

**CELEBRATING 30 YEARS: THE BORLAUG-SASAKAWA-WORLD FOOD PRIZE LEGACY**

Speakers: *Hon. Prof. Ruth Oniang'o and M.S. Swaminathan*

**LAUREATE LUNCHEON**

October 14, 2016 - 12:00 p.m.

*Introduction*

**Ambassador Kenneth M. Quinn**

President - World Food Prize Foundation

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Glad to have everyone here, letting their food be their medicine. Everybody stop for a second and pick up your menu, which we spent hours designing here, because I want to call attention to that, first of all, it says we're honoring our four laureates who are still standing and moving at the end of the week. So this is an accomplishment by itself, so let's have another round of applause to welcome them.

So I want to say that we are beginning now with the chilled grain salad a la Bouis with the endive strawberry vinaigrette, Egyptian kamut and orange garnish. And I'm sure some of those are zinc and iron fortified for you – I specified that when we placed the order, Howdy. Then that's going to be followed by blackened corvina Andrade with Mwanga sweet potato smash, cauliflower and baby beet ensemble, and then sweet potato pie a la Low with cranberry/strawberry sauce and a graham cracker crust topped with whipped cream. So when the symposium was just closing and we were talking about whether there'd be any meal up here that would be of relevance to the laureates, you see... And that wasn't staged. Anyway, all part of our tribute.

So the luncheon today is sponsored by FMC Corporation, been sponsoring it now for, my goodness – it must be six or seven years. Amy O'Shea is here. Amy, thank you for being with us. Amy, stand up, Vice President of North American Crop Service at FMC, have been a wonderful partner that we're looking forward to having you and FMC with us far into the future. And if it wasn't for Amy and FMC, all lunch would be was a menu. That's all. There wouldn't be anything on the plate.

Now, we have two parts to our program, and I'll let you eat a little bit more, and I'll come back with our chairman, John Ruan, for the presentation of diplomas and special envelopes. But I want to acknowledge Congressman David Young is here. Congressman Young, would you stand up? Yes. A great friend of the World Food Prize, and we're so pleased that he comes to our Youth Institute and youth programs with us, so thank you for taking the time from your busy schedule. And to have President Ameenah Gurib-Fakim and President Joyce Banda with us again – thank you so much for all of the prestige that you've brought and the grace and intellectual insight that you've offered. So let us please thank both presidents for being here.

And Al Clausi is around someplace. There's Al and M.S. Swaminathan, so they're back from, recovering from being fêted last night at our ceremony and remembering the first World Food Prize event. And other laureates are here as well and members of our Council of advisors and

spouses who are here with us. So thank you all very much for coming. I'll be back in a few minutes, and we'll continue on. So enjoy your Laureate Luncheon.

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### **Ambassador Quinn**

I neglected... Janis Ruan is here. Hi, Janis. Thank you so much for coming. My wife Le Son and her sister Le Chi are here and Rose and Kristina, our laureate spouses, are here. So now we're going to have the presentation of the laureate diplomas. We've got the laureate sculpture. Now you've got your diploma up here, and I'm going to call you up one at a time. And all week long I've been starting with Maria Andrade, and I get worried, you know, that Robert Mwanga, you know, is the last one to call. So I reversed the order for now.

So let me invite Dr. Robert Mwanga to come up and receive your diploma from our chairman, John Ruan. Come up here. Jan Low. See, I've got them all disoriented by doing this reverse. You know, they're not sure who's supposed to get up, who's next. We have to keep the laureates off balance. Howdy Bouis. Oh, wow! Oh! Showing off. And Maria Andrade.

Okay, so now you stay, Maria, and we'll bring the other laureates back, and, John, you have to go to the end of the line. Can you imagine? Did you hear what Ken Quinn said to John Ruan? Go to the end of the line. Hey, John, you have to be in the picture, though. Okay, all right. Now, everybody straighten your diplomas out, just like last night – see them all last night holding up the diploma? We practiced for an hour to get that. Okay, all right. You're all done. John, you can go back.

Now it's time for our program, so let me invite Dr. Swaminathan and Professor Ruth Oniang'o, Al Clausi, and Jean F. Freymond. Would you please come up on the stage? (Yeah. I wouldn't give the envelope back. Who is this guy who's taking these things away from them? Does he have a badge?)

And I want to be sure everyone knows who signed up for the Iowa Farm Tour and who's here, that the buses load promptly at 2:00 P.M. from the 7<sup>th</sup> Street side of the Marriott. Enter from the hallway off the lobby before the elevators. So that's down the secret way that President Gurib-Fakim came in yesterday with the Secret Service. And they'll return about 5:00 P.M. So, please, Al, Jung, Ruth and Swami should be coming this way. Getting up high speed there with Dr. P.

So this is the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Norman Borlaug going to Africa, 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of him forming the World Food Prize, and also celebrating the first World Food Prize being given to Dr. Swaminathan and Chairman Al Clausi. So we have Ruth is the chair of Sasakawa Africa Association, Jean F. Freymond has been associated with the SAA and based in Geneva and knows all the history. So what we're going to do is two things.

First, in keeping with the theme of the symposium, Dr. Swaminathan is going to offer some thoughts and a brief presentation on nutrition, and then we're going to talk about that 30 years ago – what happened? I was of course in grade school then, so I don't remember. So Swami, I'm going to sit here next to you.

Swaminathan

May I first of all offer my personal congratulations, and also many of the other laureates, to the new laureates, to four of them today whom you just saw. Very proud of the work they have done. And as one who has seen the birth and growth of this Prize during the last 30 years, I have every right to say that we're very proud of the present year's laureates. They have shown the way in agriculture, pathway to overcoming the severe malnutrition, preventing it in the country. So I laud the four of you. I offer my congratulations on my personal behalf as well as the other laureates.

Secondly, I must thank both Dr. Ruan, the whole family for what you have done to ensure..., because having seen the 30 years' growth of this Prize, I know that turbulent of the early years, very turbulent days. And Norman Borlaug used to ring me up now and then and update what is happening. And you came to the rescue of the Prize. Today we would not be here but for the Ruan family. So thank you, thank you.

And Norman Borlaug who has given life to that Prize. I say life to the prize, Ambassador Quinn—he has really elevated the prestige of the Prize. He has always said from day one when he joined, he had set the goal that it should be equally to the Noble Peace Prize. So thank you, Ken. On behalf of you, on behalf of all your colleagues. And I want to thank all your colleagues who are very dedicated work for the prize and the way the organizers put together the program—every year, not only this year but every one.

And of course all of our donors, including the person who provided nutrition today. Can you stand up? You are wonderful. Thank you very much.

Quinn Can I just ask if all the World Food Prize staff—I don't know if they're here, to stand up, all the volunteers and staff. They're already out. Here they are over here.

Swaminathan

And of course there was John Ruan and Borlaug Fellows my foundation the privilege of having, actually one fellow every year. They are really wonderful people, young high school student who come to learn, who come to change, who understand what poverty is. They always call it a life-changing experience, this fellowship. And so the Youth Institute and the young people are the future.

I want to share a few thoughts before my very good friend blows it up. Well, in my long career I've had the good fortune of working directly but indirectly with many African countries, and I'm very grateful for the time. One of the earliest was President Nyerere, who was so kind and was a privilege to get to talk to him.

Now, I am going to talk not only 30 years, because I said I think Al Clausi and I are probably the only...there may be others, there may be only one, these two, who have seen the 30 years, all the 30 years of the growth of this prize. I thought to share a few thoughts now 30 years, all right, and now the next 30 years, what do we do? We are entering into Anthropocene era, what they call the Anthropocene era that brings human beings are doing a lot of interference with the growth of this era.

Now, after the Borlaug Sasakawa program, Jimmy Carter was also involved when it was started. There was a new light of hope in Africa. During the Millennium Development Goals, the farmers, Secretary-General Kofi Annan set up a small group, and Jeffrey Sachs, and Sachs in turn asked a number of us to help in developing the program. Pedro Sanchez an awardee, World Food Prize laureate, and I were asked to co-chair. Africa, halving hunger can be done. In other words, one of the aims of the Millennium Development Goals was to reduce hunger by half and when we went to... We went through the veritable study, that African situation in that... after 2005, and what we saw was the effect of the Borlaug Sasakawa Program.

I also was asked to give a lecture by the World Food Council at that time, on sustainable nutrition security for Africa, lessons from India. And the lecture deals with the steps taken in India for improving agricultural productivity and production with guidance from Dr. Borlaug. It shows how in India the Green Revolution was the result of interaction between technology and public policy. I am so happy, so many presidents, Your Excellencies, the public policy support for those scientists, maybe women scientists included. This morning we discussed women scientists' role. But the man or woman scientist, finally scientific tests to go through, including biofortification, public policy support is important. That's one of the things we recommended in African agriculture promoted through the Borlaug Sasakawa Initiative.

Many of you might have seen Ryoichi Sasakawa. You know the younger one, actually one minute, is a great man, and Borlaug and he became great friends. And he really, he also worked with Ryoichi Sasakawa Borlaug always called what was happening as a symphony. He said, "Unless there's a symphonic approach, you will not be able to make progress." So the Green Revolution acquired that term, the Green Revolution Symphony. It combines the three components, according to Norman Borlaug – scientific skill is very important, like what has been shown; political will and farmers' participation. The package of technology can be developed by scientists. Services by government, industry, and farmers by a package of public policy. Political leaders, administrators and international organizations.

You know, we have all the work. I don't know what particularly young scholars, Ruan and Borlaug scholars who are here... You might have heard of the Anthropocene era. But since I talked to a large percentage of the audience here, all the young people, I put the definition. At the International Geological Congress held in August 2016, this year, in Cape Town, the assembled scientists came to the conclusion that the new geological epoch needs to be recognized as the dawn as human influenced age. The difference is human nature, human beings, environmental damage, the human-induced changes. The Anthropocene is in succession to the Holocene.

Well, this morning there was discussion about the role of women in food security and so on. We have a legislation, probably quite a unique one, Food Security Act of 2013, and I just wanted to highlight therefore. One is a lifecycle approach with special attention to the first 1,000 days, the first 1,000 days of a child's life. The seniormost woman in the family will be holding the entire human card. In other words, it recognizes pretty clearly the role of women in sustainable nutrition security at the home level as well as the field level. The rural food basket, we have what you call, the procurement, minimum support price; that's exceedingly above public policy. The minimum support price for grains, otherwise small farmers will become insolvent.

So here you find the food basket, formerly of India, and public distribution, was confined to wheat and rice. Now it holds nutra-millet, holds what you may call orphan crops; scientists call them orphan crops, nutra-millet and *panicum miliaceum* thought to be superior. The whole series of them have been included in the public distribution system. In other words, procurement of public distribution.

Enlargement of the food basket is very important. Next month we have in Delhi the first International Congress on Agrobiodiversity – that will be the big issue. There is senior Sasakawa I told you, was also a member of the International Commission on Peace and Food, which I chaired. The president told me earlier of the UNESCO played an important part in, and his main concern of the senior Sasakawa was the peace development which is emerging as a result of the breakdown of the Berlin Wall and the Gorbachev Era, the emergence of the Gorbachev Era, that peace development should be used for food production. What we are receiving from the Army, from defense is through development, and development agriculture. And he also gave a substantial amount of money...if you go to the WHO headquarters in Geneva will find a statue of Sasakawa, largely because smallpox eradication. Today we don't talk about smallpox, which played a very important part by providing the funds needed.

And then hunger free world support to Borlaug and CIMMYT, which is well known to you. The younger Sasakawa, was still supporting the whole area hunger project. His interest, essentially the eradication of leprosy. His father wanted the eradication of smallpox, and he wanted the eradication of leprosy. He is called the WHO Goodwill Ambassador of leprosy. The remarkable work in Africa support the African hunger center, which he has done, so certain families deal with the money, what Mahatma Gandhi called in my country – You'll be a trustee of your money and not owner; don't feel that you are the owner. You'll eat as much as you want, but then the remaining money you'll use it for...

Quinn Would this be a time to...

Swaminathan

Yeah, another five minutes.

Quinn Okay.

Swaminathan

You all know that the three major dimensions of hunger.

Quinn He's just like Norm.

Swaminathan

The whole area..., but how do we deal with it? One is a question of agriculture, nutrition, health, I heard several people talk about. But you have to have a methodology for dealing with how to mainstream agriculture and nutrition. That's why they call farmers system for nutrition. The hidden hunger, biofortification, which we all know today, there are three methods of achieving biofortification. One is by naturally

occurring plants. Some of them are mentioned here – super hero is moringa. *The National Geographic* had a very interesting article on moringa. It contains all the micronutrients which are needed, because we require not only protein and calories but also micronutrients and that's why. And the tamarind and so on. So either you can grow naturally occurring biofortified grains or biofortified varieties, select by breeding, or genetically modified. The first one [scientific name] and his colleague Golden Rice. We all know the problems of the rice, but today modern technology is coming, even if genetic modification is not acceptable, there are other methods of overcoming the problem. In other words, induced mutation can be..., light-induced mutation, the CRISPR technique has become the number one in science today – the most important breakthrough in science is the new technology of transferring genes across actual barriers without going to the recombinant DNA. Most importantly, foreign DNA which is present. I think the young people here who are concerned about GMO, you should be aware that there are other methods, marker selection, as with these, can help you achieve the same purpose.

Now, how do we follow the laureates' work? What we are doing in my center, to which some of the younger people have come, a genetic garden of biofortified crops. The genetic garden means lot of variety. It would be like a botanical garden, like a botanical garden as you enter there is a description. Then there's the vitamin A section, there's the vitamin D section, there is the iron section, and so on. We enter different sections so that when the farmer works with the garden, he or she can select that material which is the necessary for that particular region. If it is a Vitamin-A deficient region, you select the plants which can you provide you. If it is the iron, the iron deficiency area. You select... It's a very unique kind of garden, and I will recommend here all those who are interested in overcoming hidden hunger – one of the best methods is to plant pathway, the plant pathway of their own food. We have a quotation here, *Food is the best medicine*.

Uniting agriculture and nutrition. I won't go into it in detail, but the fact remains, undernutrition, protein hunger, hidden hunger. And drinking water is extremely important and also overcoming the problem of food quality. In past years, I think some mention has been made, of these problems.

I am glad that...the previous slide was uniting agriculture and nutrition. The CGIAR has started agriculture and uniting agriculture and nature in poverty reduction. Mobilizing the power of partnership is the best one, whether private, public sector partnership. Among CGIAR partnerships, all of them joining together their own complemented expertise.

I conclude by again..., because I think among the people here, a lot of people know, but Norman Borlaug, I happen to know from 1953 when we first met at the University of Wisconsin, John Neiderhouse there, and Norman Borlaug, and I first met in 1953.

Quinn At Rennebohm's Drug Store.

Swaminathan

You are right.

Quinn Right, yes.

Swaminathan

You made some discovery, because I said I can't do them both with my Genetics Department. I was at the Genetics Department at the University of Wisconsin. We walked across the..., what do you call it, not the dispensary, the name of the tea place.

Quinn Yes, Rennebohm's.

Swaminathan

Rennebohm's.

Quinn Rennebohm's, yeah. It's not there, but they were going to put a plaque there that said, "The Green Revolution was born at Rennebohm's Drug Store in Madison, Wisconsin in 1953."

Swaminathan

Well, what I'm trying to say is one thing I noticed even in the very first meeting, apart from..., he described in that meeting, a very interesting method of overcoming rust... to the last day before his death, I would say, there was a beautiful photograph in "Science." He's sitting in the wheat field and warning the young scientists about the Ug99 from Uganda. And, nothing wrong with Uganda, but Ug99 is a very powerful rust. Borlaug had put Mother Theresa...now she is Saint Theresa. The reason why I put it on... The very first time he came in 1963, we were both traveling all along the wheat belt at the time. Then he said that once stage, "Swami, can we make Mother Theresa come?" I said she is not here. She is in Calcutta. She is not here. We didn't go to Calcutta. We went along the Upi. But he was a man of passion and concern for human beings. And I put the case of Dr. Borlaug apart from any other quality, the two years in India concerning compassion also his strong point but more importantly, he had a great scientific confidence and capability. But it was the rust disease, he knew that unless science has brought to... Toward the end, the biotechnology supported, not because he himself had done work in biotechnology at all, but they taught technological advances are exceedingly important, and they were a sole commitment to ending hunger.

So, ladies and gentlemen, 30 years, after 30 years, we salute to this great man who has shown the whole pathway of how to take agriculture forward and not only for the sake of taking agriculture forward, but how to eliminate hunger, elimination. And today's laureates have shown the agricultural pathway to ending silent hunger. We are grateful to them and Mother Theresa, Saint Theresa. I think the whole world rejoiced that she become from Mother to Saint, and gave an example of Gandhian principle. I said to Gandhi said, "The rich people take your money as a trustee. Similarly, what is the capability you have? How do you use it for the benefit of fellow human beings who are less well off?"

Thank you very much.

Quinn Thank you, Swami, thank you. So I want to turn to someone who I consider as St. Ruth, and give us your perspective on taking...

Oniang'o

Ambassador Quinn, that's not fair. That's no fair. Honestly, truly I'm here just by accident and I could easily have become chair of Sasakawa Africa Association without ever meeting Dr. Borlaug, you know? But before I do that, let me congratulate the laureates, and I recall Per Pinstруп-Andersen calling me when he wanted to form the first PAC for you, yeah, Howdy.

Quinn Well, thank you.

Oniang'o

Per said, "Ruth, I'm not getting off the phone until you say yes. So of course I said yes. And you have seen, those of us who have been close to each one of them, but I've been closest to him, that had graying, graying, graying and he has the prize. And what did I say? Really, Norm Borlaug, never give up. We just can never give up.

So when people tell me—"Oh, travel? You know, you are now hold old?" and so on, I say, look my forbearers—Dr. Borlaug was traveling until he was 93. President Jimmy Carter is 91 now. And Ryoichi Sasakawa decided to come to Africa after he was 84. So in terms of this story, I have to really understand it. There was the Africa fertilizer summit in Abuja where Akin Adesina was involved in 2006. And that's when Norm actually came, I said, look growth in India, Pakistan the politicians all made it. And at that time I was in the Kenyan Parliament, and here I am the most humbled person here myself. I mean, where am I going to do this? I may never reach there, but I think I'm the most humbled person here. I'm the most humbled person here that I can be amongst you and yet I've never seen it H.E., Her Excellency in front of my name. I think in heaven I am. Yeah, in heaven I will be. I'll strive for that then, Ambassador Quinn.

Quinn We hope the World Food Prize is a little like heaven when you come. We try to make it that way.

Oniang'o

And what you have done here is completely amazing. I wish that governments would run like this. Yeah, I wish governments would run like this, yeah—the diversity you have here, mixing all of us here.

Quinn Yeah.

Oniang'o

You know, and you didn't have to be a woman to think of that. You didn't, yeah, yeah. So then the connection here then is that when we had the Ethiopian famine in 1984, for a million Ethiopians, especially for our young people, a million Ethiopians lost their lives. And that Kenyan photo journalist, the report going out, Ethiopia is in trouble, and nobody was listening. But Hamid Amin, a Kenyan for the journalist saw this on BBC, on BBC, six minutes. And Ryōichi Sasakawa was sitting in Tokyo, and he sees this, and then he calls Dr. Borlaug, and he went to Africa. Norm was already over 74. He had already done his bit, his Nobel Prize. Africa? Africa? And Ryōichi Sasakawa puts his



phone down, and the following day Ryōichi Sasakawa calls again – stubborn people. You have to be stubborn. He says, will you go to Africa? Finally, he agreed. So we had Ryōichi Sasakawa with his money – he’s a philanthropist. We still get that money 30 years later. So consistent support, like the Ruan family is doing, is absolutely necessary. So really if you are a donor or you’re supporting anything, be there for the long term. This three-year project, 3,3, 3, 3, yeah, yeah. The first year you are trying to see how you start. You are doing a second year, a third year, and it’s ended. So really it’s not fair. So then they got a President Jimmy Carter who agreed and was already doing work on guinea worm Africa, and so they would arrive in a country and go straight to the head of state. Many could not do that. Go straight to the head of state. I said, “You must do something.” I walked in 14 countries, and I was just receiving a letter from Dr. Borlaug in 2009, a month before he died, asking me to join the board.

Quinn Wow!

Oniang’o

A month before he died – by Chris Doswell, our good friend, you know. So I became a member of the board. Then 2010 when you were now commemorating Dr. Borlaug’s passing in Ethiopia, Chris Dowswell is coming to me and say... saying, “Yeah, Africa we can do it. Yeah, yeah, yeah, we can do it.” And Chris – I can see him walking, yeah, yeah, yeah, and going down the stairs and says, “Congratulations, Madam President.” I said, “What?” I’m just a M.P. in Kenya. Where did that come from? He said, “Oh, yes, Madam President.” I said, “Where’d that come from.” He says, “Oh, you are now replacing Norm.” And I said, “What?” He said, “Oh, we just decided.” And I said, “Who?” and he said, “We have just seen how you have chaired that session.” So really, we just have to be ready for anything and everything. And the ambassador, I finally made the pilgrimage.

Quinn Oh, yes, yes.

Oniang’o

Yes, in coming here, and I’m never gone to where Dr. Norman Borlaug was born – this amazing man, I think he speaks to me at night. And, last year, I said, “I’m going this year.” I arrived early, and the aura... And you could see a very naughty boy putting his initials everywhere. There are just initials everywhere. And as we were told his story, you could see he was going somewhere. They were pointers. He was going to go somewhere – his family sacrificing to send away their only boy, who was going to help on the farm, you know, to go to high school. And the rest is history. So, thank you, ambassador for welcoming us here. Yeah, and also let me just finish, that when we celebrated a hundred years of Norm’s birth in Uganda, you came.

Quinn I came.

Oniang’o

Jeanie came, Julie came, and we like to see the ambassador in Africa anytime. You know, look at him, his white hair, his light skin, a great personality. You can’t miss him in Africa. You cannot miss him. And we love you, so what we would like to do is thank

you for bringing us here for people to understand the connection. We are 30 years the same way the World Food Prize is 30 years. We share Dr. Borlaug, and that we too would like to be hosting some of the interns.

Quinn Yeah.

Oniang'o

We have a great organization, working with smallholder farmers, and we have shown that women can do even better than men in terms of what they produce.

Quinn Yeah, wow, all right.

Oniang'o

Yeah, yeah, yeah. And with Chris Dowsell we have a scholarship targeting women. And so all these connections, I thank you so much, my good friend, for bringing it all together. Thank you, ambassador.

Quinn Yeah, so Jeanie Borlaug Laube is here, so I just have to tell you before turning to John and Al, that when I was in Oslo, Norm told me the story of how he got connected to Ryōichi Sasakawa. And he said Ryōichi Sasakawa called him up and said, "There's terrible things in Africa. We need to go there. You need to be involved, and I want you to come and join me and do this." And Norm said that, you know, he thought about it, and, you know, he'd never ever turned down doing anything like that, but he was feeling, I'm getting a little older, and maybe I can't take on everything. And so he said, told me that, "I told Ryōichi Sasakawa no, I couldn't do it." The next day the phone rings and it's Ryōichi Sasakawa again. He said to Norm, as Norm told me, Ryōichi Sasakawa said, "I just looked at your biography. I'm 15 years older than you. You can't say no. We should have left yesterday. We're leaving tomorrow." Norm said, "What could I do? I couldn't say anything." And that's how he got started.

Jean, you've been there and seeing this.

Freymond

Thank you very much. And, you know, we're not celebrating 30 years, we're celebrating 31 years. And present at the creation, Dr. Swaminathan, you were in Geneva when we had this workshop in July '85, at the end of which Ryōichi Sasakawa in five minutes said, "I put the money to engage into one program, Ghana." Now, in this room is probably two thirds of you who are below 20 years old. Let me say something. You have heard a lot about Norman Borlaug, and one thing is important to remember with Norm. He is not, he was not an ancient Greek hero. He was a human being. He loved baseball, he loved going to fish. He disliked bureaucracy. He disliked administration. When we were at the board, when we came to an issue he didn't like, he said, "You run the show, and he took his newspaper and read the newspaper sports page in the meeting."

So it's a normal human being. You're seeing I think the picture next to Mother Theresa is very interesting, because you see the smile. I think you have noticed this smile. He was a humorous person. And one should remember Norm as a profound human being.

Now, what is for me his legacy? First of all, he was passionate. He was passionate about humanity. He was passionate about doing things. He was passionate as a breeder. That's where it started. The second thing is he never gave up.

Clausi Never gave up.

Freymond

Never gave up.

Clausi Never gave up.

Freymond

And never giving up means kicking the people, all around – can be head of state, can be people working in the lab and at the center. And I think the next, I think for me probably the most important lesson is – Keep it simple. Keep it simple. We operate at the Sasakawa for 14, 15 years with great success; probably those were the most successful years with Green Revolution in Ethiopia, Green Revolution in Ghana and other places. No piece of paper, no big strategy, no long-frame, nothing. He said to the country directors, "Your job is to be on the ground with the farmers at 7 o'clock when they are there, or 6 o'clock when they are there. And it's how we will succeed and we continue to succeed.

Now, the question we have to ask is not that what we have achieved but why we have haven't achieved more. Why during this four days of meeting here, a hundred thousand people have died of hunger-related issues, a hundred thousand people. Why we are unable to move things faster. And you get some of the answers. But the answer is being on the ground and battling every day. And I think this is where we, all of us, even if you have a few years to go in your study, is to know that you are and we are all responsible to change things. There were some remarks about governance. Governance is poor, governance will stay poor, and we should not expect more from governance. We've had to take over a number of responsibilities. And this is, I think, the big legacy of Norm – do it, and do it on the ground.

Quinn So Al Clausi, here's Norm – he's off in Africa in early 1986, and then he comes back in the spring and with you.

Clausi Well, I can't go back to the '50s, I can't go back to Sasakawa project. I can only go back to the middle '80s, and I go back to my former company where I was the Chief Research Officer and teach scientists worldwide for food product development. In fact, every time you enjoy Jell-O instant pudding, that was my personal invention, my first investigation, and Honeycomb cereal as well. Anyway, that's an aside. I got two commercials in there. It was '85, 1985 when Norman Borlaug, who had gotten the Nobel Prize, Peace Prize, bothered ever since 1970 when he got the Prize that, why am I getting the Prize for Peace? Where isn't there a Prize for agriculture? And he tried to sell that idea every chance he had. And as you said, he never gave up. Because in 1985, he found the chairman of my corporation, General Foods Corporation, which by the way doesn't exist anymore.

The chairman was intrigued with what he was talked about, but typical of chairmen of many large corporations, they had a staff. And he said, "This sounds like a technical issue. You're my head man in technology. What do you think about it?" Well, frankly, my reaction was – well, there must be a million prizes for agriculture. I mean, it's so fundamental. The need is so great, I mean. Well, there wasn't. There were a few minor prizes but nothing of the Nobel quality and the Nobel size. Nobel at that time, by the way, was \$200,000. I recommended – "If you really want to do something important, and I think my chairman did – then this is the job. Let's start a World Food Prize, not an agriculture prize but a food prize that covers all the chain, entire chain from growing it to getting it on the table – because that's the problem. We don't get it on the table. My chairman agreed.

And so we set up a Council of Advisors. We found a secretariat so that there'd be a legitimate distance between a profit corporation and the Prize – although the money was coming from the foundation of the corporation. And since I was within two years of retirement, my chairman said, "You built it, you run it." And so I was a minor version of a Ken Quinn.

Quinn Oh, nah.

Clausi And the first Prize, which was... Well, the Prizes – it was announced in 1986, so we're celebrating the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary. But the first Prize was given in '87 to Dr. Swaminathan. I remember calling him from Connecticut, USA, to I think you were in the Philippines at that time, if I'm not mistaken, on my kitchen telephone, telling him that he just will not a prize that he never heard of. To this day, I wonder what his reaction must have been at that moment. Did he think this was a joke? But to his credit, because he's a very, very insightful man, he said, "Well, it's very interesting, this Prize. I'd like to talk some more about it." He said, "I'm going to Europe next week on a business..." I said, "That's a coincidence." I said, "I'm going to France next week on a business trip. We met in Charles De Gaulle airport, and that I think was when he realized this was fate.

Quinn Wow, so the World Food Prize was born at Charles De Gaulle airport, like Rennebohm's Drug Store.

Clausi I was going to Montpellier. All I can add to this is the World Food Prize has a remarkable history. If you're really interested, look it up on the Internet. It rivals the Nobel Prize in many ways, not only in terms of history but in terms of the ins and outs and near death and survival.

Quinn And website, our new website. Well, we can do this all afternoon, but we've run out of time. The farm tours leave in about five minutes, so you want to get down to those... Thank you, thank you, Swami. Saint Ruth, Al, Jean.