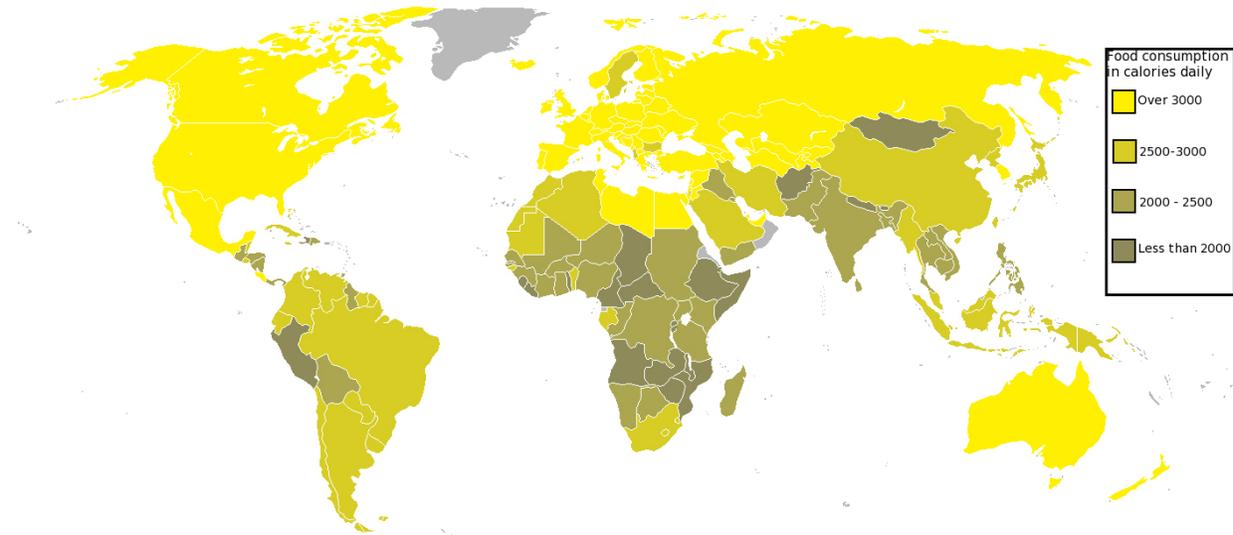




Stations Materials

Feast and Famine

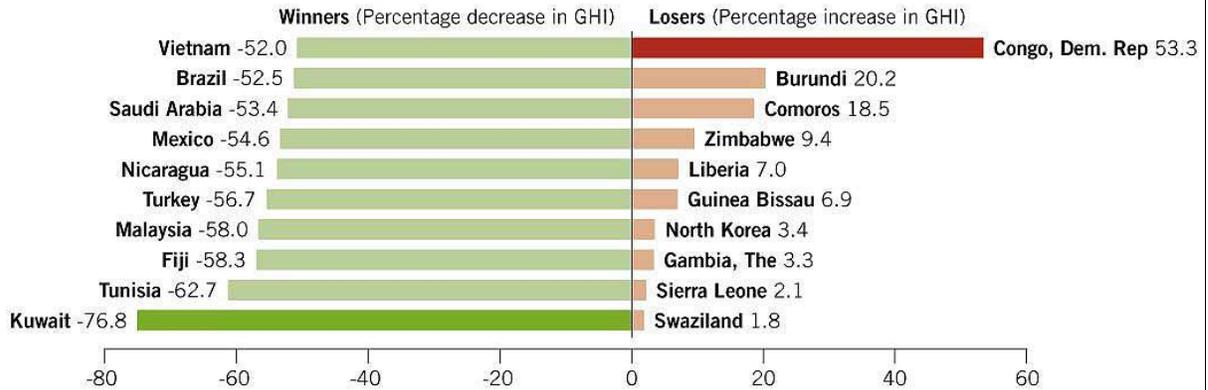
Station 1: Average Calorie Consumption by Country, Citation: Creative Commons Interchange 88, http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/3-6-map798_0.jpg





Station 2: Global Hunger Index Winners and Losers, Citation: GNU License (Welthungerhilfe)
<http://origins.osu.edu/sites/origins.osu.edu/files/3-6-chart778.jpg>

GHI WINNERS AND LOSERS FROM 1990 GHI TO 2009 GHI



Note: Countries with both 1990 GHI less than five and 2009 GHI less than five are excluded.



Station 3: *Feast and Famine* Excerpt, Citation: Otter, C. (2010). *Feast and Famine: The Global Food Crisis. Origins: Current Events in Historical Perspectives*, 3(6).

The World Food Crisis

In 2008, Eva Clayton, the former special adviser to the Director-General of the FAO, spoke before the U.S. House of Representatives. "The situation is dire," she stated. "Our response must be decisive and forward thinking. The failure to strengthen our global food system would ultimately lead to political and economic upheaval all over the world."

The food crisis is indeed dire. It is also systemic and global: it unites the world, but its pathologies are geographically distinct. On the "developed" side of the calorific rift, fat is accumulating at a startling rate. On the "developing" side, huge populations are increasingly vulnerable to hunger and famine.

The bifurcation of the world into fat and hungry zones is the most visceral way in which global inequality is lived, felt, and seen. Although this process has accelerated in recent years, the origins of such corporeal polarity and stratification lie deep in historical time.

As Europeans colonized the world and built food systems that underpinned their industrialization and development, they embedded dietary inequality within these systems. The global food crisis is a product of these past practices.

One of the greatest challenges of the twenty-first century, then, is to find a way of overcoming this history and producing a more equitable global food system, one in which the obese will lose some of their weight while the starving will gain some.