

National Convention of Farmers

Vol. 9 No. 2 February 1965

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Notice

Life Members and subscribers of 'Krishak Samachar' are requested that while informing any change in their addresses, they should send the wrapper of the last issue received by them.

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Bharat Krishak Samaj is going to hold its 11th National Convention of Farmers in Ahmedabad from March 8 to 11, 1965. During the same period the All India Farmers' Council, the supreme policy making body of the Samaj, will also hold its eighteenth Meeting.

This Convention and the Council Meeting are going to take place at a time when the entire country is facing an acute food crisis and the necessity of finding out ways and means of stepping up agricultural production to meet the crisis now so greatly felt as never before. The Bharat Krishak Samaj, since its inception, after having realized the importance of increasing India's agricultural production, has been consistently propagating the scientific ways and means of increasing the country's food production and has been stressing the importance of the remunerative and incentive prices for the agricultural producers. In its every Convention and Council Meeting a number of practical suggestions and recommendations in agricultural sphere have been made. Similarly, true to its tradition, the Samaj intends to invite various experts and authorities on agriculture and allied subjects to give the benefit of their experience and expert knowledge to the farming community in the country. This time the topics for discussion are :

- (i) "Recent Government policies and their effect on farmers".
- (ii) "Role of mechanised farming in stepping up agricultural production".
- (iii) "White paper on Agriculture".

The purpose of the discussion is only to explore the ways and means of achieving increased agricultural production with a view to achieve self-sufficiency in agricultural production at the earliest possible time. It is earnestly hoped that there would be free exchange of ideas ultimately resulting in the formulation of concrete proposals in the form of resolutions and recommendations for stepping up agricultural production.

The importance of this Convention and the Council Meeting has been further enhanced by the fact that these will synchronise with the closing of the third National Agriculture Fair which was inaugurated by the Union Minister of Commerce, Shri Manubhai Shah on the 16th January, 1965.

We are fully confident that the farmers who form the backbone of our national economy will take keen interest in the proceedings of the Convention and the Council Meeting and also avail of visiting the Fair which is so very educative and instructive.



BIHAR KRISHAK SAMAJ

On the 21st December, 1964 the Working Committee of Bihar State Krishak Samaj met in Patna under the Presidentship of Shri Jageshwar Mandal.

At the outset the last year report was read out and passed unanimously. Then the 1964-65 budget was discussed.

In a resolution the Agricultural Department was requested to give to State Krishak Samaj the grant of ten thousand rupees as had been done every year, so that the Samaj may succeed in serving the interests of the farmers in the State.

In the meeting the fixation of the minimum prices of agricultural products by the Government was considered and these was the unanimous opinion that the purpose of this minimum fixation of price was to maintain the fair prices of the products at the time of production. But no representative of the Samaj was taken in the Price Fixation Committee. In the opinion of the meeting the Government sponsored *Lemi system* will have on adverse effect on farmers and the prices will rise.

This meeting welcomed the decision of the Government to take over sale & purchase of food grains, but at the same time it suggested that in the absence of proper machinery, this taking over should be postponed.

In another resolution it was demanded that the irrigation facilities which the farmers had before the abolition of landlordism should not be stopped.

In another resolution, the resolutions passed in the Bhubaneswar Farmers Council were welcomed.

In the meeting the holding of State Convention was discussed and decided that this time convention should be held in March or April, 1965. Then the organisational problems were discussed and solved.

Kuzhalmannam Block (Kerala) Farmers' Forum

On December 20, 1964 at a convention held in the Kuzhalmannam Block Buildings under the presidentship of Sri V. G. Sukumaran, working President Kerala Farmers' Forum and in the presence of representative farmers within this block, Government Officers, and other office bearers, the following resolutions were passed after very deep and mature consideration :

(1) The levy system prevailing in Kerala State may be abolished in toto considering that the quantum of paddy received under levy is not even sufficient to last for more than three weeks.

(2) The price of paddy now fixed at 41.25 per quintal is disproportionately low compared to the price of rice fixed at Rs. 73.75 per quintal at the wholesale ration shop. This disparity which is allowed to the middlemen may be allowed to the producers of paddy.

(3) In fixing levy, regard should be had to the following circumstances : the class of land in the patta, the number of crops raised and the availability of irrigation facilities.

(4) Farmers should be exempted from having to submit statements of stock and declaration. After measuring out the levy, the farmers should be allowed to sell their paddy in the free market without any kind of hindrance from any quarters.

(5) Further extension of the Malampuzha Canal need only be taken up after a High Power Committee including farmers has considered the proposal in all its aspects.

(6) The Agricultural Income-tax Act causes hardship to farmers in various ways. The pattern obtaining in Madras Province may be adopted and assessment made on acreage basis.

At the end the office bearers for the Kuzhalmannam Block and various Panchayats comprising this block were nominated.

National Agriculture Fair, Ahmedabad

The 3rd National Agriculture Fair which was inaugurated by Shri Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Commerce, on the 16th of January, 1965 in Ahmedabad, suffered a terrible blow by the complete destruction by fire of the beautiful Gujarat State pavillion. The fire was accidental and could not be checked as the whole pavillion was gutted within a matter of few minutes. The destruction of the Gujarat Pavillion by fire raised rumours that whole exhibition was closed down. These rumours were no doubt contradicted by publicity in newspapers, etc.

Fortunately, Gujarat Government very wisely decided to set up another pavillion on the same spot, and surprisingly in a record

time, the pavillion was ready in less than three weeks time. It was re-opened by His Excellency the Governor of Gujarat on the 6th of this month. According to many, this new pavillion is even better than the previous one. But the Gujarat Government and their enthusiastic Director of Publicity, Shri Manibhai Shah, deserve all credit and congratulations for the wonderful job they did in setting up this new pavillion.

The attendance is increasing as more and more people come to know that the Gujarat pavillion has been reconstructed. On the Republic Day over 35000 people visited the Fair. According to experts, the Gujarat Fair is better

(Contd. on next page)

Eleventh National Convention of Farmers

TENTATIVE PROGRAMME

8th March

9.00 A.M. Registration of delegates.
10.00 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. 25th Meeting of the Governing Body.
3.00 to 4.30 P.M. Inauguration of the 18th meeting of the All India Farmers' Council.

4.30 to 6.00 P.M. Approval of Agenda and Programme. Addresses.

9th March

9.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Council Meeting continues.
3.00 to 6.00 P.M. Inauguration of the Convention.
6.30 to 9.30 P.M. Visit to the Fair.

10th March

9.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Convention continues.
Afternoon Visit to the Fair.

11th March

9.30 A.M. to 1.00 P.M. Concluding Plenary Session of Convention.
5.30 P.M. Prize distribution.

The Secretary of Bharat Krishak Samaj has sent a circular to all the Life Members informing them about the exact programme and the arrangement for boarding and lodging. About the Railway Concession it says :

Railway Concession

The railway concession certificate is enclosed herewith. The certificate should be presented in the office of the Chief Commercial Superintendent, Divisional Superintendent etc. of the Railway concerned, which will issue to you in exchange, the letter of authority. With that letter of authority you can purchase your return journey ticket from your railway station for Ahmedabad on payment of a single journey fare of 2nd and 3rd class, according to the prescribed schedule, provided the distance is more than 250 kilometres.

With respect to the 1st class travel, the position is that if the distance of your railway station from Ahmedabad is less than 400 kilometres, no concession will be available. If the distance is between 401 to 865 kilometres, you will pay Rs. 59.50 which is equivalent to two full first class fares for 400 kilometres. If the distance is more than 865 kilometres, you will pay single journey fare for both the journeys.

They are asked to inform the date and the time of arrival in Ahmedabad, to the Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj, A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi upto 28th February, 1965 and thereafter to the Joint Director, National Agriculture Fair, Cantonment, Ahmedabad-3 (Tel. No. 6655, 6656) and telegraphic address "Agfair", Ahmedabad.

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planned than even the Madras Fair.) Among the important visitors to the fair were the Governor of Gujarat, the Minister of Justice, Uganda, Consul-General of USSR, German Industrial Delegation, U. S. Farm Leaders delegation etc. Fifteen progressive farmers accompanied by five officials from the Nagaland also visited the fair.

The Andhra Pradesh pavillion is expected to be ready for inauguration on the 15th of this month.

The fair will close positively on the 12th of March, 1965. All Life and ordinary members of the Samaj are requested to visit the Fair and not lose this golden opportunity.

We regret to record the tragic death of Sardar Partap Singh Kairon, the ex-Chief Minister of Punjab. He was the President of the Punjab Krishak Samaj and a patron of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. A man of great courage, indefatigable will and determination, he led the turbulent State of Punjab towards great prosperity. He was a true friend of farmers and the agricultural break-through in Punjab was mainly due to his interest and enthusiasm in the agricultural field. In his death, the Bharat Krishak Samaj has lost a great benefactor.



Welcome to Our New Life Members

The following persons have enrolled themselves as Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the period from 12th January, 1965 to 12th February, 1965. The Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its hearty welcome to the new Life Members and hopes that the members will take a keen and active interest in the activities of the Samaj.

GUJARAT

8577 Shri Sumant Bhai C. Munshaw,
Bungalow No. II,
Cantonment,
Ahmedabad.

KERALA

8557 Shri K. Kuttan
s/o Shri K. Kunhan,
At. Patikalpatam,
P.O. Koduvayur,
Via. & Distt. Palghat,

MADHYA PRADESH

8526 Shri Motilal Pokharmal,
c/o Shri Mirajmal
Rajgopal Gupta,
Khargone.

8527 Shri Hasan Abdul Latif.
Khargone.

8534 Shri B. L. Jain,
A.E.O. Block Bhikangaon,
At./P.O. Bhikangaon,
Distt. West Nimar.

8535 Shri Talakshi Nainshi,
c/o Shah Talakshi Kunwarji &
Sons,
Vill./P.O. Khargone.

8536 Shri Ram Lal Gangaram
Tiwari,
Vill. Surwa,
P.O. Bamnala,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8537 Shri Baboolal Bhuraji
Dhamnade,
Vill. Surwa,
P.O. Bamnala,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8538 Shri Jagannath s/o Shri Gotuji,
Vill. Surwa,
P.O. Bamnala,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8539 Shri Sita Ram
s/o Shri Dasrath Yadav,
Vill. Sagoor,
P.O. Behrampur,
Distt. West Nimar.

8540 Shri Sita Ram
Raghunath Prasad,
Todi Mohala,
Tilak Road,
Khargone.

8541 Shri Babulal Ganapatji Patidar,
Vill./P.O. Balsamud.
Tehsil Kasrawad,
Distt. Khargone.

8542 Shri Gajanand Valjiram
Patidar,
Vill./P.O. Balsamud,
Distt. West Nimar.

8543 Shri Kalu Govindji Patidar,
Vill./P.O. Balsamud,
Tehsil Kasrawad,
Distt. West Nimar.

8544 Shri Mishri Lal Amarji Bhil,
Vill. Nimseti,
P.O. Shivna,
Distt. Khargone.

8558 Shri Ramlal
s/o Shri Lakshman Rajput,
Vill. Kumhar Kheda,
P.O. Umarkhali,
Tehsil/Distt. Khargone.

8559 Shri Ramlal
s/o Brindaban Gupta,
Vill. Dola,
P.O. Julwania,
Tehsil Rajpur,
Distt. Khargone.

8560 Shri Gaya Prasad Sahu,
Vill./P.O. Julwania,
Tehsil Rajpur,
Distt. Khargone.

8561 Shri Man Mohan Singh
s/o Shri Rawel Singh Chawla,
At. Tialkpath,
P.O./Teh./Distt. Khargone.

8563 Shri Hiralal
Gulab Chand Gupta,
Vill./P.O. Mohamadpur,
Distt. Khargone.

8565 Shri Khuman Singh
s/o Shri Himmat Singh
Chowhan,
Vill./P.O. Mohamadpur,
Tehsil/Distt. Khargone.

8567 Shri Bhairuji Rukhudji Mali,
Vill./P.O. Bitnera,
Tehsil/Distt. Khargone.

8569 Shri Nathu Hiraji Patel,
Vill. Jamnia,
P.O. Thippgaon,
Tehsil/Distt. Khargone.

8571 Shri Chhagan Singh
Fattu Singh,
Vill./P.O. Bamnala,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8574 Shri Awas s/o Shri Dongar Patil,
Vill./P.O. Saikhedi,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8576 Shri Nimbaji
s/o Shrawanji Patil,
Vill./P.O. Sainkhedi,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,

8562 Shri Babulal Mathura Lalji,
Gandhi Road,
Khargone.

8564 Shri Harinarayan
s/o Shri Hemraj Gupta,
Vill./P.O. Mohamadpur,
Tehsil/Distt. Khargone.

8566 Shri Fattu Singh
s/o Shri Chhabulal Jaiswal,
Vill./P.O. Mohamadpur,
Tehsil/Distt. Khargone.

8568 Shri Amar Singh
s/o Shivaji Patel,
Vill./P.O. Bitnera,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8570 Shri Shriram s/o Sh. Anandram
Kumrawat,
Vill./P.O. Multan,
Tehsil Kasrawad,
Distt. Khargone.

8573 Shri Mathuralal
s/o Shri Mangilal Rathore,
Vill./P.O. Bamnala,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

8575 Shri Prem Chand
s/o Shri Tukaram Nehate,
Vill./P.O. Sainkhedi,
Tehsil Bhikangaon,
Distt. Khargone.

MAHARASHTRA

- 8525 Shri Udharao Madhavrao
Deshmukh,
At./P.O. Yerad Bazar,
Distt. Amravati.
- 8545 Shri S. K. Paladiwal,
At./P.O. Shegaon,
Distt. Buldhana.
- 8548 Shri Shivajirao Kisanrao
Pawar,
East Khandesh Co-operative
Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.,
Jalgaon.
- 8549 Shri Devidasrao
Shamrao Gaikwad,
Vill. Hatwan,
P.O. Karla,
- 8550 Shri Shridhar Bhagwan Patil,
Vill. Hambardi,
P.O. Hambardi,
Distt. Jalgaon.
- 8551 Shri Tota Ram Ganu Patil,
Vill./P.O. Waghode Budruk,
Via Savada,
Distt. Jalgaon.
- 8552 Shri Hari Ganu Patil,
At./P.O. Waghode Budruk,
Distt. Jalgaon.
- 8553 Shri Bhagwat Narayan Patil.
At./P.O. Waghode Budruk,
Distt. Jalgaon.
- 8554 Shri Deoram Keshao Chaudhari,
At./P.O. Waghode Budruk,
Via Savada,
Distt. Jalgaon.

ACTIVE LIFE MEMBERS' WORK

Shri Madhavavarma of Vizianagram who is an Active Life Member of Bharat Krishak Samaj is a very successful farmer of his area. He is very progressive and is always ready to introduce new methods and techniques of cultivation. He adopted the Japanese methods of cultivation very successfully. Not only that, he persuaded his brother farmers in villages round about his own village to follow the successful example set by him. There was no difficulty for him to persuade farmers to do likewise as they saw with their own eyes what he was doing under similar conditions. The result is that there is all round increase in the agricultural production of his village. The country and the entire farming community is really indebted to him for what he has done and is doing. Why not other farmers working successfully like him can give lead to their brother farmers ?

Sd./-
(B.J. Patel)
Hon. Special Secretary.

- 8555 Shri Haribhau
s/o Shri Govindrao Barabde,
At./P.O. Daryapur,
Distt. Amravati.

ORISSA

- 8529 Shri Govinda Chandra Patro,
At./P.O. Harirajpur,
Distt. Puri.
- 8530 Shri P. V. Raman Murty,
(B.A.B.Sc.) (Ag.),
District Agricultural Officer,
At./P.O. Berhampur,
Distt. Ganjam.

- 8531 Shri Madhabananda Biswal,
B.A.,
At./P.O. Alasahi,
Via Kakatpur,
Distt. Puri.

- 8532 Shri Chandra Sekhar Behera,
Agricultural Extension Officer,
At./P.O. Beluguntha,
Distt. Ganjam.

- 8533 Shri B. Prakash Rao Subuddhi,
At./P.O. Aska,
Distt. Ganjam.

- 212/8213 Shri Kichack Kumar Das
Village Markardapur,
P. O. Jagat Singhpur.

- 213/8226 Shri Ghanshyam Mishra
V. & Post. Bhaj Nagar
Distt. Ganjam

PUNJAB

- 8546 Shri Ajit Singh Sodhi,
P.O. Anandpur Sahib,
Distt. Hoshiarpur.

- 8547 Shri Tika Jagtar Singh,
P.O. Anandpur Sahib,
Distt. Hoshiarpur.

- 8556 Shri Hardial Singh Dewana,
"Dewana Farm",
Amargarh,
Via Nabha,
Distt. Sangrur.

UTTAR PRADESH

- 8528 Shri Radha Raman Das,
"Purushottam Nivas",
Gorakhpur.

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Special Secretary's Letter to All Life Members

Dear Brother

1. I am, indeed, very happy that you have joined the great Fraternity of Active Life Membership of the Bharat Krishak Samaj. This shows your desire to serve the farming community of the country. It will be superfluous on my part to impress on you that this is going to create enormous scope for you to render useful services to the farms and farmers, with the minimum cost and efforts on your part. If only we have one or two workers with a missionary zeal like you in every village, I have no doubt, that the face of the countryside will be altered and there would be no such humiliating problems as food scarcity in the country. The whole country is today groping under the tightening grip of food scarcity. Day in and day out, we see news items of food riots in one part of the country or the other. This is really a challenge to us farmers. We farmers as patriotic citizens are duty bound to play our part in easing this ugly situation in the country.

2. We are fortunate to have, during this crisis through which the country is passing, the dynamic and sagacious leadership of Dr. Deshmukh. As you know he has dedicated his life to the cause of the Indian farmers and farming. Thanks to his dedication and foresight, the Bharat Krishak Samaj has emerged as a National Farm Organisation and he as the National Leader of the Indian farmers. Under his able and inspiring leadership, the active and enthusiastic workers like you, can play a great part to step up agricultural production in the country, which will not only help the country but it will substantially add to the income of the farmers themselves.

3. You, if you so desire, can help your brother farmers in your village to increase their farm production. It would not be difficult for you to do so. For in every village, so in your village too, there are at least one or two farmers who are producing more, sometimes double than the rest in the village. These successful farmers, you would find, are working under similar conditions as other farmers in the village. Yet they are able to produce more with a slight change in their agricultural practices. So if you take a little trouble to find out the successful farmers in your village and to ascertain from them the ways and methods of cultivation that are instrumental for their success and then propagate them to other farmers inducing them to follow the indigenous techniques adopted by the successful farmers of the village, I am quite certain that there would be marked increase in the agricultural production of the village concerned. It may be that you yourself are the successful farmer in your area in which case, it would be easier for you to guide others. What is required of you is simply to explain to your fellow farmers about the methods you or the successful farmers in the village are following. This is very simple thing and would not require any great effort on your part but, if done earnestly, would increase production without fail. So I would suggest you to start this noble and patriotic work of increasing agricultural production in the following way :

- (1) Delimit your sphere of work. Choose either one or as many villages as you can conveniently handle.
- (2) Find out who in the village is producing more than the rest.
- (3) Find out how and why he or they are able to produce more than the rest of farmers in the village.
- (4) Popularise the ways and methods of cultivation adopted by the successful farmers among the rest of farmers of the village.
- (5) In inducing the farmers to adopt the technique followed by the successful farmers, if you encounter any difficulty write to me, and if need be, our President would try to guide you to overcome the difficulties encountered by you.
- (6) It would be worthwhile to involve the village cooperative society in your effort to enable the farmers of the village to follow the methods of cultivation adopted by the successful ones. So send me information about the village cooperative society of your village and inform me whether you are in any way connected with it or not. This information is needed to guide you how to utilise the machinery of the society in rendering assistance to its farmer members.

In short, this is nothing but extension work on a miniature scale and on a voluntary level.

4. Inform me in what language you would like to have correspondence with you. At present we can write either in English, Hindi, Gujarati or Malayalam but, we want to make arrangements to carry on this correspondence in as many State languages as possible. So kindly inform me about your choice so that when possible we may write to you in the language of your choice.

Hoping to get a prompt reply and with great expectations,

Cooperatively yours,
(B. J. Patel)

Special Secretary

For prompt reply letters should be addressed to the following address :

Personal : Shri B. J. Patel, Special Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj,
A-1, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi-13.



Left to Right (Front Row) Mrs. Schiltz, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Kapoor (Mercury Travels), Mrs. R. B. Deshpande, Mr. Kellough, Mrs. Kellough, Mrs. Hoke, Mr. Hoke, Mr. Williams. (Back Row) Mr. Schiltz, Mr. Kuehl, Mrs. Kuehl, Mr. Iverson, Mr. P. R. Puri (U. P. C. C. and Life Member of BKS), Mrs. Iverson.

American Farm Leaders in India

On 16th January, 1965, six American couples—farmers—arrived in New Delhi on a seven-week visit to India to get a better idea of Indian farming and farmers with the object to help to build friendship and mutual understanding and cooperation between the peoples in general and the farmers in particular, of these two great democratic countries at the grass roots level.

This is the sixth group of farmers from America visiting India under the farmer to farmer exchange programme sponsored jointly by Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India) and Farmers and World Affairs, Inc. Philadelphia, U.S.A. These guests are now touring different parts of our country. A brief pen-sketch of each of these guests is given below :

Mr. and Mrs. Solomon L. Hoke, (Grace E.) Route 3, Westminster, Maryland, are both natives of York, (Pa.). Their farm produces grain, hay, and on it they raise cattle for beef and poultry for eggs. Both are members of the Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc. and the American Farm Bureau Federation. Mr. Hoke has served the Farm Bureau at both the state and national levels and Mrs. Hoke is a member of the Women's committee at the local level. Both of these participants attended York Academy, York (Pa.) and Mr. Hoke studied agronomy at Pennsylvania State University, University Park, (Pa.). Mrs. Hoke is a school teacher. Mr. Hoke speaks English and French; Mrs. Hoke, English and "Pa. Dutch". Mr. Hoke has been president of various cooperatives, is now a director of the Greenbelt Consumers Services, Washington, (D.C.) and the Federal Land Bank and the

Production Credit Association. Mrs. Hoke is active in the Homemakers' Club. The Hokes have travelled in Canada and Mexico. They have six children.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester J. Iverson. (Vera A.), Ellsworth, Iowa, farm 480 acres in partnership with Mr. Iverson's brother. They raise corn, beans and hay. They also raise beef cattle and hogs. At times in the past the Iverson farm had dairy cattle and poultry. Mr. and Mrs. Iverson are members of the Iowa Farmers Union ; they both attended Iowa State University, Ames, (Iowa). Mr. Iverson's course was animal husbandry. Mrs. Iverson was graduated with a degree in home economics. Mr. Iverson has spent his professional life, farming, and Mrs. Iverson has been a teacher and home economist for the extension service in addition to her work as a homemaker. Mr.

Iverson has served in the vice-presidency of both the local and county Farmers Union and is the vice-president of the Ellsworth Farmers Cooperative. He has been a member of the latter for sixteen years. He is active in regional cooperatives. Both participants are active in 4-H Club work and their church. They have three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Kellough, (Edith L.) Route 1, Friend, Nebraska, farm 920-acres in cooperation with their son. The land produces wheat, corn, milo, alfalfa, brome grass. They raise beef cattle. Both participants attended school in their home town; Mr. Kellough has lived on the farm all her life. They are members of Friend Grange ; Farmers' Union Co-op. Association, Friend, (Neb.) and the Farmers' Union Co-op. in Dorchester, (Neb.) Mr. Kellough is now a Grange deputy, and the secretary of Friend Farmer's Union Elevator board of directors. In 1947, he was the manager of the Elevator Coop. He has served as chairman of the County Triple A board. Mrs. Kellough is a former lecturer of the Nebraska State Grange, former local lecturer and has served as Friend Grange Home Economics chairman. She is a teacher by profession and her church choir director. The Kelloughs have traveled extensively in the U.S., Canada, Mexico, and the Bahamas. The Kelloughs have three children.

Mr. and Mrs. Michael A. Schiltz, (A. Christine), 1310 Monument Road, Ponca City, Oklahoma, grow wheat, barley, alfalfa, and raise cattle and sheep on their 1108-acres of farmland. Both are natives of Oklahoma. They have three children. These participants are active members of the Oklahoma Farmers Union and Mr. Schiltz is a farm insurance agent. By profession, Mrs. Schiltz is a nurse ; she completed her schooling at St. Joseph's School of Nursing, Ponca City, (Okla.) Mr. Schiltz has been a member of the District Farm Review committee, is a certified seed producer, has been school board clerk, and, was precinct clerk for 37 years. Mr. Schiltz is now a member of the State Board of the Farmers Union ; the secretary of the Farmers Cooperative ; president, Duck Creek Watershed. Mrs. Schiltz has been manager of the Roundgrove Community Center.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, (Martha), Box 80, Route 1, Buttonwillow, California, were both born in the state of Georgia and later moved to California. Their farm 650 irrigated acres, raising cotton, rice and alfalfa. The farm has both canal and pipe irrigation system. They also raise beef cattle. Mr. Williams is a member of the California Farm Bureau and the Farmers Cooperative of Buttonwillow. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are active members of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Claus C. Kuehl,

(Hazel S.), Selby, South Dakota, are both natives of the state. Mr. Kuehl studied for the ministry at Dr. Martin Luther College, New Ulm, (Minn.). Mrs. Kuehl attended Northern Normal College, Aberdeen, (S. D.). Both Mr. and Mrs. Kuehl speak German in addition to English. The Kuehls own 1120-acres of farmland on which they raise wheat, oats, corn, rye, barley and flax. Prior to owning his own farm, Mr. Kuehl was a farm manager and did custom work. For years he was chairman of the county (Walworth) farm programme; was active in weed control work. Presently he is chairman of the state association of county weed boards. Mr. and Mrs. Kuehl are members of the Farmers Union and the former is a member of the board of directors of the Consumers Cooperative Association, Kansas City, (Mo.). The Kuehls have two children.

Warm Reception in Gurgaon

When the American Farm Leaders visited the Gurgaon District on January 24, 1965, a meeting of the farmers of the district was organised to welcome the guests. Shri D. D. Gupta, Secretary, District Farmers' Forum, Gurgaon, presided over the meeting.

While welcoming the American guests Shri Gupta said that they were all practical farmers and the Indian Farmers would have a good opportunity to have a frank talk on the agricultural conditions in both the countries. The Indian farmers who were trying their best to increase agricultural production, would thus like to know the ways and means as to how Americans made great progress in this direction, he said.

Narrating a brief history of the district Samaj, Shri Gupta said : "In May, 1958 we enrolled 59 as All India Life Members and 30 as Punjab Life Members. Our district stood first in the country and a shield was awarded to us in 1959. Next year our membership rose to 180 and we were given a cash reward of Rs. 1000/- by our late lamented and highly respected Prime Minister Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Similarly in 1961, on the same consideration this branch of the Samaj was awarded a medal and a certificate at the time of All India Convention at Calcutta. Our membership has now risen to 264 which is, as compared to the total members in the whole country (nearly 9000), highly commendable."

In the meeting, Gurgaon farmers put several questions to American Farm Leaders with regard to American farming which they readily replied. The American Farm Leaders also asked many questions concerning Indian agriculture. The meeting ended in a very cordial atmosphere.

Second Indian Group in U.S.A.

Part XI

(Continued from previous issue)

WISCONSIN : MAINLY DAIRYING

Wisconsin is mainly dairying State. It is known as the dairyland of America. For five days—till the 12th—we were with Wisconsin host families.

While in Chicago a number of Indian students studying at the Illinois Institute of technology had come to meet us at the Y.M.C.A. Hotel where we stayed. On the last day one of the boys requested us to take him along with us for two days as he was keen to get a glimpse of rural life in America. Our boys and girls studying in the States get plenty of opportunity for visiting American homes but mostly in the urban areas. Besides it would appear that due perhaps to the fact that most of them are studying in the urban areas and most of them take up courses which have little or nothing to do with agriculture, they are not interested in visiting rural homes. Those, however, who are taking courses connected with agriculture have no dearth of getting acquainted with the actual farmers and their way of life etc. This boy (who hailed from Gujarat) accompanied us and was also a guest in one of the homes in Wisconsin. The man incharge of our arrangements in Wisconsin was one who, with his wife, had been to India in the previous year's American Farm Leaders Delegation under the same programme. During the five days stay with host families there were several joint programmes. One of the most enjoyable was a big community picnic. There were several hundred people. Every family brought its own picnic meal. The meals were then pooled and everybody stood in a queue to take his chance and serve himself. After the meal was over there was an introduction of the Indian guests. Each one gave a little

talk. Our leader then spoke on behalf of all and answered numerous questions about Indian agriculture and India in general. Thereafter interesting informal discussions continued between the Indian guests and the various American hosts and other families from the community.

CHEESE FACTORY

While in this area we paid a visit to the Purity Cheese Factory at Mayville. We tested several different types of Cheese. The factory takes in about 150,000 to 200,000 lbs. of milk daily. This is collected from different farmers over an area of forty miles. The cheese is kept at the plant from four to six months for checking of defects and average finished product produced daily is about 1000 lbs. The factory makes cheese for some other companies too, including **KRAFT**.

Cheese was originally introduced to America from Holland by the Pilgrim Fathers. The several varieties of cheese which are made in America today have been popular for several centuries. The round but flattish **GOUDA** with its gay, red wax, jacket is one of these. It is distinguished by a smooth texture and pleasant flavour. *Gouda* was made first by dairy farmers hundreds of years ago near the village of Gouda in Southern Holland. Other varieties are: *Edam Cheese*—Semi Soft, first made in northern Holland. It comes in balls or bars and is made from partially skimmed milk. *Nockkelost* is a white natural Cheese of Norwegian origin and contains flavourful Kumin, Cloves and Caraway spices. *Kuminost* is a cheese of Swedish origin with caraway seeds spice added. *Purity Pineapple* is a firm, low moisture, natural cheese in a pineapple shape and lastly *Purity*

Port Salut is a creamy, soft-textured natural cheese of French origin with a robust flavour. The first cheese factory was established in America in the year 1951 in Herkinver County, New York State. From this hundreds of small factories sprang later. Wisconsin and the surrounding States produce most of the country's cheese, butter and other dairy products.

WORLD'S RICHEST LARDER

Wisconsin lies in what is known as the North Central Plains of America. These plains often called the Middle West are the world's richest larder of bread and meat. They are unsurpassed anywhere either in size or fertility. On these wide, fertile and well watered lands expert farmers using labour saving machinery grow much of the food that makes Americans the best-fed people on the globe and produce a huge surplus for export to other peoples. The principal crop is corn (maize) for the feeding of hogs (pigs) and cattle. To conserve the land, good farmers rotate their crops, growing clover or alfalfa hay, oats, or rye one year and corn, wheat or soyabeans the next. They sell the wheat and soyabeans and use the corn, oats and hay for feed—unless the market price makes cash sales profitable. Dairying is the characteristic type of farming. The swift growth of the lower lakes cities brought an increasing demand for fluid milk and dairy products. Fresh milk goes to cities. The farmers also sell milk to cheese factories and cream to creameries.

(To be contd.)

Termite and Shoot Borer in Sugarcane one treatment against both

Heptachlor controls effectively both termites and shoot borers — the two great enemies of sugarcane crop. This has been observed in trials carried out on a number of farms in Uttar Pradesh.

For controlling the two insect pests, heptachlor is used as an emulsion at the time of planting the canes. Three pounds of the chemicals (heptachlor) diluted in 150 gallons of water are enough to treat the setts for an acre. The emulsion is to be

poured over the setts placed in furrows before covering them with earth with a water can (*hazara*). The cost of the emulsion required for treating the setts in an acre is about Rs. 45.00.

As a result of heptachlor treatment of the setts the yield of sugarcane in the treated plots was found to be 445 maunds against 248 maunds of cane per acre in untreated plots.

New Guar— Cooks Like Beans

A new *guar* (cluster bean) that has none of the acidity of the common *guars* and can be cooked like the French bean or the common bean, is now available to farmers for trial.

The *guar*, called *Pusa Naubahar*, was evolved at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

Apart from its fine cooking quality the pods that '*Naubahar*' produces are smooth, green, shining and long, the length averaging six inches.

Pusa Naubahar is early too. The first picking of the green pods can be

had 40 days after sowing! The variety also shows it can stand wet conditions during rains very well.

Pusa Naubahar can be sown in the middle of March for raising a summer crop and with the break of monsoon for the rainy season crop. Eight to ten pounds of seed are required to sow an acre. The plants are to be spaced at six inches in rows 18 inches apart.

Sample seed packets for trials can be had from the Division of Plant Introduction Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-12.

Quality Bajra— 'Pusa Moti' shows its worth

'Pusa Moti', an improved bajra variety from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, is proving to be an excellent bajra for farmers to grow.

Its big and compact heads, bold and pearly grains, early maturity (65 to 70 days) and shorter and stiffer straw which prevents its lodging will appeal to all bajra-growers.

'Pusa Moti' is a heavy yielder too. In trials, it yielded as high as 2,300 to 2,500 kilos per hectare (25 to 28 maunds per acre). The yields can be increased further if improved

agricultural practices are taken up for the crop.

Chapaties made from 'Pusa Moti' flour are tastier and more nutritious than those made from other bajra varieties.

'Pusa Moti' is doing very well in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madras State, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Mysore.

Farmers can get small quantities of 'Pusa Moti' seed from the Head of the Division of Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi-12.

A New Bottle-gourd Suitable for Summer, Rainy Season

'Pusa Summer Prolific', a new heavy-bearing bottle-gourd is suitable for growing in summer as well as in rainy season. The variety is from the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

This bottle-gourd variety is a heavy bearer, each plant giving as many as 10 to 15 well-sized fruits. Younger and tender fruits grow 10 to 5 centimetres long, while a fully mature fruit may measure up to 75 centimetres.

For getting good yields of this variety, at least 50 cartloads of cattle manure per hectare should be applied and a mixture of 113.5 kilos of ammonium sulphate, 283.75 kilos of superphosphat and 45.40 kilos of sulphate of potash should be applied at the time of preparing land.

The sowing for the summer crop should be done from middle of October to middle of March while for rainy season crop, sowing should be done during June and July.

NEW RAIN-MAKING PROJECT

A new 12-months rainmaking and cloud research project has begun by the Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO). The project will cover the greater part of Australia, with one scientific aircraft based in Hobart conducting cloud seeding experiments in Tasmania and another based in Sydney and flying all over Australia on a research project with individual clouds. From this project CSIRO hopes to evaluate the economic possibilities of rain-making.

Fourteenth General Conference

New Zealand Prime Minister's Speech: The Right Honourable K.J. Holyoake, C.H., Prime Minister of New Zealand, while addressing the IFAP delegates at the Opening Session of the 14th General Conference recently held at Rotorua, New Zealand said that farm price stabilization and support policies have an important role to play in maintaining and increasing farm production. He said, in the implementation of such policies, their effects on international trade must be borne in mind.

RESOLUTIONS

I

The Conference: REAFFIRMING IFAP'S resolution adopted at its Dublin Conference that the principle of food aid as an integral part of economic development has a major role in the economic growth and stimulation of agricultural production in developing countries ;

CONVINCED that food aid so applied creates better income conditions in developing countries and results in expansion of international trade in food ;

APPROVING the action taken by IFAP, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions and the International Cooperative Alliance in publishing and presenting to the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organisation a joint statement of policy respecting the World Food Program ;

CONCERNED lest there be an interruption in the operation of the World Food Program in view of the fact that its resources are approaching exhaustion, and that formal commitments by governments will apparently not be pledged before late 1965 ;

EMPHASIZING that the World Food Program depends for full effectiveness upon an ability to plan projects which extend over a period of years, and that three-year period in which the pilot World Food Program is now operating has been a limiting factor in its effectiveness ;

NOTING that there is great scope for the further placing of food aid on a multilateral rather than a bilateral basis ;

Recommends

- (a) That the principle of food aid as an integral part of economic development be generally accepted ;

(b) That the further promotion of Food and other forms of aid on a multilateral basis is desirable ;

(c) That the resources of the World Food Program be increased and expanded on a continuous basis for as long as the developing countries will require ;

(d) That pending formal commitments by governments, means be found to enable the World Food Program to accept and embark upon projects throughout 1965 ;

(e) That governments look to establishing the World Food Program on a basis that will provide for continuing forward planning ;

(f) That the new arrangements for International collaboration envisaged by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development do not have the effect of diminishing the joint responsibility of FAO and the UN for the operation of the World Food Program.

II

(a) That the 1965 FAO Conference when considering the future of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign should agree to continue the Campaign until its objective is more nearly achieved.

(b) That the purpose of the Campaign should continue to be, as heretofore, to improve the nutritional standards of under-nourished peoples by helping them to increase the per capita level of their food production and consumption.

(c) That the Conference call on member organizations to continue and increase their contributions to the Campaign. Contributions from developed countries should take the form of increased financial resources, and from developing countries, preparation of suitable projects. IFAP member organizations in developing countries should bring such projects to the attention of all possible contributors, competent national committees and implementing agencies.

ROLE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

A welcome development in current agricultural policy is the trend toward the formalization and deepening of consultation between governments and farm organisations.

In some countries the outcome of annual reviews is now a kind of contract between the government and farm organisations. One essential feature of such consultations is the conclusion of an initial agreement on a set of economic data on which the factual basis for the negotiations is founded.

But the new trend goes far beyond this short term-sector-by-sector, approach. In a few countries, governmental policy encompasses some form of planning for balanced economic growth or the use of economic projections. It is essential for general farm organizations to participate actively in the formulation of over-all economic policy.

To play an effective part in policy formulation it is clear that increasingly farm organisations must be adequately organised in terms of structure, and must be adequately equipped with the knowledge and expertise that may go into such policy making processes. The trend towards economic planning, and a comprehensive approach to farm policy have important implications for general farm organizations.

These implications also exist on the international level. In particular, they underline the importance of the relationships between commodity organizations and general farm organizations. IFAP has always encouraged, and has recently given effective leadership in the development of commodity organizations of producers in the international sphere. It should continue to do so as the need appears. But the greatest care must be taken to ensure that as a general farm organization IFAP does not lose its ability effectively to take commodity problems into account in its consideration of over-all farm policy. Its organizational relationships with international producer commodity groups must, therefore, be carefully considered...

DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REPORT

.....It was obvious that the cooperation of farmers through their organizations was a necessary prerequisite to the achievement of the goals of national development plans in the field of agriculture.

The statements which the Conference heard provided additional evidence that farmers' organisations were the most effective means, not only for obtaining maximum co-operation from the farmers but also for making the experience of farm leaders available to the Government in farming and implementing its agricultural policies.

The Conference agreed that to achieve such results farmers' organization should be able to work constructively with their respective governments.

Experience also proved that basic structural reforms might either fall short of their requirements or

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE

President Lyndon Johnson of the U.S.A. sent a special message to the IFAP Conference through IFAP Past President James Patton, President of the Farmers Union of the U.S.A.

Following is the text of Mr. Johnson's message:
"Will you please convey to the delegates and members attending the convention of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers at Rotorua, New Zealand, my best wishes for a most successful conference.

"The people of the United States have repeatedly indicated that they are deeply interested in building a lasting peace and in co-operating with people everywhere to achieve peace. Recently the people of the United States indicated again their very strong desire to continue the work of International Co-operation. I have proclaimed 1965 as the Year of International Co-operation.

"I hope that the discussion and exchange of views at the IFAP Conference will be very productive and will lead to an ever closer spirit of co-operation among the farmers of the World."

contribute to increase disincentives to farmers if care was not taken to protect the interests of the producers themselves and afford them the necessary encouragement to step up production by applying modern methods of cultivation. In this respect, farmers' organizations could usefully advise governments.

This, however, was not enough. With proper incentives to produce more of the right kinds of crops the farmer needed guidance and assistance. He had not only to become familiar with new techniques, but should be able to obtain adequate and cheap finance and have proper marketing arrangements for his produce. All this could best be provided through an effective system of co-operatives working under the over-all supervision of the national farmers' organization.....

There was, however, another more long term way of helping the developing nations to acquire the means of investing in agriculture.....namely to create conditions designed to facilitate their export trade at adequate and stable price levels from cooperative to co-operative whenever possible.....

In light of the above considerations the General Conference reiterated its conviction that it was the specific role of IFAP, within the scope of international assistance to developing countries, to promote the establishment or strengthening of farmers' organizations in the developing countries. And..... It requested the Executive Committee to consider the possibility of setting up, from among its members, a standing sub-committee for the purpose of consulting with the Secretariat on the formulation and implementation of a program.....