

The Greening of Michigan's Upper Peninsula

This article really hit home with me. I lived on a small farm on Michigan's Upper Peninsula back in the mid-70s, but this story could apply to most areas in rural America. It is happening now here in rural Arkansas (see proposed wildlands map <http://propertyrights.org/south-central.html> and find your area at <http://tinyurl.com/ccgx9>). I call it 'cultural cleansing.' It is all part of the sustainable development scam. Over a million people a year are migrating to America, whether legally or illegally. Illegal immigration has now out-stripped legal migration. People are being herded into urban warrens and the majority of land is being set aside for non-human use via the Wilderness Project, the foundation of the United Nation's Agenda 21. Step by step, piece by piece, the Wildlands Project is coming to fruition. The Project, foundational to the U.N. Biodiversity Treaty which was never ratified by the U.S. Senate, calls for approximately 50 percent of the United States to be set aside as "wildlands", where no human can enter.

--Henrietta

http://magic-city-news.com/article_4833.shtml

The Greening of Michigan's Upper Peninsula

By Ken Anderson

Oct 28, 2005, 00:05

The night before last, Councilor Polstein expressed his disappointment that he had sent information about economic development in the Upper Peninsula of

Michigan to each of his fellow councilors, and only one had bothered to respond. In that information packet, Polstein was recommending, for the Katahdin region of Maine, a program, based on actions taken by environmental concerns in Michigan's UP, known as "combined-development centers."

I'd like to speak to this, because I grew up in Michigan's Upper Peninsula - as did my father; and my mother, for most of her childhood years. I very much enjoyed living in the UP and, as a child, I never thought that I would move far from home. I knew everyone around me, and was related to most of them. My father owned several hundred acres of land, on which he farmed, logged, grew hay, and pastured his horses and cattle. A little river passed through a corner of our property, in which we would swim and play in the summer, and on which we would skate in the winter.

We lived on a small farm, located a couple of miles from a very small town. The nearest city was about 35 miles. Most everyone farmed, to some extent, but some worked at the sawmill, the pallet mill, or at one of the businesses in town. My grandfather owned the IGA store, which was our only market. He didn't sell beer, because very few people in town would have shopped in a store that sold alcohol.

I clearly remember a white owl that he kept there, in his store. Mostly, it was sitting on a perch, as if it were stuffed. But every so often, it would fly from one side of the store to the other. It flew outside more than once, but always came back. A very large hairy tarantula occupied a terrarium in another part of the store, a

spider that was delivered to grandpa's store in a shipment of bananas.

PeTA wouldn't like any of that, I am sure.

Our town also had a Chevrolet dealership, a lumber yard that doubled as a hardware store, two restaurants, one attached to a motel, a butcher shop, and a small potato chip factory that would donate its rejects to the Boy Scouts; and they were always the best, being a darker brown.

Webber's Bar managed to stay in business despite the fact that no one would ever admit to going there. When I was about ten, my cousin and I dropped a string of small firecrackers between the regular door and the screen door of the bar one day, then ran. I thought I had gotten away with it until I stopped in looking for an old friend more than twenty years later. Despite the fact that I had never been a customer of hers and had been out of state for nearly fifteen years, Mrs. Webber not only remembered me but gave me a hard time about the firecrackers.

We also had a few other businesses and a couple of small factories but if I ever knew what they were as a child, I don't remember now.

It was a wonderful place to grow up. There was not only the little river that ran through our property, but there were two other larger rivers within easy bicycling distance. There were lakes everywhere, and even Lake Michigan wasn't too far to bike to if we were motivated. A

couple of times, my cousins and I floated homemade rafts down the river to the point where it came out in Lake Michigan, then called my father to come get us. My dad was our only choice for such things because my uncles would have yelled at us all the way back.

Each summer, we built a new shack in the woods, or sometimes a treehouse. We would save our money all winter to pay for the materials, and no matter how much money we managed to scrape up, it was always just enough to get whatever we wanted. It wasn't until I was in my forties and thinking back on my childhood years that I realized that they had been giving it to us for whatever little bit we could afford.

I doubt that I'd have ever moved, had there been a choice. At least not for long.

But things changed. I didn't understand it then, but I do now that I see it happening to northern Maine.

You see, Michigan's UP had many of the same problems that we are now faced with in northern part of Maine. In Michigan, the population centers were in the Lower Peninsula, just as most of the population of Maine is concentrated in the south. There were no very large towns in the UP, and most of its population depending on farming, mining, logging, and the wood products industry.

We often referred to the people who lived in the large cities of Michigan's Lower Peninsula as trolls, because they lived beneath the bridge.

Having destroyed all of their own land, the trolls liked to leave the city every now and then to visit the UP to hunt, fish, camp, hike, ski, and whatever else it is that city people do when they are in an area they don't understand well enough to truly appreciate.

They thought they appreciated it, however. In fact, many of them became convinced that Michigan's Upper Peninsula was too nice of a place for the sorts of people who lived there. They couldn't have us cutting down a tree that they might visit once or twice in a lifetime, or use the water for anything other than rafting and taking photographs of birds.

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http://www.discerningtoday.org/wildlands_map_of_us.htm

The Wildlands Project and UN Convention on Biological Diversity Plan to Restore Biodiversity in the United States

wildlands_map_of_us.htm ®

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. © 2000 Discerning the Times Digest and NewsBytes.

Taken From: The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8a-e; United Nations Global Biodiversity Assessment, Section 13.4.2.2.3; US Man and the Biosphere Strategic Plan, UN/US Heritage Corridor Program, "The Wildlands Project", Wild Earth, 1992,. Also see Science, "The High Cost of Biodiversity," 25 June, 1993, pp 1968-1871 and the Border 21 Sidebar of NAFTA. The very high percentage of buffer zone in the West is due to the very high percentage of federal land.

http://www.mtmultipleuse.org/summary_of_twp.htm
Explanation of the Biodiversity Treaty and the Wildlands Project
by Dr. Michael Coffman

This map is based on the strategy and procedures laid out in what is known as the Wildlands Project and the UN/US Man and the Biosphere Program (MAB). Both are based on the need of protecting biological diversity using

core wilderness reserves which are surrounded by buffer zones that variably regulate human activity to protect the attributes of the core reserves (see below). Areas not included in core reserves or buffer zones are zones of cooperation where regulations are designed to favor biodiversity and ecosystems.

The Statutory Framework of the World Network of Biosphere Reserves, The Seville Agreement for the MAB Program, and the Strategic Plan for the USMAB all state the MAB Program is designed to help implement the Convention on Biological Diversity, a treaty currently before the US Senate for ratification. Likewise, Section 13.4.2.2.3 of the United Nations Global Biodiversity Assessment defines the Wildlands Project as the basis for preserving biodiversity for the Convention on Biological Diversity. The Wildlands Project is based on the science of conservation biology and was developed by Dr. Michael Soule, co-founder and first president of the Society For Conservation Biology; Dr. Reed Noss, current editor for the journal of Conservation Biology; and David Foreman, co-founder and long-time leader of Earth First!
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<http://tinyurl.com/ccgx9>

Wildlands Project and Biodiversity Treaty Maps

MAGNITUDE OF THE WILDLANDS PROJECT

"Conservation must be practiced on a truly grand scale," claims Reed Noss. And grand it is. Taken from the article, "The Wild- lands Project: Land Conservation Strategy" in the 1992 special issue of Wild Earth, Noss provides the

whopping dimensions of this effort.

Core reserves are wilderness areas that supposedly allow biodiversity to flourish. "It is estimated," claims Noss, "that large carnivores and ungulates require reserves on the scale of 2.5 to 25 million acres.... For a minimum viable population of 1000 [large mammals], the figures would be 242 million acres for grizzly bears, 200 million acres for wolverines, and 100 million acres for wolves. Core reserves should be managed as roadless areas (wilderness). All roads should be permanently closed."

Corridors are "extensions of reserves... Multiple corridors interconnecting a network of core reserves provide functional redundancy and mitigate against disturbance.... Corridors several miles wide are needed if the objective is to maintain (resident populations of large carnivores."

Buffer zones should have two or more zones "so that a gradation of use intensity exists from the core reserve to the developed a landscape. Inner zones should have low road density (no more than 0.5 mile/square mile) and low-intensity use such as...hiking, cross-country skiing, birding, primitive camping, wilderness hunting and fishing, and low-intensity silviculture (light selective cutting).

Taken From: The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity, Article 8a-e; United Nations Global Biodiversity Assessment, Section 13.4.2.2.3; US Man and the Biosphere Strategic Plan, UN/US Heritage Corridor

Program, "The Wildlands Project", WildEarth, 1992.

Click below to see the Wildlands Project map for the noted area.

US Wildlands Project
US Wildland Project with County Lines

California and Nevada

Deep South - Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina

Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia

Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, and North Carolina

Michigan and Wisconsin

Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota

Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Iowa

Northern Rocky Mountains - Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming

Northeast - Maine, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Jersey

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky

Oregon and Washington

Southern Rocky Mountains - Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico

South Central - Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana
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http://www.citizenreviewonline.org/special_issues/1995_govt_map.htm

1995 Map of government-controlled land

<http://www.citizenreviewonline.org/nov2004/24/land.htm>

This Land is OUR Land - Untamed nature and the removal of humans.

By Tim Findley
for Range Magazine

Posted 11/24/04

"We must make this an insecure and inhospitable place for capitalists and their projects.... We must reclaim the roads and plowed land, halt dam construction, tear down existing dams, free shackled rivers and return to wilderness millions of tens of millions of acres of presently settled land."—David Foreman, Earth First!

Percentage of federal ownership in western states

map_showing_fed0001.jpg ®

<http://www.gopwing.com/modules.php?sid=788>

United Nations Biosphere Reserve Land Grabs

By Nathan Tabor

What do the Statue of Liberty, Independence Hall, and Monticello have in common? The average American with a smattering of historical knowledge might say that those historic sites are all symbolic of America's unique heritage of freedom.

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Official Mission of the Wildlands Project:

The Problem

As the new millennium begins, humanity approaches a watershed for wildlife and wilderness. Human activity is undoing creation; the remaining degraded and fragmented lands will not sustain their biological diversity and evolutionary processes. We need a bold plan to halt and reverse the destruction. Healing the land means reconnecting the parts so that vital flows can be renewed.

Our Mission

The mission of the Wildlands Project is to protect and restore the natural heritage of North America through the establishment of a connected system of wildlands. The idea is simple. To stem the disappearance of wildlife and wilderness we must allow the recovery of whole ecosystems and landscapes in every region of North America. Recovery on this scale will take time—100 years

or more in some places. This vision for continental renewal rests on the spirit of social responsibility that has built so many great institutions in the past and acknowledges that the health of our society and its institutions depends on wildness. The land has given much to us; now it is time to give something back—to allow nature to thrive once more and to restore the links that will sustain both wilderness and the foundations of human communities.

Our Vision

We are ambitious: we live for the day when grizzlies in Chihuahua have an unbroken connection to grizzlies in Alaska; when wolf populations are restored from Mexico to the Yukon; when vast forests and flowing prairies again thrive and support their full assemblage of native plants and animals; when humans dwell with respect, harmony, and affection for the land; when we come to live no longer as conquerors but as respectful citizens in the land community.

Our Challenge

We are called to our task by the inability of existing parks, wilderness areas, and wildlife refuges to adequately protect life in North America in the face of increasing human numbers and technological change. While these areas preserve spectacular scenery and provide outstanding recreational opportunities, they are too small, too isolated, and represent too few types of ecosystems to perpetuate the continent's biological wealth. Despite the establishment of parks and reserves from Canada to Central America, true wilderness and native, wildland-dependent species are in precipitous

decline.

*Grand predators—including the grizzly bear, gray wolf, wolverine, jaguar, and American crocodile—have been exterminated from large parts of their pre-Columbian range and are imperiled in much of their remaining habitat.

*The disappearance of these top predators and other keystone species hastens the unraveling of ecosystems and impoverishes the lives of human beings.

*Forests have been over-cut, cleared, and fragmented, leaving only scattered remnants of once vast ecosystems. Even extensive habitats, such as the boreal forest, face imminent destruction.

*Tall- and short-grass prairie, historically the most extensive community type in North America, and once home to an extraordinary concentration of large mammals, has been almost entirely destroyed or domesticated.

*Deserts, coastal areas, and mountains are imperiled by sprawling subdivisions and second-home development.

*Motorized vehicles penetrate the few remaining roadless areas on illegal roads and tracks.

A rising tide of invasive exotic species—ecological opportunists of the global economy—threatens a new wave of extinction and the eventual homogenization of ecosystems everywhere.

*Climate change adds to the vulnerability of wildlands that remain.

These trends, acting globally, are among the notable causes of the current and sixth major extinction event to occur since the first large organisms appeared on Earth a half-billion years ago. The Wildlands Project, as a remedy, is working to create regional and continental networks of conservation areas that will protect wild habitat, biodiversity, ecological integrity, ecological services, and evolutionary processes.

The Meaning of Wilderness

We reject the notion that wilderness is merely a remote destination suitable only for backpacking. We see wilderness as a wild home for unfettered life. Wilderness means:

*Extensive roadless areas—vast, self-regulated landscapes—free of mechanized human use and the sounds and constructions of modern civilization;

*Viable, self-reproducing populations of all native species, including large predators;

Natural patterns of diversity at the genetic, species, ecosystem, and landscape levels.

Such wilderness is absolutely essential. It is not the solution to every ecological problem, but without wilderness the planet will sink further into biological poverty, and humanity's communion with its roots will be lost forever.

Our Method

We seek partnerships with grassroots and national conservation organizations, government agencies, indigenous peoples, private landowners, and with naturalists, scientists, and conservationists across the continent to create networks of wildlands from Central America to Alaska and from Nova Scotia to California. We seek to heal nature's wounds by designing and creating wildlands networks and by restoring critical species and ecological processes to the land.

The wildlands networks will:

- *Support the repatriation of top predators where they have been extirpated from present and future wilderness areas and national parks;

- *Establish large areas of wild habitat where plants and animals are unrestrained, where native species thrive, and where nature, not technology, determines their evolutionary fate;

- *Establish extensive linkages between large natural areas to ensure the continuation of migrations and other movements vital for the survival of healthy populations;

- *Enable the recovery of natural processes such as fire.

We will implement these networks by:

- *Supporting the designation of new conservation areas and improving the management of existing public lands;

*Campaigning both for the removal of public subsidies that maintain abusive land-use practices and for positive incentives that encourage responsible land management;

*Assisting land owners and land trusts in the voluntary protection of critical parcels of private land;

*Cooperating with transportation agencies to help remove or mitigate barriers to wildlife movement;

*Working with planners at all levels to create a balance between the needs of nature and human society;

*Promoting the restoration of disturbed lands and waters until that time when nature has recovered and can manage itself.

*Inspiring the people of North America to care for their home—for its own sake and for the sake of those yet to come.

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