Agenda 21
One World Order

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“Concentrated power has always been the enemy of liberty.”

~Ronald Reagan~
During the 1960’s and early 1970’s the various Rockefeller foundations sponsored a host of studies designed to destroy private property rights and institute state control over property rights. Out of these came:

- National Environmental Protection Act-1969
- Clean Air Act-1970
- Creation of the EPA-1970
- Clean Water Act-1972
- Endangered Species Act-1973
- The Adirondack State Park Agency (APA)-1973
Dates in History: 1970’s

- **1970** - Dec 2\textsuperscript{nd} The birth of EPA

- **1971** - Maurice Strong Report on the state of the planet, entitled Only One Earth

- **1971** - Adirondack Park Agency Act; Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York: (the park agency has all control and rights to regulate all lands of this park rather owned by agency or private individuals as long as within that area)

- **1974** - The concept of “Sustainable Development” arose after the United Nations adoption of a Declaration for the establishment of a “New International Economic Order”
Dates in History: 1980’s-90’s

- **1981** - IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature) writes details of Biodiversity

- **1983** - World Commission on Environment and Development set up as an independent body by the United Nations

- **1987** - “Sustainable Development” was first defined in the United Nations 1987 report of the World Commission on Environment and Development called “Our Common Future”

- **1990’s** - The term “Sustainable Development” begins to enter our vocabulary.

- **1994** - The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFT) has two supplements, the North American Agreement on Environmental Cooperation (NAAEC) and the North American Agreement on Labor Cooperation (NAALC) NAAEC set up the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC).
Beyond Interdependence

In order to use nuclear weapons as political leverage, a country must be militarily, technologically, and economically strong. Countries need not be rich and powerful to employ environmental issues as leverage. (pg. 70)

- Strategic Imperatives for Sustainable Development
- Growth sufficient to meet human needs & aspirations
- Policies to increase equity within nations & between developed & developing countries
- Policies to reduce high rates of population growth
- Policies to conserve & enhance the resource base
- Policies to ensure a rapid reduction in the energy & resource content of growth
- Institutional change to integrate environment in economic decision making

Source: Adapted from Our Common Future (pg. 130)
The Un-Holy Trinity

Organizations under IUCN:
- EPA
- USFUS
- NPS
- USFS
- NOAH,
- ICLEI
- NRDC
- EDF
- UNEP
- UNDP
- UNESCO
- Sierra Club
- Nature Conservancy
- Nat’l Wildlife Federation
- Nat’l Audubon Society
- Water Foundation
Political Philosophy

US Constitution & Bill of Rights

*Amendment V:*

- “Nor shall private property be taken for Public use without just compensation”

- Man’s rights are inherent to his nature as A man. As such they are unalienable.

UN Declaration of Human Rights

*Article 17 Sec 2:*

- “Property shall not be arbitrarily taken”

- Man’s rights are granted by other men: As such they can be taken away by Men.
These measures will of course be different in different countries. Nevertheless in the most advanced countries, the following will be pretty generally applicable.

- Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes
- A heavy progressive or graduated income tax
- Abolition of all right of inheritance
- Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels
- Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with state capital and exclusive monopoly
- Centralization of the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state
- Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the state; generally in accordance with a common plan
- Equal obligation of all to work. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture
- Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country, by a more equable distribution of the population over the country
- Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children’s factory labor in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc
Maurice Strong said; 
• “It is the responsibility of each human being today to choose between the force of darkness and the force of Light.”

• “Those who adhere to the out-dated Judeo-Christian faith; those who continue along their separative paths of the one true God, the force of light, Lucifer.”

• “In the New Age of Aquarius, there will be no room for the 'force of darkness' and separativeness. We must therefore transform our attitudes and adopt a renewed respect for the **SUPERIOR LAWS OF DIVINE NATURE.**”
Maurice Strong

- Founder and first Secretary General of UNEP
- Driving force behind the birth and imposition of Agenda 21
- Following the Earth Summit Maurice Strong was named Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, and was appointed to the position of Chief Policy Advisor.
- Member of the UN's Commission on Global Governance, and the key architect of the Kyoto Protocol.
The UN Convention on Biological Diversity was introduced to the world at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, but was written by the IUCN in 1981. It states:

- “The western world view is characteristic of large-scale societies, heavily dependent on resources brought from considerable distances.”

- “It is estimated that an agricultural world in which most human beings are peasants should be able to support 5 to 7 billion people; in contrast, a reasonable estimate for an industrialized world society at the present North American material standard of living would be 1 billion people.”

- “Property rights are not absolute and unchanging but rather a complex, dynamic and shifting relationship between two or more parties, over space or time.”

- Biodiversity Treaty States: “One Half of America to Nature”
Global Biodiversity Assessment

Global Biodiversity Assessment of the State of the Earth. Prepared by the UN Environmental Programme (UNEP), this 1140 page document armed UN leaders with the "ecological basis, and moral authority" they needed to validate their global management system.
Path to Agenda 21

- **1992** - Agenda 21 HR 353 is introduced to Congress (passed in House, but failed in Senate)

- The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Global Biodiversity Assessment (GBA) is introduced

- Agenda 21, was never voted on by Senate after Dr. Michael Coffman presented a map of the proposed development of the Wildlands under Agenda 21 in the United States.

- **1993** - President Clinton started (PCSD) Presidents Council on Sustainable Development with Executive Order 12852.
Dr. Coffman states that to carry out Agenda 21 would mean forcing people to move to permitted human occupation zones and possibly shut down half of agriculture, forest, products and mining industry.
What is Agenda 21?

- Sustainable Development was the main outcome of the United Nation's Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.
- Agenda 21 outlines, in detail, the UN's vision for a centrally managed global society. This contract binds governments around the world to the United Nation's plan for controlling the way we live, eat, learn, move and communicate - all under the noble banner of saving the earth.
- If implemented, Agenda 21 would have the government involved in every aspect of life of every human on earth.
179 nations officially signed Agenda 21 and many more have followed since.

The official opening ceremony was conducted by the Dalai Lama and centered around a Viking long-ship that was constructed to celebrate the summit and sailed to Rio from Norway. The ship was appropriately named Gaia. A huge mural of a beautiful woman holding the earth within her hands adorned the entrance to the summit.

Al Gore lead the US delegation where he was joined by 110 Heads of State, and representatives of more than 800 Non-Government Organizations (NGO)’s.
In its 40 chapters, Agenda 21 addresses virtually every aspect of life. Some of the more important chapters are:

- Chapter 4: Changing Consumption Patterns
- Chapter 5: Demographics and Sustainability
- Chapter 7: Human Settlements (the foundation for “Sustainable Communities”)
- Chapter 8: Integrating Environment & Development
- Chapter 10: Planning and Management of Land
- Chapter 11: Combating Deforestation
- Chapter 14: Sustainable Agriculture & Rural Development
- Chapter 15: Conservation of Biological Diversity
- Chapter 18: Management of Water
- Chapter 29: Strengthen Role of Workers and Trade Unions
- Chapter 28: Local Authorities Initiatives In Support of Agenda 21
- Chapter 35: Sustainable Development
- Chapter 38: International Mechanisms and Institutions (seen to be the coordinators of worldwide sustainable development)
U.S.A. Role in Agenda 21

The role of the US as a major economic force and a country that has long been in the forefront of environmental protection activities nationally and internationally, should be one of leadership and positive action in the implementation process of Agenda 21 and all decisions of UNCED.

The EPA Internal Working Document, August 6th 1993 states; “The executive branch should direct federal agencies to evaluate national policies in light of international policies and obligations, and to amend national policies to achieve international objectives.” [Without a Congressional vote]
Implementation & Finance of Agenda 21

- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (Sustainable Development)
- Millennium Declaration (Rule of Law) (Capacity Approach)
- Reykjavik Conference (Fisheries in Marine Ecosystem)
- Monterrey Consensus (Finance)
- Marrakesh Ministerial Declaration (Kyoto Protocol)
- Doha Declaration (Finance/Trade)
- Almaty Programme of Action (Transit)
- Nairobi (Media)
- Habitat I (Human Settlements)
Habitat 1: Implementing Human Settlements

In 1976, "Habitat 1" is authored at the United Nations conference on Human Settlements. Stated in an excerpt from the Preamble of Human Settlement Recommendations:

“Land cannot be treated as an ordinary asset, controlled by individuals and subject to the pressures and inefficiencies of the market. Private land ownership is also the principle instruments of accumulation and concentration of wealth, and therefore, contributes to social injustice.”

This statement set the stage for 65 pages of very specific land use recommendations. Among these include:

• **A-1**: Redistribute population in accord with resources
• **D-1**: Government must control the use of land to achieve equitable distribution of resources
• **D-2**: Control land use through zoning and land-use planning
• **D-3**: Excessive profits from land use must be recaptured by government
• **D-4**: Public ownership of land should be used to exercise urban and rural land reform
• **D-5**: Owner rights should be separated from development rights which should be held by a public authority
Habitat 1: Signers & Attendees

Among the signers on behalf of the United States were:
- Carla Hills, Secretary of HUD
- William Reilly, Conservation Foundation and later the Administrator for the EPA

Also in attendance were:
- Nine agencies of the Federal Government
- Sierra Club
- National Audubon Society
- Friends of the Earth
- Conservation Foundation
- League of Women Voters
Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

A rule book for implementing Agenda 21; recognized as the "Earth Charter" to protect the earth from all humans. Some of the chapters of implementation include:

• **III: Changing Unsustainable Patterns of Consumption and Production**

• **V: Protecting and Managing the Natural Resource Base of Economic and Social Development** (Encourage the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem Vs. Sustainable development in a globalizing world.

• **VI: Health and Sustainable Development**

• **X: Means of Implementation** (Millennium Declaration, Monterrey Consensus, Doha Ministerial Declaration, World Trade Organization (WTO) Committee on Trade and Environment, and Trade and Development

• **XI: Institutional Framework for Sustainable Development** (Implementation of Agenda 21, World Summit on Sustainable Development principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment, and Bonn Guidelines on Access to Genetic Resources and Fair and Equitable Sharing of Benefits)
The UN Millennium Declaration

- The Capacity Approach is predominant as a paradigm for policy debate in human development, where it inspired the creation of the UN’S Human Development Index (HDI).

- The HDI is a popular measure for capturing the freedom and multi-dimensionality aspects of human.

- The approach emphasizes functional capabilities (“substantive freedoms” such as the ability to live to old age, engage in economic transactions, or participate in political activities) these are construed in terms of the substantive freedoms people have reason to value, instead of utility (happiness, desire-fulfillment or choice) or access to resources (income, commodities, assets).

- Financed by OSI (Open Society) George Soros
MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
THE UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
AND
THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WHEREAS the United Nations Environment Programme (hereinafter referred to as UNEP) is the leading organization within the United Nations system in the field of environment;

WHEREAS the mission of the Environmental Protection Agency of the United States of America (hereinafter referred to as EPA) is to protect human health and the environment within the United States and EPA may, consistent with applicable law, cooperate with other nations and organizations to protect the environment globally;

WHEREAS UNEP and EPA (hereinafter collectively referred to as the “Participants”) share common goals and objectives with regard to the protection, conservation, enhancement and support of the environment and wish to continue to collaborate to further these common goals and objectives within their respective mandates;

WHEREAS the Participants intend this Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the “Memorandum”) to consolidate, further develop and intensify their cooperation and their effectiveness to achieve their common goals and objectives in the field of the environment;

NOW THEREFORE, UNEP and EPA INTEND TO COOPERATE UNDER THIS MEMORANDUM AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1: Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum is to provide a framework through which the Participants may continue to cooperate in undertaking specific activities which contribute to the protection of human health and the environment, and through which they may intensify such cooperation.

Section 2: Scope

1. Cooperative activities engaged in pursuant to this Memorandum may involve collaboration in the following areas, among others, as further elaborated by the Participants in accordance with this Memorandum:

a. Strengthening Environmental Capacity and National Governance – Participants intend to build on existing cooperation to promote the building of institutional capacity for environmental protection and management through collaborative activities that...