A remark you'll hear when you mention the Freedom from Hunger Campaign is that rapidly increasing population makes it impossible to feed all the people in the world. True, world population increases by 90,000 every day; estimates indicate that at the end of the century it'll be doubled. But when the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U. N. stated in 1960 that it was possible to feed the world adequately by the year 2000, it based its statement on twice the present world population -- six thousand million by then. Though attitudes towards population control are changing, opposition rooted in ancient religions or old cultures will present many difficulties. Reliable world food authorities say that the most hopeful progress in slowing up population increase wouldn't appreciably affect the world's food supplies by the year 2000, that the campaign to abolish hunger has that deadline, that keeping up with increasing population will be the most difficult in the next 20 years. But the cry of the millions in old nations and emerging ones is clear--they're demanding liberation from the tyranny of hunger and want. Authorities warn us that to correct this grossly inhuman condition we have a short 36 years; if we fail we'll bequeath our children a world with our civilization in the discard. The Hon. Harold MacMillan has used these words: "We must love one another or perish."

Fortunately born people of the world like us then face this challenge--to use our abundance, talents and good will to create the décencies of life for all mankind. We've been liberated for this role. We've had religious and moral teaching, education; our countries possess the necessary wealth and knowledge and we each have talents. The less fortunate people have talents too, ready to be quickened, as their latent consuming desire for a better life catches the hope in our friendship and help. Surely the combination could be an invincible
force in world affairs. It can be set in motion if the people of the world participate intelligently and widely in the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. Today we'll look further at Canadians adding their efforts to those of other Freedom from Hunger Committees—60 in all.

At a Canadian Farm Forum Conference in 1960, the idea of Mrs. David Mutch of P.E.I., that a gift of radios would speed the growth of Farm Forums in India, won support. The Director of All-India Radio, the leader of India's Farm Forum Project and the adult education officer of The Society of Friends in New Delhi were consulted and at the next Farm Forum Conference the Radios from India Project was approved. The members across Canada raised $10,000 and now 100 Farm Forums in India listen to a broadcast in the language of their district over a radio which bears a plaque indicating its origin in Canada. Each group has the name and address of the donor Canadian group. A Canadian Forum member will visit the Indian Forum shortly. The Indian farmers wanted to repay the gift of the radios, so an exchange of local village handicraft was arranged. The first of these was an Indian fertility goddess, deity of the Indian Forum, carved in wood, a gift from the Mundaham Farm Forum in India to the Knowlton Farm Forum in Quebec. The queenly statuette graces the Knowlton High School to remind present and future students of this beginning friendship between Indian and Canadian farmers.

"Self-help Through Community Betterment" is the slogan of the Jr. Farmers of Ontario, so its members easily understand the appeal of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. They decided to train a leader to work in a developing country, consulted our Freedom from Hunger Committee, and Dr. Truman advised that a Dutch social worker who'd worked 5 years in the slums of Karachi wanted a course in Social
Leadership. The decision of the Jr. Farmers plus negotiation by our Committee plus $3,000, the young farmers raised enrolled Catherine Ebescamp in the Coady Institute in Nova Scotia. She wanted the course for a new commitment, working with 650 slum families from Karachi taking up land up Jati—an agricultural development project of the government of West Pakistan. Freedom from Hunger Committees in Germany, Switzerland, Great Britain and New Zealand are also aiding at Jati, with trained leaders and machinery; through their own co-operative, the new farmers have voluntarily excavated two water courses and built 600 low-cost village homes. On the plains of Jati the sound of mechanized steel ploughs cutting through the willing soil has replaced the clash of the scimitars of Moogul conquerors—"They shall beat their swords into ploughshares."

The Y.W.C.A. of Canada is sponsoring another Community Development Project. The swamps around the city of Recife, in drought and famine-stricken northeastern Brazil are filled with hungry hopeless illiterate families; lack of sanitation adds to the sickness of malnutrition. The total cost of the project of rehabilitation will require around $200,000. Our Y.W.C.A. is collecting $30,000 to cover the first two stages in 1965-66; they've undertaken the appointment of a co-ordinator and the construction of a community Building. The Recife Project is a co-operative one between our Y.W. and the Y.W.C.A. of Brazil—they have a working liaison with the Freedom from Hunger Committee in Brazil, and the doctors, priests and the Municipal authorities at Recife.

Fishermen in Togo, Egypt, Pakistan, Zanzibar, Dahomey and India are increasing their catch up to five times because their boats now have motors. To this project the Anglican, Presbyterian and United Churches and the Canadian Society of Friends Service Committee have
The Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada and the U.S. gave a large number of motors and F.A.O. has supervised the installation. The fishermen buy the motors and the money's deposited in a credit union. They're organizing co-operatives too with the guidance of F.A.O. personnel. Scholarships for students from developing countries have been provided by the Women's Institutes, Toronto Jr. Board of Trade, the Catholic Bishop's Fund, 4H Clubs and the Jr. Farmers of Ontario. It requires $3,000 to bring a student to Canada for a year's special training; $300 will provide vocational training in a developing country, as the latter is available through the Colombo Plan. The Can. Committee welcomes small amounts to train some students in their own countries.

The value of improved seeds has been emphasized since the start of the Campaign in 1960—groups of seed specialists have been brought to Canada for training—Unesco Seed Coupons have been distributed by the U.N. Assoc. and others. The Canadian War Veterans are sponsoring the "Seeds for Canada" project, 

Now besides fighting world hunger, the combined activities of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign and those of churches and many groups not directly associated with it, are teaching our way of life—by deeds. The friendly outstretched hand will, to people in developing countries, convey the basic foundation of democracy—respect for a human being, decency, mercy, justice. Do I hear someone say that illiterate backward people can't understand a complex system like democracy? In no way discounting the necessity of formal education, I say this: The great message that came to Christendom nearly 2000 years ago was communicated not by wordy instruction—it came to the uneducated shepherds through the simple medium of a song.

An old saying to remember is that God has many bests.