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As you might have seen in the papers, I made it a point to attend the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay from the 15th to the 17th May this year. I considered this meeting very vital because at each succeeding session of the All India Congress Committee the cause of Democracy and Socialism was being steadily pursued and advanced since the previous 6-7 years. The Nagpur Congress continued to emphasise the utility of the Co-operative Movement started at a A.I.C.C. meeting in Delhi and Socialistic Pattern of Society decided upon at Avadi was also gradually receiving shape. At Bhubaneswar we were unable to agree to a definite resolution on Democracy and Socialism and a Committee was appointed to report on further steps to achieve the ideals and the various aims of the Bhubaneswar Resolution. Shri Dhebarbhai who was the Chairman of this Committee made an excellent speech in introducing the report in the meeting of the A.I.C.C. on 16th May. I liked it particularly because he not only gave agricultural production its legitimate place in Indian Planning and Economy but made a specific reference to the neglect, which the 57% of the people having less than 5 acres of land in the country were suffering. *He also categorically stated that at any cost we have to pay to the farmer not merely a fair price, a minimum price or a reasonable price but a REMUNERATIVE PRICE.* In fact in saying so he used exactly the same words which were used by me in my speech in the Parliament about a month before. This naturally delighted me greatly because Dhebarbhai meant that this should be the solemn policy which must be pursued by the Government. It was also suggested that there should be an organization which should look after the implementation of this resolution. I felt that at long last we were coming to the right path. I did not have sufficient time to support the report in other details but in the few minutes that were given to me I did voice my acceptance of the report and supported the idea that this Committee may be made a permanent one so that the views they express may be reflected in the policies of Governments.

I also wanted to say, and I did say, that whereas the Bhubaneswar Resolution aims at reduction of disparities and prevention of concentration of wealth it seems not to have been realized that it was the Government itself which was responsible in helping this concentration by the measures they take by adding to the remuneration and facilities of those who have already got comparatively more than their share but there is no attention paid to those who still continue to be left in the lurch.

One of the points which I could not press was that whereas lot of members showered praise on cooperative activity the Government was not supporting it adequately. For instance, the principle of established importers and exporters was still being clung to. What is behind this policy except to continue to give larger profits to those who have already had more than their share? Isn't it therefore time that at any rate the imports of the requirements of farmers and export of their products should be the exclusive monopoly of the Cooperative organizations? If we are intent on Socialism it was time to abolish concessions to established importers and exporters.

In the positive field I wanted definitely to suggest that the Government should establish *Tractor Stations*

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B K S G R E E T S

New Prime Minister and Food & Agriculture Minister



Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

Below is the Resolution passed by the Standing Committee of the Bharat Krishak Samaj at its meeting held on June 11, 1964 to felicitate the new Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and his Council of Ministers :

“The Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its warmest felicitations to Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri on his

being appointed as the Prime Minister of India and also to his Council of Ministers. The Samaj is particularly happy that Shri C. Subramaniam has now been given the portfolio of Food and Agriculture in the Cabinet. The Samaj, while welcoming him to his new assignment assures him of its heart-felt co-operation in the execution of his duties.”



Shri C. Subramaniam

B K S Year Book—1964

At the outset we regret for the undue delay in releasing the Bharat Krishak Samaj Year Book—1964. The delay is due to the late receipt of a number of Special Articles of great interest to the farming community in the country and other unavoidable circumstances.

We wish to inform our members that our original intention was to bring out a Year Book of 400 pages and accordingly the book was priced at Rs. 12/-. But the inclusion of a number of special articles statistics, reports etc. of great importance has increased the pages

to about 700. This also is one of the reasons for the delay.

The increase in the number of pages has resulted in our increase in the cost of production of the book by more than 75%, in turn, has forced us to raise the price of the Year Book from Rs. 12/- to Rs. 20/-.

It has also been decided to supply the Year Book to our life members at a concessional price of (Rs. 15/- instead of Rs. 8/- as originally announced. The life members who have already booked their copies are requested to send a further sum of Rs. 10/- (Rs. 7/- extra for the copy and Rs. 3/- extra for postage which also will be more due to the increase in pages).

Those members who have not yet placed their orders are requested to do so by sending Rs. 20/- (Rs. 15/- for the book plus Rs. 5/- for postage) without further loss of time since only a limited number of copies are being printed and the demand is more than anticipated.

—Secretary B K S

FIFTH CONVENTION OF UTKAL BRANCH

The Fifth Convention of Bharat Krishak Samaj (Utkal Branch) was held at Jeypore in the district of Koraput from May 17 to 19, 1964, under the Chairmanship of Sri P.M. Pradhan, President, Bharat Krishak Samaj (Utkal Branch). The Convention was inaugurated by Padma-shree Dr. P. Parija, Ex-Director of Agriculture & Food Production, Orissa and Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University. Shri T. Sanganna, Minister of Tribal & Rural Welfare, Orissa and Shri Braja Mohan Panda, B.A., a practical farmer of

(Contd. on Page 6)

8th-9th Convention of Kerala State's Farmers' Forum

The 8th-9th Convention of the Kerala State Farmers' Forum was held on 18th April, 1964 at the R. Block Kayal, Kuttanad, Alleppy District. The Convention was inaugurated by Shri A.M. Thomas, the then Union Minister for Food and Agriculture.

In his speech Shri A.M. Thomas, who is also the Vice-President of the All India Farmers' Forum, appreciated the work of the Forum. He said that it was a pity that farmers have no strong organisation in this country whereas all others have organisations. He further said, the slogan of the day must be "Farmers, organise yourself and become strong."

Then Shri K.P. Amrithanatha Iyer, Ex-Working President, Kerala State Farmers' Forum read out the Resolutions passed at the delegates' meeting and the same were passed unanimously.

Shri V.G. Sukumaran, Working President, Kerala State Farmers' Forum in his speech exhorted farmers to produce more food.

Shri John Abraham stated that paddy cultivation in Kuttanad was a loss to farmers and requested the Government to come to their aid in the cultivation of cash crops.

Shri E.P. Poullose, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Kerala and President, Kerala Farmers' Forum in his speech said that Government will consider the representations of farmers sympathetically and all possible help will be given to farmers.

A grand Agricultural Exhibition, which lasted for a week was inaugurated by Shri A.M. Thomas. A large number of exhibits were displayed including Agricultural Machinery and equipments.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. The fixation of land ceiling, land compensation, fair rent etc. should be on a uniform all-India basis; the standard acreage should be so fixed as not to create any special hardship to the paddy cultivators of Kerala.

2. Even within the region of Kole lands there are disparities and anomalies in the fixation of Standard acreage. Uniform standard acre should be fixed for Kuttanad Kole lands.

3. The disparity between the number of acres for a standard acre has to be removed by raising the acreage where one acre has alone been fixed.

4. With a view to encouraging more waste lands to be brought under paddy-crop the lands which have been and are being brought thus under paddy cultivation should be brought under the purview and the benefits of the soil conservation scheme. Such newly converted paddy lands should be exempted from ceiling.

5. The ring bunds of the paddy fields of Kuttanad region should be encouraged to be converted into embankments of not less than 10 feet width with row-plantation of coconut also. In some cases, stone walls may be necessary. 50% of the cost should be given as subsidy; and 50% as loan to those who deserve, on convenient instalment-payment basis.

6. The cultivators of paddy and coconut in acidic areas should be given lime shells on subsidised price basis through co-operatives.

7. A high level fact finding committee should be appointed to study the various problems and items of expenditure concerning Kuttanad region and also to ascertain the normal yield of the paddy there. This Committee should study the various aspects in detail and make suitable suggestions and recommendations to the State and Central Governments.

8. The Thanneermukkam Scheme should be expedited.

9. Agricultural Income Tax for paddy and coconut should be made more moderate on a flat rate basis, as in Madras State, without insisting on accounts.

10. A protective floor price

should be assured for paddy on the basis of cost of cultivation.

11. Water channels should be provided, restored and maintained, as may be needed in all deep-water paddy fields and other wet lands also. Sites for pumping out water with motors should be well protected.

12. Chittur Puzha and Valayar irrigation Projects, should be a combined scheme and brought under the administration of one Executive Engineer.

13. The pumping subsidy given in Kuttanad area should be based on the actual pumping charge incurred.

14. There should be a Soil-testing Centre at Alleppey to make soil-analysis more expeditious and affective.

15. Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and weedicides are very costly when compared to the world-market rate. These should be made available at cheaper rates for agricultural purposes.

16. The request for a free site in the Palghat Town to be given by the Government for the construction of the Office building of the Farmers' Forum, should be favourably considered and granted as early as possible.

17. The State Trading Corporation has stopped the purchase of lemon grass oil. They may be directed to purchase lemon grass oil through their depots.

18. This Convention requests the Central and Kerala Governments to take immediate steps to spray copper fungicide on the rubber plantation in the Kerala State at subsidised rates every year before monsoon, using helicopters or airplanes as it can increase the yield of rubber by 30 to 40% and save considerable amount of foreign exchange spent for the import of rubber.

19. Considering the expenditure in Holland scheme and the loss sustained by cultivators concerned in it, suitable relief and subsidy should be granted.

BKS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GERMANY

At the invitation of the Farmers Mutual Aid Association, G. D. R. a delegation comprising of the following members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj left for G. D. R. on July 19, 1964 for a tour of about 10 to 12 days :

1. Shri G. R. Varadarajan,
No. 3, Avnashi Road,
Peelamedu Coimbatore
(Madras State)
2. Shri N. Boriah,
Planter,
Rose Villa, Ootacamund,
(Madras State)
3. Shri Palaniswamy, M. A.
Post Modakhuruchi,
Via. Erode (Madras State)
4. Shri T. G. Sessa Iyea,
'Sri Nivas', Tirunillai,
Palghat (Kerala State)
5. Shri Harpal Singh Uppal,
N. C. S. Agricultural Farm,
Amritsar (Punjab)
6. Shri Guru Prasad Bharthakur
Kujibali,
Hahchara, Via. Sibsagar
(Assam)
7. Shri B. M. Horakeri,
President,
Block Development Board,
Badami (Mysore State)



Delegates with the President & the Secretary of B K S

Sitting from Left to Right : *Shri G. R. Varadarajan (Leader) ; Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, President B K S ; Shri R. B. Deshpande, Secretary, B K S.*

Standing form Left to Right: *Shri P. K. Mathew ; Shri Palaniswamy ; Shri B. V. Balasubramanyam ; Shri B. M. Horakeri ; Shri G. P. Bharthakur ; Shri Harpal Singh Uppal ; Shri N. Boriah.*

8. Shri B. V. Balasubramanyam.
Landholder,
Srikantapuram Extension,
Nanjungud (Mysore State)

During their stay in G. D. R. the delegation will visit the famous permanent Agricultural Exhibition at Leipzig and will also study the

rapid progress made by the G. D. R. in the field of agriculture and allied industries during the last 15 years. This is the second delegation that is visiting G. D. R. Last year the President and the Secretary of the Bharat Krishak Samaj visited G. D. R. at the invitations of Farmers Mutual Aid Association. Two delegations from the Farmers Mutual Aid Association, G. D. R. visited India, one in 1962 and the other in March 1964.

Bharat Krishak Samaj gave a farewell party to the delegates at the Central Office on the 19th evening.

INDIAN FARM LEADERS TO VISIT U. S. A.

The Bharat Krishak Samaj is thankful to the Government of India for giving approval to the visit of 10 Farm Leaders of Bharat Krishak Samaj to U. S. A. under the Exchange Programme with the Far-

mers & World Affairs, Inc., U. S. A. The group will leave India on 27th August, 1964. The list of members of the group will be published in the next issue of the Krishak Samachar.

Welcome to Our New Life Members

The following persons have enrolled themselves as Life Members of the Bharat Krishak Samaj during the period from 15 June, 1964 to 10th July, 1964. The Bharat Krishak Samaj extends its hearty welcome to the new Life Members and hopes that the members will take a keen interest in the activities of the Samaj.

DELHI

45/8077 Shri C.B. Agarwala,
Advocate,
82—Jor Bagh,
New Delhi-3.

432/8075 Shri P. S. Ramaswamy
Reddiar,
At/P.O. Palakollai,
Via-Ulundurpet,
Tal. Virudhachalam,
Distt : S. Arcot
(Madras)

*160/7988 Shri Surendranath
Satapathy,
Chairman, Panchayat
Samiti,
At. Satyabadi,
P.O. Sakhigopal,
Distt. Puri (Orissa)

GUJARAT

144/8080 Shri Bachbhai Jinabhai
Barday,
Plaza Theatre Building,
Mahatma Gandhi Road,
Po. bandar,
Distt: Junagarh (Gujarat)

433/8076 Shri R. Rangaswamy
Reddiar, M.L.A.,
Jagadeesa & Co.,
Pensioner Street,
Dindigul,
Distt: Madurai (Madras)

*161/7989 Shri Raghunath Rath,
Vill. Shirpur,
P.O. Marsaghai,
Distt : Cuttack (Orissa)

145/8081 Shri Thakorbbhai
Ambalal Patel,
Patel Farming and
Nursery, Udwada,
Western Railway,
Distt : Surat (Gujarat)

168/8054 Shri Roop Chand Bagga,
Landlord of Kotpad,
P.O. Kotpad,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

146/8082 Shri Dahyalal
Ranchhodbhai Patel,
At & P.O. Punakumbharia
Distt : Surat (Gujarat)

MAHARASHTRA

59/8074 Shri Khanderao Hulesingh
Pawar,
At & P.O. Waghadi,
Taluk. Shirpur,
Distt : Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

169/8056 Shri Narsimho Patro
M.L.A.
At & P.O. Gudari,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

147/8083 Shri Purushotam Das
Kanabhai,
At & P.O. Punakumbharia,
Distt : Surat (Gujarat)

60/8078 Shri Daryaw Singh
Nayan Singh Rajput,
At. Bhorikheda,
P.O. Shirpur,
Distt : Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

170/8057 Shri Chaudhury Nimai
Charan Rautray,
At/P.O. Bhatapara,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

148/8084 Shri Rangilbhai Vitaldas,
At & P.O. Punakumbharia,
Distt. Surat (Gujarat)

61/8079 Shri Dattatray Shankar
Patil,
At Sawalde, P.O.
Shirpur,
Distt : Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

171/8058 Shri Natabar Patra,
At & P.O. Bhejahndi.
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

149/8085 Shri Hirabhai Govind-
bhai Patel,
At & P.O. Punakumbharia,
Distt : Surat (Gujarat)

62/8089 Shri Yashwantrao Moti
Ram Pawar,
At & P.O. Waghadi, Tal.
Shirpur,
Distt : Dhulia
(Maharashtra)

172/8059 Shri Sukadeb Jena,
At. Endar,
P.O. Ostapur,
Via-Kendrapara,
Distt : Cuttack (Orissa)

150/8086 At & P.O. Puna-Kum-
bharia,
Distt : Surat (Gujarat)

MYSORE

135/8090 Shri B.M. Horkeri,
President,
Taluka Development
Board,
At & P.O. Badmi
(Mysore)

173/8060 Shri Raghunath Mahanty,
At. Paninalia Street,
P.O. Jeypore,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

151/8087 Shri Ashok Kumar
Jyantilal Patel,
653-Sakar Bazar,
C/o Associated Co.,
Ahmedabad (Gujarat)

174/8061 Shri T. Apparo,
Koraput Road,
P.O. Jeypore,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

152/8088 Shri Ishwar Krishikar,
At & P.O. Bareja, Tal.
Daskroi,
Distt : Ahmedabad
(Gujarat)

175/8062 Shri Raghunath Padhi,
B.L.
Advocate,
At & P.O. Jeypore,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

MADRAS

431/8053 Shri K.S. Ram Chandran,
Gitanjali, Tagore Gardens,
Conrtallam, Via-Tenkasi,
Madras.

ORISSA

*159/7987 Shri Purshottam Naik,
Chairman,
Kendrapara Panchayat
Samiti No. 2,
P.O. Kendrapara,
Distt : Cuttack (Oriss)

176/8063 Shri Polaki Appa Rao,
At. Hatekeswar Road,
P.O. Jeypore,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

177/8064 Shri Mohan Raj,
At. Main Road,
P.O. Jeypore,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)

* These three members were missed in the May issue of 'Krishak Samachar'.

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Mechanisation of Farm Operations— Only Solution for Indian Agriculture

“I can see no reason why India cannot use the same pattern as in U.S.A. in transforming the country in one of the greatest nations in the world”, says Mr. Wm. A. Burnette of U.S.A. in a letter addressed to Shri R.B. Deshpande, Secretary, Bharat Krishak Samaj.

Mr. William A. Burnette of M/s Burnette Farms Packing Company, a reputed concern of Michigan engaged in growing, canning and freezing of quality fruits and vegetables was recently in India as the guest of Bharat Krishak Samaj during his journey round the world. He was taken round a number of important places in New Delhi including the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, and some villages under its extension programme.

Mr. Burnette was a host to two of the Indian Farm Leaders Group which toured U.S.A. in 1961 under the Farm Leaders Exchange Programme.

In his letter Mr. Burnette says :

“I have returned to the United States after a long journey around the world. I want to tell you that one of the highlights of my trip was my contact with you and with your associates in the Indian Institute of Agricultural Research.

But, before discussing that, I want to express my appreciation for the time and courtesy you showed me by giving me a brief incite into your agricultural and national economy and by entertaining me at tea in your home. I was certainly well impressed with your work, the work of your associates, and the great contribution you are making toward the future welfare of India.

Now, as to the future welfare of India, I can only judge by making

(Continued from Page 2)

Sambalpur district addressed the Convention as the chief guests. About five hundred persons including officials, and non-officials and farmers participated in the Convention. Discussions on various matters relating to agriculture and allied subjects were made and a number of resolutions thereon were unanimously passed to solve the problems faced by the farmers of Orissa at present. The Convention was concluded successfully with excursions and site-seeing tours to the Machhkund Hydro Electric Project, Jeypore. The Convention was a great success.

comparisons with our revolutionary changes and growth in the United States. For example, at the time of our revolution, or in 1800 A.D., for example, we were developing our national resources on the basis of 16% human energy, 80% horse power, and only 4% mechanical energy and power tools. At the present time, our productive energy for increasing our wealth and improving our living standards is represented by only 3% human energy, 1% horse power, and 96% mechanical energy and power tools.

I can see no reason why India cannot use the same pattern in transforming your country into one of the greatest nations in the world. Briefly, I think you have too many farmers in your nation. After the Revolutionary War, 90% of the people in our country were farmers. But now the farm population represents only 7%, and that is far too many. For example, about 20% of our farmers are producing 80% of the national production. The 80% of the farmers who are producing 20% of the national production have other income, often from part time jobs, such as teaching and working in factories, on the basis of 40 hours a week, or less.

Now, if I left you at this point, it might seem that I had left you up in the air without a parachute to get down. The question is what would the people do, if they left

their farms. That is exactly what they did in the United States, after the Revolutionary War. Your nation could borrow money and start building good roads which would pay for themselves by increasing the value of your farms through better transportation and communications. The surplus labor could also go to work in factories, to produce power tools and transportation facilities, like railroads, buses and automobiles. All of these improvements could be paid for on the installment plan, if you are making progress. A man could get a job five or ten miles from home that would double his wages. He could well afford to buy an automobile on the installment plan, which would more than pay for itself by the extra money a man could make on the better job.

Another point to consider is the efficiency that must be put into the quality of every product, and every operation. For example, in our country, we are taught by our schools of technology, that we must control the insects that destroy our crops, or the insects would eventually destroy us. In the dairy industry, for example, we must utilize to the utmost every by-product except the “moo” of the cow. Any dairyman that falls more than 1 or 2% below normal efficiency, is on his way out of the dairy business. Our great food markets, whose volume runs into the billions of dollars, operate

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Second Indian Group in U. S. A.

Part VIII

(Continued from May issue)

American Farm Bureau Federation

Farm Bureau, like the National Farmers Union and the National Grange, is also doing insurance for the benefit of its members. Farm Bureau is absolutely opposed to Government restrictions and interference. Their main activity is in the field of legislation. It is their constant effort to see that no legislation is passed which strengthens Government's hands and permits it to interfere in the State, County, local and individual affairs, as far as possible.

In 1962 Farm Bureau policy brochure of one of the State Farm Bureau carries the following preamble. It will give a true insight into the way of thinking of the Farm Bureau :

"Early in the history of this nation, life was never taken for granted. Each of the freedoms or comforts had to be fought for... both to have and to hold. Today there is an alarming tendency to take everything for granted, including life itself.

"We take it for granted that we will have decent and honest public officials who will help us use our governmental agencies for our benefit rather than use them to dominate us. We buy property expecting to do with it as we please with no thought of having it taken from us and nationalized. We never fear being dragged from our home, hauled away to jail or getting shot.

"We take our chances and seek our fortunes in the vacations of our choice. We move from one location to another, change from one job to another, and we need not get consent from our rulers. We enjoy the comforts of life such as hot water, electric lights, telephones, three square meals a day, warm beds to sleep in, and we seldom think of how or why we have them.

"We too soon forget the blood, and sweat, and tears of those who struggled to provide these comforts and freedoms and to hold on to them after they were provided. Whether it was the bloody massacre of a pioneer family or one of our soldiers dying on a beach many thousands of miles from home, we must bear in mind that they too were full of hopes, dreams and love of life.

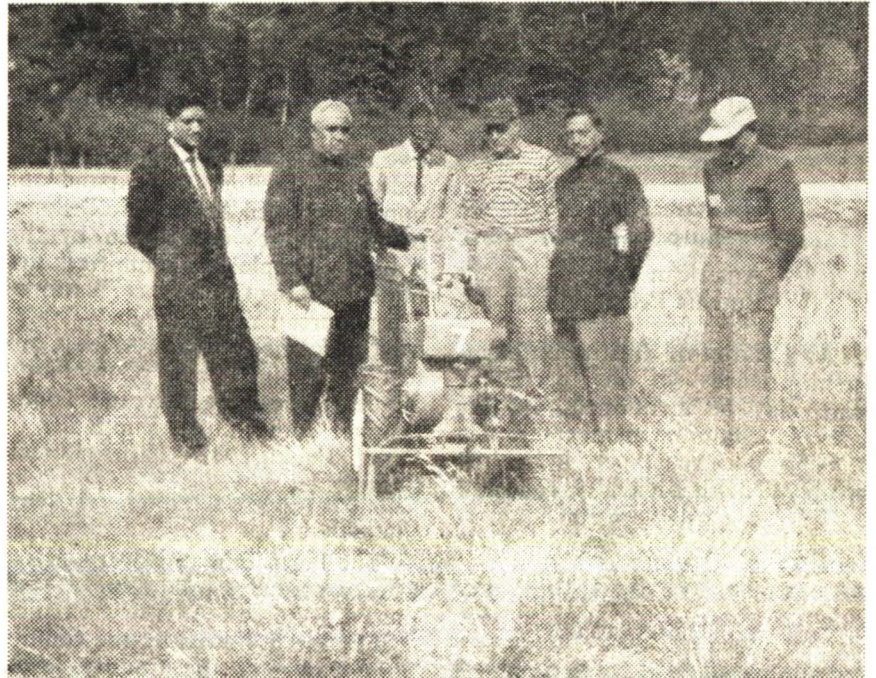
"So that we might do our share of providing this same heritage for future generations, we pledge ourselves to strive for these goals :

- (1) Keep alert to the menace of Communism at home and abroad.
- (2) Exercise our right, as free people, to vote intelligently.
- (3) Keep local control of our

schools so that we might know what our boys and girls are being taught.

- (4) Conservation of our natural resources.
- (5) Promoting a sound fiscal policy by helping defeat wasteful spending programmes that encourage inflation, increase the national debt, or add to our deficit spending.
- (6) Being active in public affairs at every single level.

"We realise that, if we are to accomplish these goals, we will need to be willing to serve in voluntary leadership roles. We recognize our County Farm Bureau as an excellent vehicle to get this job done. We also recognize that, not only must we be willing to



A small tractor being admired by members of the Group

serve, but we also be well informed and trained in our duties and responsibilities.

“We urge the.....State Farm Burea Federation to develop a leadership training programme which will help us learn our duties and responsibilities and in so doing, help us preserve and strengthen our great heritage of freedom.”

Opposed to Socialism

The Farm Bureau is opposed to any socialistic influences in any walk of life. It stands for individual initiative, free enterprise and pride of profession. It urges its members..“to intensifytheir efforts to combat creeping socialism”. “We oppose the operation of commercial business by Government in competition with private enterprise. We recommend that such operations be terminated as rapidly as possible.”

Organization Structure

There are approximately 4,500,000 farmers in the United States of America of which the American Farm Bureau claims 1,600,000 as its individual members. These 1,600,000 individual members make up 2,700 County Farm Bureaus which in turn make up the 49 State Farm Bureaus including Hawaii and Puerto Rico—excepting Alaska.

U.S. Membership	1,600,000 individual members
2700 County Farm Bureaus	
49 State Farm Bureaus	
American Farm Bureau Federation.	

As a matter of illustration membership details of one particular State may be mentioned, In this particular State the membership fee is \$15/- per year, per individual member. This is divided as follows :

County	\$8.00
State	\$6.00
National	\$1.00

Total \$15.00

This State had 26,000 Farm Bureau individual members in 1961 On the first of November every year all membership fees become due and

a general notice is issued. Their experience has shown that about 15,000 pay up their subscription by post while dues from the remaining 11,000 have to be collected by personal contact. Each county appoints a committee to organize a system to get the remaining to pay their dues and also to enrol new members. The county collects and keeps its share and sends \$7.00 to the State. The State keeps \$6.00 and sends \$1.00 to the National Office at Chicago. This State (Wisconsin) is divided into nine districts. The State consists of 56 County Farm Bureaus in 71 counties. Each District is represented by one member. Each member is elected for 3 years. Every year three members become due for elections. Every FBF member in a county is eligible for election to office. It is estimated that 2,500,000 of the total American Farmers (according to AFBF) produce only 6% of the total food and fibre. The remaining 2,000,000 produce the balance 94% of the food and fibre. It is a significant fact that American Farm Bureau membership is primarily composed of the latter two million farmers.

Young Peoples' Committee

Farm Bureau does some youth work among its members in the age group of 17 years to 30 years. The objective of Farm Bureau's Young People's Committees is to “provide leadership in building a mere effective Farm Bureau ; to preserve our individual freedoms and expand our opportunities in Agriculture.” Some of the activities undertaken by the Young People's Committees are State Training Conference, National Farm Bureau Young People's Training Conference, “Talk Meet Contest”, Talent Find, Community Service, Speakers Bureau, Young People's Camp, Leadership Roles in Farm Bureau, Miss Farm Bureau Contest, etc.

Councils

The Farm Bureau is very active wherever it has a following. It has the Farm Bureau Advisory Council at the base, followed by the County Farm Bureau at the County level, the State Farm Bureau at State Level and the National Farm Bureau Federation at National level.

IFAP Conference Next November

The 14th General Conference of IFAP will be held in Rotorua, New Zealand next fall.

Dates for the conference have been set for Monday, Nov. 23 to Thursday, Dec. 3, 1964. The meetings will be followed by a tour of New Zealand lasting about five days.

The IFAP Executive Committee will hold its pre-conference session in Sydney, Australia on Thursday and Friday—Nov. 19 and 20.

Rotorua, Site of the IFAP Conference, is a summer resort about 295 miles from Wellington and can be reached by train, bus or car. Temperature at Rotorua is likely to be mild with a mean maximum temperature at that time of year of about 72 degrees fahrenheit.

Advisory Councils of the Farm Bureau are actually neighbourly groups of Farm people who meet regularly in the homes of the members to carry on activities of mutual interest. A Council may consist of six to twelve families. They choose their own membership, elect their own officers and carry on their own programme. The group is held together by social ties and common interests. Councils may be started by any Farm Bureau members interested in getting together with their neighbours. One family often starts off by inviting a few families for a social evening and to consider whether or not they would like to start a Council. Active members or employees of the Farm Bureau help them to understand what Councils are and what they do. At the first meeting of a new group the following steps may be attempted :

- 1) Games : Group singing.
- 2) What are some of the problems of the Groups ?
- 3) Discussion may be stopped at peak of interest.
- 4) Someone may explain what Councils are, what they do and what part they play in the Local and State Farm Bureau.
- 5) The next meeting may be planned.

(to be Continued)

(Continued from Page 1)

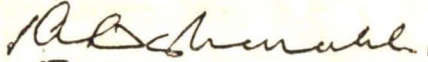
all over the country. Indian tillage of the land is most deficient because the millions of farmers do not possess any machine nor even the bullock power adequate for proper tillage. This has continued to lower the yield and there are hardly any hopes of improvement. The only way in which proper tillage of land could be assured was for the Government to undertake the task at any cost because I am sure Government have to subsidise the operations substantially.

The second point which I wanted to urge was that knowing the havoc which pests and diseases cause to farmers' crops, the Government should make itself fully responsible to deal with pests and diseases in the country and not wait for the farmer to do it. The charges, if any, that the farmers may be made to pay must be absolutely nominal. If we believe the Government's own figures that we lose a thousand crores of rupees by way of damage by pests and diseases, I am sure, hardly 1/20th of it would be needed to, at any rate, deal with the menace to a very substantial degree.

I also wanted to lodge a complaint that while inviting people to show their initiative and hard work, the Government officials and especially the policy-makers in Delhi were apathetic to people's organizations and their work. In fact the Bharat Krishak Samaj has been so persecuted during the last two or three years that I could not control my anger with the policy-makers at Delhi and I said in so many words that in many instances the Government's policies were *anti-people*.

It is, therefore, clear that if we wish to implement fully the resolutions passed at Bhubaneswar, we will have to admit that we ourselves are responsible in not eliminating the disparity that exists in the economic and social status of different sections of the community. In fact we ourselves consciously and deliberately add to it from day to day. Secondly before asking the people to bring about fundamental changes in the way of thinking, which may have the result of changing the way of living of the people, it is for the leaders to change their whole thinking and

come to a better understanding of the whole situation than they have so far shown. The objective of the Plans can only be achieved with the fullest cooperation of the people but this can never be achieved in the complete disregard of their interests and organizations. I hope and pray that those people who are anxious to change the situation rapidly will be able to bring about some change in this sphere.



(Panjabrao S. Deshmukh)

(Continued from Page 5)

on an overall profit of about 1% or less. You can see, therefore, that they must be on their toes, and efficient in every department, from the procurement of their products from the farms markets, to deliveries to consumers through their retail stores.

At the present time, United States has a plan through a department in Washington, D.C., to guarantee the investment of American businessmen who are willing to take their capital and management for modern industry and agriculture, into friendly countries around the world, who desire our cooperation in developing our methods of mass production and distribution to increase their standards of living. For insuring such investments abroad in friendly countries, the Government agencies charge only $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the capital investment per year to the Guaranty Insurance Company. This guarantee provides that in the case of expropriation, war or inflation, the investor who goes abroad to help will get his investment money back, plus 100%, which would amount to an interest rate of 5% over a period of 20 years. Under this arrangement, there would have to be an agreement between the United States and the foreign country that this insurance arrangement under this alliance for progress plan, would be honored and self-liquidating without any loss to our country, who is only trying to help other nations to help themselves, to achieve high standards of living.

There is plenty of capital in this country to help other nations develop their natural resources as we have done, but the people of this

(Continued from Page 6)

- 178/8065 Shri Ram Chandra Sahu,
At/P.O. Chirikipada
Sasan, Via-Pulasara,
Distt : Ganjam (Orissa)
- 179/8066 Shri Sailendranath
Mohapatra,
Brahmin Street,
P.O. Kotpad,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)
- 180/8067 Shri Nabin Chandra
Tripathy,
Mahanti Street,
P.O. Kotpad,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)
- 181/8068 Shri Binayak Panda,
At. Lal Street,
P.O. Jeypore,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)
- 182/8069 Shri Krushna Chandro
Bakshi Patro, B.A.,
At/P. O. Rayagada,
Vill. Dokuluguda,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)
- 183/8070 Shri Peddina Harish
Chandra Rao,
At/P.O. Kethapeta
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Chinababu Naidu,
Vill. Dokuluguda,
P.O. Kolnara,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)
- 185/8072 Shri Inapakurti
Sundara Rao,
New Colony, Rayaghada,
Distt : Koraput (Orissa)
- 186/8073 Shri Mandagi Kamayya
M.L.A. Distt : Koraput
Tumbiguda
P.O. Rayaghada
- WEST BENGAL**
37/8055 Shri Subir Biswas,
19-Colonel Biswas Road,
Calcutta-19.

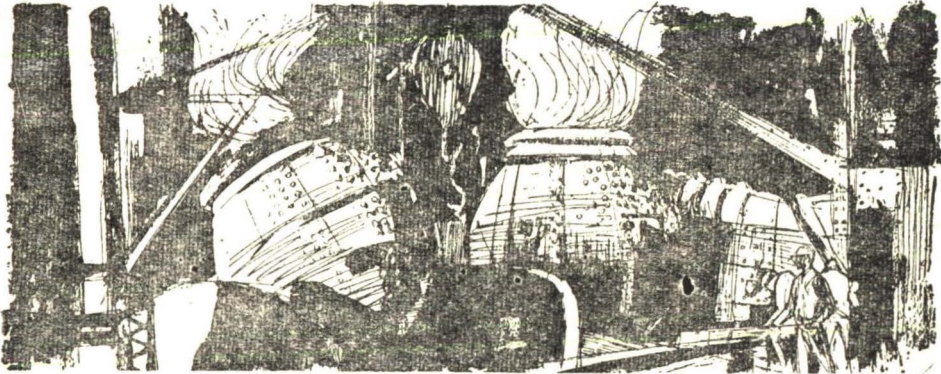
country are no longer willing to give away the depletion of our natural resources and the fruits of our labor with other nations who are unable or unwilling to help themselves. But I feel that such an attitude does not apply to India and that it would be easy for us to help India, than many other nations, because most of your leaders and administrators understand perfectly how to communicate with us in the English language.

I hope that some of my suggestions will appeal to you and that you will pass them along to your associates, and especially to the President of your Organization and the Director of your Institute of Agricultural Research".

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It is impossible for human language to express truly feelings of our grief and sorrow at the passing away on 27th May, 1964, of Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. Efforts to recall his services to India and to mankind will succeed only to give a partial picture of one—the like of whom there will not be another. Having inherited Mahatma Gandhi's love of Truth and passion for fighting against injustice, an author and a dreamer, he was also the builder of modern India. With varied interests and carrying the heaviest burden of any Statesman of this generation he maintained all his life a child-like tenderness. To him no difficult task was too big and no just cause too small. And yet people loved him, not because others were without these qualities: but because he loved them.

Realising that Cooperation was the middle path between two extreme economic systems, he understood how suited it was to Indian genius. He strove hard for making Cooperation a way of life and the fulcrum for Governmental effort at economic development. For, Cooperators, therefore, it is a day of special mourning. Their best friend is no more!

Besides economic development of India, he devoted himself to the advancement of peace, democracy, and secularism. Till the night before he fell, he was still working hard at them!

To-day, we dedicate ourselves: to carry on the work he has left to us, to stand for his ideals of democracy and secularism, to advance the cause of Cooperation: as he would have expected of us.

We pray for peace for the departed soul.

—Board of Directors

National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., New Delhi