

ucts. But there may also be changes in traditional patterns and terms of trade in fruits and vegetables—in which California's agriculture has an important stake. In the large-volume "basic" crops, the total national picture and size of U.S. interests and bargaining dimensions are known and repeatedly voiced. In items such as California's fruits and vegetables, individual products inadvertently may be "lost in the shuffle."

Bargaining concessions

The agricultural industries, including fruits and vegetables, in California need to recognize in realistic terms the important fact that bargaining means concessions as well as gains. The potential for the expansion, or even the maintenance, of exports is not independent of the terms that can be negotiated with the Common Market and its probable additional members. In addition to the over-all national economic and political aspects to weigh in the balance, concessions in industrial imports which particularly benefit agricultural industries, as customers, must be counted. Still, some California agricultural products may have to offset gains in other agricultural products whether California-produced or not. Yet balanced burdens and gains can legitimately be sought. But these gains or losses are not always measured in terms of tariffs; import controls, quotas and quality restrictions. Other barriers to trade often are equally as important.

U.S. officials and negotiating representatives should be kept informed and aware of the special position of California agriculture, which finds many of her important export products falling outside the "politically sensitive" crop area. But adequately reasonable bargaining powers must be granted our representatives to be sure that all possible advantageous terms can be obtained. Favorable removal of restrictions can only be sought with corresponding bargains made on the part of the U.S.—with adequate safeguards being kept in mind.

A "head in the sand" policy will not cause the Common Market to disappear, nor is a negative approach advisable. The facts of the Common Market situation must be faced. A constructive posture is necessary. The best possible trade terms must be sought in the light of general as well as direct self-interest. To that end, the proposed Trade Expansion Act of 1962, now in Congress, is relevant and will be discussed in a future article.

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BIG CLUB 60

—an improved and branded wheat

COIT A. SUNESON

BIG CLUB 60 WHEAT, a product of the cooperative wheat breeding investigations of the California Agricultural Experiment Station and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now offered as an upgraded and branded replacement for Big Club 43. The upgrading involves improvement in the stem rust and barley yellow dwarf virus resistance. The brand is a purple straw.

Big Club 43 was the first triple resistant (bunt, stem rust, and hessian fly) wheat produced by breeding in America. On heavy soils in the more humid parts of California, where it is best adapted, it has served farmers well. It has also been a very good "guinea pig" for plant breeders concerned with evaluating breeding principles. The resistance to both bunt and hessian fly has shown no signs of weakening in 18 years of use—predominantly in areas with historically

high prevalence of these pests. This is thought to result from its "genetic diversity."

Big Club 60 is a product of backcross breeding. Equivalents of Big Club 43 with (1) purple straw and (2) greater stem rust resistance were intercrossed over two generations. A somewhat greater tolerance to barley yellow dwarf virus is associated with the purple straw. The best stem rust resistant strains of Big Club 43 were selected under epidemic levels in 1955. The breeder's seed of Big Club 60 was formed from pooling 103 F₃ lines. Registered seed was produced in 1962 and will become available for commercial planting in June.

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This progress report is from California Project 176.

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