

**Chapter 1 : Welcome To PSFST**

*Demise of food and agriculture councils: hearing before the Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Operations, House of Representatives, One Hundred First Congress, second session, February 28,*

Existing law establishes the California Avocado Commission within the state government, and requires the commission to establish no fewer than 3 districts and no more than 5 districts within the state, each representing approximately the same percentage of avocado production in California. Existing law requires the commission to consist of a specified number of producers who are not handlers, based on the number of districts the commission establishes, 4 handlers who are elected on a statewide basis, one public member, and the Secretary of Food and Agriculture, and requires there to be 2 alternate handler members. Existing law requires a vacancy of a member position on the commission to be filled by the alternate member. Existing law authorizes certain handlers who handle a specified percentage of volume of avocados to appoint one handler member to the commission and the other handlers to nominate and elect the remaining handler members. This bill would instead require that a vacancy of a member position be filled by a majority vote of the commission. The bill would decrease the number of handlers on the commission to 2 members and the number of alternate handler members to one member. The bill would remove the authorization for specified handlers to appoint a handler member. Existing law requires producer members and alternate producer members, at the time of the election, to have a financial interest in producing, or causing to be produced, avocados for market within the district in which the producer stands for election. Existing law prohibits a producer who chooses to stand for election in a particular district from standing for election in any other district for a period of 4 years from the date of his or her most recent election to the commission. This bill would delete this prohibition on the producer. The bill would specify that, for these purposes, a producer or grower would not include a person who has an average annual production of less than 10, pounds of avocados in the 3 preceding marketing years. Existing law provides that a quorum of the commission is 11 voting members if the commission consists of 3 or 5 districts, and is 10 voting members if the commission consists of 4 districts. Existing law authorizes the commission to recommend to the secretary that the operations of the commission be suspended upon a specified finding of 11 voting members if the commission consists of 3 or 5 districts, or 10 voting members if the commission consists of 4 districts. This bill would instead provide that a quorum of the commission is 9 voting members if the commission consists of 3 or 4 districts, and is 10 voting members if the commission consists of 5 districts. The bill would make a similar change to the authorization of the commission to recommend suspension of its operations. Existing law requires the secretary to establish a list of producers in each district and, in establishing the lists, requires handlers to file, within 90 days following receipt of a written request by the secretary, certain information about each producer from whom the handler purchased or handled avocados. This bill would require handlers to file the information, including the grove location of each producer instead of district numbers, within 60 days. Existing law, the California Marketing Act of , authorizes the Secretary of Food and Agriculture to issue marketing orders which regulate producer marketing, the processing, distributing, or handling in any manner of any commodity by any and all persons that are engaged in the producer marketing, processing, distributing, or handling of the commodity within this state. The act requires that any marketing order issued pursuant to the act provide for the establishment of an advisory board to assist the secretary in the administration of any marketing order, as prescribed. Existing law, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a state body, as defined, be open and public and all persons be permitted to attend any meeting of a state body. Existing law requires a state body subject to the open meeting requirements of the act that conducts a meeting or proceeding by teleconference to post agendas at all teleconference locations and requires each teleconference location to be accessible to the public. The act also requires the state body to provide an opportunity for members of the public to address the state body directly from any teleconference location. This bill would require that, for a meeting held by teleconference by a marketing order advisory board or an agricultural or

seafood industry council or commission, a member of the advisory board, council, or commission participating by teleconference be listed in the minutes of the meeting and would require the member to provide notice of his or her participation by teleconference at least 24 hours before the meeting. The bill would require the advisory board, council, or commission to designate a primary physical meeting location and would require at least one member of the advisory board, council, or commission to be in attendance at the primary physical meeting location. The bill would require the teleconference phone number and other specified information to be included in the agenda and would require the agenda to be open to the public. The bill would require the advisory board, council, or commission to adopt certain teleconferencing guidelines prior to holding a meeting by teleconference. Existing constitutional provisions require that a statute that limits the right of access to the meetings of public bodies or the writings of public officials and agencies be adopted with findings demonstrating the interest protected by the limitation and the need for protecting that interest. This bill would make legislative findings to that effect. The Legislature finds that this bill is necessary because of the unique circumstances affecting members of entities authorized in Division 21 commencing with Section and Division 22 commencing with Section of the Food and Agricultural Code as a result of involvement in the production, processing, or handling of agricultural products. Section is added to the Food and Agricultural Code, to read: At least one member of the advisory board shall be in attendance at the primary physical meeting location. At least one member of the commission or council shall be in attendance at the primary physical meeting location. Section of the Food and Agricultural Code is amended to read: In order to be elected a member or alternate member, a producer shall, at the time of the election, have a financial interest in the production of avocados within the district in which the producer stands for election. To be nominated and elected, a handler or alternate handler shall handle no less than 1 percent of the total industry volume of avocados in the preceding marketing year. Any handler elected to the commission pursuant to this section shall be required to maintain his or her eligibility under this section during his or her entire term of office. Except for the nomination of another public member, the public member and his or her alternate member on the commission shall have all the powers, rights, and privileges of any other member on the commission. Unless otherwise specified, a quorum of the commission shall be any nine voting members if the commission consists of three or four districts and any 10 voting members if the commission consists of five districts. The vote of a majority of members present at a meeting at which there is a quorum shall constitute the act of the commission. In establishing the lists, the secretary shall require that handlers in the state submit the names, mailing addresses, grove location, and handled volume of each producer from whom they purchased or handled avocados in the preceding marketing season. The request for information from handlers shall be in writing and shall be filed by the handlers within 60 days following receipt of the written request. Failure to be on the list does not exempt the producer from paying assessments under this chapter. Upon the finding of nine voting members of the commission if the commission consists of three or four districts, or of 10 voting members of the commission if the commission consists of five districts, that this chapter has not tended to effectuate its declared purposes, the commission may recommend to the secretary that the operations of the commission shall be suspended, provided that the suspension shall not become effective until the expiration of the current marketing season. The secretary shall, upon receipt of the recommendation, or upon a petition filed with him or her requesting the suspension, signed by 15 percent of the producers by number who produced not less than 15 percent of the volume in the immediately preceding year, cause a referendum to be conducted among the listed producers to determine if the operation of this chapter and the operations of the commission shall be suspended, and shall establish a referendum period, which shall not be less than 10 days nor more than 60 days in duration. The secretary is authorized to prescribe any additional procedure necessary to conduct the referendum. At the close of the established referendum period, the secretary shall tabulate the ballots filed during the period. If at least 40 percent of the total number of producers, on a list established by the secretary marketing 40 percent of the total volume marketed by all producers during the last completed marketing season, participate in the referendum, the secretary shall suspend this chapter upon the expiration of the current marketing season, if he or she finds either one of the following: Pursuant to that constitutional provision, the Legislature makes the following findings to demonstrate the interest protected by these

limitations and the need for protecting that interest: Many of these directors are located in remote locations in the state that are difficult for the public to access and the directors may need to participate from a nonstationary location.

*Buy Demise of food and agriculture councils: Hearing before the Government Information, Justice, and Agriculture Subcommittee of the Committee on Government Buy Status of the Food and Agriculture Councils needs to be elevated statement of John W. Harman, Director, Food and Agriculture Issues, Resources, Community.*

It educates those affected by these issues and develops and advocates for specific policy recommendations and alternatives at the local, state and national levels. Securing state funding to establish and support two tribal extension agents, serving the Navajo Nation. Developing the Governor-appointment New Mexico Food Gap Task Force to research solutions to improve healthy food access and promote food-based economic development. The New Mexico Food and Agriculture Policy Council encourages representation from organizations, agencies, and individuals who represent a wide range of sectors agriculture, health, human and social services, food related businesses and organizations, environment, education, economics, nutrition, transportation, and legal, such as but not limited to regional associations, land and water organizations, agriculture commodity organizations, small scale food industries and distributors, local farmers markets, grocers, cooperatives, restaurants, schools, recipients of food and agricultural programs and consumers , New Mexico communities urban, rural, tribal and economic circumstances. It brings forward to the public eye a discussion of issues for more comprehensive examination. What the Policy Council Does The Policy Council educates and informs the public, those directly affected by food and agriculture programs, and public and legislative decision-makers about selected policy issues, openly arrived at by deliberations of its members. The Policy Council advocates for these policy issues in a variety of forums and develops and disseminate viable policy recommendations and alternatives. Vision The vision of the Policy Council is to Identify key food and agriculture policy issues and opportunities and address these priorities when set forth by the Council. Strengthen collaboration among agencies, organizations, individuals and communities to better advocate for local, state and national food and agriculture policies that most benefit all New Mexicans Purposes Broaden the discussion of issues allowing for a comprehensive examination of the food and agriculture systems and how federal, state and local government and public bodies shape them. Create a forum by which people and the public in conjunction with institutions involved in food and agricultural systems, including government, can meet to learn more about what each one does and consider how their actions impact other parts of the systems. Focus on how best to address food access, production, distribution, and consumption issues. Advocate for selected food and agricultural policy issues in various forums and venues. Strive to balance a safe, nutritious, affordable and adequate food supply for all New Mexicans that will prevent food insecurity and hunger. Strive for fair food and agricultural systems that supports the needs of producers and consumers economically, culturally, environmentally and socially. Goals Develop, coordinate and implement a food system policy linking economic development, social and environmental impacts with farming, ranching and urban issues. Review and comment on proposed legislation and regulations that have an impact on food and agricultural systems and their security. Make recommendations to the executive and legislative branches of government on food and agriculture policy. Establish an on-going educational program and projects for the public about food and agricultural systems based upon accurate facts and reliable reports and analyses. Promote the viability of local farming and ranching and the retention and recruitment of small farmers and ranchers in New Mexico. Be aware of and work to prevent food insecurity for families and children in New Mexico. Develop and support greater access for New Mexicans who are in need of nutritious foods at reasonable prices, in both rural and urban communities, and to be sensitive to cultural and traditional food preferences. Educate about and promote stewardship and conservation of land, water and resources. Issue Areas Health and Food Security: Work with State agencies and organizations providing agriculture and food education, to integrate agriculture and nutrition education into the schools for all students, to work with NM schools to purchase NM grown produce and healthy products into school meals and snacks, and encourage community school gardens along with curriculum design. Work on food insecurity in New Mexico in support of food security in the state. Develop educational materials addressing the issue. Work on health and food

security legislation at state and federal levels. Research and share methods to improve access to capital and federal programs for farmers, ranchers, and small business entrepreneurs. Partner with tribal communities in addressing the health and wellbeing of our Native American communities. Focus on the Farm Bill and Child Nutrition reauthorization. Farm to table uses cookies to ensure that we give you the best experience on our website. If you continue we assume that you consent to receive all cookies on the Farm to table website. [Read More](#) [Accept Cookies](#).

**Chapter 3 : Agriculture | Encyclopedia of Milwaukee**

*b. The State Food and Agriculture Council will: (1) Execute all tasks and functions issued by NFAC of the Secretary's Policy and Coordination Council. (2) At the discretion of the State FAC, establish subcommittees as deemed appropriate, to be responsive to the needs of the Secretary's Policy and Coordination Council.*

The number of undernourished people in the world has been on the rise since 1970, reaching an estimated 800 million in 2008. As a result, food prices continued to decline through 2002. But beginning in 2002, prices for most grains began to rise. Although there was an increase in production, the increase in demand was greater. Food stocks became depleted. And then, in 2007, food production was dramatically affected by extreme weather incidents in major food-producing countries. By 2008, world cereal production had fallen by 2%. In 2008, rapid increases in oil prices increased fertilizer and other food production costs. As international food prices reached unprecedented levels, countries sought ways to insulate themselves from potential food shortages and price shocks. Several food-exporting countries imposed export restrictions. Certain key importers began purchasing grains at any price to maintain domestic supplies. The primary aim of the Task Force is to promote a comprehensive and unified response of the international community to the challenge of achieving global food and nutrition security. Progress continues in the fight against hunger, yet an unacceptably large number of people still lack the food they need for an active and healthy life. That means one in nine people do not get enough food to be healthy and lead an active life. Hunger and malnutrition are in fact the number one risk to health worldwide – greater than AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis combined. Measuring global progress against targets The year 2008 marked the end of the monitoring period for the two internationally agreed targets for hunger reduction: The global mobilization behind the Millennium Development Goals has produced the most successful anti-poverty movement in history. The MDG target of reducing by half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty was achieved in 2005, well ahead of the deadline. The proportion of undernourished people in the developing regions has fallen by almost half. One in seven children worldwide are underweight, down from one in four in 1990. As can be seen from the above results of the MDGs, there was much progress in relation to food and hunger between 1990 and 2005. However, a lot more work needs to be done. That work will now be the focus of the Sustainable Development Goals. The Zero Hunger Challenge was launched to inspire a global movement towards a world free from hunger within a generation. Some of the components of this goal are: Ending hunger, and ensuring access by all people to safe, nutritious food; Ending all forms of malnutrition; Doubling the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers; Ensuring sustainable food production systems; Increasing investment in agriculture; Correcting and preventing trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets; Adopting measures to ensure the proper functioning of food commodity markets. World Bank Investment in agriculture and rural development to boost food production and nutrition is a priority for the World Bank Group. The Bank Group works with partners to improve food security and build a food system that can feed everyone, everywhere, every day. Activities include encouraging climate-smart farming techniques and restoring degraded farmland, breeding more resilient and nutritious crops and improving storage and supply chains for reducing food losses The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations FAO Achieving food security for all is at the heart of the efforts of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization FAO – to make sure people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives. Its three main goals: All IFAD-funded programmes and projects address food and nutrition security in some way. IFAD has supported about 1 billion poor rural women and men over the past three decades.

**Chapter 4 : The Future of Food Stamps -- National Journal | AGree**

*The Council through its sector focused Working Groups, State and District Chapters, National Councils and country specific Joint Business Councils, seeks to represent the interests of all the stakeholders at the national level on one hand and position India's food and agriculture sector globally on the other hand.*

Make agriculture, forestry and fisheries more productive and sustainable – promote evidence-based policies and practices to support highly productive agricultural sectors crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries , while ensuring that the natural resource base does not suffer in the process. Reduce rural poverty – help the rural poor gain access to the resources and services they need – including rural employment and social protection – to forge a path out of poverty. Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems – help to build safe and efficient food systems that support smallholder agriculture and reduce poverty and hunger in rural areas. Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises – help countries to prepare for natural and human-caused disasters by reducing their risk and enhancing the resilience of their food and agricultural systems. Two fundamental areas of work – gender and governance - are fully integrated in the above strategic objective action plans. The main aims of the programme are protecting consumer health, ensuring fair trade and promoting co-ordination of all food standards work undertaken by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. World Food Summit[ edit ] Main article: The Summit concluded with the signing of the Rome Declaration , which established the goal of halving the number of people who suffer from hunger by the year Money raised through TeleFood pays for small, sustainable projects that help small-scale farmers produce more food for their families and communities. They vary enormously, from helping families raise pigs in Venezuela, through creating school gardens in Cape Verde and Mauritania or providing school lunches in Uganda and teaching children to grow food, to raising fish in a leper community in India. The main purpose of the programme is to attract public and media attention to the unacceptable situation that some 1 billion people continue to suffer from chronic hunger and malnutrition in a time of unprecedented plenty. These people lead a life of misery and are denied the most basic of human rights: Governments alone cannot end hunger and undernourishment. Mobilization of the public and private sectors, the involvement of civil society and the pooling of collective and individual resources are all needed if people are to break out of the vicious circle of chronic hunger and undernourishment. Using their talents and influence, the Goodwill Ambassadors draw the old and the young, the rich and the poor into the campaign against world hunger. They aim to make Food for All a reality in the 21st century and beyond. FAO has carried out projects in over 25 countries and inter-agency missions in nearly 60, scaled up its monitoring through the Global Information and Early Warning System on Food and Agriculture, provided policy advice to governments while supporting their efforts to increase food production, and advocated for more investment in agriculture. Through projects in over countries worldwide, the programme promotes effective, tangible solutions to the elimination of hunger, undernourishment and poverty. Currently countries are engaged in the programme and of these approximately 30 have begun shifting from pilot to national programmes. To maximize the impact of its work, FAO strongly promotes national ownership and local empowerment in the countries in which it operates. Spearheaded by FAO in partnership with other UN agencies and private nonprofit groups, the EndingHunger movement pushes the boundaries of conventional public advocacy. It builds on the success in of The 1billionhungry project and the subsequent chain of public events that led to the collection of over three million signatures on a global petition to end hunger www. The petition was originally presented to representatives of world governments at a ceremony in Rome on 30 November In its season, the campaign expanded its multimedia content, pursued mutual visibility arrangements with partner organizations, and sharpened its focus on to year-olds, who were encouraged to understand their potential as a social movement to push for the end of hunger. Moreover, the EndingHunger project is a viral communication campaign, renewing and expanding its efforts to build the movement through Facebook, Twitter and other social networks. Those who sign the petition can spread the link of the EndingHunger website to their friends, via social media or mail, in order to gain awareness and signatures for the petition. As with the petition, the more people who get

involved, the more powerful the message to governments: It symbolizes the fact that we are "blowing the whistle" on the silent disaster of hunger. It is both a symbol and "a physical means of expressing frustration and making some noise about the hunger situation. This international treaty organization works to prevent the international spread of pests and plant diseases in both cultivated and wild plants. Among its functions are the maintenance of lists of plant pests, tracking of pest outbreaks, and coordination of technical assistance between member nations. As of July , contracting parties have ratified the treaty. For the American society dedicated to medical history , see American Association for the History of Medicine. The Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition AAHM [22] aims to address how countries and organizations can be more effective in advocating and carrying out actions to address hunger and malnutrition. As a global partnership, AAHM creates global connections between local, regional, national and international institutions that share the goals of fighting hunger and malnutrition. The organization works to address food security by enhancing resources and knowledge sharing and strengthening hunger activities within countries and across state lines at the regional and international levels. The mission of the Alliance originates from the first and eight UN Millennium Development Goals; reducing the number of people that suffer from hunger in half by preceded by the "Rome Declaration" in and developing a global partnership for development. Transboundary pests and diseases[ edit ] FAO established an Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases in , focusing on the control of diseases like rinderpest , foot-and-mouth disease and avian flu by helping governments coordinate their responses. One key element is the Global Rinderpest Eradication Programme, which has advanced to a stage where large tracts of Asia and Africa have now been free of the cattle disease rinderpest for an extended period of time. Meanwhile, Locust Watch monitors the worldwide locust situation and keeps affected countries and donors informed of expected developments. Increasing capacity building for plant breeding in developing countries is critical for the achievement of meaningful results in poverty and hunger reduction and to reverse the current worrisome trends. Plant breeding is a well recognized science capable of widening the genetic and adaptability base of cropping systems, by combining conventional selection techniques and modern technologies. It is essential to face and prevent the recurrence of crises such as that of the soaring food prices and to respond to the increasing demands for crop based sources of energy. It mobilizes funding from multilateral institutions such as the World Bank, regional development banks and international funds as well as FAO resources. The GIAHS Partnership recognizes the crucial importance of the well-being of family farming communities in an integrated approach while directing activities towards sustainable agriculture and rural development. These populations within each species can be classified as wild and feral populations, landraces and primary populations, standardised breeds, selected lines, varieties, strains and any conserved genetic material; all of which are currently categorized as Breeds. FAO supports a variety of ex situ and in situ conservation strategies including cryoconservation of animal genetic resources. The Forestry Department [33] works to balance social and environmental considerations with the economic needs of rural populations living in forest areas. FAO serves as a neutral forum for policy dialogue, as a reliable source of information on forests and trees and as a provider of expert technical assistance and advice to help countries develop and implement effective national forest programmes. FRA is the most recent global assessment. The results, data and analyses are available online in different formats, including the FAO synthesis report Global Forest Resources Assessment How are forests changing? Since , FAO has published the FAO Yearbook of Forest Products, [44] a compilation of statistical data on basic forest products from over countries and territories of the world. It contains data on the volume of production; and the volume, value and direction of trade in forest products. One of them is the *Silva mediterranea* workgroup, covering the pan-mediterranean region. A world in which responsible and sustainable use of fisheries and aquaculture resources makes an appreciable contribution to human well-being, food security and poverty alleviation. To strengthen global governance and the managerial and technical capacities of members and to lead consensus-building towards improved conservation and utilization of aquatic resources. Enhanced features include browsing and analysis of data, an advanced interactive data download, and enhanced data exchange through web services. The Land and Water Division maintains a database of global water statistics, Aquastat.

**Chapter 5 : Indian Council of Food and Agriculture**

*Below are the charters and membership list for the Food and Agriculture Sector. Charters. Food and Agriculture Government Coordinating Council Charter.*

I recently ran across this article I wrote in I have intentionally not revised it and offer it now as an historical document that is much more relevant today than it should be. Agriculture is the most important activity practiced on the face of the earth. Without it, civilization, as we know it, would not exist. Farmers make it possible for everyone else to do what they do without worrying about feeding themselves. In a nation founded by farmers, today, less than 1. And, they are generally considered, especially those who are Southern, ignorant and backward folk. Society has decided that they have minimal value, as reflected in their limited earnings unless they are big-time operators. Even so, if I had a choice, I would be a farmer. I did it for two years and, while the lifestyle was wonderful, I simply could not make a decent living at it. A farmer friend once told me that farming was a profession that offered unlimited overtime, unfortunately, that overtime comes without pay. A ready food supply is so taken for granted that it is rarely considered newsworthy by the mainstream press. For people so dependent on farmers, we are incredibly ignorant about how our food is produced. A few years ago, I was a member of the Southern Sustainable Agriculture Working Group, a collection of farmers and non-profit organizations pushing for USDA to adopt a more sustainable outlook toward farming in the Southern United States. I was also at the University of Georgia as a graduate student studying Southern agriculture from an anthropological perspective. I was in the Anthropology Department, not the Agriculture Department. The USDA announced a competition for grant funding for a consortium to help the Extension Service learn more about sustainable agriculture methods. Among the requirements for successful proposals was participation of the Extension Service and at least one non-profit organization. We decided to put a proposal together. Now, you must realize that my department was not part of the Agriculture School. We reasoned that, of all disciplines, anthropology was probably the best suited for a project like this and we had been working in this area and knew all the players. This seemed to be a project certainly not suited for the Agriculture School to lead, especially the Extension Service, since the purpose was to educate them, not have them educate themselves. My first phone call was to the head of Agriculture Research at North Carolina State University, who was also on the funding decision board. I figured that he would make a good asset and I had met him a couple of times. They had fixed the grant. However, that it was fixed was reinforced by the selection process where they selected their own proposal. And, their proposal met virtually none of the proposal criteria. They knew there would be no competition. To make a long story short, early in the process, we got a number of Extension folks across the region and nonprofit organizations to sign onto our proposal. As soon as they found out we were doing a proposal, the pressure was applied. The one exception was the Puerto Rico Extension Service that the mainland schools had ignored just another reason why Anthropology should have run this project. Only two proposals were submitted and only ours met all the requirements. After the grant was awarded to the Extension Service proposal, we wrote every sustainable agriculture activist organization leader we knew, as well as USDA officials and members of Congress. We formally protested the decision and the process. Not a single person responded or did anything about it, although privately every nonprofit person and a few USDA people I talked to in-person conceded that what happened was wrong. There was just too much to lose, in their minds, by angering the USDA. This was their reasoning for being silent. They all wanted the tiny amount of money the Clinton administration was throwing at sustainable agriculture while throwing bushels of money at agribusiness. This small amount of money was enough to corrupt everyone, including the non profit organizations fighting for sustainable agriculture. We contacted news media and none were interested. Can you imagine what the reaction would have been if the subject was AIDS research and all the medical schools had openly conspired to fix grant funding? There is no excitement in agriculture. My point here is simply that we who are concerned about the future of agriculture are faced with extremely powerful government agencies and agribusiness firms opposed to our agenda. Couple that with an apathetic public and news media, along with activist groups that have been co-opted, and you can see the

problem. Sustainable vs Industrial Agriculture Sustainable and industrial agriculture represent two fundamentally opposed approaches to how we should produce our food. The goal is to increase yield at any cost and to eliminate as much labor input as possible, while maximizing profits for agribusiness companies. This is accomplished with economies of scale, heavy synthetic chemical usage, and mechanization. The cost per unit of growing 10, chickens is less than the unit cost of growing Quality is not a factor in this process. The problem is distribution and money. There are no food shortages, only an unwillingness to get the food to every place it is needed. These elements can be enriched and adjusted to solve problems and maximize yields. This approach is holistic: It is also scientific, although modern agricultural research cannot adequately measure things like yields in non-mono crop operations hence the myth that industrial agriculture is essential to providing enough food and fiber to sustain us. It relies on knowledge about the elements and their interaction to achieve its results. It attempts to minimize external inputs. It is a powerful approach that can produce high yields and profits for farmers. Historical Background I am not going to go into detail about the history of agriculture in the South, other than bring us up to the present situation. Southern agriculture was generally sustainable prior to the days of chemicals and machines, just as was agriculture in most other places. In , at the request of President Lincoln, an agricultural and statistical bureau was created by Congress. Occurring in the midst of a civil war, this is the first federal government attempt to control education in the states for its own ends. In the end, it was quite successful, destroying family farm oriented agriculture and filling northern factories with low wage and expendable workers who were dependent on others for their very lives. But, it gets better. In , the Smith-Lever Act was passed to establish a cadre of trained experts to bridge the gap between research and farmers. These Extension Agents eventually diffused to virtually all counties. Danbom argues that the Extension Service was really created to improve the efficiency of American agriculture to meet the needs of a rapidly industrializing nation, which was not necessarily in the best interests of the farmer. Help to the individual farmer and the industry as a whole was only incidental. Farming itself was industrialized. Improved transportation, refrigeration, mechanization, chemicals, and the continuing decline of agricultural profitability for family farms combined to change agriculture into what it has become today. Farming is big business and most farmers without huge amounts of capital and the willingness to meet the requirements of modern market forces have been left by the wayside. Those that are hanging on are continually in danger of being forced out of business. This is already adversely affecting an agricultural system that is unsustainable both socially and environmentally into one even more unsustainable. Genetic engineering is basically a set of technologies that allow us to artificially move functional genes across species boundaries to produce novel organisms. These technologies allow us to do things that could never occur in nature, no matter how drastic the mutation. It is different from traditional plant and animal breeding methods where crosses can only be made between naturally reproducing organisms. With genetic engineering, for example, we can implant genes from a fish into a plant crop. I am going to briefly discuss three examples of genetic engineering GE but commonly referred to as GMO that are currently in place, along with the dangers of each. I am not going to discuss ethical considerations of this technology, other to say I am personally opposed to it on both ethical and practical grounds. Nor am I going to discuss the possible health hazards associated with eating genetically altered foods. These dangers are real, I believe more so than the very real health issues already associated with the current system. BT Crops BT, or *Bacillus thuringiensis*, are soil bacteria that produce toxins that kill specific insects. Different strains produce different toxins, but all attack the larva of a particular insect, such as boll weevil, corn worm, and Colorado potato beetle. BT is an organic, narrow spectrum pesticide which is nontoxic to non target organisms and the environment. It is among the most important insect control mechanisms for organic farmers. It is normally used sparingly, as any pesticide should, so as not to unnecessarily induce resistance in target species. One application upon noticing an infestation is often enough. Now, there are crops that have been genetically engineered to contain a gene for BT toxin. The altered crop produces BT toxin in all cells of the plant throughout the growing season. Insects have an amazing ability to develop resistance to pesticides so do weeds. The key here is that the insects are constantly exposed to the BT toxin. This has not been a problem with BT as used by organic farmers, since they use it so sparingly. Having the BT toxin present throughout the growing season will greatly accelerate

insect resistance to BT. The result is twofold. First, organic farmers will no longer be able to use BT as a primary means of pest control. The use of this valuable natural insecticide will be lost as insect populations do not respect property boundaries. Second, once BT resistance has been developed, conventional farmers will have to return to using synthetic chemical pesticides. Agrochemical companies will love this. Terminator and Verminator Technology This is some seriously evil stuff. Terminator and verminator are different approaches to the same thing.

**Chapter 6 : China coming after U.S. food and ag targets - POLITICO**

*State Food and Agriculture Councils (SFAC) are the primary USDA interagency forums in each State or territory through which State-level agency heads of the three partner agencies can efficiently coordinate seamless interagency program delivery, collocated offices, and streamlined operations of the three county-based USDA agencies.*

And Trump is prepared to go further. Meat products including lamb, salted beef and pig casings and hind legs; frozen and canned produce like peas and spinach; refined ingredients ranging from soybean, corn and coconut oil to processed oats; along with coffee, teas and liquors. Bunge declined, while ADM referred inquiries to the U. A spokeswoman for the American Frozen Food Institute said in an email that the organization is still in the process of surveying its food manufacturers to understand the likely effects. Pushback from farm world: The National Farmers Union also spoke out against the new round of tariffs. Welcome to Morning Ag, where your host was sorry to read about the demise of this New Orleans cat who inadvertently caused a power outage for 7, people. Send your news and tips to [rmccrimmon@politico.com](mailto:rmccrimmon@politico.com). The time is now to fully fund the Farm Bill conservation title and to pass the improved agricultural data management and analysis policies included in the Senate-passed Farm Bill. These policies will unlock solutions to conserve natural resources and reduce risk and improve profitability. A final version of the legislation, H. Staff-level talks over the package continued Tuesday with House members out of town for a weeklong recess. The agencies have been engaged in a turf war over which entity should regulate the nascent industry. House and Senate conferees on both sides support the language giving control to USDA, but the White House wants time and flexibility to work out the interagency dispute, according to people with knowledge of the discussions. Aides involved in the talks have said a conference agreement could be reached by the end of September, but it remains to be seen whether a potential deal would come in time to clear the final legislation before Sept. They benefit from these programs. With a self-imposed deadline looming, U. The timing is tight: The Trump administration notified Congress on Aug. Under the law, Trump must submit draft text to Congress 30 days after the notification "or Sept. And Mexican Economy Secretary Ildefonso Guajardo has said at least 10 days will be needed to finish the draft text, so Sept. But many lawmakers and business groups have pushed back, arguing Canada needs to be included in any new trade pact that replaces NAFTA. Those groups include heavyweights like the U. Six countries have banned pork imports from Belgium after the European nation discovered the highly contagious African swine fever in two dead boars last week. State officials continue to monitor the potential damage, which environmental groups warn could have lasting negative effects on local waterways. The rest will go to direct producer-to-consumer programs like farmers markets and agri-tourism, along with other marketing and research efforts. Corteva is expected to become a separate, publicly traded company by June. The group Compassion in World Farming released an updated report tracking food companies shifting toward use of cage-free eggs. Same time, same place tomorrow. In the meantime, drop your host and the rest of the team a line: Fully funding agriculture conservation programs and harnessing agriculture data to improve the effectiveness of conservation efforts just makes good sense. He was previously a tax and budget reporter for Congressional Quarterly and Roll Call, and before that he covered the Texas state legislature in Austin for the Texas Tribune. Ryan graduated from Northwestern University, where he studied journalism and Middle Eastern politics and history. Ryan was born and raised in Charlottesville, Va.

**Chapter 7 : The Demise of Agriculture and the Collapse of Civilization**

*According to Greece's ministry of rural development and food, there are a total of 2, authorized biocides and pesticides (recently rebranded "Plant Protection Products") in use. When I checked this number four days later, it had increased to 2,*

Agriculture Click the image to learn more. Often overlooked in such a narrative is the role that agriculture has played in the development of the city and the broader metropolitan region. Milwaukee shipped out the crops that farmers from such nearby counties as Waukesha, Washington, Ozaukee, and Walworth brought in. By the early s, the city had become the largest shipper of wheat in the world. Flour was the first agricultural product to be processed large-scale in the city. By , local output of flour had reached 1. Louis as a milling center. Not surprisingly, such individuals took to working the soil in their new home as well. In South Side like neighborhoods Tippecanoe, farmers such as Henry Griswold Comstock took advantage of such expertise and the fact that many newcomers to the city desperately needed jobs. In , Comstock began raising celeryâ€™ and hiring Polish immigrantsâ€™ on a tract of land bounded by W. Nearby, the intersection of Howard and Howell Streets found the Burdick, Austin, and Howard families operating substantial farms that supplied fruits, vegetables, and grains to the rest of the city throughout the early decades of the twentieth century. Similar larger-scale farms developed immediately north of the city, in the town of Granville, which consolidated with the City of Milwaukee in In , close to 76 acres of the original acre Leister farm, located in what was previously Granville, was sold to the Milwaukee County Park System. The land became the Dretzka Park Golf Course in Yet some smaller-scale farms, known as truck farms, were able to take advantage of this changing landscape. Louis Stadler and her husband operated a acre truck farm in the former Granville. Faced with the loss of his Layton Avenue property, farmer Ray Van Beck bought 80 acres of land in suburban Oak Creek in the early s. Here he grew green onions, lettuce, tomatoes, broccoli, beets, and other vegetables. Similar farms grew on the periphery of the city throughout the postwar period. Vliet Street , there were stalls in the market, of which 79 had a roof covering. Similar municipal-sponsored markets spread throughout the cityâ€™ including the Center Street, Mitchell Street, Fond du Lac, and Broadway Marketsâ€™ and became hubs for the sale of produce, both on the wholesale and individual level. These markets often served as spurs for increased economic development in the neighborhoods that they served. The demise of these urban markets was caused by major economic shifts in the metropolitan area as well as profound changes in agricultural practices. As a municipal report on the markets described: Between and , metropolitan growth reduced the number of Milwaukee County farms by 75 percent, leaving 45 fruits and vegetable farms operating in Such a system rewarded larger farms that produced greater volumes of these valuable crops. From the late s to the early s, the average farm in Wisconsin grew by 70 acres. Such growth could not happen in the Milwaukee metropolitan area where space was already at a premium. Indeed, as far back as the early twentieth century metropolitan government officials went as far as to provide educational training for such farmers. On December 14, , a resolution was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Milwaukee County appointing a special committee to investigate the advisability of establishing an agricultural school. On February 15, , this special committee recommended that the County Board appropriate a sufficient sum of money to establish, equip, and maintain a County School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy. The school, located on the County Institution Grounds in nearby Wauwatosa and featuring a series of buildings designed by noted Milwaukee architect Alexander C. Eschweiler, opened in On the one hand, this was simply a matter of wanting to help a burgeoning city be able to feed itself. In , those living in rural locations across the state outnumbered their urban counterparts by a margin of three to two. Yet between and , the rural population grew by just 4. In Milwaukee itself, the population skyrocketed from 71, in , to , in , and , in In , the school shut its doors for good. But the school had already trained thousands, and Milwaukee County continued to craft agricultural educational outreach programming. By , there were four such cooperative endeavors in Milwaukee County, with nine others in four neighboring counties. The growing season featured 4, gardens 3, backyard gardens; plot gardens on over acres of land. Under the leadership of University of Wisconsin-Extension employee and chairman of the Milwaukee

County Victory Garden Committee Alex Klose, the proportion of Milwaukee-area households growing their own vegetables, in gardens usually 20 feet by 30 feet, quickly rose from Milwaukee County opened ninety acres of parkland to city dwellers without yards of their own and institutions like the police department set up gardens at places like the precinct station at 47th and Vliet. The Milwaukee Journal reported that the program was rated by the federal government as first in size of gardens, first in management of these gardens, and third in total number of gardens in a metropolitan area in As farming practices continued to evolve—and as deindustrialization produced wide swaths of vacant lots throughout the city—new generations of urban farmers came to reimagine the cityscape as a place of agricultural production. Moreover, Growing Power is pushing agriculture in innovative directions within Milwaukee. The farm has emerged as a pioneer in aquaponics, a way to combine the growth of produce and fish without using soil. At Growing Power, state-of-the-art aquaponics systems deliver wastewater from the fish tanks to the plant beds above, which take up the nutrients provided by the fish waste. The plants then cleanse the water before it is returned to the fish. Such a method of growing is particularly useful in urban areas where farmers face both lack of growing spaces and contaminated soil. As of early , Growing Power was raising the money to build such a structure. To Allen, vertical farms provide one potential solution to such problems while simultaneously providing the City of Milwaukee with a new tool for urban economic redevelopment. This institute, incorporated in , will, like the School of Agriculture and Domestic Economy some one hundred years ago, work to educate urban farmers for the new millennium. Since , Milwaukee Urban Gardens MUG , for example, has worked directly with local government officials to pair city-owned vacant lots with those wishing to start community gardens. That same year, Walnut Way Conservation Corp. Hmong farmers have also begun to grow within the metropolitan region, and one can find such individuals and their families selling their produce at such sites as the Fondy Farmers Market. Much like the farmers that preceded them, these diverse residents of the city are realizing that agriculture can play a vital role in the continuing health and vibrancy of a constantly evolving urban landscape. Kerstein, My South Side Milwaukee: Milwaukee Journal, , 2. University of Wisconsin Press, , Milwaukee County Historical Society, , Gotham Books, , The Good Food Revolution: Growing Healthy Food, People, and Communities. The Making of Milwaukee. Milwaukee County Historical Society, The University of Wisconsin Press,

### Chapter 8 : Food and Agriculture Organization - Wikipedia

*The Chicago Council on Global Affairs, founded in , is an independent, nonpartisan organization committed to educating the public—and influencing the public discourse—on global issues of the day.*

### Chapter 9 : New Mexico Food & Agriculture Policy Council | Farm to Table New Mexico

*Sustainable and industrial agriculture represent two fundamentally opposed approaches to how we should produce our food. Industrial agriculture views the farm as a factory with "inputs," such as pesticides, labor, feed, fertilizer, seed, and fuel and "outputs," such as grain, vegetables, and meat.*