

Source : Quinn In the Morning

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

From Patricia Neill

<http://pages.map.com/bkpowell/unparksofflimits.html>

At Yellowstone National Park, United Nations' delegates who surveyed the area last year, called for a "buffer zone" around the Park. So, the Park Service is choking off the local economy by refusing to maintain certain highways and by buying up any property available. Of course, there will be plenty available as more and more owners are denied the use of their own private property which causes businesses to shut down and the economy to show.

Inside Yellowstone, the Park Service is shutting down campgrounds as the park is being prepared to become the core of a huge biosphere reserve, as part of the United Nations global plan. Once established, no human activity will be permitted in the area. This represents fulfillment of plans outlined in the United Nation's Biodiversity Treaty - which, though still unratified by the U.S. Senate, is being implemented by the Clinton Administration.

The way it is done is illustrated by what happened to the owners of the Crown Butte New World gold mine, which is OUTSIDE Yellowstone National Park. After being threatened with non-stop litigation that could have lasted decades, the mining company finally agreed to a deal which leaves at least \$650 million of known gold reserves in the ground. In exchange, the mining company was given the right to explore other federal lines for mining purposes and paid \$65 million dollars (\$21 million of which must be used for "environmental cleanup."

Another recent example was Clinton's declaration of Kaiwoporwits non-polluting coal reserves in Utah a "National Monument" by executive order. This "monument" will cost the Utah Public School system alone \$60 BILLION in lost education fees. It will cost the future economy of Utah over a TRILLION dollars. The "monument" consists of 1.5 million acres of Utah land which the people of Utah not only did not KNOW was about to be snatched by Clinton as a key part of a future United Nations "biodiversity" area, but were vehemently opposed to.

Other United Nations designations as "biodiversity" areas include the following National Park Service lands:

Biosphere Reserves:

- Big Bend National Park, Tx. (801,163 acres)
- Big Thicket National Preserve, TX (85,750 acres)
- Congaree Swamp National Monument (SC (22,200 acres)
- Death Valley National Monument, CA (2,067,628)
- Denali National Park and Preserve, AK (6,500,000 acres)

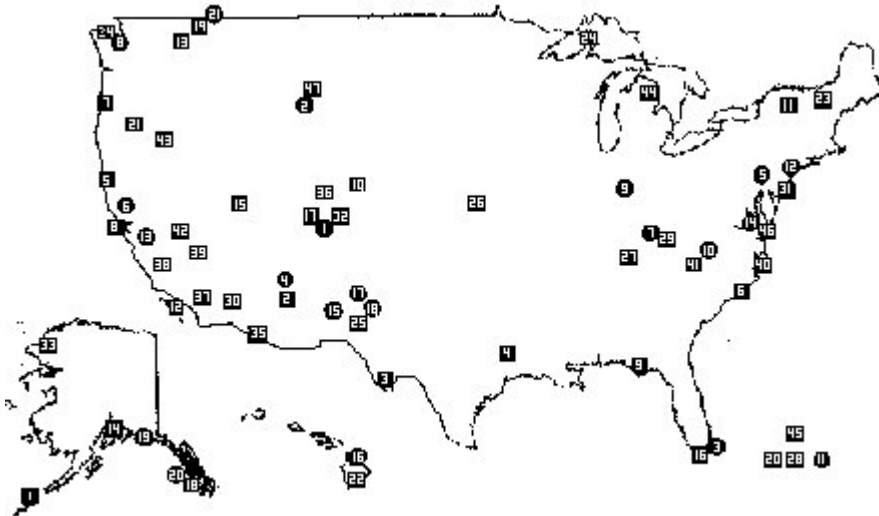
- Everglades National Park and
- Fort Jefferson National Monument, Fl. (1, 571,199 acres)
- Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserver, AK (7,523,888 acres)
- Glacier National Park, Mt (1,013,572 acres)
- Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, AK (3,283,168 acres)
- Great Smoky Mountains National Park, TN/NC (520,269)
- Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, HI (229,177 acres)
- Isle Royale National Park, MI (571,790 acres)
- Joshua Tree National Monument, CA (559,954 acres)
- Kings Canyon National Park, CA (461,901 acres)
- Mammoth Cave National Park, KY (52,708 acres)
- Noatak National Preserve, AK (6,574,481 acres)
- Olympic National Park, WA (922,651 acres)
- Organ Pipe National Monument, AZ (330,689 acres)
- Redwood National Park, CA (110,232 acres)
- Rocky Mountain National Park (265,727 acres)
- Sequoia National Park, CA (402,482 acres)
- Virgin Islands National Park, VI (14,689 acres)
- Yellowstone National Park, WY (2,219,791 acres)

World Heritage Sites

- Carlsbad Caverns National Park, NM (46,766 acres)
- Grand Canyon National Park, AZ (1,217,158 acres)
- Mesa Verde National Park, CO (52,122 acres)
- Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve and Preserve, AK (13,188,325 acres)
- Yosemite National Park, CA. (761,236 acres)

QUINN IN THE MORNING NEW WORLD ORDER

STOP THE UNITED NATIONS LAND GRAB



World Heritage Sites Controlled by the U.N.

- 1.Mesa Verde National Park
- 2.Yellowstone National Park
- 3.Everglades National Park
- 4.Grand Canyon Park
- 5.Independence Hall National Historical Site
- 6.Redwood National Park
- 7.Mammoth Cave National Park

- 8.Olympic National Park
- 9.Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
- 10.Great Smokey Mountains National Park
- 11.San Juan and La Fortaleza National Historic Sites
- 12.State of Liberty National Monument
- 13.Yosemite National Park
- 14.Monticello & University of Virginia Historic District
- 15.Choco Culture National Historic Park
- 16.Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
- 17.Pueblo de Toos
- 18.Carlsbad Caverns National Park
- 19.Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
- 20.Glacier Bay National Park Preserve
- 21.Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park
- **Biosphere Reserves Controlled by the U.N.**

- 1.Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge
- 2.Beaver Creek Experimental Forest
- 3.Big Bend National Park
- 4.Big Thicket National Preserve
- 5.California Coast Ranges Reserve
- 6.Carolinian-South Atlantic Reserve
- 7.Cascade Gead Experimental Forest & Research Area
- 8.Central California Coastal Plains Reserve
- 9.Central Gulf Coastal Plains Reserve
- 10.Central Plains Experimental Range
- 11.Champlain-Adirondack Reserve
- 12.Channel islands Reserve
- 13.Coram Experimental Forest
- 14.Denali National Park and Preserve
- 15.Dessert Experimental Range
- 16.Everglades/Dry Tortugas national Parks
- 17.Fraser Experimental Forest
- 18.Glacier Bay-Admiralty Island Reserve
- 19.Glacier National Park
- 20.Guanica State Forest
- 21.H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest
- 22.Hawaiian Islands Reserve
- 23.Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest
- 24.Isle Royale National Park
- 25.Jomada Experimental Range
- 26.Konzo Prairie Research Natural Area
- 27.Land Between the Lakes Area Reserve
- 28.Luquillo Experimental Forest
- 29.Mammoth Cave Area Reserve
- 30.Mojave and Colorado Desert Reserves
- 31.New Jersey Pinelands Reserve
- 32.Niwat Ridge Reserve
- 33.Noatok National Preserve/Gates of the Arctic National Park
- 34.Olympic National Park
- 35.Organ Pipe Cactus national Monument
- 36.Rocky Mountain National Park
- 37.San Dimas Experimental Forest
- 38.San Joaquin Experimental Range
- 39.Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks
- 40.South Atlantic Coastal Plain Reserve
- 41.Southern Appalacian Reserve
- 42.Stanislaus-Tuolumne Experimental Forest

- 43. Three Sisters Wilderness
- 44. University of Michigan Biological Station
- 45. Virgin Islands National Park
- 46. Virginia Coast Reserve
- 47. Yellowstone National Park

Whose Heritage and Whose Land?

The Phyllis Schlafly Report, September 1997

<http://pages.map.com/bkpowell/heritageland.html>

I recently revisited Independence Hall, the cradle of our republic where the Declaration of Independence was signed and the United States Constitution was written. Something new has been added since the last time I saw it: a large bronze plaque with a peculiar inscription under an unidentified insignia.

"Through the collective recognition of the community of nations expressed with the principles of the convention concerning protection of the world's cultural and natural heritage, Independence Hall has been designated a World Heritage Site and joins a select list of protected areas around the world whose outstanding natural and cultural resources form the common inheritance of all mankind."

Whew! Where did all that mumbo-jumbo come from? Obviously not from American history or our founding documents.

"Common inheritance of all mankind"? No way. Our Declaration of Independence and Constitution are both uniquely American, written by identifiable Founding Fathers on American soil at known points in time.

Independence Hall "joins a select list of protected areas around the world"? Who decided that Independence Hall should "join" anything? It is a unique American treasure. And who is protecting these "protected areas"? "Collective recognition of the community of nations"? It's obvious that all those foreign nations don't agree with our American Declaration or Constitution or the principles therein.

Since it is impossible to relive history and give the "collective" or the "community of nations" any ownership in the historic events that made Independence Hall an American shrine, we can only deduce that some international entity is asserting a vested interest in the building. Who authorized that?

After all, it would have been a nice accolade and not worthy of particular comment if the Independence Hall plaque merely said, "The United Nations honors the cradle of American freedom, the inspired words of the Declaration of Independence, and the genius of the United States Constitution that has nourished liberty in America for more than two centuries." But it didn't. We now find that at least 20 pieces of American property have been designated as "World Heritage Sites" and so identified with markers. These include Yellowstone and Yosemite national parks, the Grand Canyon, Thomas Jefferson's home Monticello, and, believe it or not, the Statue of Liberty. All of these markings took place without any publicity, without the American people knowing what was going on.

The designation of these World Heritage Sites was authorized by the World Heritage Convention, a treaty signed by President Richard Nixon and ratified in 1973. The World Heritage Program is carried out by UNESCO, to which the United States doesn't even belong. President Ronald Reagan pulled us out of UNESCO because it was totally corrupt.

The UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program was created in 1970. The United States joined in 1974 when our State Department signed a memorandum of understanding (not a treaty) to put us in the Biosphere Program and pledge that the United States will adhere to the Biosphere conditions and limitations laid down by UNESCO. Paragraph 44 of the World Heritage Operational Guidelines states that "natural" Heritage Sites (as contrasted to "cultural") can be interchanged with "core reserves" of the UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Program. These core protected areas are planned to be surrounded by highly regulated buffer zones, all for the sake of "biodiversity."

At a conference in Spain in 1995 that culminated in the Seville Strategy, the Biosphere Program underwent a radical change in purpose. The first goal of the Seville Strategy for Biosphere Reserves is to "promote biosphere reserves as a means of implementing the goals of the Convention on Biological Diversity."

U.S. State Department representatives agreed to this new framework of UNESCO-designated guidelines and objectives for the Man and Biosphere Program. So, even though the United States doesn't belong to UNESCO, and even though the U.S. Senate refused to ratify the Biodiversity Treaty, the United States is marching right ahead with UNESCO's Man and the Biosphere Program.

Starting with Yellowstone National Park in 1979, UNESCO has designated 47 Biosphere Reserves in the United States covering 50 million acres. In order to designate sites and spheres under either of these UNESCO programs, the United States must agree to manage these lands according to international dictates and objectives.

That's another way of saying that the United States has agreed to limit our sovereign power to manage our own lands any way we want in pursuit of our own national interests. The Clinton Administration's designation of Yellowstone Park as a World Heritage Site "in danger" has already been used to shut down a gold mine near (not even in) Yellowstone.

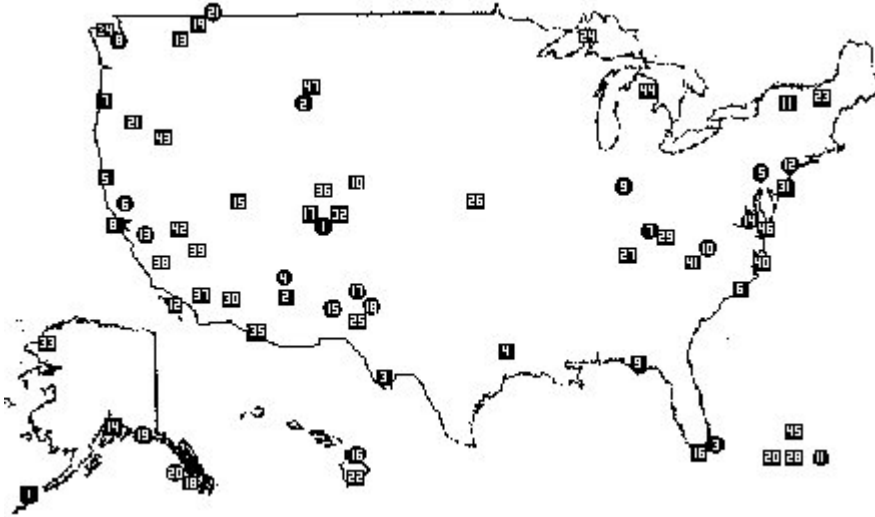
The UN/UNESCO types have made no secret of their goals. Their next step is their Wildlands Project, a plan to designate one half of the United States as "protected areas or areas where special measures need to be taken to conserve biological diversity."

Americans don't need or want any UN/UNESCO bureaucrats telling us how to "protect" our own land. We can jolly well handle our own protection.

QUINN IN THE MORNING NEW WORLD ORDER

STOP THE UNITED NATIONS LAND GRAB

World Heritage Sites Controlled by the U.N.



1. Mesa Verde National Park
2. Yellowstone National Park
3. Everglades National Park
4. Grand Canyon Park
5. Independence Hall National Historical Site
6. Redwood National Park
7. Mammoth Cave National Park
8. Olympic National Park
9. Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site
10. Great Smokey Mountains National Park
11. San Juan and La Fortaleza National Historic Sites
12. State of Liberty National Monument
13. Yosemite National Park
14. Monticello & University of Virginia Historic District
15. Choco Culture National Historic Park
16. Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
17. Pueblo de Toos
18. Carlsbad Caverns National Park
19. Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve
20. Glacier Bay National Park Preserve
21. Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park

Biosphere Reserves Controlled by the U.N.

- | | | | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| 1. Aleutian Islands Wildlife Refuge | 9. Central Gulf Coastal Plains Reserve | 16. Everglades/Dry Tortugas national Parks | 23. Hubbard Brook Experimental Forest | 30. Mojave and Colorado Desert Reserves | 36. Rocky Mountain National Park | 43. Three Sisters Wilderness |
| 2. Beaver Creek Experimental Forest | 10. Central Plains Experimental Range | 17. Fraser Experimental Forest | 24. Isle Royale National Park | 31. New Jersey Pinelands Reserve | 37. San Dimas Experimental Forest | 44. University of Michigan Biological Station |
| 3. Big Bend National Park | 11. Champlain-Adirondack Reserve | 18. Glacier Bay-Admiralty Island Reserve | 25. Jomada Experimental Range | 32. Niwat Ridge Reserve | 38. San Joaquin Experimental Range | 45. Virgin Islands National Park |
| 4. Big Thicket National Preserve | 12. Channel Islands Reserve | 19. Glacier National Park | 26. Konzo Prairie Research Natural Area | 33. Noatok National Preserve/Gates of the Arctic National Park | 39. Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks | 46. Virginia Coast Reserve |
| 5. California Coast Ranges Reserve | 13. Coram Experimental Forest | 20. Guanica State Forest | 27. Land Between the Lakes Area Reserve | 34. Olympic National Park | 40. South Atlantic Coastal Plain Reserve | 47. Yellowstone National Park |
| 6. Carolinian-South Atlantic Reserve | 14. Denali National Park and Preserve | 21. H.J. Andrews Experimental Forest | 28. Luquillo Experimental Forest | 35. Organ Pipe Cactus national Monument | 41. Southern Appalachian Reserve | |
| 7. Cascade Gead Experimental Forest & Research Area | 15. Dessert Experimental Range | 22. Hawaiian Islands Reserve | 29. Mammoth Cave Area Reserve | | 42. Stanislaus-Tuolumne Experimental Forest | |