
--S.J.Res.158--
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One Hundred First Congress of the United States of America
AT THE SECOND SESSION
Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the twenty-third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and ninety
Joint Resolution
Designating October 21 through October 27, 1990, as 'World Population Awareness Week'.
Whereas the population of the world today exceeds five billion and is growing at an unprecedented rate of approximately ninety million per year;
Whereas virtually all of this growth is occurring in the poorest countries, those countries least able to provide even basic services for their current citizens;
Whereas the demands of growing populations have contributed substantially to enormous environmental devastation and pose threats of even greater harm to the world;
Whereas one-half of the ten million infant deaths and one-quarter of the five hundred thousand maternal deaths that occur each year in the developing world could be prevented if voluntary child spacing and maternal health programs could be substantially expanded;
Whereas research reveals that one-half of the women of reproductive age in the developing world want to limit the size of their families but lack the means or ability to gain access to family planning;
Whereas the global community has for more than twenty years recognized that it is a fundamental human right for people to voluntarily and responsibly determine the number and spacing of their children and the United States has been a leading advocate of this right;
Whereas the demands of growing populations force many countries to borrow heavily and sell off their natural resources to cover the interest on their debt;
Whereas selling off natural resources in such circumstances often causes irretrievable losses, such as the destruction of the tropical rain forests at a rate of fifty thousand acres per day;
Whereas the reliance of a rapidly growing world population on burning fuels is a critical factor in the emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere, which many scientists believe has already catalyzed a warming of the Earth's climate;
Whereas pollution is damaging the ozone layer to such an extent that within forty years the ultraviolet light reaching our planet is expected to be up to 20 percent greater than it is today; and
Whereas in 1988, forty State Governors proclaimed 'World Population Awareness Week' in their States to call attention to the consequences of rapid population growth and the House of Representatives also passed a resolution to that effect: Now, therefore, be it
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That October 21 through October 27, 1990, is designated as 'World Population Awareness Week', and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such week with appropriate programs, ceremonies, and activities.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

United Nations’ World Population Prospects Report, 2017 (Pg.1)

WORLD POPULATION PROSPECTS: THE 2017 REVISION

SUMMARY AND KEY FINDINGS

People and therefore populations are at the centre of sustainable development and will be influential in the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2017 Revision of the World Population Prospects is the twenty-fifth round of official United Nations population estimates and projections, which have been prepared since 1951 by the Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat. The 2017 Revision builds on previous revisions by incorporating additional results from the 2010 and 2020 rounds of national population censuses as well as findings from recent specialized sample surveys from around the world. The 2017 Revision provides a comprehensive set of demographic data and indicators to assess population trends at the global, regional and national levels and to calculate many other key indicators commonly used by the United Nations system.

Snapshot of global population in 2017

According to the results of the 2017 Revision, the world’s population numbered nearly 7.6 billion as of mid-2017 (table 1), implying that the world has added approximately one billion inhabitants over the last twelve years. Sixty per cent of the world’s people live in Asia (4.5 billion), 17 per cent in Africa (1.3 billion), 10 per cent in Europe (742 million), 9 per cent in Latin America and the Caribbean (646 million), and the remaining 6 per cent in Northern America (361 million) and Oceania (41 million). China (1.4 billion) and India (1.3 billion) remain the two most populous countries of the world, comprising 19 and 18 per cent of the global total, respectively.

<table>
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<th>2017</th>
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<td>739</td>
<td>716</td>
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<tr>
<td>Latin America and the Caribbean</td>
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<td>718</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern America</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>395</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oceania</td>
<td>41</td>
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At the global level, the numbers of men and women are roughly equal, with the male population being slightly larger than the female population. Currently, in 2017, there are 102 men for every 100 women. Thus, in a group of 1,000 people selected at random from the world’s population, 504 would be male and 496 would be female on average (figure 1). Children under 15 years of age represent roughly one quarter of the world’s inhabitants (26 per cent), while older persons aged 60 or over account for just over one eighth (13 per cent). More than half (61 per cent) are adults between 15 and 59 years of age. If the total number of people were split in half according to the age distribution of the world’s population (at the median age), one group would bring together all persons younger than 30 years of age, while the other would include everyone aged 30 years or older.
Projected growth of the global population

Today, the world’s population continues to grow, albeit more slowly than in the recent past. Ten years ago, the global population was growing by 1.24 per cent per year. Today, it is growing by 1.10 per cent per year, yielding an additional 83 million people annually. The world’s population is projected to increase by slightly more than one billion people over the next 13 years, reaching 8.6 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.8 billion in 2050 and 11.2 billion by 2100 (table 1).
February 24, 1929

My dear Mr. Andrews:

Our various previous conversations, marvelous lectures, followed by our conference this morning, all convince me that a new day is dawning for India.

I believe Mr. Gandhi's physical strength can be greatly improved, by following our ideas we discussed in the matter of foods.

With the whole wheat flour, grits, hominy, Graham flour, etc., etc., which can be made on the little mill shown you, and with the splendid native fruits and vegetables you have, properly compounded, will give you a splendid nourishing and palatable food stuff.

You can use it in your school, they will in turn carry the message into the various communities from whence they came, bringing to my mind greater health, strength and economic independence to India.

A peanut emulsion can be made in the same way as that recommended for the soy bean, and is a little richer in food nutrients.

I am,

Yours very truly

G. W. Carver
Department of Agricultural Research and Experiment Station

/afs
May 24, 1935

Dr. George Washington Carver,
Tuskegee Institute,
Tuskegee, Alabama.

Dear Dr. Carver:

A few days ago I received a letter from the chief secretary of Mahatma Gandhi in India saying that Gandhi wants to know about your work. As perhaps you know, during the past year Gandhi has started a village industries association to help the Indian peasants to revive some of their indigenous industries and improve their economic position by the use of their own indigenous assets. Having read a very little about your work for Negroes, Gandhi wants to learn more in the hope that perhaps some of your discoveries and inventions might be adaptable to Indian conditions and produce. For example, as doubtless you know, peanuts are cultivated extensively in India.

Gandhi would be greatly pleased if you could send him some articles or circulars about your discoveries and work, also if you would write to him yourself. I hope you can find time to do this. He needs all the help he can get for the terribly poverty-stricken people of India whose average annual per capita income, according to the latest official British estimates, is only $27.50.

Gandhi's address is:
M. K. Gandhi,
Satyagraha Ashram,
Wardha,
Central Provinces,
India.

You and I have, I believe, a mutual friend in C. F. Andrews. I was four years in India studying Gandhi's ideas and his movement, and I knew Charlie Andrews well there, and on his visits to this country he stayed with us when he was in Boston. You may also know my oldest brother, James E. Gregg, who used to be principal at Hampton Institute.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Richard B. Gregg

July 27, 1935

Mr. K. K. Gandhi
Satyagraha Ashram
Vandh, Central Provinces
India

My beloved friend, Mr. Gandhi:

I am surprised to learn that you have not received the package of bulletins that I sent you. The package was mailed at the same time that I mailed your letter. I am, however, sending you another set of bulletins.

It is indeed a great pleasure and privilege to keep in touch with you. So many people have read your card, and have enjoyed it.

You may be interested to know that I had a visit from the renowned Dr. Glenn Clark, an unusually spiritual power, who picked out three great characters and wrote them asking for their prayers. You were one to whom he wrote. We sent up a prayer and remembered you and your work in a very special way. May God ever bless, keep, and direct you in this marvelous work you are doing.

It is always a great treat to hear of Dr. Andrews.

With great love and best wishes, I am

Affectingly yours,

C. V. Carver, Director
Research and Experiment Station
“Checking the Corn in Hills” in Jasper County, Iowa, May 1940

Vachon, John, “Checking the corn in hills, Jasper County, Iowa,” May 1940. Courtesy of Library of Congress
“Seeds Of Change: Mini Gardens Help Drive The Growth Of Food At Home,” May 31, 2017 (Pg.1)

Seeds Of Change: Mini Gardens Help Drive The Growth Of Food At Home

May 31, 2017 11:59 AM ET

KRISTEN HARTKE, NPR

The short, but intense, growing season in Vermont might be a drawback for some, but for native son Cam MacKugler, it has turned out to be the key to developing his container garden kit startup, Seedsheet.

"Up here in Vermont," says MacKugler, "we don't have a lot of time to grow our food, so the goal is to get as much as you can as quickly as possible."

A house-sitting stint on a co-worker's farm in 2012 is what inspired MacKugler, an architect working in sustainable design in Middlebury, a small town in western Vermont. "I was paid with access to the backyard garden," he says, "and I was looking at the companion planting [an agricultural system for maximizing space and crop productivity] and how well it was designed.


"Seeds Of Change: Mini Gardens Help Drive The Growth Of Food At Home," May 31, 2017 (Pg.2)

— the arrangement of tomatoes and basil and zucchini. The idea for Seedsheet almost immediately came to me."

Sketching out the concept with crayons that were handy in the farmhouse, MacKugler was intrigued by the idea of foolproof gardening that would appeal to people living in cities with little or no outdoor space, but who still wanted the experience of harvesting their own crops.

When MacKugler first came up with the concept of Seedsheet, he sketched out the concept with crayons that were handy in the farmhouse where he was inspired by the garden. 

_Courtesy of Seedsheet_

As MacKugler says, "We're kind of the Blue Apron of agriculture. It's not meal delivery, it's farm delivery."

A 2017 _gardening industry survey_ produced by GardenResearch.com shows that 1 in 3 U.S. households now produces something edible at home, whether it's a pot of herbs on the windowsill or a raised-bed kitchen garden. In fact, consumer interest in growing food has translated to a $1 billion increase in sales in just five years, surpassing sales for flower gardening.

It's that all-important 18- to 34-year-old demographic — millennials — who are driving much of that growth, says Michelle Simakis, editor of _Garden Center Magazine_.

"Some millennials did not grow up gardening with their parents, so they aren't necessarily gardening as a hobby or to beautify their homes like previous generations did," says Simakis. "They are planting vegetables and fruit because they want to know where their food comes from and are interested in cooking with produce that's better than what they can find in stores."

As a millennial himself, MacKugler's instinct for the Seedsheet concept is all about making that "Green Acres" dream come true, but within the confines of modern urban living. His instincts are proving correct: 100 percent of Seedsheet customers live in cities, from Washington, D.C., to San Francisco.

"Most people here in Vermont think we're crazy, but that's because they've been raised as gardeners and don't see the need for this kind of product," he says.


His original concept involved spacing different types of seeds within two layers of dissolvable film, which were placed on top of soil and then watered. MacKugler had it tested by friends and family, who liked the basic idea — except for the weeds that sprouted alongside the seedlings, making it difficult to know what needed to be pulled up. A new design using a 12-inch circle of recyclable weed-blocking fabric dotted with four or eight dissolvable pods filled with organic seeds and a thin layer of soil solved the weed problem.

"Companies in the lawn and garden industry are aware they need to provide products that guarantee ease and success for first-time gardeners," says Paul Cohen, research director of gardenresearch.com. Noting that he'd seen MacKugler demonstrating his product on a recent episode of the budding-entrepreneur reality TV show Shark Tank, Cohen says, "I expect to see a lot more of these types of products in the future."

MacKugler is particularly mindful of making first-time gardeners feel successful. "Our main goal is to choose varieties that will grow really quickly. We're figuring out which plants can grow together and reach maturity around the same time so people can coordinate cooking meals around the harvest."

MacKugler and his team focus on fast-growing varieties like Glacier tomatoes, while Ruby Streaks mustard greens and Valentine's Day radishes can be ready to eat in about a month.

Seedkits are recipe-focused. For example, the one for hot sauce includes seeds for cayenne peppers, red carrots, Napoli carrot and purple bunching onions.

"You can grow a lot of food in a small amount of space," asserts MacKugler. "People will say, 'You can't grow tomatoes in a bucket,' but it's actually very easy."


Indeed, besides MacKugler's kits, Simakis notes there are already a variety of other options popping up in the small garden marketplace. Both IKEA and Miracle-Gro offer countertop units, while would-be gardeners with a little more space can opt for LED-powered, indoor hydroponic growing kits. But she also sees that the millennial interest in growing food may be tied to loftier goals.

"Making gardening easy is important, but I think more companies are starting to promote the importance of gardening to help the environment, and generally speaking, the millennial generation is drawn to causes," she says.

For MacKugler, his own interest in sustainable design and supporting the local community means sourcing organic seeds and relying on the expertise of an important segment of the nearby population: farmers.

Because Vermont's farmers are typically out of work during the winter and early spring until planting season starts, they are becoming the biggest asset for his young company, where everything from custom machinery to seed assembly procedures needs to be built from the ground up. And with up to 600 kits being made per hour, MacKugler says, "We're selling more kits now than we actually have people in our town."

Curating seeds specifically for recipes has also been an important focus for MacKugler, highlighting another millennial trend: home cooking. A recent survey by online grocer Peapod shows that millennials are now twice as likely to cook at home than baby boomers, but they are more in need of inspiration than older, more experienced cooks. The "Hot Sauce Seedsheet" is one recipe-based kit designed to feed that need, with four seed varieties that grow together in a standard 12-inch pot: the Ring-O-Fire Cayenne Pepper, Dragon Red Carrot, Napoli Carrot and Purple Bunching Onions. The kit comes with recipes for spicy carrot juice and, of course, hot sauce.

"Our goal is to cultivate an understanding of how gardening works," says MacKugler. "Everyone should be able to call themselves a gardener, no matter where they live."


Family Working on the Farm, between 1915 and 1923

Harris & Ewing, “[Farm],” between 1915 and 1923. Courtesy of Library of Congress
"Recognize Iowa as Agricultural State," Manzanar Free Press, 10 November 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress
"Recognize Iowa as Agricultural State," Manzanar Free Press, 10 November 1943. Courtesy of Library of Congress
Kaestner Family at their Century Farm near Luzerne in Benton County, Iowa, August 8, 2016

Lush Soybean Field on Dean and Julie Folkmann’s Hog Farm in Newhall, Iowa, August 8, 2016

Highsmith, Carol M., “Lush soybean field on Dean and Julie Folkmann’s hog farm in Benton County, near Newhall, Iowa,” 8 August 2016.

Courtesy of Library of Congress