

Hunger News & Hope

...a Seeds of Hope publication



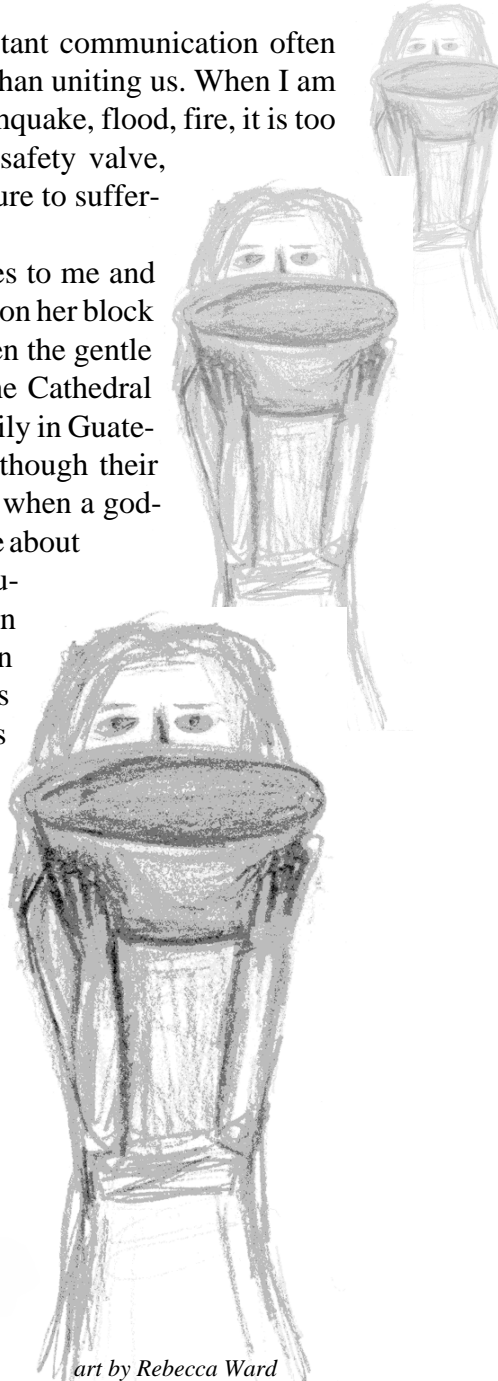
We may be a global village, but instant communication often isolates us from each other rather than uniting us. When I am bombarded on the evening news with earthquake, flood, fire, it is too much for me. There is a mechanism, a safety valve, which cuts off our response to overexposure to suffering.

But when a high-school student comes to me and cries because the two- and three-year-olds on her block are becoming addicted to hard drugs; when the gentle man who cleans the building in which the Cathedral library is located talks to me about his family in Guatemala, rejoicing because they are alive although their house has been destroyed by earthquake; when a god-daughter of mine in Luxembourg writes me about the hungry children of the immigrant Portuguese family with whom she is living, then in this particularity my heart burns within me, and I am more able to learn what it is that I can and ought to do, even if this seems, and is, inadequate.

But neither was Jesus adequate to the situation. He did not feed all the poor, only a few. He did not heal all the lepers, or give sight to all the blind, or drive out all the unclean spirits. Satan wanted him to do all this, but he didn't.

That helps me. If I felt that I had to conquer all the ills of the world, I'd likely sit back and do nothing at all. But if my job is to feed one stranger, then the money I give to world relief will be dug down deeper from my pocket than it would if I felt I had to succeed in feeding the entire world.

—*Madeleine L'Engle*



art by Rebecca Ward

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AIDS in Africa: Revolution in Drug Prices Brings New Hope

from the UN Department of Information

SOUTH AFRICA—The fight against AIDS in Sub-Saharan Africa is changing. Recent developments have led to a shift in the way drug companies are responding to the desperate need for life-saving anti-retroviral drugs. Further funding and new pilot programs are also helping to ease the burden of an AIDS epidemic on countries whom the industrialized world, until very recently, seemed to have forgotten.

vented most AIDS sufferers from obtaining the treatments they need. Previously, the drugs had been available only to the wealthiest citizens and had been kept expensive due to fears that price reductions and financial donations would draw money away from education and prevention programs.

However, the recent changes made by pharmaceutical companies hopefully reflect a new movement in the way the world will approach the AIDS epidemic in Africa. According to Dr. Peter Piot, executive director of the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, “the paradigm has now shifted from *whether* to treat the infected in developing countries to *how*.”

One of the main concerns for those committing time and funds to AIDS treatment in Africa has been the limited number of treatment facilities

available and the struggle to maintain the scheduling regimen that anti-retroviral medications and others require. The African continent, the site of 70 percent of all HIV/AIDS infections, is also the site of 80 percent of all fatalities from AIDS.

In the fight against AIDS, Africa is key to halting the spread of the virus. For this reason, more than 100 health and development experts at Harvard University have created a proposal to treat HIV/AIDS sufferers. Their proposal will allow time for renovating medical facilities and redesigning health programs to better accommodate the demands of treatment.

Meanwhile, their plan would utilize community-based health officials with minimal training to administer the drug treatments and monitor the scheduled doses. Because of this, patients would be sure to take the right amount of medication at the right times. These workers would also monitor progress and adverse reactions and provide counsel to patients and their families. As of last summer, the Harvard plan had only been implemented in a pilot program in Haiti, but hope-

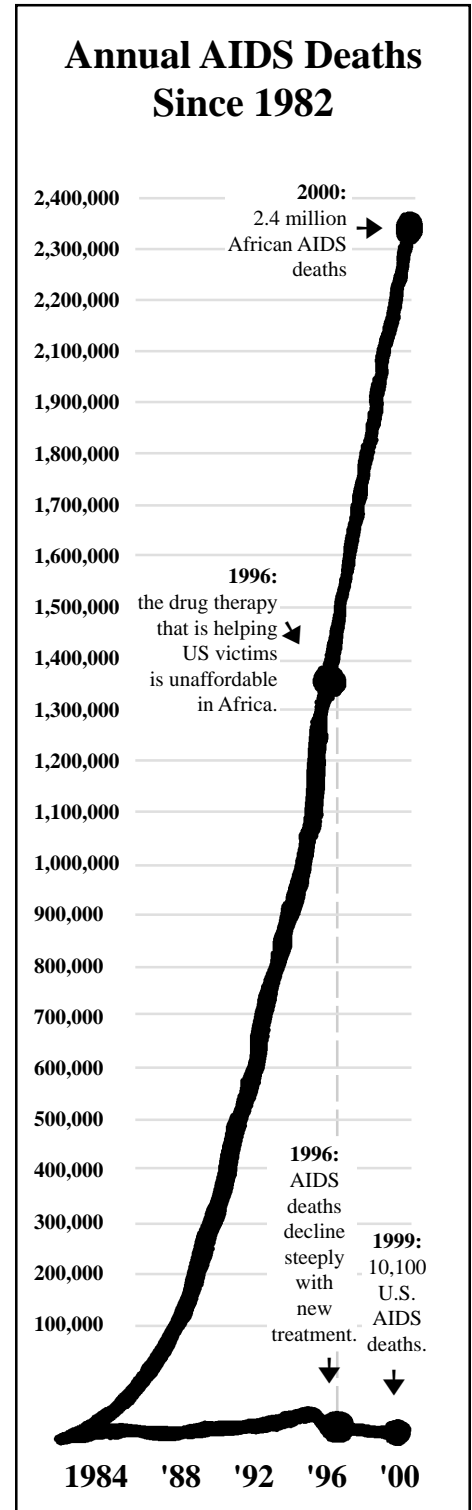
“There has been a worldwide revolt of public opinion. People no longer accept that the sick and dying, simply because they are poor, should be denied drugs which have transformed the lives of others who are better off.”
—UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan

The good news began in South Africa last spring as pharmaceutical companies decided to reduce their prices by 80-90 percent. This decision came after a March court appearance created a reaction of outrage throughout the country.

Thirty-nine pharmaceutical companies had gone to court to try to prevent the South African government from creating legislation to reduce the cost of HIV-AIDS medicine. After a month of public protest and criticism, the pharmaceutical companies halted their legal action and began to work with the United Nations to make the medications more readily available.

“There has been a worldwide revolt of public opinion,” UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan told African leaders in Abuja. “People no longer accept that the sick and dying, simply because they are poor, should be denied drugs which have transformed the lives of others who are better off.”

These changes have, essentially, changed the face of AIDS treatment for many people living in Sub-Saharan African countries. In these developing countries, the high prices of AIDS medications has pre-



(continued on page 3)

—from Africa Recovery.

Tajikistan Facing Serious Food Shortages

DUSHANBE, TAJIKISTAN—Tajikistan is facing serious food shortages for the second straight year, leaving one million vulnerable people in remote areas in need of food assistance, according to a recent report issued by FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) after a joint FAO/WFP mission to the country.

The food deficit is the result of unfavourable climatic conditions that have exacerbated structural problems in the country's already fragile agricultural sector, still recovering from the civil strife and political instability of the mid-1990s. In addition, the mission's report says that a "shortage of financial and technical resources has also resulted in a near collapse of the country's irrigation systems, agro-processing industries, agricultural input production and supply units, as well as the severe deterioration of farm machinery and equipment."

According to the report, cereal output in 2001 was forecast at 303,000 tonnes, down by 15 percent compared to the previous year and by 36 percent compared to the average of the past five years. Cereal imports totalling 784,000 tonnes will be required for the marketing year 2001/02. An estimated commercial cereal import of 400,000

tonnes and a food aid pledge of 43,000 tonnes leave an uncovered gap of 341,000 tonnes.

The report calls for targeted food assistance between October 2001 and June 2002, including 90,500 tonnes of emergency food aid, for about one million vulnerable people. Those living in remote border areas and mountainous regions have been hardest hit by the drought and are facing severe food shortages.

Some households in rainfed areas are experiencing an almost total loss of their cereal crops as well as garden production.

Lack of other employment opportunities in their vicinity has substantially

reduced their purchasing power, and the terrain and lack of transportation in many of these areas make it impossible for individuals to pursue employment opportunities outside their immediate surroundings.

Urgent assistance is also needed to rehabilitate the country's collapsing irrigation infrastructure, repair farm equipment, procure quality cereal seeds and establish an adequate rural finance system. "Without such measures," the report says, "it is likely that agricultural production will continue to decline regardless of the climatic conditions."

—from the *Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations*



Drug Prices, continued from page 2

fully this will spawn many other such projects.

One component of the Harvard plan, increased testing and increased counseling, is widely recognized as necessary to successfully battling the AIDS epidemic in Africa. However, until now there has been little action to increase testing and counseling.

According to the Joint UN Programme on HIV/AIDS, a drug known as AZT was introduced in 1993 to stop the spread of AIDS from mother to child during the birth process. It was discovered that just one dose of the drug could greatly reduce the risk that

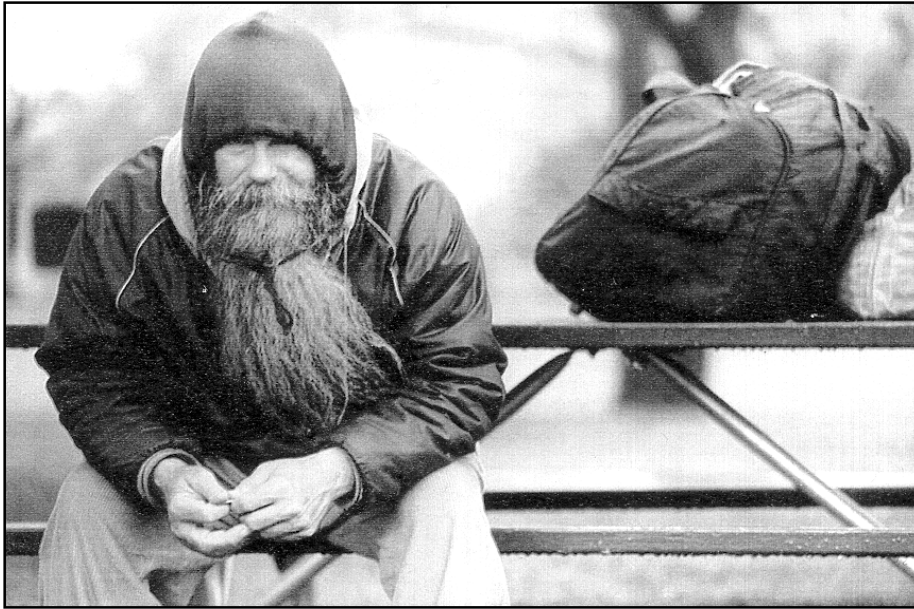
mother would pass the virus onto her children during birth. However, eight years later only one percent of African women have access to the testing required to identify the HIV virus during pregnancy.

Those wishing to expand the HIV/AIDS testing programs have, as of late, received increased assistance from the Global AIDS and Health Fund. Recent donations in the effort to transform testing and treatment programs in Africa include: \$200 million from the United States, 150 million Euro from France, \$1 million from the Winterthur Insurance Company of the Credit Suisse

Group, and \$100 million from Bill and Melinda Gates.

Representatives of 50 countries, private philanthropies, and other agencies made up the group that met in Geneva in June to determine how to prioritize the Global AIDS and Health Funds. The group decided that the funds will likely be concentrated on education and prevention, with drug access and treatment programs initially relegated to pilot programs.

—from *Africa Recovery, a publication of the United Nations Department of Information. Compiled by Kacy Knight.*



Legacy of a Homeless Man

by Ken Camp

FORT WORTH, TEXAS—An unidentified homeless man was killed by a train in Fort Worth, Texas. His remains were unclaimed, and he was buried without ceremony.

But at a local church, he wasn't forgotten.

About 100 people gathered in early September at Handley Baptist Church for a memorial service for the man most knew only as "Danny." Pastor Andy Addis welcomed what he termed "an eclectic gathering" of church members, neighborhood merchants and homeless people from a local shelter.

"God has many treasures in earthen vessels, and they are all around you," Don Anderson, founder of a local homeless ministry, told worshippers. "Each is special. We need each other. No one is expendable."

Danny Lee Matchett, a 36-year-old drifter from California, July 24, was walking along tracks near the Handley Feed Store, where he had slept most nights for the last eight months. Radio headphones prevented him from hearing the whistle of the approaching train, and it struck him.

Since he carried no identification, authorities were uncertain who he was. Anderson, founder of the One Lighthouse

ministry in Fort Worth, identified Matchett and started looking for his family.

Leads pointed to four older siblings—twin sisters and two brothers—but they couldn't be found. Anderson said Matchett had told him his mother died of cancer 15 years ago, and his father disappeared about 20 years ago.

With no family around, Anderson's ministry and Handley Baptist Church planned to handle his burial. But Matchett slipped through the cracks one more time. His body inadvertently was turned over to a funeral home, and he was buried.

"We don't know where Danny's family is," Addis said at the memorial service. "There's no body here today. We wish we could end the story differently. There are so many things that we wish were different."

"But there's a great gift that Danny left behind," he continued. "He has awakened our church to the fact that there is a world of need outside these stained-glass walls."

Matchett stumbled into the Baptist church's fellowship when it sponsored an

outdoor block party in early June.

"He obviously was not like the rest of the people who were there," Addis recalled. "He was dirty, and he was carrying everything he owned on his back."

More than a dozen church members began a friendship with Matchett at that event, offering him hot dogs, soft drinks and kindness.

In the weeks that followed, he began to frequent the church. During the week, he would stop by to use the restroom. On Sundays, he slipped quietly into the worship services, sat near the back of the sanctuary, and left just before the benediction.

"He never asked for money, food, or a place to stay," Addis said. "Whenever we'd do an outreach event, he was one of the last to leave. He'd stay to help put up tables and chairs. He just wanted somebody to be nice to him."

Anderson described Matchett as "bright and articulate at times." Though some people saw only a glaring, grizzled recluse, the homeless man had three years of architectural-drafting training and was gifted at landscaping. He wrestled with mental illness and substance abuse, but he demonstrated a genuine sensitivity to spiritual matters.

Homeless people sometimes find shelter in an abandoned building across the street from the church, but Addis said members of the church will no longer look

"There's a great gift that Danny left behind. He has awakened our church to the fact that there is a world of need outside these stained-glass walls."

at them in the same way. "Instead of seeing a nuisance in an abandoned building, we see others like Danny. They all have his face now," he said.

"We thank God for Danny. He woke us up to a part of the Great Commission that we needed to see. Some parts of the ends of the earth are closer to home than we ever imagined."

—from *Associated Baptist Press*

Resources

Resources from Alternatives

Are Advertisements Bad For Your Health?

Jean Kilbourne talks about how advertisements make people feel and the impact they have on the self-image of young people in her fascinating and shocking exposé, *Can't Buy My Love: How Advertising Changes the Way We Think and Feel*. The average American is exposed to over 3,000 advertisements a day and watches three years' worth of television ads over the course of a lifetime. Kilbourne paints a gripping portrait of how this barrage of advertising drastically affects young people, especially girls, by offering false promises of rebellion, connection, and control. She offers a surprising analysis of the way advertising creates and then feeds an addictive mentality that often continues throughout adulthood. (366 pages. illustrated. \$14.)

Growing Compassionate Kids

Media and advertisements lead children to believe affluence is the norm. We need to let our kids see how the rest of the world lives. In *Growing Compassionate Kids: Helping Kids See Beyond Their Backyard*, Jan Johnson urges parents to cultivate their children's empathetic imagination. She offers practical advice on expanding kids' awareness of the poor and oppressed in the world and in their own communities. She shows parents how to integrate compassion-building activities into everyday family life. Personal and family devotions and questions for reflections are included in each chapter. A comprehensive resources section is also included. (165 pages. \$12.)

Whose Birthday Is It, Anyway?

The 2001 edition of the ever-popular *Whose Birthday Is It, Anyway?* is designed for individuals, families and small groups. It includes biblical reflections by author Bill McKibben, articles, worshipful ceremonies, activities, an Advent calendar and suggestions for remembering those in need. (Available in quantity pricing as low as 70¢ per copy.)

Workshop for a Simpler Christmas

Unplug the Christmas Machine: A Complete Guide to Putting Love & Joy Back into the Season by Jo Robinson and Jean Coppock Staeheli contains thoughtful suggestions, creative exercises and answers to often-asked questions to help people create celebrations that give them joy and satisfaction. Started in 1978, this classic resource and its leader's guide have been used to lead thousands of workshops on simplifying Christmas.

The guide helps leaders create a four-hour workshop that helps participants clarify their beliefs and make realistic plans for more joyful, meaningful celebrations. Based on a carefully designed four-step process, the workshop enables participants to tailor a celebration that meets their individual needs. It comes in a convenient packet format ready for a three-hole binder. A participant's manual is included and can be photocopied. Price \$10.

—Contact Alternatives for a free catalog. Phone: 800/821-6153; Fax: 712-274-1402; PO Box 2787, Sioux City, Iowa 51106; Email: Alternatives@SimpleLiving.org; Web: www.SimpleLiving.org.

World Food Day Resources

1. World Food System:

Serving All or Serving Some?

The World Food Day Teleconference

As you prepare for your World Food Day activities, don't forget the activities and resources available from the U.S. National Committee for World Food Day. The Eighteenth Annual World Food Day Teleconference (October 16) will feature Dr. Wenche Barth Eide of the Institution for Nutrition Research and medical faculty at Norway's University of Oslo.

2. Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger:

Educational Materials for School Children

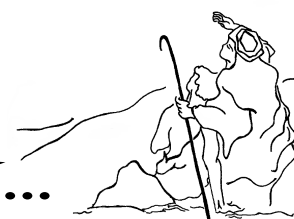
The US National Committee for World Food Day has recently launched "Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger," a worldwide educational initiative about hunger issues for school children of all ages. Three lessons have been developed in six languages for primary, intermediate, and secondary school levels. The English version is now available at www.feedingminds.org.

For more information on either of these, contact Patricia Young at 2175 K Street NW; Washington, DC 20437; 202/653-2404; www.worldfooddayusa.org.



O rest beside
the weary
road

and hear
the angels sing...



creative resources for Advent and Christmastide
from Seeds of Hope Publishers

Seeds Worship Resources: Four 20-page packets each year filled with prayers, litanies, sermons, activities, art, and more. \$50 per packet or \$120 for all four. To order, call 254/755-7745; fax 254/753-1909; write 602 James, Waco, TX 76706; e-mail seedshope@aol.com; web: www.seedspublishers.com



Hunger in Rural America

RURAL U.S.—Hunger is often seen as an urban or suburban problem, and even as something that only occurs overseas. However, many rural American family households are experiencing the realities of hunger on a daily basis.

- According to the USDA, one in ten rural households faces hunger every day.
- Twenty-three percent of rural children live in poverty according to the Rural Policy Research Institute.
- The Center for Rural Affairs notes that in nearly 25 percent of all rural counties, 1 in 5 people has been living below the poverty level for at least four decades.
- USDA reports that among the top states in net farm income the food insecurity rate ranged from 6.9 percent to 12.9 percent. The top states in net farm income are California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Texas. (Food Insecurity is defined as limited or uncertain access to nutritious, safe food necessary to lead a healthy lifestyle; households that experience food

insecurity have reduced quality or variety of meals and may have irregular food intake.)

- A survey of low-income, rural people living in Minnesota found that of the respondents who experience someone in their family going to bed hungry, 53 percent must at times decide between buying food or prescription drugs, 99 percent would use free meals if they were available, and 55 percent represent households that include one to three children.

—from *America's Second Harvest and the Texas Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc.* To learn more, visit www.secondharvest.org.

Poor Countries Receive Free Medical Journals

LONDON—The world's six largest medical journal publishers announced that they will give medical schools and research institutes in developing countries online access to their publications free of charge or at drastically reduced prices.

The international group does not yet include any major U.S. publishers, but they are meeting to try to persuade journals such as the *New England Journal of Medicine* and the *Science* and *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*.

Experts said many medical school libraries in poor countries have no current medical journals and have out-of-date textbooks and reference books.

“Providing access to journals, either for free or at a much reduced rate, completely transforms their environment. It's like a

desert turning into a garden,” said Dr. Richard Smith, editor of the *British Medical Journal*.

Journals covered under the agreement include *The Lancet* and other publications whose content is key to the needs of the developing world, including journals for tropical and infectious disease. One such journal is *Social Science in Medicine*. An annual subscription costs more than \$3,000 so only two institutions (outside South Africa) in Sub-Saharan Africa subscribe now, said World Health Organization (WHO) librarian Barbara Aronson.

Besides providing content, the WHO is also working on getting more computers in poor countries, getting more connected to the Internet and on training people to use the equipment.

Internet access is patchy in the developing world, but experts say it is spreading. Also, with English becoming the language of medicine everywhere, there should not be a language barrier, Aronson said.

The publishers involved in the new project are Blackwell Science, Elsevier Science, the Harcourt Worldwide STM Group, Lippincott Williams, and others.

—from *Associated Press*

President's Budget Proposal for Hunger and Nutrition

WASHINGTON DC—President Bush unveiled his proposed budget for the Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 last April. Included in the budget were proposed spending levels for the major anti-hunger and anti-poverty programs. The Food Stamp and child nutrition entitlement programs appear to be fully funded under his proposal for FY 2002—without proposed changes or reductions in current services. However, some nutrition program initiatives undertaken in the last year will not continue to receive funding. Also, the proposal calls for cuts in funding for some discretionary programs.

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) will receive \$4,137 billion for FY 2002 according to the proposed budget. Though WIC funds will increase approximately \$49 million from the FY 2001 spending estimates, the increase is considered less than is necessary to keep up with inflation.

The President's budget projects that WIC will serve 7.25 million participants each month in FY 2002. This level fails to account for the increases in WIC participation that are occurring. By January 2001, 7.259 million women, infants, and children were participating in WIC. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities estimates that the funding constraints created by the Administration's budget make it likely that WIC would serve 100,000 fewer women, infants and children who need services in FY 2002.

Last fall, Congress passed a one-year pilot grant for the **Child and Adult Care Food Program**. CACFP eligibility (to for-profit child care centers with 25 percent low-income children) is based on free and reduced-price meal eligibility criteria. There are no funds relegated to this program under the President's proposed budget.

The Administration's budget does not propose to fund a con-



continuation of the current law governing the calculation of “**bonus commodities**” in the **National School Lunch Program**. If the bonus commodities program, which expires on September 30, 2001, is not extended, the school lunch program will lose \$55 million in FY 2002.

The President’s budget provides no funding for the continuation of the USDA’s new **Senior Farmer’s Market Nutrition Program**. In FY 2001, this program awarded \$15 million in grant money to 31 states and five Native American tribal governments to provide coupons to low-income seniors that may be exchanged for locally grown fruits and vegetables at farmer’s markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs.

According to the President’s proposed budget, the **Community Food and Nutrition Program** (CFNP) will no longer receive federal funding. The program, which received \$6.35 million this year, is the primary source of federal funding for anti-hunger and nutrition advocacy groups at the local, state and national level.

Lastly, the President’s budget does not allow for the funding of supplemental grants for the **Temporary Assistance to Needy Families** program (TANF). Established in 1996, the grants were used to narrow the gap in TANF funding per poor child between wealthy and poor states. The supplemental grants go to 17 states with high poverty or rapid population growth. For most of these states these funds amount to nearly 10 percent of their total TANF funding, and play a critical role in ensuring that states have adequate resources to provide TANF-related services.

—from *Food Research and Action Center and the Texas Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc. For more information, contact FRAC at 202/986-2200.*

U.S. School Meals are Healthier

WASHINGTON, DC—According to two new U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) studies, school meals include more low or reduced fat foods, greater menu variety, and more fruits and vegetables.

“School meals reach nearly 27 million children each day—sometimes providing the most nutritious meal a child receives,” said USDA Secretary General Dan Glickman. “Fortunately, more than ever before, these meals are hitting the mark in providing good nutrition and healthy selections.”

From 1992 to 1999, schools offering students lunches which followed nutrition guidelines for total fat improved from 34 to 82 percent in elementary schools, and from 71 to 91 percent in secondary schools. Saturated fat has also decreased in both school lunches and school breakfasts. From 1992 to 1999 saturated fat in school lunches dropped from 15 percent to 12 percent of total calories.



During the same period, saturated fat in school breakfasts dropped from 14 percent to 9.8 percent. The nutrition goal for school meals is less than 10 percent of total meal calories from saturated fat.

A majority of school districts have also increased the number of fruit, vegetable, and grain/bread choices offered in school lunches. Roughly two-thirds of all school lunch menus offered more than two fruit and vegetable choices, while more than one quarter of all menus included five or more fruit and vegetable choices.

These new figures indicate that more schools are meeting national standards for lower fat in lunches. In 1992, only one percent of all schools lunches met the standard for total fat and none met the standard for saturated fat. In 1999, 18 percent of elementary schools and 22 percent of secondary schools met the standard for total fat. Fifteen percent of elementary schools and 17 percent of secondary schools met the standard for saturated fat in all schools lunches offered. Meals offered exceeded the Recommended Daily Allowance standards for key nutrients.

—from *the Texas Association of Community Action Agencies, Inc. Additional information is available at: www.fns.usda.gov/fncs/.*

PBS Series: Africa

In episodes airing throughout September and October, PBS will explore the lives of the people of Africa. This eight-part series will focus on the stories of the African people from the deserts to the rainforests, including how changes in culture and economics are affecting their daily lives.

In the first episode, the series will focus on a hair salon owner and a woman living on an isolated farming hamlet as they journey towards spiritual identity. The second episode will focus on the struggle and rejoicing of the Tuareg people mining the Sahara’s salt treasuries.

The third episode will center on the deforestation of Cameroon’s rainforest and how the lumber trade has affected the Baka people. There will be two episodes which cover the spirituality of the people of Ethiopia and the expression of this spirituality through one man’s quest to create a cathedral from a mountain rock.

One episode will focus on the role of water in the life of a Ugandan fisherman as well as an inland rice farming family. The Leopards, the official soccer team of Zanzibar, will be the focus of another episode. This story will follow the team as they make a run for the playoffs in Tanzania, as well as, one member’s daily struggle to make a living.

The final episode will concentrate on the diamond trade in South Africa and how the black population, newly freed from apartheid, is taking advantage of the opportunities in this lucrative business.

This exciting adventure into the heart of Africa will bring to life the stories of those living there, while allowing the world to see and understand what life is really like in the jungle.

—from *the Public Broadcasting System. Episodes will be available on video and DVD and may be back-ordered at the PBS web site: www.pbs.org.*

et cetera

On the Events of September 11, 2001:

The first thing I have to say is this: I cried, off and on, all day September 11—every time I heard more news from New York or Washington. I love New York City, and I weep for her people. I love Washington, DC, and I weep for her people as well.

The second thing I have to say is this: 31,000 people died around the world on September 11 from hunger. And 31,000 people the day before, and the day before. Three-fourths of them were children. I don't even know how many people around the world died other violent deaths on September 11—from terrorist attacks, civil war, or death squads. But I know they've been dying in the tens of thousands for a long, long time.

So, now that we in the U.S. have had a taste of it, let us not just say, "How dare you do this to us?" and plan our revenge. Please, please, please, let us say to the people of God's world, "Now we know how you feel. Let's work together for peace."

—Katie Cook

Faith without works is like a bird without wings; though she may hop with her companions on earth, yet she will never fly with them to Heaven; but when both are joined together, then doth the soul mount up to her eternal rest.

—J. Beaumont

Our superfluities should be given up for the convenience of others. Our conveniences should give place to the necessities of others. And even our necessities give way to the extremities of the poor.

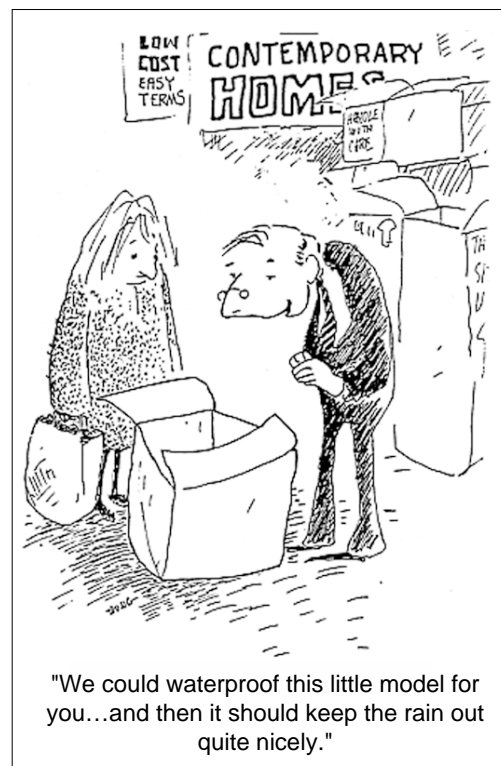
—John Howard

It is in serving each other that we become free.

—from the *Arthurian legends*

My ideas of what extreme poverty means have changed during the course of my internship. I began with a simplistic economic idea of poverty, but have gradually realized the role of dignity and self-respect in poverty... Visiting the home and shelters where some of the families lived made me recall that when you live in poverty, you cannot ignore it because everything you are surrounded by reminds you of it... What really struck me is how poverty can totally consume you, invade every aspect of your personal identity and lifestyle, if you don't have someone to remind you of your value.

—Joseph Kubik, an intern with the *Fourth World Volunteer Corps*



cartoon by Norma Young

Hunger News & Hope is published quarterly by Seeds of Hope Publishers, in partnership with the following denominational groups:

- American Baptist Churches in the USA
- Baptist General Convention of Texas
- Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
- Christian Reformed Church in North America
 - Cooperative Baptist Fellowship
- Evangelical Lutheran Church in America
 - Presbyterian Church USA
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The *Hunger News & Hope* logo was created by Robert Van Darden, a student at Vanguard Preparatory School in Waco, Texas.

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Statement of Purpose

Seeds of Hope is a private, independent group of believers responding to a common burden for the poor and hungry of God's world, and acting on the strong belief that biblical mandates to feed the poor were not intended to be optional. The group intends to seek out people of faith who feel called to care for the poor; and to affirm, enable, and empower a variety of responses to the problems of poverty.

Editorial Address

Seeds of Hope Publishers are housed by the community of faith at Seventh and James Baptist Church. The mailing address is 602 James, Waco, Texas 76706; Phone: 254/755-7745; Fax: 254/753-1909; E-mail: seedshope@aol.com.

Web Address: www.seedspublishers.org

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Seeds of Hope Publishers also produce quarterly packets of worship materials for the liturgi-

cal year—with an economic justice attitude. These include litanies, sermons, children's and youth activities, bulletin art, and drama.

Seeds of Hope, Inc., holds the 501(c)3 non-profit tax status. All contributions above the subscription rate are fully tax-deductible.

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