

Women, Food & Agriculture Network

Rural Issues in the Legislature

by Patti McKee

The Women, Food and Agriculture Network is a part of the Rural Action 2000 Coalition, a group working on issues that need to be addressed in this session of the Iowa Legislature.

Factory Farms

Rural Action 2000 is pushing for more local control in the siting of confined animal factory farms. Senate File 64 and House File 219 address this concern. Another proposal involving factory farms is "integrator liability": if there is a manure spill at a factory farm—in which a company owns the animals and the farmer is just feeding them out—then the owner would be responsible for the manure spill, along with the farmer.

Rural Mental Health Services

The third issue is funding for rural mental health. Many of the mental health services that were available to struggling farm families during the farm crisis in the 1980s are no longer in place. More state funding is needed to provide them again. Please encourage your legislators to fund rural mental health services.

Clean Water Initiative

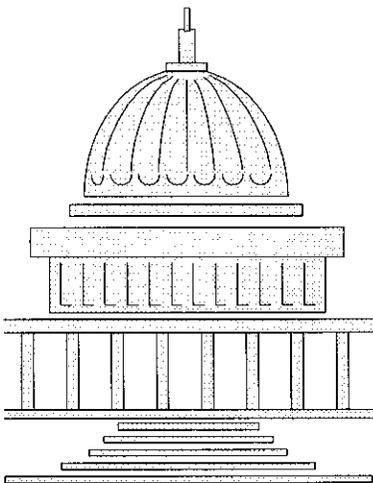
The final issue was addressed by Dusky Terry of the Governor's Office

who recently spoke to the coalition about the Governor's Clean Water Initiative. If the state fully funded the initiative at \$13.86 million, this would draw down \$65 million in federal funds. The Clean Water Initiative would pay for:

- Water quality monitoring
- Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program to expand wetlands
- Nutrient management for animal agriculture
- Soil conservation cost-share—additional funding to farmers for establishing conservation practices
- Iowa Watershed Protection Program
- Septic Tank Revolving Loan Fund—assistance for homeowners
- Accelerate conservation buffers
- Data for local watershed managers
- Development of volunteers for water quality to assist in monitoring
- Enhance water quality data

Contact Your State Legislators

I encourage you to voice your opinion on these important issues by contacting your state legislators—during the week, state representatives can be reached at 515-281-3221, and state senators at 515-281-3371. Together, we can make a difference.



Mission

The *Women, Food, and Agriculture Network* links and amplifies women's voices on issues of food systems, sustainable communities and environmental integrity.



Calendar

March 16-18, 2000: Eleventh Upper Midwest Organic Farming Conference.

University of Wisconsin at LaCrosse, Wisconsin. See article below.

March 20-21, 2000: Rally for Rural America. Washington, DC. Contact Rep. April Fairfield: tel.: 800-366-8331, ext. 116; email: afairfield@ndfu.org; website: <http://www.rallyforruralamerica.org/>

May 20, 2000, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.: Des Moines's Great Perennial Divide.

This spring help us renew and beautify Des Moines by donating plants to community groups such as schools, community centers and shelters who plan, plant and maintain community vegetable and ornamental gardens. Donate healthy, non-diseased perennials for sun and shade, bulbs, ground covers, herbs, fruit and vegetable plants, seedlings of annuals, ornamental grasses, shrubs, seeds, house plants or gardening equipment. Bring your donations to the Botanical Center or one of the following HyVee Stores: East Euclid, Fleur, Windsor Heights and Urbandale. No donation is too small and all donations are tax-deductible. Contact Teva Dawson at TLDawson@ci.des-moines.ia.us or call 323-8907 for more information.

Field Days

Practical Farmers of Iowa is putting together its schedule of thirty summer field days across the state. These events feature farmer-managed research in sustainable agriculture projects. For a complete list of PFI field days, contact Nan Bonfils, nanb@iastate.edu, phone 515-294-8512.

Organic Farming Conference

The eleventh Upper Midwest Organic Farming Conference will be held March 16-18, 2000 at the University of Wisconsin at LaCrosse. The theme for this year's conference is "Organic Agriculture at the Crossroad." A few of the more than 50 workshops to be offered include: Alternative Small Grains; Post-Harvest Handling for Vegetables; Sustainable Sheep Production; Growing Organic Transplants in the Greenhouse; Commercial Organic Egg Production;

Processing and Marketing Your Own Milk; Getting Certified; Organic Strawberry Production; and many more!

Mark Ritchie, President of the Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy in Minneapolis, will speak on the subject, "Mainstream Organic: Now What?" addressing corporate involvement in organic farming.

E. Ann Clark, a teacher and researcher in grazing management and sustainable agriculture at the University of Guelph in Ontario, will address genetic engineering's potential impact on organic farming and the environment.

To receive a conference flyer, with complete information on the Upper Midwest Organic Farming Conference, call the UMOFC voice mail line at 715-772-6819, or visit our website at <http://agile.net/UMOFC/>

Rally for Rural America!

Purpose: To bring rural citizens to Washington, DC, March 20-21 to voice their concerns and advocate federal policies to address the numerous challenges facing rural America, including but not limited to low commodity prices, rural development, infrastructure and business, health care, education, environment and conservation.

Message: Rural America has been left behind in the economic prosperity enjoyed by the rest of America. It is time for Congress to act in a positive manner to ensure the survival of rural America, its farms, factories, main streets, infrastructure and its people.

All factors affecting rural vitality ranging from farm commodity prices, loss of jobs, rural health and education to the boarding up of main street businesses must be addressed.

<http://www.rallyforruralamerica.org/>

Contact Rep. April Fairfield directly by email at afairfield@ndfu.org or call her at 800-366-8331, ext. 116.

Resources

CSAs

A national listing of Community Supported Agriculture is available by the National Agricultural Library at:

Women, Food and Agriculture Network

This newsletter is published by the **Women, Food and Agriculture Network**, a Tides Center Project with the help of the Stanley Foundation, Muscatine, Iowa, and Iowa State University Extension, Ames, Iowa. We welcome suggestions, stories, and news from your part of the world. Our emphasis is on women's lives, their relationships, communities and families.

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Apple Growers

MS NBC has a four-part story on apple growers and the Food Quality Protection Act at <http://www.msnbc.com/news/365276.asp?cp1=1>.

Activist Cookbook

The Activist Cookbook: Creative Actions for a Fair Economy, by Andrew Boyd, 1997. Manual for organizers, artists and educators. Presents ideas for theater, art and other creative approaches to making political statements. Second printing. 110 pp. \$15. Contact United for a Fair Economy, 37 Temple Place, 2nd floor, Boston, MA 02111; tel.: 617-423-2148; email: stw@stw.org; website: www.stw.org.

Websites

<http://www.ucsusa.org/agriculture/gen.market.html> — This website of the Union of Concerned Scientists lists all the GE crops currently allowed in the US.

<http://www.sit.wisc.edu/~fhking/> — the website of the University of Wisconsin-Madison student group for sustainable agriculture work. If you know of other college campuses with an active sustainable ag student organization, please encourage them to contact the Madison campus organization.

<http://www.madfarmmkt.org/> — This virtual farmers' market is the website of the Dane County Farmers' Market in Madison, Wisconsin. The web site presents a virtual tour, facts about seasonal produce, recipes, food preservation techniques, and a quiz about food costs, food processing and food distribution growers.

<http://www.rallyforruralamerica.org/> — Website for rally to be held in Washington, DC, March 18-23.

Next WFAN Retreat to Feature Martha Crouch

The next retreat for the Women, Food and Agriculture Network will be held on April 8 starting at one p.m. and going until April 9 at one p.m. It

We've settled details for the meeting. 1 p.m. to 1 p.m., April 8 and 9 at the 4-H Camp at Springbrook.

Martha Crouch will be the special guest at the upcoming retreat of Women, Food, and Agriculture Network.

She was a Professor of Biology at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana and leading researcher in the field of plant molecular biology. Crouch has an undergraduate degree in biology from Oregon State University and a Ph.D. in developmental biology at Yale University.

In 1990 in an editorial in *Plant Cell*, she announced she was quitting her research because she thought it could not be done ethically. She became convinced that genetic engineering was not in the

best interest of society. Companies were taking basic research and using it to manipulate natural organisms.

For the last ten years, she has been teaching non-science students about the food system. She has recently quit her position at Indiana University.

Crouch has taught classes on genetic engineering of food, mushroom identification, and organic farming. She participates in various debates about technology and progress, and science and society. Because of her unusual position as an ex-genetic engineer, she has been able to participate in many conferences related to science and society in the last five years. She has also participated in conferences and workshops on peasant and indigenous agriculture, where she has learned about the diverse ways of growing food in Peru, the Native American nations, India, and other places where non-industrial agriculture flourishes.

Introducing the Natural Resources Conservation Service

by Tanya Meyer, NRCS State Outreach Coordinator

USDA's Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), formerly the Soil Conservation Service, has worked with farmers on agricultural land for over 60 years. In Iowa, this has historically meant "traditional" large acre corn, soybean, hog and cattle farmers. Technical assistance predominantly meant developing conservation plans and conservation practices on agricultural land to reduce soil erosion.

In 1995, the name changed to Natural Resources Conservation Service because the USDA realized the importance of working with all natural resources and humans. Programs and services expanded dramatically!

Since 1996, the agency has also placed a strong priority on outreach to non-traditional and underserved customers. These are the people and groups who are not aware of, or have received limited benefit from, NRCS and the programs and services we offer. Many

female producers fit into this category. As State Outreach Coordinator for NRCS, I am building the link between these groups and the agency. I look forward to the potential of partnering with the Women, Food, and Agriculture Network to better serve the women associated with agriculture in Iowa.

NRCS in Iowa holds a strong commitment to Iowa agriculture of all kinds. Locally grown food, food grown sustainably and organically, and the relationship between people, the land, and the farmer are all very important to us.

As an agency, we offer technical assistance including soil information, practices to conserve soil and protect water quality, coordinating other partnerships to meet marketing and other needs, potential NRCS funding, promotion of locally grown food, assistance with environmental and community agriculture educational efforts, and more.

If you have any questions about NRCS or have a need you think we could meet, please contact Tanya Meyer, State Outreach Coordinator, 300 W. Welsh St., P.O. Box 87, Williamsburg, IA 52361; tel.: 319-668-8110; email: tanya.meyer@ia.nrcs.usda.gov.

Population, Environment, and Development



Dangerous Intersections: Feminist Perspectives on Population, Environment, and Development

edited by Jael Silliman and Ynestra King. 1999. Cambridge, MA: South End Press.

review by Anne C. Bellows

WFAN members actively think about feeding populations, agriculture's impact on the environment, and the sustainability of rural farm life and healthy food systems. Our particular focus sifts through the private experience of our lives and networks with diverse women's and men's activism to build public analyses and political strategies for change. Other groups work in tandem producing women's and feminist interventions on public policy. *Dangerous Intersections* is an example. It is a project undertaken by the Committee on Women, Population, and the Environment (CWPE) to reveal the flaws in existing public knowledge and recast the issue in terms that connect instead of separate the needs of human populations and the environment.

The Myths of Population Growth

Poor women just have too many babies and should stop to save the planet's limited resources!

Jael Silliman and Ynestra King have edited a volume that exposes popular myths that blame the decay of natural, human, and economic environments on population growth. They show that "development" efforts have exacerbated uneven development between rich and poor countries and between rich and poor within countries.

Meredeth Turshen points out that the term "carrying capacity" has its roots in British colonial tax policies that "arrived at the carrying capacity of districts by

needs, and peasant surpluses, which allowed them to calculate taxes and production available for export" (pp. 89-109:92). In other words, what has been a central contribution to our understanding of sustainable development is rooted in a social equation designed to extract and export wealth and labor power from a poorer country to a richer one. This is what H. Patricia Hynes calls "taking population out of the equation" of environment (pp. 39-71) and what Asoka Bandarage critiques when she calls for development policies that focus on social justice agendas.

Bandarage notes that among the poorest countries, those that managed to lower birth rates in the 1980s (China, Sri Lanka, Columbia, Chile, Burma, Cuba, and the south Indian state of Kerala) in common provided "guarantees of basic necessities, especially access to sufficient food ... suggest[ing] that what is most essential for poverty alleviation and

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declining birth rates is not overall economic growth, but rather equitable income distribution, the reduction of economic inequality, and improvements in women's lives", especially in terms of literacy (pp. 24-38: 28-29).

What do we do?

So if poor women's reproductive lives are not the core threat to limited earth resources, what or who is and what do we do about it?

Much of the problem is in uneven distributions of wealth and power between nations as well as within nations. H. Patricia Hynes invokes the familiar argument that rich nations and rich individuals consume vastly more than their share

of earth resources. She further proposes that as income tax does not discourage consumption, we should tax consumption (and not income) in order to discourage overproduction and our obsession with work (189-201:193).

Justine Smith writes about the loss of First Nation rights as a result of colonialization in North America and elsewhere, and the concurrent need to shift sovereignty, i.e. "the economic, social, and political power to enforce [the] right to self-determination" to non-national groups (pp. 202-213:210).

Marsha J. Tyson Darling reviews a history of discrimination against African American women's health and reproductive autonomy and suggests that new technologies reinforce unfairness with the imprimatur of the government, for example, introducing the Norplant chemical birth control among poor populations of color in the 1980s and publicizing sickle cell anemia carriers in the 1970s resulting in social isolation (214-241). Part of the answer is in the need for and complications of activism, dynamic civil society, and democratic social movements.

The Military, NGOs

Joni Seager points to the unregulated prerogative accorded militaries around the world to develop, deploy, and dump extremely hazardous wastes from chemical, biological, and nuclear warfare without public purview rights (pp163-188). And yet, as Jael Silliman relates, while the "public" theoretically is represented in the world of private, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), too often NGOs distance themselves from grassroots populations in their attempts to gain access to traditional sources of money and power-changing institutions (pp. 133-162).

This partial overview of a wonderful collection of excellent texts emphasizes strategies in common between WFAN, CWPE and other women's social action networks: inverting popular knowledge with integrated and diverse personal experiences, as well as a constant re-examination of "known facts."

Prairieland Herbs, a Success Story of Home Businesses

by Danielle Wirth

In October 1998, Prairieland Herbs opened their doors to customers in the renovated Woodward railroad depot. The shop is owned and operated by the mother/daughter partnership of Donna Julseth and Maggie Julseth Howe. For most of the fall they did a brisk weekend business selling herbs; cut, dried and potted flowers; locally made candles; baskets; spiced vinegars; and organic whole grains and dried vegetables.

Winter saw a holiday open house and craft classes in grapevine wreaths and other enjoyable activities. As the store attracted more and more people, and Maggie experimented with her own line of bath and skin products, they'd outgrown their half of the "depot" in less than a year.

In January 1999, Prairieland Herbs announced that the business would move to Donna's farm and into an energy-efficient building built mostly by Donna and Maggie themselves. Chad and Jean Eells of Webster City drew up the plans for the building.

Construction began in late spring with attention to energy conservation, aesthetic appeal, and placement of the building so that it flowed into the landscape. On the weekend of July 4th, they threw open the doors to their new abode with double the retail space and room for a bakery and kitchen in the back.

Maggie and Donna expanded their product line to include more locally made crafts, spices, candles, herbal tinctures, hand-knit woolens (from Gail Hutchison's flock!), rich body oils and dozens of additional items. One of their most interesting and unique products is handmade goat milk soaps handcrafted by Roberta Deford from Perry, Iowa. Recently, they began to carry a line of candy created by an Amish woman.

They grow their own herbs and dried flowers organically. "We grow them from seed, dry them, and then create our own herbal tea blends, dip mixes, fla-

vored rice and bean blends, and seasonings.

"We are very committed to supporting local business owners, farmers and artisans. Customers are often impressed at the distinctive, unusual and wonderful handcrafted products created by people in Iowa.

"We are particularly proud of our partnership with Boyers Black Beans in Brandon, Iowa. We use their Iowa-grown black and pinto beans and combine them with our herbs to make Black Bean Soup Mix and Prairie Bean Soup Mix created entirely with Iowa ingredients."

As a result of Maggie's web page activity, Prairieland Herbs is reaching customers all over the country. They have a good retail business at their new location and a tremendous wholesale market for their herbs, cut flowers, jams, jellies and other shop specialties. And, they are expanding their internet sales all the time.

The gardens that surround the shop are open for tours, and it is common to find Donna with a tour

group explaining how to eliminate your lawn or attract butterflies with native prairie plants (available from their greenhouse). Donna describes the partnership philosophically, "Maggie is the marketer and I'm the grower. She processes most of the items, and I do the tours."

"We're constantly educating people that wonderful locally made goods are just right under their noses, if they will only look," says Maggie.

For more information and a copy of the Prairieland Herbs catalog, give Donna and Maggie a call at 515-438-4268. Website: <http://www.radiks.net/~mhowe>. Email: mhowe@radiks.net. Donna Julseth and Maggie Julseth Howe, 1385 S Avenue, Woodward, IA 50276. Take the Woodward exit off Hwy. 141. Prairieland Herbs is the first gravel road to the west of the exit.



Democratizing Food Security was One Issue at the WTO

by Anne Bellows

One of the issues talked about in both the official WTO meetings and the NGO side meetings in Seattle was agriculture. The government meetings were discussing how to bring agriculture into the trade negotiations to reduce the trade barriers on agricultural products. The NGO meetings, on the other hand, were discussing the social issue of food security as it is affected by agricultural trade.

How we understand food security is rooted in the language of the 1948 UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights. Article 25 (1) reads, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family [sic], including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services...."

Between 1948 and the present, the human right to food has been gradually redefined from terms of food security

from food aid in the 1960s, to regional and national autonomy throughout the 1970s, and to local and household security in the 1980s. This decentralizing trend was responding to democratic movements worldwide, including anti-colonialist movements, the coming together of non-aligned nations, and the women's movement.

The best definitions provide local flexibility in determining food needs and challenges. The following is a provisional quote from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO): "Food security is defined as a situation in which all households have both physical and economic access to adequate food for all members and where households are not at risk of losing such access. There are three dimensions implicit in this definition: availability, stability and access." (FAO. 1996. *Food and International Trade.*)

The problem is that free trade interests are trying to define the human right to food to mean: If it's in the stores, you have received your right to food. Among other things, it overlooks whether anyone has an income to buy, and it presumes that food security should be buyable instead of self-producible or bartered.

This all happens at the moment when the best definitions for food security identify rights and security in terms of NOT what is good for international trade and stores, but what is good AT THE HOUSEHOLD LEVEL. Further it includes environmental quality in the context of household food security, institutionalizing a connection between consumption and production of food.

(Anne C. Bellows is a geographer in the Department of Nutritional Sciences, Rutgers University, email: acbellow@rci.rutgers.edu.)

WTO was about Basic Principles and About Participation in the Process

by Katy Hansen

Much of the media coverage of the World Trade Organization's (WTO) meetings in Seattle seemed to indicate the clash between government representatives and street demonstrators was one of free trade versus isolationism. This is not correct.

The WTO was created in order to enforce the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (the GATT agreement), a 900-page document. This is 900 pages of regulations between the 135 countries signing onto the agreement. This is not free trade without regulations, but a very controlled set of rules for trade.

Those participating in the meetings were the trade negotiators from the member countries, a group made up of official government appointees, often times representatives of large companies involved in international trade. Seldom does a country include in their delegation representatives from environmental, labor, human rights, or social issue groups.

The demonstrators in the streets of Seattle were not advocating isolationism. For the most part, they were representatives of groups from around the world interested in a set of trade rules that take into consideration social values other than the profit motive, the fundamental principle on which the rules of trade are

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based.

Seattle was about opening up the process so that 1) the negotiations are not done behind closed doors and 2) everyone interested in the rules of trade can have a representative at the table. This is called transparency. Transparency means open meetings and an open legal process for how decisions are made and disputes resolved. Not only are the negotiations that determine the rules behind closed

doors, but so are the legal hearings that hear and make the decisions that resolve disputes.

Seattle was also about different governing principles for world trade. The demonstrators were representative of groups that work for social values. They want environmental, labor, human rights, and other social issues considered when making the rules. Should the profit motive take precedence over human rights, for example? Should a company be allowed under the rules to maximize their profit even though they are degrading the environment in the process? This has certainly been the case historically, and many groups are now saying that this must stop. We must write into trade rules a respect for human values other than the profit motive.

Seattle was about principles and about openness of perhaps the most important set of international rules that govern our lives even on our local community level. Our world is global. These rules are about how we want to live together in that global community.

Resources on Trade and the WTO

When Trade is Toxic: the WTO Threat to Public and Planetary Health, by Jim Puckett, 1999. How World Trade Organization (WTO) threatens environmental protection and public health. Covers promotion of trade in toxics, threats to precautionary principle and more. 38 pp. Free with donation to Basel Action Network (BAN). Contact Asia Pacific Environmental Exchange (APEX), 1827 39th Ave. E., Seattle, WA 98112; tel.: 206-720-6426; email: apex@seanet.com; or BAN email: info@ban.org; website: <http://www.ban.org>

Invisible Government — The World Trade Organization: Global Government for the New Millennium? by Debi Barker and Jerry Mander, 1999. Provides introduction to development and structure of World Trade Organization (WTO) and explains implications for environment, agriculture, food, public health, intellectual property rights. Agriculture section explains rulings on bananas, beef, dairy products and pesticide residue levels. 45 pp. \$8. Contact International Forum on Globalization, 1555 Pacific Ave., San Francisco, CA 94109; tel.: 415-771-3394; email: ifg@ifg.org; website: <http://www.ifg.org>

Food First Trade Principles, 1999 by Peter Rossett. Food First Backgrounder. Outlines environmental, social and human rights problems principles that should be met by any future trade bill, treaty or policy including no corporate welfare; no food dumping; and mandatory environmental, social and other impact studies. 4 pp. \$0.50. Contact Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy, 398 60th St., Oakland, CA 94618; tel.: 510-654-4400; email: foodfirst@foodfirst.org; website: <http://www.foodfirst.org>.

International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development website* <http://www.ictsd.com/html>. Provides information about social and environmental effects of trade. Contact International Centre for Trade and Sustainable Development, International Environment House, 13 chemin des Anémones, 1219 Châtelaine, Geneva, Switzerland; tel.: (41-22) 917-8492; email: ictsd@ictsd.ch.

WFAN Receives Intern

In 1996, as I started traveling and living on my own, I started to gain a blurred awareness about food as an important and crucial and political substance that I constantly put into my body. Food had not been something political to me before, and I was unclear about how it fit into the other social justice issues that were at the forefront of my life: those issues facing women and gay and lesbian persons around the world. Today, as I, Stacey Brown, sit in Iowa ready to embark on this next journey with the Women, Food, and Agriculture Network, I cannot take food out of social justice at all.

I was born in St. Louis, Missouri. After my parents' divorce when I was six, I moved to Eagle River, Alaska. So, though I have Midwest roots, I am an Alaskan at heart. I graduated from high school in 1994 and went to the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Washington, to study physics and Asian studies. The physics soon turned into women's studies, and during my junior year I went on a study-travel program to Asia with the Pacific Rim Program.

I did a thesis on women in India and Japan who were creating new resistive spiritualities through poetry. I came back to the U.S. having learned more about the U.S. than Asia. The further I studied, the more everything seemed to be connected to everything else: women were connected to religion, religion to race, race to corporations, ... to human rights, ... to development, and ... to food. I

couldn't separate one issue or myself from any of the others.

How
Can
I Help?



I applied for the Mission Intern Program through the United Methodist Church because I felt like I needed to be doing peace and social justice work with a spiritual base. The Mission Intern Program is a three-year program and I cannot believe that I am halfway finished. I spent fifteen months in Japan working at a place called the Asian Rural Institute (ARI), a rural leaders training center for community leaders and organizers from Asian and African countries. It blends a curriculum of our food life, spiritual life, and community life into a very diverse community. I worked on the farm everyday and lived and ate with people from all over the world. Food was our connecting point that then took us to the environment, to gender and development, to fun, to life, and to justice at the roots. I come to the Women, Food and Agriculture Network with these experiences, but I know that I have a lot to learn about women and agriculture in the US. I feel like I have come to the right place. I look forward to meeting and working with you over the next fifteen months. Thanks for having me!!!

Organic Consumers Association

Join the Organic Consumers Association in your local area. Call 218-726-1443. To subscribe to the free electronic newsletter, Organic View, send an email to: organicview@organicconsumers.org with the message: subscribe. Debbie Dunbar Ortman is the National Field Organizer of the Organic Consumers Association located at 3547 Haines Rd., Duluth, MN 55811. Email: debbie@organicconsumers.org.

The Organic consumers Association

has an action alert on their website at www.organicconsumers.org. It includes

- a global moratorium on all genetically engineered food and crops!
- a stop to factory farming and phase-out industrial agriculture!
- conversion of US agriculture to at least 30 percent organic by 2010!

To find out more, go to the website: www.organicconsumers.org.

**Women, Food
& Agriculture
Network**

A Tides Center Project
59624 Chicago Road
Atlantic, IA 50022

Women, Food, & Agriculture Network links
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Address Service Requested

Let's keep connected:

Women, Food and Agriculture Network

Membership in Women, Food and Agriculture is either \$30 or \$10 (your choice). Fill out the form below and we will sign you up. This newsletter is a benefit of membership.

We are a network of women with food, agricultural, environmental and economic concerns. Please share your thoughts, ideas, successes, interests, and solutions with us.

Enclosed is \$30 for my membership.

I have the following to contribute

Enclosed is \$10 for my membership.

Name _____

Phone _____

Organization _____
(if you are joining as a representative of a group)

Fax _____

Address _____

E-mail _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please mail this form to:

Women, Food & Agriculture
59624 Chicago Road
Atlantic, IA 50022