World food production must increase to keep pace with population

NEW ORLEANS, La. — To meet the food requirements of future populations, agricultural production must be increased 50 percent by the year 2000 and be doubled again in the next century, according to Rudy Dudal, director of the Land and Water Development Division for the United Nation's Food and Agricultural Organization in Rome, Italy.

Dudal said it is estimated that the world's population could stabilize at 10.5 billion people in the year 2110. He explained that the world, as a whole, has enough land to produce food for present and future populations. However, he noted that uneven distribution of the population, differences in land resource endowment and limitations in the availability of inputs will make it difficult for some countries to meet food requirements through domestic

production.

"Certain countries with unfavorable soil and climatic conditions may not have the means to meet the food requirements of their populations," Dudal said. "Within each country a balance will need to be established, matching needs with the suitability of the lend for various trace of use."

the land for various types of use."

The solution to the world food problem, Dudal added, is self-reliance of every nation in accordance with its production potential. However, he pointed out that with the occurrence of critical areas in various parts of the world,

food security will also have to rely on international cooperation. "This interdependence implies that optimal land use should be strived at, both at the national and the global level, and the world's land resources should be cared for by the entire international community."

Dudal emphasized the World Soil Charter provides a framework for good stewardship of a common heritage on which the survival of mankind depends. The charter was adopted at a 1981 conference of the Food and Agricultural Organization and calls for a commitment on the part of governments, international organizations, and land users in general to manage the land for long-term advantage rather than for short-term expediency.

"Soil conservation is a more

legitimate political issue today than at any time since the 1930s,' said Neil Sampson, executive vice president of the National Association of Conservation Districts, Washington, D.C., while noting the public has given many indications that it is ready to support soil and water conservation efforts, as well as protection of America's prime farmlands. But the results of that support, when viewed in the context of actual public policy decisions that affect publicly funded soil and water conservation efforts, he said, tells a far different

"What we need today," Sampson said, "is a much broader political commitment based on a solid public commitment to conservation which must, in turn, be based on a solid intellectual understanding of the facts." He said building that intellectual base becomes the challange facing soil and water conservation experts and conservation organizations. "Without the firm intellectual base, no public commitment will remain for long, and without that

public commitment, political support will be more rhetorical than real," Sampson said.

James W. Giltmier, former legislative assistant to Montana Senator John Melcher, concurred with Sampson's views, and urged people to speak out on soil and water conservation because the potential exists for the elimination of the national conservation effort. He cited current economic concerns facing the nation as elements of a harmful scenario which could

lead to the neglect of our soil and water resources.

Giltmier stressed politics is an essential process whereby people come together to resolve their differences. "If you want workable conservation law, you had better get involved because the professional policy makers don't know what has to be done, and they are growing ever more skeptical of people who only have causes instead of facts," he said.

'82 waterfowl seasons set for Pa.

HARRISBURG — Waterfowl seasons and bag limits for 1982 have been established by the Pennsylvania Game Commission within frameworks set up by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Waterfowl hunting will continue under its "new look" in Pennsylvania this year, with the continuation of four separate, experimental waterfowl hunting zones, and separate seasons for each zone.

The Lake Erie Zone, set up three years ago, includes Lake Erie, all of Presque Isle and the area within 150 yards of Lake Erie between the Ohio and New York borders.

The Northwest Zone, established last year, includes the area bounded on the north by the Lake Erie Zone and the New York line, on the east by and including the

HARRISBURG — Waterfowl Allegheny River, on the south by easons and bag limits for 1982 Interstate Route 80, and on the west by the Ohio line.

The North Zone includes the area east of the Allegheny River and north of Interstate Route 80 from the Allegheny River to Route 220, north of 220 from I-80 to Route 147, north and east of 147 from Route 220 to I-80, and north of I-80 from Route 147 to the Delaware River.

All of Pennsylvania not in the Lake Erie, Northwest and North Zones is included in the South Zone.

The duck season opens in the North Zone Oct. 2 and closes Nov. 20, while the Lake Erie Zone duck season begins Oct. 23 and ends Dec. 11.

In the Northwest Zone, the first segment of the duck season opens Oct. 9 and closes Oct. 16, reopening Oct. 25 and closing Dec. 4. In the South Zone, the first part of the duck season runs from Oct. 16 through Nov. 13, with the second segment beginning Nov. 24 and ending Dec. 14.

The goose season opens in the North Zone Oct. 2 and closes Dec. 10; the Lake Erie and the Northwest Zones goose season runs from Oct. 9 through Dec. 17; and the goose season in the South Zone begins Oct. 16 and ends Dec. 24. The goose season continues through Jan. 13 south of Route 22 and east of Interstate Route 83.

Waterfowl hunting begins at 8 a.m. on Oct. 2 in the North Zone, and at 8 a.m. on Oct. 9 in the Northwest Zone. In a change from last year, South Zone waterfowl hunting begins one half hour before sunrise on Oct. 16.

Pennsylvania hunters will again be able to take Atlantic brant in 1982. The season opens Oct. 23 and closes Nov. 20 in all zones. The daily brant limit is 2, with a possession limit of 4.

The duck daily bag limit will be 4, with a possession limit of 8. Not more than 2 wood ducks or 2 black ducks may be taken daily, and a hunter may not possess more than 4 wood or 4 black ducks.

A hunter may take one canvasback daily. A hunter may take 2 redheads daily or one canvasback and one redhead daily. The possession limit on canvasback is l; on redheads, 4.

Although the daily limit on mergansers is 5 with a possession limit of 10, not more than 1 hooded merganser may be taken daily, and the possession limit on hooded mergansers is 2. Hunters this year may again take 15 coots daily, with a possession limit of 30.

Extra teal, in addition to regular duck limits, can be taken during the first seven shooting days of the duck season in each of the four waterfowl zones. The extra teal limit is 2 blue wing or 2 green wing teal, or 1 of each species daily. The extra teal possession limit is 4, singly or in the aggregate of the two species.

Hunters may take 2 scaup daily on Lake Erie and Presque Isle Bay in addition to the regular duck limit during the Lake Erie Zone duck season. The possession limit on the extra scaup is 4.

In most of Pennsylvania, 3 Canada geese may be taken per day, with a possession limit of 6. In Butler, Crawford, Erie and Mercer Counties, the Canada goose daily limit is 1. At Pymatuning and Middle Creek Wildlife Management Areas, the daily goose limit is 1, regardless of species. South of Route 22 and east of Interstate Route 83, the daily goose limit is 4, with a possession limit of 8.

The daily bag limit on snow and/or blue geese will continue this year at 4, with a possession limit of 8. Hunters may again take 7 sea ducks (scoter, eider, old-squaw) daily, with no more than 14 in possession.



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