



**The United Nations  
World Food  
(And Population) Summit**

**“SPECIAL PROJECT”**

*September, 1996*



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## POLICY CONCERNS

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### THE WORLD FOOD (and POPULATION) SUMMIT

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#### INTRODUCTION

The United Nations (U.N.) is preparing to hold yet another worldwide conference this November. Despite promises from the U.S. State Department that these world conferences would end, this "mini-conference" will take place in Rome, Italy, November 13-17. Worldwide food production and consumption, and the maintenance of "food security," are the stated themes of this conference. But there are also two strong sub-themes that undergird this meeting and play off of each other: population control and sustainable development.

#### THE MYTH OF AN OVERCROWDED PLANET

The U.N. sounds like the storybook character Chicken Little, constantly claiming "The sky is falling!" on issues related to population growth. This is nothing new -- doomsday proclamations of overcrowding have been rampant in this nation for the last thirty years, and the concept of "overpopulation leading to mass starvation" has been widely discussed since the economic philosopher Thomas Robert Malthus popularized zero population growth in the eighteenth century. Yet today, hundreds of years later, planet earth still has plenty of room.

Every year the U.N. changes its statistics regarding population. This year, the U.N. *estimates* that the world population will reach 6.158 billion by the year 2000, and will increase 72 percent between 1995 and 2050.<sup>1</sup> That is considered "unsustainable," meaning (in U.N. terms) that the earth -- land availability, food crops, etc. -- would not be able to support that number of people. So the U.N. continues to predict mass starvation in many nations if this "population problem" is not corrected.

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<sup>1</sup> "Food Requirements and Population Growth," June 1996, pp. 1,3. Report of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in collaboration with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

This misanthropic anti-humanity campaign is not only frightening, it is based on inaccurate facts. First, the population "emergency" is based on vague statistical *projections*, not facts. And the same U.N. report that projects agricultural doom for future generations notes that: "food supplies have more than doubled in the last 40 years...[resulting] in global food supplies increasing faster than the population..."<sup>2</sup> So, scientists -- and even the U.N. itself -- know that an increase in population is not the real issue.

So why does the U.N. focus on the population issue? Because there is a hidden agenda. "Whatever **environmental** or human suffering issue you talk about today," says a letter from Population Communications International (PCI), "there is a **population connection** standing behind it (emphasis added)." PCI is listed as an *affiliate* of the United Nations, a mouthpiece for population control, residing in the U.N. Plaza at U.N. headquarters.<sup>3</sup>

"It's evident the environment is being severely damaged by the impact of rapidly growing populations," continues the PCI letter, "...and it goes on, with large and growing populations destroying the rain forests, and upsetting the ecological balance of the world...Then there is the direct population connection with global warming and the greenhouse effect." The solution? Stop population growth throughout the world. As the PCI letter and U.N. documents so clearly demonstrate, **radical environmentalism** is the real reason that the U.N. hates the thought of more people living on this planet.<sup>4</sup>

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

This radical brand of environmentalism is the reason that the World Food (and Population) Summit, and every other recent U.N. conference, addresses the issue of **sustainable development**. This economic/environmental term means that no entity (individual, family, or nation) should consume more than it needs for basic physical survival. This was the major theme of the last U.N. conference, Habitat II<sup>5</sup>; at the U.N.'s Rio "Earth" Summit in 1989,<sup>6</sup> sustainable development became the new ruler by which all U.N. plans are measured. If it's not "sustainable," it's not acceptable. And every U.N. conference since Rio has liberally used this radical philosophy.

Sustainable development demands major changes in consumption patterns -- what we eat, what type of transportation we use, how much heat or air conditioning we use, the size of our house, and the size of our family. And the U.N. has begun to develop

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<sup>2</sup> *Food Requirements and Population Growth*, p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> PCI, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

<sup>4</sup> The organization Zero Population Growth opens their Internet homepage with this quote: "Continued population growth is foremost among the factors aggravating critical environmental problems such as air and water pollution, deforestation, wildlife extinction, and climate change."

<sup>5</sup> Habitat II took place in Istanbul, Turkey, in June of 1996.

<sup>6</sup> This conference focused on mainstreaming the most radical elements of the environmental movement.

standards for each of these areas. If it does not meet their standard, it's not sustainable. And what is not sustainable should not exist.

The United Nations Commission on Sustainable Development was created to aid the implementation of sustainable development in every nation of the world. At a May 1, 1996, meeting of the Commission, Hadi Manafi, vice president and head of the Department of Environment of Iran, said that "unsustainable consumption and production patterns, particularly in the developed countries, continued to be the main cause of pressure on the global environment." Changing those patterns, said Mr. Manafi, was the challenge for the future.

The global push for sustainable development is more than just U.N. babble. National governments are already being pressured to use heavy taxation and regulation to control the consumption patterns of citizens. And lest you think it cannot happen here, President Clinton used Executive Order #12852 to create the Council on Sustainable Development in 1993. In March of 1996, the Council issued their report.<sup>7</sup> The report discussed the need to change consumption patterns of Americans, and chapter six specifically dealt with changing population growth. It says: "...the size of the population and the scale of consumption impinge significantly on American society's ability to achieve sustainability." Their answer? "Managing population growth, resources, and wastes is essential to ensuring that the total impact of [resource use] is within the bounds of sustainability." The report of the President's Council also calls for "ensuring access to basic reproductive health needs" in order to "move the United States toward population stabilization." In other words, the Clinton administration is more concerned about implementing the radical environmentalist concept of sustainable development than whether or not Americans want their family size "managed," or their consumption, resources and technology advances controlled. This is one more example of the link between the environmental movement and the campaign to reduce population growth and limit consumption.

### NUTS AND BOLTS OF THE SUMMIT

The United Nations held a conference on population in 1994; yet the World Food (and Population) Summit is more of the same. Its draft Policy Statement and Plan of Action for Universal Food Security begins by describing a "common objective" for all nations: "World food security" at all levels.<sup>8</sup> "Reaching **sustainable** world food security is part and parcel of achieving the social, economic and human development objectives agreed upon in recent international conferences (emphasis added),"<sup>9</sup> reports the document.

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<sup>7</sup> Report of the President's Council for Sustainable Development, March, 1996, chapter 6.

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<sup>8</sup> Draft Plan of Action, sec. 1, winter 1996.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid, sec. 7.

### Universal Population Control

In early August 1996, officials met in Rome to make changes to the draft Plan of Action. This document will express the goals and desires of all nations participating in the World Food Summit, and it is currently being written and re-written. At this recent meeting, section 13 was written to "Promote the coordination of economic and social policies, *including population policies* (emphasis added)." An alternative paragraph encourages nations to "fully integrate *population concerns* into development strategies, plans, and decision-making...and devise appropriate *population policies, programmes and family planning services*, to allow for responsible parenthood...(emphasis added)" Section 20 of the draft Plan of Action includes access to *reproductive health services* in primary health care, and section 37[bis.] says: "Over the long-term, global food security depends on *population policies* capable of stabilizing population numbers...with appropriate trade, as well as population policies, *sustainability* and food security are compatible objectives (emphasis added)."<sup>10</sup> Over and over the most current draft plan discusses food security in terms of population control and "sustainable" production.

What might these "sustainable population policies" include? The U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) report for the World Food (and Population) Summit lends some clues. "Making [fertility] projections is all the more difficult because some populations are still reticent in accepting family planning programmes," says section 3.26. "...It is difficult to predict changes in fertility in a country-continent such as China...especially fertility in rural China. Family planning efforts might meet in some cases with some resistance from some groups of the population."

"Resistance" is quite an understatement. A 1995 hearing in the House of Representatives highlighted three Chinese women who had fled China because they had been forced to have abortions, and then were sterilized. Their only crime was their desire to have more than one child, but China's "one-child-per-family" policy is ruthless. Town population officials track women's menstrual cycles and monitor pregnancies. A second child can bring heavy fines, and the penalties for a third pregnancy are unbearable. Yet the United Nations continues to focus attention on this repressive Chinese system, and considers it to be a successful program worthy of duplication for the entire world.<sup>11</sup>

### Creating a Universal "Right to Food"

The draft Plan of Action has empowered the FAO to "seek agreement on a Code of Conduct for the implementation of the Right to Food" (sec. 54.c.). The content of this "Code of Conduct" is still a mystery, but we do know that the U.N.'s "right to food" was just created at the most recent U.N. conference, Habitat II.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> August working group document for the World Food (and Population) Summit quoted by the Campaign Life Coalition, Toronto, Canada.

<sup>11</sup> The bibliography of this FAO report also shows heavy reliance upon the testimony and research of members of China's Population Commission.

<sup>12</sup> This conference took place in Istanbul, Turkey, in June of 1996. The phrases in the Plan of Action for every U.N. conference are designed to build upon previous conferences. Past language is considered

The Habitat Global Plan of Action, which the United States and other nations signed and agreed upon, calls on national governments to "...promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and to provide for basic needs, such as education, nutrition and life-span health care services..."<sup>13</sup> That language sounds admirable, but it actually requires sovereign governments to create a long list of **entitlements** for citizens. The organizers for the World Food (and Population) Summit have used the phrase "provide for...nutrition," to create an entitlement to food because the U.N. believes that it is the job of the government to provide food for all its citizens. This is more than an expansion of the current welfare state in America; it is a textbook study in true socialism.

The goal of every person on earth having sufficient food sounds noble, but the promises of government provision for every citizen's needs are the hallmark of nations rooted in Marxist philosophy. Creation of such a government system has always depended upon the re-distribution of wealth, so that Marx' vision for citizenry -- "From each according to his abilities, to each according to his needs"<sup>14</sup> -- can be fulfilled. And this socialistic worldview presupposes that the United Nations, or any other "global" body, has the **authority** to make such mandates of sovereign nations. The U.N. does not have such authority; it never has, and it never should.

### The Gender Agenda

The World Food (and Population) Summit is also problematic because it is one more re-run of the gender feminist goals seen in past U.N. conferences. FAO has recently introduced a "new Socio-economic Gender Analysis (SEGA) methodology," and the August meeting for the World Food (and Population) Summit included presentations by FAO on gender issues. In June of 1996, FAO also co-sponsored workshops that dealt with "gender issues and the content of training programmes," as well as "institutionalized gender training."<sup>15</sup>

Obviously, FAO is heavily involved in spreading the feminist gender-agenda. They have developed a "Plan of Action for Women in Development" to systematically integrate "gender perspectives and analysis in all of FAO's technical work."<sup>16</sup> Those plans include the development of "tools" to be used to "train" governments in handling gender concerns.

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sacred, demonstrating that once a concept has been introduced into a Plan of Action, future conferences may draw upon it. This enables the U.N. to "create" rights (entitlements) at will.

<sup>13</sup> FAO, "World Food Summit -- News Update," July 5, 1996.

<sup>14</sup> *Critique of the Gotha Programme*, 1875. Quoted from *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations*, Ed. Angela Partington, New York, NY: Oxford University Press. 1992.

<sup>15</sup> This meeting was held in Paris, France. It was jointly sponsored by the section of FAO entitled "Women in Development Service," the French Ministry of Education, and the French Center for Population and Development. Source: *SD Dimensions*, Sustainable Development Department of FAO, Section on Women and Population, May-August 1996.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid.

Such government-mandated "gender" activities are a problem because, as we saw at the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women, the U.N. sees gender as "socially constructed" rather than biologically determined.<sup>17</sup> That leads them to ignore the true, day-to-day problems of women around the world, focusing instead on the intellectual philosophies of Western feminism.

### Changing the Values of All Nations

In addition to highlighting population control and gender issues, the draft Plan of Action for the World Food (and Population) Summit also mentions a commitment to tolerance. "Governments and civil society" are expected to "promote tolerance...and respect for diversity (sec. 12.c.)" in order to achieve food security. Is it the business of the government to promote "tolerance?" Certainly not. It is the job of the church and the family to promote tolerance toward people of different races or physical capacities. Yet in the last few years, we have seen our own government promote "tolerance" toward behaviors, many of which are destructive. For example, the "tolerance training" mandated for U.S. government employees has actually been indoctrination regarding the activities of the homosexual lifestyle. This is the definition that the U.N. applies to "tolerance." At the very least, such discussions have no place in a conference supposedly designed to discuss food and agriculture.

## IMPLEMENTATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations has plans to implement the goals of the World Food (and Population) Summit in every region of the world. Their population projections for Africa, for example, are very revealing. From 1990 to 1995, Africa's fertility rate was an average of 5.80 children per woman (2.6 children is considered necessary to maintain the current population). Yet by 2045, the U.N. **projects** that Africa will only have a fertility rate of 2.10.<sup>18</sup> That will require drastic intervention by someone in order to limit birth rates. The U.N. has designated themselves to be that "someone," so they may work to reduce the average number of children born in Africa by three. This will be done through increased pressure for "family planning," the euphemistic phrase that always seems to include abortifacient birth control devices and abortion-on-demand.

Clearly, the United Nations' African campaign has already begun. At the last two U.N. conferences, a Kenyan doctor testified that the "family planning" clinics in her

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<sup>17</sup> This U.N. mega-conference was held in Beijing, China, in September of 1995. Prior to the conference, two delegates asked that the word "gender," which appeared throughout the Plan of Action for that conference, be clearly defined as male and female. The United Nations, aided by the U.S. and other Western nations, refused. Bella Abzug and other gender feminists made it clear that they considered gender to be "socially constructed." This was upheld by the United States when Representative Christopher Smith questioned Victor Marrero at a July, 1995, hearing by the House International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee. Marrero testified that the U.S. "would not" ask for a "male/female" definition of "gender" because some people believe that gender is socially constructed.

<sup>18</sup> Table 6 in the FAO report entitled *Food Requirements and Population Growth*, section 3.21, p. 22.

country were filled with IUDs, condoms, and abortifacients, while she had a difficult time getting basic antibiotics and anti-malarial medicine to meet the needs of her patients. We have heard similar reports from nations throughout Africa. And wealthy nations like the United States are refusing to give foreign aid to many nations unless they implement population control policies, thus forcing the governments of many developing nations to sacrifice their own people on the altar of the dollar.

The U.N. will use every available avenue to accomplish these goals. The draft plan gives specific instructions to the World Trade Organization (WTO), donors and development partners (sec. 44), private investors (sec. 45), and international and private financing institutions (sec. 46). Each of these is given a part to play in creating "sustainable food security" -- which includes the U.N. plans for population, gender, tolerance, and the entitlement to food.

### IMPLEMENTATION BY THE UNITED STATES

The draft Plan of Action for the World Food (and Population) Summit requires national governments to "monitor" population movements (sec. 49) and growth (sec.55.e.), which is in line with the Clinton administration's promises to this summit. The U.S. report, entitled "The U.S. Contribution to World Food Security," was submitted to the U.N. in July, 1996.

In its Introduction, the U.S. report mimics both themes of the U.N. draft plan. It mentions "population growth rates" as a factor in food security that can be changed by "human intervention" (p. 1.), and it commits to the "promotion of the critical role of sustainable development" in various environmental sectors (p. 2). It defines "food security" as existing "when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient food to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life," and goes on to say that achievement of this goal must be "sustainable economically, socially, politically, and environmentally." In other words, "food security" cannot be achieved without radical government intervention into the lives of every citizen in America, and every nation of the world.

And, like the U.N. as a whole, the U.S. report commits the United States to the gender agenda, ringing bells reminiscent of the U.N. Fourth World Conference on Women. In the section of the report entitled, "What Can the United States Do To Improve Food Security," it concludes that we must recognize "the essential role of women, population stabilization, education, and health in the food security equation." Once again, legitimate issues of poverty are being co-opted by the social agenda of abortion and gender feminism.

The Clinton administration is actively engaged in implementing this massive social agenda here in the United States. During the Habitat II conference in Istanbul, a member of the U.S. delegation told one of the CWA delegates that it is a *current* administration policy to use Executive Orders and agency action to implement U.N.



treaties **without congressional approval**. Obviously, President Clinton has little or no regard for Article VI, section 2 of the U.S. Constitution, which requires a 2/3 favorable vote from the Senate for treaty ratification, and thus implementation.

## CONCLUSION

It is frightening to see the United Nations create "fundamental rights" out of thin air -- "rights" related to population growth and tolerance, food and consumption. This world body is attempting to make "new rights" sound noble or compassionate, but it's really a sham. The poor around the world are being shamelessly used as a smoke-screen to hide the United Nations' social agenda. It is also disturbing to see the United Nations attempt to play God by deciding which people-groups should be allowed to have what number of children. The United Nations expects people to forfeit their individual inalienable rights, and their family and national sovereignty, for the "global good." We must stay vigilant and act to ensure that the United States does not continue down this destructive road.

## SPECIAL PROJECT

Concerned Women for America is committed to standing as a watchman on the wall in order to alert American families to the activities of the World Food (and Population) Summit. We have applied for international non-governmental organization (NGO) status and are currently awaiting confirmation.

### OBJECTIVES:

1. We plan to attend the United Nations World Food (and Population) Summit in November to be a voice for Concerned Women for America members and defend the interests of all American families.
2. Initiate an information campaign to inform our members and other Americans of the threats imminent in the World Food (and Population) Summit.
3. Network with other organizations in the U.S. and around the world, in order to strategize about the summit and share information.
4. Coordinate informational meetings on Capitol Hill to alert members of Congress to the continued threat of the United Nations.

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