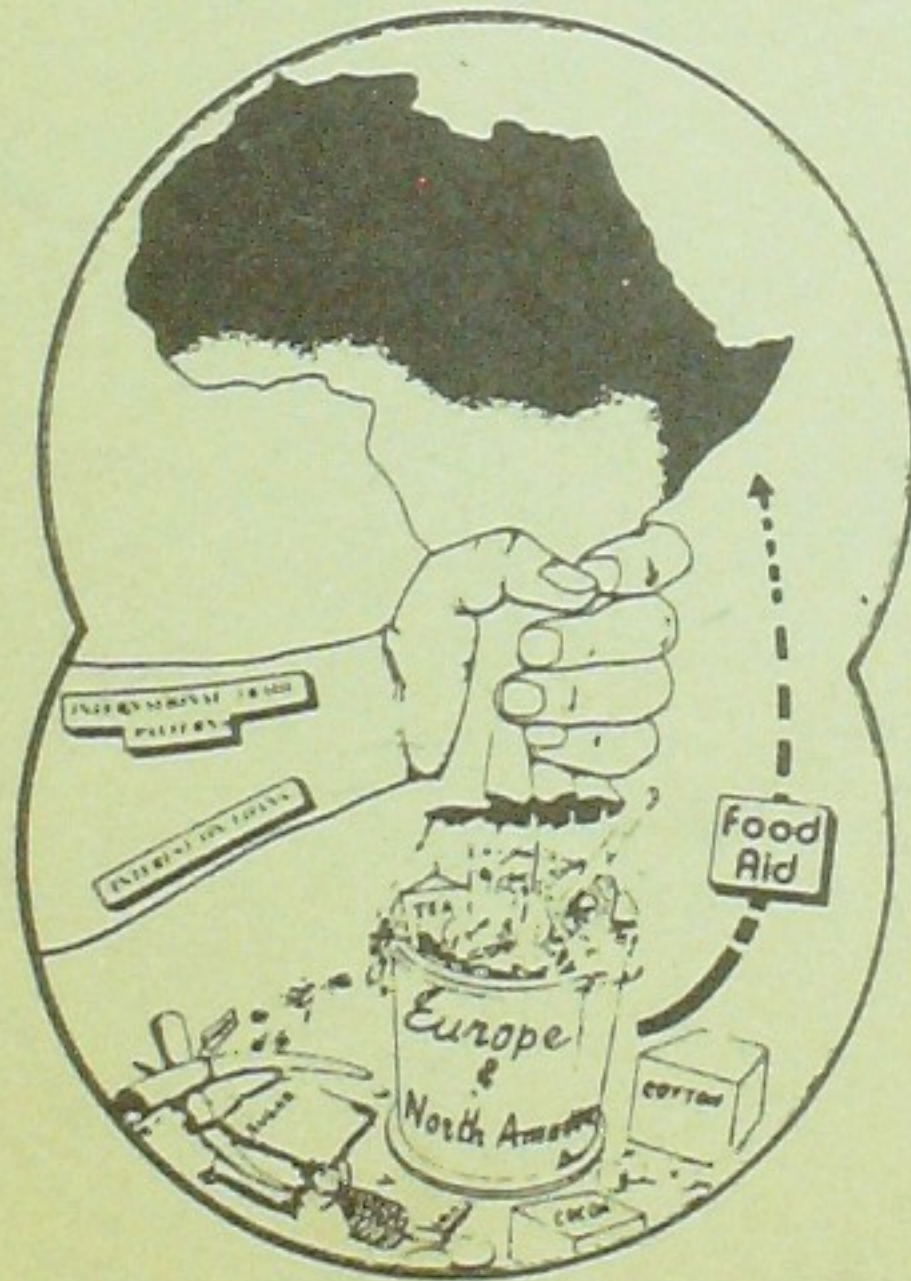


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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE HUNGER IN
THIRD WORLD AND THE OVERCONSUME IN THE
INDUSTRIAL CULTURE

The Grip of Death



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DUSTRIAL CULTURE

BY

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ARE THERE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THE STATE OF HEALTH OF PEOPLE IN THE THIRD WORLD AND IN THE INDUSTRIALIZED CULTURE ?

Health is an expression of the prevailing socio-economic and political conditions in the respective society.

In a society in which various interest groups are diametrically opposed, poverty as a condition, arises as a result of the unequal division of the products produced by activity in the society.

Health is not a personal condition bestowed on the individual but rather the condition of a person in social, cultural, psychic and physical respects.

Poverty: Is it a natural, medical or socio-political phenomenon? Since when have people been poor? Can one say if a country is rich or poor? To what does wealth orientate itself?

Development: By the term development I mean an improvement in the material and spiritual condition of a society in harmony with the natural environment. Development should in no way lead to the destruction of the environment of mankind, animals or plants. Nature is in itself a dynamic condition, to which people must adapt. Each stage of technology inevitably stes a feedback mechanism in motion if it tries to assume a detachment from the social and natural environment. Nature has already created the conditions which allow man's existence. In spite of this, we have experienced a deterioration in the existential conditions of life since industrialization, not only in the industrial cultures but also in the non-industrial ones.

Underdevelopment: The two terms underdevelopment and development belong to each other, they are the two poles of one process. Each society have to some extent a social and economic change. But compare two given societies, one is more underdeveloped economically than the other. Here we take as a criteria for development only the economic factor. Otherwise we can

classify the industrial countries of Europe and USA underdeveloped according to social and moral criteria. In fascist Germany the skins of human being were used as belts, their doctors experimented with Jewish babies. During the Vietnam war the USA soldiers used to get an extra bottle of beer when they bring the scalp of a vietcong. The French soldiers used to do such inhuman acts during the Algerian liberation war. It is still existent the slogan 'God bless white' South Africa which is supported militarily, economically and morally by the western world. Such primitive treats to a human being have never been practised by the liberation movements of the Third World people.

When two societies come into relation with each other unequally, one sacrifices himself unwillingly for the development of the other. Historically Europe and Africa were more or less in the same standard of development. In this point we have to recall, that Egypt has already 5500 years ago built a state while Europe was still in primitive society.

In the 16th century Europe and Africa had a trade of equal basis for their mutual benefit. In the course of years Europe began to dominate the trade between Africa and India, due to its better built ships. The capital which Europe gained through that trade enabled Europe to develop its technological and scientific standard. Moreover Europe improved its weapons when the knowledge of gunpowder came to it through North Africa and Middle East on the 13th century. The industrial development of Europe couldn't have succeeded if it didn't have received the development aid from Africa, in true sense of the word. Africa has given Europe its best, millions of human power used as slaves who cultivated and digged raw materials in America for the benefit of Europe.

Europe went further to the stage of imperialism. It means, capitalism developed into world wide system, which demands the occupation of the rest of the world for raw materials, cheap labor power for investment and market for its goods. Colonialism is borne. Again we

have to bring more sacrifices for Europe. This time a radical change takes place. Our food production system should have to be changed according to the demands of the industry. A fundamental human right should have to be violated, the right of a society to produce its food demands, before it gets economic exchange with other societies. Export oriented, mono-cultural food production came to replace subsistential multi-cultural food production. Social changes follow. The pre-supposition for chronic poverty, hunger and mass diseases was made.

During the phase of industrialization, conditions arose which had been unknown to people until then. A condition arose which can term chronic poverty. This means that a large group of people were condemned from birth over, in their short life, to be able to achieve the minimum conditions essential for life. Global epidemics, mass diseases, hunger and refugees result from such denial.

What we are dealing with today, not only in the industrial countries but also in the Third World countries are no simple diseases but, on the contrary, calculated and planned social diseases i.e. they are diseases which have arisen as a consequence of policy.

Let me cast a glance now at history.

In many Third World countries where people have lived not only in feudal forms of society but also in other forms, it was always assured that every member of the community had at least the minimal essential conditions of life. We can take the high cultures of Africa, Asia and Latin America - of Egypt, China or the Incas as examples.

Not only the feudal but also the industrial Europe has itself special features. These manifest themselves in that a large section of the population was condemned to a life of absolute poverty. Refugees, and ever recurring epidemic diseases such as TB, dysentery, diphtheria, diarrhoea, venereal disease etc characterized this state. This was aggravated in two respects in the course of the century or, to be more

precise, in the phase of high technological development.

The African, Latin American and Asian countries were economically bound to the interests of technology. A fundamental human right was violated by this policy. Mankind was always primarily motivated to endeavour to fulfil its own needs through societal activity. On this basis, interchange and cooperation developed between various societies.

The reversal of this process, the economic and social satisfaction and fulfilment of another society lead to a situation which we term chronic poverty. It is chronic in that the right to formulate, influence or set in motion in any form its social, political, cultural and economic needs is removed from the society. The mass diseases which we see today in the Third World can be understood plainly and simply in that a person, denied the essential conditions for life inevitably finds himself in an unhealthy state.

Here, I do not wish to consider statistics which apply the criterion of income-per-head in a country as a measure of poverty but rather wish to point out that these countries came to experience poverty as a fact only through colonization.

The Third World health policy is based on an imitation of the strategy in health policy of industrial countries. There health policy is defined in such a way that it has the objective of treating in a medico-technical manner, symptoms of illness which arise as a result of societal circumstances. A branch of industry therefore developed which gains economic advantage from this policy.

Diseases which arose as a result of hunger and bad hygienic conditions were prevalent in the earliest phase of the industrialization of Europe. These diseases play no great part in the industrial nations just now but in spite of this, people have not become healthier. We have already defined health as a state of well-being of a person in cultural, physical, psychic and political respects.

These diseases which arose through industrialization

did not disappear entirely but were transferred to the Third World.

On the other hand, diseases which are prevalent in industrial centres and are associated with industrialization came into existence. These are diseases which come about through the destruction of the environment, eating habits in industrial areas, stress and progressive deterioration of the psychic state.

Conclusion/result: Every discussion regarding the term health does not belong primarily in the specialist area of medicine but is principally the responsibility of politics as preventive medicine which involves the understanding of the cause of disease and the ensuing methods of treatment requires a change in society as a prerequisite for its effectiveness.

THE DISEASE HUNGER

Usually when one hears the term disease, he thinks only of a micro-organism that damages the body or something is gone wrong in the internal function of the body. But what we don't think of, is that something important for the function of the body is missing. It is an instinctive knowledge that one cannot live without air and water, but what about insufficient food? It is too an instinctive knowledge, that we need materials for the building of a house. But what about the growth and the function of a human body?

Historically the ground for the chronic hunger in the Third World is laid down by colonialism. In each society people were engaged in quite different fields of production, some in food production and others in manufacture and in trade. Colonialism undermined them totally, manufactured goods were replaced by machine produced goods, food production was greatly reduced to export oriented production which include the raw materials for industry. Nevertheless Africa was in that period producing enough staple food for its population and was to some extent exporting grains.

Great changes have happened after the Second World War. The greater part of Africa became independent after 1960. A social group took the political power whose interest worsened the economic situation of the most of the population. Instead of economic reform the old method of international relationship was continued. These countries remained the source of raw materials for the industrial countries, in turn the industrial countries increased their food production. Africa became since at the end of the sixtieth decade the main receiver of the international food aid.

We have learnt from the institutional capital democracy of the industrial cultures that freedom of speech, press and movement belong to the basic rights of a human being. That democratical right is important for the industrialization and for the main social groups in that society. For the capital owner it is

his 'democratic right' to maximize his capital through his engaged labor power. For the proletarian it is his 'democratic right' to exist as proletarian to be free to sell his labor and be free from productive means.

In that system there is no room to accept, that the primary human right is the respect and the securing of his food production, clean water and adequate housing. In such an institutional capital democracy such human right is an individual problem, which shall be solved individually. We can remember well the inhuman conditions of the British workers at the middle of the last century. Only when the industrialization reached a certain stage of its development and the Third World countries were colonized, the capitalist realized the necessity of securing that elementary right of the proletariat. Now the people got better housing, canalization, clean water and better food than before. Here we have to remind the cheap agricultural import products from the colonized countries. Another important process developed too, the whole colonial people were forced to serve the industrial capital. The process of the violation of that elementary basic rights begins again. To the extend the living conditions of the people in the industrial countries gets better, the situation worsens in the colonial countries. It is an internal dynamic of the capitalist system, it can only shift the problems from one pole to the other.

The WHO estimates that 80% of the world wide diseases are caused by inadequate water supply and insufficient sanitation. Dirty water for drinking, which is contaminated by disease carriers, less body and clothes washing, due to the scarce water supply, are the famous problems in the Third World countries.

The expectation of life of the babies is the best indicator for the healthy situation of a given society, or in another way, the best indicator for the undernourishment of a society is the death rate of the children between one and four years of age.

In most of the African countries the life expectancy is less than 40 years in comparison with the industrial

countries, which is above 70 years. The death rate of the babies under 1 year of age in Somalia is over 145 per 1000 babies born, in West Germany 12 per 1000 babies. Between the age of 2-5 years 30 children out of 1000 die in the Third World countries, in industrial countries 1 out of 1000.

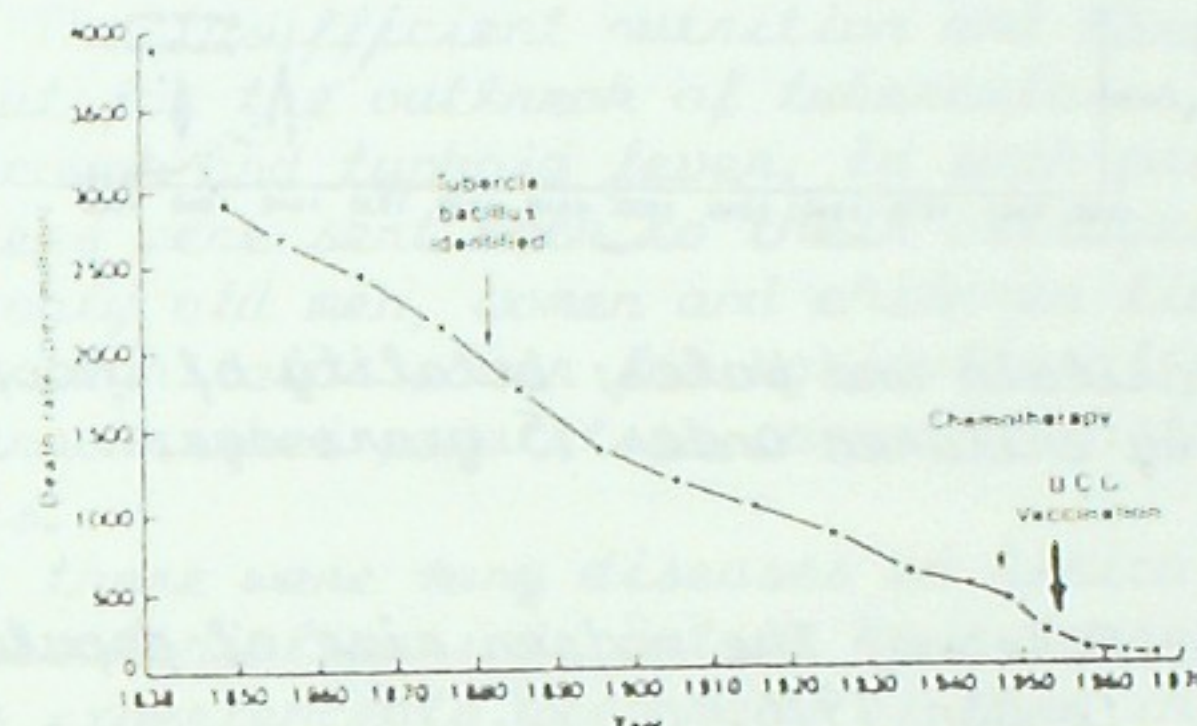
The main cause of their death is usually diarrhoea, bronchopulmonatal infections and undernourishment. Here we have to keep in mind, that these children don't die due to the so-called typical tropical diseases. The term tropical disease points out, that these diseases are found only in tropical and subtropical hot and moist climate which helps the carriers of these diseases to spread and to exist. But it is interesting to point out, that these diseases are not the main death causes of the children of the Third World countries.

During the industrialization of Europe the diseases, which caused a lot of death to the workers' children are the same which now kill the children of the Third World. So let us call them the 'diseases of poverty'. They are the infectious diseases carried through faeces (stomach - intestinal tract, typhoid fever, cholera, poliomyelitis) or through drop infections like measles, whooping cough and tuberculosis or they die due to undernourishment. 89% of the country side in Africa have no proper water supply. For the waste water and faeces removal only 8% of the country side have that chance.

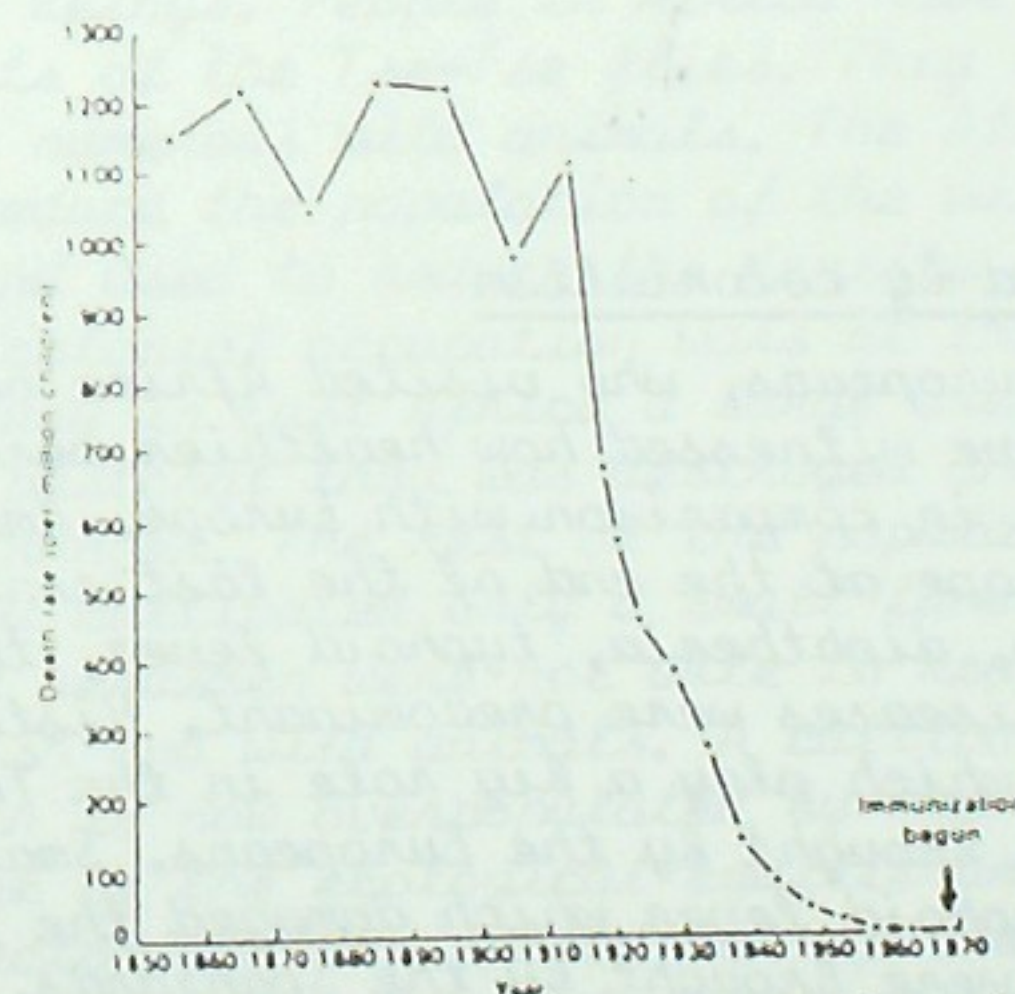
Due to the WHO statistics 2/3 of all the children in the underdeveloped countries suffer under malnutrition. These children die due to harmless diseases like measles which is the second death cause after diarrhoea. The statistics in 1970 show that 1/2 of the whole population live in houses which are a degradation to the human being. The situation of the water supply, canalization and removal of the faeces are the important criteria for the standard of hygiene. We can say, the situation of the people of the Third World countries remembers us of Europe in the end of

the 19th century and at the beginning of the 20th century.

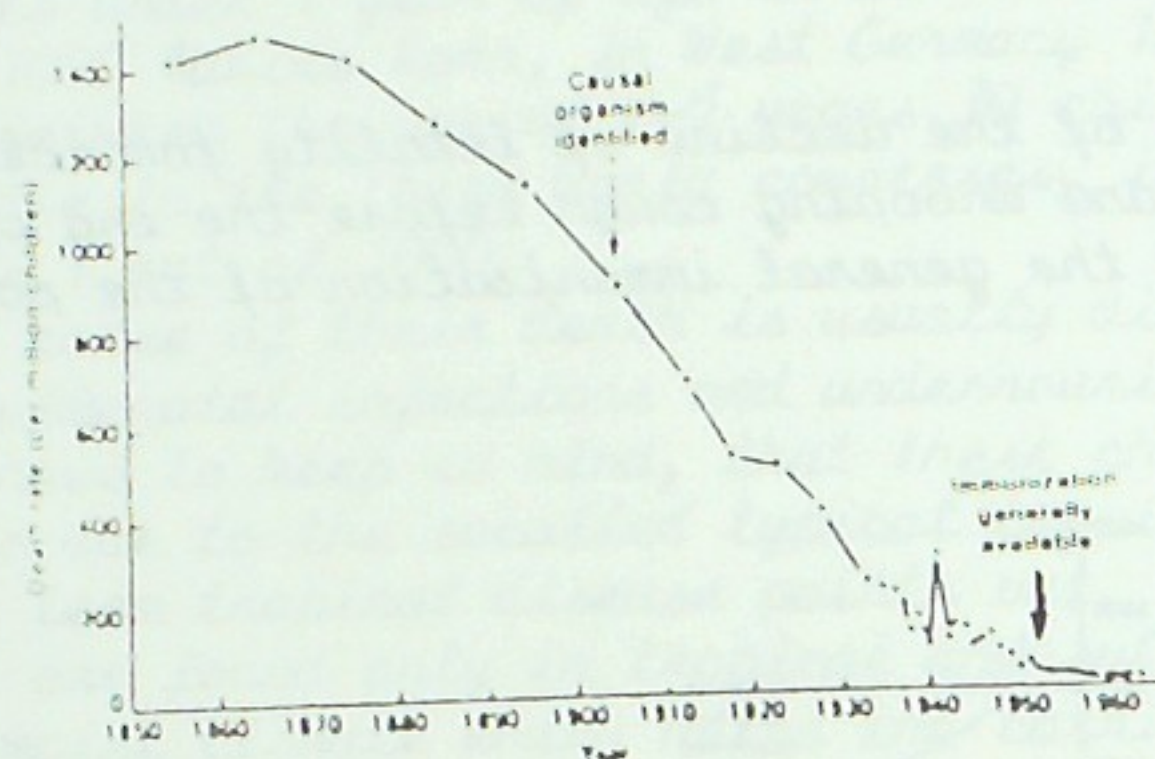
Examples of the decline of letality for tuberculosis, measles and whooping cough before the era of antibiotics and the general immunisation of the population.



Great Britain and Wales: Letality of pulmonal tuberculosis by children under 15 years age.



Great Britain and Wales: Letality of measles by children under 15 years age.



Great Britain and Wales: Letality of whooping cough by children under 15 years age.

Source: McKeown: The modern rise of population. London 1976. p. 93, 96

Diseases caused by colonialism

Last century Europeans, who visited Africa or the other continents, have witnessed how healthier were most of the population in comparison with Europe. Among the workers in Europe at the end of the last century diarrhoea, measles, diphtheria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, venereal diseases were predominant. Historically many diseases which play a big role in the Third World countries were brought by the Europeans. Smallpox, measles and typhoid fever which damaged the Indian American people, were brought by the Spaniards. The smallpox epidemic helped the Spaniards to conquer the Indians among other factors.

Till last century tuberculosis and measles were unknown in Africa. The slave trade spread such diseases like yellow fever, leprosy and frambiose (tropical skin disease) from West Africa to the American continent. During the colonial expansion wars in Africa, villages were destroyed, their harvest were burnt down. Hunger and malnutrition developed, diseases came to spread. In southern Africa where Africans were engaged in gold and diamonds, mine workers were collected in heaps in small barracks. The insufficient nutrition and hard work paved the way out for the outbreak of tuberculosis, measles, whooping cough and typhoid fever. In such cases the sick workers were sent back to their villages. In such villages only old men, women and children live. They have no enough labor power for agricultural engagement. Such undernourished population cannot withstand the tuberculosis.

For sure, there were many diseases in Africa existent in the precolonial period. But we have learnt through centuries experience to keep many of them in control. Typical example is the trypanosomiasis (sleeping-sickness in Africa, chagas in Latin America). It is caused by the Tse-Tse fly. This disease occurs both, animals and human beings. People in Africa have learnt the living habits of the Tse-Tse flies. They live in thick bush with numerous wild animals. The African herdsmen used to reduce the population of the wild animals by hunting and used to reduce the density of the bush. During the colonial occupation wars at the beginning of this century in East Africa a large area became unpopulated, pastoral land was destroyed and many people died for hunger. The rest of the population were dispersed and cultivated only a small land. The reduced number of herdsmen were not able to reduce the growth of the bush and wild animals. A cultivated land became bush which is now overpopulated by Tse-Tse flies. So the change of the ecological equilibrium is the determining factor for the spread out of the Tse-Tse flies. In Somalia people knew that malaria is caused by mosquitos before the Europeans recognized the carrier of malaria, H.G.C. Swayne reports in his book about his

trip to Somalia in 1895. In Somalia when there was a small-pox outbreak, vaccination was traditionally carried out by placing pus obtained from a pock of a person who had already small-pox, on an incision made on the wrist of those who are to be vaccinated. By a survey carried out by Mr. Jacobs on 1000 patients showed that 25.8% had been vaccinated.

Tropical diseases

Only few of the diseases are real tropical ones:

- a) Malaria, the most common disease, used to exist in temperate climate too, but was completely destroyed there after the marsh was dried which is the place for the *Anopheles* mosquito. Over 850 million people live in Malaria area, in Africa 2 children die each minute.
- b) Trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness), caused by the Tse-Tse fly.
- c) Filariasis, caused by worm filaria carried by insect, which causes elephantiasis.
- d) Onchocercosis (river blindness), caused by a worm and spread by mosquitos, which causes 100% of the cases to blindness.
- e) Bilharzias (schistosomiasis), caused by a worm whose eggs develop in the tropical water (snails), they cause damage in liver, digestive tract, kidneys and urine bladder.
- f) Amoebic dysentery which causes diarrhoea. At the beginning of 1970 over 1,8 milliard people were infected world wide.
- g) Leprosy which is not a typical tropical disease, but no more exist in the industrial countries due to the better hygienic conditions.

THE INTERACTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, UNDERNUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION

In the Third World countries undernutrition is the single most important public health problem. Both, colonial health institutions and neo-colonial governments regard nutrition as being a secondary importance. Giving priority to malnutrition and undernutrition means a political suicide, nationally and internationally. It demands the redistribution of the land, social wealth, the change of the export-oriented monocultural products, change of the international terms of trade and the democratisation of the productive means and superstructure. The slogan 'food for all' is a democratic demand, which can only be solved democratically. When I use the term democracy, I don't intend the western democracy, whose basic contents are, the more capital one has, the more democratic right he has. Can we consider the international terms of trade and relations in terms of democracy? Muscle and dollar power play a role.

The main export of Africa are agricultural products and on the other side its main imports are food products.

Since the end of the last century capitalism operates world wide, we are all bound together in the international division of labor. The western countries make the world public believe that it is in their intention to 'defend human rights globally'. The right, food for all, the primarily right is not in their intention! A person who is undernourished is likely much more to succumb to an infectious disease than one of good nutritional status. The infectious diseases of childhood such as measles and whooping cough may precipitate the onset of protein - energy malnutrition. A seemingly healthy child may develop measles and end up with measles and kwashiorkor. The measles are in industrial countries a relatively harmless infection, but in the Third World childrens' death rate due to that infection is 400 times more than in industrial

countries. Measles are a typical example of the interaction of undernutrition and infection. The mortality in severe cases are 20-30% which can make around 6-7% of the whole mortality in a hospital of a Third World country. Mass vaccination is an effective preventive measure. However, the vaccine is relatively expensive, has to be kept at all times in a refrigerator. But if we improve the nutrition of the child we can reduce the death rate at least 400 times less. In the first 6 months of the child's life it has immunity against measles due to the mother's antibody, which the child gets with mother's milk. Complications are pneumonia and diarrhoea which causes acute dehydration and encephalitis with its remaining damages (deafness and intellectual retardation). Tuberculosis is an other important disease which can be aggravated by undernutrition. It doesn't mean that each infection with tuberculosis leads to sickness, a healthy body can keep it in control, but whenever undernutrition occurs tuberculosis breaks out. One can remember the role which tuberculosis played in the refugees camps in Somalia during 1977/78.

In infancy the disease is often associated with nutritional marasmus. A patient with pulmonary tuberculosis nearly shows signs of undernutrition.

Malaria and intestinal parasites are linked with malnutrition. Hook worms, which suck blood cause a loss of iron and other nutrients. Infectious diseases, particularly those which lead to fever, cause loss of weight, an increased loss of nitrogen is found in urine. This nitrogen comes from the breakdown of the muscles and has to be replaced by adequate amount of protein in the child's food during the period of recovery. On the other side the loss of appetite leads to reduce food intake. Diarrhoea is the number one killer of the children in the Third World countries. It is usually common during the weaning, and is often called weanling diarrhoea. Protein-energy malnutrition can be caused by diarrhoea, because it interrupts the absorption of food from gastrointestinal tract. In many cases people treat the child with car-

bohydrate diet or by semi-starvation, with further reduces the food intake. Many doctors prescribe antibiotics which severely destroy the normal intestinal flora and aggravate the diarrhoea itself. The non-infectious diarrhoea is the result of the change of the child's diet from breast milk to a starchy diet. A protein deficient diet leads to the reduction of pancreas digestive enzymes. The lack of these enzymes cause maldigestion and the consequence is the non-infective metabolic diarrhoea. The other cause of the non-infective diarrhoea is the milk-powder from the industrial countries. The advertisement of the baby food industry like 'Nestle' makes the parents of the Third World children believe, that the children will be in better health if mother gives the child milk-powder instead breast milk. Here we have to emphasise that the child gets more of its antibodies from the breast milk in the first 6 months. Moreover, poor mothers have to pay a lot of money to buy enough milk-powder which they usually don't have. The mother tries to dilute the milk-powder. Boiled water should also be used, to reduce the contamination of the milk, which is not usually possible due to the scarce of energy. The child loses weight due to undernutrition and diarrhoea. Only about 2-3% of the babies in the Third World countries cannot be feed with breast milk (due to the death of mother or sickness). In the first 3 months the death rate of the children in Chile, for example, is 38.5 out of 1000, if they are bottle feed infants, while breast feed infants have 13.8 out of 1000.

Another important thing is the lactose-intolerance. The enzyme lactase changes the milk sugar (lactose) into glucose and galactose. There are many people with natural lactase-insufficiency. They cannot digest the milk sugar and get diarrhoea. In Asia 90-99% of the Chinese and Thai people, in Africa 90-99% of the Ibo and Yoruba and 70% of the Hausa, in USA 70-80% of the black people have lactase-intolerance. In the European Community (EEC) the maintenance of the milk overproduction costs yearly 11 milliards DM. The increased milk overproduction is due to the protein-concentrated food

given to the cattle which is mostly imported from the Third World countries whose population severe under protein deficiency. To the degree which the cattle suffer an overweight equivalent to 11 millions DM, more than 900 million people in the developing countries suffer undernutrition. It is economically cheaper for the EEC to send milk-powder to Africa instead to spend a lot of money for the maintenance of the overproduced milk. Otherwise it should have to be poured into the sea. Through milk-powder a country can gain political and other economic advantages.

The infectious diarrhoea is caused by shigella, cholera, amebiasis, typhus and paratyphus and different kinds of coli-enteritiden and the vires. Diarrhoea causes the child loss of water and electrolyte. It is easy and cheap to treat diarrhoea. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the electrolyte mixture ('Oralyte') which can be mixed with 1 litre cleaned water. If that is not possible use 2 table spoons sugar and half tea spoon salt in 1 litre boiled water. Lemon can be added. Sugar and salt mixed in a definite proportion can be resorbed in the intestinal mucosa.

New-born tetanus causes a high mortality rate which is usually caused by the infection of umbilical wound. Traditionally people use cattle fertilizers, earth, plants and cutting the umbilical cord with infected instruments.

1 billion out of the 1,3 billion children in this world live in the countries caused to be underdeveloped. Less than 1/3 of them have a chance to visit a school and less than 1/10 have a chance of a profession. Each year 20 million children grow up. The children under 5 years of age make up 35-60% of the whole death rate in these countries, although they are only 17-20% of the population. If we add to those at the age of 15 years they make up 45-50% of the whole population. In general more than 1/4 of all deaths in this world are children under the age of 5 years.

OVERPOPULATION CAUSES HUNGER ?

When we consider above idea we may come to the conclusion that Africa, where the world's worst chronic hunger exists, must have less cultivated land in comparison with its population. But Africa south of the Sahara has almost two and half cultivated acres for each African. That is more than USA or Soviet Union and six to eight times more than PR China. Africa suffers since the slave trade of insufficient agricultural labor. Africa has lost between 50-100 million productively active people during the slave trade. Some people argue that the low grade of the agricultural techniques in many parts of the African continent is due to the lack of population pressure.

PR China has half cultivated acre for each person in comparison with India. In short time PR China has eliminated hunger although the population has almost doubled since the revolution in 1949. In Chinese policy man is a productive power, not only a consumer. After the food is secured, PR China began to emphasise the population birth control.

In Brazil the number of undernourished people increase statistically from 4.5% to 7.2% although Brazil has more cultivated acres per person in comparison with USA. The wealth of a society doesn't depend on the richness of its national resources but on the human labor, how effective the human labor is motivated and used for the common good of all.

Agriculturally successful countries like Japan has twice the number of labor force per acre in comparison with India or Philippines. According to a World Bank study if India reaches the labor intensity of Japan (2 workers per hectare) the agriculture can engage the whole existing unused labor forces.

It is a social fact, the more one gets poor, the more children he needs. Due to the high death rate of children, statistics in India show that the parents need 6,3 births to be sure that a son survives till to their old age who is able to support them. The children help increase the low income of the family. In the Third

World children over the age of 7 years bring already more income in the family than they consume. Child work is common in that countries.

In the slums of African towns the childrens' birth rate and death rate is high. It is not the western scholars who brought us family planning, Africa has a long tradition in this field. We remember the post partum taboo, that means after the birth of a child a long sexual absence follows. That reduces the frequency of child birth. But this happens only where there is a social security for age and plenty food for all. That social law is irrelevant to the slums, to increase the minimal chance to survive, they have to increase their birth rate.

In Somalia there is a significant difference between the birth rate of the rural and urban population. The more the social security, the less is the birth rate. Nomads have 1.7%, those living in the agricultural zones have 2.2%, the town population have the highest birth rate 4.9%. Among the Somali nomads the family planning is an old tradition. During the drought periods the marriage frequency and child birth are reduced. Sexual relationship is limited too and usually a child is planned to be born during the rainy season.

In Europe it was just the same. Before the improvement of the social situation of the proletariat happened, the workers had too many children to feed. Only the improvement of the social condition and education can effectively reduce the birth rate. In West Germany mostly the higher the social security and education, the less is the number of children per family.

During the 16th century the English feudal aristocracy asserted that the population pressure is the main cause of the hunger in England. But the truth was, that the greater part of the land which was used previously for agriculture, was now used for grazing of sheep. Shepherding needs a large land and few shepherds. Thousands of peasants became landless. The idea developed, that England is overpopulated although the total population of England at that time was less than

the present English capital. The overpopulation existed only in relation to a sheep based agricultural economy.

The industrial population consume the greater part of the world energy and resources. They are afraid of the increase of the population of the Third World, which amounts 70% of the world population, for their own egoistic interest. If the whole world population develop the same consume behaviour like average American citizen, so copper and zinc have to increase 75 times, lead 200 times and tin 250 times. According to the energy, petrol should have to increase 7 times, natural gas 8 times and coal 9 times.

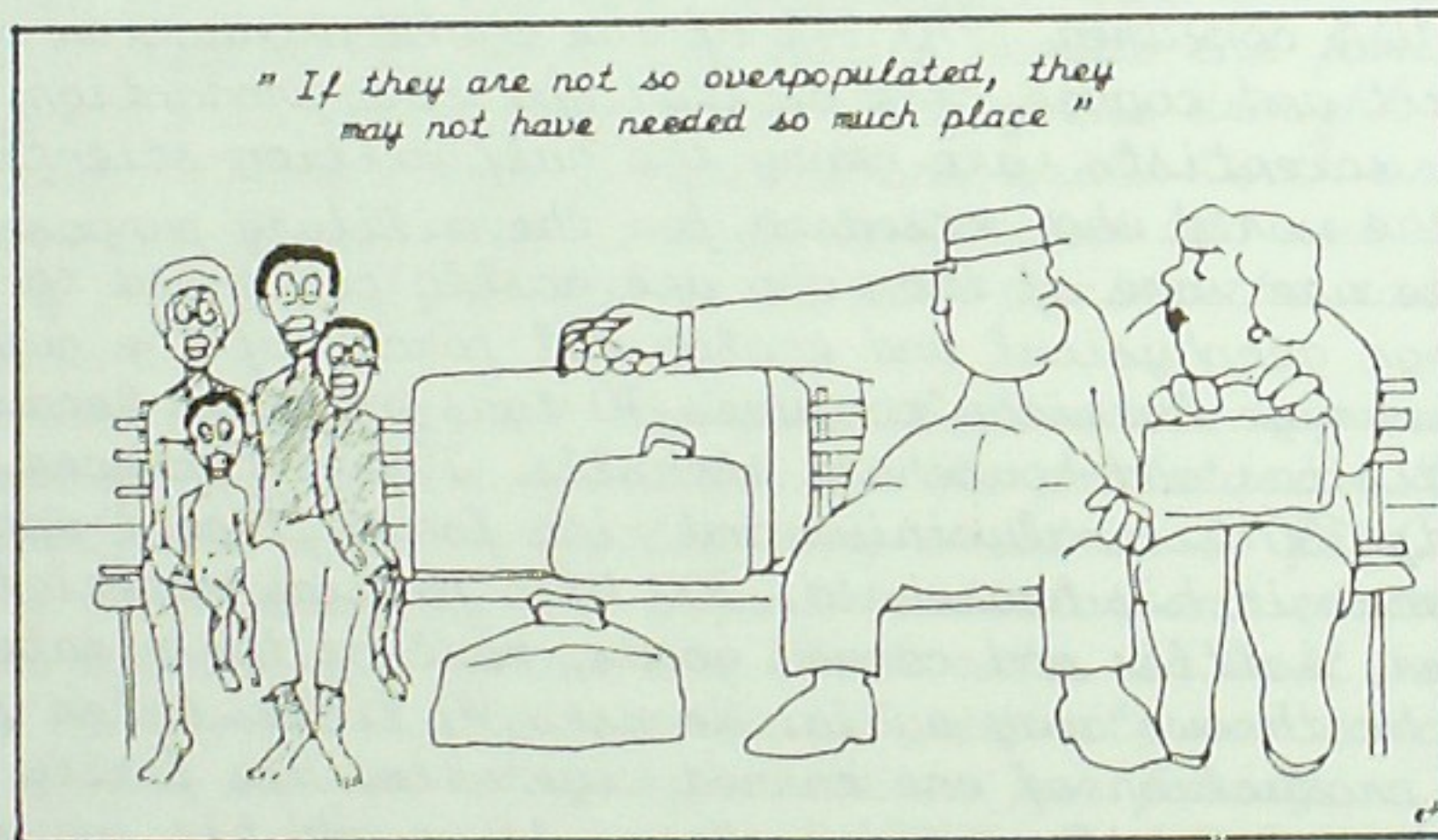
A child born in industrial culture consumes during his development period 1 million calories and energy amounting 13 tons of coal per year; a child in the Third World consumes in contrary only half million calories and almost no other energy except what he gains from his calorie intake.

The USA consumed 1970 14% of the whole production of bauxite and copper, 11% of lead and zinc production. USA scientists are among the half million scientists of the world who research for the military purposes; there are some of them who are mostly concerned to change geophysical and ecological forces of the nature. An average American consumes 10 tons of steel because of his car and household utensils. 150 kilo copper and lead, 100 kilo aluminium and zinc for different apparatuses in his household. 300 kilo packing material - paper, bottles and canned goods, most of these materials he throws away again. He uses 40 litres water for the production of one canned vegetable. His family produce 2-3 kilo solid garbage, if we add his industrial garbage - per capita 25 kilo garbage. He consumes daily 5000 litres of water, 4 litres of water he needs for fluid food, 230 litres for washing, cooking, for the bath and for cleaning utensils. The remaining 4766 litres he uses for the industrial production of food and other goods.

A town of 6 million inhabitants uses 6 milliard litres of water daily, whereby 70% of the world population

don't have secure clean water and through that, 25,000 people die daily due to the diseases caused by the scarce of cleaned water. His energy consume reaches already a dangerous limit which increases the atmosphere CO_2 , causing increase of temperature of the atmosphere, with the result of global climatic change.

If the Third World people adapt the American consume behaviour our earth can deliver raw materials only for 1-2 milliard people and our petrol resources will last only 30 years if we adapt the energy intensive agricultural method of the USA. The USA can maintain such excessive consume behaviour only on the cost of the Third World people.



HOW IS THE CAUSE OF HUNGER NATIONALLY AND INTERNATIONALLY DEFINED ?

Globally there is more than enough food for all. Only the produced grain can supply enough proteins and at least 3000 calories for each per a day (approximately the calorie intake of the average American). During the drought and famine of the seventies the Sahel countries were producing enough food. Mali has in that period enlarged 100% the area grown to the most important export crops, peanuts and cotton.

In Somalia between 1976-1978 while thousands of people die in the relief camps, Somalia's livestock export raised: 1976 - 857.000 cattle, sheep, goats and camels; 1977 - 1.014.000; 1978 - 1.553.000.

In Mexico 80% of the children in the rural area are undernourished, whereby the livestock (mostly exported to the USA) consume more grains than the rural population. Even in Bangladesh, the most densely populated country in the world, produce enough food for all (more than 2600 calories per day). In USA 25 million people live under the poverty line. Many have not enough food and suffer undernourishment.

In the last 20 years the food production increased in the developing countries. Nevertheless in the most successful countries there is more hunger than before. Inequality in control over the productive resources leads always to underdevelopment and provokes hunger. According to the United Nations survey in 83 countries almost 3% of all landlords control 80% of the land. Another measure of inequality is the access to credit. 5-20% of all producers get credits from the credit institutions. The majority of the poor farmers get credits from landlords and money lenders at rates as high as 200%.

The important way of binding the Third World countries to the industrialized countries through the international world trade was to change radically the method of food production. Not only was that production aimed to serve raw materials to the industries but the delivery of cheap food for their population.

Export oriented horticulturally produced food was forced, particularly after the Second World War. For that sense international companies and their governments have signed a lot of joint ventures with the underdeveloped countries. For the population of the Third World countries this measure compelled them to import their staple food from the mechanized agriculture of the industrial countries. The governments of the Third World tell the people they promote the export oriented horticultural production because of the natural advantages of their climate, to open more work for rural population and gain through export hard currency. And lastly to provide the local market particularly to the cities quality fruits and vegetables.

When we produce export oriented food products we neglect the supply of our market with staple food. The hard currency gained through the export goes back to the western countries partly through the expenditure for food imports, for the imported production means, for the transport to the consumer market and partly through the transfer of the foreigners engaged in the joint ventures.

To expand the export one needs efficient governmental export monopoly (or marketing board), but that doesn't function well, because of the market unflexible bureaucracy with less qualification and due to the protectionism of the industrial countries. Besides the neglect of the staple food, one should have to ask himself according to the high technical and organisational quality needed for such export oriented horticultural production whether to fight for the industrial market.

There is insecurity of the market of the industrialized countries partly due to the competition among the Third World countries, partly to the situation of this small market, because less than 1/3 of the world population live in the industrial countries. Third World countries are always compelled to expand the export oriented products in order to overcome the worsening of the terms of trade. We come to learn that if the small farms are given the chance they can increase their production in their limited small land and can secure our food de-

mand.

The Green Revolution tells us to mechanize the agriculture, but in fact we need a labor intensive agriculture, to give the urban population an employee and stop the rural exodus. Considering the factor work, many of the horticultural productions are less labor consumer like ananas.

The Green Revolution

To overcome the so called land scarce and the low productivity of the Third World countries, the international agrobusiness corporations, represented by the USA government, invented the so called Green Revolution. Its main objective is to breed seed varieties which produce high yield under optimum conditions. These seeds are monopolized by the agrobusiness corporations. Their aim is to monopolize the world food production in the hands of fewer companies since they have alone the genetic seeds in their genetic banks.

The new agricultural technology, hybrid seeds, yields more in response to irrigation, fertilizers and pesticides! The idea behind this technology is, that the agriculture of the underdeveloped countries was till now producing mainly raw materials for the industrial countries. To squeeze more profit the agriculture should be converted into the consumer of the industrial products: like industrially produced high yielding seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural machines. In that sense the Green Revolution concentrated only on mon-culture instead of using mixed cropping.

This technology attracts the ruling classes, big landlords, town dwelled money lenders, high military officials, bureaucrats and the international agrobusiness companies. This aggravates the hunger situation of the poor peasants. The small farms couldn't buy the new seeds and have to give up their lands. As the price of the land rises and the rents the tenants are compelled to give up the land. As the land concentration in fewer hands increases, the land mechanization

develops.

Since the introduction of the Green Revolution in India the percentage of the landless labor forces increased over $\frac{1}{3}$ of the total rural labor force. In North-West Mexico, where the Americans began the first Green Revolution, the average farm size increase from 200 to 2000 acres with over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the rural labor forces now deprived of any land at all.

For the ruling classes in the Third World countries the mechanization of the land reduces the work days lost through the strikes of the land workers. That increase their profit. Once one is deprived from production, he is cut out of consumption, hunger and disease follow.

The Green Revolution damaged the American small farmers too. In the last 25 years 1900 farms lost land each week. Black farmers, among the poorest farmers in USA, lose 10,000 acres per week over $\frac{1}{2}$ of the USA farm land is under the control of only 5.5% of all farm owners. Here we have to emphasise that it was not the Rockefeller Foundation, the fathers of the Green Revolution, which has done a break-through in knowledge of plant genetics. In the early 1950's improved local rice seeds have been independently produced in Indonesia, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Taiwan, Japan and VR China. In Egypt and India it is as back as a 50 years.

It is a fact that the higher yields come usually from better farm practices, like how the seeds are planted, the land is plowed, the plants are protected and the yields are weeded. In Africa some experts mean, that improved seeds are not appropriate to the African soil. In some parts the soil structure is fragile, that it cannot absorb the nitrogen fertilizer which the high yielding seeds need, instead, crop rotation including grasses and legumes and adding organic matter can help the soil structure. The traditional farming increases usually the soil fertility. Crop rotation can restore the nutrition consumed by one crop. This reduce the imported chemical fertilizer with their damage to the human health and environment. In the Third World countries the farmers have through experience learnt the right way to treat the soil and increase the production

through crop sequence or mixed crop. Grains like corn and wheat consume heavily nitrogen, on the other side crops of the legume family (beans, peas and lentils) have bacterias which consume the air nitrogen and enrich the soil with nitrogen salt which is consumed by the other crops. In this sense the mixed crops keep the equilibrium of the natural fertility of the soil. Crop mixing is an old tradition method in the traditional farms. When local farmers suggested planting beans and corn in the same field, the American technical advisors in an agricultural project in Mexico, financed by the USA, refused that idea because they say, it is a primitive and unscientific agricultural method. But after many years the same 'experts' discovered that the mixed field gives better yields. Planting different crops with approximately the same harvesting period enable to use the land and labor force rationally.

In an area of Nigeria over $\frac{3}{4}$ of the agricultural land is planted with many crops, sometimes six different types. Such ecological and rational agricultural techniques is being endangered by the mono-cultural, mechanised agriculture of the Green Revolution. Let us call it the high hunger rate producing genetic seeds of the agrobusiness companies. Moreover, the high yielding seeds are very sensitive to drought, wind, diseases like pests. Without the help of the plant doctors the super seeds will suffer. It will not take long when we hear that the Americans are organizing worldwide the primary health care for their high yielding seeds to protect them from pests!



A rich man and a poor man
stand there and looked each
the poor man said at once:
If I were not poor, you were
not rich!
(Berthold Brecht)

DISEASES OF THE OVERNUTRITION

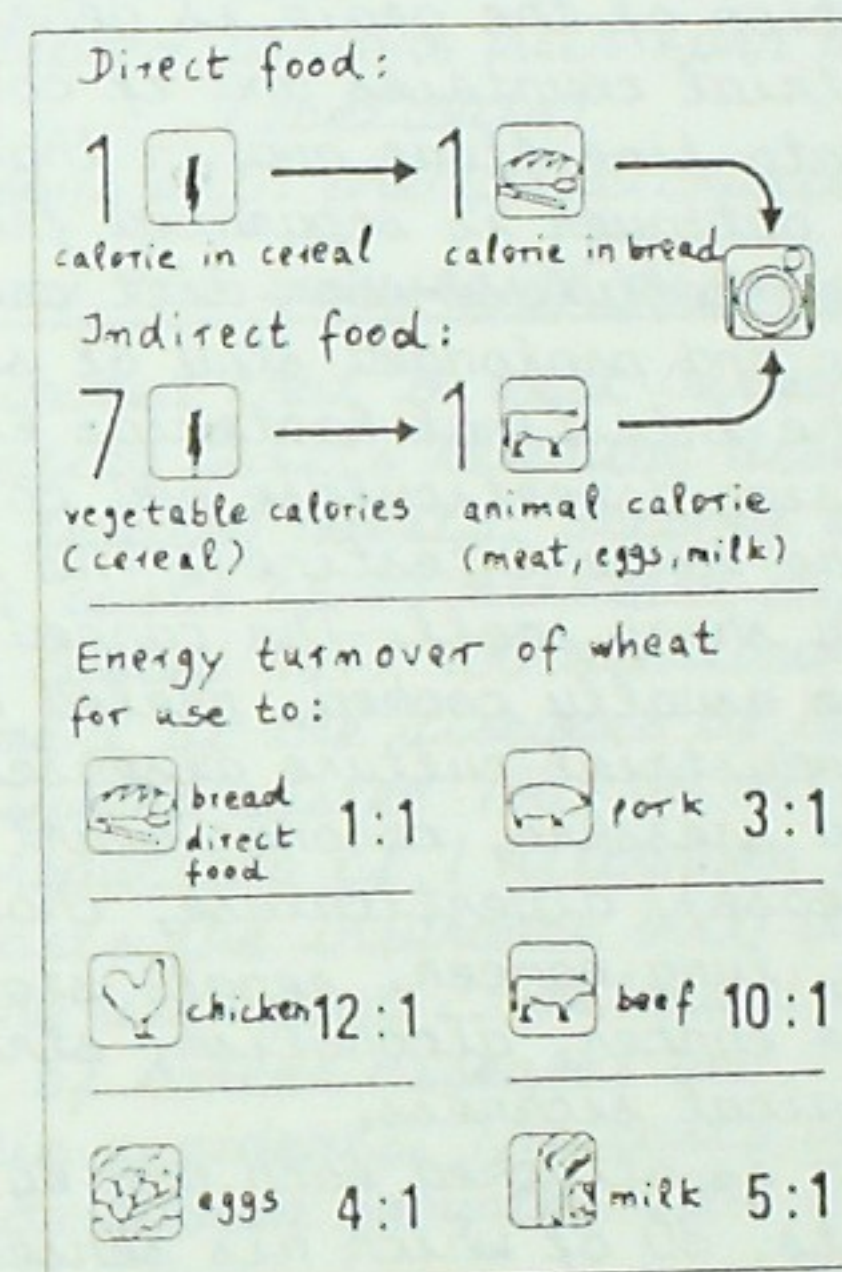
The main characteristics of this century is on one side the overproduction of material wealth and on the other side the unimaginable poverty of the majority of the world population. The main death causes are the result of the two modern diseases: the mass undernutrition and the overnutrition of the industrial cultures and the ruling elites of the Third World countries.

There is a change of the traditional food and consumption in North America and Europe. The development of the industry demands a change of the feeding habits and culture. The industrial economy determines what kind of food is to be produced and how it should be consumed without taking into consideration, whether that food is better than the traditional one, or whether it is good for the health of the population. A large portion of the food stuff is processed and treated with chemicals in order to preserve it. Each year a West German citizen takes 3000 different chemicals with food, mostly originating from the agricultural production.

The grains, fruits and vegetables are treated with insecticides, pesticides and with chemical dung. Even the animals are injected with hormones which, when consumed, pass the hormones to the human body. Some of the chemical dungs contain certain radio-active elements and are found in concentrations in the groundwater harmful to the human consumption.

Two important things are characteristic in the diet of the industrial culture: 1) the increase of the animal protein, fats and carbohydrates 2) the diet free of roughage. If we take an average American as example: he consumes yearly 1 ton of grains, 90 kilo he eats directly as bread, flocks and biscuits. The rest as meat and milk producing animals. The heart specialist doctors tell him, he uses 3 times more meat than it is good for his health. He uses this amount not only to enlarge his waist girth, but he throws away 20% of his food, among it 10% of his meat. One can guess that he throws away 50% of his food in

the restaurants into the garbage pail. His meat consume increased from 25 kilogramm in 1940 to 50 kilogramm today. At the same period the poultry consume increased from 9 kilogramm to 20 kilogramm. The grain consume is 2-5 times more than in the Third World, but the grain is consumed indirectly. To produce 'first class' meat one cattle needs 10 kilogramm grain for 1 kilogramm weight increase. The grain fed cattle deposits more fat than grass fed cattle. In the USA 10-20% of the children and 35-50% of the adults are adipose.



According to the statistics of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation the population of the USA, western Europe and Australia consume per capita 5 tons more animal proteins and 10 tons more sugar than the African population south of the Sahara. This population has a high incidence of nephrolithiasis (renal stones). Besides the high protein intake, the lack of roughages in the diet favours the incidence of renal stones too. The roughage-rich diet gives the feeling of satiation and reduces the overconsumption and therefore restricts the

increased absorption of the substances which cause renal stones. The food contains a greater amount of cholesterol and fat, mostly animal fats. In North America 45-50% of the calorie intake originates from fats in contrary to the Third World where the fats are only 25% of the calorie intake per day. The high intake of saturated fats may cause damage on heart and blood vessels and can cause cancer. Not only the use of excess saturated fats are dangerous to the health but also the high consumption of roughage-free diet. The direct consumption of the grain is generally reduced in the industrial countries and if consumed, the grain is changed into fine flour and in that process the cellulose-rich outlayer is separated from the flour. The intake of cellulose-poor diet causes a reduced stool volumen and prolonged stay of stool in large intestine. The intestinal bacterias break up then the stool causing diverticulose and colon carcinoma (cancer of the large intestine). The stool has then usually a very sharp smell. The canned vegetables and fruits are usually cooked, peeled or shelled.

The main industrial culture diseases are adipositas, high blood pressure, coronar heart diseases, diabetes (sugar disease), diverticulose, cholelithiasis, hiatus hernie, lung cancer, renal stones, stomach and intestinal cancer, alcoholism, stress, drugs addict and psychological sickness.

An average American is attacked each day by 600 different advertisements, 80 of which his senseorgan can only remark. Around 70% of his health complains are related to his nervous tension. An American child may see 10.000 violent films till to the age of 18. There are over 200 million guns and revolvers privately possessed. Consequently over 24.000 people die each year through gun bullets. A large number of the school children consume sedative medicine due to the environmental and social tension.

90% of the West German population do not feel well each other day and 80% of the complains are treated with medical drugs.

1979 the Dietetic Food Industry discovered that the following West German citizen need diet because of the following diseases:

10-20 million - adipositas

6-12 million suffer under hyperlipoproteinamie

6 million - high blood pressure

3.5 million - latente diabetic mellitus

1.2 million - manifest diabetic mellitus

3 million - rheumatic disease (no special diet)

0.5 million - gout

0.06 million - persons with born metabolic defect (zoeliakie)

1000 persons with phenyl cetonurie

The costs of the industrial diseases

It is estimated that in West Germany 2% of GDP is spent on the feeding habits relating diseases (1976).

The wrong feeding habits, alcohol and nicotine abuse raised the costs of 45 milliard DM, the diseases caused by stress costed 1977 100 milliard DM.

The treatment of the diseases of heart and blood circulation system costed 1983 80 milliard DM. The therapeutical reduction of 1 kilogramm fat by overweight persons costs the insurance 4500 DM.

In 1975 the USA spent 23 milliard US dollar on the treatment of cancer diseases and 15 million US dollar for traffic accidents. The costs of the heart and blood circulation system amounted 1984 60 milliard US dollar.

4.5 million West German citizens use regulary heart and blood circulation medicine

3.5 million use regulary medicine against pain

3 million use regulary medicine against obstipation

2.8 million use regulary medicine against low blood pressure

1.9 million use regulary sedative

1.3 million use regulary restorative

1.3 million use regulary narcotic

In 1977 the American Congress passed the 'Dietary Goals', some of them are:

a) the reduction of total use of fats from 42% to 30%

of the daily calorie intake (10% instead 16% saturated fats, 20% unsaturated fats instead 26%)

b) the reduction of the sugar consumption from 24% to 15% of the daily calorie intake (almost 40% less)

c) the reduction of the total salt use to 3g/per day (50-85% reduction)

d) the reduction of cholesterol to 300 mg/per day

e) the increase of the high molecular carbohydrates (like starch) from 22% to 40-45% of the daily calorie intake

Moreover, it was recommended to increase the use of fresh vegetables, fresh fruits and wholemeal bread instead white bread. The reduction of meat and the increase of poultry and fish.

As we have already discussed the relationship between disease and undernutrition, there is a clear evidence that excessive eating causes health damage too.

Over use calorie combined with less activity leads to adipositas, which provokes diabetes mellitus, high blood pressure and coronar heart disease, the high intake of salt provokes high blood pressure, generally the population in the industrial countries consume 10 times more salt than the body needs. The high intake of animal fats helps the development of arteriosclerosis which leads to heart infarct. Heart diseases, particularly coronar sclerose, cerebral insult and arteriosclerosis cause half of all deaths in the industrial culture.

SOMALIA, THE BREAD-BASKET OF THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID

Since the military regime took the state power by force the living conditions of the population worsened to a degree, that now Somalia can only be held alive through the bread distribution of the industrial cultures.

The agricultural production decreases almost continuously and the import of staple food increased, which forced the rapid increase of the livestock export raised on pastoral economic system counterreacting to the exploitation based on the international trade system.

60% of the population are nomads, 80% of the export income comes from that branch. Pastoral economy comes to 50% of the gross domestic product (GDP). The agriculture engages only 20% of the population and only comes to 8% of the GDP and 8% of the export income. The fish economy absorbs only 2% of the population and only comes to 2% of the GDP. The manufacturing sector remains still underdeveloped, it employs 7% of the labor and contributes only 7% of the GDP. Somalia has 63.8 million hectare land. 13% are supposed to be suitable for agriculture, only 5% of the agricultural potential land is cultivated. 45% of the land is mainly engaged in pastoral economy. 8.8 million hectare land services as forest (13% of the whole land). The yearly fishing potential is over 200.000 tons, but now it is less than 20.000 tons. According to the FAO estimates 1981 the animal production is as follow: cattle: 3.95 million; sheep: 10.2 million; goats: 16.5 million; camels: 5.55 million; donkeys: 24.000; mules: 22.000; pigs: 9.000; horses: 1.000 - total: 36.256.000 million.

Somalia has the highest livestock to man ratio in the world. Traditionally the Somali farms used mixed crop and crop rotation which improves the soil fertility. The mono-culture introduced by the Italian colonial institutions leaded in many cases to soil exhaustion and the accumulation of pests and diseases. The rainfed cropping like sorghum is well adapted to the environment and gives a useful return at a level of rainfall

Real GDP growth rate per capita (% per annum)

1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1981	1981-1982	1982-1983
-0.4	-3.4	-4.1	1.5	1.0

Source: UNCTAD 1984, report on least developed countries

Mogadishu consumer price index 1978-1985

(Base 1977 = 100)

	<u>General index</u>	<u>growth rate</u>
December 1978	108.55	
December 1979	155.96	43.67%
December 1980	263.70	69.08%
December 1981	316.17	
January 1982	337.32	27.91%
December 1982	422.86	
January 1983	422.05	25.11%
January 1984	748.90	77.44%
January 1985	1189.98	58.89%

Source: based on information from Central Bank and Ministry of Planning

Live animals exports (in thousands of SoSh)

1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
123.3	162.0	196.6	222.3	382.0	281.2
1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
279.4	588.6	555.2	639.5	859.5	-

Source: Ministry of National Planning, 1983

Number of live animals exported 1971-1983
(,000 heads)

	<u>sheep</u>	<u>goats</u>	<u>total small ruminants</u>	<u>cattle</u>	<u>camels</u>
1971	622	564	1186	59	26
1972	816	819	1635	81	22
1973	709	675	1386	68	29
1974	663	575	1238	31	24
1975	793	743	1536	40	34
1976	385	381	766	58	33
1977	465	461	926	55	33
1978	739	715	1454	77	22
1979	717	705	1422	68	13
1980	747	734	1481	93	17
1981	685	680	1365	117	14
1982	-	-	1680	157	-
1983	-	-	1700(F)	54	-

Sources: Livestock Development Agency. F is an FAO estimate. Dash means data were not available.

that could result in complete failure of many other crops. The sorghum and millets have usually a rapid biological cycle. When it is sown in march before the heavy rains it completes its productive cycle in 100 days.

The controlled irrigation is mostly conducted by the state farms producing bananas, sugar and citrus. The state farms are initiated after the military coup 1969 and are known as the agricultural crash programmes. They consist of 7 large farms, 6 in the South-West, which is 12% of the irrigated land and 1 in the North-West region with crops depending mainly on rainfalls. Although these farms have been mechanised and given modern inputs, they have never become self-supporting in contrary, they absorb a huge governmental subsidies and grants from international agencies. Corrupt and insufficient management like all other projects of the state causes the low productivity.

The livestock offtake for the market is estimated to be between 5-10% of the herd. Whereby the greater amount is exported, which reduces the local market supply with cheap milk and meat. The governmental taxation of the livestock export is roughly 25%.

1978 Somalia has spent for military and for the repressive security forces 14% of the GDP (in 1968 it was 4.9%). 1979 it was 40% more than 1978 reaching 592 million So.Shilin which is 32% of the whole state budget. Whereby the expenditure of the educational programme hardly reaches 10% of the state expenditure.

In 1978 the state expenditure for agriculture was 15.6% of the whole state expenditure. The expenditure for educational programme fell from 1970-1980 from 6% to 3.5% of the state expenditure, although the absolute volumen increased 4 times more. The investment for the health development programmes during the development plan 1982-1986 amounts 2.1% of the whole investment volumen in that period. The main diseases of the Somali children are diarrhoea, measles, whooping cough and diphtheria. There is also a high incidence of TB, bilharziosis, malaria, parasite and venereal di-

seases. Only 33% of the population are supposed to have secured water supply.

The life expecting is 41 years due to the high rate of infant mortality under 5 years of age (177 deaths per 1000 live births). The settled population has a low per capita income. The public education is 2 US dollar per capita while Somalia has the highest per capita on military expenditure: 7 US dollar.

According to World Bank statistics 70% of the rural and 42% of the urban population live under the required calories per day. The daily per capita food intake is supposed to be 1950 calories per day. They receive their calories through 55 grams of proteins, 52 grams of fats and 304 grams of carbohydrates. The recommended minimum is 2600 calories, whereby the protein supply should amount 65 grams per day. Under the 2000 calories per day is considered as the absolute under-nourishment level.

1970 36% of all calories were consumed originated from animal resources, while that amount decreased continuously from 27% in 1979 to 21% in 1980, due to the forced export of livestock, which caused low internal market supply.

Since 1969 the military government controlled the food production and distribution. The agricultural state sector was enlarged in form of state farms and governmentally controlled cooperatives on a largely irrigated land. These projects were supplied with inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and land machines.

Till 1981 the food distribution was carried on by the state with two agencies and licensed private traders. Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) is responsible for domestic purchases of grains and for the imported grains like maize and sorghum. The National Trading Corporation (ENC) which was responsible for the import of all other food commodities and for cereals. The private traders had the retail sale whereas the state had the monopoly of the whole sale. The state compelled the farmers to sell all of their agricultural products except 100 kg for their consumption. The price was too low in comparison with the in-

flation rate which reached in some periods over 100%. The rich farmers had the chance through corruption to sell their agricultural products to a parallel market. The licensed private traders who are usually relatives of the ruling elite sabotaged the officially fixed price and raised up parallel market whose prices are 3 to 4 times more than the official price. The exploitation of the state bureaucracy and their private traders compelled the poor farmers to reduce their agricultural production.

Produce prices in real terms (1973=100):

	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
maize and sorghum	101	13	101	101	93
cotton	121	10	107	105	96
rice	118	99	87	79	92
bananas	85	76	78	78	71

Source: World Bank

The agriculture in total imports of 1980 were 40%. The food import growth per annum was 1971-1980 almost 115%. The food production growth 1971-1980 was 0.8% per annum, on the other side the food demand growth was in that period 6.2% per annum. That means there was yearly a food demand deficit of -5.4%. The population grows roughly 2.3% per annum. The population growth is not an adequate explanation of the current development in Africa. Although the population growth is high, Africa remains nevertheless the continent with the lowest density population. Such low density population produces a low stimulus for innovation. The high mortality infant rate stimulates the high fertility rate among other factors to stabilise the population.

The imported goods 1980 had a value of over 275.5 million US dollar, food import was alone 106.5 million US dollar (38.7% of the whole mainly grains import). The imported machines and vehicles had a value of 122.7 million US dollar (44.5%), the grain imports were 4 times more than in 1977. The import deficit

in the year 1980 amounts to 134.5 million US dollar. Somalia imported 227.6 million US dollar in 1977 and among the imports were the following items:

milk products and eggs	4.8 million US dollar
grains	31.6 million US dollar
coffee, tea, cacao and spices	3.3 million US dollar
animal and plants oil	9.2 million US dollar
paper, pasteboard and other wares	6.9 million US dollar
medical and pharmaceutical products	7.5 million US dollar
sugar	19.0 million US dollar

1978 the tabac wares were 8.5 million US dollar, most of these imported products can be produced in Somalia itself.

In 1982 the Somali GDP was 1 milliard US dollar, the state expenditure was 1.4 milliard US dollar. In that year Somalia has produced only half of its grain needs. To cover such deficits Somalia depends strongly on the official loans and grants from OPEC and western countries.

Evolution of public investment by sector of economic activity 1977-1982 (in percentage of total public investment)

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1982</u>
Agriculture	11.78%	10.56%
Livestock	6.64%	13.22%
Industry	18.53%	24.10%
Fishery	1.07%	1.15%
Trade	58.80%	48.41%
Other	3.18%	2.57%

Source: Based on information from Central Bank, 1983

Balance of payments 1981-1984 (in million of US dollar)

	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u> <i>estimates</i>
Exports(f.o.b.)	114	124	94	58
Imports(c.i.f.)	422	438	421	445
Trade balance	-308	-314	-327	-387
Services	-1	8	4	-15
Transfers	214	187	186	260
private	64	45	48	68
official	150	142	138	192
Balance on current account	-95	-119	-138	-141
Capital account	79	76	64	52
Errors and Omissions	3	3	13	-
Balance	-13	-40	-87	-90
Deficit Financing				
Central Bank	33	58	48	20
Of which IMF credit	30	31	41	-4
Commercial Bank	-20	-18	39	-
Annuities	-	-	-	61
Reserves(in weeks of imports)	10.7	3.7	4.4	1.9
External debt	-	1.056	1.202	1.235
Debt service(%)	-	12.2	17.0	34.9
External assistance	243	289	255	

1981 1982 1983 1984
estimates

Grants(including food aid to refugees)

243 289 255

Loans(disbursed)

93 124 104

Source: Based on information from IMF.

● FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE 1978-1983
(in millions of SoSh)

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983 estim.
General Services	978.1	1.141.0	1.132.0	2.232.6	2.917.7	3.728.9
Defence	512.5	552.5	601.2	843.3	902.0	1.324.8
Interior and Police	127.8	110.7	124.4	177.4	147.4	204.5
Finance & Central Service ..	213.6	342.6	269.0	1.015.2	1.518.5	1.827.8
Foreign Affairs	45.3	51.9	50.0	59.6	177.7	178.0
Justice & Religious Affairs.	44.0	45.3	52.5	91.6	112.1	118.5
Presid. & Gal Administrat...	32.0	34.3	31.1	34.7	41.6	59.6
Planning	2.9	3.7	3.8	3.7	10.0	5.6
National Assembly	-	-	-	7.0	8.4	10.1
Economic Services	149.5	170.8	198.3	201.8	267.7	383.7
Transportation	43.6	47.2	42.6	56.9	66.3	67.4
Posts & Telecommunications .	21.2	23.6	25.1	28.7	39.7	50.0
Public Works	22.8	21.0	23.0	26.1	33.0	26.3
Agriculture	26.9	27.2	27.9	31.1	50.8	96.5
Livestock & Forestry	19.8	22.2	24.6	32.3	41.7	55.1
Mineral & Water Resources ..	7.9	16.8	39.2	17.2	22.5	49.6
Industry & Commerce	4.3	6.4	3.9	5.6	8.4	8.7
Fishery	3.0	6.4	12.0	3.9	4.8	30.1
Social Services	233.8	261.3	288.0	360.8	449.9	551.6
Education	146.6	167.2	181.0	224.9	280.5	344.0
Health	63.8	62.2	74.5	98.4	102.1	130.0
Information	17.3	20.2	20.0	25.8	43.3	48.2
Labour, sports & Tourism ...	6.1	11.7	12.5	11.7	24.0	29.4
TOTAL	1.361.4	1.573.1	1.618.3	2.795.2	3.634.8	4.664.2

General Services for 1983 include Budgetary Development Expenditure.
Source: Central Bank, 1983.

The sugar cane which Somalia even exported to neighbouring countries at the end of 1960th has fallen from 450.000 tons 1970 to 50.000 tons in 1983. Since the 1960th the nutrition of the Somalia masses worsens and they suffer severely under the extreme rise of prices in the last 10 years. The so-called Mogadishu-consumer price index shows the inflation. The base of the index is the price of 1977 taken as 100% from december 1978 till to january 1985 the index increased from 108.5 to 1190. During the 1980th Somalia became extremely dependent on foreign debts and assistance. Somalia received: 1980 - 365 million US dollar; 1981 - 370.1 million US dollar; 1982 - 625.5 million US dollar. The amount received in 1982 is equivalent to 135% of imports and 41% of GDP. The portion of food import to the total calorie intake of the population increased from 9.3% 1963 to 20% in 1978.

Indebtedness 1979-1982
(in millions of US dollar)

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Total debt disbursed	678.7	749.1	906.0	978.3
Debt to DAC countries	112.0	83.0	126.0	166.0
ODA	76.0	56.0	84.0	116.0
International organisations	130.9	175.2	268.0	311.0
CMEA	109.4	109.5	108.9	108.9
Other	326.3	381.3	403.1	392.5
Total debt service	9.4	20.1	31.0	32.6
Paid to DAC countries	5.9	12.0	16.3	15.9

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Paid to ODA	1.5	1.0	3.5	3.8
International organisations	0.7	5.7	13.3	14.6
CMEA	0.5	-	0.3	0.5
Other	2.3	2.4	1.1	1.7

Source: UNCTAD 1984; report on least developed countries

Main creditors 1981

(in per cent of total debt disbursed and undischursed)

Bilateral aid

China	12.2%
Saudi Arabia	11.1%
Abu Dhabi	9.6%
USSR	7.8%
Kuwait	5.3%
USA	3.5%
Iraq	2.1%
France	1.8%
Italy	1.4%

Multilateral agencies

International Development Association	11.1%
Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development	6.6%
Islamic Development Bank	4.4%
Arab Monetary Fund	4.0%

Multilateral agencies (continuation)

African Development Fund	4.0%
International Monetary Fund	2.3%
OPEC Special Fund	2.0%
IMF Trust Fund	1.6%

TOTAL: 90.8%

TOTAL DEBT (in ,000 of US dollar): 1,322,839

Source: Based on information from World Bank

Summary:

The agriculture should be the primary goal for the development of Somalia. Here I oppose those who make us believe, that a nomad pastoral economy should be the starting point of the economic development of Somalia.

- a) The agriculture should be the basis for industrial development. The industry should in its turn gives impulse to the agricultural sector.
- b) Export oriented horticultural production prohibits the food security of the population, increases the urbanisation and the slums in the Third World. It provokes the food aid programmes of the industrial countries and lastly makes the Third World people the 'hunger prisoners' whereby the supervisors of these prisoners will be the food aid suppliers, naturally the industrial cultures. For that reason, agriculture should have to satisfy the national demand for food for both - the urban and rural population. Here I have to remind, Somalia has the agricultural land to feed its population and to export the surplus production. The so-called hungry Ethiopia has the agricultural potential to feed at least half of the African popu-

lation.

- c) In order to reduce the urbanisation, the agriculture and fishery should have to absorb the major employers.
- d) The Somali agricultural and fishery sector should be in position to produce the plant energy and protein needed by the nomad population. In return the nomads will continue to supply them with animal by-products. Nomad pastoral economy should not have to be commercialised. Their by-products like hides and skins may help the development of small scale leather enterprises for local consumption and export.
- e) The nomadic economy as a subsistential economy should be given now the priority to secure the cultural and ecological balance of Somalia. Agricultural development should have to supply him all logistic help.
- f) In Somalia the main wood energy consumption is carried out by the settled population, who destroys the ecology and provokes the soil erosion and lastly the natural pasture. A forestry programme with the aim of growing wood as a cash crop should have to be carried out. Moreover, attention must be given to the development of marketing structures to enable small farm wood production to be established on a commercial basis. The experiences of the PR China, India and South Korea can help us.
- g) When national food demand is secured, agriculture and fishery can be a major foreign exchange earner.
- h) The Somali state has to lift up its destructive exploitation and impediment on the nomadic pastoral economy and clear the way out for their further development.

SOMALIA'S PASTORAL ECONOMY

The Somali state has a contradiction unique to it in the world. It is a national state with almost homogeneous culture, language and religion with two different political and economic systems. One pole is the natural pastoral economy with stockraising of the extension type, depending on the exploitation of the natural pastures and the other pole is the commodity producing social group with their equivalent political and social institutions. Defining state as an organised political community with governmental institutions, the Somali state is the product of the settled minority social group, within these limits its political and economic activities should be defined, beyond this limit it is fatal to the Somali nation as a whole. Here is the cause of Somalia's economic and social catastrophe under which Somalia now suffers, besides the incompetency of the parasitic military bureaucracy, extravagantly consuming the wealth of the nation.

Some Somali scholars call the pastoral nomadic economy a primitive productive system, which moves around the area for search of water and grass.

Nomadism needs a scientific knowledge of the natural pastoralism. We define science the sum up of the knowledge of social and natural laws. Periodical movement is the result of the scientific knowledge gained through the interaction of pastoral man/woman with their nature. Science is not only the laboratory results. This euro-central approach causes a lot of damages in the traditional methods of production.

In the last 35 years a climatical change, earth erosion and the reduction of vegetation happened. The number of trees are reduced due to the energy consumption of the settled population. The movement radius of the nomads became shorter, the number of animals has increased. The integration of pastoral economy into the money economy gave impulse to raise of the animal number.

During the drought of 1974 200.000-250.000 people

lost their animals, at the same period the government launched the alphabetisation campaign. Some say it was a great deed of the Somali government. The government statistics show the rise of alphabetical rate from 3% to 50%. Some say the campaign had the function a) to teach the hungry nomads writing and reading of Somali language b) to give medical care for the people and the animals c) to count the number of people and animals for the adjustment of the economy d) to show that the government supports the interests of the nomadic population and helps them to join the 20th century civilization. What an inhuman act! Doesn't that reminds us the European missionary acts? It is inhuman to that extent, that the system which is mainly related to the cause of hunger of nomads, plays suddenly the big brother role helping his poor. It is inhuman too, because it prevents the nomads to understand the cause of hunger and implants in his mind, that he himself is the cause of his hunger. It is just like telling the poor people, they are poor because they reproduce themselves too fast(birth rate).

The existence of nomadism is an important ecological and social factor in the pastoral area of Somalia. Without nomadism, that area may change in the long run into desert. A fresh grass can only grow, when there is a number of regular grazing animals. The animals enrich the soil with their dung. That ecological system is limited quantitatively and qualitatively. The nomads know that well, but not the money makers of the towns with their heaps of 'experts'.

The Somali natural pastoralism developed in arid and semi-arid area. The Somali nomad must follow strictly his environmental laws. The composition of his herds must be definitely be defined. Camels, sheep and goats are his pastoral herds. Camels can live without water for 4 weeks, goats and sheep for 3-4 days, cattle need water at least every 2 days, moreover, the cattle are very selective in their nutrition. Cattle is found predominately in the areas where water is abundant, i.e. in the interriver region. Cattle husbandry is only important in the cultivation areas where it is associated

with agricultural engagements.

His animal composition gives him the all necessary food components. It must be almost a closed economic system which doesn't tolerate commodity production methods in its system. Only its by-products are determined for exchange. His pastoral land should be socially controlled. His social system must be democratic. He must be free of classes, exploitation and state institutions. His main food is milk, grains and other food stuffs, the pastoralist gets it through exchange with settled population.

Animal export is destructive to the pastoral nomad.

It was the British colonial administration 1880's who began to export from Somalia animals to South Jemen for his colonial soldiers. Between 1880-1920 the British soldiers from Aden in South Jemen used to visit Somalia for the sake of hunting sports. That sport reduced the number of wild animals, which used to reduce the overherding of pastoral herds, balance the proportion of animals and pastoral area. The process of integrating a subsistential economy with very sensitive ecology to an export oriented commodity producing dependent economic system is the basis of dissolving a pastoral nomad economy. In Somalia different economic systems were existing parallel to each other in many centuries. The Somali civilization developed on the coastal areas. There the population was engaged either in fishing, manufacture or trade. In the southern part particularly between the two rivers the main occupation is agriculture and herding, some quantity of animals like all other peasants in the world. The two settled groups, the town dwellers and the peasants were integrated together economically and politically. The pastoral nomads has its internal social and economic laws. The exchange of goods with the settled groups was of mutual benefit for all.

In the degree which the animal export is forced during the colonial period, the food behaviour of the people in the towns changed. Meat replaced the fish which was previously used in the coastal towns. We have to remind that Somalia's coast is 3300 km long. At the end

of the colonial period the main export of Somalia was already the animals and animal products of the pastoral economy. Now 70% of the export earning depends on that branch.

One of the principal causes of the desertification is among others the overgrazing. That means a principal natural pastoral law has been violated. A basic element of pastoralism is that the number of animals placed on a pasture should never be sufficient to cause the permanent deterioration of plant production or plant quality. 'Some good experts' propose for Africa to introduce corporate ownership of rangelands in the form of group ranchers or grazing cooperatives, naturally under the supervision of state institutions (the same organs who violate such economic principles already developed by the nomads).

How can a pastoral economy with the given ecological limits can be bound to a world market?

PASTORAL ECONOMY

Pasture is a vegetation which is used by animals directly on the site or as an association of plants which are used as food by the grazing animals. It is a biological entity of a heterogeneous plants controlled by the conditions of the environment and by the system of utilization. Its economic value depends how the society develops an appropriate technique and management to favour the growth of the plants which are of a high nutritive value, highly productive and palatable to livestock and have sufficient capacity for regeneration.

There are three types of pasture, two are artificial pasture designed to last for a few months or a few years, the other is the natural pasture which is formed of natural flora, as is the case of the pasture in Somalia. From the point of nutritive value, pasture contains mainly carbohydrates and proteins. These two components must be kept in a balance and supplemented by certain salts and vitamins, they give a healthy diet to the grazing animals. The Somali nomadic groups have developed techniques and behaviour which keep the balance of their nature. The African soil is very suscep-

tible to erosion, even when it is provided with a rich and vigorous vegetative cover. The soil is extremely fragile and its use must be effected with caution, if natural equilibrium is not to be turned over. In contrary to the temperate zones where leaves may decay relatively slowly, creating thick layer of humus in the soil, the tropical leaves in the heat and humidity decompose rapidly. In North Europe it can take 18 months whereby in the tropical forest the leaves may decay in hours and are directly used by the rapidly growing new plants. That means, that the tropical forest contains a very thin layer of humus which can be easily destroyed when the plants are cut away.

Except in the area of volcanic origin like the high lands of Nigeria, Cameroon and the eastern regions of Madagascar or of a alluvial origin as in some coastal areas, the soils of Africa derive for the most part from crystalline rocks, poor in plant nutrients.

In the equatorial zones of Africa a wide range of vegetation develops, due to the abundant rainfall and to the constant activity of a host of insects and micro-organisms which recycle the constituents of the vegetation. The materials recycled can reach to a mass of 50-60 tons per hectare for a year.

If the soil is deprived from its organic material cover which it gets from its natural vegetation, the rainfall and high temperature can cause a rapid impoverishment. The heavy rainfall leads to soil transformation with the result of a hard crust containing the hydroxides of iron and aluminium.

How animals are grazed in pasture have a great influence to the soil and its vegetation. Soil, subjected to a continuous grazing is progressively impoverished and deprived from its herbaceous flora and bush and is consequently exposed to the action of the wind and the process of desertification begins. When the grazing is excessive, the soil humus and nutritive elements are diminished. As the process advances, the pasture plants disappear and instead useless weeds develop and the plant associations progress towards a less productive vegetation with grave consequences for

soil conservation. Moreover, by constant animal treading the soil loses its good structure and becomes compacted and less permeable to air and water which makes the soil denuded to erosion.

The periodical movement and grazing of the animals are the most important techniques used by the pastoral nomads to safeguard the natural regeneration of the pasture. The natural regeneration relies on the principles, that any vegetation which has been affected by forces extraneous to the natural environment will start to redevelop as soon as it is left undisturbed. To maintain that condition deferred grazing should be supplied which demands the knowledge of the reproductive cycle and the stages of growth of the constituent species of pasture. That means the grazing should be postponed till the maturity and seed dispersal of the valuable species develops. It can also be necessary to wait until the new growth of the herbaceous and woody species is well developed. The time of grazing of a pasture is a very important limiting factor and demands thorough understanding of the behaviour of different species (both useful and harmful species) within the current weather and soil conditions. Besides the quantitative limitation of his herds the nomad must rotate regularly his herds in different sections of the pasture so that a section has its period of rest, moreover, the rotation of the grazing should be changed each year, so that each section has its rest period at a different season and no section should be grazed at the start of its growing season.

The other important thing which a pastoralist should follow is the keeping of the rate of stocking proportional to the productivity of the pasture. If the quantity of herds or the rate of stocking is too high, the overgrazing of the same plants causes the plants to be unable to accumulate the nutritional reserves required for the further burst of vegetation and will prevent its spreading or reseedling. On the other side a negative effect will result if his herds fall down to a certain limit or the rate of stocking is too low. On this case the animals will keep preferring a certain

species of the pasture and neglect those which are less palatable. These plants will grow much and will spread at the expense of the good nutritional plants. The composition of the nomadic herds are determined by their adaptability to the environment.

Camels

The camels have a physiological process which enables them to survive periods of 2-4 weeks without drinking water and to eat the most unpalatable plants. It can lose up to 30% of his weight by loss of water, this amount is fatal to the other farm animals and human being. On the other side it can gain the weight lost in minutes. The camel has the lowest water-turnover of all animals and is able to regulate water and salt uptake from the colon and their excretion from the kidneys. To lower temperature the camels don't need to sweat and under water scarce it can reduce its metabolism to minimum. Besides the physiological mechanism camels have behavioral adaptations like being less active in the heat of the day.

Camel milk

The camel can produce an adequate quantity of milk in drought areas in comparison with the other domestic animals under the same conditions. The most important factor in camel milk is its water content. Human being and young camels under water scarce need fluid to maintain their homeostasis and the thermoneutrality.

The average water content is about 84%, but it is very interesting, the camel milk water content increases to 97% when the water supply is restricted, making the diluted camel milk an excellent food and water supply for human being in severe times.

Cows exposed to heat and water scarce show high content of proteins and fats in their milk. This milk is an unsuitable diet for a man exposed to the same climatic and water stresses. The total protein of camel milk is similar to that of the cow milk, camel milk is rich in vitamin C and is three times more than cow milk and 1 1/2 more than human milk. This has a nutri-

tional importance to areas where fruit and vegetables are scarce. Vitamin B1 and vitamin B2 concentrations are adequate, vitamin A content is low.

The other importance of camel in drought areas is its ability to consume the scarcity fodder resources of the arid areas for body maintenance, growth and production making it a potentially important source of man's food.

Camels can be watered between 9-10 days, sheep and goats between 4-5 days, cows between 1-2 days. Maximum distance covered by livestock to wells: camels - 80 km, cattle - 40 km, sheep and goats - 50 km.

The Somali pastoralists have a mixed herd with various milking capabilities which give the people the chance to have milk almost throughout the year. It is calculated that the camel milk have 70 calories per 100 ml, that means 4 litres milk per day can give 2800 calories for one adult. 1,8 litres milk can satisfy his protein needs. The Somali nomads consume per capita 4 litres milk per a day.

We hear always that the Somali ruling elite emphasises that the own future development depends mainly how effective we develop our pastoral economy to a level that its export earning will serve as a dynamic force that can lift up our economy in general. Ranching development is considered as a suitable factor for such purpose. Here is a short analysis about the open-ranching and fenced ranching.

Artificial pastoral economy

The two variants are both developed in the capitalistic system of production. Historically the ranching system is developed first in the early stage of the feudalism in Spain.

Spain has been occupied for hundreds of years by the North African Moors. After the Spanish reconquista expelled the Moors there was a large unused land. That land was the frontier areas where the Christians and Moors often raided or fought each other. Here the Spanisch developed the open ranching with cattle and sheep. The rural labor was scarce since the popula-

tion lived in widely sparsely villages and towns.

Both, the medieval Spain and the 19th century North America had similar economic forces at work in regard to the development of ranching system.

The Spanish ranching developed on the land liberated from the Moors while the American settlers have exterminated the Indians and their production basis, the buffalo. That huge land needed no capital investment and no land improvement, water and pasture were abundant. But the limiting factor was the factor labor force. The breeding stock was supplied from Texas where cattle was abundant and grew at a rapid and constant rate. The Texas longhorns were the lineal descendants of the old Spanish breeds. Some of the techniques used by the North American ranchers like roundup, branding and cattle drives originated from the medieval Spanish livestock management.

In both, Spain and North America, the ranching economy was primarily market oriented, the land was suitable for agriculture but there was a lack of labor and moreover, the ranching land was suited in conflict area which discouraged the capital investment. Ranching is not labor intensive like the natural pastoralism. The nomadism requires an intensive contact between man, livestock and nature and is labor intensive whereby in a ranching system, where water, land and animals are abundant, can be managed by a scarce labor.

Fenced ranching

This economic activity reflects the adjustment of the open ranching to the further development of the capitalistic industry. It is now the prevailing ranching system in both the cattle breeding North Americans and the sheep breeding Australians. It is characterized by high rate of capital investments either in land improvement like artificial watering prints, fodder production, the use of irrigation and tame pasture or animal maintenance like veterinary inputs and feed supplement. The use of mechanized equipments raises the productivity and saves labor. Usually this kind

of ranching is conducted on large stretches of land. It may reach thousands of hectares, sometimes more than 10,000 hectares and maintains permanent herds of some 1000 to 10,000 animals. They have mostly well defined boundaries fenced or unfenced. The capital investment and return per hectare land are very low compared to crop agriculture, but nevertheless the ranchers have large stock numbers and high fixed capital investment per man - equivalent for example in fences and pumps, and therefore a high income per man - equivalent. Usually one type of animals is raised in any considerable member, whose aim is a single product either for wool or for slaughter. Other products can be then neglected like their meat, milk or milk products.

The sheep fenced ranching developed in Australia when in 1850 the Victoria gold strikes absorbed almost all unskilled male labor. In North America due to the development of the industry and the increase of the population the grazing land became scarce and people began to fence the open ranch. As the open land was split up, the increase of profit can only be reached when new techniques are used which enables to get more out of each cow or each acre of land.

INTEGRATION OF THE SOMALI PASTORALISM TO THE WORLD

MARKET

The Somali nomadic economy was first introduced into the world market by the British colony. At the middle of the 19th century the British carrison in Aden was already dependent upon meat supply of North Somalia. Many Italian colonial scholars were in opinion to develop Somali natural pastoralists for export purposes. The Italian Giuseppe Stefani, who studied the colony's resources on the eve of the First World War, suggested that the Somali economy based on commerce, agriculture and pastoralism will promise an immediate and practical result for the Italian colonialism. Again this problem has been discussed during the national colonial conference for the post-war future of the Italian colonies, held in Rome in 1919. This advice was not followed but the efforts of the colonial governments were devoted for

the export oriented agricultural products based on large concessions granted to the Italian settlers. First during the Italian trusteeship authority a new economic planning was introduced in the form of the seven year development plan 1954-1960. More than half of the expenditure under this plan was devoted to the development of the livestock sector. Such projects like drilling of wells and the improvement of the veterinary services were carried out. About 22% of the fund was spent on the increasing of water supply to the pastoral sector, 4.5% to the improvement of veterinary services and the creation of experimental ranges. Between 1954-1963 the cattle export rose five-fold, that of sheep, goats and camels three-fold, two-fold and twenty-fold respectively. At the same time the quantity of meat sold for internal consumption in the South region increased by 65%.

The colonial institutions defined the Somali natural pastoral economy as a profitable resource which the new born Somali state itself further developed. Already in 1964 the animal export earning was 47% of the total export. That amount is equal to the export revenue from the bananas which have been for many years the leading export commodity of Somalia. The Somali economic plan of 1963 developed programmes and projects aiming at the improvement of animal husbandry and the sedentarisation of nomads. Instead of expanding the country's production of staple food, animal export was forced.

In 1965 26% of Somalia's imports were food stuffs like cereals, cereal products, fruits and pulses. Most of these could be locally produced.

Even during the severe drought from 1973-1975 which caused the lose of millions of animals and human being life, Somalia was still increasing its animal export. 270.000 people were accommodated in the relief camps, about 20.000 people were known to have died in the relief camps. It was estimated that 1 million cattle, 5 million sheep and goats and 500.000 camels perished during the drought. The export earning was raising during the severe drought as follow:

1973 - 169.7 million So.Sh.; 1974 - 222.4 million So.Sh.; 1975 - 360.0 million So.Sh.

According to FAO estimates over 50% of the calories intake of the settled Somali population is derived from cereals, 25% from other vegetable products and 25% from animal products.

Summary:

In Somalia we have already reached in a limit where our livestock population has to be restricted to avoid more ecological disaster. Ranching is economically and ecologically a catastrophical experiment. Such experiments have been already carried out in southern Somalia. In short time it was given up and the only thing left in these projects are empty houses for 'future experts' and 'future cattle'. These ruins cost the Somali people credits in million of US dollars. Ranching needs abundant land with water and high technical and capital input. It needs also a stable international market. How can a country in the Third World maintain such enterprise, where the prices of its products are determined by external forces who doesn't give it the least chance to influence the market for its own development?

SOMALI REFUGEES - A WELCOME BUSINESS ? FOOD AID.

The Somali government reported, that over 1 million refugees arrived in Somalia from 1977-1979. A large international food aid is since then supplied to Somalia. A considerable portion of that food aid is sold in the Somali markets. That worsened the situation of the poor Somali peasants, who have been already suffering under the extreme exploitation of the Somali state. The food production decreased since then continuously. But why do the Somali government and the western food aid suppliers support that trend?

In Somalia the international food aid supply is justified due to the presence of a large number of refugees. The Somali government considers the refugees as a big business which secures the constant supply of food aid, which it manages to sell partly in the Somali markets. That money is not used for the development of the country but serves only the enrichment of the ruling elite.

A refugee is a person deprived the right to live in his country and to take part on the social movement of his society on the spot. The important thing, which refugees need, is not to be fed and to be kept in cages, but to be given the chance to lift up the refugees status and retain their right to determine their own future. It's now over 8 years since then the Somali refugees are waiting for that right.

Cereal food aid to Somalia (10³ tons)

<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
109.8	61.5	75	72.5	87.4	136.8	315.3

Source: FAO

Food aid arrived in Somalia, 1981 (volume in tons)

	WFP national programmes	Concessional sales	bilateral non-refugee food aid ^{a)}
<u>rice</u>	-	13400	11380
<u>wheat</u>	-	300	2000
<u>wheat-flour</u>	16092	14116	9475
<u>maize</u>	17022	14506	40000
<u>edible oil</u>	3820	4400	-
<u>DSM/DWM</u>	3135	-	-
<u>sugar</u>	1172	-	500
<u>other^{c)}</u>	6079	-	-

	refugee food aid	drought/flood relief
<u>rice</u>	5600	1182.5
<u>wheat</u>	14000	-
<u>wheat-flour</u>	14050	1300
<u>maize</u>	35308	7022
<u>edible oil</u>	9108	98.25
<u>DSM/DWM</u>	10231	297.8 ^{b)}
<u>sugar</u>	4100	1162.4

Food aid arrived in Somalia, 1981 (continuation)

	refugee food aid	drought/flood relief
<u>other</u>	10698	404.8

a) includes EEC food aid

b) includes condensed milk

c) mainly ICSM, CSM, beans, tea, meat and dried fruit

Source: WFP, Food Secretariat, report for calendar year, 1981.

Production and impacts of cereal crops in Somalia
(10³ tons)

		1970-72 ^{a)}	1978-80 ^{a)}
<u>Maize</u>	production	116.9	108.6
	imports b)	9.5	53.3
	imports as % of aggregate supply	7.5%	32.9%
<u>sorghum</u>	production	140.4	151.9
	imports b)	5.2	0
	imports as % of aggregate supply	3.5%	0
<u>rice</u>	production	1.6	3.8
	imports b)	32.6	77.9
	imports as % of aggregate supply	95.3%	95.3%

Production and impacts of cereal crops in Somalia

		(continuation)	
		1970-72 ^{a)}	1978-80 ^{a)}
<u>wheat^{c)}</u>	production	0	0
	imports b)	58.7	142.1
	imports as % of aggregate supply	100%	100%
<u>total cereals</u>	production	258.9	264.3
	imports b)	106.0	273.3
	imports as % of aggregate supply	29.0%	50.8%

a) 3 year averages

b) commercial imports plus food aid

c) includes wheatflour and pasta converted to wheat equivalent

Source: Food outlook 1981.

For the USA and the European Economic Community the constant supply of food to Somalia is not primarily an act of humanity, but economic and political aspects dominate. Moreover, the refugees may be understood as good job creators for the international experts. I heard, that the leader of the UNHCR in Somalia obtains a salary between 3000 and 4000 US dollars monthly. If that amount is true, let us assume that a refugee may need 30 US dollars monthly, then 100-130 refugees may need 3000-4000 US dollars monthly. The American food aid programme developed during 1940th, when a great surplus of grains was produced. The storing of the surplus grain costed 1 million US dollar daily. The farmer lobby didn't want to sell that surplus into the world market because they were afraid that the price of the grain may fall to 1 US dollar per Bushel grain. During a meeting of the American Farm Bureau 1952 a solution was passed. The

Third World countries who were not able to pay the food imports in hard currency, were allowed to pay it in their own currency. The money was put into a development fund determined for that country whose condition was, that the receiver country should support the global political interest of the USA. In 1954 the American Congress passed the law Nr 480 which they called 'Food for Peace', but which you can better call 'Food Power Law'. The aims of this public law Nr 480 are:

- 1) to enlarge the American food export
- 2) to open and to extend the oversea markets for American agricultural products
- 3) to prevent undernourishment and hunger in the world
- 4) to help the Third World countries to develop their economy and food production
- 5) to gain support for the USA foreign policy

In 1975 this public law was enlarged and it was proposed that a certain amount of USA grain, usually wheat, must be used for food aid and that 50% of this grain must be transported only by American ships.

1983 the USA exported 5.7 million tons of wheat to Africa, Canada 1 million, France 2.5 million, West-Germany 440.000 tons and Great Britain 370.000 tons (totally 10 million tons). Half of that amount is determined as food aid. The western industrial countries have a grain surplus of more than 300 million tons. Once an American diplomat in Somalia told a western journalist that it is his job to convince the Africans to accept the food aid. Usually it is the Americans who force the food aid programmes to the Third World.

1967 the European Economic Community established the so-called 'Food Convention', since then West Europe increased its food aid to the Third World countries. It is paradoxical, on one side the Third World receive food aid, on the other side they help the industrial countries to produce more food surplus. The EEC imports yearly more than 20 million tons of fodder food from the Third World, making only 42% of the whole fodder exports of the Third World to the industrial world. That means, 22 million hectares of agricultural productive land in the Third World is preserved for the

EEC pigs and cattle. The agricultural budget increased from 6.9 billion DM 1971 to 34 billion DM in 1981. 80% of it is due to the high costs of the surplus maintenance. Although the EEC is one of the biggest agricultural importer of the world, some scientists believe, it can secure only 60% of its food demand, if the imported inputs like energy and raw materials are excluded.

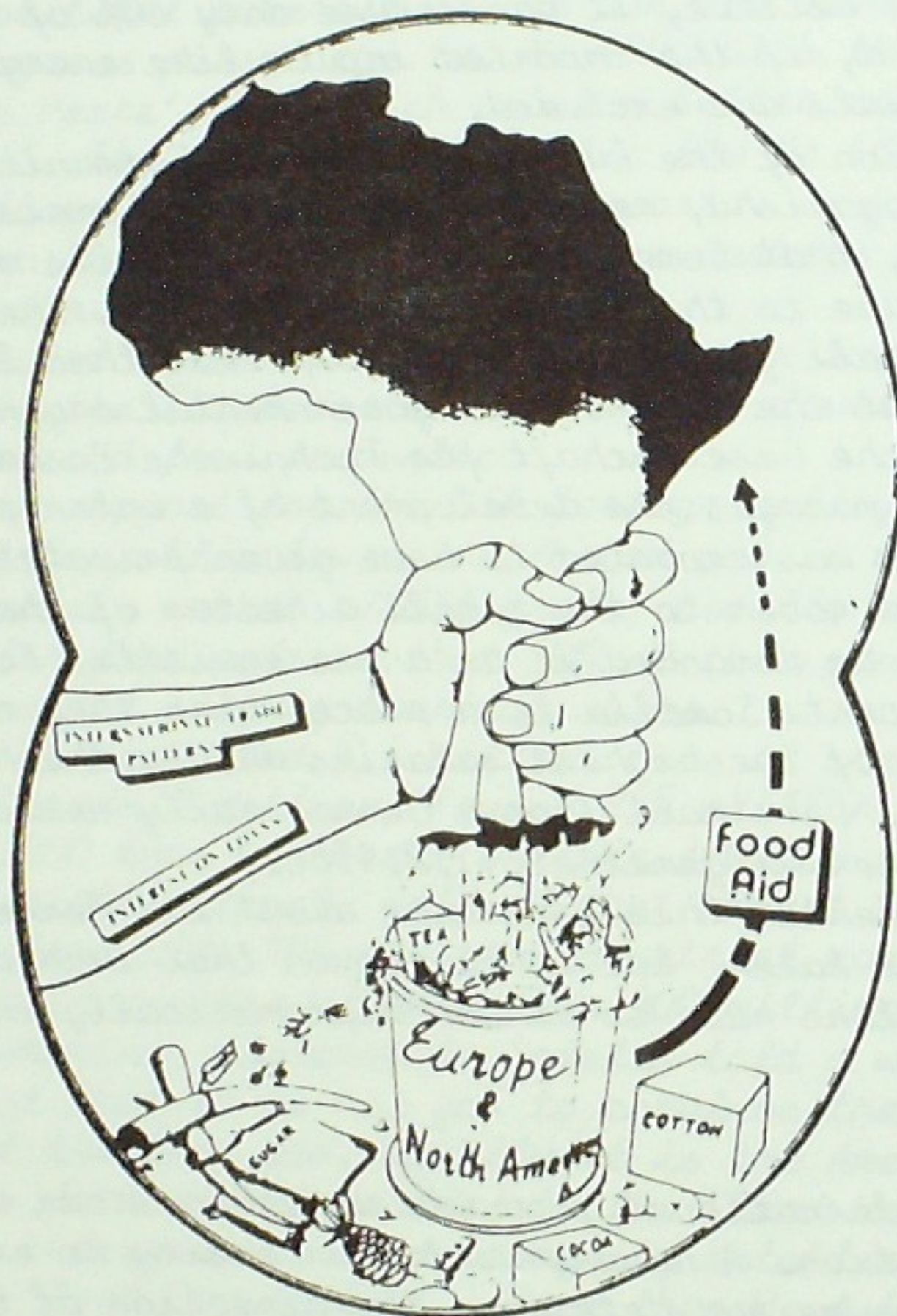
A delegation of the European Economic Community who visited Mogadishu, reported 1986 to the Commission in Brussels, that Somalia lives 40% beyond its means which is due to the intensive foreign aid. The price of the Somali grain is already 15% less than last year. About the West German governmental organisation GTZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit) who manages the development of a water project in Somalia was reported to have given privately a Mercedes land rover to the Somali director of that project when he demanded it as a prerequisite. For the German experts Somalia is a place where they can receive one of the highest salaries due to the high extra bonus. (Abstract from a German daily newspaper 'Frankfurter Allgemeine', 11.2.1986.)

The GTZ denied this assertion about the Mercedes gift a few days later, but it is common that such official organisations have to behave diplomatically in the public.

Summary:

- 1) The international food aid undermines our own food production. A hungry world can easily be extorted.
- 2) Food power can determine the direction of our cultural, social, political and economic development.
- 3) The USA as a hegemonial super power needs the world important strategical positions. Food power is one of her soft measures to reach her goals. Sadat of Egypt was already compelled through grain power to accept the so-called Camp David Agreement. 20 years ago Egypt was a food exporter, today half of its food and 3/4 of its wheat demands are imported mostly from USA.

The Grip of Death



Source: The Baobab. Newsletter for Churches' Involvement in Grassroots Development. No. 2 June 1985. All-African Church Council, Nairobi.

Somalia today has no choice of hers except what the International Monetary Fund determines to be good for her. The IMF is an institution of the western world. Somalia is now like a clay which the foreign powers can form it as they wish. Today without food aid a large portion of the Somali population will die for hunger.

- 4) The international food aid undermines our common struggle with Third World people to change the world economic relationship.
- 5) The food aid undermines the unity of the OAU. A hungry continent has no voice of hers. Beggars don't need usually an organisation.

Somalia is able to feed itself, if the people is given the chance to do that.



Drawing by Peter Clarke (Guardian Third World Review, June 11 1982)

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EUROPA - DAS WERK DER DRITTEN WELT

"Der Reichtum der imperialistischen Länder ist auch unser Reichtum. Europa hat sich an dem Gold und den Rohstoffen der Kolonialländer unmäßig bereichert: aus Lateinamerika, China und Afrika, aus all diesen Kontinenten, denen Europa heute seinen Überfluß von die Nase setzt, werden seit Jahrhunderten Gold und Erdöl, Seide und Baumwolle, Holz und exotische Produkte nach eben diesem Europa verfrachtet. Dieses Europa ist buchstäblich das Werk der Dritten Welt. Die Reichtümer, an denen es erstickt, sind den unterentwickelten Völkern gestohlen worden. Die Häfen von Holland, die Docks von Bordeaux und Liverpool, die sich auf den Sklavenhandel spezialisiert hatten, verdanken ihren Ruf Millionen deportierter Schwarzer. Und wenn wir ein europäisches Staatsoberhaupt mit der Hand auf dem Herzen erklären hören, daß man den unglücklichen unterentwickelten Völkern zu Hilfe kommen müsse, so erzittern wir nicht vor Dankbarkeit. Ganz im Gegenteil wir sagen uns: das ist eine gerechte Reparation, die man uns schuldig ist. Deshalb werden wir nicht zugeben, daß die Hilfe an die unterentwickelten Länder als ein Werk der Barmherzigkeit verstanden wird. Vielmehr hat diese Hilfe eine doppelte Bedeutung: sie bestärkt die Kolonisierten in dem Bewußtsein, daß man ihnen etwas schuldig ist, und die kapitalistischen Mächte in der Erkenntnis, daß sie zahlen müssen."

FRANTZ FANON

Aus: Die Verdammten dieser Erde.

„Wir, die Frauen Afrikas, wir wollen nicht mehr immer hungrig sein. Wir haben Hunger nicht nur nach Nahrung, sondern vielmehr nach Veränderung. Wir kämpfen dafür. ... Wir akzeptieren nicht länger Nahrungsmittelhilfe als Antwort auf Hunger. Wir akzeptieren auch nicht mehr die ganzen Mythen vom Wetter, der Überbevölkerung, Faulheit, etc., mit der allgemeinhin Hunger und Armut erklärt werden... Wir müssen dagegen angehen, daß uns der zustehende Platz an den nationalen und internationalen Tafeln verwehrt wird.“

(aus der Rede von Sithembiso Nyoni, einer Vertreterin Simbabwe, vor der Welternährungskonferenz in Rom im November 1984)

