

Opening Remarks

Good morning, everyone. It's my honor and privilege to be speaking to all of you today here at The Land Institute. For me, this is very much a homecoming. I grew up not far from here in Wellington, Kansas, down south of Wichita almost on the Oklahoma border. My grandparents (my mother's parents) farmed near Honeywell, Kansas, which is right on the border, and my other grandparents were both school teachers who lived out their days in the tiny town of Mitchell, Kansas just southwest of here. That grandfather, Arthur Caldwell Whealy, was the second pioneer child born in Sumner County, Kansas, so my family has been here since first settlement.

The first time I met Wes was probably in 1979 when we were both speaking at a conference held at a small college in Leavenworth, Kansas. My son, Aaron, was with me, but he was only about seven-years-old at the time, and he just turned 38. It has been my great pleasure over these years to be able to spend time with Wes, and also with Wendell, gleaning advice and wisdom from both of them. Just think about how much those two have influenced everyone here over the years. I first read Wendell's Mad Farmer Manifesto 40 years ago, hardly seems possible, and I still remember being inspired by his words – "Every day do something that won't compute. . . . Invest in the millennium. Plant sequoias." – and, actually my favorite – "Be joyful though you have considered all the facts." And Wes and The Land Institute have been vitally important in shaping my life and my life's work, so I can at least partly blame a lifetime of activism on Wes.

Long-time friends tend to build up a considerable repertoire of stories about each other, some which should be shared, and some which definitely should not. So, here is one about Wes that I can share with all of you. Back in 1989, Wes and I were both speaking at The 7th International Conference on Gastronomy, put on by The American Institute of Wine and Food, which was held at The Four Seasons in Chicago. There were two large rooms of chefs at their little tasting tables and just as many vintners, mainly from California, who were pouring tastes of their wines. Julia Child was the keynote speaker.

Well, I went to hear Wes speak, of course. This was just after a major article had been published in *The Atlantic Monthly* about Wes and his work with perennial polycultures here at The Land Institute. There was a great photo of Wes, standing there in his overalls, suntanned arms crossed defiantly. The article started out by describing Wes as "a cross between Isaiah and a bison." Well, you all know how ornery Wes is, and he was getting such a great kick out of all that. He quoted the article at the beginning of his speech, and said that must make him some sort of "Centaur of the Plains."

After his speech, we were both looking for the restroom, which was actually rather hard to find there in The Four Seasons, because it looked much more like a black marble mausoleum than a restroom. So there we were, both standing at black urinals that had veins of gold running all through the marble. And between us was this dividing panel that was also made of black marble with gold veins. Wes grinned and said, "You know they put this divider between us to keep you and me from checkin' each other out." I said, "Yeah, that might put an abrupt end to this Centaur of the Plains myth."

During the time that I have with you today, I want to first describe everything that was involved as I put the Historic Orchard into place at Seed Savers, which today contains about 700 varieties of pre-1900 apples. Those efforts more than two decades ago have led to the major six-volume

book I am currently editing which will document more than 13,000 varieties of apples mentioned in U.S. literature during the last two centuries, and which will also be illustrated with 3,500 watercolors of those apples. Then I want to briefly describe some of the foundation work I am currently involve in as a trustee of the Ceres Trust, which is mainly attempting to empower organic agriculture. And finally, I want to deliver a vital speech about one particularly invaluable and irreplaceable collection of genetic resources that is needlessly and systematically being taken away from gardeners and farmers, which will be especially damaging to organic growers and could diminish the entire organic movement in the U.S.

In June of 1985 I was one of the speakers at the Annual Meeting of ALHFAM which was held at Colonial Williamsburg. ALHFAM stands for the Association of Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums, so those are the folks who run the all of the period and ethnic gardens and farms across the U.S. The other non-ALHAM speakers at the conference besides myself were the late Dr. Louis Bass, (Director of the National Seed Storage Laboratory in Fort Collins, Colorado), Cary Fowler (at that time with the Rural Advancement Fund, whose current activities involving the Svalbard Global Seed Vault will be described shortly), and the late Dr. Robert Becker, Associate Professor of Horticulture at Cornell University, whose office was at the Geneva (New York) Agricultural Experiment Station.

That evening over drinks at the Clowning Tavern there in Colonial Williamsburg, Robert Becker told me that he was deeply concerned because Dr. Roger Way's vast collection of apples was being cut down right then. For 35 years Roger Way was the USDA's curator for apples, and during that time he amassed and authenticated a collection of 1,500 different apples and was keeping two full-sized trees of each. At that time the USDA was in the process of putting together its National Clonal Germplasm Repository for Apples and American Grapes there in Geneva, and was attempting to inventory all of the collections of apples in the U.S. Besides Roger Way's collection, there was a field planting at the Quarantine Station in Glendale, Maryland that contained 1,100 apples that various breeders had imported from foreign countries over the years. They were also inventorying the collections held at all of the Plant Introduction Stations across the U.S. – each state used to have its own Agricultural Experiment Station, as they were called then, where varieties of fruits and vegetables were bred specifically for the growers and conditions of their State. In addition to all of that, there were also several large private collections of apples.

In the end, the USDA's inventory identified about 5,000 different apples. Their goal was to develop a virus-free Clonal Repository containing 2,500 varieties, only about half of the available cultivars. Each was screened for viruses and then "heat treated" to produce virus-free stock for planting in the permanent repository. Cuttings were forced at high temperatures to grow quickly, so quickly that the tip of the shoot actually outgrows the viruses within it. Tip cuttings were then taken and re-grown, before being re-tested for any remaining viruses. Phil Forsline, the project's Director, thought it would take 8-10 years to complete the process for all 2,500 varieties. This was in 1987 and they were about half way through the project at that point.

A holding orchard had been developed that included all of Roger Way's collection, with two trees of each variety grafted onto dwarfing rootstocks, and then his collection of two full-sized trees of 1,500 apples was cut down. So, at that point Dr. Way's collection went from two full sized trees of each, to essentially two branches. Similarly, the Glendale collection of 1,100 cultivars at the Quarantine Station was also grafted onto two dwarf rootstocks, before that collection was cut down. In addition, other varieties that Roger Way had selected were brought

into the holding orchard from the Agricultural Experiment Stations in many of the States, and also from several large private apple collections.

The user group for the USDA's Clonal Repository was to be apple breeders, so the collection was weighted heavily with varieties that have commercial characteristics and potential, and also as many wild species as possible which will hopefully contain the disease resistances that breeders are expected to need in the future. (There are 36 wild species of apples in the world, depending on which taxonomists you read.) So the USDA was looking almost entirely for varieties with either commercial characteristics or disease resistance, and was not concerned at all with their histories. Seed Savers Exchange, on the other hand, has always valued cultural history as highly as the plants themselves, so I decided to use that window of availability to put a Historic Orchard of nineteenth century apples into place at Heritage Farm. The USDA's holding orchard was tentatively scheduled to be destroyed in 1992, so I had about five years.

During the next few years, I made several trips to visit Robert and Fay Becker at their home in Rushville, New York. In September of 1986, Robert took my son Aaron and me on a tour of the holding orchard while it was in full fruit. Robert took out his pocket knife and we walked up and down those long rows of dwarf apples, tasting variety after luscious variety until we were all so full that we couldn't eat another bite. Each of the flavors was quite different and often so intense. As Mas Masamoto would say, that was one of the greatest orgasmic food experiences of my life. Robert Becker also took me to meet Dr. Roger Way and Dr. Robert Lamb (who was breeding scab resistant apples) and Phil Forsline. Each of them promised their support as I put Seed Savers' Historic Orchard into place, including scionwood from any of the cultivars in the holding orchard.

At that point I didn't have a good idea of what existed in the 19th century and before. Robert Becker had an extensive personal library, which his father had started. I was expecting to spend a year or more compiling my own computer inventory of historic apple varieties, using all of the pomological texts in Robert's library. But then Dr. Way gave me his dog-eared extra copy of *Nomenclature of the Apple* by W. H. Ragan (and T. T. Lyon). That book turned out to be the life's work of both men, and contains the names and a brief table of characteristics for more than 7,000 apple varieties mentioned in U.S. literature from 1804-1904. They even tried to sort out synonyms. So, using Ragan as my guide, I was able to scan the USDA's inventory and other lists of collections to determine which were historic varieties that existed before 1904.

The widely quoted statement that "There were 7,000 named varieties of apples available in the U.S. in 1900" is based on Ragan's *Nomenclature of the Apple*. But how many of those historic varieties were actually still available? In addition to the 5,000 apples in the USDA's inventory, I also traveled to several of the largest private apple collections in the U.S. That included a trip to Virginia in 1986 to meet Dr. Elwood Fisher, Professor of Biology at James Madison University, who was keeping a collection of 900 apples. Dr. Fisher spent 16 years searching for old fruit varieties in Virginia and the surrounding states, and discovered many old European apples and pears that had come into the Virginia Colonies, some dating back into the 1500s. Another trip took me to Old Sturbridge Village to meet Andy Baker who was maintaining 120 apples in their Davenport Preservation Orchard. I also had all of Seed Savers' Members to draw on, especially the collection of 450 apples being kept by the late Charles Estep in California. Also, the original edition of my *Fruit, Berry and Nut Inventory* was published in 1989, so I had just finished compiling the descriptions of about 800 apples that were commercially available right then from mail-order nurseries across the U.S.

In the end, out of more than 7,000 apple varieties listed by Ragan, I was only able to find about 700 that were still available from any of those sources – only 10% of the apples known in 1904 existed less than a century later. During the winter and spring of 1989, David Sliva (the first Orchard Manager I hired) supervised a grafting crew that made four benchgrafts of 277 historic apples – twice as many as we would actually need in order to cover any possible losses – two on dwarf rootstock for the display orchard and two others on semi-dwarfing rootstock to be planted in trellised rows as backups. That summer all of those benchgrafts were planted into a holding nursery where we could protect them, and the first plantings into Seed Savers Historic Orchard were made in the following spring in 1990. That same process of making hundreds of benchgrafts each winter went on for several years.

Seed Savers' Historic Orchard is surrounded by large wooded acreages containing heavy populations of deer. Those of you who live out in the country in northern areas know that during the depths of the winter, deer tend to herd up. A couple of winters earlier, a herd containing 170 deer was counted just a couple of miles from the orchard site, and deer eat apple trees like they were candy. So, during the summer of 1989, four of my Amish friends spent three weeks constructing 3,500' of 8' tall deer fence around the 7-acre orchard site. The Amishmen also built a log gatehouse at the orchard's entrance, using the cores of Red Oak veneer logs. A gravel road and small gravel parking lot completed the Historic Orchard, which is located in a strikingly picturesque upland meadow. Over the years, Seed Savers' Historic Orchard has become the largest public display of apples in the U.S.

More recently, an apple collector named Dan Bussey helped me extensively with the grafting needed to maintain Seed Savers' Historic Orchard. Dan is keeping his own orchard of about 400 varieties and is also a skilled cider maker whose apple brandy is first-rate and continues to improve. For the last 20 years, Dan has essentially been enlarging on Ragan's *Nomenclature of the Apple*. Dan's extensive research has greatly expanded the varietal descriptions from the century of pomological literature covered by Ragan (1804-1904), and he has also added descriptions for all of the varieties that have appeared in the literature from 1904 to the present. Instead of Ragan's brief and cryptic table of the characteristics of 7,000 apples, Dan has written comprehensive descriptions for more than 13,000 apples. The text that I am currently editing is 1,200 pages long.

Over the years my genetic preservation projects at Seed Savers have required repeated visits to the USDA's National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland, especially to its Special Collections which includes the largest collection of seed catalogs in the U.S. Also housed there is a virtually unknown collection of more than 7,000 life-sized watercolors of 38 families of fruits, including 3,500 watercolors of apples. More than 50 Department of Agriculture illustrators created this massive record of new fruit introductions. This was before the widespread use of color photography, from roughly 1860 through the 1920s. Most of the illustrators were women who were painting watercolor portraits of ripe, perfect fruits that were being sent from all over the country.

Scanning and proper storage of those watercolors has long been a top priority of the staff at Special Collections, but ongoing cuts have steadily eaten away their budgets, even more so recently. About a year ago I became a trustee of the Ceres Trust – Ceres was the Roman goddess of agriculture. A substantial grant from the Ceres Trust is currently making possible high-quality scans of the entire collection of 7,000 watercolors. Dan Bussey's 13,000 apple descriptions will

most certainly include virtually all of those watercolors of apples. So I will be editing 1,200 pages of text and then adding about 3,500 life-sized watercolors of apples. Right now the estimates are that the book will be a boxed set of six 425-page volumes. Any of you who are familiar with the classic pomological texts of the last century and a half, know that virtually all are illustrated only with line drawings of cross-sections of apples. These six volumes with all of their life-sized illustrations in color will be greatest identification tool that apple enthusiasts have ever known. I am deeply pleased that the Ceres Trust is enabling this project, because that huge collection of watercolors of fruits is a national treasure, and must be protected.

Some of the other grants by the Ceres Trust are in support of documentary films, such as Taking Root: The Vision of Wangari Maathai. That film by Lisa Merton and Alan Dater has been shown at 53 film festivals in 20 countries, and has received 15 awards. Living Downstream, a film by Chanda Chevannes and the Peoples Picture Company, is based on Sandra Steingraber's book *Living Downstream*. As I said yesterday, we are deeply pleased to also be supporting the Steingraber Speaker Series, a program that helps spread Sandra's message more widely by paying her honorarium for groups that otherwise couldn't afford to do so. The Vanishing of the Bees is a film by Maryam Henein and George Langworthy, which deals with Colony Collapse Disorder. In France the bees came back after a class of chemicals called nicotinoides was banned. The chemical corporations here in the U.S. are so powerful that getting any chemical banned is extremely difficult, but the Ceres Trust is partnering with Pesticide Action Network and with Beyond Pesticides in an attempt to do exactly that.

Another major grant program for the Ceres Trust is our Organic Research Initiative which is supporting organic research at universities throughout the Upper Midwest. 2009 was the program's first year, and we funded 13 three-year research programs of up to \$180,000 to be spread over three years. We expect to fund a similar number of research proposals each year. Last year was also the first year for our Graduate Student Research Scholarships which provided \$10,000 grants to 10 grad students doing their thesis on an organic topic, and we also expect to fund a similar number each year.

As you can see, the Ceres Trust's efforts are mainly focused on empowering organic agriculture. And now, I would like to talk to you about what Wes would call the area of my current passion. How many of you have heard about the Svalbard Global Seed Vault that has been constructed above the Arctic Circle north of Norway? Raise your hands. I am vitally concerned right now because Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection is being systematically taken away from its Members.

(. . . then directly into the following speech, which was handed out as a paper copy to everyone in the audience. . . .)

Svalbard Doomsday Vault: Biopiracy by U.N. Treaty

Speech by Kent Whealy
Prairie Festival, The Land Institute, Salina, Kansas
September 26, 2010

For past three years, Amy Goldman (Chair of the Board of the Seed Savers Exchange) and Cary Fowler (Executive Director of the Global Crop Diversity Trust) have been depositing portions of Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection into the Svalbard Global Seed Vault in the far north of Norway. Goldman and Fowler are being dishonest – to Seed Savers' Members and in the avalanche of self-promotion from the Global Crop Diversity Trust, the entity that oversees Svalbard – by concealing the fact that being deposited in Svalbard places Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection under the control of the United Nations' FAO Treaty, which was specifically designed to facilitate access by corporate breeders. Goldman and Fowler targeted an exemplary U.S. nonprofit in order to gain control of and then misappropriate Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection of 26,000 varieties, by far the best collection of heirloom garden crops in the world.

The grassroots movement to collect those genetic resources started 35 years ago. In 1975 I founded the Seed Savers Exchange (SSE) and for 33 years was its Executive Director. I created and published the nonprofit organization's yearbooks which have listed the names and addresses of up to 1,000 SSE Members who annually offered samples of 12,000 garden varieties to other gardeners and farmers. During the 33 years that I guided Seed Savers, 3,500 Members offered 33,000 family heirlooms and rare garden varieties through the annual editions of *Seed Savers Yearbook*. Over the years SSE's Members have distributed an estimated 1,000,000 samples of rare garden seeds often on the verge of extinction. That selfless sharing has resulted in SSE's beautiful flavorful heirlooms spreading rapidly throughout Farmers' Markets and CSAs nationwide, being widely used by chefs sourcing local foods, and has provided the foundations and resources for numerous alternative seed companies.

In 1986 I made the first of five land purchases for SSE (eventually totaling 886 acres) which established Heritage Farm near Decorah, Iowa as SSE's national headquarters. Nonprofit donations from SSE's Members quickly paid off Heritage Farm's land contracts and also provided the majority of the funds for a \$600,000 complex of offices, greenhouses and seed storage facilities. Each year many of SSE's Members and thousands of visitors tour Heritage Farm's genetic preservation projects, which include: 26 acres of certified organic Preservation Gardens; Historic Orchard containing 700 varieties of pre-1900 apples and 200 hardy grapes; and two herds of endangered Ancient White Park cattle, the rarest breed of cattle in the English-speaking world. (You might say they are extremely rare, as opposed to medium-rare. . . .sorry. . . .sometimes I just can't help myself.)

SSE started maintaining a central seed collection in 1981, as a back-up strategy so that SSE's Members could always get their seeds back if lost. Those members generously donated their family's seeds to Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection which steadily grew to 26,000 rare varieties by 2007. Each summer 10% of those varieties were multiplied on a 10-year rotation (about 2,000 varieties annually) and those newly grown seeds were made available to SSE's Members and the gardening public. SSE's system of growouts was specifically designed so that SSE's Members would have revolving access to new seed of the entire collection over a 10-year period. Seed Savers quickly became recognized as the greatest source of unique plant material that North American gardeners have ever known. Numerous awards for the genetic preservation

projects I initiated have included a MacArthur Fellowship and Russia's N. I. Vavilov Medal for organizing and funding 12 plant collection expeditions from 1993 through 1997 in genetically rich, but critically endangered areas of the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

During SSE's annual growouts, hundreds of exceptional garden varieties were discovered. Nonprofits are allowed to generate "project-related revenue" if aligned with their mission, so in 1999 SSE started selling packets of heirloom seeds through *Seed Savers Catalog*. My stated goal was for the revenue from seed sales to eventually cover the annual costs of permanently maintaining Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection. By 2006, only eight years later, net revenue from seed sales had already grown to \$1.2 million and was supporting 72% of SSE's operations. (And only two years after that, due to the economic meltdown, SSE's net seed sales doubled to \$2.4 million.) Financial self-sufficiency was in sight and the final step of building endowments to always support SSE's genetic preservation projects had just begun.

Amy Goldman and Cary Fowler, however, both had their own personal agendas for the Seed Savers Exchange and for Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection. But how could they possibly take over Seed Savers, especially at the height of its success, in order to place Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection in his Svalbard Doomsday Vault, when they both knew that I would never agree? That involved years of manipulation and deceit, which all began in 2002 when Amy Goldman was asked to be on SSE's Board of Directors because of her funding of SSE's projects. For years she sat silently in the background at board meetings, while quietly starting to fund the projects of existing board members and even some of SSE's Advisors, and later placed others financially beholden to her on SSE's Board.

In March of 2007, Amy Goldman became Chair of the Board, after "temporarily" removing me from SSE's Board of Directors. On October 21, 2007, board members Amy Goldman and Neil Hamilton, plus a labor lawyer and Goldman's bodyguard, terminated me without warning, locked me out of my office and banished me from SSE's property, all based on the fabricated charge that I had "built a storage shed without the permission of SSE's Board." I was asked to sign a truly disgusting 13-page Separation and Confidentiality Agreement that would have paid me salary and benefits worth \$240,000, but only if I agreed to never say a word about Seed Savers, never again speak about seeds, give up all access to and usage of my speeches, writings, photos, correspondence and research, and never again be on SSE's Board. I refused, unwilling to sign away my voice or to take a penny of their hush money, appalled at their attempt to use SSE's financial resources in that manner.

Neil Hamilton is the Director of the Agricultural Law Center at Drake University whose "Garden Policy Conference" at Drake University Law School in October 2006 was funded by the Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust (Amy Goldman is the sole trustee). For three years Neil Hamilton has legally empowered and protected Amy Goldman, and his legal expertise has enabled this entire fiasco. Only three weeks after I was fired, SSE's Board published extensively revised Bylaws that eliminated **ARTICLE III – Members Rights, Benefits and Obligations**, taking control away from the staff set up to serve SSE's Members and giving it to Goldman. SSE's revised Bylaws also made foreign-based board members legal, which allowed her to place Cary Fowler on SSE's Board. Together they proudly announced that 485 varieties from Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection would be deposited at Svalbard's official opening in February of 2008 and that more annual deposits would follow until about 9,000 out of SSE's 26,000 varieties (only those unique to SSE's collection) have been deposited. Later the Lillian Goldman Charitable Trust made a \$1,000,000 donation to the Global Crop Diversity Trust, which most

likely got Amy Goldman the attention and publicity she so craves at Svalbard's one-year anniversary dinner. None of these major organizational changes or the financial relationships between SSE's board members have ever been disclosed in SSE's nonprofit tax reports, as required by law.

SSE's Board has refused to make public the documents signed with Cary Fowler and has lied to SSE's Members through their publications and website about the true nature of Svalbard and the obligations the FAO Treaty places on SSE. All depositors must sign the Svalbard Depositors Agreement which places the deposited varieties under control of the United Nations' International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (the FAO Treaty), Article 7 of which states, "The Depositor agrees to make available from their own stocks samples of accessions of the deposited plant genetic resources and associated available non-confidential information to other natural or legal persons in accordance with the following terms and conditions. . . ." The agreement goes on to dictate that "original samples" (meaning all other seeds of the varieties deposited in Svalbard that are also in storage in the seed vaults at Heritage Farm) are also covered by the FAO Treaty. By signing the treaty, SSE cannot refuse any requests for seeds of deposited varieties from "Contracting Parties." Corporate breeders now can, as a right, request those varieties from SSE's seed vaults at Heritage Farm, splice in GMOs, then patent and sell the seed. Indeed, a 1.1% tax on patents of "derivatives" of the varieties deposited in Svalbard is the main way that the FAO Treaty will generate its funding.

Svalbard has never been a necessary step for SSE – duplicate samples of Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection were already being stored in a separate underground seed vault at Heritage Farm, as insurance against fire and tornadoes, plus duplicate samples are also in "black box storage" at the National Seed Storage Lab in Fort Collins, Colorado. (Black box storage means that the seeds belong entirely to SSE, are being stored only against catastrophic loss, and can be returned upon request.) When confronted with my concerns about Svalbard, SSE issued a statement claiming its seeds in Svalbard are only in black box storage, belong entirely to SSE and cannot be distributed, patenting cannot occur, SSE can get its seeds back upon request, and SSE has the signed contracts stating all that. The argument about SSE's seeds being strictly in black box storage is a deliberate deception. While it is true that the samples of the seeds actually stored in Svalbard cannot be distributed, linking those deposits to the FAO Treaty is what facilitates the distribution of those same varieties stored in Heritage Farm's seed vaults. Numerous deceptive statements throughout Svalbard's flood of self-promotion are all based on that lie.

A more extensive letter, posted later and still on SSE's website, claims there is no linkage between the Svalbard's Depositors Agreement and the FAO Treaty, which is an outright lie. The unsigned letter also claims that SSE's actions are simply adhering to "emerging international norms," but the truth is that out of 1,470 seed banks worldwide, SSE is one of only 29 that have placed their seeds in Svalbard and the only non-governmental or non-international seed bank to do so. SSE's members have been lied to repeatedly that participation with Svalbard is entirely free, never mentioning the estimated \$200,000 for additional personnel and software needed to mesh SSE's computers with the USDA's GRIN-Global network. Other lies include telling SSE's Members that fears about Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection being made available for corporate breeding and patenting are unfounded and will never actually happen. Being written into the FAO Treaty means it will eventually happen, exactly the same way the rights of farmers to save their own seeds have gradually been made illegal by similar treaties.

SSE's publications have highly touted the new chat room set up for SSE's Members, but any questions concerning SSE's relationship with Svalbard or my termination are being strictly censored. Dozens of SSE's Members have had their postings deleted and have been warned about being permanently banned if they ever attempt to place such "confidential information" on SSE's website again. Cary Fowler, however, has made extensive use of SSE's website and chat room to defend Svalbard and to simply dismiss me as a "conspiracy theorist" (and then he even went on to discuss the 6% of the U.S. population who still don't believe that the moon landing happened). After my 33 years of hard work developing the Seed Savers Exchange and Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection, how truly disgusting!

Right now Cary Fowler is moving heaven and earth to place as many seed collections as possible under the control of the FAO Treaty. Back in 1990 he co-authored *Shattering: Food, Politics and the Loss of Genetic Diversity* and was also involved in projects to create community seed banks in developing countries. But today none of those indigenous seed banks would ever think of turning over their village's genetic heritage to Svalbard and the FAO Treaty. For 26 years Cary Fowler watched as I put together the best collection of heirloom food crops in the world, but he never said one word to me about putting Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection into Svalbard, dealing instead with Amy Goldman behind the scenes. And now his press releases proudly state that even NGOs are getting involved with Svalbard! Despite Cary Fowler's rhetoric about protecting genetic resources, Svalbard is nothing more than legalized biopiracy by U.N. treaty! His Trojan horse publicity is all designed to focus attention strictly on the Svalbard Global Seed Vault and its claims of saving the world's food production from climate change and nuclear catastrophe, with never any mention of the FAO Treaty. Truth be known, Svalbard is the largest corporate seed grab in the history of the world!

Amy Goldman is also on the Board of the New York Botanical Garden which wisely and rightfully has ignored the FAO Treaty and adheres instead to the principles of the Convention on Biological Diversity (the CBD Treaty) signed by 191 countries in Rio in 1995. But the U.S. government has steadfastly refused to ratify the CBD Treaty because it endorses national sovereignty over seeds and recognizes the intellectual property rights of indigenous farmers with whom it attempts to provide revenue sharing. The FAO Treaty falsely claims to be "in harmony with the CBD Treaty" but doesn't even recognize "country of origin." The FAO Treaty also deceptively describes numerous benefits to be "shared fairly and equitably" with "farmers in all countries, especially in developing countries," but Article 13.2(d)(ii) negates that hollow rhetoric by confirming that any benefit sharing will be "voluntary."

The U.S. hasn't ratified the FAO Treaty yet, but the USDA's National Plant Germplasm System has already deposited 41,390 accessions into Svalbard, including many Mexican varieties. Numerous developing countries who do not accept the FAO Treaty have seen samples from their countries placed in Svalbard and under the FAO Treaty without their permission. For example, 95,722 Mexican varieties have been deposited in Svalbard even though Mexico hasn't signed the FAO Treaty. Indeed, the real purpose of Svalbard (far from being just safe storage) is to allow national seed banks in the developed countries – like the USDA and the CGIAR International Agricultural Research Institutes which all hold vast collections from other countries – to deposit those samples in Svalbard and under the control of the FAO Treaty without national permission. Also, derivatives created from duplicates of the samples deposited in Svalbard can be patented without knowledge or permission of the country of origin.

Many dozens of times over the years, I was always so pleased whenever a seed donor or the child of an SSE Member would ask for their family's seeds back, because in every case Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection was able to make that happen. Likewise, USDA and the CGIAR Institutes have always proudly returned samples unconditionally to restock national farming after disasters, but not anymore! In the future every distribution of duplicates of the samples deposited in Svalbard will require signing a Standard Material Transfer Agreement (SMTA) linked to the FAO Treaty, so that patented derivatives can be tracked and taxed. If countries or their farmers (or Seed Savers' Members) want samples returned to replace lost varieties, even if they originally donated that seed, under the rules of the FAO Treaty they will have to sign away any former rights (see Article 6 of the SMTA.)

Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection is a truly a "peoples' seed bank," similar to collections of traditional seeds being maintained by countless villages of indigenous farmers worldwide. After slowly building trust in SSE for a decade, I was deeply moved when Native American gardeners began offering their sacred seeds through SSE's Yearbooks. Over the years 140 Native American varieties were offered by members of nearly 50 different tribes (50 sovereign nations) which include: Abnaki, Acoma, Algonquin, Anasazi, Apache, Arikara, Cherokee, Chippewa, Choctaw, Cochiti, Colville, Coschatta, Delaware, Gila, Havasupai, Hidatsa, Hopi, Iroquois, Lakota, Lenape, Mandan, Mesquakie, Miami, Mohave, Mohawk, Munsie, Narragansett, Navajo, Nez Pierce, Odawa, Omaha, Osage, Paiute, Passamaquoddy, Penobscot, Pima, Powhatan, Seminole, Seneca, Tamaroa, Taos, Tarahumara, Tesuque, Tohono O'odham, Tuscarora, Wampanogg, Winnebago, Yokut and Zuni.

In 2005 I supplied my friend Gary Nabhan with samples of all the Hopi varieties in SSE's collection, which – along with the Hopi varieties being maintained by Native Seeds/SEARCH – were given back to the Hopi in a ceremony that was the largest repatriation of native seeds in history. The following summer I included in the growouts at Heritage Farm most of the Native American varieties in SSE's collection in anticipation of also repatriating those seeds to their tribes. My previously voiced concern that Native American seeds might be deposited in Svalbard was recently answered on SSE's website which defiantly proclaims that SSE's deposit this year will include Arikara watermelon and Algonquin pumpkin.

For the last three years, all of the statistics about the seed collection have been removed from SSE's publications and seed catalog to prevent SSE's Members from knowing exactly what has been stolen from them. In order to document what is at stake, Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection at the time of my termination included: 160 amaranth, 5,300 bean, 220 beet, 60 broccoli, 30 Brussels sprout, 220 cabbage, 270 carrot, 170 cauliflower, 40 celeriac, 60 celery, 260 Chinese cabbage, 180 chicory, 900 corn, 350 cowpea, 300 cucumber, 230 eggplant, 180 endive, 200 fava, 150 gourd, 110 kale, 50 kohlrabi, 140 leek, 1,100 lettuce, 290 lima, 580 melon, 100 mustard, 140 okra, 200 common onion (and seeds of 150 perennial onion), 130 parsley, 80 parsnip, 1,200 pea, 40 peanut, 2,440 pepper, 310 radish, 250 runner bean, 70 rutabaga, 50 sorghum, 220 soybean, 150 spinach, 1,310 squash, 210 sunflower, 100 Swiss chard, 40 tepary bean, 20 tomatillo, 6,200 tomato, 90 turnip and 320 watermelon (for a total of more than 26,000 garden varieties). And that doesn't include any of the perennial collections being maintained at Heritage Farm: 700 varieties of pre-1900 apples, 200 hardy grapes, 300 garlic and 130 horseradish.

Those totals don't begin to describe the richness of Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection. I spent three solid years from 1981 to 1984 inventorying and compiling the descriptions of every

non-hybrid vegetable variety being offered by mail-order seed catalogs in the U.S. and Canada. The first edition of my *Garden Seed Inventory* was published in 1984 with updated editions every few years – the *Sixth Edition* was published in 2004. I designed those inventories to identify varieties in danger of being dropped, so that samples could be purchased using the revenue from each edition. I also wrote the grants that allowed SSE to sponsor 12 plant collecting expeditions in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union from 1993 through 1997, which resulted in 4,000 traditional varieties from about 30 eastern countries (and Cuba) flowing into SSE’s seed collection. But the vast majority of Seed Savers Members’ Seed Collection has always been unique heirloom varieties requested annually from each *Seed Savers Yearbook*.

Amy Goldman is still loudly professing her dedication to SSE’s members, even though her “Big Picture Thinking” (better described as “big photo op thinking”) is gradually destroying their access to their own seed collection. SSE’s Board recently held “confidential” (secret) discussions to decide just how much of Seed Savers Members’ Seed Collection will actually be maintained. Svalbard is only interested in the 9,000 varieties that are “unique to SSE’s collection” (those that the USDA’s GRIN Global computer system determines are not in other government collections). That subset has already become the new focus of Heritage Farm’s growouts. Instead of SSE’s previous system – growing 10% of the collection each year on a 10-year rotation to provide SSE’s members with revolving access to all 26,000 varieties – Heritage Farm’s nonprofit facilities have now essentially become a growout station for Svalbard!

Seed Savers mission has always been to rescue heirloom and endangered garden crops, and those genetic resources have never been more desperately needed than right now to respond to climate change. The multiple threats Cary Fowler uses to justify Svalbard’s existence would be better served if Seed Savers Members’ Seed Collection remained freely available as intended. The heirloom varieties donated by SSE’s Members and the endangered commercial varieties rescued using the six editions of the *Garden Seed Inventory* include the best garden varieties we will ever see. Unlike today’s plant breeding, most of the varieties in SSE’s collection were developed before the chemical era and grow well without the use of chemicals (plus have never been exposed to GMO contamination). Organic growers in the U.S. – whether home gardeners, CSA operators, restaurant suppliers or farmers’ market growers – are the ones who will be hurt the most by SSE’s needless relationship with Svalbard.

What has Seed Savers gained from its affiliation with Svalbard? Absolutely nothing! But the damage has been immense. Amy Goldman and SSE’s Board have created a protective wall of secrecy – “That’s confidential. We can’t talk about that.” They have lied to SSE’s Advisors, Members, funders and donors, and maliciously attacked those who disagree with their actions. My voice as a critic of the patenting of life and agricultural genetic manipulation has been silenced. The brutal way I was terminated and subsequent lies by SSE’s Board defending their actions have destroyed the trust of SSE’s Members that I spent 33 years building. Their trumped up charges, slander and defamation of me have alienated SSE’s Members and donors, and severely damaged SSE’s financial future: long-term funders no longer trust that SSE’s projects will be maintained, bequests are being rethought and possible endowments have evaporated.

SSE’s greatest treasure was its collection of 26,000 vegetable varieties, donated mainly by 3,500 SSE Members who for 33 years selflessly shared their families’ heirloom seeds. That incredibly rich legacy – the greatest genetic resource that North American gardeners have ever known – has been stolen from SSE’s Members and is being systematically turned over to the U.N.’s FAO Treaty designed to facilitate access by multinational corporations, not by gardeners and farmers.

Amy Goldman has traded Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection for an international photo op in the permafrost beside the Svalbard Doomsday Vault. For three long years her misuse of SSE's nonprofit resources has been legally enabled and empowered by Neil Hamilton, while Cary Fowler is lying his way towards a Nobel Peace Prize. By putting Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection into Svalbard, SSE's Board has broken the trust of thousands of current and former Seed Savers' Members who donated samples believing that their families' heirloom seeds would always be maintained and protected from exactly this kind of misuse.

Svalbard's depositors can annul the agreement and recover their seeds, but that won't happen as long as the majority of SSE's board members are being funded by Amy Goldman or are profiting from their positions on SSE's Board. Given the steadfast defiance of Amy Goldman and the continuing inaction by SSE's other board members, legal action will be required to get SSE's seeds returned. For three years SSE's Board has denied all of my requests, so I have filed a lawsuit to prevent my name being taken off of the watershed books and inventories that I spent years compiling, and to regain access to and usage of my speeches, writings, photos, correspondence and research. In addition, I am announcing here that I will pay all of the costs for any lawsuit brought by any SSE Member who donated to Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection, only to see their family's seeds now deposited in Svalbard. And I will not stop until Amy Goldman, Cary Fowler and Neil Hamilton resign from SSE's Board and all of Seed Savers Members' Seed Collection is returned from Svalbard to Heritage Farm and the rightful control of Seed Savers' Members. This is the seed collection of the American people, built for their use. It is a national treasure and must be protected!

Websites for Svalbard, Global Crop Diversity Trust and FAO Documents

Svalbard Depositors Agreement:

http://www.nordgen.org/sgsv/files/sgsv/SGSV_Standard_Depositor_Agreement.pdf

FAO's International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture:

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/cgrfa/it/ITPGRe.pdf>

FAO's Standard Material Transfer Agreement:

<ftp://ftp.fao.org/ag/agp/planttreaty/agreements/smta/SMTAe.pdf>

Global Crop Diversity Trust/ Programme/Expanding Use:

<http://www.croptrust.org/main/expanding.php?itemid+296>

Svalbard's Seed Holdings, Depositors, etc.:

<http://www.nordgen.org>

Countries Ratifying the FAO Treaty:

<http://www.fao.org/Legal/TREATIES/033s-e.htm>