He walked tensely to a waiting U.S. Marshal Service squad car wearing a blue bullet-proof vest.



Fugitive anti-war activist Ira Einhorn (C) leaves his home under French gendarmes escort in Champagne-Mouton, July 19, 2001, on his way to a flight back to the United States for a new murder trial in the death of his girlfriend in 1977. Law enforcement sources in the United States said Einhorn would be put on a government-chartered plane to Philadelphia, where he was sentenced to life in prison in his absence in 1993 for bludgeoning to death his girlfriend Holly Maddux in 1977. (Reuters)

"There's nothing to be happy about. There's nothing happy in this story. But it's a measure of satisfaction that hard work has paid off," she told reporters.

ANTI-WAR ACTIVIST

Einhorn, who claims he was framed by the CIA because of his anti-war activities, disappeared just before he was scheduled to go to trial in 1981. He was discovered living in France with his Swedish-born wife, Annika, only four years ago.

A Philadelphia jury convicted him in absentia in 1993 and sentenced him to life in prison on charges that he murdered Maddux and stuffed her body into a trunk in his apartment, where it remained until police discovered it 18 months later.

U.S. officials were able to persuade France to extradite him only after Pennsylvania passed a law in 1998 guaranteeing him a new trial, and by pledging that he would not face the death penalty if convicted again.

After a long extradition battle, he lost his last chance to remain a free man on Thursday when the European Court of Human Rights decided not to ask France to delay his extradition further while it reviewed an appeal of his case.

"Justice for Holly Maddux!" a passer-by shouted as Einhorn -- still bandaged around the neck after slashing his throat last week -- approached the vehicle before being whisked away in a police motorcade.

He was taken to Graterford state prison, a maximum security facility 25 miles from Philadelphia in the farmlands of southeastern Pennsylvania. A prison spokeswoman said he would be closely monitored in solitary administrative custody for a number of days because of his recent suicide attempt.

"When Ira Einhorn stepped onto the tarmac in Philadelphia, as I watched it on television this morning, my thought was: one small step for justice, one giant leap for law enforcement and the rule of law," said Philadelphia District Attorney Lynne Abraham, whose office had doggedly pursued Einhorn for more than two decades.



Fugitive Ira Einhorn (C) is taken by U.S. Marshals to a waiting vehicle after arriving at the Philadelphia Airport, July 20, 2001. Einhorn, a fugitive murder suspect who evaded police for two decades, will face a new criminal trial for allegedly bludgeoning his girlfriend to death in 1977. (Tim Shaffer/Reuters)

“This is just the beginning step. This is not the end of anything,” Abraham said.

A KNOCK AT THE DOOR

Earlier on Friday, French police handed over Einhorn to U.S. law enforcement officers at Paris' Charles de Gaulle airport, where he was put on a plane to Philadelphia.

Gendarmes had knocked at his door in the village of Champagne-Mouton in western France hours after the European court's ruling, and had taken him by car to the airport for his first journey home since he went on the run in 1981.

He put up no resistance, unlike a week earlier when he slit his throat with a kitchen knife in a dramatic gesture of protest after losing his final appeal under French law.

Einhorn was taken into custody in France a day after celebrating his wife's 50th birthday with a party that he jokingly described as his “Last Supper.”

Annika Einhorn waved farewell as he left sandwiched between two gendarmes. She described the goodbye to CBS' The Early Show: “His only desire was to write his books and to live in peace. We both embraced. We said: be courageous.”

Einhorn told the French newspaper Le Monde, in an interview published on Friday, that he does not expect a fair retrial in the United States because of hysterical attitudes against him.

The Maddux family, which won a \$907 million wrongful death civil verdict against Einhorn in 1999, reacted to his extradition with elation.

“Yes! In your face, Ira!” Buffy Hall, one of the slain woman's three sisters, said in an interview broadcast by a Philadelphia television station.

In France, the environmentalist Green party denounced his extradition saying that the European Court of Human Rights had agreed in principle to his being extradited but also asked France to obtain guarantees that a new trial would take place.

Philadelphia authorities sidestepped the question of new proceedings, saying it was up to Einhorn to file a court petition seeking a new trial.

An attorney who represented him in 1993 said he believes Einhorn, who is currently without U.S. legal representation, has 60 days to submit his request.

“Right now,” said Abraham, “the posture is, he's convicted and sentenced for first-degree murder. He's presently serving a life sentence.”

She said her office was ready to move to trial despite the case's age, which she compared with that of recently reopened civil rights-era murder cases in the South, including the 1963 bombing of a black church in Alabama.

"All they that hate me love death." Proverbs 8:36

"American Ira Einhorn, using the alias Eugene Mullen, lived like a Sun King in the South of France, sharing a tile-roofed farmhouse with his strawberry-blonde, Swedish wife" reported *Time* magazine (September 29, 1997). Then, just before sunrise last June 13th, an army of French national police crept in, surrounded the house, and arrested Einhorn.

The charge against Ira Einhorn: *murder*. Specifically, the murder of former Texas cheerleader, Holly Maddux, a willowy blonde who was Einhorn's live-in girlfriend back in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in the turbulent '70's.

In the winter of 1977 an angry and violent Einhorn brutally beat and strangled young Holly to death, after she told him she intended to leave him.

Convicted by a jury and sentenced to life in prison, Ira Einhorn skipped bail and fled overseas to Europe, where he eventually was tracked down by a doggedly persistent Philadelphia police detective, Richard DiBenedetto.

Texe Marrs

Master of Ceremonies for "Earth Day"

Ira Einhorn (the "Unicorn") gives victory sign at first Earth Day Extravaganza

Holly Maddux became a victim after she threatened to leave Einhorn

Now, what makes this case interesting, gruesome as it is, is the fact that Ira Einhorn was one of the key founders of the environmentalist Mother Earth movement. In 1970 at the globally televised, first Earth Day extravaganza, a foul-mouthed Ira Einhorn was there, threatening the establishment while shouting slogans of love and peace. In fact, he was there on stage as master of ceremonies. He had been selected for this task by top Illuminati chieftains. The Illuminati elite intended to promote and use environmentalism as their key method of establishing an end-times, Marxist dictatorship for planet earth. Einhorn was the hippie stooge they chose to be front man for the project.

The Unicorn and the Coming World Paradise

The Jewish-born Einhorn really got into his role as the Illuminati's spokesperson for global Marxism through his advocacy of environmentalism. He pridefully began to call himself the "*Unicorn*," because his surname, Einhorn, means "one horn" in German. A satanist and occultist, Einhorn knew, of course, that the Bible's prophetic book of *Daniel* identifies the last days' Antichrist as the "little horn." Einhorn perhaps fancied himself as that future Antichrist, the head of a world paradise for the coming New Age.

In between numerous sexual escapades, including some performed with pedophile pals--like notorious hippie poet and drug weirdo, Alan Ginsburg--Einhorn often met with top, multinational corporate executives. Companies like Sun Oil (note the name Sun!) and AT&T showered Einhorn with tons of money and other support. Impeccably dressed chief executives trekked regularly to Einhorn's littered apartment in central Philadelphia. Stunned by the disheveled and ungroomed appearance of a dazed-out Einhorn at the door, totally nude and usually smelling like an unwashed goat, the corporate top dogs nevertheless bit their tongues. And they opened their pocketbooks for the environmental causes of the bedraggled activist.

High-Powered Friends

Einhorn had friends in the U. S. Congress, too--admirers like U.S. Senator Gaylord Nelson, (D-Wisc.). Nelson stood at Einhorn's side as the Unicorn man emceed on television the first, big Earth Day celebration in 1970. Einhorn also had friends in the Newt Gingrich camp, including Marxist New Agers Heidi and Alvin Toffler, authors of the bestselling book, *Future Shock*, and other Illuminist treatises.

Churches invited Einhorn to speak, and everywhere he went the girls swooned. Einhorn's sexual conquests were legion, even though, as *Time* magazine bluntly states, the filthy-bearded Unicorn man "considered himself too mythic to bathe regularly." Einhorn reportedly was too lazy to groom himself or brush his teeth, and from his dirty clothes often came the sulphurous smell of rank onions and spoiled sandwiches.

A Tragic Holly Maddux Steps In

Then, in 1972, Ira Einhorn met Helen ("Holly") Maddux at a hippie bar in Philadelphia. Holly had once been a clean, popular, high school cheerleader back in Texas where she came from. But the turbulent, drug-hazed culture of the 60's had changed the lovely, young, 24-year old blonde. By the time she arrived in Philadelphia, spaced-out Holly Maddux was like a plum for the taking by rough-mouthed, pseudo-intellectual Einhorn.

Wowed by the Unicorn's drug connections, his friends in high places, and his freewheeling, "do what thou wilt" lifestyle, Holly moved in with Einhorn and became his live-in lover, although he continued to have flings with other women.

However, by 1977 Holly Maddux wanted out. Grown tired of Einhorn's excesses, she had met another man, and she announced she was leaving him. That was her downfall. The man who helped mastermind the first Earth Day extravaganza and had corporate big-wigs falling all over him asking his blessing was infuriated over her rejection.

A Blood Curdling Scream . . . and Putrid Goo

Neighbors reported hearing a blood-curdling scream and heavy banging one night, but they failed to call the police. Even when a putrid "goo" began to ooze through the floor and leak to an apartment below, neighbors did nothing.

Holly's parents suspected Einhorn had killed their daughter but, because of his many influential friends, a complete police investigation never really developed.

Then, almost two years later, after the police received a call about an "unbelievable smell like a dead animal," they knocked on Einhorn's door. A homicide detective headed straight to a steamer trunk in the bedroom and pried open the lock. Aghast and sickened, he turned to the calm Unicorn man and said, "It looks like we found Holly."

"You found what you found," Einhorn casually retorted.

An Ace in the Hole

At Ira Einhorn's bail hearing in 1981 a string of respectable associates took the stand on Ira's behalf. A minister was among them. They argued that their friend, the Unicorn, loved humanity. He cared for our Mother Earth. He would never have harmed Holly. Ira Einhorn, they explained, was an Aquarian Age saint.

The Unicorn man also had an ace in the hole. His defense attorney was none other than soon-to-be U.S. Senator Arlen Specter. The Jewish-born Specter also just happens to be a darling of the Illuminati crowd.

Attorney Arlen Specter had bailed out the blood-guilty heads of the Illuminati years before when, as counsel for the Warren Commission, he came up with what has been scornfully called the "*Magic Bullet*" theory. Specter convinced the compliant Warren Commission that both President John F. Kennedy and Texas Governor John Connally had been hit by the same bullet, a supernatural bullet which had miraculously defied the laws of nature and changed directions twice to do its terrible damage to JFK's skull and brain.

The Bronfman Family Connection

Specter had earned brownie points for his JFK snow job, and now, here he was in Philadelphia, asking a corrupt, crony Judge to let a trunk murderer out on bail. As Time put it, "Bail was set at a staggeringly low \$40,000." And get this: IT WAS PAID BY BARBARA BRONFMAN!

Einhorn as he is now, living in luxury in France. Friends in high places came to his aid once again.

Barbara Bronfman, a Montreal, Canada, socialite, is of the Illuminati's notorious Bronfman family and dynasty. The Bronfmans own the world's largest distillery, *Seagrams*. The current head of the family, Edgar Bronfman, Sr., is a benefactor and buddy of U.S. President, Bill Clinton. He is head of the World Jewish Congress. Some say he is also head of the global, Jewish criminal Mafia.

Einhorn Slithers Away

Forfeiting Barbara Bronfman's \$40,000, Ira Einhorn promptly skipped bail. With help from his Illuminati contacts, he fled to Europe. A Philadelphia detective was assigned to track him down and bring Ira to justice, but Einhorn slithered away every time the trail got hot.

But, as the old saying goes, "Hell has no fury like a woman scorned." When Barbara Bronfman discovered that the Unicorn man had taken up with another woman, a Swedish beauty, and was living in France with his new girlfriend, she turned Einhorn in to the authorities. Barbara told the Philadelphia police exactly where he was located, and, after much delay, they were able to convince the French police to go handcuff and arrest Einhorn.

Eighteen years had transpired since the day the rotting body of Holly Maddux was found in the steamer trunk in the Unicorn's unkempt apartment.

Illuminati to the Rescue

The trunk containing the gruesome remains of Holly Maddux is carried out of Einhorn's apartment

However, it's still not over. Amazingly, French authorities refused to allow the Philadelphia police to take Einhorn out of the country.

It seems that the Illuminati are still working their own brand of black magic in the case of convicted trunk murderer, Ira Einhorn. Recently, a judicial tribunal in France ruled that the Unicorn man could *not* be extradited back to the United States. "It would," the judges said, "violate his human rights." A smirking Ira Einhorn just stood there before the bench. A smile creased his face as he heard the decision pronounced.

Afterwards, France's Justice Minister soothingly assured Philadelphia's disappointed police officials that the decision wasn't yet final. "Who knows," he exclaimed, "something could happen."

Evidently, something *did* happen. The Unicorn man, Ira Einhorn, is laughing up his sleeve. Back in Texas, the parents and brothers and sisters of Holly Maddux continue to mourn their great loss. They are heartsick that the murderer of their loved one remains free and unrepentant. Meanwhile, in Washington, D. C., the bureaucrats of President Bill Clinton's State Department claim there's nothing they can do. "Our hands are tied," one complains.

And so it is that the deadly Illuminati conspiracy rolls swiftly ahead, like a runaway freight train, unstoppable, headed for a sure destiny. To discerning eyes, the murderous nature of the illuminati and its servants now lies wide open for view, like a corrupt and festering sore. Yesterday, Holly Maddux became a victim. Tomorrow, there will be *millions* of Holly Madduxes.

--Texe Marrs

--**Flash Point Feb 1998 Newsletter**

Kyoto Climate Pact Flounders After U.S. Rejection

Friday July 20 2001

BONN, Germany (Reuters) - Environment ministers struggled on Friday at talks in Bonn to salvage the Kyoto accord on global warming following U.S. rejection of the U.N. pact.

Hopes of putting the 1997 agreement to cut greenhouse gas emissions into effect next year hung on making progress through a morass of procedural and technical wrangling by Sunday. Even if they succeed, the world's biggest polluter will ignore it.

Lines of contact were ready for ministers to refer matters up to leaders at the Group of Eight (G8) summit in Genoa, Italy, if there was still deadlock by Sunday. As President Bush has rejected a deal in advance, agreement will be crucial between Europe and Japan, with Russia and Canada also important.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder had already broached the issue with Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi in Italy. In Bonn, Dutch Environment Minister Jan Pronk was anxious to put right the failure of a summit at The Hague in November. He summoned the 185 delegations for a midnight (2200 GMT) session of negotiations to try and hurry the process along.

"They are tired. But things are evolving as they should," said Argentina's Raul Estrada, who chaired the meeting that agreed the Kyoto Protocol outline in Japan four years ago.

"There are some good signs but still big differences," Swedish Environment Minister Kjell Larsson told Reuters.

Earlier, complaints of a lack of translation from English and even a shortage of chairs first held up proceedings.

Negotiations between the European Union and Japan, vital to EU hopes of seeing the protocol ratified in the rest of the world outside the United States, focused on the arithmetic of forests and investments in nuclear reactors, EU sources said.

"We are mounting a sort of rescue operation for the Kyoto Protocol," EU Environment Commissioner Margot Wallstrom said.

Sporadic peaceful protests by environmental campaigners who say there is no time to lose to save coastlines from drowning under melted polar ice contrasted with violent riots in Genoa.

A QUESTION OF LOOPHOLES

European ministers are leading efforts to enforce mandatory cuts in greenhouse gas emissions by industrial states to an average of 5.2 percent below 1990 levels by 2012.

Straightforward in principle, the task is complicated by a series of loopholes and offsets countries can claim and by measures to enforce the deal. Signing off on these mechanisms is the key to securing a full-blown treaty for ratification.

But U.S. delegates, led in Bonn by Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky, have already made clear that the world's biggest polluter will have nothing to do with any such pact.

Bush, who in March reversed undertakings given by his predecessor Bill Clinton, will tell the G8 the same thing. He says mandatory cuts in emissions would hurt the U.S. economy.

For some, failure at the second attempt after The Hague would all but kill off the outline deal struck at Kyoto in 1997.

Others, however, contemplate simply carrying over to the next scheduled United Nations meeting on climate change, due to start in the Moroccan city of Marrakesh in late October.

Some countries, reluctant to proceed without the United States, may be tempted to wait for new proposals from Washington, although Dobriansky said in Bonn it was not clear when Bush's promised alternative proposals would be ready.

Canada, an important U.S. ally at the climate talks, said it wanted the Kyoto Protocol in force and was prepared to ratify it even if Washington refused. But Deputy Prime Minister Herb Gray said in Bonn that he doubted a deal could be struck this weekend and looked forward to more discussions in Marrakesh.

Japan says a deal without Washington is unfortunate but says it will not hold up the treaty waiting for Bush to relent.

TECHNICAL WRANGLES

Key areas being negotiated deal with how far countries can use various get-outs to offset targets on emissions cuts.

These include managing forests that absorb carbon dioxide, trading licenses to pollute and funding green projects in poor nations. Another difficult question is how the treaty would be enforced.

Japan, Canada and Russia are keen to get credit for their extensive forests. But the EU says that is a loophole that gets away from making industry greener. Called "carbon sinks" in the jargon, the forests issue helped sink the Hague summit.

Russia, which has more than met emissions targets due to the collapse of its economy after communism, is keen to raise cash by selling spare allowances. The EU opposes Japanese and Russian suggestions that building emissions-free nuclear power plants in poor countries should count toward offsetting their targets.

The Bush administration says it shares the goal of cutting emissions of gases like carbon dioxide from cars and factories but says Kyoto's coercive methods are uneconomic and unfair.

It has also cast doubt on some of the science behind pessimistic forecasts of global warming bringing severe weather.

A study from the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, Colorado, on Friday predicted the planet would probably become a much hotter place by the end of the century. Average temperatures would likely be 1.7 to 4.9 degrees Celsius (three to seven Fahrenheit) higher if gas emissions are not curbed.

U.S. in Firing Line at Bonn Climate Talks

Tuesday July 17 2001

By Alastair Macdonald

BONN, Germany (Reuters) - The United States, the world's biggest greenhouse gas polluter, looked isolated as U.N. talks on global warming went into a third day Wednesday in the former West German capital, Bonn.

Japan, the pivotal player in a dispute between Europe and Washington following President Bush (news - web sites)'s rejection of the Kyoto climate accord in March, said it would not hold up putting the pact into effect despite efforts to bring the U.S. on board. Bush, who will face severe reproaches when he flies to Europe this week for meetings with other world leaders, has reaffirmed his view that the 1997 pact to cut air pollution agreed by his predecessor Bill Clinton is unfair and unworkable.

In Washington, Sen. Joseph Lieberman, a Democrat from Connecticut who ran for vice-president as Al Gore (news - web sites)'s partner in last year's presidential election, criticized Bush's rejection of the Kyoto pact.

"(Bush's policies) have made the U.S. into something of a renegade nation," he told reporters Tuesday.

Threats by European Union leaders to implement the Kyoto Protocol in the rest of the world regardless of U.S. objections effectively depend on winning Japanese support to rally a weighted majority of industrial powers behind the accord.

Such a move, Europeans say, could pressure Bush to relent.



Japan's environmental minister Kawaguchi Yoriko poses for the media prior to a news conference at the international climate protection conference in Bonn, July 17, 2001. Delegates from around 180 countries began their negotiations about the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol on the worldwide reduction of greenhouse gases. (Michael Dalder/Reuters

Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi is anxious to ensure that a deal bearing the name of Japan's ancient capital, Kyoto, site of a 1997 climate summit, should not fail, but he has also made plain he does not wish to see his powerful American ally isolated.

He had voiced caution on the prospects for two weeks of meetings in Bonn reaching a final deal, which would have to include nitty-gritty details of how pledges to cut greenhouse gas emissions would be put into effect and monitored.

TOKYO WILL NOT HOLD UP PACT
But his environment minister, Yoriko Kawaguchi, said in Bonn Tuesday that Tokyo would not hold up implementation of the pact next year if Bush could not be persuaded to support it.

"It is very important for all the countries to combat global warming under one rule and therefore to have the United States participate is the best scenario," she said.

"At the same time, we do not have any intention of delaying the international process that is going on."

Having much of the rest of the industrial world -- without the United States -- commit itself to cutting its emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases to 5.2 percent below 1990 levels by 2012 would be second-best, Kawaguchi said. But Bush, who visits Europe this week for a Group of Eight summit, reaffirmed his dim view of the Kyoto pact, which he says is based on dubious science and would hurt the economy. His position has angered environmental activists who say the Kyoto accord is crucial to saving much of the planet's coasts and islands from drowning as greenhouse gases trap the sun's warmth and so threaten to melt polar ice caps. U.S. delegates, who will be led by Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky when high-level talks start in Bonn Thursday, kept a low profile as officials from the 180-odd countries discussed technical issues. Much of the high-level arm twisting -- as well as possibly violent protests -- may happen at the Group of Eight summit in Genoa, Italy, this weekend, when Bush and Koizumi will meet German, French, British, Italian, Canadian and Russian leaders.

Climate Talks Start But Hopes of Deal Fade

Monday July 16 2001

BONN (Reuters) - Talks opened in Germany on Monday to try to salvage the international Kyoto agreement, which many scientists say may be the last chance to save the planet from the destructive impact of global warming.

With the United States and Europe at odds over the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which would force industrial states to cut greenhouse gas emissions, chances seemed slim of an accord during two weeks of U.N.-sponsored meetings in Bonn. Europe supports the pact but President Bush rejected it in March.



A masked man with a picture of U.S President George W. Bush as a wanted criminal performs during a protest outside the U.N. Global climate conference in Bonn, July 16, 2001. Delegates from around 180 countries began negotiations about the implementation of the Kyoto Protocol on the worldwide reduction of greenhouse gases. (Kai Pfaffenbach/Reuters)

JAPAN'S "BLACK CLOUD"

Koizumi's cautious pessimism also brought angry responses from environmentalists who say delay increases the threat that global warming caused by a build-up of pollutant gases in the atmosphere may melt polar ice-caps and flood coastal areas.

"There is huge black cloud over the conference -- it's caused by Japan not willing to go ahead without the U.S.," Bill Hare, Greenpeace's climate change campaign head, told Reuters.

Japan has emerged as a pivotal player between the other two big polluting, industrial regions. But Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi said during the weekend that it would take more talks in Morocco in October to reach an overall deal.

Clearly aiming at both Washington and Tokyo, the 15 European Union states issued a joint declaration in Brussels calling on all the industrial powers to face up to their responsibilities and put the brakes on global warming.

"Climate change is taking place now. Its consequences will be felt globally. Time is pressing and the international community cannot afford to postpone action," the EU said.

Dutch Environment Minister Jan Pronk opened the Bonn talks, saying he had brought forward some elements of the negotiating process to try to speed up progress following the failure of a summit he hosted at The Hague last November.

"It's crucial that we bring our four years of work to completion," he told delegates to the talks.

Bush renounced the backing for Kyoto given by his predecessor, Bill Clinton. He said it was based on dubious science, unfair to Americans and would hurt the U.S. economy.

That has angered Europeans, some of whom accuse Bush, a former Texas oilman, of putting the business interests of the world's biggest polluter ahead of saving the planet. Bush was the main target of peaceful protests in Bonn.

Japanese Environment Minister Yoriko Kawaguchi was expected in Bonn late on Monday -- well ahead of most other ministers who have delegated negotiating to their officials until high-level ministerial talks start on Thursday, lasting till Sunday. Green groups, concentrating their efforts on shaming Japan into honoring the pact that was agreed in its ancient capital, said they wanted Kawaguchi to agree a deal that would allow countries to ratify the deal with or without the United States. European officials say that would step up the pressure on Bush.

"The negotiations will be very difficult and it could be that the whole enterprise collapses," said German Environment Minister Juergen Trittin. "Japan helped with the birth of Kyoto but it also could contribute to burying Bonn."

Much of the high-level political arm twisting -- as well as potentially violent protests -- may be reserved for a weekend Group of Eight summit of the big industrial powers at Genoa.

German Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder, French President Jacques Chirac and British Prime Minister Tony Blair are likely to press Bush and Koizumi on Kyoto during their Italian meeting.

RISK OF COLLAPSE

The Bonn talks, in the former West German capital on the Rhine, will focus on detailed issues like deadlines for cutting gas emissions, mechanisms for trading emissions allowances among countries and formulae for offsetting gas emissions against forests, which can mop up carbon dioxide pollution.

Until these details are agreed, most countries are reluctant to become legally bound by the deal. Only one country that has an emissions target, Romania, has so far ratified Kyoto.

To be binding on those taking part, the pact must be ratified by at least 55 countries that also account for 55 percent of the industrialized world's greenhouse gas emissions.

EU Fears for Climate Deal After Australia Talks

Friday July 6 2001

By Michael Christie

SYDNEY (Reuters) - The European Union raised concerns about global climate talks in mid-July on Friday after failing to bridge a gap with Australia over how to deal with Washington's rejection of the Kyoto global warming pact.

In talks with a visiting EU delegation, Canberra stuck by its view the agreement between industrialized countries to cut greenhouse gas emissions was dead without U.S. support, Environment Minister Robert Hill said.

With Japan also preferring to bring the world's top polluter back into the fold before pressing on with Kyoto, Belgian Energy Minister Olivier Deleuze acknowledged it would be tough to win a consensus at the next world climate talks in Bonn on July 16.

"I think that in Bonn there should be negotiations with success at the end with as many countries as possible and we don't have this certainty today," Deleuze told reporters in Sydney.

The EU delegation, led by EU Environment Commissioner Margot Wallstrom and Belgium, which holds the EU presidency, met Hill to lobby a lukewarm Canberra to stand firm behind the Kyoto agreement. The EU officials head to Japan for talks on Monday.

The pact, signed in the Japanese city of Kyoto in 1997, committed developed nations to cutting emissions of carbon dioxide, the main so-called greenhouse gas, by an average of 5.2 percent from 1990 levels by 2012.

Australia, the world's top coal exporter, agreed to limit its emissions to eight percent above its 1990 levels.

Greenhouse gases are believed to contribute to rising global temperatures, which may cause sea levels to rise, wiping out low-lying islands, and lead to more dangerous weather conditions, water shortages, epidemics and social strife.

CALLS TO PRESS AHEAD

But the treaty has been in limbo since the United States -- the world's top carbon dioxide producer responsible for 36 percent of the developed world's 1990 emissions -- withdrew earlier this year, fearing economic damage and citing the failure to include developing nations.

The EU insists other signatories should press on regardless with the pact which needs to be ratified by at least 55 countries whose collective emissions of carbon dioxide account for 55 percent of the 1990 emissions to take effect.

If Japan, Russia, the EU, Australia, Canada, and a number of Eastern European nations join forces, they would make up the needed 55 percent without Washington.

Australia produced about 2.1 percent of 1990 emissions.

Wallstrom said Bonn was not a firm deadline for agreement over the Kyoto pact. "I just think that we must not lose time, I think we should try to make Bonn a success by coming to an agreement," she told Reuters.

Wallstrom said she could envisage an "an agreement not on everything but on parts of the Kyoto protocol."

"So you can imagine different scenarios for Bonn in order still to be able to say that it was a success."

But Hill told a briefing after talks with EU officials Australia did not believe it would be possible for other nations to strike a deal in Bonn and get Washington to join later.

Wallstrom said she feared it would take a long time for the United States to come around and waiting would be "like waiting for someone who has declined an invitation."

"We are afraid of losing momentum in this process," she said.

The EU delegation was met in Sydney by Greenpeace protesters who unfurled a green carpet in their path and accused Canberra of "undermining" international efforts to stop climate change.

Scientists say Australia is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change, and many South Pacific atolls in its immediate neighborhood could sink beneath the waves.

“Failure to tackle climate change sentences Australia and the rest of the world to more extreme temperatures and rising sea levels with negative impacts on human health, farming, water resources and precious ecosystems,” Greenpeace activists said.

EU leaders to lobby govt on Kyoto

July 4 2001 - AAP

The federal government will face intense lobbying from European and green leaders to commit to ratifying the Kyoto Protocol climate change treaty, with EU officials due in Australia this week.

European Union officials will travel to Japan and Australia to try to convince the government to support its ratification.

Australia is under pressure to lobby the US to ratify the Kyoto treaty at world climate change talks in Bonn this month after

President George W Bush said the agreement was unworkable.

Last November, the government was blamed, along with the US, for the collapse of world climate talks in the Hague.

A new analysis of the provisions of the treaty show Australia's role in the ratification process may be vital for the world to make it legally binding.

As part of the 1997 treaty, Australia agreed to limit its greenhouse gas emissions to eight per cent above 1990 levels by 2010.

But for the protocol to legally come into effect it must be ratified by 55 nations.

The EU delegation is expected to leave for Australia today and then visit Japan.

An Australia Institute report, commissioned by the Australian Conservation Foundation (ACF), said the protocol could be workable if European countries, Russia, Australia and Canada ratified it.

"The terms of the protocol along with recent positioning by various nations suggest that the crucial decision about whether the Kyoto Protocol comes into effect could fall to Australia," the report said.

Institute executive director Clive Hamilton said the analysis showed Australia could have the casting vote.

"It is no exaggeration to say that the future of the world's climate could rest in the hands of (Prime Minister) Mr (John) Howard," Mr Hamilton said in a statement.

Greenpeace said the government had been short-sighted in supporting the US position, contrary to the national interest and against public opinion.

A Newspan survey commissioned by Greenpeace in April found 80 per cent of Australians believe the government should ratify the protocol, without the US if necessary.

"It's time the Australian government stopped trying to wreck the Kyoto Protocol and joined the EU," Greenpeace campaigner Gareth Walton said in a statement.

Bush, Europeans Remain at Odds Over Kyoto

By Carter M. Yang ABCNEWS.com

Friday June 15 2001

Bush, European leaders "agree to disagree."

President Bush and European leaders "agreed to disagree" over a global warming treaty today, as the president sought to reassure allies sharp policy differences would not hamper relations between Europe and the United States.

"Friends are able to speak candidly and constructively," the president said after meeting with leaders of the 15-nation European Union in Gothenburg, Sweden, this afternoon. "Our relationship between ... the United States and the European Union is strong and it is healthy."

During the closed-door session, Bush and his European counterparts confronted one of their most contentious areas of disagreement: the president's rejection of the Kyoto Accord on global warming.

"We agreed to disagree," Swedish Prime Minister Goran Persson told reporters. "The European Union is sticking to the Kyoto Protocol ? The U.S. has chosen another policy."

Bush announced his decision not to support ratification of the 1997 climate change agreement in March and repeated the reasons for his decision today.

"People in our nation care about global warming and greenhouse emissions," he said. "[But,] we didn't feel like the Kyoto treaty was well-balanced ? It didn't include developing nations; the goals were not realistic."

The president's refusal to support ratification of the treaty has been a major source of tension between the U.S. and Europe. Bush's critics overseas say the president's opposition shows a willingness to put narrow domestic economic considerations ahead of global environmental concerns. They also claim his lack of consultation with allies before making his decision was an indication of a unilateralist approach to foreign policy — a notion the president is trying to dispel on this weeklong tour.

"There is a spirit of cooperation on global warming and on climate change," Bush insisted.

Administration officials have pointed to the fact that none of the EU's members have yet ratified the treaty to suggest their leaders' criticisms of Bush's decision are somewhat disingenuous. But the president today declined to question the motives of European leaders, saying the matter was a "genuine" difference of opinion and not one "necessarily" based on "politics."

Bush Accentuates the Positive

On his debut trip across the Atlantic, the president has stressed areas in which he and his European counterparts agree, but it has been key disagreements that have been on display.

Thousands of protesters descended on Gothenburg today to express their opposition to many of the Bush administration's environmental and defense policies as well as its support for the capital punishment — a practice all EU members are required to swear off before gaining entry into the organization.

A day earlier the president attended an informal NATO summit at the 19-nation alliance's headquarters in Brussels, where he sought to persuade skeptical European leaders to support his plan to field a limited system to defend against ballistic missile attack. Although Bush and senior administration officials who sat in on the session said seven of the leaders spoke favorably of the missile defense concept, many key allies such as France and Germany maintained their opposition, arguing it would risk igniting a new arms race with Russia.

The president is set to outline his vision for Europe's future in a speech in Warsaw, Poland on Friday. Bush previewed his much-anticipated remarks at this afternoon's press conference.

"I believe a Europe whole and free is going to be a Europe that trades actively with the United States and with the rest of the world," he said. "My vision of Europe is a larger vision — more countries, more free trade."

The president repeated his call for an expansion of both NATO and the EU.

On Saturday, Bush is scheduled to have his first face-to-face meeting with Russian President Vladimir Putin in the Slovenian capital of Ljubljana — his final stop on the five-day, five-nation trip.

The main topic of discussion is expected to be missile defense. Putin is staunchly opposed to the president's plans and has warned that developing the kind of weapons systems envisioned by Bush would mean the abrogation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

Bush has called the agreement a "relic of the Cold War."

"Russia is not the enemy of the United States," the president said today. "The Cold War is over and the mentality that used to grip our two nations during the Cold War must end."

Bush Gives Final Thumbs-Down to Kyoto Treaty

Thursday June 14 2001

By Brian Williams

GOTHENBURG, Sweden (Reuters) - President Bush gave his final thumbs-down Thursday to the Kyoto climate treaty, ignoring entreaties by European leaders to throw America's weight behind the landmark agreement.

Despite efforts by Bush and EU leaders to portray it as a simple case of agreeing to disagree, the decision threw a heavy cloud over Bush's first summit with the European Union (news - web sites).

Bush described the environment talks in the Swedish city of Gothenburg as a "constructive discussion" that agreed to create new channels of communication.

"We don't agree on Kyoto but do agree that climate change is a serious issue and that we must work together," Bush said.

"We must be flexible in our solution."

But for many environmental lobbyists, U.S. refusal to ratify the Kyoto treaty on limiting emissions of carbon dioxide and other "greenhouse gases" thought to cause global warming had symbolized the direction of policy under Bush, a former Texas governor with long-standing connections in the oil industry.

There were immediate denunciations from environmentalists.

"This is the first international environment agreement that the U.S. has walked away from and a very profound domino to fall," Greenpeace said in a statement.

In Gothenburg, security authorities worried it could further inflame thousands of protestors, many of whom traveled to Sweden to voice their support for the climate change treaty.

Hailed by the world when it was signed in the ancient Japanese capital of Kyoto in 1997 as the symbol of a cleaner and less polluted world, the treaty will go ahead -- but without the involvement of the United States, which French President Jacques Chirac has called the world's biggest polluter.

TREATY "UNFAIR" TO U.S.

Four years ago, Al Gore, the former vice-president whom Bush beat to the presidency last year, made a crisis dash to Kyoto to help save the marathon negotiations on the treaty from collapse.

But Congress has since refused to ratify the pact.

Bush has complained repeatedly that it would be harmful to the U.S. economy to scale back on burning fuel and that it does not sufficiently oblige developing countries like China and India to participate in addressing global warming.

In what critics regarded as a bid to paper over failure to agree on Kyoto, a joint communique on the EU-U.S. summit said there would be stepped up cooperation on climate-related science and research, a way forward favored by the United States.

"We disagree on the Kyoto Protocol and its ratification but we are determined to work together in all relevant fora to address climate change," the communique said.

"Our efforts must ultimately result in an outcome that protects the environment and ensures economic growth compatible with our shared objective of sustainable development for present and future generations."

Summing up the results of the talks, the host, Swedish Prime Minister Persson, said the EU would stick with the Kyoto protocol even though the United States had abandoned it.

"We agreed to disagree on substance," Persson told a news conference also attended by Bush.

"Kyoto is not meaningless without the United States, because it is just the first step. We have to go ahead, beyond Kyoto. If we now begin to hesitate about the Kyoto protocol, we will start completely at the beginning again and again," Persson said.

"We are as disappointed as the environmentalists about the U.S. refusal to ratify the Kyoto protocol."

ELECTORAL RISKS?

Persson also indirectly warned Bush of electoral risks for politicians who turn their backs on improving the environment.

"I trust him (Bush) because every politician who will not take climate change seriously will be punished by the electorate in the next election," Persson said.

Kate Hampton, international climate change coordinator

for the environmental campaign group Friends of the Earth (news - web sites), said:

"President Bush's decision to ignore scientific warnings and world opinion on global climate change is a total disgrace.

"The rest of the world will pay the price for the United States' selfish actions. And the millions of people around the globe who will suffer the consequences of an increasingly unstable climate will have good cause to curse the president."

Global governance erupts at The Hague

Friday, 24-Nov-00 11:52:58

By Henry Lamb

© 2000 WorldNetDaily.com

THE HAGUE -- Jacques Chirac, president of France, told the delegates negotiating the Kyoto Protocol in The Hague, that the Protocol is an important step toward global governance. Most of the 8,000 delegates and observers enthusiastically embrace the idea of a United Nations agency mandating energy policy for 38 developed nations. There are a few notable exceptions.

The U.S. congressional delegation was on hand to hear the French president link the Protocol to the U.N.'s global governance agenda. In private conversations after the day's business was concluded, Sen. Chuck Hagel had sharp words of disapproval of attempts to transform the U.N. into a world government.

The Protocol, as conceived, though not yet fully negotiated, would give the U.N. body a double-whammy club to beat up on 38 developed nations. First, by setting emissions targets, the U.N. body would be able to effectively dictate the fossil fuel energy that a developed nation might use. Second, the U.N. would have the authority to "enforce" compliance, using procedures, sanctions and penalties that have not yet been defined.

Americans would not likely stand for an international law that openly gives the U.N. the power to set energy-use limits. So instead of attacking the input end of the energy pipe, the politically astute U.N. machinery is attacking the output end of the energy pipe. "Controlling emissions" is said to be the goal, and is presented as necessary to save the planet. Controlling energy use is the actual goal, and is necessary for the redistribution of wealth, with little or no impact on the planet.

The penalty for non-compliance has presented a particularly thorny problem, because most of the 38 developed nations will be unable to meet their agreed targets. This means that most of the affected nations will have to pay the costs -- whatever they are -- once the decision is taken. Consequently, compliance negotiations go on behind closed doors, with periodic reports that "some progress has been made." These negotiations have been ongoing for three years -- since the Kyoto Protocol was adopted in 1997. Chirac's global governance announcement could be the straw that breaks the back of the entire Protocol. After eight days of intense negotiations, there has been little movement on three major issues that must be resolved: emissions trading, carbon sinks and penalties for non-compliance. Add to these unresolved issues the implications of global governance, and the entire process could easily unravel.

Perhaps this would be the best possible outcome of COP 6 -- admission by the delegates that the Protocol they pieced together in Kyoto is simply unworkable.

One of the many problems with this fatally flawed Protocol is that it attempts to do two things at once: 1) reduce carbon dioxide emissions in the atmosphere and 2) empower the United Nations to enforce those reductions. Either of these two objectives is a formidable undertaking. As the delegates have struggled over the last six years, it has become increasingly apparent that empowering the U.N. has become more important than reducing emissions.

Having heard Jacques Chirac say, not once, but twice, during his presentation, that global governance is the larger objective, the congressional delegations will have a new dimension to report to their colleagues when they return to Washington.

Regardless of the decisions that are taken -- or not taken -- during this two-week session, the delegates will find some way to save face. One scenario being discussed in the halls is the "Kyoto scenario." This is a situation -- as occurred in Kyoto -- in which no agreement was reached until the last day, several hours after the scheduled adjournment. Delegates could again go into closed session late in the week, and stay in session until the last minute, and then simply announce that agreement has been reached on some of the important issues.

Credence was attached to this scenario when rumors spread through the halls that the U.S. would cave-in on up to 60 percent of the outstanding questions about carbon sinks. The European Union and the U.S. have been at odds on this issue since Kyoto.

Environmental extremists have been lobbying heavily for the delegates to reject the U.S. position.

Adding to the uncertainty here is the uncertainty in the U.S. Presidential race. Some speculation has emerged that should George Bush be declared the winner, the U.S. delegation might withdraw resistance to all outstanding issues in order to advance the Protocol as far as possible before a new slate of delegates is appointed by a new administration.

Publicly, the U.S. delegation says that the present administration will be in place until Jan. 20, and the elections struggle has no effect on their negotiating positions. Traditionally, the rumors in the halls tend to be very accurate.

By the end of the week, the delegates will prove or disprove the rumors, and some kind of face-saving document will be applauded as progress. It will not likely repeat Jacques Chirac's reference to global governance. But like a stone once thrown, his words cannot be recalled, and his words will have an impact wherever they land. His words will land in the U.S. Congress, and they will land across America.

Those skeptics who have been unwilling to believe that the U.N. is, indeed, contriving a world government need only to listen to the president of France.

-BIO-DIVERSITY TREATY-
THE UN STRATEGY TO STEAL AMERICA

The UNITED NATIONS is a communist organization dedicated to the overthrow of the United States. The concept of the United Nations can be found in the writings of Stalin, and of course came out of the LEAGUE OF NATIONS. It is the product of Masonry/Illuminism and is the instrument being used to bring a global government. The United Nation's DENIAL of their plan to usher in a world government is clearly a lie if one reads their own documents. The UNITED NATIONS BIO-DIVERSITY TREATY and the attendant WILDLANDS PROJECT are already being implemented in the United States by the Executive Department under various methods from EXECUTIVE ORDER to OBSCURE LAWS. The Department of the Interior is implementing a broad spectrum of environmental laws that come out of BIO-DIVERSITY, AGENDA 21, HABITAT II and the MAN AND BIOSPHERE PROGRAMS. All of them spell DOOM to the concept of PRIVATE PROPERTY OWNERSHIP IN AMERICA.

The entire BIO-DIVERSITY CONCEPT, along with the FRAUDULENT ECO-CRISIS is nothing more than PURE COMMUNIST SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA, being foisted upon the American people by a carefully orchestrated environmental hoax. IT IS WORKING, and thousands of Americans have already lost their property to this gigantic hoax, and millions more are going to fall prey to it if AMERICANS DO NOT RISE UP, AND RISE UP NOW TO PUT AN END TO THIS COMMUNIST UNITED NATIONS.

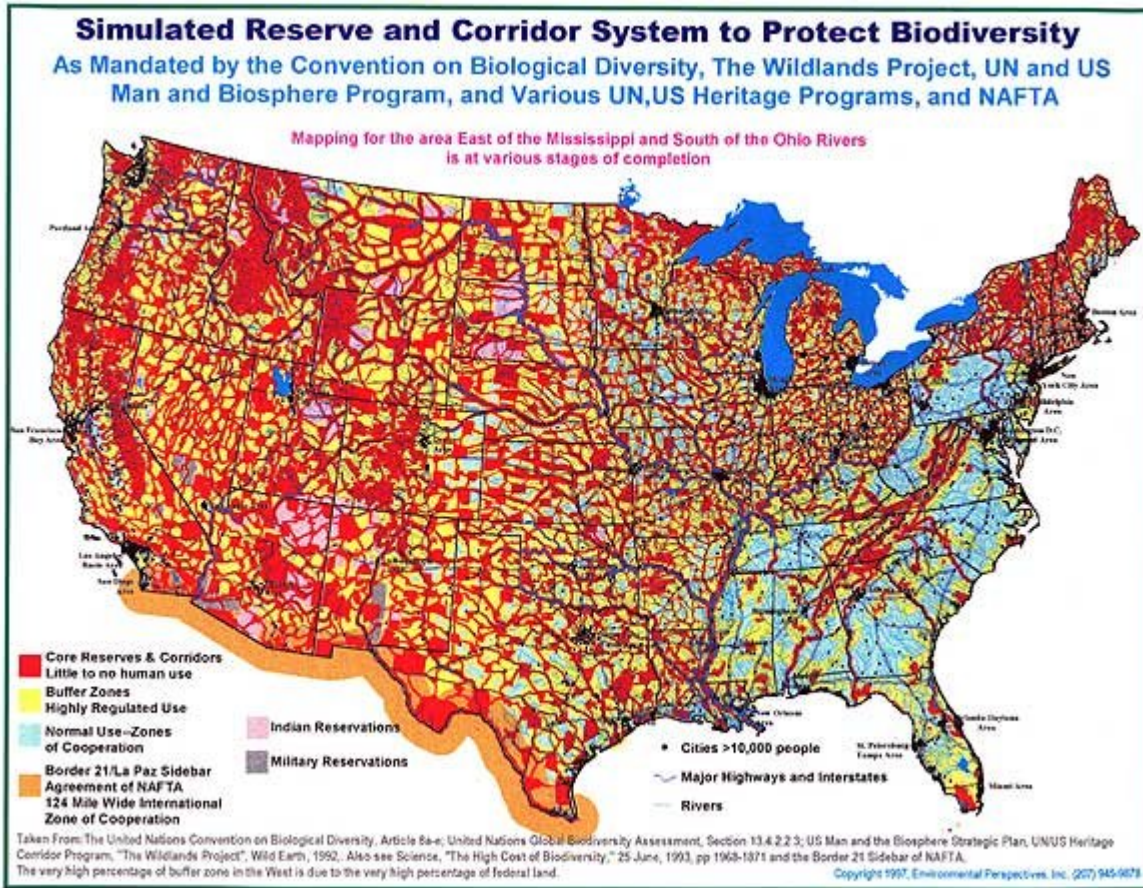
The UNITED NATIONS IS THE MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY THE UNITED STATES HAS EVER FACED. It is dangerous because it is a WOLF in SHEEP'S CLOTHING, and the vast majority of Americans do not see the danger within it. The Soviet Union, funded by the Illuminati, knew that it could never take America by direct frontal assault. The fact was, and still is, that if Russia chose that method, she would herself suffer losses too great to make it worthwhile. There was a much easier way, and a way, if successful, would result in the FALL OF AMERICA without firing one single shot - that is, until THE DAY OF CLEANSING would come, in which all Constitutionists, all Christians, all RIGHT WINGERS OF ANY TYPE would simply be liquidated. The STRATEGY of the REDS was to get America to buy into the UNITED NATIONS. Locate it upon American soil, and from here, THIS TROJAN HORSE would be used as a CENTRAL SPY LOCATION, and the communists could then infiltrate key areas of the United States government, and begin the slow process of steering America into socialism. One by one the communist planks have been established in America, and the American people are far more socialistic than they realize. The final assault would then come through a staged environmental crisis, which would then be hyped to a global crisis in order to get the people to demand the Government DO SOMETHING. This allows the Government to move in with all sorts of LAND USE RESTRICTIONS, and outright confiscation in many cases. A literal avalanche of LAND USE CONTROLS and ZONING OPERATIONS has hit the American land owner. All of it is aimed at one thing: TOTAL CONTROL OVER THE LAND OF AMERICA, AND THE OUTRIGHT CONFISCATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY and the private right of use of that property. All in the name of protecting mother earth and the global environment.

The UNITED NATIONS has gone on record as being totally against PRIVATE PROPERTY and PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF LAND. In their view, the American people are too stupid to own land, and that the wise use and planning for SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT must be placed in the hands of the ruling elite.

UNFRIENDLY FIRE is a 2:40 hour video intelligence probe into THE BIO-DIVERSITY TREATY and the WILDLANDS PROJECT. We went right to the original documents and show you directly what the UN says, and what their attitude really is. Our public parks are being converted over to INTERNATIONAL BIOSPHERE RESERVES and UN HERITAGE SITES, in which the UN is gradually assuming total control over these areas. These are called CORE RESERVES. From the core reserves there is a planned expansion which involved INNER and OUTER BUFFER ZONES. These buffer zones encircle the core reserve parks and include MILLIONS OF ACRES. Once these reserves have expanded to fill both buffer areas, there are planned LAND CORRIDORS that connect these huge reserves to each other. EVENTUALLY, NO HUMAN HABITATION WILL BE ALLOWED IN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT IN SMALL AREAS CALLED "ALL USE ZONES".

One of the key land areas to be seized under the United Nations plan are America's finest FOOD PRODUCTION LANDS. For example, the RED RIVER VALLEY, one of the finest agricultural production areas of the world, is to fall under UNITED NATIONS CONTROL. This is true of the WHEAT AND CORN BELT AREAS OF THE MIDWEST, the POTATO PRODUCTION AREAS OF IDAHO and the list goes on. It becomes very evident that the United Nations plans to SEIZE THE FOOD PRODUCTION LANDS IN THE WORLD SO IT HAS A HAMMERLOCK on all food production.

Eventually, 80% of the land in America will be OFF LIMITS for human use. In fact, the REWILDING OF AMERICA PLAN is so radical, that even OVERFLIGHTS OF AIRCRAFT WILL BE PROHIBITED. Millions of Americans will be UPROOTED and transferred to the ALL USE ZONES. You say it could not happen here? Why don't you ask several of the thousands of Americans it has already happened to? Why don't you read the UN documents? Better yet, can you DISPROVE WHAT IS PRESENTED above? See the influence of this insidious BIO-DIVERSITY TREATY in New Zealand (note the author does NOT agree with the Mother Earth worship view presented in this article.)



The Wildlands Project would set up to one-half of America into core wilderness reserves and interconnecting corridors (red), all surrounded by interconnecting buffer zones (yellow). No human activity would be permitted in the red, and only highly regulated activity would be permitted in the yellow areas. Four concerned conservative activists who now make up the board of Sovereignty International were able to find UN documentation that proved the Wildlands Project concept was to provide the basis for the UN Convention on Biological Diversity. They used this information and this map produced by Dr. Michael Coffman, editor of Discerning the Times Digest and NewsBytes and CEO of Sovereignty International, to stop the ratification of the treaty an hour before its scheduled cloture and ratification vote. (See Congressional Record S13790) Since the treaty was stopped, tens of thousands of Americans have used this map to expose environmentalist's efforts to implement this diabolical agenda piecemeal local, just as President Clinton is doing by setting aside millions of acres of public and private land.



**THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGENDA
TO WORLD GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION**

© 2000 Discerning the Times Digest and NewsBytes.

Clinton Creates More Monuments

NewsMax.com

Friday, Nov. 10, 2000

Showing no intention of remaining an idle lame duck, President Clinton has again acted unilaterally, placing another 1 million acres off limits to the public. According to Reuters news service:

Without consulting Congress or obtaining its approval, the president Thursday signed White House proclamations – creating the Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in northern Arizona and expanding the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho.

Delighting environmentalists and infuriating some Western members of Congress who had been ignored, Clinton acted under authority of the 1906 Antiquities Act.

Over nearly a century, the act has been invoked more than 100 times, enabling presidents through executive order to protect objects of historic and scientific interest by banning the public.

The Vermilion Cliffs monument, covering 293,000 acres of federal land on the Colorado Plateau, is inhabited by California condors, desert bighorn sheep, pronghorn antelope, mountain lions and other wildlife.

The protected canyons and desert grasslands contain remnants of villages, where scientists believe humans have lived for thousands of years.

Expansion of the Craters of the Moon monument, created by President Calvin Coolidge in 1924, covers an additional 661,000 acres of volcanic craters, cones, lava flows, caves and fissures.

Earlier this year, Clinton created four other new national monuments, embracing 440,000 acres of federal land in Arizona, Colorado, Oregon and Washington.

Battle for Sustainable Freedom

by William Norman Grigg Copyright 1996, American Opinion Publishing, Inc.

Principled conservationists are teaming up to fight the UN's eco-agenda

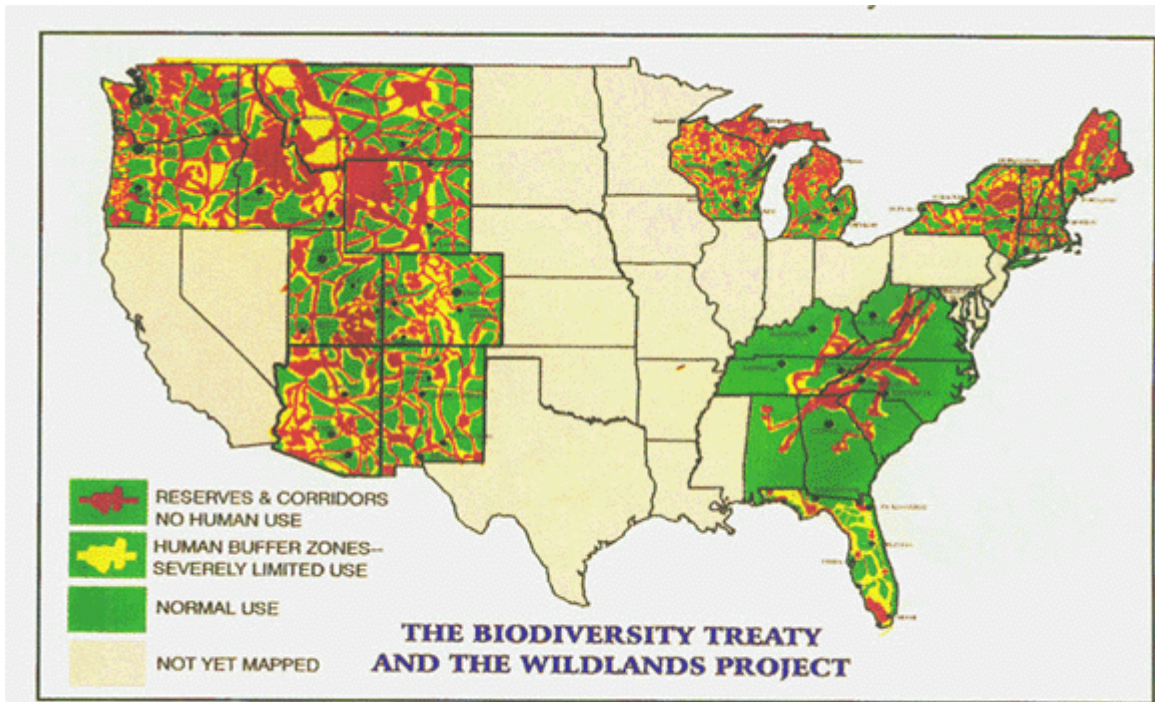
Quietly but persistently, the Clinton Administration is seeking to redefine America's environmental and land-use policies in conformity with the United Nations' *Agenda 21* blueprint for a global environmental dictatorship. In doing so, it is carrying out a scheme for the "re-wilding" of America which would result in the conversion of at least half the land area of the continental U.S. into a vast "eco-park" devoid of industry and private property.

The UN's environmental vision is one of a human society achieving "sustainable development" under the direction of a global green elite. This concept has become a much more immediate danger with the recent publication of *Sustainable America: A New Consensus*, the report of the President's Council on Sustainable Development (PCSD). The PCSD report describes itself as "a new framework for a new century" and declares that "sustainability is all-encompassing." Accordingly, it presents a detailed program for infusing UN-mandated reforms into every aspect of American life, including education, job training, housing, transportation, and health care. It urges an increase in foreign aid to promote UN environmental policies abroad, and the adoption of UN-generated population control policies here at home.

Free-Market Gathering

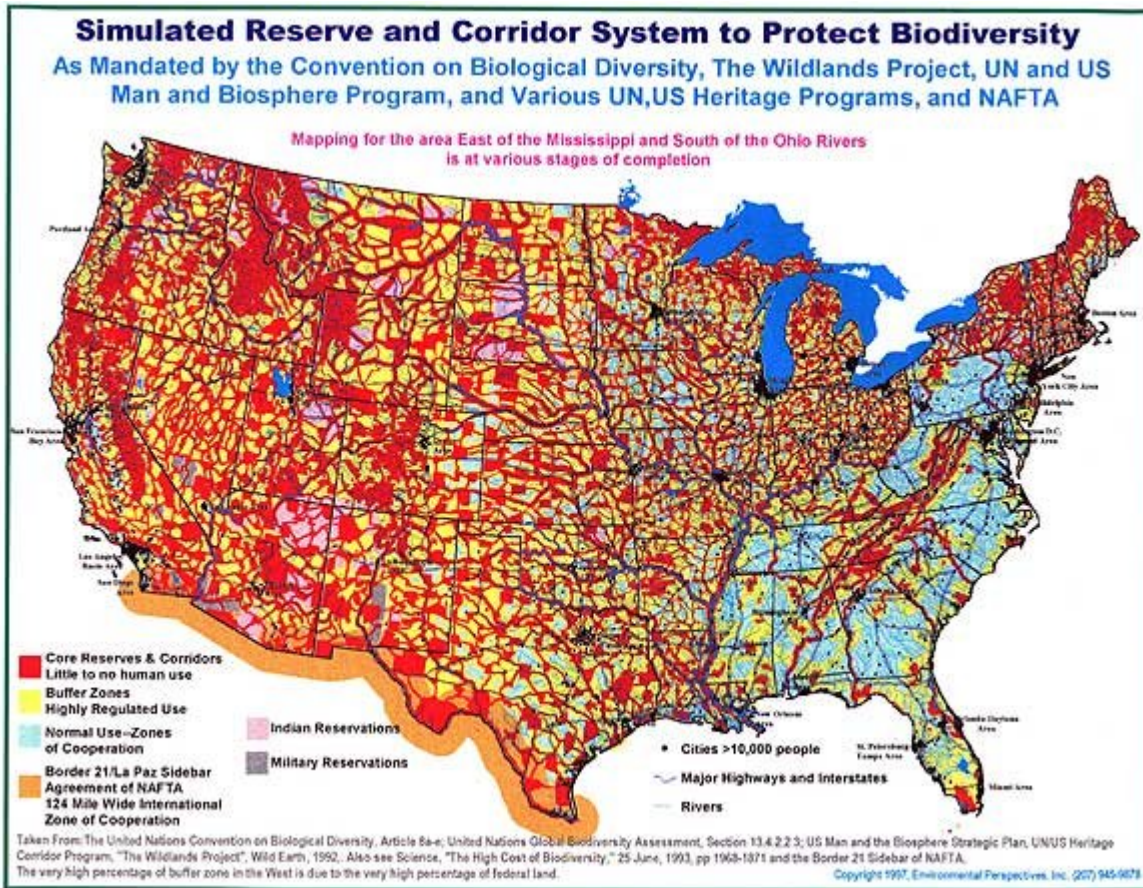
The desire to understand the devastating implications of the UN's agenda for sustainable development drew more than 100 scholars, activists, and religious leaders to "Global Environmentalism: Agenda 21's Impact on America," a national gathering of free market conservationists held in Kansas City from March 21st-23rd. The conference was a project of the Sustainable Freedom Coalition, a grassroots national network designed to defend America's constitutional order against the UN-aligned eco-juggernaut. Henry Lamb, founder and chairman of the Environmental Conservation Organization (ECO) and one of the nation's most diligent students of the UN's environmental agenda, was the primary organizer of the Kansas City event, and he is convinced that the best way to confront the threat posed by the UN and its allies is to create "a wide variety of grassroots contacts who will be well-informed and prepared to defend property rights and sound principles." Lamb and his associates assembled a formidable constellation of scholars to elucidate the UN's environmental agenda and the dangers it presents to liberty and national independence.

Dr. Patrick Michaels of the University of Virginia and Dr. Robert Balling of Arizona State University offered authoritative critiques of the dubious science behind the durable "global warming" scare. Economist Jacqueline Kasun of Humboldt State University presented a detailed examination of the UN's social agenda, particularly with regard to population control. An account of the struggle against the UN's Biodiversity treaty was provided by Dr. Michael Coffman of Environmental Perspectives, Inc., and Tom McDonnell, a resource analyst for the American Sheep Industry Association. Timely and informative presentations were also offered by James Sheehan and Fred Smith of the Competitive Enterprise Institute, agricultural scientist Dennis Avery of the Hudson Institute, journalist Cliff Kincaid, Jim Miller of Human Life International, author and researcher Samantha Smith, and financial consultant Joan Veon. Congressman Helen Chenoweth (R-ID) addressed the meeting's closing banquet.



The above map shows a long-range plan to "rewild" half of the continental U.S.

A Few Years Later ...



A Cancer on the Planet

As Dr. Michael Coffman warned, the premise of sustainable development is that "human society, particularly industrial society, is a cancer on the planet and must be eradicated." Panelists at the conference documented that the realization of the UN's designs would require the abolition of national sovereignty, central planning of the world economy, systematic disruption of the traditional

family, a radical reduction in the human population, and the adoption of a pre-industrial standard of living for those allowed to inhabit the earth.

Dennis Avery, an agricultural economist with the Hudson Institute, pointed out that sustainable development advocates are pursuing mutually incompatible goals: They seek to "stabilize" the human population at nine billion by the year 2050 while simultaneously requiring a worldwide conversion to organic agriculture and preventing large-scale deforestation. "If we were to rely on organic farming to feed a population of nine billion, as Al Gore would require, we would have to plow down a land area equivalent to all of South America, North America, continental Europe, and half of Africa," Avery observed.

Organic farming - that is, the abandonment of pesticides, fertilizers, hybrid seeds, and methods of high-yield agriculture - could not support the present population, Avery maintained. "At best, it could support a population of about three billion - roughly half of what we have now. We're not going to get - humanely - to a global population of three billion, as some environmentalists desire. We're not going to have a vegetarian world, and there aren't going to be happy Third World peoples living cheerfully in 15th-century peasant villages." Accordingly, Avery wryly observed, "We are left with the 'humane' choice between famine, bullets, and poison gas."

Professor Jacqueline Kasun presented a detailed analysis of key UN documents, including the global population plan created at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, the "Plan of Action" created at the 1995 UN women's conference in Beijing, and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. She described the UN's vision as that of "a world environmental zoo-park" in which human society would be radically realigned.

As a result of the UN's social initiatives, Kasun predicted, "The family as we know it will come under even greater pressures than ever before." In pursuit of UN-mandated "gender equity," more women will be driven from their homes, making it increasingly difficult for male heads of households to find adequate jobs in the labor market, and children will be separated from their families at ever-earlier ages and indoctrinated in the nostrums of population control.

Jim Sheehan, a policy analyst with the Competitive Enterprise Institute, described the "greening" of global trade through the NAFTA and GATT trade accords. "What the Greens mean by free trade is not what market advocates understand to be free trade, which increases the personal choices for consumers," Sheehan warned. "What they seek is the abolition of trade barriers and linking international trade to environmental regulation."

Through the NAFTA pact, according to Sheehan, regulators are "harmonizing" environmental regulations across North America "using UN environmental regulations as a baseline." Similar initiatives are underway using GATT's dispute settlement process - which is now binding, thanks to the World Trade Organization. As a result, explained Sheehan, advocates of global central environmental planning are using international trade "in the same way that the federal government has used the interstate commerce clause to extend its jurisdiction into nearly every transaction or social interaction in this country."

Pagan Worldview

In her address to the conference, Representative Helen Chenoweth pointed out that the concept of "sustainable development" is inspired by a religious worldview - "a cloudy mixture of earth worship, pagan mysticism, and folklore." That worldview was endorsed by Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt during a November 21st address to the National Religious Partnership for the Environment, in which he condemned traditional Christianity and exalted pagan nature worship as the basis for a new social "covenant." Chenoweth noted that Babbitt "really believes nature and the natural landscape are literally holy and that anything we do on the landscape is sacrilegious - that we're disturbing his temple."

Babbitt is not unique in his devotion to eco-paganism. Vice President Al Gore's soporific opus *Earth in the Balance* dismisses Christianity and other monotheistic religions as inadequate for the needs of contemporary society and urges the enshrinement of a "pan-religious perspective" as the basis of a world spiritual tradition. Furthermore, the UN Environmental Programme's Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA), a 1,140-page document which provides the theoretical and conceptual basis for the world body's environmental agenda, maintains that sustainable development will require the abolition of biblical civilization and the adoption of the values of pre-Christian pagan societies.

In a chapter entitled "The Economic Value of Biodiversity," the GBA describes the pre-Christian world as a primitive utopia in which people perceived themselves to belong to "a community of beings - living and non-living" joined in "relationships with other community members, be they trees, birds, or mountain peaks...." Inhabitants of such societies often worshiped "certain species as sacred, with elaborate myths and folk tales about how humans originated from such species, or how such species are incarnations of, or in some way associated with, gods and deities, or how they have magical powers."

Such paganism, according to the GBA, prevailed in the world "for most of human existence" - Christian civilization being merely an unfortunate detour. The document contends that the Western worldview "is characterized by the denial of sacred attributes in nature, a characteristic that has its roots in Greek philosophy, and became firmly established about 2,000 years ago with the Judaeo-Christian-Islamic religious traditions."

The triumph of biblical monotheism led to the emergence of "a new worldview, and a new value system":

This perspective, especially as elaborated in the Judaeo-Christian tradition, set humans not as part of a wider community of beings, but apart.... Societies dominated by Islam, and especially by Christianity, have gone the farthest in setting humans apart from nature and in embracing a value system that has converted the world into a warehouse of commodities for human enjoyment.

Some portions of the GBA read as if they had been composed by a coven of neo-Canaanites. The Old Testament records that the ancient pagan Canaanites worshiped in "sacred groves," in which they propitiated their deities and abandoned themselves to ritualized depravity. The GBA observes that pagan cultures which converted to Christianity "began to cut down the sacred groves, to bring the land under cultivation," and otherwise adopt the values of the West. However, in India, Myanmar, and elsewhere in the far east, "many of these people have ... re-established the sacred groves, although they are now termed safety forests instead."

The preservation of sacred groves, according to the GBA, is a model to be followed by governments and non-governmental organizations that seek to protect endangered species and habitat.

Restoring "biodiversity" will also require radical population control, according to the GBA. The section of the document dealing with "growth in human population and natural resource consumption" suggests three possible population models for a "sustainable" global society. An agricultural society "in which most human beings are peasants ... should be able to support 5 to 7 billion people...." For "an industrialized world society at the present North American standard of living [the figure] would be 1 billion. At the more frugal European standard of living, 2 to 3 billion would be possible."

The UN's Global Diversity Assessment presents the choice of global peonage or mass genocide, and leaves the details of accomplishing either option to the ingenuity of national governments.

Biodiversity and Wildlands

The GBA was designed as a guide for creating national policies to implement the UN's Convention on Biodiversity, which was the centerpiece of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro. The treaty was designed to be "soft law," a collection of broad commitments with details to be finalized after ratification at the national level - in other words, a blank check for eco-radicals.

Although then-President George Bush declined to sign the treaty, Bill Clinton eagerly affixed his signature to the pact in June 1993 and made preparations for its implementation as domestic policy.

By the time Mr. Clinton signed the Biodiversity treaty, Dr. Michael Coffman and Tom McDonnell, working independently of each other, had been laboring at the grassroots level to build resistance to ratification of the pact. "During the year after Bill Clinton signed the treaty, we tried to convince the Senate that it would essentially abolish private property rights, but we had no smoking gun," Coffman recalled. "The treaty itself was a skimpy little 18-page document that was little more than an outline. We knew that the UN Environmental Program [UNEP] was working on a Global Biodiversity Assessment [GBA] that would actually be used as the basis for the 'hard' law - but everybody in the UN system denied that the GBA existed."

On September 30, 1994 - the day the Senate was scheduled to vote on ratifying the treaty - Jon Margolis of the *Chicago Tribune* quoted a UNEP staff member who stated that "there is no such document" as the GBA. However, McDonnell had been able to obtain a copy of the 1,140-page document through European contacts - "and we had our smoking gun," Coffman said with some satisfaction. "When we showed up with material from the GBA, Majority Leader George Mitchell took the treaty off the Senate floor. It is simply unbelievable what the U.S. Senate almost did."

Grand Eco-Scheme

Had the Senate ratified the Biodiversity treaty, it would have formally committed the United States to carry out the "Wildlands Project," a scheme to convert at least one-half the land area of the continental United States into one huge "biodiversity preserve." The Wildlands concept is essentially a creation of UNEP's collaboration with foundation-funded environmental NGOs. Its two chief architects are Earth First! founder Dave Foreman and deep ecologist Reed Noss. Despite the fact that the Senate has refused thus far to ratify the Biodiversity treaty, the Wildlands project is being implemented piecemeal - with the help of the Clinton Administration.

The Wildlands Project is intended to be a network of wilderness reserves, "buffer zones," and wildlife corridors which would eventually cover the entire hemisphere. Dave Foreman has written that the scheme "is a bold attempt to grope our way back to October 1492" - that is, the arrival of Columbus to the Americas - "and find a different trail, a trail overgrown and nearly forgotten."

Wildlands activists, states Foreman, intend to "tie the North American continent into a single Biodiversity Preserve...." According to the Wildlands Project's mission statement:

Healing the land means reconnecting its parts so that vital flows can be renewed.... To stem the disappearance of wildlife and wilderness we must allow the recovery of whole ecosystems and landscapes in every region of North America. Allowing these systems to recover requires a long-term master plan....

Our vision is simple: we live for the day when Grizzlies in Chihuahua have an unbroken connection to Grizzlies in Alaska; when Gray Wolf populations are continuous from New Mexico to Greenland; when vast unbroken forests and flowing plains again thrive and support pre-Columbian populations of plants and animals; when humans dwell with respect, harmony, and affection for the land....

To achieve this end, human civilization must be radically restructured, vast stretches of land must be reprimativized, roads must be ripped from the landscape, and human populations must be forcibly relocated. "The Wildlands Project is a long-term campaign," explains John Davis, editor of the Project's journal *Wild Earth*. "Wilderness recovery must start now but continue indefinitely - expanding wilderness until the matrix, not just the nexus, is wild.... Does [this] mean that *Wild Earth* and the Wildlands Project advocate the end of industrial civilization? Most assuredly. Everything civilized must go...."

Like the pagan cultures which are lauded in the UN's Global Biodiversity Assessment, the Wildlands leadership is guided by eco-shamans who can interpret nature's delphic utterances. "Who knows what is precious and how much time is left?" writes Wildlands board member Michael Soule. "The oracles are the fishes of the river, the fishers of the forest, and articulate toads. Our naturalists and conservation biologists can help us translate their utterances. Our spokespersons, fund-raisers, and grassroots organizers will show us how to implement their sage advice."

While the Wildlands shamans commune with "articulate toads" and the project's foundation-funded and taxpayer-subsidized leaders consult with federal regulators, Wildlands activists on the ground are plotting strategies to deal with the "enemies of the land" - loggers, ranchers, miners, and property owners. "The role of individuals and grassroots [environmental] groups," according to Foreman, "is to develop proposals for Wilderness Recovery Networks on the regional and ecosystem level using the [Wildlands]

model (or some derivation thereof) so that such plans can dovetail into similar plans for adjacent regions until the continent-wide plan is assembled."

Foreman recommends that local affiliates of the green gestapo "identify existing protected areas" such as federal and state wilderness areas, national parks, wildlife refuges, and other areas of "core wilderness." Once such core areas have been identified, Greens are to begin agitating for the creation of "buffer zones" around the core areas, and the creation of "wildlife corridors" to link them together. According to Reed Noss, in both the core areas and buffer zones, "the collective needs of non-human species must take precedence over the needs and desires of humans."

Of course, those humans who happen to own land near the core areas, or whose property stands athwart wildlife corridors, will have to be evicted from their property. Foreman urges his allies to "look for gaps between wild lands or public lands. Such private lands often will be important areas for acquisition by public agencies or by private groups like the Nature Conservancy."

The green network has lost little time implementing this aspect of the Wildlands Project: According to Tom McDonnell, Wildlands-linked environmental groups - "at least 35 which we can positively identify" - have initiated appeals, litigation, and other legal action to close down development and human access to lands which have been identified as future "core areas."

Bioregional Approach

According to McDonnell, "All of the principles and objectives outlined in the Global Biodiversity Assessment" - including the essentials of the Wildlands Project - "have been embraced by the President's Council on Sustainable Development, circumventing the fact that we stopped the Senate from ratifying the treaty." Furthermore, through Vice President Gore's "reinventing government" initiative, the GBA's principles and objectives have been integrated into the mandates for the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of the Interior.

One immediate result of this development is the Clinton Administration's adoption of the UN's "bioregional management" approach to environmental regulation. The PCSD report asserts: "Many scientists and resource managers now believe that biodiversity ... can only be protected through cooperative efforts across large landscapes that often cross ownership boundaries"; it recommends that "communities in a region work together to deal with issues that transcend jurisdictional and other boundaries."

Interior Secretary Babbitt also endorsed "bioregional management" in his address to the National Religious Partnership on the Environment, in which he stated that the Clinton Administration's environmental vision "unites all state, county, and federal workers under a common moral goal. It erases artificial borders" - such as constitutional limitations on federal power and jurisdiction, for example - "so we can see the full range of natural habitat... And it makes us see all the creatures that are collectively rooted to one habitat, and how, by keeping that habitat intact, we ensure the survival of the species."

One example of the Clinton Administration's "bioregional" approach is the Northwest Forest Plan, which Babbitt proudly describes as "a holistic agreement" intended to preserve "critical habitat" across state borders. The Forest Plan was created in closed sessions by unelected bureaucrats in connivance with unaccountable eco-activists - providing a preview of the fashion in which "bioregional councils" would operate under the UN's Biodiversity regime.

The Wildlands radicals are eagerly advancing the UN/Clinton Administration design, demanding the complete eradication of local and state jurisdictions - and, eventually, national borders. "Over time, each regional planning group will develop a map-based program for their bioregion," explains Michael Soule. "Later, representatives of the bioregional groups will meet and integrate their plans into a national, then continental strategy."

Unaccountable "Consensus"

The "bioregional councils" under development would be governed by representatives of the "international civil society" - UN-accredited non-governmental organizations (NGO), many of them taxpayer-funded and foundation-subsidized. From 1993-95, the U.S. Department of the Interior allocated more than \$242 million to some 869 NGOs and activists, including the Nature Conservancy, which (as noted above) spearheads property acquisition efforts on behalf of the eco-regulatory apparatus. Such groups, Henry Lamb explained, "are considered the authentic voice of public opinion because they always support the UN-defined 'consensus.' Public opinion that doesn't support the UN's 'consensus' is called 'populist action' and is discounted altogether."

Citing *Our Global Neighborhood*, the report of the UN-aligned Commission on Global Governance, Lamb suggested that the "bioregional councils" may eventually be used as administrative units of a UN-dominated world government. He pointed out that *Our Global Neighborhood* recommends that the UN's "Trusteeship Council," an obsolete organ which had been used to manage decolonization efforts, be entrusted with the management of the "global commons" - that is, the regulation of the environment.

According to Lamb, "The report calls for the creation of a 'Petitions Council' composed of five to seven representatives of accredited NGOs. They would help direct funding decisions, define administrative duties, and authorize enforcement actions. The world would be divided up into bioregions administered by bioregional councils under direct supervision of the UN and with enforcement authority through the petitions council." In anticipation of this development, Lamb observed, "The map of the U.S. is being redrawn into 21 bio-regions, and current federal policy is to eradicate county and state boundaries by subsuming them into contiguous 'eco-systems.'"

Another indication of the Clinton Administration's subservience to the UN's environmental agenda was the President's decision to grant "the privileges and immunities that provide or pertain to immunity from suit" to the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) by Executive Order on January 18th. Lamb referred to the IUCN as "the granddaddy of environmental NGOs." Co-created by Julian Huxley, the devout eugenicist and social Darwinist who served as the founding director-general of the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization,* the IUCN is the major umbrella for the environmental groups which are carrying out the mandates of the Biodiversity treaty and the Wildlands Project.

"When the IUCN was given the equivalent of diplomatic immunity by Bill Clinton, we just about jumped out of our skins," Lamb recalled. "We called the White House, the office of the Vice President, and leaders on Capitol Hill, and nobody was able to tell us

why it was done. We've still got some requests for information in, and maybe, if we are lucky, by the year 2000 somebody will condescend to respond." Michael Coffman, expressing similar dismay over the Administration's decision, stated, "The only reason why such an order would be issued would be to allow IUCN - an unelected group with no mandate or legal standing - to create and implement policy in this country in ways that injure American citizens. It's simply outrageous."

Education and Mobilization

Henry Lamb only recently became aware of the UN's designs for world government, but he has lost little time in putting his knowledge to work. "In the late 1980s I was CEO of a national association of conservation contractors," Lamb explained to THE NEW AMERICAN. "Our organization had thousands of members nationwide who represented a significant pool of talent and influence, yet we had zero influence on environmental policy decisions in Washington. This prompted me to examine the environmental network, and I discovered that we had been badly outmaneuvered."

In the months leading up to the UN's Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Lamb recalled, "I kept track of the correspondence among environmental NGOs who organized the Earth Summit PrepCons [preparatory conferences], and I was simply shocked by the radical nature of their proposals. It was at this time that I decided it would be a good idea to learn about the organization, structure, purpose, and intentions of the UN."

Although Lamb had previously believed that the UN was merely an unpleasant irrelevancy, his examination of the world body's environmental agenda convinced him otherwise. "The UN is in the process of acquiring its own superlative status as the primary law-making entity for the world," Lamb informed the conference. Lamb, however, remains convinced that most Americans still cherish individual liberty and national independence. "The real vulnerability of our opposition is exposure," he pointed out to THE NEW AMERICAN. "They have unimaginable wealth and tremendous influence, but they know that their arguments can't withstand close scrutiny. This is why they have to appeal to irrational fears about environmental catastrophe, rather than to the reasoned good sense of the public."

Michael Coffman offered a similar perspective, citing the grassroots effort to forestall ratification of the Biodiversity treaty as an example of the victories that can be won through educational efforts. "The opposition to the Biodiversity treaty was headed up basically by Tom McDonnell and myself, with a puny budget taken in large measure from our own pockets," Coffman recalled to THE NEW AMERICAN. "The other side was fueled by money from foundations and taxpayer subsidies, and it had the active support of the Clinton Administration, the Senate leadership, and the mainstream press. But when we got our information out to the public, the Senate phone lines literally melted down."

"Across this country, millions of Americans are saying that they won't submit to bondage by believing myths," Representative Helen Chenoweth reminded the assembled activists in Kansas City. "Never give in to fear. Remember, we're Americans. With God's help, we can restore freedom to our land."

* In 1947 Huxley wrote that among UNESCO's most urgent tasks was "to see that the eugenic problem is examined with the greatest care, and that the public mind is informed of the issues at stake so that much that now is unthinkable may at least become thinkable." Accordingly, it is appropriate that the IUCN produced the UN's Global Biodiversity Assessment, which suggests that the human population should be reduced to one billion.

LINKS :

Bio Diversity Maps (Shocking and fact-filled !!!)

Official Summary of the Bio-Diversity Treaty and the Countries that are signatories of the Treaty

(Note the UN document clearly states " *Not yet in force: to enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession*")

U.S. NATIONAL PARKS TO BE OFF LIMITS TO AMERICANS

Whose Heritage and Whose Land ?

Stop the Nations land Grab

Maurice Strong and the New World Order

Summary of the Main Points of the

Bio-Diversity Treaty

THE MOVE TOWARDS A ONE WORLD RELIGION

1993 was a bad year for the people of this planet; for the pagans who worship the earth itself; the Gaia worshippers, it was a very good year. 1993 was the year darkness began to slowly fall upon the earth. One of the greatest examples of the growing evil is the UN Treaty titled the "**Convention on Biological Diversity**". President Clinton signed this UN Treaty and submitted it to Congress November 20th, 1993. Fortunately Congress had the good sense to defeat this measure. It will be enacted under the power of Executive Orders during the state of Martial Law which is coming soon. The Convention contains ten objectives listed below; read these ten carefully.

1. To make nature the central organizing principle. This places the creation above the creator. In the minds of these pagans, nature is GOD and man is subject to it.
2. To establish a legal reaime that will utilize international treaties to control all policies, from the international level to the national and local levels. They plan to use this treaty and the ones which will follow to usurp the sovereignty of the regional governments of the world and impose their rule of law from the seat of power in the UN. "The New World Order.... must unite us all in a global partnership which..., must recognize the transcending sovereignty of nature, of our only one Earth."
3. To make the use of natural resources a cost.

4. To promote the Precautionary principle that scientific evidence is not necessary to implement radical environmental policies. "Lack of full scientific certainty should not be used as a reason for postponing measures to avoid or minimize threats to biological diversity".
 5. To inventory natural and human resources. You have now been reduced to the equivalent of a resource, of no greater value than the other assets in inventories of the one world masters of the global village.
 6. To make man equal to all other species. You have the same level of value in the New World Order as a cockroach, or a rat, or a germ for that matter. Actually, in the mind of these pagans you are seen as the enemy of the earth, and above all others, you are the one species which they will make war with.
 7. To classify people as the enemy. "The astounding success of the human species, its proliferation in numbers and in the scale and intensity of its activities, is threatening the future of the Earth's life systems."³¹ This is why the elite talk of reducing the earth's population by up to 95%; you and your family are the enemy of their planet, and they intend to do something about it - and do it soon. A new age is coming at the dawn of the year 2000, and they have already announced their plans to have the One World Government in full power and to have the earth cleansed by that time. In less than 15 months, they will have defeated their enemy, the people of the earth, especially the Christians and the Jews in a series of attacks on our nation and the world.
 8. To create areas devoid of human presence. This is referred to as de-wilding, the Nazi's promoted a similar program in forcing civilians out of entire regions of the countryside, this time the application will be far more lethal. Examples of this doctrine in present form include the Wildlands project, National Wildlife Refuges, Wilderness Corridors and Buffer Zones and of course UN Biosphere's. They all sound harmless enough - you need to read the fine print.
 9. To make nature worship a state religion. "The transformation of our vision of a sustainable civilization into reality ... will not occur without a major cultural transformation - a reorientation of the ethical, moral and spiritual values which provide the primary motivations for human behavior."³² They are going all the way with this, not only are you a resource, equal to all other species, but your freedom of religious thought threatens their little world system so they are going to impose their faith on you, and if you don't like worshipping the earth and the beast - they have a solution.
 10. To promote the traditional lifestyles, cultures, and beliefs of indigenous peoples. Stamping out the Christian heritage isn't enough, they need to replace it with the ancient paganism practiced by indigenous peoples. Friend, the hour is late indeed.
- Source : Binyamin Baruch from his book "The Day of the Lord is at Hand" pg 250 - 251.

Biodiversity Treaty in the South Pacific

Include environment in budget: WWF

Wednesday, March 8, 2000

TRANSFERRING the monetary value of the natural environment into national budgets is not widely practiced in the Pacific. The notion, according to the environment group World Wide Fund for Nature, might become practicable in the region in the not too distant future.

This was discussed at a workshop in Suva recently. "From the workshop, it was evident that the regions natural resources may well become an important entry on the credit side of governments' annual budget papers," stated WWF in a newsletter.

The workshop titled "Valuing Biodiversity", held in Nadi last month, was attended by representatives of 13 Pacific island governments. It was funded by the United Nations Environment Program.

Environment economists from the Scottish Agriculture College outlined a number of techniques for undertaking biodiversity valuations and factoring them into national planning.

Cedric Shuster of WWF said that at the moment they are only taking into account the value of biological diversity when it is destroyed or changed.

He said that is when governments have to pay for the service that is usually performed by nature. "This workshop is all about factoring into national budgets the economic value of having mangroves which act as fish nurseries and storm breakers for villages or sustainably managed forests that retain the soil and retain the carbon sinks," said Mr Schuster.

Fiji estimates that its forests, mangroves, marine and wetland environment are worth close to \$1 billion per year in ecosystem services to the country. This was stated in government's draft National Biodiversity Strategy Action Plan.

The figure, according to plan, was arrived at by calculating the value to Fiji of service such as

- food production and climate control from the open sea which is \$56 million a year,
- erosion control and recreation opportunities from reefs and lagoons \$643 million a year,
- food production, raw materials provision, recreational and cultural values from forests \$338, million and waste treatment from mangroves \$205 million.

These represented about 42 percent of Fiji's Gross Domestic Product. The workshop also highlighted the need to share equitably the benefits of a country's biodiversity among its many stakeholders including customary landowners, traditional healers and civil society.

"It is vital to the future Pacific Island countries that governments understand the value to their economies of keeping their natural environment healthy and productive," said Mr Schuster.

He said once we, in the Pacific, become aware of the many values arising from our natural assets, we will be more inclined to look after them and ensure they are sustainably managed for future generations.

Source: Fiji's Daily Post
