

# World hunger is an issue



Child health clinics which concentrate on the distribution of food aid foster the idea that foreign food is more desirable than local products. Food handouts detract from nutrition education.

By **MIKE MACKINNON** and **KAYE MACPHEE**

On Tuesday, October 16th, students, faculty and staff at UNB will be observing World Food Day.

The purpose of this day is to make us more aware of the problems that arise in feeding the world's population. A disheartening and sad fact is that the world produces approximately 10 per cent more food than is necessary to meet its population's minimum energy requirements; yet over 500 million people suffer from malnutrition and nearly 12 million children under the age of five starve to death each year (1978 estimates). We have the money and the technology to meet this challenge but thus far we have failed to do so.

The problem of hunger occurs not only in the underdeveloped nations but in industrialized nations as well. Canada, a country that produces more food than is needed to feed its population is by no means free of this problem of malnutrition. This is because Canada, like most other nations, has a large portion of its population living in poverty and therefore unable to afford the food they need. The key would then appear to be ridding ourselves of this poverty. However as this is a political issue in many instances (particularly in third world countries) the solution meets with obstacles which seem insurmountable.

Hunger is a complex problem that has myriad factors. In some countries there is a lack of arable land to grow the necessary crops however with enough industry are able to afford to import food. Other countries do not have unused land and require an improvement in technology to produce an adequate food supply. Still other countries can produce enough food but lack the proper storage and transportation facilities thereby losing much of the food they do produce. An additional problem in some countries is the lack of a reliable distribution system which results in a critical loss of food.

In recognition of the problem of world hunger we set aside a day each October in an attempt to focus attention on this complex issue. Hopefully people will be encouraged to acknowledge this vastly important issue, to think about it for more than just this one day and to become active in

OUR CHOICE TYPICAL UNB MEAL			
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	BREAD AND CEREALS	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	MEAT AND ALTERNATES
Cheese Cottage Cheese Milk Yogurt Butter	Kaiser Bun Variety of Breads Melba Toast Crackers Croutons Macaroni Salad Chow Mein Noodles	Onion Soup French Fries Fresh Fruit Potato Salad Tomatoes Coleslaw Lettuce Carrot Sticks Celery Sticks Pickles Bean Salad Cucumber Green Pepper Beets Broccoli Cauliflower Spinach Fresh Mushrooms Chickpeas Olives Bean Sprouts Radish Kidney Beans	English Style Fish Salami Cheese 3 kinds of Cold Meat Cottage Cheese Kidney Beans Chickpeas

THEIR CHOICE TYPICAL THIRD WORLD MEAL			
MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS	BREAD AND CEREALS	FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	MEAT AND ALTERNATES
	Rice	Potato	Fish

CANADA'S FOOD GUIDE recommends a specific number of servings of food which should be chosen every day from each of these FOUR FOOD GROUPS-

- I MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS
- II BREAD AND CEREALS
- III FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
- IV MEAT AND MEAT ALTERNATES

Together these four groups, chosen because of the kinds and amounts of key nutrients each contributes, form a pattern of good nutrition.

UNIT	MEALS SERVED	% RATIO	RESIDENCE FOOD WASTE
LBR	206	5.5	
L. DUNN	1206	32.5	
TIBBETS			
MCCONNELL	1900	51.0	
McLEOD	410	11.0	
TOTALS	3722	100.0	

STANDINGS - MOST 1st, LEA

1. McConnell served 51% of the meals with over 64% of the
2. McLeod served 11% of the meals with over 13% of the
3. L.B.R. served 5.5% of the meals with over 5% of the
4. L. Dunn/Tibbets served 32.5% of the meals with over

\$334.30 x 6 days per week average  
2,005.80 x 31 weeks per year average  
62179.80 / 1400 average residence students