Monday, April 12, 1982

World hunger

Is there really enough food to go around?

This is the 13th in a series of 15 arti-cles exploring "Food and People." In this article Janet W. Lowenthal, (cchni-cal assistance specialist with the U.S. Department of Articulture, suggests measures for attacking the poverty that is the root cause of hanger in much of the developing world. This series was written for Courses by Neuropaper program of Collifornia, San Diego, with Junding From the National Endowment for the Humanities. Coveriant 1982 by the Regents of the

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By Janet Lowenthal special writer

The UNIVERSAL right to set is growther and the set is growther and the set is women of every nationality, col-or, creed and income level. Note specific the - one out of every right men, Women and children on earth - are chronically and constrained today. The set of every right men, Women and children on earth - are chronically and growth the set of the set of the set are specific to the set of the set are specific to the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of the set optimized the set of the set of

Producing enough food makes possible — but does not guarantee — overcoming hum-ger. People must be able to buy the food. For this, they need jobs that pay a living wage and a price system that places basic food within reach of the poor. The elimination of humger, therefore, is a dual challenge: to a stack the causes while simultaneously treating the symptoms. The immediate goal is to eliminate suffering; the ultimate goal is to build a world without hunger by overcoming the poverty of indi-viduals and nations that permits hunger to persist.

viduals and nations that permits hunger to persist. The developing nations themselves will have to make the most difficult decisions required to raise food production, reduce ecconomic inequalities and alleriate hunger. But the international community — and the Umited States in particular — can make a crucial difference in the ability of national governments to cdrry out the nécessary ac-tions.

CREATING JOBS THOUGH EQUITABLE GROWTH

THOUGH EQUITABLE CROWTH Equitable economic growth, which in-creases per-capita incomes among the poor, is the surrest, most lasting strategy for com-bating hunger. This apport requires in vestment capital, appropriate gover create comment of the source of the source of the comment of the source of the source of the strong focus on agriculture and rural devel-opment. In the poorest developing countries, up to signed in subsistence agriculture. Conse-

food and people

quently, substantial investments in Third World agriculture are needed to help low-income farmers obtain the training, credit, storage, marketing and transportation fa-cilities they need to raise yields on plots that are often as small as 2% acres. Small rural industries for processing food, repairing farm equipment and pro-cultare based strategy simultaneously to create jobs, boets food production and re-to the sandarduring and second

créate jois, boost tood production and re-disce hunger. But manufacturing and service occupa-tions must also grow.-- both to create jobs and to enable developing countries to earn the high profits characteristic of those eco-ocupie options.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY

INTERNATIONAL EXONUMY Creating enough jobs will be a formidable task. The International Labor Organization estimates that over the next 20 years anoth-er 550 million people will join the Third World labor force.

World labor force. Their fact, in turm, will depend largely on progress within the international economy as a whete, and the prognosits is not good. The 1970s were marked by a surge in ener-gy prices, recession, inflation and unem-ployment, even in the rich nations. Still haraber economic conditions are forecast for the 1980s, particularly for the poor na-tione.

tions. Today, in fact, protectionist trade senti-ments (despite rhetoric to the contrary), combined with an apparent determination to boosf U.S. military spending and arms sales at the expense of social needs at home and abroad, are further undermining efforts

and abroad, are further undermining efforts to overcome hunger. Ultimately, a world without hunger can exist only within an international economic environment that enables poor people in poor nations to become genuinely self-reli-ant by marketing abroad their labor-inten-sive products.

PRODUCING ENOUGH FOOD

Adequate food production remains a ma-jor challenge because of population growth and economic progress itself. As incomes rise, people buy more meat and politry, which in turn requires more grain for ani-

risk, popple by inter the rote are proven in the ani-which in turn requires more grain for ani-Elforts to lower the rote of population growth have begun to pay off. But 75-80 million population are added to the world's pop-interesses its food production by 30 million corresses its dood production by 30 million corresses its coord production by 30 million to the developing nations themselves, where both the needs and the under utilized agricultural potential are greatest. Al-whough the load that will be needd. If can-not grow all the food that will be needd. If can-not grow all the food that will be needd. If can-not grow all the food that will be needd. If can-not grow all the food that will be needd. If can-not grow all the food that will be needd. If unitage there would it be needd and the suchange boy is, ship to carry 11, ports to unitage it or roads and transportation and sports be needd.

ple who need it. The goal for the U.S. is not to feed the

world but to help other nations to fee Admittedly, there are important policy roblems to be solved. Increasing food pro

Ammutedly, there are important points -problems to be solved. Increasing food pro-duction will become more expensive if en-ergy prices coultage to risk the carefully managed to protect the actif sability to produce food for future generations. Finally, increased food production will not occur without an expanding market -and will not, in any case, benefit hangy proble unless they acquire the purchasing ower to enter that market. Meretheless, many developing countries that now import food have enough land and water to provide for hemselves. Some, such as Cameron, Zimbabwe and Kenya, should even be able to export food. There are not physical reasons to prevent all the world's people from getting enough to eat.

ALLEVIATING HUNGER NOW

But even the most rapid and most equita-ble economic growth that could possibly oc-cur will leave millions of people in absolute poverty for several decades. Specific pro-grams are needed to attack hunger and

rama are needed to attack hunger and mainutition now. In the less-developed countries, these reasures may include subditing the food that poor people buy (as the U.S. does with is food stamp porgram), providing extra food to school children and pregnant and nursing women, educating people about proper nutrition (including breastfeeding of infnis); and fortilying staple food with essential vitamins or minerals that the local diet lacks. Such efforts to allevatate immediate hun-ger are no substitute for social and economy

Such efforts to alleviate immediate num-ger are no substitute for social and econom-ic progress. But the development programs necessary to overcome poverty cannot themselves be carried out if much of to-day's and tomorrow's workforce is allowed builder from malnutrition and associated builder from malnutrition and associated

teenselves be carried out if much of to-day's and tomorrow's work/crec is allowed built for the interference of the second providing more technical assistance, sub-providing more technical assistance, sub-market. The pricetag is relatively high -much higher than tifs or previous adminis-trations have been willing to accept. Built prophere of pricetag is relatively high -much higher than tifs or previous adminis-trations have been willing to accept. Built prophere of priorities than of price. This na-tion now spends many times more doulars on military aid abroad than on assistance. To a sub-tion and the spent of the U.S. Pres-imant and the size of ending world hunger — a factor that is no more predictable than the weather but far more susceptible to Difficul courage that is rare every-where in the world. Everyone is in favor of shar-ong their own concomic and political course on ing hunger, but few are in favor of shar-ning their own economic and political.

The views expressed in Courses by Newspapers are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect those of the University of California, the Na-tional Endowment for the Humanities or the participating newspapers and colleges. Next weck: Frances Moor Lappe, Nick Allen and David Kinley of the Institute for Food and Development Policy in San Fran-cisco discuss American food aid.



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