

THE COOPERATOR

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COMMENTARY

THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP IN THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Professor Edward Shils has pointed out that "the creation of nations out of tribes in contemporary Asia and Africa is the work of intellectuals.... The first bearers of the idea of nationality, the first to assert the argument against foreign dominance, have been the intellectuals". The smoothness of the transfer of power, say from Britain to Ceylon, and the relative success with which the machinery of government has continued to function has been no less due to the fact that the higher officers of the public service belonged to the same English educated classes and were able to move at ease among the concepts behind the institutions of democratic government. The fairly high level of literacy and education among the mass of the population and their understanding of these concepts in some measure has undoubtedly contributed to the stability of the new nation.

When we turn to the cooperative movement we are turning from "the rhetoric of revolutionary nation-making to the infinitely more complex problems of nation-building". Cooperative nation-building calls no less for a high quality of intellectual leadership, for high level professional administrators and the wide dispersal of cooperative concepts among the rank and file of cooperators. We cannot claim that all is well with cooperation in Ceylon at any of these three levels; the gravest of these problems is the leadership vacuum.

The need for cooperative leadership of a high order is heightened by an era of phenomenal change such as the world has never known before. Cooperation is itself called upon to play a strategic role in a world which has to reconcile the wonderful discoveries of science with the exciting insights produced by social scientists. The staffs of the research and advisory institutions, the key executives and managerial personnel of the cooperative establishments and the field inspecting officers must all be men whose "deep familiarity with the subject enables them to move at ease among its concepts". But, the men in directive positions, the members of cooperative councils, must be of the calibre that can see cooperation not only as an integral part of a pervasive social transformation, but as contributing a revolutionary element to such change. The true measure of the adequacy of the national cooperative leadership is that it is able to be its own forum for dialectic over cooperative ideas and affairs.

The processes of election may as yet fail to bring such men into managing bodies and consultative councils. The way out will have to be sought in the valid democratic process of co-opting competent men to serve on such councils or their standing committees much in the manner in which outside educationists are nominated to educational bodies.

The long-term solution for the problem of creating in this country an informed and dedicated core of leadership will however, have to be found in an imaginatively conceived educational programme. The time to place this great concept before the minds of citizens is when they are young and are looking for ideals by which to live. As they grow with the ideal, perchance they will perceive its revolutionary import for the re-making of society. The potential social scientists among them may carry their studies into the University, and may do field studies subsequently. It is from among the country's intelligentsia there must arise the bearers of the cooperative idea. It is when the first internationally acceptable books on cooperation have been published in this country that we would have crossed the threshold from a developing into a cooperatively developed nation.

POTATO PRICES FALL

The price of potatoes has begun to slump in Jaffna. While the GPS price is Rs. 44/80 per cwt., the open market price has come down to Rs. 41/- per cwt. A pound of potatoes can now be bought for 40 or 45 cts.

Last year the Northern Division Agricultural Producers Cooperative Union distributed 20,000 cwt. of seed potatoes — nearly 3 times the amount distributed the previous year. It has been estimated that nearly half the crop has been already harvested.

With spuds flowing into the market and prices tumbling, the farmer has begun to turn to the GPS. During the past ten days, the NDAPC Union delivered 6,100 cwt. of potatoes to the CWE. The Union is in a position to give more than 12 wagons per day for the next month or so but the CWE has directed the Union to despatch only 6 wagons daily, and that too for 4 days in the week.

Informed sources point out that this directive will ultimately determine the success of GPS purchasing: the delay in the intake will force the producer to sell his potatoes to the private trader.

These sources state that the CWE's decision to apply the brakes may be partly explained by the fear that a bigger intake might further depress prices. But they feel that the price has become stabilised and any further slump in price is unlikely. They expect at least 80 per cent of the balance crop

in Jaffna to come under the GPS, judging from present trends. Last year only 108 cwt. of potatoes were channelled through the Union.

These sources are not satisfied with the present arrangements for potato purchase. They feel that there should be rigid State control or no con-

trol at all: a half-way house doesn't work. Is the Government, in trying to compete with the private trader, adopting the procedure necessary to remain in business, they ask.

This year's total production of potatoes in Jaffna is expected to be about 1,00,000 cwt., —treble last year's.

Registration Sought

Steps should be taken to get the Regional Consumers' Union registered.

This was the decision taken at a conference of MPCS Unions summoned by the Northern Division Cooperative Federation. Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Vice-President, presided.

The main function of the proposed Union will be to find out the import-export requirements of its members and seek

to fulfil them, acting as an agent. The Union will not handle stock or cash physically. The Staff is to consist of a top-ranking officer, a Steno Typist cum Clerk and a Peon.

The MPCS Unions will be the share-holders, and the shares will be proportionate to the membership of their affiliated societies. The share capital will be specifically collected for this purpose.

Union Opposes Price Jack-up

The Fisheries Corporation's decision to increase the price of fishing gear has been opposed by the Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union.

It has lodged a strong protest with the Prime Minister and the Minister of Fisheries.

Under the revised price scheme, there has been a 100 per cent increase in the price of kurallon twine, the variety used by Jaffna fishermen. The prices of nets too have been jacked up by 20 per cent and more.

Though the Fisheries Corporation has reduced the price of certain items, the Union feels that this will not be very helpful to fishermen.

The Union has pointed out that these jacked-up prices hit the fishermen badly, and wants the prices reduced immediately.

SPACE TRAVEL

Mr. J. F. Sigmaringam, President Jaffna District Coop Harbour Services Union, gave a talk on *Space Travel* to the trainees at the Jaffna Cooperative Training School. Mr. Rajasundaram presided.

MATHIBALASINGHAM MEMORIAL BUILDING FUND

TARGET—ONE LAKH

Total Amount Subscribed as on 12-3-69	15,283-00
Total Amount received by Treasurer up to 12-3-69	5,618-00
Paid up Balance B/F as on 31-1-69	5,059-00
Amount Received from 31-1-69—12-3-69:	
S. Selvarajah ..	5-00
E. Selvarajah ..	5-00
T. Nadarajah ..	5-00
V. S. Sebastian ..	5-00
S. Muthukumar ..	2-00
M. Anthonipillai ..	2-00
P. Kanagaratnam ..	2-00
T. Alfred ..	2 00
S. Balambikai ..	5-00
A. Sahathevan ..	10-00
A. Jesuthasan ..	10-00
G. M. Sathiyaseelan ..	10-00
V. Kathirkamanathan ..	10-00
S. Poncianus ..	10-00
Vannankerni MPCS Ltd.	10 00
Point Pedro MPCS Ltd...	50-00
Total instalments received during this period	143-00
Total	5,618-00

Particulars of Suspence A/C published on 12-1-69 :—

K. B. Rajaratnam ..	10-00
D. Nellinathan ..	10-00
K. Vaithilingam ..	5-00
M. Loganayagam ..	5-00
P. Murugiah ..	5-00
V. Sinniah ..	5 00
S. Tharmalingam ..	5-00
S. Manoharampillai ..	5-00
S. Nadarajah ..	5-00
M. Nagalingam ..	5-00
K. Sivagurunathan ..	5-00
Instalment received ..	10-00
	75-00

This amount has been credited to Savings Account No. 837 in the Jaffna Cooperative Provincial Bank.

Donations may be sent to the

"Hony. Treasurer,

Mathibalasingham Memorial Building Fund",

111/9, Beach Road,
Jaffna.

K. Paramothayan,
(Hony. Treasurer)
12-3-69

LONDON NEWSLETTER

(Our London Correspondent)

Society and the Education of Teachers

William Taylor

Among the many virtues of Professor Taylor's penetrating analysis of teacher education is its timing. The Colleges of Teacher Education here have reached the intake figure 39,000 per annum which they are required to hold and the dramatic expansion is virtually over; the three year course is in its tenth year; the B Ed is a fact; greater college autonomy is assured. The evolution of the College has reached a point where it is essential for all the bodies involved to analyse where events have carried them so that future policy can be rationally assessed.

The Colleges and the Training Masters here welcome Professor Taylor's book as it is a strategic re-appraisal of teacher education in Britain.

Teacher education is put in a sociological and historical perspective which clarifies the present situation, objectifies the problems and points firmly to the future. The analysis is detailed and is comprehensive. The sociological background is examined and thorough investigation is made of staff and students, the work they do, the forces that control them, the social organisation which knits them and the assumptions and values which determine their behaviour. The author has succeeded in identifying problems; in such studies identification is more important than lamenting over them.

The colleges of education have often been the target of uninformed criticism and been held responsible for educational ills. Their staffs have become resigned to the cross fire from schools, universities and teacher colleges. Professor Taylor analyses clearly why the colleges are what they are and reveals the multiple, often conflicting demands made on them and the control system they are subjected to. 'Rarely has a servant had so many masters'.

Professor Taylor reminds us of the startling events of the last decade in Teacher education in Britain. While coping with the tri-partite control of the Department of Education and Science, the L.E.A.'s and Universities and with impressive expansion of numbers, the colleges have raised their educational sights by establishing a three-year course and subsequently the B.Ed. To raise standards while raising numbers in a rare combination in education; concurrent with all this, the college staffs have gained greater responsibility for their own affairs.

Professor Taylor makes the point well that in this sudden series of changes the colleges may not be fully aware that they have become markedly different institutions.

Before the expansion, expansion is legitimate, the colleges were small, closed and frequently isolated communities admirably suited to the task of moulding students to accept an unquestioned set of educational and social values. In spite of the link with the Universities through the Institutes of Education the stress was predominantly on effective rather than cognitive learning. Both curriculum and teaching methods were designed to in-

culcate values and attitudes suitable 'for child-centred teaching rather than impart hard information and specific professional knowledge'.

Taylor alleges suspicion of, if not actual opposition to the intellect.

It is 'this legacy of the dominant value orientations of social and literary romanticism' which Professor Taylor feels the colleges should repudiate or at least supplement with a more rational, intellectual content. He argues that this value orientation with its attendant 'manipulative socialisation' is an inadequate preparation for increasingly complex teaching functions. He sees the colleges at the end of a cultural professional tradition which though it has served them and the schools well in the past, will not sustain them in the future.

Professor Taylor does not denigrate the socialising role of the colleges, indeed he compares them favourably with Universities. But he suggests that this objective need not invade the curriculum to the extent that it tends to inhibit the development of 'creative nonconformity' on which professional development depends.

Today there is general agreement that the teachers of the future will need to be different but little agreement on the nature of that difference. The colleges need not necessarily wait for guidance from the schools before restructuring their courses; they will also have to abandon their traditional role of responding to educational innovation and take part in initiating it.

The study is proof of the central position which the colleges have now in the education industry. The fact that Professor Taylor considers the colleges capable of restructuring their work along the lines he indicates is the best compliment he could have paid them.

We teachers and teacher-educators from Ceylon could read this book with very great advantage. It is a classic.

The First Civilisations

Glyn Daniel

What light can archaeology throw on the origins of civilisations—or should it be of civilisation? Dr. Glyn Daniel's work on the first civilisations is not simply descriptive, is not concerned only with the how, but also with the why of the development of primitive village into complex, usually urban, organised society.

Did civilisation happen once at Sumer, and propagate their daughter civilisations via trade routes and ocean currents, even to China and Peru? Did climate or the development of mankind cause one simultaneous move towards civilisation? Or did it happen independently at several times and in several places?

Dr. Daniel surveys seven early civilisations; there is in his survey a reassuring air of sanity; his civilisations were mainly independent in inception, but those later than Sumer were probably eased on their way by some slight contact with other centres more doubtfully so in the case of the Central American societies which may merely have encouraged progress with the in-



The Co-operative Movement plays an important role in Ceylon's economic development. The People's Bank works together with the Co-operatives for National Prosperity.

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formation that civilisation was possible.

Dr. Daniel rejects the implications of suddenness in the civilising process of such terms as 'Neolithic Revolution' 'Urban implosion', and suggests that what happened was 'synoecism', a slow association of villages to pool resources. Whether or not this society was physically symbolised by a city, not, for example, in the case of the Maya, the eventual product was a civilisation, a new thing greater than the sum of its parts.

The book is challenging reading for students and teachers of civilisation.

Premier Levi Eshkol

Levi Eshkol 'was a man of the soil, a man of the people, a man of positive intellectualism and a good Israelite'.

He was politically a supremely competent Chairman, quietly welding and accommodating the diverse political attitudes of the country; he was a conciliator, and pragmatist.

Mr. Eshkol, 'which means a cluster of grapes', was born in Oratova, a Ukrainian village near Kiev, in October 1895. Educated at Vilna, he was inspired by contacts with Zionist leaders to emigrate to Palestine in 1914.

He was brought into Ben Gurion's first independent Israeli Government as Director-General of the Ministry of Defence. He joined the Cabinet in 1951 as Minister of Agriculture and Development, a key post in a country undergoing an agrarian revolution. In 1952 he moved to another key Ministry—that of Finance. It was he who steered through Parliament in 1962 far reach-

ing economic reforms, with a stabilisation programme. He became Prime Minister in 1963. To follow Ben Gurion, father of modern Israel, main architect of the new State was an honour.

His own contribution to the relief of Jewish persecution was to borrow German money from German Jews to buy agricultural equipment and to pay his creditors back in Palestine currency, thus enabling many refugees to save part of their property.

Eshkol, the great son of Israel has passed into Eternity; he gave his all to Israel.

New Building Opened

Mr. T. Murugesampillai, AGA Jaffna, opened the new building put up by the Sirupidjy MPCs. He paid a tribute to the Committee for putting up this excellent building.

Mr. S. Sabaratnam ACAS Jaffna, expressed the hope that the Society would continue to help the cultivator.

Messrs. P. Sabaratnam, P. Manickavasagar and S. Alalanderam also spoke.

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As I See It — by Jay

DOCTORS AT SEA

Since everyone of us is a patient at one time or another, and has to face the 'shot-gun therapy' of doctors, we are justified in asking how much the average doctor knows about the potent drugs he's prescribing, and their side effects.

Brian Inglis' *Drug, Doctors and Disease* suggests that the average doctor is not much better off than the layman. The average doctor has little choice but to depend on the advertisements and informational literature of the drug companies and what company representatives tell him "With such powerful commercial pressures operating to make them sell each new product quickly, before rivals get theirs on the market, the pharmaceutical companies could hardly have been expected to give wholly dispassionate commentaries on their drugs", Inglis says drily. The following exchange between Senator Kefauver and the President of a pharmaceutical company neatly illustrates the point.

"I am not asking you a medical question, Mr. McKen", Senator Kefauver went on, "I am asking a factual question: if you will point out any place in your advertisements where you gave the doctor the full information which he ought to have had, which is the truth that your own medical examiner—who for some reason you won't bring down here and I can understand why you won't—found that there were 27 per cent side effects in these 1,000 cases. Just point it out in your advertisements". Another witness, a doctor employed by the company, was left to reply: "There is no reason to put that in the advertising Senator".

There is no reason to put that in the advertising Senator might well be the theme song of drug companies faced with side effects. Inglis gives a wealth of examples to illustrate how drug companies invariably tend to black out or play down adverse side-effects: you can't, in reason, expect a vendor who is trying to push his wares, to hamstring his sales by proclaiming that his stuff is potentially dangerous. So when the average doctor has to depend for his academic instruction on commerce, it's easy to guess what will happen. Inglis says, "Clearly the medical profession has fallen into the trap that lies in wait for all guilds: it has grown self-indulgent, losing the capacity for self-criticism.

by the 1950's the knowledge and capacities of the average medical student who had passed his Finals were to a quite remarkable extent irrelevant to the actual treatment he found himself giving—particularly in general practice. And experience—unlike in the past—was becoming of less value, now that the turnover of drugs was so rapid. His 'qualifications' therefore were largely spurious—for much the same reason as the qualifications of the British Expeditionary Force, lacking even one mechanised division, were spurious in 1940. They might have been relevant to an earlier contest, but not to the blitz-

krieg. As a result, prescribing by the late 1950's has become chaotic particularly among the younger doctors. But the profession, clinging to its traditional determination that the doctor must have the right to prescribe whatever he feels best for the patient, was unable to enforce any effective discipline—even, over costs.

As for his right to prescribe drugs he could know little about, nobody even thought to question that".

It is not only ignorance that makes it impossible to rely upon the medical profession to protect the public. Doctors, after all, are no angels: like anyone of us they are liable to succumb to temptation. And what rich temptations, the drug companies offer! Inglis states "In the US, this has led to the development of what Lasagna called the 'well-travelled two way street between industry and Washington'. Men from the drug industry have gone on to jobs in the Food and Drug Administration; and—more important—FDA specialists have gone on to lucrative executive jobs in industry. While there has been no clear-cut evidence of collusion or corner-cutting by FDA executives dealing with drug companies applying for new drug approval, it does not seem desirable to have, in decision-making positions, scientists who are consciously or unconsciously always contemplating the possibility that their future may be determined by their rapport with industry". Rapport indeed!

Almost every new drug in the West is heralded as a wonder cure. But now evidence is building up that almost all these wonder cures lead to very grave side effects. Thalidomide is only the most dramatic instance. Inglis cites several other wonder drugs which have caused severe side effects. But the busy general practitioner has neither the time nor the inclination to study the literature setting out these side effects. His natural tendency will be to rely on promotional literature (which in the nature of things, can't be expected to be dispassionate) and not worry over-much about possible side-effects.

Inglis makes the point that quite a number of modern drugs relieve or remove symptoms instead of curing disorders: "the chief result of the concentration upon research for new drugs, rather than on drug action, has been to provide drugs which remove or relieve symptoms, rather than cure disorders. An obvious example is one of the early showpieces of modern chemotherapy—insulin. As Cecil and Loeb pointed out in their *Textbook of Medicine* the initial belief was that the riddle of diabetes had been solved or would soon be; but this has since been shown to have been an illusion. Further study has shown that diabetes 'is more complex than it appeared to be' and that intrinsic diseases of the pancreas may not, in most cases, be the primary cause after all? What was thought to be the cause of diabetes, in other words, has been found to be only a symptom: and the cause or more probably causes still elude researchers. Most research, how-

ever, have been devoted not to finding the causes, but to producing the new antidiabetic drugs which have been pouring on to the market".

This confusion of symptoms with the underlying cause or causes has been reinforced by past official medical teaching which had little room for psychosomatic medicine: "the medicine taught in the schools was essentially mechanistic—fitting in easily with the new chemotherapy. Illness came to be regarded as organic: neurotic, functional and hysterical disorders were pushed, if possible, outside the doctor's terms of reference. For every disorder, it was assumed, there was (or soon would be) some appropriate physical remedy, a drug or a surgical operation; and this assumption the curriculum faithfully reflected". I remember reading somewhere that Eysenck, the leading exponent of Behaviourism in Britain, has gone on record as saying that there is no neurosis underlying the symptom, only the symptom itself. To which Kathleen Nott retorted "A symptom is always of something".

Brian Inglis' book which was triggered off by the discovery that tablets which the National Health Service had been buying for £60 per thousand could be imported for £6.10 per thousand, studies the pattern of the drug industry in America and Britain. It reveals that the drug companies spend much more on promotion (a euphemism for advertisement) than on research, that the research done is not so much basic research as juggling with the molecular structures of old drugs to produce variants which can be patented, and that the drug business is immensely profitable, so profitable that in the US, for instance, drug companies' profits were twice the average of other manufacturing concerns. Quite obviously, one man's illness is another man's dividend.

Brian Inglis seems satisfied with a greater measure of State control of drug promotion and prescription. You might as well expect a man eating tiger to behave himself after listening to a stern lecture. There's no getting away from the fact that there's a built-in contradiction between private profit and public welfare: nationalisation of the drug industry is the only answer to the situation which Inglis describes in his book. Then perhaps the soil will be favourable for the radical change of attitude to chemotherapy, which he advocates: "Besides, what is needed is not simply better control of the prescribing of drugs, but a radical change of attitude to chemotherapy based on the recognition that for all the great value of modern drugs in dealing with infections, and for all their use as palliatives in connection with degenerative disorders, they are basically symptom removers. The next step will be to transfer attention from them to the study of the basic causes of diseases. The pharmaceutical industry cannot be expected to finance such a venture and the medical profession, in spite of the efforts of individuals, is too fossilised to change its ha-

ENERGY

"He is a very energetic person" we sometimes say when referring to somebody. What do we really mean by it? What does being full of energy mean? It is another way of saying that he is a capable man, resourceful, untiring. All these mean that he is a person who can work, probably faster and better than someone else. One, being energetic, is all out to do work. Energy in short, is the capacity to do work. More often we feel energy only when some work is being done, and we assess energy by the work done. There can be energy stored but not being manifested as work at the moment. We talk of potential engineers and doctors among young children. We feel that the energy for all that work is in store in them.

Now let us look at this concept of energy in a scientific way. As I sit down to write this, I had a cup of coffee, in the hope that it will ward off the chill of the morning. I remember I had dinner last night. I hear the noise of coconut being scraped in the kitchen. The hearth also has been lit and some water in

tank it can do work for us. For example, water can rotate a turbine if it is installed in a proper manner. A belt connecting the turbine to a dynamo can make it go. The dynamo generates electricity which can manifest itself as heat in a hot plate, light in an electric lamp, work in a motor fixed to the sewing-machine.

Energy changes from one form to another, work producing heat, work producing electricity as in the bicycle dynamo, heat doing work in heat engines. Let us suppose that an electric iron marked 1000 W is used for half an-hour. In this case we obtain heat from electricity. How much heat should be given to an ordinary charcoal iron so as to obtain energy, equivalent to this? It will be about the quantity of heat needed to heat 6 Kg of water from the room temperature to the boiling point. If manual work is to do the equivalent will be the work necessary to raise 1 Kg through 1800 metres vertically against gravity. Of all, electricity seems to be a convenient form and cheap, perhaps.

Man has been searching for

by R. BALAKRISHNAN

a pot boils. In a little while string-hoppers will be baked in the ensuing steam. Someone is drawing water from the well. I feel that the entire household has become active for the day's work. A series of energy changes has begun. I feel that the cup of coffee is giving me warmth, and the dinner last night the energy to sit up and write. My work is due to the chemical energy released during digestion of food I had taken. Coconut is being scraped. It is again an instance of chemical energy producing manual work. Firewood burns in the hearth. It is also a chemical change producing heat.... A chain of these energy changes constitute what was earlier referred to as the day's work. Work is being done by the expenditure of energy.

Vicious Circle

It is interesting to note that we work hard to store up energy and we store up all that energy to work harder again. It is a vicious circle. This may appear as a general statement, but if we take a specific example this chain of changes becomes clearer. Work has to be done to raise the level of water in a tank. When water comes down from the

cheap and convenient forms of energy all along from the very early days. Every step in the march in this direction has been a landmark in the civilization of mankind. The primitive man had to depend on his muscular energy for all his activities. That was chemical energy producing work and the crucible of the chemical change was the human system itself. Animals were gradually tamed to do work for man. Here again the source of energy was the same, but the change took place in a different crucible. Of necessity, he had to harness nature. He learnt that running water and blowing wind could do work for him. With the invention of simple machines as the lever, the pulley, the wheel and axis, the inclined plane, efficiency increased. Steam-power, internal combustion engines, diesel engines are later inventions in the search for convenient sources and in the near future atomic energy might be the fundamental source of all our energy requirements.

Is man becoming less energetic with the invention of devices to obtain convenient and cheap forms of energy? Or has he been very energetic and alive to the environment always?

Promoted to Gr. 2

The following Cooperative Inspectors have been promoted to Grade 2: Messrs. A. A. James (Royal Commission), V. Vethacan (Kegalle), M.K. Kathirkamathamby (Jaffna East), S. Navaratnam (Mannar), S. C.rysostom (Jaffna West), N. Nadaraja (Jaffna West) and S. Sinnathurai (Trincomalee).

bits of mind sufficiently quickly".

As someone said, medicine is too serious to be left to the pharmaceutical companies and the doctors any longer.

Exempt Coops From Turnover Tax

The Jaffna District Cooperative Harbour Services Union has—in its submissions to the Cooperative Commission—urged that cooperatives be exempted from the Business Turnover Tax.

The Union has asked that it be protected from the competition of private contractors who have been ousted from Trincomalee.

It has also strongly pressed for the payment of increased rates following devaluation.

It has suggested too that the Union be allowed to function in the North like the Port Cargo Corporation.

GANDHIJI IN CEYLON

THE MEMORY OF A VISIT 40 YEARS AGO

Lord Buddha blessed this 'pearl among islands' Lanka, the Ceylon of to-day by his three sacred visits. Dharmasoka sent the message of peace and goodwill through his best-loved Mahinda and Sanghamitta. Years rolled on through the ages and this beautiful isle passing through vicissitudes political, social and religious, breaking away from the home of her race and culture and led astray by the allurements of the West forgot the Gospel of Ahimsa of her Great Master. To dispel the illusion and to rouse her up from her lethargy the immortal Swami Vivekananda sounded his trumpet-call to India and Ceylon, "Awake, Arise and stop not till the goal is reached" more than forty-five years ago. Lord Buddha, Mahinda and Vivekananda came with gifts to this thrice-blessed land. Later Sarojini Devi, the modern sanghamitta brought the message of Mahatma Gandhi to the island and this was followed by the visit of Mahatma Gandhi himself in 1927. At a dinner given in his honour at the Orient Club, Colombo, (on September 25) Premier Dudley Senanayake of Ceylon voiced the tribute of a nation to Gandhiji when he said, "Ceylon can never forget the fact that it was from the great leaders of India, Mahatma

to go over to Ceylon the whole island without differences of race, caste or creed, joined through the medium of the press to evince a keen desire to have the Mahatma in their midst for some days at least. When the Mahatma started his South Indian tour those of us in Ceylon fully expected that he would include Ceylon also in his itinerary. He was expected here in May 1926 and then rumour had it that he was to visit Ceylon only early in the next year. Definite information of his intention of visiting Ceylon in October reached in August. As there was an understanding that Ceylon should contribute her quota to the Khadi Fund elaborate preparations were made in all parts of Ceylon to accord a right royal welcome to the greatest man of the age and to secure a contribution worthy of the island towards the relief of the starving millions of India. Public meetings were held in all the important towns and ways and means were devised to make Mahatmaji's tour in Ceylon pleasant and his mission successful.

Messenger Of Love

The Viceroy's invitation to Gandhiji to go over to Delhi on urgent State affairs and the consequent delay in Gandhiji's going over to Ceylon only

By S. DURAI RAJA SINGAM

Gandhi, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru and others we got inspiration in our struggle for political freedom".

Quarter of a century ago the youths of Jaffna warmed with the fire of a pure patriotism inaugurated the Youth Congress, then called the Students Congress. The Students Congress, Jaffna, stood for the revival of national arts and literature and for the attainment of self-government for the land. This creed naturally made the young men yearn to sit at the feet of Gandhiji, the greatest teacher of modern times. Ever since the first session of the Students Congress in December 1924 invitations were addressed to Mahatma Gandhi to bless this Youth Movement of Ceylon with his august presence and words of wisdom. It was my good fortune to be one of the first Joint-Secretaries of the Students Congress and early in 1925 when I went to see Gandhiji I pressed him to visit Ceylon. Again Sri S. H. Perinpanayagam, the idol of the youths of the Students Congress went on a pilgrimage to India on this errand and met Mahatmaji at Bangalore and obtained his consent for a visit to Ceylon. He was followed by the late Sri J. V. Chelliah, Vice-Principal of Jaffna College, and a past president of the Students Congress with a similar request. Meanwhile the Indian Representative of the then Legislative Council of Ceylon, the late Sri K. A. Natesa Iyer, also extended an invitation on behalf of the Indian labourers of Ceylon. Long before Mahatmaji had definitely decided to accept the invitation

helped to increase the anxiety of the workers and to broadcast throughout the country that after all the island home of Buddha's followers and the pious Hindu sojourners from the Tamilnadu that gave to India her greatest religious reformers is to be once again blessed by a Messenger of Love from the time-honoured ancestor of her race, religion and culture. The months of October and November 1927 in Ceylon, were practically the Mahatma's months. Both young and old, rich and poor, men, women and children of all castes and creeds vied with each other in chanting praises to the name of India's hero of the day and servant of Daridranarayan—(God in the form of the poor). Gandhi a household word in Ceylon for the past forty years or more needed no introductory proclamation as in the case of processions of princes or consuls. In the East from where the voice of God is heard from eternity to eternity even the poorest of the poorest in earthly riches get to know as if by instinct the advent of a great spiritual teacher. This was fully exemplified when after hoisting the banner of the universal religion of Love and Truth in the West the Hindu monk of India made his triumphal procession a generation ago from Colombo to Almora. Reverence and love to the great Teachers of Truth is in the very blood of the race. No wonder then surging crowds swelled the streets of Colombo Fort on the great day of Mahatmaji's arrival to Ceylon. Gandhi and Khaddar was the talk of the day. Choirs

of children with garlands and rose petals in their hands were singing their songs of welcome.

Papers came out with glaring headlines like "Ceylon Welcomes the Mahatma", "Mr. Gandhi in Ceylon—Simple landing ceremony. Enthusiastic welcome by large crowds." Special supplements were issued.

In spite of the hour and the bad weather a huge crowd accorded a rousing reception to Mahatma Gandhi when he landed in Colombo on the 13th November shortly after 9-30 p. m.

The Melbourne Jetty which was arranged for the Mahatma's private landing was modestly decorated with flags, pot palms and crotons, and the landing steps were richly carpeted. The Labour Union Volunteer Corps, a hundred strong, was lined up in two ranks forming a passage between, and their bright red shirts lent a touch of oriental colour to the simple and formal reception.

The s. s. "Chinkoa" by which the Mahatma and his party travelled from Tuticorin entered the harbour at about 9 p. m. Shortly after the Master Attendant's and the Principal Collector's barges left the jetty with the following representative members of the Reception Committee: Mr. A. E. Goonesinghe, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. de Silva, Mr. and Mrs. G. Thiagalasingam, Mr. M. A. Arulanandam, Dr. S. Muttiah, Mr. and Mrs. K. Sathiwagiswara Iyer, Mrs. Nagalingam, the Misses Fernando, Messrs. C. H. Z. Fernando, T. B. Jayah, M. T. de S. Amerasekere, A. B. Cooray, Dr. E. V. Ratnam and Suppiah Pillai. Shortly after 9-30 p. m. the barges returned with the distinguished visitor and Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi was the first to step out, and she greeted those present in Oriental fashion with hands clasped. The frail figure of the Mahatma, attired in a dhoti and shawl of Khaddar emerged soon after. Mr. P. B. Umbichy garlanded him.

Mr. X. Pereira, the Second Indian Member of the then Legislative Council, was then introduced to the Mahatma by Mr. M. T. de S. Amerasekere. "Oh! he is an old friend of mine" declared Gandhiji.

"Let them introduce themselves to me", he said as he greeted those present with clasped hands and quickly proceeded between the ranks of the Volunteer Corps who were at the salute.

Gandhiji and Kasturba boarded the car which was waiting for them at the entrance to the jetty. The hood of the car was lowered to afford a glimpse of the Mahatma to the vast gathering assembled outside. The car started immediately taking the Church Street and Leyden Bastion Road. A call for "three hearty cheers to Mahatmaji" as the car started was suppressed, but deafening cheers greeted the visitors as they passed through the streets outside the Customs.

They proceeded direct to "The Ark" Cotta Road, where

they resided during their stay in Colombo.

The Mahatma's party consisted of the following: Shri Mahadev Desai Kaka Kalelkar, Shri Pyarelal, Shri Jamnadas Gandhi, Shri C. Rajagopalachari, Miss Laximi Rajagopalachari (now Mrs. Devadas Gandhi).

A Sight For The Gods

After formal introductions the Mahatma was escorted to the car that took him to the "Ark" his home during his sojourn in Ceylon. As the car wended its way through the Church Street the Mahatma standing in the apostolic manner of St. Francis of Assisi, a radiant smile playing upon his face, shawl covering his body after the Roman fashion, arms outstretched beckoning peace and goodwill to the countless heads that raised their eyes to catch a glimpse of the great Apostle of Ahimsa, was a sight for the gods to see.

To quote Shri Mahadev Desai, "Lanka was a land which Gandhiji in his wanderings of over ten years has ever longed to visit, no less with the object of seeing the land whose ravaging beauty makes it a pearl in the islands of the earth than for studying living Buddhism at close quarters... but the visit, when it actually came about, happened, as Gandhiji said to the civic Fathers in Colombo with engaging candour, to be a mercenary visit."

The receptions and the wel-

come that Gandhiji had from the day of his landing at Colombo on the evening of the 13th could, says Mahadev Desai, compare favourably with the warmest and most enthusiastic ones that Gandhiji has received anywhere in India. Thousands thronged the thoroughfares through which Gandhiji was to pass, and at most places crowding had to be controlled by regulating admission by tickets. The weeks beginning the 13th of November at Colombo till the evening of the 29th at Jaffna was one continuous programme of meetings, lectures, interviews, visits and collections. The Khadi collections made at Colombo, Kurunegala, Negombo, Chilaw, Matale, Kandy, Bandarawella, Badulla, Dickoya, Nuwara Eliya, Hatton, Nawalapitiya, Gampola, Kegala, Ambalangoda, Balapitiya, Galle, Matara, Godagama, Trincomalee, Pallai, Jaffna, Valvettiturai, Point Pedro, Chavakcheri, Vaddukoddai, Kayts totalled Rs. 105,000. Ceylon admirers of the Mahatma in Malaya had sent in their donations through the *Hindu Organ*, Jaffna, and through me whilst the Ceylon students in London sent their contributions to the Colombo Reception Committee. "Ceylon gave Gandhiji more than he had expected" so wrote Mahadev Desai. Everyone who had helped in the success of the tour earned the blessings of Daridranarayan.

(To be Continued)

Overhead Projector Presented

On March 9, in the office of the High Commissioner for Canada in Ceylon, 6, Gregory's Road, His Excellency Mr. J. Timmerman, acting on behalf of the Agricultural Teachers' Association of Ontario, presented an overhead projector to Dr. S. L. de Silva, Deputy Director General of Education (Technical).

The projector was presented for use in the Agricultural Department of the Hardy Senior Technical Institute at Amparai.

The overhead projector is a teaching device used widely in Canadian schools and universities. It enables an instructor to reproduce and illuminate on a large scale on a classroom wall or ceiling a book illustration, sketch, photograph, or slide placed in the projector. At the same time, the projector is designed in such a way that the instructor can indicate with a pencil or pointer certain features of the photograph or slide which he wishes drawn to the class's attention. Thus, in a greatly enlarged comparative illustration of two specimens of rice, for example, the students will be able to see individual grain characteristics and thus observe in great detail how agricultural techniques of fertilizer, pesticides, etc., affect grain development.

The Association's choice of the Hardy Institute as a gift recipient devolves from the long association between Ceylon and Canada in a coopera-

tive development program at Hardy. The Institute was named for Professor Evan Hardy, a Canadian who lived, worked and died in Ceylon. His efforts have been continued through other forms of assistance to the Institute and through the continued presence of Canadian Advisers supplied through the Colombo Plan. Mr. Oliver Mabee, a member of the Agricultural Teachers' Association of Ontario, has been at the Institute for the past two years.

The Association of Agricultural Teachers of Ontario is an organisation to which most agricultural teachers in Ontario belong. An affiliate of the Ontario Education Association, it sponsors professional development of agriculture teachers with annual local meetings, an annual updating workshop at the Ontario Agricultural College and special features at the OEA meetings held in the Easter vacation. It also publishes a quarterly "Bulletin" filled with ideas (by and for agriculture teachers), teacher helps, lists of helpful books and articles, and of new equipment for teaching agriculture better.

This projector was purchased by private donations from the individual agriculture teachers, encouraged through the interest and efforts of Mr. Murray Young, formerly the President of the Association, and now Inspector of Agricultural Classes.

—Press Release

Structural Changes in the Coop Movement

The emerging new structure not only of cooperative activity, but of the industrial system as a whole is characterised by large requirements of capital. This is so because structural improvement is closely connected with the utilisation of modern technology in a number of fields. New methods in production and distribution on the wholesale as well as the retail level means heavy and time-consuming investments. Capital has become a key factor in competition. This is why long-term planning of investment and financing is an art of ever increasing importance in our cooperative societies confronted with the imperatives of change.

More than 100 years have elapsed since the first cooperative societies started to function on the basis of the rather modest capital amounts which their poor members were able to save for this purpose. The first Danish consumer cooperative in Thisted started to work in 1866 with the distribution of bread from a private house. In the beginning, the members did not pay less for the bread than from the private shops. The savings on the bread price which the cooperative was able to get was retained in the society to create funds for acquiring a shop and expanding business. On account of this willingness of the members to put hard needed money in their common society, the basis was laid for much larger savings in the future.

By **EBBE GROES**
Danish CWS

Even if conditions since then have changed totally in almost every technical aspect, it still holds true that the capital formation of cooperation is deeply connected with retained earnings and dividends. Awareness of this simple principle has been a fundamental feature through the history of all expanding cooperative movements and it should not be forgotten in the world of today with all its complicated financial mechanisms.

Planning of structural changes in most cases means aiming at bigger technical or economic units, for example, full line supermarkets and giant societies covering a whole region or perhaps the whole nation. Internationally, it means the shaping of industrial units producing for several countries. In the cooperative movements all over Western Europe, the structural goals have resulted in long-term investment programmes, the fulfilment of which is a question of time and money.

A few figures will illustrate the amounts involved in Denmark:

1. The cooperative societies delivering fertiliser, seeds and feeding stuffs for agriculture are aiming at concentration in one organisational unit. Production and distribution centres are going to be fewer and bigger. The investment need for this is calculated to about 80 mill. kr. per year in the next few years.

2. The cooperative dairies are also engaged in a plan for creating one country-wide or-

ganisation. The estimates of their yearly capital requirements exceed 100 mill. kr.

3. The consumer cooperatives are presently working hard to realise a shop structure consisting of bigger and fewer units located in centres pointed out by careful analysis of demographic and economic developments. A long step has already been taken in this direction, but yet for some years investments will be required in supermarkets and department stores amounting to approximately 150 mill. kr. per year.

Which financial sources are available for these huge investment needs? I shall mention some of the most important.

Self-financing

A high degree of self-financing has for many years been typical for the main part of European cooperative movements. During the last few years, there has been—at least in Denmark—a tendency of a falling percentage of own capital in new investments, but this should be considered as a natural consequence of a strong expansion period.

This first method of securing a fair financial position is to follow a rational policy of allocations to depreciation and reserve funds. The amounts accumulated in this manner are cheap money to work with, even if the demand for return on investment of these means should not be less than in the open capital market. The ad-

vantage is that no high interests have to be paid to private capital investors.

Cooperative managers have the important task to convince the board members of the necessity of a good consolidation. In a great many Danish consumer societies, the costs are presently increasing sharply in proportion to turnover. This, in turn, puts a squeeze on the capacity to show a fair surplus, and to pay the traditional dividend. In 1966, for example, the Danish cooperatives as a whole tried to maintain the dividend at its usual level, which was unfavourable to consolidation. In 1967, many of the cooperatives took the consequence of the continued fall of earnings and reduced the dividend percentage. The main reason, I dare say, was that the financial consultants from FDB seriously and carefully advised the societies not to weaken their position as regards the yearly accounts. The exact advice was that the allocations for depreciation and reserve funds should amount to at least one per cent of the turnover of the society.

Another capital source belonging to the category of cooperative self-financing is upward adjustments of the members' shares. In the largest consumer cooperative in Denmark, HB, for example, the congress recently decided to increase the share of each member from 100 kr. to 300 kr. This sum can be paid in cash, but the usual method is to transfer a certain part of the yearly dividend to the members' share accounts until they

have reached the demanded sum.

In accordance with fundamental cooperative principles, the interest payment on members' share capital is limited to a so called "normal" level. In FDB, the maximum is 6 per cent per annum. In HB, the interest on the shares follows the interest on time deposits in the savings banks.

Hollow Words

There has been some discussion on the determination of the interest on shares in cooperatives. If it is low in relation to the general level of interest on the money market, there is no stimulus for the members to invest their savings in such shares. During a recent international conference for cooperative leaders in Paris on finance questions, it was proposed to offer shares in cooperative companies for sale on the Stock Exchange in order to get more capital. This probably can be done in the

way of issuing debentures bearing the same interest as obtainable on the bond market. You could also choose to reserve the debentures for sale to members only. To issue securities offering profit possibilities as joint stock companies do is not feasible in cooperatives, if we shall stick to our principles—which we must. When speaking of finance, we should always keep in mind that, within our movements, capital must be regarded as a cost factor and never as a profit factor. Otherwise, all speeches on economic democracy will become hollow words.

In many Danish consumer cooperatives, loan capital is obtained from members by withholding part of the dividend on an account, which is paid back after a certain number of years. According to the recommended rules for the societies, the loan or dividend account receives an interest of 5 per cent per annum.

Members' savings accounts play only a modest role within the Danish retail societies. The town society, HB, has, however, established a savings department for its members. Savings certificates are issued and bear an interest which is $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent above the discount rate of Denmark's National Bank. The deposits can be withdrawn by members giving at least three months' notice. In Sweden and Norway, the degree of self-financing through members' savings deposits is a good deal more advanced than in Denmark. Further information about the practical methods to obtain members' savings deposits can be secured directly from the KF in Sweden and NKL in Norway.

If the financing by members is included in the concept of self-financing, the following figures for the degree of financial self-support are obtained:

(Continued on page 7)

The Customs of the Jaffna Tamils

(Continued from our last issue)

There are various other subdivisions in certain castes. For example, the Karaiyar community is further divided into Melongi Karaiyar, and Keelongi Karaiyar, the upper and the lower strata respectively. These sub-divisions again have ramified into certain other castes like the Mukaiyar, Thimilal, Vadukar and Paravar. (This list is not an exhaustive list of the castes in Jaffna).

Even now street names and place names in Jaffna bear the imprint of the names of the community staying there. Place names like Thatchan Thopu, Karaiyoor, Kollankaladdy and street names like Thatta Theru, Cheniyar Theru, Chiviar Theru, Kannathiddy and Thatcha Theru are still in usage in Jaffna.

The caste system like the dowry system in Jaffna is in-

By **C. V. RAJENDRAM**

tricately woven into the fabric of the social set-up in Jaffna. It is not necessary to probe into the origins of these systems. But it can be established that what was a mere division of society in a kinship, some 3000 years ago, has led to what is supposed to be an accident of birth. Jaffna is more caste conscious than any other part of Ceylon. Even now the members of the depressed caste are not allowed to worship in some leading Hindu temples in Jaffna apart from other acts of segregation. The caste system has occupied such a place in Jaffna, that it seems impossible to separate biologically casteism and the Jaffna man. Situated in close proximity to South India, the Tamils of Jaffna have imbibed the customs of the South Indian people with certain modifications. The caste system also, strange to say, has been grafted upon the Tamil customs observed by the Tamil population of Jaffna.

The so-called depressed classes of Jaffna pursuing different

occupations in life have now been awakened to and have enlightened themselves to claim equal rights with the other so-called high caste people. This has led to the government of Ceylon, passing an Act of Parliament called the Prevention of Social Disabilities Act. *The division of castes in Jaffna and their demarcation along particular places and streets is reminiscent of the post-sangam community life of which much evidence can be had from "SILAPADIKARAM" an epic of the post-sangam period.*

Pernicious System

The other custom which ranks second in magnitude to the caste-system is the Dowry system. In Jaffna the ceremonies and rituals connected with marriage resemble very much those in South India, but match-making in Jaffna has become a cumbersome process, a type of business deal, with

the dowry system, opening its wide jaws whenever the talk of marriage is touched upon. Bridegrooms are considered to be of high value depending on their social position, their job, and other attributes. Their names will be constantly spotlighted in crypto-matrimonial markets. The highest bidder will get as groom for his daughter a Doctor or Engineer, or Civil List officer who can easily hope to get a dowry of a home worth Rs. 75,000 to a lakh, cash Rs. 25,000 and jewels worth Rs. 15,000. There are instances where nearly 2 lakhs were given as dowry to doctors. Because of this pernicious dowry system, many unmarried girls in Jaffna are languishing in their homes counting their years. The dowry system is perpetrated in Jaffna by virtue of a very strong custom which has been in usage some thousands of years in Jaffna.

The fixing of the dowry is the most important aspect of marriages in Jaffna. The wedding day is decided by the as-

trologers. This auspicious day and hour is called the "MURTHAM". In Jaffna, the legal registration of marriage takes place before the religious ceremonies. The religious ceremonies connected with the marriage are conducted by experienced Brahmins known as Kurukkalmar, who officiate donning colourful clothes and other paraphernalia as in South India where a sacrificial fire is produced over which Sanskrit slokas are recited. The Tali tying ceremony by the Bridegroom is the climax of the ceremony.

In Jaffna, though caste segregation is practised, certain castes are mobilized on wedding and funeral occasions. On the wedding day when the bridegroom's party leaves his house, to go for the grand finale of the marriage ceremony. THE TALI, KOORAI, SAREE, THE TOILET REQUISITES, MIRROR and other valuables to be given to the bride, are taken in a brass tray, by the the barber. With the barber, the dhoby also goes to the bride's house. This practice is upheld by custom. The whole ritual of marriage ends after the third day of marriage on which day the bride leaves the bridegroom's house to the house of her parents. This ceremony is called Fourth Wedding (NAALAM SADANGU) in Jaffna.

Like the marriage ceremonies, funeral rituals are replete with custom in Jaffna. On a funeral day, the petty animosities among the kith and kin are shattered and all volunteer to do some form of help. The funeral house in Jaffna displays the ancient folk heritage of the Tamils in Jaffna. Women inmates of the house display high emotion, and this is given vent, by the women singing folk songs known as "OP-PARI" in Jaffna. The OP-PARI, like other folk songs of Jaffna display intense pathos while employing meaningful words in rhythmic modulation. These are sung in melancholy folk tunes which will make

(Continued on page 7)

Recoveries Encouraging

The recoveries under the new Agricultural Credit Scheme have been good, said Mr. T. Kandaswamy, ACCD Jaffna South, presiding at a conference of MPCs Unions and Societies in Jaffna South.

He stressed that they should repay their loans; there was no question of writing them off. There was no law, he said, to prevent farmers from selling their paddy outside. It was the right of every cultivator to get the highest possible price for his produce. But, in the interests of the society, members who sold their paddy outside, should pay it the commission it would have normally got under the GPS. He pointed out that the majority of societies in the area were losing because their turnover was not enough. Unless the so-

cieties were saved from collapse, the private trader would re establish his sovereignty, he warned.

Mr. R. Rajaratnam, President NDCF, explained the role of the Northern Federation and said it was the voice of the Northern cooperators. He assured them that it would do everything in its power to help solve their problems. He appealed to them to put their savings in the Coop Bank and help strengthen it.

Mr. R. C. S. Cooke, Vice-President NDCF, pointed out that in Japan, agricultural co-operatives did not borrow from outside sources. Their example was worthy of emulation. Societies here should try to cut down outside loans by building up their reserves. He stressed that self-help is the basis of a cooperative society.

Commission Impressed by Indian Movement

The Cooperative Commission which recently toured India has been impressed by the tremendous development that has taken place in the Cooperative Movement in India, according to a news report.

The report goes on to say that what had impressed them most was the important place given to the Cooperative Movement in the development plans of the country, and the arrangements made for implementation of the schemes through various cooperative organisations. They were also impressed by the close collaboration between the government organisations and the non-official cooperative sector

through a co-ordinated development plan. Recent developments in India were a revelation to them of the possibilities of economic and social progress in a developing country through a well-planned scheme of cooperative development.

During their two-week tour of India, the Commission took a quick look at a good cross-section of the Indian Cooperative Movement from the national level to the village level. They also had discussions with the Union Food Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr. M. S. Gurupadaswamy, Minister of State for Co-operation, and leading cooperators.

Coops Should Deal Only With Members

Cooperative Societies should transact business only with members.

This is one of the suggestions made by Mudaliyar D. M. Gunasekera, Vice-President N. W. P. Cooperative Credit Union, in his Memorandum to the Cooperative Commission.

He has stressed that Cooperative Credit Societies should be revived. He points out that these Credit Societies were the foundation of the Movement and had helped to spread cooperative principles among the people; it was only in the Credit Societies that those principles existed today. He objects to trading and credit being done by one and the same society.

Some of the other 'remedies' he has suggested are: ● Independence of the movement from Government control ● Cooperative Education with a moral background ● Encouragement for honest leadership ● Establishment of more Cooperative Banks: the Cooperative Banks already absorbed by the People's Bank should be handed back to the Movement ● The Movement to take over the auditing of cooperative societies ● In addition to the by-laws, the framing of model working rules for all societies.

Expanding on these proposals, the Mudaliyar states that in order to ensure the independence of the Movement, the Cooperative Department should be brought

under the control of the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, while existing intact. According to his scheme, the District Union will work in the ACCD's office and the ACCD will function under the District Union Directorate. He points out that responsibility should not be divorced from power. Since the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon is responsible for the Cooperative Movement, the powers of the Cooperative Department should be vested in the Cooperative Federation.

He also emphasises that the Government should consult the Cooperative Federation before any important decision affecting the Movement is taken.

He wants all political speeches prohibited at cooperative meetings without leaving it to the good sense of the speakers.

The Mudaliyar suggests that the 4,000 existing credit societies be revived and 10,000 Cooperative Credit Societies be established: these will collect deposits on a self help basis. He points out that a new system of Cooperative Credit has been evolved and put into practice at Nawala; this system could be adopted elsewhere, if necessary. He deplores the indifference of the District Unions and the Cooperative Department to Credit Societies which "are neglected and suppressed to such an extent that even Members' Pass Books and Forms have to be printed by the so-

A History of Tamil Literature

This volume* is the first part of an ambitious project that M. L. M. Somasundarampillai has set his heart on. So far as I know this is the second effort to present in English a conspectus of Tamil Literature. I remember looking into a more elementary story in English of Tamil Literature by Mr. S. Pooranalingam Pillai that appeared about thirty years ago. Mr. Somasundarampillai does not merely tell a story, but illustrates his theses with appropriate citations from the texts he is analysing. His approach is in tune with contemporary trends in literary evaluation found in Western countries. Since this is but the beginning of a new direction the probe does not go deep enough. Literature is not a thing apart, self-existent and self-sustaining. It springs up and grows in a socio-political-economic milieu. Not only does it reflect the ideologies in whose midst it is born and grows. Its values are often determined by these forces. It also in varying measure criticises the values it sees flourishing in society. There is literature of conformism as well as of revolt. The two need not be rigidly segregated. The two trends though logically antithetic can and do coexist in man and his handiwork.

Mr. Somasundarampillai's chapter on the socio-economic life of the Sangam period is more factual than analytic. To the present reviewer at least a more searching analysis would have been welcome. But within the goals he has set himself, the chapter is comprehensive. Religion, ritual, agriculture, sea-power, archaeological finds, commerce including foreign commerce, are all presented with a sure touch.

Tolkappiyar and Tiruvalluvar are played up *ad nauseam* in all manner of contexts: whether the particular contexts can accommodate these two worthies is seldom taken into account by many who trot out these names in season and out of season. A member of the Liberal party in Gladstone's time, says in his reminiscences that whenever he got stuck in the course of a political speech, all he had to do was to utter the word 'Gladstone'; the applause that greeted the word, gave him time to think out what he had to say next. I have a suspicion that many Tamil orators play the same trick by trotting out the names of Tiruvalluvar and Tolkappiyar—the former in particular. This is an aside; Mr. Somasundarampillai is neither guilty of nor responsible for such exploitation of these names rightly revered by Tamils and others who possess Tamil scholarship. One point

cieties themselves; account books cannot be obtained easily."

While emphasising the need to prepare Model Working Rules for MPCs to prevent malpractices, he states that Working Rules for controlling the Committee Members and Directors of Unions are absolutely necessary.

He strongly emphasises that integration of societies will be the beginning of the end of Cooperation in Ceylon.

implicit in Caldwell's remark on Tolkappiyam "Whatever its antiquity may be, it must have been preceded by many centuries of literary culture. It lays down rules for different kinds of compositions, which must have been deduced from examples furnished" (italics mine) seems to have been missed by those devotees of Tolkappiyam who insist on the 20th century speakers and writers of Tamil going back to the patterns of usage presented by Tolkappiyar. What Caldwell implies is that Tolkappiyam also was descriptive grammar. It gathered, described and commented on the patterns current in Tolkappiyar's time. Ergo, the 20th century is also entitled to regard the prevailing patterns as 'correct'. A feud over 'grammatical Tamil' very like the controversy now raging over 'Sammata Sinhala' has been simmering under the surface for some time, and can burst into flame any time. This is more than the usual battle between the traditionalist and the innovator. This kind of conflict is inevitable in countries which emerged out of a long spell of colonial rule, for during colonial rule their languages were totally isolated from the dynamic forces shaping history in the outside world and acquired an antiquarian flavour which is hard to shake.

Tolkappiyar's anticipation of the findings of 20th century linguistics is discussed extensively: the phonemes of a language which are described as significant classes of speech sounds in terms of which alone, an organisation of the descriptive speech sounds of any language is possible (P. 51). Modern students of linguistics are struck by the fact that the description of Phonemes found in the Tolkappiyam tallies with the findings of modern linguistics. I have a vague recollection of reading something like this in Daniel Jones' book on the Phoneme. Let me end up with a confession.

Lighters Leased to PCC

The Jaffna District Cooperative Harbour Services Union has leased out 9 lighters to the Port Cargo Corporation (Trincomalee). There's a likelihood that the contract, which is for 6 months, will be extended.

The lease brings in Rs. 10,000/- monthly to the Union.

Office Bearers

The following were elected office-bearers of the Northern Province Coop Printing and Publishing Society at the 15th Annual General Meeting held recently: Messrs. S. K. Thiravaniyagam (President) Mudir. C. Muttutambay and R. C. S. Cooke (Vice Presidents), C. M. Markandu (Secretary), A. Veerasingham (Asst. Secretary) and R. Velauthar (Treasurer).

Branch Office at Mannar

The Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union will shortly open a branch office at Mannar, with the help of the Mannar District Cooperative Union and the ACCD, Mannar.

The opening of this branch office will help to expedite the export of beche de mer and chank from Mannar.

I have no manner of claim for deep scholarship in Tamil. Only, among my intellectual interests are Tamiliana. It simply will not do for Tamils to be smacking their lips over the excellences of their literature. Others too must have a chance to savour them, even at second hand and assess their virtues. Therefore Mr. Somasundarampillai's effort to tell the story of the birth and growth of Tamil literature in a world language like English, is a praiseworthy investment of time, scholarship and money.

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S. H. P.

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Structural Changes in the Coop. Movement

(Continued from page 5)

In Sweden: 67 per cent of the consolidated balance total of the central organisation, KF, and the retail societies.

In Norway: 41 per cent of the total balance of the central organisation, NKL, and 67 per cent of the balance of the retail societies.

In Denmark: 46 per cent of the balance of FDB, and 50 per cent of the balance of the retail societies.

Capital from External Sources

The planning for dynamic change throughout the cooperative sector cannot, however be financed by own capital and members' savings only. Outside loan resources have to be taken into account by the preparation of the finance budgets.

First of all, long-term loan capital is obtainable from the credit associations lending on first, second and perhaps third mortgages. Secondly, there is the possibility of getting money from the cooperative insurance companies. Especially in Norway, this possibility has been realised to a very large extent. In this connection, the pension funds are also an important source of capital in the bigger cooperative enterprises.

Thirdly, there are the savings banks, also lending on long term against mortgages in real property, and the ordinary commercial banks, primarily working with short-term financing of current assets. Instead of giving security in property, money can be obtained at the banks against guarantees from cooperative societies. This requires solidarity and a spirit of collaboration from the societies joining the guarantee arrangement. In Denmark, a considerable number of projects for new supermarkets and self service stores has been financed through such arrangements coordinated through a special institution carrying the name "The consumer cooperative societies' Guarantee and Credit Fund". The financial support made possible through this fund so far exceeds 20 mill. kr.

The State does not participate in the financing of structural change in Danish cooperation. One of the exceptions is state support to the building of cooperative stores in Greenland. Another is state grants for the consultant service in FDB and private organisations. The consultants play an important role in the realisation of new shop projects and in the endeavours to improve efficiency throughout the distribution chain. A recent statute promises state guarantees for liabilities of financing institutes established by retailer associations. So far, the consumer cooperatives have not needed such state guarantees. Lastly, it can be mentioned that cooperatives have had their part of cheap loans from a Marshall-Fund for shop modernisation.

Loans from foreign countries are a capital source of increasing importance. As an example of Scandinavian cooperation, I should like to mention the substantial credits obtained from the Bank of America against joint guarantees from the cooperative wholesale organisations in the Scandinavian countries. These credits

are channelled through the Scandinavian Cooperative Wholesale Society's daughter company in San Francisco and have especially been utilised by FDB as a consequence of rather high interest levels on the Danish capital market.

This survey of cooperative capital sources should not be ended without mentioning the International Cooperative Bank in Switzerland. This Bank has as its purpose to promote collaboration between its members in the field of international banking, finance and credit and to assist cooperative organisations all over the world in their expansion and development, for example, by financially supporting the rationalisation of their merchandising and production operations. The Bank acts as an ordinary commercial Bank. The stockholders comprise 32 cooperative organisations and Banks with special interest in the development of cooperative activity. The stockholders come from 16 countries inside and outside Europe. The Bank's total balance amounts to about 300 mill. Swiss francs, and it is steadily expanding its activities.

Utilisation of Capital Resources

The problem of capital for structural development is not only a question of getting the financial means from internal and external sources, but to utilise the means in the most economical way.

Two of the biggest items in the balance sheet of consumer cooperatives are credits to members and stocks. Capital need for members' debts can be reduced by the introduction of full cash payment. So far, this has been done in 1,100 of Denmark's 1,800 cooperative retail societies. Costs can be reduced and capital liberated by increasing the rate of inventory turnover.

These and other efforts to improve the efficiency of capital utilisation require a close collaboration between the local societies and the central society. One of the main reasons for structural concentration is the possibility to make better use of the total financial resources of the movement. This is why the Danish cooperatives in different trades try to co-ordinate in investment decisions—and ultimately to centralise them. The risk of fatal investment failures is over-hanging if this coordination is not successful.

In the consumer cooperation, for example, investments must be properly balanced between the requirements of the retail level, the wholesale distribution system and the production facilities. Further more, the expansion of turnover following structural improvements draws new capital needs in the form of increases of stock and other current assets at all levels. Theoretically, there is at any time an optimal allocation of capital on the different demands. In practice, this allocation cannot be realised, but it can be approximated by overall judgements of the capital situation of the movement.

Electronic data processing and improved methods of analysis and economic control provide the management with

The Customs of the Jaffna Tamils

(Continued from page 5)

even the most stubborn masculine hearts melt.

Colourful

The funeral procession like the marriage procession is very colourful. The coffin is placed in a cage-like structure, called the "Thandikai" or the "Paadai" and is taken to the cemetery accompanied by the music of the "PARAI" a kind of Drum, resembling the "MURASU". This drum is played by the members of the so-called paraiyar caste. Because of this, this drum is known as the "PARAI MELAM" in Jaffna. Some processions include a set of vocal musicians who sing devotional songs on the way to the cemetery. While the procession is in progress, it is customary to throw loose coins on the path of the procession. This is done in order to appease the soul in its craving for wealth.

Apart from the colourful customs and the soul-stirring spectacles of the marriage ceremonies and funeral houses in Jaffna, the social life of the Tamils is enmeshed in a myriad of beliefs, astrological faiths, religious fanaticism, folk customs etc.

The Tamils of Jaffna have implicit faith in astrology. Their day to day life is influenced to a considerable extent by the belief in astrology. Jaffna is the pioneer in the production of the "ALMANAC" (Panchangam) in the whole of Ceylon. Belief in astrology was established in Jaffna some 600 years ago, when research was done in this field. The customs of the Jaffna people are distinct from the customs of the South Indian Tamils, though essentially the culture is similar. The facts presented above denote that Jaffna must have been in the zenith of pure SANGAM culture about 3000 years ago.

(Text of a paper read at the All-India Oriental Conference XXIV Session held at Varanasi in October 1968).

UNION FORMED

Mr. M. K. Sellarajah has been elected President of the newly formed Thampalakama Pattu Purana Lands Cultivation Committees' Union.

Mr. Sellarajah said that this was the first Union to be formed in the Trincomalee District. If it functioned efficiently, the problems of the cultivators could be solved. He assured them that he would spare no pains to meet the needs of the cultivators—a neglected lot.

The following were elected office-bearers: Messrs. M. K. Sellarajah (President), M. I. Ibrahim (Vice-President), K. Sivasubramaniam (Secretary), and M. Murugupillai (Treasurer). Messrs. K. Sivasegar, V. Ponnudurai, K. Selladurai and S. Packeerthas were elected to the Committee.

new tools for better administration of capital use and financial budgeting. Skill in working with these tools probably will be more important in future competition than the procurement of the needed capital itself.

—ICA Journal

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Indus Valley Script Deciphered

Dear Sir,

The following contribution by the Editor "Journal of Tamil Studies" to the *Madras Hindu* of 3-3-69 and also the news item in the same paper of 26-2-69 pertaining to the Indus Valley Script will I think interest your readers.

The Editor "Journal of Tamil Studies" in his communique says "Apropos the Copenhagen announcement that Finnish Scholars have succeeded in identifying the Indus Valley (otherwise known as Harappa-Mohenjo Daro) script, it would appear that a similar identification has almost simultaneously been made by a Russian team working independently, as will be seen from the following extract from a letter received from a Russian Scholar in Moscow: "I am happy to inform you that a group of Leningrad scholars engaged in the study of the Proto-Indian script wrote to me that they would like to offer to the "Journal of Tamil Studies" three of four papers on the problem. By using progressive computers and other progressive techniques they seem to have proved that the language of the Proto-Indian script actually belongs to the Dravidian stock. I have requested them to send their papers to Mr. A. Subbiah".

The credit of the original suggestion that the Indus Valley Script represents a Proto-Dravidian language should of course go to the late father H. Heras, a Spanish Jesuit, who spent eighteen years trying to decipher the script. He had planned to publish his findings in two or three volumes and actually published the first volume but before he could publish the rest he unfortunately died. Scholars at the time were reluctant to treat his identification of the Indus Valley script with Dravidian as proved, in the absence of confirmatory evidence such as bilingual inscriptions etc.

There is a peculiar appropriateness in Finnish scholars deciphering the script, as scholars have discovered significant affinities between the Dravidian and the Finno-Ugric family of languages, the latter being distinct from the Indo-European".

The news item in the same paper of 25-2-69 is also of great interest. "A team of Finnish Scientists yesterday announced that they had succeeded in deciphering—by logic, intuition and computer—the language of India's ancient Indus Valley civilisation that vanished about 4,000 years ago and left a mysterious legacy of thousands of inscriptions on beautifully carved seals.

The team, sponsored by the Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies here, said the breakthrough came only three weeks ago, and provided a key that threw open the doors to a new understanding of the Indus people.

"Our key already gave the answer to the mystery of the origin of the Hindu caste system", said Dr. Asko Parpola, one of the four Finnish researchers on the team. "It is also proved for certain that the bearers of the Indus culture were Dravidian".

The Deciphered Indus inscriptions showed that the caste system existed long before the Aryans swarmed into India. The caste system was governed by religious taboos against pollution of body and soul, which also helped to explain the prominence of big public baths in the ancient Indus civilisation.

Yours faithfully,
J. R. SINNATHAMBY,

7-3-69.

AGM In April

The Annual General Meeting of the Kankasanturai-Myliddy Fishermen's Coop Society will be held on 9-4-69.

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No Shortfall in Revenue Though Less Ships Worked This Time

Though the Jaffna District Cooperative Harbour Services Union worked less ships this time during the Jaffna season (which stretches from the latter part of December to early April), the total earnings are expected to be about the same as last year's—nearly 7 lakhs. The reason is that though fewer ships called at Jaffna this time, the tonnage handled is almost the same as last season's.

Last time the Union worked 7 ships. This season it has so far unloaded 4 ships. The breakdown is as follows: Nov. 30—Dec. 24, gypsum ship (9,375 tons); Feb. 2—14, flour ship (5,780 tons); Feb. 17—25 flour ship (6,945 tons). This ship was unloaded in record time,—8 days—with over 1,000 tons being unloaded three days running. The ship being currently worked is a rice ship (8,819 tons). Work began on

March 4th and is expected to finish in a fortnight. Informed sources state that unloading could be finished before schedule if not for the fact that, owing to the heavy load, the ship has anchored almost off Delft.

The rice ship being currently unloaded may be the last ship to call at Jaffna for this season. Operations might shift to Kankesanturai during the latter part of this month.

'The Fishermen's Only Salvation'

Cooperation is the only salvation for fishermen. It is only through Cooperation that they can free themselves economically from the clutches of the mudalali. This Society has proved the truth of this statement.

So said Mr. S. Stanislaus, President Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union, speaking at a meeting of the Erukkulampiddy Chank and Beche de Mer Cooperative Society. The meeting was held to mark the distribution of profits to members.

Mr. S. Kathirgamanathan, Govt. Agent, Mannar, congratulated the Society and said it was a red-letter day in its history.

Janab M. B. A. Jabbar, Administrative Secretary, appealed to the authorities to see that divers were helped to better their lot.

Mr. V. L. C. Pietersz, Asst. Director of Fisheries, assured the fishermen that the Dept. would give them all possible assistance. He stressed that it was only through Cooperation they could forge ahead.

Janab N.S.M. Kenadu, District Fisheries Officer, outlined the assistance given to fishermen by the Government. He appealed to the fishermen to make the best use of it.

Mr. V. Mahendran, ACCD Mannar and Janab O. K. Seynul Abdeen, President, Mannar Coop District Union, also spoke. Several departmental heads also addressed the gathering.

The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ

Spuds The Craze Now

What with potato cultivation being so profitable, it's but natural that more and more Jaffna farmers should turn to growing spuds.

A few years ago if anyone had predicted that potatoes would be grown in Jaffna, he would have been looked upon as a lunatic. But the industrious Jaffna farmer has done the impossible, with the single-mindedness so characteristic of him.

The only snag is that in the haste to make quick profits, some farmers are pulling up the potatoes prematurely. This impairs the keeping quality and might eventually damage the reputation of Jaffna potatoes.

The potato farmer seems to prefer to deal with the private trader than the cooperative, even when the market price falls below the GPS price. There are many factors involved and it's up to the Movement to evolve a suitable scheme of cooperative marketing which will wean the farmer away from the private trader. It's time the Movement wrested the initiative instead of letting things drift.

In the Limelight

The Jaffna farmer was in the limelight recently when island-wide statistics showed that Jaffna had breasted the tape first in the race to recover loans given under the new Agricultural Credit Scheme.

The Jaffna farmer is not

only repaying the loans, he's making good use of them. Last year, for instance, Jaffna supplied nearly 4½ lakhs cwts. of red onions—about 9 months supply for the whole island. The total production of red onions in Jaffna would have been about 10 per cent more than the amount supplied to the CWE. It has been estimated that red onion production in the rest of the island would have been about ten thousand cwts.

Loudspeaker Menace

It's hardly possible to walk in the Grand Bazaar nowadays without being blared at by sweep ticket sellers and medicine vendors—the one offering a colossal fortune for a few cents and the other a panacea for all illnesses. Who wouldn't like to win a fortune or be free from illness?

I don't know what the law about loudspeakers is. But something can and must be done to save our poor, much-abused ear-drums.

Pardon, Your Slip is Showing

What has come over the *Thinakaran* and the *Daily News*? Not being satisfied with retailing mouldy stories, they're getting their geography mixed up too.

The *Thinakaran* recently front-paged a story about a big fraud in a Coop Bank in the Eastern Province. I hate to throw a spanner in the works, but the fraud was detected years ago, though the *Thinakaran* may have stumbled on to it only recently. Hot news, my foot!

The crowning howler is the *Daily News* version. In translation, the East has been transmuted into the North! The Editor should present his reporters and subs with a map of Ceylon. They badly need it.

Chanks, Beche de Mer Bring in Foreign Exchange

The export of chanks and beche de mer has brought in over Rs. 1½ lakhs foreign exchange so far this year.

The Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union has already exported Rs. 25,000/- worth of chanks to Calcutta and Rs. 132,000/- worth of beche de mer to Singapore, this year.

The Union is planning to send nearly 50,000 lbs. of beche de mer to Singapore before the end of this month. This is expected to net nearly Rs. 75,000/- in foreign exchange.

Jaffna Cooperative Training School Cooperative Employees Certificate Examination

Higher Level—October, 1968

2nd Division

M. Pathmanathan
S. Aiyathurai

3rd Division

Nil

Referred

E Subramaniam—Accounts I & Accounts II
S. Markandu—Accounts I & Management
V. Nirmalanathan—Cooperation
M. Vamathevan—Accounts I, Accounts II & Management
R. Nadarasalingam—Cooperation, Auditing & Management

Completed

T. Kandasamy

Ordinary Level—November, 1968

2nd Division

S. Thirupiragasam
S. Emmanuel

3rd Division

K. Thiruchelvavinayagamoorthy
K. Amirthasingam

K. Ganeshamoorthy
T. Kanagasabapathy
T. Theiventhirampillai
V. Sarvasakthivel
V. Kunchuthambi
P. Rajakulendran
S. Sittampalam
S. Kanapathipillai
S. Thirukumar
A. Nagarajah
K. Nesarajah
A. Ponnampalam
V. Murugupillai
S. Nagarajah
N. Kanagasabapathy
S. Stanislaus
M. Balasubramaniam

Completed

K. Revathy
V. Pushparanee

Junior Level—September, 1968

Passes

S. Thanabalasingham
M. Maheswaran
V. Sothilingam
P. Mahadevan
P. Kamalanathan
P. Kanagaratnam
T. Sivaganeshamoorthy
P. Ramachandran
T. Chandrabos

S. Tharmarajah
R. Thanabalaratnam

Referred

S. Shanmugavadivel—Secretarial Practice
S. Panchalingam—Business Management
S. Nagarajah—Secretarial Practice
R. Nagarajah—Business Management
S. Thiraviyanayagam—Cooperation & Business Management
S. Theivathanayaki—Business Management
S. Subramaniam—Secretarial Practice
A. Selvanathan—Secretarial Practice
A. Arokianathan—Book Keeping & Secretarial Practice

A. Thirugnanasampanthar
K. Rajaratnam

M. Sriskandarajah
M. Daniel
Referred
S. Mahadevan
S. Nallathamby
N. Sabanathan
S. Ganesh
Completed
S. Selvaratnam

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C. M. Markandu
Hony. Secretary.

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பழைய செய்தியில் புதிய 'சுவை'?

சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ஒரு கூட்டுறவு வங்கியில் நிகழ்ந்த சம்பவமொன்றை தமிழ்தினசரி ஒன்று சமீபத்தில் 'விழிப்படைந்து' முன்பக்கத்தில் கொட்டை எழுத்தில் பிரசுரித்து தனது செய்தி வேட்டைத் திறனைக் காட்டியுள்ளது.

முதல்நாள் வடை லாக்' விடும் பிழைகளைப் களை எண்ணெய்யில் பார்க்கும் பலருக்கு போட்டுச் சூடு காட்டி இது வியப்பை அளிக்க சில வியாபாரிகள் வியா வில்லை!

பாரம் நடத்துவார்கள். ஆனால் எண்ணெய்யில் இந்தச் செய்தியைப் சூடு காட்டிய வடையை பொறுத்தவரை மிகமிகப் அடுத்தநாள் வேறொரு பழைய வடை—எண் வர்ணக் 'கலவை'யில் ணெய்யில் சூடுகாட்டப் தேய்த்து அதற்கு ஒரு பட்டிருக்கிறது! புதுவித பண்டத்தின் பெயரை இட்ட 'முயற்சி' இன்றைய சில பத் திரிகைகள் 'தற்செய போல் முன்பு

குறிப்பிட்ட செய்தியை ஆங்கிலத் தினசரி ஒன்று அதற்கொரு புதுத் தலையங்கமிட்டு சில நாட்களுக்குப் பின்பு பிரசுரித்தது.

கிழக்கு மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு வங்கி என்பதை

வடமாகாண கூட்டுறவு வங்கி எனவும் 'நீட்டி' விட்டது!

வர்ணக் கலவையில் தேய்த்தாலும் உள்ளே இருந்ததோ பழைய வடையேதான்!

அதுபோல இச்செய்தியின் தலைப்பு வடமாகாண கூட்டுறவு வங்கி என 'முழங்கியது' அதன் கீழ் வந்த செய்தியோ கிழக்கு மாகாணக் கூட்டு

றவு வங்கிச் சம்பவமாக விளங்கியது!

எனவே இலங்கையின் புதிய அமைப்பையே மாற்றிய, பெருமை இப் 'பெரிய' பத்திரிகையைச் சேருகிறது என்று மக்கள் இதையிட்டும் பேசிக் கொள்வதுடன் பழைய வடைபோன்ற இச் செய்தியில் இப்பத்திரிகைகள் என்ன சுவைபைக் கண்டன என்றும் கேட்கிறார்கள்!

உணர்ச்சி பிறக்க வேண்டும்

கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் செறித்து வளர்வதற்கு உகந்த இடமாக தனுக்காய் விளங்குகின்றபோதிலும் இவ்வியக்கம் அங்கு வளர்ச்சி பெறுகிறபடி வருத்தத்தக்கது என தனுக்காய், நோ. கூ. சங்கங்களின் சமாசத்தினது கருத்தரங்கில் காரியாதிகாரி திரு. M. தம்பிமுத்து பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். அங்கத்தவர்கள் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் பிறருடைய இயக்கம் என்றும், அதில் தமக்கு உரிமை இல்லை என்றும் கருதுவதே இதற்குக் காரணம் என மேலும் பேசுகையில் விளக்கிய அவர், கூட்டுறவு வளர்ச்சியுடைய வேண்டுகோளில் இந்த எண்ணம் மறைய வேண்டும் என வலியுறுத்தினார்.

தொடர்ந்து பேசுகையில் நிருவாக சபையினர் சிலர் சங்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சிகருதி தமது அதிகாரத்தை உபயோகிக்கவில்லை என்றும் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகத்தர் சிலர் கணக்குப்பரிசோதனைகளைப் பூரணமாகச் செய்து முடிக்கவில்லையென்றும் சுட்டிக்காட்டிய திரு. தம்பிமுத்து, இவைகள் எல்லாம் சங்கமுன்னேற்றத்திற்குத் தடையாய் இருக்கின்றன என சுட்டிக்காட்டினார். அத்தியாவசிய உணவுப்பொருள்களைப் பெறுவதற்கும், கடன் எடுப்பதற்கும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என சில அங்கத்தவர்கள் கருதுவதாக மேலும் பேசுகையில் கூறிய அவர் சங்கம் உங்களுடையது, இச்சங்கமும் தனியார் துறையில் பெறமுடியாத உள்

கள் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்து கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே இதில் ஊக்கமுடன் உழைக்கத் தொடங்குங்கள் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டார்.

யாழ்ப்பெண்கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. T. கந்தசாமி பேசுகையில் எடுத்த கடனைத் திருப்பிச் செலுத்தத் தவறுபவர்களின் கூப்பண்களைப் பறிமுதல் செய்யும் கரும் நடவடிக்கையை அரசாங்கம் மேற்கொண்டுள்ளது. எனவே கடன்களைக் குறித்த தவணையில் கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொண்டார். பயிர்ச்செய்கை நற்பயனலிக்காமையால் கடனைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையிலுள்ளவர்கள் ஏற்கெனவே அறிவித்தால் கடன் அறவிடும் கால் எல்லை தளர்த்தப்பட நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படும் என்றார். தொடர்ந்து அவர் பேசுகையில் நேர்மையைக் கடைப்பிடித்தால்தான் இவ்வியக்கம் வளர்ச்சியடையும் என்று வலியுறுத்தினார்.

வட பகுதியில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் வரலாற்றினை எடுத்துக் கூறிய வ. ஐ. மே. சபை நிருவாகக்காரியாதிகாரி திரு. பொ. செல்வரத்தினம், வட்டிக்குப்பணம் கொடுப்பவரின் கோரப்படி களிவிருந்து தப்புலதற்கு நிறுவப்பட்ட ஐ. ந. சங்கங்கள் மக்களுக்கு

உண்மையில் நற்பயனலித்துள்ளன என்றார்.

மேலும் அவர் உரையாற்றுகையில் அங்கத்தவர் அளிக்கும் ஆதரவிலேயே சங்கத்தின் வளர்ச்சி தங்கியிருக்கின்றது. அங்கத்தவர் ஒவ்வொருவரும் சங்கம் தமது என்று கருதவேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு மூலமே தேசம் அபிவிருத்தியடையும் என்று கூறினார்.

புதிதாய்வு

அணிமையில் இரண்டாம் பிரிவு உத்தியோகத்தர்களாகப் பதவி பெற்ற கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோதகர்கள் லீபரம் வருமாறு: திருவாளர்கள் A. A. ஜோஸ், V. வேதானம், M. K. கந்திராமத்தம்பி, S. நவரத்தினம், S. கிறிசோஸ்டம், N. நடராசா, S. சின்னத்துரை.

வரி விலக்கு

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு வியாபார வரிவிலக்கு அளிக்குமாறு யாழ்ப்பெண்கூட்டுறவு முகச் சேவைச்சமாசம் கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக் குழுவின் கோரியுள்ளது. திருக்கோணமலையிலிருந்து வெளியேறிய தனிப்பட்ட ஒப்பந்தக்காரரின் போட்டியிலிருந்து சமாசத்தினைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டிய தின் அவசியத்தினையும் நானய மதிப்பின் விளைவாக படிக்கோ உயர்த்த வேண்டியதின் அவசியத்தினையும் சமாசம் மேலும் தனது மகஜரில் வலியுறுத்தியுள்ளது.

அமரர் மதிபால் சிங்கத்திற்கு அஞ்சலி

கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. மு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் அமரராகி ஓராண்டு நிறைவடைவதை யொட்டி யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக்கலாசாலையில் மதிபாலசிங்கம் நினைவுக் கட்டிட நிதிச் சபையினால் ஒரு நினைவு அஞ்சலிக் கூட்டம் நடாத்தப்பட்டது. மேற்படி சபையின் தலைவர் திரு. P. கணபதிப்பிள்ளை இக்கூட்டத்திற்குத் தலைமை வகித்தார்.

சாவகச்சேரி நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் திரு. V. N. நவரத்தினம், பருத்தித்துறை நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் திரு. K. துரைரத்தினம் வ. ஐ. மே. சபைத் தலைவர் திரு. இ. இராசரத்தினம் யாழ்ப்பாணம் துறைமுகச் சேவைச் சமாசத்தலைவர் திரு. J. F. சிம்மறிங்கம், திரு. K. வைத்திலிங்கம், திரு. A. B. தம்பர், திரு. K. கந்தசாமி ஆகியோர் உரை நிகழ்த்தினர். அஞ்சலிக் கீதங்களும் இசைக்கப்பட்டன.

பெரிய சங்கங்களாக அமைக்க வேண்டும்

இப்பொழுதுள்ள கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை இணைத்து பெரிதாக அமைக்க வேண்டும் என மட்டக்களப்பு மாவட்ட கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம் கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக் குழுவிற்குச் சமர்ப்பித்துள்ள கருத்திப்பிராயத்தில் தெரிவித்துள்ளது. மட்டக்களப்பில் ஒவ்வொரு கோயிற் பற்றிற்கும் ஒவ்வொரு சங்கமும் அவற்றுடன் ஆங்காங்கு அவசியமான இடங்களில் விற்பனை நிலையங்களும் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும் என இச் சமாசம் தகவுரை செய்துள்ளது.

பிறநாடுகளில் இருப்பது போன்று தனிப்பட்ட பண வைப்புகளையும், கணக்குகளையும் மேற்கொள்வதற்கு கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகளின் செயற்பாடுகளை விரிவுபடுத்த வேண்டும் எனவும் மேற்படி சமாசம் கேட்டுள்ளது. கூட்டுறவு வங்கிகளை மூடுவது கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்குப் பெரிழப்பாகும் என அதில் சுட்டிக்காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் நலன் கருதி கட்டாயச் சேமிப்பினை மேற்கொள்ள சட்ட பூர்வமான வசதிகள் அளிக்கப்படவேண்

டும் எனவும் கேட்டுள்ளது. சங்கத்திற்கு நெல்லைக் கொடுக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு அங்கத்தவரிடமும் ஒரு புசலுக்கு 25 சதவீதம் எடுத்து கூட்டுறவு வங்கியில் சேமப்பணமாக அவர்களின் பெயரில் இட வேண்டும் என்றும், இதனால் ஒருசில வருடங்களில் கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தைச் சேமிக்கலாம் எனவும் விளக்கியுள்ளது. ஜெர்மனியில் இருப்பது போன்று மாவட்ட சமாசத்தில் அங்கத்தவம் வகிப்பதைக் கட்டாயமாக்கப்படல் வேண்டும். அத்துடன் இச்சமாசங்களுக்கு நிதி செலுத்துவதையும் கட்டாயமாக வேண்டும். மாவட்ட சமாசங்களைப் பலமடையச் செய்வதற்கு அதிகாரங்களைப் பன்முகப்படுத்த வேண்டும் எனவும் இச்சமாசம் கருத்திப்பிராயத்தில் தகவுரை செய்துள்ளது.

உள்ளூராட்சி சேவையில் இருப்பது போன்று கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் ஊழியர்களுக்கு ஒருங்கிணைக்கப்பட்ட சேவை இருத்தல் வேண்டும் என சமாசம் கருத்திப்பிராயத்தில் கேட்டுள்ளது.



யாழ்ப்பாணம் 15-3-1969

கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமும் தலைமையும்

ஆசியாவிலும், ஆபிரிக்காவிலும் தேசிய இனங்களை உருவாக்கிய பெருமை ஆய்வறிவாளிகளையே சாரும். இந்நாடுகளிலே வாழ்ந்த குடிகளிடையே தேசிய உணர்வினை ஏற்படுத்தி அன்னிய ஏகாதிபத்திய எதிர்ப்பினைத் தூண்டியவர்கள் அவர்களே. புதிதாக விடுதலைபெற்ற இந்நாடுகளின் நிருவாகம் சீர்குழையாது பேணியவர்கள் அவர்களே.

தேசிய இனத்தினை உருவாக்குவது எளிதன்று. ஆனால் தேசத்தினைக் கட்டியெழுப்புதல் அதிலும் கடினமாகும். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தின் மூலம் தேசத்தினைப் புனருத்தாரணம் செய்வதென்றால் மிகச் சிறந்த தலைவர்கள் தேவை. உயர் தரமான நிருவாகிகள் தேவை. அத்துடன் கூட்டுறவாளர் மத்தியிலே கூட்டுறவுக் கொள்கைகள் பரவியிருத்தல் வேண்டும். இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தினைப் பொறுத்தவரை இம்முத்துறைகளிலும் நிலைமை திருப்தியானது எனச் சொல்வதற்கில்லை. குறிப்பாக கூட்டுறவுத் தலைமையில் போதிய திருப்தியளிப்பதாக இல்லை.

இன்றைய ஊழியில் மிகப் புரட்சிகரமான மாற்றங்கள் நிகழ்ந்து வருவதால் சிறந்த கூட்டுறவுத் தலைமை மேலும் இன்றியமையாததாகின்றது. இப்பொழுது நிகழும் சமூக மாற்றத்துடன் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் இரண்டறக் கலந்து இருக்கின்றது என்பதையும், அம்மாற்றத்திற்குப் புரட்சிகரத் தன்மையினை அது ஊட்டுகின்றது என்பதையும் இத்தலைவர்கள் உணர் வல்லவராய் இருத்தல் வேண்டும். இத்தகையோர் தேர்தல் மூலம் தெரிவு செய்யப்படாவிட்டால் அவர்களைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சபைகளிலும், குழுக்களிலும் நியமனம் மூலம் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளல் வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு செய்வது குடியாட்சியின் பார்ப்பும்.

சிறந்த தலைவர்களை உருவாக்கவேண்டுமாயின் கல்வித் திட்டத்தினைச் சீரமைக்க வேண்டும். உன்னத கூட்டுறவுக் கொள்கைகளை இளைஞர் மனதிலே பதிய வைத்தல் வேண்டும். இளமைப்பருவம் இலட்சிய வேட்கை மிக்கது. ஆதலால், கூட்டுறவு இலட்சியங்களை ஊன்றுவதற்கு அதுவே தக்க பருவம். சமுதாயத்தினைப் புரட்சிகரமான முறையிலே கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் மாற்றியமைக்க வல்லது என்பதனை அவர்கள் வளரவளர உணர்வார்கள். இவ்விளைஞர்களில் சிலர் பல்கலைக் கழகத்திற்குச் சென்று சமூக இயல் பாடத்தினைக் கற்கலாம். அப்பொழுது அவர்கள் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் நேரடியான ஆராய்ச்சியில் இறங்கலாம். இத்தகைய ஆய்வறிவாளரின் மத்தியில் இருந்துதான் கூட்டுறவுத் தத்துவத்தினைப் பரப்புவோர் தோன்றவேண்டும். அனைத்துலகம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய வகையிலே இங்கு கூட்டுறவு நூல்கள் வெளிவரும்போதுதான் இலங்கை கூட்டுறவுத் துறையிலே பூரணத்துவம் பெற்ற நாடாகத் திகழும்.

கப்பல்கள் குறைந்தாலும் வருமானம் குறையவில்லை

முற்றாலும் பார்க்கும் போது யாழ்ப்பாணம் துறைமுகத்தில் குறைந்த கப்பல்களில் யாழ்ப்பாணம் துறைமுகச் சமாச்சம் வேலை செய்த போது வருமானம் ஏறக்குறைய ரூ. 100 க்கும் ஏன் கப்பல்கள் குறைந்தாலும் வருமானம் குறையவில்லை என்பதை விளக்க வேண்டும்.

8 நாட்களில் 6945 தொண்டர்களுக்கு மாவைப் பறித்ததன் மூலம் சமாச்சம் புதிய சாதனையை நிலை நாட்டியது. நான் ஒன்றை பட்டது குறிப்பிடக்கூடாது.

18 நாட்களில் 6945 தொண்டர்களுக்கு மாவைப் பறித்ததன் மூலம் சமாச்சம் புதிய சாதனையை நிலை நாட்டியது. நான் ஒன்றை பட்டது குறிப்பிடக்கூடாது.

முதற் பாலம்

“மக்களைச் சுரண்டி வாழும் தரகர்களது சுரண்டல் வாழ்க்கையை ஒழித்தல்” இதுவே கூட்டுறவில் நான் கற்ற முதற் பாடம் என அளவேட்டியு. ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கத்தலைவர் திரு. வ. பொன்னம்பலம் யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கலாசாலையில் “கூட்டுறவினர் சாரம்” என்னும் விடயம் பற்றி உரை நிகழ்த்தையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். தொடர்ந்து அவர் உரையாற்றுகையில் அளவேட்டியில் கூட்டுறவு ஒரு தாவாரப் பயிராக வளர்ந்து இன்று கம்பெனி வியாபாரத்தை முறியடித்து நிற்கின்றது என்றார்.

மக்களது வாழ்க்கை சீடேற்றத்திற்கு கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தைவிட வேறு சிறந்த இயக்கம் இல்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டிரு. பொன்னம்பலம், கூட்டுறவு மூலமே சமதர்மத்தை நிலைநாட்ட முடியும் என்று விளக்கினார்.

கூப்பன் கடைதான் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமல்ல என்று கூறிய அவர், கூட்டுறவை ஒரு தத்துவமாக இலங்கையில் பலர் விளங்கிக் கொள்ளவில்லை என்றார். சங்கத்தின் வெற்றிற்கு அதில் பணிபுரியும் ஊழியர்களிலேயே அதிக பொறுப்ப

என்று தனது சங்கத்தின் மூலம் பெற்ற அனுபவத்திலிருந்து கூறுவதாக அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். இக்கூட்டத்திற்கு திரு. P. கந்தையா தலைமை வகித்தார். கலாசாலை மாணவர் திரு. திருநாவுக்கரசு நன்றி கூறினார்.

ஏற்றுமதியால் சமாச்சம் அந்நிய செலாவணியைப் பெற்றது

இவ்வாண்டிலே ஒன்றரை இலட்சத்திற்கு மேலான அந்நிய செலாவணியை வடமாகாண கடற்கரையிலான சமாச்சம் இலங்கையிலும் சம்பாதித்துள்ளது. இச்சமாச்சம் 25600 ரூபா பெறுமதியான சங்குகளைக் கல்கத்தாவிற்கும் 132,900 ரூபா பெறுமதியான கடலட்டைகளைச் சிங்கப்பூருக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்துள்ளது. இம் மாதத்திற்குள் ஏறக்குறைய 50000 இலட்சத்தல் கடலட்டைகளை சிங்கப்பூருக்கு சமாச்சம் ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய இருக்கின்றது. இதனால் ஏறத்தாழ 75000 ரூபா பெறுமதியான அந்நிய செலாவணியை இச்சமாச்சம் பெறும்.

பதிவு செய்வதற்கு நடவடிக்கை

வடபகுதி நுகர்வோர் அவற்றினை நிறைவேற்றி சமாச்சத்தினை பதிவுசெய்வதற்கு உதவுவதே அதன் தற்கு உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கைகளை மேற்கொள்ளப்பட வேண்டும்.

மேற்கண்ட தீர்மானம் வ. ப. ஐ. மே. சபையினால் கூட்டப்பட்ட மகாநாட்டில் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. இம் மகாநாட்டில் ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சங்கள் பங்கு பற்றின. இம்மகா நாட்டிற்கு வ. ஐ. மே. சபை உபதலைவர் திரு. R. C. S. குக் தலைமை வகித்தார்.

ரதி பிடி விற்பனையில் வளர்ச்சி!

யாழ்ப்பாண மலையாளப் புகையிலைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தால் தயாரிக்கப்படும் ரதி பிடுகள் வடபகுதியில் அதிகமாக விலைப்பட்டிடுவதென்பது அணிகமையில் திருக்கோணமலையில் நடைபெற்ற விவசாயப் பொருட்காட்சியில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரதி பிடுகள் விலைப்பட்டன. இப்போது கிழக்கு மாகாணத்திலுள்ள ப. நோ. கூ. சங்க சமாச்சங்களும் இவற்றினை மொத்தமாக வாங்கியுள்ளன. விபரம் வருமாறு: திருக்கோணமலை ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சம் 45 ஆயிரம், முதுர். ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சம் 35 ஆயிரம், தம்பலகடம் ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சம் 25 ஆயிரம், இன்னொன்றிய ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சம் 25 ஆயிரம்.

பொதுக் கூட்டம்

காங்கேசன்துறை மயிலிட்டி கடற்கரையிலான கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கத்தின் வருடாந்தப் பொதுக்கூட்டம் 9-4-69ல் நடைபெறவிருக்கின்றது.

இந்தியாவில் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில் விற்பனை

இந்தியாவில் கூட்டுறவுத் துறையின் மூலம் 1967-68 ஆண்டில் விற்கப்பட்ட விளைவுகளைப் பாருக்கின் மதிப்பு 450 கோடி ரூபா என மதிக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும் 1967-68 ஆண்டு ஆண்டில் 900 கோடி ரூபாவிற்கு விற்பனை நிரீணயிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது என அவர் மேலும் அறிவித்துள்ளார். இதில் உணவு தானியங்கள், கரும்பு, பஞ்சு ஆகியவையாகும். 1967-68 ல் கூட்டுறவு இயக்க மூலம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு 159 கோடி ரூபா மதிப்பில் உற்பத்தியும், வேறும் விவசாயத் தேவைகளும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. 1972-74 ல் 765 கோடி ரூபா மதிப்புள்ள மேற்படி பொருள்கள் வழங்கப்படும்.

இலங்கையில் அரிசி உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்கிறது

அமெரிக்கச் சஞ்சிகை பாராட்டு

ஆசிய நாடுகளில் அரிசி உற்பத்தி பற்றி அமெரிக்க விவசாயத் திணைக்களம் வெளியிட்ட ஒரு அறிக்கையில் இலங்கையின் அரிசி உற்பத்தி கடந்த ஆண்டிலிருந்து இந்த ஆண்டில் 27% அதிகமாக உற்பத்தியாகி இருக்கிறது என்று குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளது.

இந்தியக் கூட்டுறவு வளர்ச்சிக்கு இலங்கை கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக்குழு பாராட்டு

இந்தியாவில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் இயங்கும் முறையினை அண் வளர்ச்சியினைப் பேரிலே பார்க்கச் சென்ற இலங்கை கூட்டுறவு விசாரணைக் குழு கடந்த 12 ஆண்டுகளில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் அங்கே அடைந்துள்ள பெரிய வளர்ச்சியினைக் கண்டு மதுபராட்டைத் தெரிவித்துள்ளது.

எதிர்ப்பு—விலை அதிகரிப்பிற்கு

மீன்பிடி உபகரணங்களின் விலையினை மீன்பிடிக்கூட்டுத் தாபனம் திடீரென உயர்த்தி 100 வீதம் உயர்ந்துள்ளது. யதை எதிர்த்து வடமாகாண கடற்கரையிலான கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் சமாச்சம் முதலமைச்சருக்கும், மீன்பிடி அமைச்சருக்கும் மகஜர் அனுப்பியுள்ளது. புதிய விலைகளின் படி யாழ்ப்பாண மீனவர்களின் உபயோகிக்கப்படும்

மன்றில் கிளை அலுவலகம்

வடமாகாண கடற்கரையிலான கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் சமாச்சம் மன்றில் ஒரு கிளை அலுவலகத்தை நிறுவ இருக்கின்றது. மன்றர் மாவ ஏற்றுமதியைத் துரிதப்படுத்தும், மன்றர் கூட்டுறவு உதவி கிளை அலுவலகம் திறக்கப்படுதும், அனைத்துமேலும் உதவி கின்றது.

வலிகாமம் மேற்கு ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கங்களின் சமாச்சம் சங்காலை

- சிக்களமான செலவில்:
- ★ உணவு
 - ★ உடை
 - ★ வீட்டின் தேவைகள்
 - ★ விவசாயக் கருவிகள்
- பிறவணத்தும் வேண்டியபோது வாங்கலாம்.
- “சென்றிக்” சீனியர் யூனியர் பம்புகள்.
- “அல்கன்” “ ”
- “ஆல்ஸ்சீலி” “ ”
- “வில்லோ” பம்புகள் “ ”
- “சென்றிக்” எல்க்ரிக் மோட்டர் பம்புகள்
- அனைத்துக்கும் உப உற்புிகள்
- வாங்க விரும்புவோர் தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும்
- தொலைபேசி: 525 மாணிய்பாய். சங்காலை.
- கூட்டுயர்வு நாட்டுயர்வு.

நணய சங்கங்களின் வளர்ச்சி

கிராமப் பொருளாக்க விவகாரங்கள் மூலம் வளர்ச்சியை ஈர்க்கும் முன்னேற்றம், சிறியனவாய் இச்சங்கங்களால், மதியில்லை வேண்டும். ஆகையால், சங்க அமைப்புகளைத் துறையில் கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ரூரல் பங்குகள் பெரிய சங்கங்கள் 1955-ம் ஆண்டில் நிலத்தில் தோன்றின. சங்கங்களின் செயல் எல்லை வளர்த்து, பொறுப்பு உறுதிப்படுத்த வேண்டும். விவசாயக் காரியம் மத்திய காலக் கட்டை மீண்டும் ஸ்தாபனங்கள்

திவைக்கப்பட்டது. பெரிய சங்க அமைப்புகளால் அங்கத்தினர்களிடையே பரஸ்பர நல்லுறவு வளர்வது தடைப்படுகிறது என்பதாகவும், அந்த ஸ்தாபன அமைப்புகள் கூட்டுறவுத் துறைக்குப் பொருத்தா என்பதாகவும், ஆகையால் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒருவரை யொருவர் நன்கு அறிந்து கொள்ளும் வாய்ப்பு ஏற்படுத்தும் வகையில் இச்சங்கங்களின் செயல் எல்லை கட்டுப்படுத்தப்படவேண்டும் என்பதாகவும் கருதப்பட்டது. இக்கருத்தை யொட்டி, வேலாதேவி யூனியன் என்றும் ஸ்தாபனங்களை ஏற்படுத்த மத்திய அரசு திட்டம் வகுத்தது.

தமிழகத்தின் கிராமச் சங்கங்கள்

தமிழகத்தில் 9, 242 கிராம வேலாதேவி சங்கங்கள் உள்ளன. அவையாவன:-

(1) கிராம நணய சங்கங்கள்

(2) பலநோக்கு சங்கங்கள் (நணய வேலாதேவி அல்லாமல் இதர நடவடிக்கைகளையும் செய்யவை) 5816)

(3) கிராம வங்கிகள் ... 17

(4) விவசாயவங்கிகள் ... 330

(5) தனித்தியங்கக் கூடிய பெரிய சங்கங்கள் ... 3079

கிராம நணய சங்கங்களின் முக்கிய நோக்கங்களாவன:-

யார், எம். ஏ.

பிரிசர்வ பாங்கி அகில இந்திய கிராம விசாரணைக் குழு, அறிக்கையில் பெரிய அமைப்புகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். ஆகையால், சங்க அமைப்புகளைத் துறையில் கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். ரூரல் பங்குகள் பெரிய சங்கங்கள் 1955-ம் ஆண்டில் நிலத்தில் தோன்றின. சங்கங்களின் செயல் எல்லை வளர்த்து, பொறுப்பு உறுதிப்படுத்த வேண்டும். விவசாயக் காரியம் மத்திய காலக் கட்டை மீண்டும் ஸ்தாபனங்கள்

(அ) அங்கத்தினர்களிடமிருந்து மற்றவர்களிடமிருந்தும் நிதிகளைக் கட்டிவரவது;

அந்த நிதியை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு உபயோகமான காரியங்களுக்குக் கட்டி வழங்குவது,

(ஆ) அங்கத்தினர்களின் விவசாயத் தேவைகளையும், வீட்டுத் தேவைகளையும், இதர தேவைகளையும் வாங்கி வழங்குவதில் அவர்களின் முயற்சிகளைச் செயல்படுத்தி அங்கத்தினர்களின் உற்பத்திப் பொருள்களைக் கூட்டாக விற்பனை செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வது,

(இ) அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தேவையான கருவிகள் யந்திரங்கள், கால்நடை முதலியவைகளை வாங்கிவைத்து அவற்றைவாடகைக்கு வழங்குவது;

(ஈ) விவசாயம், இதர தொழில்கள், நெசவுத் தொழில் போன்றவை—நவீன முறைகளைப் புகுத்துவது [தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்]

வேலாதேவி யூனியன் என்பது பரந்த எல்லையைக் கொண்ட ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம். அதன் செயல் எல்லையில் உள்ள சிறிய கிராம நணய சங்கங்கள் அதில் அங்கம் வகிக்கும். ஆரம்பத்தில் ஒருசில வேலாதேவி யூனியன்கள் தோன்றின. அவைகள் லாபகரமாய் நடைபெறவில்லை. ஆகையால் தனித்தியங்கக் கூடிய பெரிய சங்க அமைப்புகள் வரையறுக்கப்பட்ட பொறுப்பின் அடிப்படையில் நாட்டில் அமைவதையும், அவற்றில் அரசு பங்கு முதலீடு செய்வதையும் அகில இந்திய வேலாதேவிக்குழு (1960) ஆதரித்தது. பெரிய சங்க அமைப்புகள் உடனடியாகத் தனித்தியங்கக் கூடியவைகளாக இல்லாவிட்டாலும், நாளடைவில், சில ஆண்டுகளுக்குப் பிறகாவது, சுயபலத்தில் இயங்க வல்லவைகளாக இருக்கும்படியாக அவைகளை ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராம அடிப்படையில் வலுவான கூட்டுறவு அமைப்பு ஏற்படாவிட்டால் விவசாய வேலாதேவியைப் பொறுத்து கணிசமான முன்னேற்றம் காணமுடியாது என்பதாகக் குழு கருத்துத் தெரிவித்தது.

கூட்டுறவான துணி வழங்கப்படும்

இலங்கை சலுகை, கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசங்களுக்கு கூட்டுறவான துணிகளை வழங்கும்.

அகில இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனமும், இலங்கை நூச்சியாளர் சமாசமும் தேசிய அமைச்சரைப் பேட்டி கண்டதன் பயனாக மேற்படி முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டது.

இம்முடிவின் விளைவாக இப்போது 40 வீதம் துணிகளை பெற்றுவரும் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசங்களுக்கு 45 வீதம் துணிகளை வழங்கப்படும். கூ.மொ.வி. கடைகளுக்கு வழங்கப்படும் தொகையில் 5 வீதம் குறைக்கப்படும்.

மேற்படி தூதுக்குழு அமைச்சரடன் கலந்துரையாடுகையில் கூ.மொ.வி.

கடைகளை அவற்றின் ஊழியர் சனாடன் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசங்களை கையேற்க ஆயத்தமாக இருந்தால் உடனே அவற்றைக் கையளிக்கத் தயாராக இருப்பதாக அவர் தெரிவித்தார். அமைச்சரை இணங்கினால் கூ.மொ.வி. தாபனம் இப்போது செய்துவரும் எந்த இறக்குமதியினையும் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம் மேற்கொள்ளலாம் என அவர் தெரிவித்தார். இது குறித்து சம்மேளனத்திடமிருந்து பதில் கிடைத்ததும் அமைச்சர் இவ்விடயத்தினை மந்திரிசபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவார். உத்தேச கருவாட்டு கம் பெனி பற்றிய அச்சத்தை சம்மேளனம் அவருக்குத் தெரிவித்தபோது அது தனியார் துறையைச் சேர்ந்த கம்பெனி

அல்ல என்றும், கூ.மொ.வி. தாபனம் மிகவும் பெரியதாக இருப்பதால் அதன் அதிகாரத்தைப் பன்முகப்படுத்தும் நோக்குடனேயே இது நிறுவப்பட இருக்கிறது என்றும் விளக்கினார்.

இப்போது உணவு அதிகாரியால் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படும் பருப்பு வகைகள், பம்பாய் வெங்காயம் முதலியவற்றின் இறக்குமதி பற்றி சலந்துரையாடல் நடைபெற்றபோது கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம் இவற்றை இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு தனக்கு ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை என்றும் உணவு விவசாய அமைச்சரும் ஆசேபிக்காவிட்டால் இதை மேற்கொள்ளலாம் என்றும் தெரிவித்தார்.

விவசாயக் குழுச் சமாசம் உதயம்

விவசாயக் குழுக்களால் திருக்கோணாலை மாவட்டத்தில் தம்பலகம்பப்பற்று புரட்சிக்காணி விவசாயக் குழுக்களின் சமாசம் அணிமையில் நிறுவப்பட்டது. உத்தியோகத்தர்களாகப் பின் வருவார் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்டனர். தலைவர்: திரு. M. K. செல்வராசா, உபதலைவர்: திரு. M. I. இராமகிருஷ்ணன், சாரியதரிசி: திரு. க. சிவசுப்பிரமணியம், தனாதிக்காரி: திரு. மு. முருகப்பிள்ளை, நிருவாகசபையினர்: திருவாளர்கள்: ச. செல்வநாதன், V. பொன்னுத்துரை, க. சிவசேகரம், S. பக்கிர்தாஸ்.

புதுக்கட்டிடத் திறப்பு விழா

அன்று ஒரு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமே இயங்கிய வலி கிழக்கில் இன்று ஒவ்வொரு திராமத்திலும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் இயங்கி வருகின்றன. இச்சங்கங்கள் கமக்காரரின் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்கின்றன. இவ்வாறு உதவி அரசாங்க அதிகாரி திரு. த. முருகேசபிள்ளை சிறப்பிட்ட ப.நோ. கூ.ச. சங்கத்தின் புதிய கட்டிடத்தைத் திறந்துவைத்துப் பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். கமத்தொழில் சேவை உதவி ஆணையாளர் திரு. P. சபாரத்தினம் கூட்டுறவுக் கொடியை ஏற்றி வைத்தார். கூட்டுறவுப் பரிசோ

கூட்டுறவுத் துறையில்.....

[10-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி] தால் அடையக்கூடிய அனுகூலங்களை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் பிரசாரம் செய்வது, மேலும்

(உ) சிக்கனம், சுய உதவி, கூட்டு முயற்சி ஆகிய பண்புகள் அங்கத்தினர்களிடையே வளரப்பாடுபடுவது, ஆகியனவாம்.

சிறிய கிராம சங்கத்தின் செயல் எல்லையானது ஒரு கிராமத்தில் மட்டிலும் இருந்து வரும். அதன் பொறுப்பு வரையறுக்கப்படாதது. ஐந்து அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொண்ட தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பஞ்சாயத்து சபை சங்கத்தின் அன்றாட அலுவல்களைக் கவனித்துவரும். பஞ்சாயத்தார்களின் ஒருவரான கௌரவ

விண்வெளிப் பிரயாணம்

திரு. J. F. சிக்கமறிங்கம் "விண்வெளிப் பிரயாணம்" என்னும் பொருள்பற்றி யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுக்கலாசாலையில் உரைநிகழ்த்தினார். திரு. இராஜசந்திரம் தலைமை வகித்தார்.

தகர் திரு. P. சபாரத்தினம், கமத்தொழில் விஸ்தரிப்பு உத்தியோகத்தர் திரு. P. மாணிக்கவாசகர், விவசாயப் போதகரிரியர் திரு. S. ஆலாலசந்திரம் ஆகியோரும் உரையாற்றினர். திரு. K. அருணாசலம் நன்றி கூறினார்.

செயலாளர் சங்கக் கணக்குகளை வைத்து வருவார்.

லேவாதேவி அல்லாத இதர நடவடிக்கைகளையும் செய்வதற்கு சங்கத்தின் துணை விதிகளில் ஏற்பாடு இருந்த போதிலும், அவைகளைச் சங்கங்கள் அநேகமாய் ஏற்று நடத்துவதில்லை. இது குறித்து 1957-ம் ஆண்டில் இந்திய ரிசர்வ் பாங்கி தெரிவித்திருந்ததாவது: "விவசாயிகளுக்கு எளிய வட்டிக்குக் கடன் கொடுப்பதை மட்டிலுமே சங்கங்கள் செய்துவருமானால், அதனால் குடியானவர்களின் நிலையைப் பெருமளவில் சீர்கெடுத்தவிட முடியாது. விவசாயியின் அவல நிலைக்குபோதிய கடன் வசதியின்மையே மட்டும் காரணமல்ல என்பதைக் கருத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டும்."

கிராம நாணய சங்கங்களைத் திருத்தியமைத்து நாளடைவில் எல்லாவகையான பொருளாதார நடவடிக்கைகள் குறித்தும், அவைகள் விவசாய மக்களின் மேம்பாட்டுக்காகப் பணிபுரியும் ஸ்தாபன அமைப்புகளாக விளங்க வேண்டும் என்பது குறித்தும் இந்திய ரிசர்வ் வங்கி சிபார்சு செய்தது. ஆதலால் இந்த சங்கங்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் பயன்படும் பல்வேறு அலுவல்களை மேற்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அகில இந்திய திட்டக் குழுவும் (1946), கிராம சங்கங்களின் நடவடிக்கைகள் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிடுகையில், கிராம சங்கங்கள், அவைகளின் அங்கத்தினர்களின் பொதுப் பொருளாதார மேம்பாட்டுக்காகப் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும் என்பதாகக் கூறியது. குறிப்பாய் (1) விளை பொருள் உற்பத்தி, (2) அவற்றின் விற்பனை, (3) விவசாயத் தேவைகள் வீட்டுத்தேவைகள் இவைகளின் விவியோகம், (4) பால் சேகரிப்பு, (5) விவசாய யந்திரங்கள் விவியோகம், (6) இதர விவசாய உப-தொழில்கள் ஆகிய துறைகளில் அங்கத்தினர்களின் நலனுக்கு உகந்த வகையில் உதவியாய் இயங்கவேண்டும் என்பதாக திட்டக்குழு கருதியது. 1947-ம் ஆண்டில் சென்னையில் நடைபெற்ற அகில இந்தியக் கூட்டுறவுப் பதிவாளர்கள் மகாநாடும், மாநிலக் கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் மகாநாடும் இக்கருத்தை ஆதரித்தன. 1948-ம் ஆண்டில் மாநில அரசு ஒர் திட்டத்தை அனுமதித்தது. அடுத்த இரண்டு ஆண்டு காலத்துக்குள் எல்லா கிராம சங்கங்களையும் பலநோக்கு சங்கங்களாக மாற்றிவிட வேண்டுமென்றும், புதிதாய் பலநோக்கு சங்கங்களையும் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், இதன் மூலம் இரண்டாண்டுகாலத்தில் 50 சதவிகித கிராமத்திலும் 30 சதவிகித கிராமத்தாரிடையேயும் இயக்கம் பரவ வழிகாணவேண்டுமென்றும் அரசு கருதியது. (வளரும்)

யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக்கலாசாலை

கூட்டுறவுப் பணியாளர் பரீட்சை முடிவுகள்

உயர் பிரிவு: அக்டோபர் 1968
2 ம் பிரிவு
திரு. M. பத்மநாதன்
,, S ஐயாத்துரை
நூன சித்தி:
திரு. E. சுப்பிரமணியம் (கணக்கியல் I, சணக்கியல் II)
,, S. மார்க்கண்டு (கணக்கியல் I, நிருவாகம்)
,, V. நிர்மலநாதன் (கூட்டுறவு)
,, M. வாமதேவன் (கணக்கியல் I, கணக்கியல் II, நிருவாகம்)
,, R. நடராசலிங்கம் (கூட்டுறவு, கணக்குப் பரிசோதனை, நிருவாகம்)

நூனசித்தி பூர்த்தி
திரு. T. கந்தசாமி

சாதாரண பிரிவு - நவம்பர் 1968

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திருவாளர்கள்: S. திருப்பிரகாசம், S. இம்மானுவேல், S. தர்மராசா, R. தனபாலரத்தினம்

3 ம் பிரிவு
திருவாளர்கள்: K. திருச்செல்வ விநாயகமூர்த்தி, K. அயிர்தலிங்கம், K. கணேசமூர்த்தி, T. கணசபாபதி, T. தெய்வேந்திரம்பிள்ளை, V. சர்வசத்திவேல், V. குஞ்சத்தம்பி, P. இராஜகுலேந்திரன், S. சிற்றம்பலம், S. சணபதிப்பிள்ளை, S. திருக்குமார், A. நாகராசா, K. நேசராசா, A. பொன்னம்பலம், V. முருகுப்பிள்ளை, S. நாகராசா, N. கணசபாபதி, S. ஸ்ரணில்லாஸ், M. பாலசுப்பிரமணியம்,

நூனசித்தி பூர்த்தி
செல்வி K. ரேவதி, V. புஷ்பராணி, A. திருஞானசம்பந்தர், K. இராஜரத்தினம்,

நூனசித்தி
திருவாளர்கள்: S. சண்முகவடிவேல் (நிருவாகப் பயிற்சி) S. பஞ்சலிங்கம் (விவாபார நிருவாகம்) S. நாகராசா (நிருவாகப் பயிற்சி) R. நாகராசா (விவாபார நிருவாகம்) S. திரவியநாயகம் (கூட்டுறவு, விவாபார நிருவாகம்) தெய்வநாயகி (விவாபார நிருவாகம்) S. சுப்பிரமணியம் (நிருவாகப் பயிற்சி) A. செல்வநாதன் (நிருவாகப் பயிற்சி) A. ஆரோக்கியநாதன் (கணக்குப் பதிவு, நிருவாகப் பயிற்சி)

கனிஷ்ட பிரிவு செப்டெம்பர் 1968

சித்தி
திருவாளர்கள்: S. தனபாலலிங்கம், M. மசேல்வரன், V. சோதிவிங்கம், P. மகாதேவன், P. கமலநாதன், P. கனகரத்தினம், T. சிவகணேசமூர்த்தி, P. இராமச்சந்திரன், T. சந்திரபோஸ், M. சீறீஸ்கந்தராசா, M. டானியல்

நூனசித்தி
திருவாளர்கள்: S. மகாதேவன், S. நல்லதம்பி, N. சபாநாதன், S. கணேஷ்

நூனசித்தி பூர்த்தி
திரு. S. செல்வரத்தினம்

தேவை

வடமாகாண கூட்டுறவு அச்சக நூற்பதிப்புச் சங்கம்

ஓரிஜினல் ஹைடிஸ்பேக் டபில் டிமை தானே இயங்கும் சிலின்டெர் அச்ச இயந்திர இயக்குநர் பதவி

1969 மார்ச் மாதம் 31ந் தேதி அல்லது அதற்கு முன்னதாக பதிவுத் சபாவில் நற்சாட்சிப்பத்திரங்களுடனும், தராதரப்பத்திரங்களுடனும் கௌரவ காரியதரிசி, வடமாகாண கூட்டுறவு அச்சக நூற்பதிப்புச் சங்கம், 57 பிரதான் வீதி, யாழ்ப்பாணம் என்ற முகவரிக்கு மேற்படி பதவிக்கான விண்ணப்பங்களை அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டும். இடது பக்க மேலுறையில் "மெசின் இயக்குநர்" என எழுதி அனுப்பவும்.

1. தராதரம்:- எஸ். எஸ். லி. ஆங்கிலம், அத்துடன் தானே இயங்கும் சிலின்டெர் அச்ச இயந்திர அனுபவம்

அல்லது ஜே. எஸ். லி. ஆங்கிலம், தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்லூரித் தராதரம் அச்சக இயக்குநர் தராதரப் பத்திரம் உள்ளவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டப்படும்.

2. வயது:- 25-45 வரையும்.

3. சம்பளம்:- தராதரத்திற்கும், அனுபவத்திற்கும் ஏற்ற சம்பளம் வழங்கப்படும்.

சி. மு. மார்க்கண்டு. கௌரவ காரியதரிசி.

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபைக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவு அச்சத்தில் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

தேவை யாழ்ப்பாணம் ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாசம்

1. விற்பனைப் பெண்:

தராதரம்: பொதுத்தராதரப் பத்திரம் ஆறு பாடங்களில் சித்தியடைந் திருத்தல் வேண்டும். கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிகளில் சித்தியடைந்திருப்பின் சலுகை. வயது: 18-30.

சம்பளம்: 40 96 8X3. 8X4.

சமாசத்தால் வழங்கப்படும் படிசனும் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

பிணை: ரொக்கம் ரூபா 250/-

2. காவலர்:

தராதரம்: கனிஷ்ட தராதரப்பத்திரம் வயது: 35-50.

சம்பளம்: ரூபா 75/- பிணை: 500/-

நியமனம் ஒரு வருடம் தகமைகாண் காலமாக இருக்கும்.

விண்ணப்பங்கள் 20-3-69 ற்குப் பிந்தாது கீழ் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முகவரிக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டும்.

காரியதரிசி யாழ்ப்பாணம் ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாசம். 74/3, ஆஸ்பத்திரி வீதி, யாழ்ப்பாணம்