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ADDRESSES

GREETINGS FROM THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Aurora Lugo-López

Thank you, Dr. Suah. The Honorable Custos, Dr. Osmond Tomlinson; Senator Courtney Fletcher; and our host, CFCS President, Mr. Clarence Franklyn, Permanent Secretary of Agriculture of Jamaica; members of the Planning Committee of the CFCS Annual Meeting, ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a real pleasure to be back to this beautiful island of Jamaica. I am delighted to be able to share with my fellow CFCS members and with our guests. I am particularly happy that we can share on this occasion in this historic land.

I convey greetings from the Board of Directors of CFCS. The Chairman of the Board, Dr. St. Clair Forde, is not able to attend this meeting. He asked Dr. Darshan Padda, the Vice-President of the University of the Virgin Islands, to substitute for him. Dr. Padda, however, much to his regret, will be delayed in his arrival to Jamaica because he must attend budget hearings recently scheduled for his institution by the Virgin Island Legislature. So it is my privilege to represent the Board of Directors on this occasion.

The Board, as the governing body of CFCS, has been conducting the usual business for an organization of this type. You will have the reports of the officers later during the week. I will like, however, to highlight major achievements of the year. One such item is the revision of the Constitution which has been underway for some time. I am happy to report that we have completed the review process under the leadership of Dr. Padda and Dr. Walter Knausenberger. Dr. Padda will address that subject during the business meeting. The Board, through Dr. Forde and Dr. Suah, was also able to arrange that during this week the Caribbean Basin Administrative Group and the Pacific Basin Administrative Group could also celebrate a Workshop on Alternative Agricultural Enterprises. This will add a new dimension to the CFCS Annual Meeting.

Another major item of interest is the participation of the Board in the screening of applicants to the USDA Agricultural Research Service training program. At this time we have already three trainees in Puerto Rico from the English-speaking Caribbean who are receiving orientation prior to becoming engaged in the training. Two will receive training in Puerto Rico while the other one will be stationed in Florida. Last Wednesday I met with them at the facilities of the USDA Tropical Agriculture Research Station adjacent to the University of Puerto Rico at Mayaguez. It appears to me as though this is the beginning of a very promising program which I hope will pay dividends not only in terms of training and exchanging information, but also in terms of cultural exchange and understanding among the people of the Caribbean Region. I am pleased, on behalf of the Board, to recognize the efforts of Dr. Antonio Sotomayor and his staff and also of USDA headquarters in launching this program.

Through the efforts of Dr. Forde with the valuable help of Dr. Suah, who is also a member of the Board, we managed to elicit a favorable response from the Government of Jamaica to host this 24th Annual Meeting of CFCS. Mr. Couan Barrett, one of our more active members, was also instrumental in connection with obtaining this response. I must, at the outset, express the appreciation of the CFCS Board of Directors to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture for inviting CFCS to meet in Jamaica. We also are appreciative of the leadership provided by Mr. Clarence Franklyn, our President, and to our long-time friend Mr. Hugh Miller, one of the founders of CFCS, and other members of the Planning Committee as well as to the many others that are helping Minister Broderick and President Franklyn to make us feel at home while in Jamaica. We certainly feel at home. Last evening we enjoyed the charm of the people of Jamaica and their gracious hospitality. That was indeed a very nice beginning. I assure you that we can expect a great deal more during the rest of the week. In the Caribbean we all are good hosts, but none better than our brothers from Jamaica.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my feeling that we are going to have a very fruitful week. I am pleased to see here people from regional and international organizations such as the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation to Agriculture--our major sustaining member--, from INRA, FAO, from the Caribbean Agricultural Research and Development Institute, also from the major agricultural training centers in the Caribbean Basin--the University of Puerto Rico, the University of the Virgin Islands and the University of the West Indies. Also from the University of Florida and other U.S. mainland institutions including the USDA. I am pleased to see people from so many countries of the Caribbean and from other countries. This is really an international meeting. We are pleased to have all of you here. On behalf of the Board of Directors of CFCS: Welcome to our 24th Annual Meeting.

Thank you.

**MESSAGE AT OPENING SESSION
THE HON. ANTHONY JOHNSON
MINISTER OF STATE OF AGRICULTURE**

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

I take great pride and considerable interest in being with you this morning and participating in the 24th Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Food Crops Society (CFCS).

I say pride for a variety of reasons. Pride because our own Hugh Miller and Ronnie Osbourne were two of the foundation members of this Society. Pride - because your current President is none other than the permanent Secretary in our Ministry of Agriculture and pride - because this is the third occasion that Jamaica is hosting an annual meeting of the Society.

Where interest is concerned let me say that your theme this year--"Low input farming techniques, a third world alternative"-- strikes a very responsive chord within me. Perhaps the most persistent complaint in farming circles today is the high cost of inputs.

Over the years I have tried to keep abreast of the work of this Society, and I regret that, for varying reasons, I have been unable to attend any of your annual meetings. I am therefore pleased to be with you today, and to recognize the full extent of the support which exists for the Caribbean Food Crops Society.

Not only has this Society, in the absence of any de facto federation, been able to link all the islands of the Caribbean region together in common cause, be they English, French, Spanish or Dutch speaking peoples, but it has attracted support and membership from North, Central, and South America, and as far away as Australia, Thailand and The Netherlands.

This must speak volumes for the importance of the overall objective of this Society, that of "the improvement of the Caribbean nutrition and living standards", but I think it must reflect even more, the quality and the relevance of the work being done and brought to this meeting for discussion, as well as the level of co-operation between organizations and members of the Society.

Against this background, it is an honour for me, on behalf of the Government, the farming community and indeed, the people of Jamaica, to welcome you formally today, and to wish for you, particularly our overseas guests, a very enjoyable and productive week of deliberations.

The theme of this meeting is of particular relevance to us here in the Caribbean and indeed to all developing countries which are seeking

to increase the contribution of their agricultural sector to the economy. I found the rationale for the theme contained in the literature sent me most interesting and I quote "this recognizes the dominance and needs of the small farmers in our region the high cost of production inputs, and it should stimulate discussions of the type and level of technology that we should develop and transfer," appropriate, Mr. President, most appropriate!

No one can deny the importance of the role played by the small farmers of this region. If we use Jamaica as an example, we have some 160,000 small farmers who produce the bulk of our domestic food crops including legumes, vegetables, condiments, fruits, cereals, plantains, potatoes, yams and other tubers. At the same time our small farmers make a significant contribution to exports and to our foreign exchange earnings.

They still produce the bulk of the island coffee - abbeits a changing scene at present, - the bulk of the cocoa, pimento, ginger, and a good portion of our sugar cane.

These are traditional exports, but it is of interest to note that more recently our small farmers are making a significant contribution in increase which currently is taking place in the export of non-traditionals. So much so that yams - and yellow yams in particular - almost exclusively a small farmer's crop is now the fourth largest export crop in terms of foreign exchange earned.

No administration can afford therefore, to neglect these statistics when considering the development of agriculture and the importance of our small farmers.

That is why we welcome the recognition which this annual meeting is giving to the priority needs of our small farmers, but even as we do so, couldn't we be asked, "Why then is there a need to discuss and determine the type and level of technology that we should develop and transfer?" We say they are important; they have been with us for a long time, making their contribution; why now? Is it that a disproportionate amount of the research effort has been directed towards this sector over the years? I think the answer to that is yes; the truth is that over the years the direction of the research has not been determined by our small farmers who after all are the end users of that research.

In the first instance the research was directed at the export crops destined from the metropolitan markets. Secondly, most of the research has been generated in the industrialized countries, often with different levels of economies of scale and with different levels of resources, and this has often been overlooked when we think of the technology which has been adopted from that research. We have found to our cost in many instances that what is appropriate there is not appropriate here.

It is true that some spectacular changes have taken place abroad. The modernization of agricultural development abroad is familiar to us - the reduction of the numbers of persons working on the farm, the introduction of highly technical computerized and sophisticated

equipment demanding in maintenance and/or fuel, high producing varieties demanding in the use of high priced fertilizers and chemicals for the control of pests and diseases, tissue cultured planting material demanding of care in its earliest stages. This is high technology; is it for us?

We all have to accept that the challenges facing agriculture are changing. The competition in the market place is far keener as all of us in the developing world struggle to earn more foreign exchange, as we strive to meet production volumes, quality standards, delivery dates, etc., we turn our attention to the introduction of that level of technology which appears to be working in the developed countries which after all are our market place.

However, if we are not very careful, the techniques which we import can be devastating, acting as disincentives when the level of back-up technology is not in place.

Admittedly this high tech technology has its place, but in developing countries, it cannot, by fact or perception, come to be regarded by all farmers as the technology of the day. It is not manageable or affordable by the majority of our farmers, the small farmers, and it can and does lead to a state of confusion which may prove counter-productive.

In the selection of the relevant technology to be developed and transferred, the imperative to earn foreign exchange, important as that is, must not deter us from recognizing the socio-economic importance of the domestic market. The fact remains that in the rural community, survival is important, and the farmer and his family will themselves consume a good deal of what is produced. They are not likely to substitute the cosmetic nicety of an unblemished skin on a mango or a slight twist to a yam for the good eating qualities under the skin. They will sacrifice the skin quality for more yield; that being the case, and since they are the end users of the technology to be transferred, should we then not be looking for a technology which by careful selection can get some of the produce into the market place, while yielding enough for his table as well?

In other words, should we not be developing and transferring a type and level of technology which the target farmer will perceive to be appropriate to their needs, and their economic condition. What must be considered are the literacy level of those end users, their financial resources, their ability to apply sophisticated management and one must remember too the terrain of the land to which many of our farmers have access.

Indeed, Mr. President, another pressing consideration, and one which is becoming increasingly urgent, is the effect of the imported technology on the most important resources of all, the environment. Again this background, I note that you had asked initially for papers on such interesting topics as pest management, tillage systems, micro-organisms in plant nutrition, bio-ganic and bio-vegetal as alternatives to inorganic fertilizers, indigenous energy sources, eg. solar and biogas, cropping systems, efficient farm tools, cottage type food processing and planting materials.

These are interesting areas of research out of which technology appropriate and relevant to our needs can be, has been and is being generated, and we are indeed proud to say that some interesting work has been achieved.

We are proud of the fact that in the area of pest management we can claim to have been part of the early history of bio-control. The introduction of the mongoose to control rats in the cane field was not an unqualified success - we have plenty of mongoose and plenty of rats, but we can claim that the use of the wasp, *Prospatella opulenta* to control the citrus black-fly has cleaned up our groves over the past 20 years.

In cropping systems we can point to the use of dry grass mulch in the dry areas of St. Elizabeth to produce excellent vegetables, condiments and root crops.

Solar energy is being used successfully in three of our major export crops - coffee, cocoa, pimento - and we are developing systems for other crops such as cassava.

We have developed bio-gas systems on a number of farms. We have successfully commercialized the bio-ganic technology and we are working on the bio-vegetal technology.

We are looking towards top-working to convert low priced avocados and mangoes into higher priced exportable fruits. We are looking at small manual tools, such as the jab-type seed planter for larger grains or the pedal type peanut threshers. There - then are some of the areas in which some interesting work is being done and out of which some relevant and appropriate technology is being generated.

Some of these areas are well presented in your technical programme and I was pleased to note that the mini-sett technology for which we have high hopes will come up for discussion. So too will the screening of local plants for insecticidal activity.

Looking at the list of contributors to the technical programme it is clear that the CPCS can call upon the support of a wide group of research workers throughout the region. I would take this opportunity of noting the contribution of persons from the universities of the West Indies, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guyana, the INRA of Guadeloupe, IICA, CARDI and the Ministries of Agriculture through the region. While each has a mandate to work for their own defined clientele through the CPCS the resources are pooled for development and growth of the region.

I am more than pleased to note that later in the week the CPCS will have the opportunity of participating in the workshop sponsored by the Caribbean Basin Advisory Group and the Pacific Basin Advisory Group. This workshop has the laudable objective of looking at alternative agricultural enterprises for the Caribbean and Pacific Basins and assessing the markets, the available technology, the need for development or research activities and characterizing the resources inputs for the successful development of those enterprises.

This then, Mr. President, should be a week of deliberations which could have tremendous implications for the farmers of the region.

In the search for low input farming techniques let us not forget that low input technology does not mean low technology and that there can be no shame in the development of appropriate technology, as always the proof of the pudding will be in the eating.

I trust that the papers and discussions will be most rewarding and that the results of those discussions will redound to the benefit of our farmers and the economy of the region.

August 15, 1988

ANNEXES

Constitution of the Caribbean Food Crops Society
Guidelines to Authors of Papers for the Proceedings
CFCS Board of Directors and Officers -- 1988/89

REVISED CFCS CONSTITUTION¹

During the 1988 CFCS Annual Meeting in Jamaica, a new Constitution was approved. It is now being published in the Proceedings of the 1988 Annual Meeting. The reasons for the revisions were basically to provide for increased stability, continuity and strength of experience in the governance of the society, and to resolve discrepancies which have become apparent over the years. For example, the previous constitution had the new incoming President also serving as the Chairperson of the Board. The revised version provides for Chairperson to be elected from the Board membership. The Chairperson then can concentrate on the society as a whole while the President can devote his attention to the annual meeting. Major revisions include:

- ▶ More authority has been invested in the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, who will be the chief executive officer of CFCS. This should facilitate operations, provide more continuity, speed publication of proceedings, encourage organization of National Chapters, and allow more effort to be devoted to strengthening the financial position of the Society.
- ▶ The President of the Society will be responsible for organizing and facilitating the Annual Meeting during his/her term(s).
- ▶ The Board of directors will include the President, the President Elect, the Past President and at least five Regional representatives reflecting, ideally, the four official language groups of the Caribbean: English, Spanish, French, and Dutch. Regional Representatives will serve for two years each. The immediate past president will become a regular member of the Board for two years, so that one person will serve on the Board for a Total of four years, in the capacity of President-elect, President, and Past-President.

¹

The Constitution Committee consisted of Drs. St. Clair Forde and Walter I. Knausenberger (Chairperson), Dr. and Mrs. Miguel and Aurora Lugo-Lopez, and Dr. Antonio Pinchinat.

CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES OF THE CARIBBEAN FOOD CROPS SOCIETY¹

ARTICLE I

NAME AND OFFICIAL LANGUAGES OF THE SOCIETY

- Section 1. The Caribbean Food Crops Society (henceforth the "Society"), was constituted in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 3rd May, 1963. It is a non-profit organization which fosters communication between persons capable of contributing to the development of science, technology and production of food crops in the countries of the Caribbean Basin. It is duly registered at the Department of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
- Section 2. Names of the Society in other languages of the Caribbean Basin. The Caribbean Food Crops Society will be known in Spanish as "Sociedad Caribeña de Cultivos Alimenticios" and in French as "Société Caraïbe des Plantes Alimentaires".
- Section 3. Symbol. As a means of maintaining tradition for identification of the Society, the English Acronym CFCS will be kept.
- Section 4. Official languages. The official languages of the Society will be English, Spanish and French. The management of the Society will try to dispatch communications in each of the three languages, especially on fundamental matters.

ARTICLE II

OBJECTIVES OF THE SOCIETY

- Section 1. Objectives. The objectives of the Society are to promote food production and distribution in all their aspects for improving levels of nutrition and standards of living in the Caribbean through:
- (a) Facilitating exchange of technical information, germplasm, and dissemination of technology on production, processing and marketing of food crops in the Caribbean Basin.
 - (b) Maintaining close contact with research institutions for information on new developments in food crop production,

¹ Note: This constitution was ratified by the General Assembly of CFCS on August 19, 1988 in Jamaica. It amends the "Constitution and statutes of the CFCS", prepared by the CFCS Secretariat in Puerto Rico and ratified by the Assembly in September 1983, and which superseded the "Constitution and By-Laws of the CFCS", previously revised and ratified 5 July 1974.

processing and marketing.

- (c) Working towards the coordination of research, extension, and development programs, and the optimum use of the resources available in the Caribbean.
- (d) Stimulating the development of joint research or development projects where they can be of value to the region as a whole.
- (e) Undertaking collaborative activities with other organizations dedicated to production, processing and marketing of food crops in the Caribbean.
- (f) Providing regional consulting services on food crops in the Caribbean.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility. Persons, entities (national, regional and international), corporations, societies or non-corporate associations, agreeing with the objectives of the society are eligible for membership. There shall be no limitation on the number of members.

Section 2. Classes of Members:

- (a) Active membership. Available to interested persons engaged in research, education, extension and development activities related to the production, processing or marketing of food crops. Membership will be lost when member's payment of annual fees to the Society is in arrears for 2 years. The membership will be restored when these dues in arrears are paid. Regular active members shall receive the Proceedings of the annual meetings and the Newsletter of the Society; be entitled to hold office; may serve on committees; may serve as national chapter delegates; may serve as regional representatives; propose motions; participate at officially called meetings, and vote on official affairs of the Society.
- (b) Life Membership. Life membership will be available to active members who contribute the equivalent of 20 years of active membership fees at any one time, and thereafter shall be exempt from further payment of dues. Life members shall enjoy the same privileges, and carry the same responsibilities as regular active members.
- (c) Honorary Membership. Honorary membership of the Society may be granted by the Board of Directors of the Society to any distinguished person who, in the opinion of the Board, has made an outstanding contribution to the development or improvement of food crop production in the Caribbean region. Nomination for this honor must be in writing, addressed to

Art. II. Objectives, cont'd.

the Board before presentation at an annual Society meeting. Honorary members shall enjoy the same privileges as active members and shall pay no dues.

- (d) **Emeritus member.** Members retiring from full-time professional service who have held active membership in the Society for a total of at least fifteen (15) years immediately prior to retiring may, upon application or acceptance of invitation by the Board of Directors, become emeritus members, and shall enjoy the same privileges as active members but shall be exempt from payment of dues.
- (e) **Sustaining Membership.** Sustaining membership may be conferred by the Board of Directors of the Society on individuals or Organizations providing significant support to the Society as specified by the Board. Sustaining members shall be listed annually in the Proceedings of the annual meeting.

Section 3. Annual Dues. Active members are required to pay annual dues, which will be determined by the Board of Directors from time to time.

ARTICLE IV

ORGANIZATION AND DIRECTION OF THE SOCIETY

Section 1. Organization. The Society will consist of the following governing organizations:

- (a) An Assembly of members, with deliberative and decision making powers.
- (b) A Board of Directors, with executive powers and corresponding to the level of the Caribbean Region.
- (c) The National Chapters, with promotional functions at the country level.

Section 2. The Assembly. The Assembly will be convened for the Annual and Extraordinary meetings.

Section 3. Annual Meeting. Each year the Society will hold an international meeting, comprising of parts:

- (a) **Technical Sessions.** The technical sessions will have the following purposes:
 - 1. To channel the efforts of those interested in the production, processing and marketing of food crops in the Caribbean area, towards the solution of important problems limiting their development.
 - 2. To develop an information and educational function for its members regarding the demand and supply of technology for distinct areas of production, processing and marketing of food crops.

Art. III. Membership, cont'd.

3. To promote the interdisciplinary concept for the generation and transfer of technology conducive to the use of the production systems approach.

(b) General Business Session:

1. Will be held during the dates and at the place established for the annual technical meetings of the Society, ideally before the last day of the annual meeting.
2. The agenda will be prepared by the Board of Directors.
3. The functions of the General Business Session are:
 - (i) To approve the reports of the Board of Directors.
 - (ii) To elect the officers of the Society.
 - (iii) To designate the principal and alternative sites of the annual meeting.
 - (iv) To modify the Statutes.
 - (v) To finalize the resolutions of the Society and its assets.
 - (vi) To present proposals and suggestions to the Board of Directors.

Section 4. Extraordinary Meeting:

- (a) Will be called at the request of the Board of Directors or of a minimum of three National Chapters.
- (b) Will deal exclusively with the items on the Agenda proposed by the petitioners, which should be urgent and important.
- (c) May be convened in the event of a lapse of more than two years since the last Annual Meeting.

Section 5. Meeting Sites and Organizing

- (a) Meeting Sites. At each Annual Meeting the members will approve by simple majority the proposed venue of the next Annual Meeting. The sites will be rotated among the countries of the Caribbean Basin. The principle of designating meeting sites at least two or three years in advance shall be encouraged. When the designated host country cannot host the proposed meeting for whatever reason, the Board of Directors will assume responsibility for finding an alternative meeting site.
- (b) Organizing Committee. The President of the Society will be responsible for forming an Organizing Committee in the host country within 90 days of the last meeting. This committee shall be responsible for arranging:

Art. IV. Organization and Direction, cont'd.

1. Program schedule, including the call for papers at the annual meeting, preparing the abstracts and program for printing and distribution to members attending the annual meeting.
2. Local arrangements, including securing adequate facilities for formal and social gatherings; appointing moderators of each session; securing the audio-visual equipment as required; arranging catering, refreshment breaks, luncheon facilities; providing registration receipts; transportation; and other appropriate functions to ensure that planned activities at the annual meeting will operate as smoothly as possible.

Section 6. Notification of Meetings. The notice of Annual and Extraordinary Meetings of members will be mailed at least 150 days before the date of said meetings. This notice is to be sent to each member, at the last known address which appears in the records of the Society, and to institutions interested in the activities of the Society.

Section 7. Quorum. For the transaction of official matters in the Annual Meeting, one-tenth of the membership of the Society, or 15 members, whichever is less, will form a quorum.

Section 8. Voting. Each active, life, honorary or emeritus member present has the right to one vote on each matter submitted to the Annual Meeting or Extraordinary Meeting of the members of the Society. Sustaining members have voice but no vote at these meetings. All the subjects at all the meetings in which a quorum is present should be decided by simple majority of the members present, except if otherwise provided by the Society's Statutes. No member is allowed to vote by proxy.

ARTICLE V

OFFICERS, REPRESENTATIVES AND BOARD OF DIRECTOR

Section 1. Officers:

- (a) The officers of the Society shall be a President, President-elect, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer.
- (b) Honorary President of the Annual Meeting of the Society. As a courtesy, the President may appoint an Honorary President of the Annual Meeting from the host country of the meeting. The Honorary President has only ceremonial responsibilities and is not a voting member of the Board of Directors. The duties of the Honorary President end with the closing ceremony of the Annual Meeting.

Section 2. Designation and Duration of Offices:

- (a) The President of the Society. Will be designated by the Board

of Directors upon recommendation of the host government/institution, and affirmed by simple majority of the Annual Meeting. His/Her term of office will be one year; He/She will also assume the responsibilities of member of the Board of Directors. On completing the term, will continue as member of the Board of Directors for a following period of two years. The President will represent the Society, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Board of Directors of CFCS.

- (b) The President-Elect. Will be designated by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the host government/institution for the next Annual Meeting of the Society. He/she will be a member of the Board of Directors and will become President of the Society a year after his/her election.
- (c) The Vice President of the Society. Will be appointed by the Board of Directors upon recommendation of the President of the Society. He/she will be a member of the Board of Directors and will serve as President in the absence of the President. The membership of the Vice-President on the Board of Directors ends once the President of the Society completes his/her term of one year as President.
- (d) The Secretary and the Treasurer. Both officers will be appointed by the Board of Directors and ratified by simple majority of the members at the Annual Meeting for a term of duty of one year, but may be re-appointed and re-ratified for successive one-year terms upon completing the first period of one year. They have voice but no vote in the official meetings of the Society.

Section 3. National Chapters of the Society. For the purpose of strengthening the Society and improving communication between the Board of Directors and the members, a National Chapter of the Society may be established in each country or major political unit of the Caribbean Basin. Membership of affiliated National Chapters shall be restricted to members of the CFCS. A minimum of 10 (ten) active members is required to constitute a chapter. The National Chapters may adopt appropriate statutes that must be in accordance with the statutes of the Society. Each chapter will elect a National Representative whose duties will be to:

- (a) Maintain links with the Board of Directors through the Secretary of the Society and to execute missions which the Board recommends.
- (b) Promote the Society and sustain the spirit of the Society, through the implementation of all authorized activities.
- (c) Facilitate the duties of the Secretary and the Treasurer.
- (d) Represent the views of the chapter to the Board of Directors

Art. V. Officers, Representatives and Board of Directors, cont'd.(1)

and at the Annual Meeting of the Society, acting as the official delegate of the Chapter to which he/she belongs.

Section 4. Regional Representatives:

- (a) **Regional Representative on the Board of Directors.** Will be recommended by National Chapters or, as a transition measure until chapters are formed, by country delegate members, and will be elected by simple majority at the Annual Meeting of the Assembly for a period of two years. To the extent possible, Regional Representatives from the Dutch (one), English (up to 3), French (up to 2), and Spanish (up to 2) language groups of the Caribbean region will be elected at the annual meeting to a seat on the Board, up to a total of five Regional Representatives on the Board.
- (b) **Representation of National Chapters.** The Representative of each National Chapter will be determined by the Associates of the National Chapter according to the statutes established by each Chapter. He/she will present credentials to the Board of Directors at each Annual Meeting of the Society, and will have voice but not vote on the Board unless elected as a Regional Representative by the Assembly.

Section 5. Board of Directors. The Society will be directed by a Board of Directors (hereafter the "Board"):

- (a) **Members.** The Board shall consist of the five officers, the two immediate past Presidents, and five Regional Representatives, for a maximum of 12 participating members but 10 voting members, by excluding the Secretary and Treasurer on the Board (See Art. V, Sect. 2d). Board members shall be elected by the Assembly on the basis of merit and interest, although representation of the four main language groups (Dutch, English, French and Spanish) shall be maintained if possible.

The Officers of the Board of Directors may also be elected by vote by mail, requested by the Chairperson or the President through the Secretary of the Society. This type of voting will take place if an Annual Meeting is postponed, or on the resignation of the President and/or Vice President of the Society. Duly signed letters with members' choice will be presented by the Secretary of the next Assembly.

- (b) **Chairperson.** A chairperson and vice-chairperson will be selected during each annual meeting by the Board from among its voting members by simple majority vote. The Chairperson will be the highest executive authority of the Board of Directors. The Vice Chairperson will serve as Chairperson in the absence of the Chairperson.
- (c) **Terms of Office.** The President and Past Presidents serve on the Board a total of three years beginning with their terms

Art. V. Officers, Representatives and Board of Directors, cont'd.(1)

as President-Elect. Thereafter they are eligible for re-election as Regional Representatives. The Vice-President serves one year during the term of the President. The Secretary and Treasurer serve on the Board for the periods of their respective terms as officers of the Society. The Representatives shall serve for two-year terms, and be eligible for three successive terms. The Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson each serve for one year. They may be reconfirmed for successive periods of one year while they are voting members of the Board.

Section 6. Advisory Committee. The Board of Directors will be supported by an Advisory Committee with a up to five official representatives of an equal number of established regional or international institutions selected by the Board and affirmed by the Assembly at the Annual Meeting by simple majority. The members of the Advisory Committee shall be members of CFCs in good standing. Advisory Committee members meet with the Board, with voice but no vote, for a period of two years and will be eligible for three successive terms.

Section 7. Meetings of the Board of Directors:

- (a) Meeting Times. The Board may meet with previous notification, immediately after the Annual Meeting of the members, provided that a quorum is present. Regular meetings of the Board of Directors can be conducted without previous notice at such times and places which the Board deems appropriate by majority vote. Normally, two meetings are held during, or immediately before and after, the Annual Meeting.

Special meetings of the Board of Directors will be held whenever the Chairperson, President or three members of the Board of Directors so decide. The notice of any special meeting shall be given in such manner as may be determined by the Board. In the absence of such determination the meeting shall be called with a minimum of 5 (five) days' notice. The time and place of these meetings will be communicated to all Directors personally or by mail, telephone, cable, telex, or electronic equivalent.

- (b) Quorum of the Board. At any meeting of the Board of Directors, six of the voting members of the Board shall make up the quorum. The majority vote from the Directors present in any meeting of that quorum is required for the approval of any subject. In the absence of the Chairperson or Vice-Chairperson an ad-hoc chairperson will be elected by simple majority vote at the meeting of the Board. If a quorum is not attained, the meeting will be adjourned. Notice of any adjourned meeting should be relayed in the same way as regular meetings.
- (c) Location of Board Meetings. Most regular meetings will occur during the annual Assembly period. It shall be desirable to hold at least one meeting of a special committee, selected by

Art. V. Officers, Representatives and Board of Directors, cont'd.(1)

the Board, to meet with the local organizing committee at the site of the next annual Assembly, thereby providing some continuity and guidance.

Section 8. Duties and Responsibilities of the Board:

(a) The Board is authorized to:

1. Administer the property and affairs of the Society and define and carry out its policies.
2. Determine the scope and extent of the annual program of activities of the Society.
3. Adopt regulations and proceedings for conducting the meetings of the members as well as for the administration of the affairs of the Society.
4. Authorize the President of the Society to accept contributions and subscriptions.
5. Authorize the preparation and circulation of documents and the publication of articles.
6. Oversee the production of the Annual Meetings' Proceedings as appropriate.
7. Authorize the President of the Society to select, appoint and employ, agents and other personnel or form committees as necessary.
8. Execute all the measures which the Board considers adequate and relevant to promote the objectives and purposes of the Society.
9. After consultation with the President of the Society, appoint the Vice-President.
10. Appoint the Secretary, and the Treasurer.
11. Fill vacancies which arise on the Board of Directors, with the exception of that of the President and Vice President in the case of both leaving at the same time.
12. In case of vacancy of both the President and the Vice President of the Society, the Chairperson of the Board of Directors will preside on an interim basis and will seek a new President, from an alternate host government or institution, within 90 days of the vacancy.
13. Secure long-term funding, and develop an institutional basis of support for permanent secretariat functions.

(b) Specific responsibilities of the Board Members:

1. Chairperson of the Board. Shall preside at all meetings of the Board and shall perform such other duties and have such other powers as may be designated by the Board, and shall have the following specific responsibilities:
 - (i) Preside over meetings of the Board, and of the General Business Meeting, and prepare the agendas for each meeting.
 - (ii) Execute, in consultation with the Board, all

Art. V. Officers, Representative and Board of Directors, cont'd.(3)

legal documents pertaining to the Society as a whole.

- (iii) Present, along with the President, questions of policy for consideration by the Board.
- (iv) Establish or abolish standing and special committees of the Society.
- (v) Administer the production of the Proceedings and appoint its Editor-in-Chief.
- (vi) Facilitate and authorize the printing of the approved proceedings, in consultation with the President.
- (vii) Initiate special action by correspondence or other means, call special meetings, and perform such other duties as normally expected of the office to ensure continuity and stability in the governance of the Society.
- (viii) Promote and stimulate, with the President, relations of the Society with its National Chapters and related organizations.

2. President of the Society. Shall have such powers as are specified in the Constitution or properly assigned from time to time by the Board. He/She shall have the following specific responsibilities:

- (i) Establish and administer the local Organizing Committee for the annual meeting (Assembly) in the hosting country [see Art. IV, Sect. 5].
- (ii) Preside over the opening session and other gatherings of the Assembly, except the General Business Meeting.
- (iii) Is ex-officio voting member of the Board and all committees.
- (iv) Deliver an address during the annual Assembly.
- (v) Present the host-country report to the general business meeting concerning the organization of the meeting.
- (vi) Present, along with the Chairperson, questions of policy for consideration by the Board.

3. President-Elect. Shall be a member of the Board. During the one-year term of office, he/she will make preliminary plans for his/her term of office as President and for the annual meeting at which he/she will preside.

4. Vice-President. The Vice President will:

- (i) Be a member of the Board and substitute for the President when necessary.
- (ii) Help the President in work of the Organizing Committee.
- (iii) Perform other duties assigned by the President.

Art. V. Officers, Representatives and Board of Directors, cont'd.(4)

5. Past President. Upon completion of their term as President, they remain as members of the Board of Directors for two subsequent years.
6. Secretary. Shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. Main responsibilities are to:
 - (i) Attend to the correspondence of the Society.
 - (ii) Keep an up-to-date list of members.
 - (iii) Prepare minutes of the Board and the Annual Assembly meetings.
 - (iv) Report on the work of the Society, and collect information on the progress of the Society and the National Chapters.
 - (v) Keep the membership informed through periodic newsletters, for which an editorial assistant may be recruited.
 - (vi) Negotiate for administrative and technical services previously authorized by the Board of Directors.
 - (vii) Undertake such other duties as may reasonably be assigned to him by the Board of Directors.
7. The Treasurer. Shall be appointed by the Board of Directors. Main responsibilities are to:
 - (i) Maintain records of payment of fees of the members.
 - (ii) Manage Society finances, and prepare budgets requested by the Board of Directors and by donor institutions.
 - (iii) Prepare financial reports which should be audited by authorized officials.
8. Regional Representatives. Will serve as voting members of the Board and attend to the affairs of the Society as deliberated by the Board and as submitted to them by the Board Chairperson

ARTICLE VI

PUBLICATIONS OF THE SOCIETY

Section 1. The Official Publications. The official means of communication of the Society are:

- (a) The Proceedings of the Annual Meeting
- (b) The Newsletters
- (c) Special issues which the Board may authorize.

Section 2. The Proceedings of the Annual Meeting:

Art. V. Officers, Representatives and Board of Directors, cont'd.(4)

- (a) Will be the official document of the Society and in it will be published the work of the members. The presentation of the scientific and technical papers will conform to the criteria determined by the Board of Directors, which will be publicized from time to time in the annual Proceedings. Traditionally, the format and style of the journal Tropical Agriculture has been considered the standard. The proceedings should also contain complete reports of the business sessions in the Annual and Extraordinary Meetings.
- (b) The Constitution will be published in the Proceedings from time to time.

Section 3. Editing and Publication of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting:

- (a) The Proceedings will be published in any of the three languages, English, Spanish or French, which are the official languages of the Society, with abstracts provided in the alternative languages if possible.
- (b) The Editor-in-Chief, appointed by the Chairperson of the Board in consultation with the President, will edit and assemble the Proceedings according to the guidelines established by the Society. Her/His term will last until that year's Proceedings are published. The Editor-in-Chief can appoint Assistant Editors, according to the themes presented at the Meeting and as particular circumstances arise.
- (c) To improve the efficiency in the preparation of the Proceedings, the Representatives of National Chapters may help the colleagues in their country as much as possible in the observance of the established Society regulations for presentation of papers at the Annual Meetings.
- (d) The Proceedings should be published within a period of less than one year from the date the corresponding Annual Meeting was closed.
- (e) Fully subscribed members will receive the Proceedings free of charge, but the Board of Directors is authorized to set a price for the Proceedings for non-members or on additional copies to members. The proceeds are to be considered funds available to the Society.

Section 4. Newsletter. The Newsletter is the means of circulating notices, instructions, and other information from the Board and the National Chapters. It also presents relevant information concerning the activity of the members. It will appear at least every four months (in April, August and December) and its editing and distribution will be the responsibility of the Secretary, who may recruit a newsletter editor or editorial assistant.

Section 5. Other Special Publications. The Board of Directors can establish special publications of the Society, related to topics of interest,

Art. V. Officers, Representatives and Board of Directors, cont'd.(4)

for the protection of the Society or the improvement of the service that it renders to the members. In this case precise instructions will be provided to the person responsible for editing these publication, which will be distributed through the Secretary or in coordination with the same.

ARTICLE VII

DISTINCTIONS GRANTED BY THE SOCIETY

Section 1. The society can grant prizes, confer honorable mention, and give other recognition to its members and other persons, in accordance with guidelines set up by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII

AMENDMENT AND RATIFICATION

Section 1. Amendment and Ratification of the Statutes. The initiative for modification, addition to or reformulation of the statutes will be dealt with in the following manner:

- (a) The proposed amendment will be communicated to the Board of Directors 120 days before the next assembly by any National Chapter, or where none exists, by any group of 5 (five) members in good standing. The proposition to amend the Statutes may also be initiated by the Board of Directors itself.
- (b) The Board of Directors is obliged to relay the amendment to the membership at large, at least 60 days before the next Annual Meeting.
- (c) Any proposed amendments will be presented by the Board of Directors to the Assembly, and can only be approved if two-thirds of the members present, qualified to vote, approve the said amendment.
- (d) In an emergency, proposed amendments may be ratified by two-thirds of the members responding to a mail ballot.

ARTICLE IX

DISSOLUTION OF THE SOCIETY

Section 1. Dissolution of the Society. The Society can be dissolved by resolution of the Assembly, based on a majority of two-thirds of the votes from all the members qualified to vote. This vote will be made by mail, as a form of assuring the votes of all the members, and the Assembly will make a count which determines the decision. The vote by mail will be arranged by the Board of Directors 180 days before the Annual or Extraordinary Meeting with this subject, and will be made when written demand for dissolution is made by a

minimum of half of the qualified members of the Society. Upon dissolution of the society, the Board shall distribute any assets to one or more organizations which satisfy the objectives in Article IX, Section 1.

GUIDELINES TO AUTHORS ON PAPERS FOR THE PROCEEDINGS

Manuscripts should be typed on one side only and be double-spaced within paragraphs, triple-spaced between paragraphs, using a font of Courier 10, Prestige Pica, or close equivalent font with a serif and 12 characters per inch. If using a word processor, print letter-quality or near letter-quality. Use a "ragged right" margin. Provide copy (text, illustrations and tables) of the best possible quality. Weak photocopies and most mimeograph/duplicated copies are not adequate for photo-reproduction. We will do little or no content editing; the information will be presented as it is submitted, as far as possible.

ORGANIZATION:

1. Title/Heading: center, capital letters, except scientific names.
2. Authors: center, lower case
3. Affiliation and Address: center, lower case
4. Headings (in caps) & Sub-headings (as needed, lower case, flush left). Headings all flush left, in following outline:

ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

METHODS AND MATERIALS (if appropriate)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

REFERENCES (if any). See format example

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS (if any)

5. Text: Double space text, ragged right; triple space between paragraphs, indent paragraph 5 spaces; line length not greater than 6 1/4 inches (16 cm.), or 75 characters (spaces).
6. Margins: left: 1 1/4" (3 cm); top, right, bottom 1" (2.5 cm).
7. Figures, Tables: place at end, unless integrated into text; send high quality originals.
8. Pagination: centered at bottom; no hyphens.
9. Page length: text to fill 9 inches (24 cm.), per page.
10. Photographs: will reproduce as high contrast photocopies unless separation plates for offset press are provided.
11. References: Authors' names in alphabetical order, followed by initials; the year of publication in parentheses, or set off by periods; title of article; title of journal (abbreviated); volume number, and page number. Indent all lines following the author line, by 3 to 8 spaces; double-space between entries.
12. Total document length: Papers should not exceed 5,000 words and five pages of tables, properly formatted. Longer papers cannot be considered.

OFFICERS AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS

of the

Caribbean Food Crops Society

1988 - 1989

Chairman of the Board: Dr. Darshan S. Padda, Virgin Islands

Vice-Chairman: Dr. Miguel Lugo-Lopez, Puerto Rico

President: Dr. Guy Anais, Guadeloupe

Past President (1987-88): Mr. Clarence Franklyn, Jamaica

President-Elect: Dr. Antonio Sotomayor-Rios, Puerto Rico

Secretary¹: Dr. Walter I. Knausenberger and Nana Kofi Boateng,
Virgin Islands

Treasurer: Mrs. Aurora Lugo-Lopez, Puerto Rico

Regional Representatives:

Mr. Rodrigue Aristide, Guadeloupe

Mr. Joseph Suah, Jamaica

Dr. St. Clair Fords, Trinidad

Mr. Jerry Dupuy, Dominican Republic

Advisory Board:

Mr. Errol Barclay, Caribbean Development Bank, Barbados

Dr. Antonio Pinchinat, IICA, St. Lucia

¹ Knausenberger was elected Secretary at the 1988 Annual CFCS Meeting in Jamaica. Boateng was appointed Secretary as of January 1, 1989, when Knausenberger assumed a position outside of the Caribbean region.

CONFERENCE ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Chairman	Mr. Clarence Franklin Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture
Vice Chairman	Mr. Hugh Miller
Secretary/Convenor	Mr. Joseph Suah
Budget Committee	Miss M. Tenn, Mrs. J. Hurwitch-McDonald Mr. J.R.R. Suah
Transportation Committee	Mr. L. Donaldson Mr. A. Norton
Reception	Mrs. J. Reid Miss Y. Laidlaw
Registration and Secretariat Committee	Miss Fay Roberts Mr. Cordell Braham
Technical Programs Committee	Dr. George Wilson Mr. H. Miller Mrs. J. Hurwitch-McDonald Mr. J.R.R. Suah
Publicity Committee	Mr. Hugh Martin Mr. J.R.R. Suah
Spouse Activity Committee	Mrs. E. Barrett Mrs. L. Miller
Secretariat	Miss M. Nembhard Miss Joy Murphy Miss L. Henry Mrs. A. Sinclair