

# THE COOPERATOR

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### COMMENTARY

## TAKE COOPERATION INTO THE SCHOOLS

Cooperation is a revolutionary movement which seeks to bring about a pervasive social transformation in our country, converting a profit-motivated competitive order resting on hidden violence into a peaceful society based on liberty, equality, justice and fraternity. Education, to be effective, has to function in the context of an educative society; the social ideal of cooperation can serve its full purpose only if its institutions are reared in a society that is educative cooperatively. The time to build this ideal in the minds and hearts of citizens is when they are young and are searching for ideals by which to live.

The knowledge of cooperation and its purpose must therefore be included in the educational programme. This, however, does not mean that we must add one more subject to a curriculum that already lies in uneasy equilibrium. Whether we look at it from the point of view of the child as a developing person, or the nature of knowledge as a unity or the wholeness of the learning process, the case is for an integrated curriculum. In fact, as Mahatma Gandhi envisaged, it is learning's link with the life and work of the community that gives it meaning and motivation. Nor, may we forget the role of the school as a means not merely of adjusting the young to their social environment but as an instrument for the superior reconstruction of society. Cooperation, as a part of the Social Studies sector of the curriculum fits in naturally and meaningfully into the school programme.

Aristotle remarked long ago that men acquire virtues by practising them. Young people learn to be good citizens by living in the classless society of a good school community that is free from inequality, exploitation, and discrimination of all kinds. The school cooperative tends to heighten the nature of the school as such a society. A multi-purpose school coop may through various committees run such activities as the school shop, school canteen, kitchen garden, poultry, dairy, printing and book-binding, basket making, model making and other industrial sections, organize the mid-day meal and perhaps run a servant-less hostel. Outside the school, the society could arrange for the participation of pupils in clean-up campaigns, farm work and village projects. The Cooperative Federation may set up a Schools Unit to further the movement in schools. The Education Department too has an obligation to sponsor a creative activity of this kind.

It has been established by studies that instruction is not half so effective as experience and example. In the past the Project Method was thought to be a good expression of the activity principle. It was the supreme merit of Gandhiji's educational system that he insisted on natural rather than make-believe projects. No doubt much of learning has to be out of second-hand narrative and vicarious experience. But it is the reality of the direct learning situation that makes knowledge meaningful and helps build lasting attitudes and ideals. In fact it is in their involvement in the real problems of conducting these activities that these young social scientists should turn to the study of theory and text-books to answer to their 'felt needs'.

The cooperative climate in schools can be sustained only by a body of teachers who have in their training and education been made familiar with the theory and practice of this great concept. This in turn points to the need for a nucleus of social scientists among the country's intelligentsia who have had opportunities in universities and field research of studying this sector of national development. Except this high level reservoir be full the channels may run dry in school campus and the country side.

## 'Contrary To Principles Of Cooperative Financing'

This Conference deplores the decision of the Government to grant loans to farmers on the pledge of their rice coupons. This is contrary to the principles of cooperative financing, viz. capitalisation of honesty and labour power and not material security, runs a resolution to be tabled at the 31st Annual Cooperative Conference of the Northern Division Cooperative Federation, to be held at Veerasingham Mandapam on October 27th & 28th.

Another resolution calls upon the Minister of Agriculture and Food to appoint to the posts of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners in the Department of Cooperative Development, only those officers with long experience and training in the Cooperative field.

Two other resolutions urge that the People's Bank be made a full-fledged cooperative bank by offering the 50 per cent shares now held by the Government to the Cooperative Movement, and that the CWE Act be amended to enable the Cooperative Movement to own 50 per cent of the shares and to have 50 per cent representation in the Board of Directors.

Another resolution calls upon the Minister of Agriculture and Food to revise the Guaranteed Price Scheme for red onions in keeping with the increased costs of production.

One resolution urges that the Government distribute all commodities only through cooperatives.

Resolutions submitted by the Northern Province Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union condemn the action of the Ceylon Fisheries Corporation in allowing private traders to export *beche de mer* though the Union has the export monopoly and call upon the Government to give the export monopoly for shark fins to cooperatives to save foreign exchange.

A resolution submitted by the Vali North MPCS Union calls upon the CCD and RCS to make available in Tamil the ordinances, rules and by-laws.

Other resolutions urge that

- Cooperation be included as a subject in the school curriculum
- the Government exempt cooperatives from the Business Turn-over Tax
- the Government register immediately the Northern Consumers' Union

- a Cooperative Land Mortgage Bank be set up in the North
- a Cooperative super-market be set up in Jaffna
- cooperatives in Jaffna make their own arrangements to market red onions, without depending on the CWE
- an Agricultural School, similar to the one at Kun-

dasale, be set up in Vavuniya

- the Jaffna Cooperative Training School provide a training course in fisheries
- fishery cooperatives in Mannar be re-activated by giving them financial assistance

There are also several resolutions which pinpoint practical problems faced by cooperatives in their day-to-day working.

## The Northern Division Cooperative Federation

ANNUAL COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE 1968

### PROGRAMME

Sunday, 27th October, 1968 ✓

#### Morning Session

Chairman: R. RAJARATNAM, Esq.,  
(President, Northern Division Cooperative Federation)

9-30 a.m. Hoisting of the Cooperative Flag.  
S. Subramaniam, Esq.  
(President, Paranthan MPCS)

9-35 „ Prayer.

9-40 „ Cooperative Song.

9-50 „ Welcome Address by Chairman.

10-11 „ Opening Address by  
Yuvaraj Udaybhan Sinhji  
(President, National Cooperative Union of India)

11-11-15 a.m. Address by Edmund Wijesuriya Esq., M.P.  
(President, Cooperative Federation of Ceylon)

11-15-11-45 a.m. Address by W. Pathirana Esq., CAS  
(CCD & RCS)

11-45-12-15 p.m. Address by Vernon Abeysekera Esq., CAS  
(Govt. Agent, Jaffna)

12-15-12-30 p.m. Vote of Thanks.

12-30-2 p.m. Lunch Interval.

#### Afternoon Session

Chairman: S. Thanigasalam Esq.,  
(Director of Education, Northern Region)

2-2-30 p.m. Address by Chairman.

2-30-4-30 p.m. Resolutions.

Monday, 28th October, 1968. ✓

#### Morning Session

Chairman: S. C. Fernando Esq.,  
(Former CCD & RCS and Permanent  
Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs)

9-30-9-35 a.m. Prayer.

9-35-10-20 a.m. Address by Chairman.

10-20-12 p.m. Resolutions.

12 p.m. Vote of Thanks.

NDCF,  
Jaffna, 15-10-68.

S. Candiah,  
Honorary Secretary.



# A Browser's Diary Letter to the Editor

## Fact and Phantasy

The Silver Jubilee Number of the Ceylon Communist Party's (Moscow) Tamil paper (தேசாபிமானி) carries an article written by Mr. I. R. Ariyaratnam, party commissar in Jaffna, containing a number of astounding statements about the Youth Congress and the Boycott. The Boycott, according to this version, was planned by the pro-British bourgeoisie among the Tamils who were opposed to adult suffrage and the innocents of the Youth Congress were beguiled into supporting this sinister move; as a result they were shunned by the progressive forces in the South, who till then had been sympathetic. Mr. Ariyaratnam was a school-boy when these things happened and I was in the thick of things. The Boycott proposal was taken up at a meeting of the Youth Congress Committee and was narrowly defeated. Later at the open sessions, the Boycott resolution was proposed as an amendment to the Political resolution by T. N. Subbiah who had been a member of the Congress from the day of its inauguration and seconded by me. The diabolical bourgeoisie were nowhere near the scene. Our original intention was not to persuade candidates to abstain from entering the legislature. We wanted to create public opinion against the defects of the Donoughmore constitution and to press the demand for Independence. As for adult suffrage, although all groups and individuals who appeared before the Donoughmore Constitution—with the exception of A. E. Goonesinha and his Labour Unions—opposed it, once it became a *fait accompli*, nobody thought it worthwhile to make an issue of it. Our practical objective was to prevent as many voters as possible from casting their votes. The public response was enthusiastic. While we younger folk were busy trying to persuade the voters to abstain from voting, a few of the more progressive candidates met in W. Duraisamy's bungalow and decided it would be best if the candidates themselves prevailed upon not to hand in nomination papers. I do not know for certain who all the participants were. I am sure W. Duraisamy and K. Balasingham were there. Probably H. A. P. Sandrasagara and S. Rajaratnam also were there. Anyway, once these men decided on boycotting the elections, they were of us and threw themselves into the campaign wholeheartedly. It was decided to hold a conference of all candidates at the Vaidhyeesvara Vidyalaya with a view to persuading them not to hand in nomination papers. It was hard to get them to come to the conference and harder still to persuade these 'pro-British bourgeoisie' to consent to our proposal. Mr. Sivapathasundaram who presided had to throw the entire weight of his personality and prestige to wring consent from some of these persons. Finally they consented—some of them most reluctantly. This is an eye-witness account

which can be checked from others who are yet alive and holding high positions in the community: Rt. Rev. Sabapathy Kulendran, Senator S. Nadesan, C. Subramaniam, Principal emeritus of Skanda Varodaya College, A. E. Tambar, Principal emeritus of Central College, former Senators P. Nagalingam and S. R. Kanaganayagam.

The statement that the boycott alienated progressive forces in South Ceylon is simply not true. Progressive Sinhalese like Colvin R. de Silva, Philip Gunawardena, N. M. Perera, S. A. Wickramasinghe (a C. P. Veteran) continued to take part in our sessions after the Boycott. When N. M. Perera and Philip Gunawardene were released from jail, the Youth Congress gave them a reception in the Jaffna Town Hall. Perhaps the best answer to Mr. Ariyaratnam's naive phantasies is the following from *Nationalism or Communalism?*, a publication issued by the Youth Congress in 1932, written by V. Sittampalam, advocate, then a member of the Congress and later a leader of the LSSP in Jaffna:—"Now coming to the boycott, the Youth Congress decided to boycott the elections as a means of protesting and creating public sentiment against the Donoughmore Constitution, which was regarded by the Youth Congress as falling far short of the ideal for which it stood. But surprisingly others also joined the boycott and it was a hundred percent success as far as Jaffna was concerned. This was expected to rally the other parts of the country to effect a complete boycott. But this did not happen. This was largely due to the suspicion of the Sinhalese that the real reason for many of the Tamils boycotting might be the dissatisfaction with the abolition of communal representation and partly due to the political backwardness of the country. Also the boycott was sudden, and enough time was not given for the whole country to prepare for the boycott. Thus in its immediate effects the boycott was not much of a success. But it did not fail to have an effect in rousing the country. One of its concrete results was the formation of Youth Leagues in South Ceylon which also preached the slogan of boycott of the Council and national independence. The elements that formed these Youth Leagues are now organised in the Sama Samaja Party. Thus the boycott, though its beneficial effect was spoilt by communal suspicions that were a heritage from the Manning Constitution, did have a toning effect on the politics of the country, and also created a worthy tradition for the Youth Congress. Nevertheless it must be said that the country ought to have been politically more educated, prepared and organised on a mass basis before such direct action was attempted".

I want to add a footnote to Sittampalam's assessment. Shortly after the Boycott an All Ceylon Youth Congress was inaugurated with headquarters in Colombo, in which

## TIRUKONESAR KOVIL

Dear Sir,

In view of the publicity that the Hindu Temple at Trincomalee, referred to by De Queroz as the Rome of the gentiles of the Orient, receives from time to time, I think the following article from Indiophilus, published by the Government Gazette about 140 years ago, will interest your readers.

"Among the various monuments of Hindu antiquity found in Ceylon, and which induced the late excellent and learned Sir William Jones to express an opinion that this Island 'was peopled time out of memory by the Hindu race' if the Temple which stood at Trincomalee is not to be forgotten. It would have remained to the present day as a venerable relic, had not the misguided religious zeal of the Portuguese, razed it to the ground in 1622 to supply materials for one of their fortifications.

Some time ago, through the kindness of a friend of mine, I was obligingly put in possession of a small manuscript poem composed in Tamil by Kavi Raja Varothayen (a celebrated bard among the ancient inhabitants of Ceylon) which though enveloped in a cloud of fable, gives an account of the origin and history of this sacred edifice; I was consequently induced to translate it, and have now the pleasure of laying the same before the public for their information.

"A king named Manu Niti Kanda Solen who ruled over the Country of Solamandalan learning from the Kailasa Puranam the Wonders of Tirukonathamalai and the magnificent state of its inhabitants, came over to the place; his son Kulak'otu Maharajah who followed him thither afterwards raised the Temple, the spire, the pavilion, and the sacred cistern, in the year 512 of Kalyug on Monday the 10th day of the month of Vaikasi".

"After having built the Temple, the king finding that much difficulty was experienced in obtaining rice and other things from Solamandalam for the daily use of the Temple he meditated on means to obviate it, and accordingly caused (to the extent of 2800 Amonams) to be converted to the Cultivation of paddy, and a tank to be converted in the vicinity for the irrigation of the said lands, both of which he consecrated to Koneser Swami. He afterwards proceeded to the village of Marukoor, on the north, on the 24th day of Panguni in the year 516 and brought from

the Jaffna Youth Congress played a fruitful role. Among those who participated at the inaugural sessions held at the Plaza Theatre, Wellawatta, were Jawaharlal Nehru and Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya. Active roles in this organisation were played by Valentine Perera, George Caldera, A. T. G. Britto, Stanley de Zoysa, Dr. T. Nallainathan, Mrs. Nallainathan, Mrs. Caldera, N. Kumarasingham, A. Pathmanathan and (for a brief while) N. M. Perera, Philip Gunawardene and Leslie Gunawardene.

S. H. P.

thence in a vessel to Tirukonathamalai seven families of the Velala caste whom he settled there, assigning to them the Temple and the lands appertaining to the same, as a hereditary possession. To these seven families, were entrusted the care of the Temple Treasury, the regulation of the income and expenditure, the celebration of the festivals, and the presentation of silk vestments to the kings. As more people were required for the service of the Temple, the king went to the village of Karakadoe and by compulsory means, brought from thence on the 10th day of Vaikasi (of the year aforesaid) twenty more families, whom he likewise settled at the place, and appointed for the robing of the Lingam (Phallno) and to the offering flowers at his shrine, to sweeping and illuminating the Temple daily—cleaning the sacrificial implements—performing libations of water—husking the paddy, and smearing the floor of the Temple with cow-dung, singing and playing of musical instruments—spreading cloth at animal sacrifices, hoisting and lowering of the flagstaff on solemn days, preparing essence of sander wood, and purifying the ornaments of the Temple. These people were also endowed with lands for their subsistence and five of them dignified with the title of Panda-rattar.

As the first seven families who were settled there were brought willingly from their country they received the common name of Tanattar in contra distinction to the twenty families who settled after them, who were called Varippattar because they were impressed, one out of every ten men in their country".

"The king contemplating that there were none to judge these Tanattar and Varippattar in the event of any dissension among them, determined to appoint a chief over them, he accordingly proceeded to Madurai and brought from thence a nobleman of the name of Taniunna Pupalen, whom he invested with the title of Wanniya, and ordained him Governor of Tirukonathamalai, authorizing him to punish offences by fine, imprisonment in chains, or by death, according to their extent, or magnitude, strictly enjoining him to keep his institutions inviolate, and to conduct the affairs of the Temple and ceremonies thereof, without omission".

"The king further ordered that the citizens of Kattucolam should render their services to the Temple; that the citizens of Nilaveli should preside over the celebration of the festivals, and supply the Temple with six Amonams of paddy, also pay the tithes, taxes, and customs of their country to the Temple; that the citizens of Cottiyaram should furnish the Temple with betel, plantains, sander wood, curdled milk, clarified butter, 100 Amonams of rice, and the seeds of Amaneka, Punnei, and Ulippe trees. These latter mentioned seeds should be delivered to the citizens of Irativoe, to be made into oil, and then again delivered to the Tottiyen of Kovulimune who after entering the quantity into the ac-

counts of the Temple, should pour it into the reservoir, where the same was to remain for lighting lamps. There were seven reservoirs built at the south side of the Temple for the reception of oil; they were enclosed with walls which were provided with doors, and a person appointed to overlook them, called Adikaree."

"When the above orders had been given the king next proceeded to regulate the affairs of (the interior apartments of) the Temple. He ordered the servants to illuminate it every day with 1000 lamps lighted with butter, and 1100 lamps lighted with oil, to be placed both inside and out; and to sprinkle the ground with rose water impregnated with musk, and sander wood; he further ordered that they should at stated periods make oblations of rice mixed with milk curds;—to Supermaniya in 12 silver trays, and to the rest of the deities in 128 copper trays. Besides these he directed oblations of several thousands balls of rice to be made, and a lamp with a thousand camphor wicks to be burnt on particular occasions."

After detailing the foregoing particulars relative to the foundation of the Temple, and the institution of its ceremonies Kavi Raja Varothayen proceeded to relate the prophecies delivered by the king with reference to its future magnificence, and the revolutions which it would undergo by foreign invasions, but they are so incongruous, and confounded with fable, as is common with Hindu productions, that I have omitted the whole of it, and resume the translation as follows:

"The king (one day) after having performed ablution in the sacred pool, and his oblations and prayers, wearing around his head a wreath of Ottracha beads, painted his forehead with the holy ashes, went round the court of the Temple, holding in his hand a nosegay of flowers, and then entered into the sanctum sanctorum. He remained there so long that it raised the suspicions of his courtiers, who proceeding inside to look for him, found that he had become metamorphosed into a lotus flower, at the shrine of the God, upon which they made great lamentations.

The story of the king's transformation into a flower akin to what it related of the disappearance of Romulus, and like that prince, Kolakotu Maharajah also became counted among the Gods, and sacrifices were accordingly made to him by the inhabitants of Tirukonathamalai.

"Many years after this metamorphosis of Kolakotu Maharajah, a certain king called Gaja Bahu Maharajah made a pilgrimage to Tirukonathamalai, and on his arrival finding that the Pasupaler who had hitherto ministered in the Temple were dead, and none had succeeded them, he was plunged in grief; and invoked the deity to repair the breach which death had made in the priesthood. While the king was thus engaged in acts of devotion, he perceived two

(Continued on page 7)

# CULTURE AND VALUES IN ISRAEL

(Continued from our last Issue)

The second level of institutionalization in the cultural sphere is the organization of various scientific, literary and artistic areas of culture and creativeness developed in different ways regarding contents and organization. In the humanities and the social sciences many enterprises in the field of Jewish studies and general studies, literature, history, philosophy and philology developed through high school teachers and freelance intellectuals and through the University. There was a re-definition and re-crystallization in the new national tradition. Jewish history and literature became a point of general interest and public endeavour. Literary activity spread among wider sections of the population. National, ideological and populist orientation were consciously stressed through literature. This became institutional through state endeavours in this field. The more socialist settlements provided a special subvariant of cultural creativity, many of them establishing widespread literary, educational and publishing activities of their own. These translated progressive classics and socialist literature. World literature was translated

Folk music and dances developed; this was local, yet universal. It catered more to local clientele.

The pure, natural and medical sciences evinced the sharpest universalistic and non-localized endeavour; of course, in many spheres of these sciences from agriculture to medicine,

by P. CHANDRASEGARAM

Dept. of Education, University of Ceylon

for the learning of history and archaeology. The various congresses of the learned national societies were attended by hundreds and even thousands of people attracted not only by scientific curiosity but above all by the search for new links with their historic past.

The problem of the attitude of different parts of the population to the religious tradition concern us here. Within the field of fully internationalized orthodox religion, there was but little innovation and what there was frowned upon by most of the official religious leaders of the country.

## Militant, Intolerant

The influence of the conservative religious group is felt most because it is they who enjoy full religious legitimation. The absence of legitimized 'Reform Judaism' in Israel makes the position of the modernized religious groups uncomfortable. In the debate between tradition and modernization, tradition is becoming increasingly militant and intolerant; the potentially radical innovative religious groups and the religious Kibbutzim movement, which form the apex of the radical wing have lost much of their importance in the last decade.

In Israel today, there is growing attachment to religious traditions. Side by side with the activity there also develop more peripheral types of cultural participation. Interest in sport is marked in Israel. Sport has nation-wide endeavour and organization.

Another tradition emerged from the settlements and became evident in widespread folk activities, folk dancing and music as in the interpretations of the main traditional festivals such as the fruit picking or harvest ceremonies. The Asian Jews provide a facet of special interest and importance in this cultural mosaic.

The coming in of many immigrant groups with their different cultural traditions constitute a crucial factor in the growing pluralism of the Israeli cultural scene. This emerging plurality of cultural patterns is seen in the multiplicity of dialects spoken in different intonations and in the patterns of cultural consumption. It can also be seen in the transformation of many traditional patterns of social organization.

The cultural pluralism is by no means limited either to the specific 'Jewish ethnic' elements in the traditions of the different groups or to the patterns of their daily life, for differences in orientation towards European culture and traditions are of equal importance. Two major patterns of wider, general cultural orientation, the one Eastern and Central European and the other 'English speaking' began to develop in the state of Israel.

These weakened the Latin and French cultural orientation. The potential for their revival increased somewhat after a few from these groups came into the country.

An aspect of the development of cultural pluralism in

Israel is the strong interweaving of social and cultural transformation with political issues and the consequent possibility of their becoming not only an important aspect of the political process at all levels but also a cultural and ethnic forces of political organisations and symbols.

The overall picture of the cultural scene in Israel shows great recourse to very diverse cultural activities. In the spheres of cultural consumption, the different internal and external traditions conditioned by respective countries of origin or different levels of education played an important part. Yet in spite of the diversity of contents and levels, the general picture indicates the vitality of relatively high cultural interest, creativity and participation.

The process of social change is becoming more organised and less full of tensions.

## Varied Demands

The varied demands made by the reading public and the countries of origin of the journalists are strongly reflected in the Israeli newspapers. There is the journalistic style to criticise, guide and provoke thought. These are the news features of the English and American type. There is also the near sensational report.

Almost all papers carry permanent columns aimed at increasing the readers' familiarity with the Hebrew language.

The press is deeply concerned with the maintenance of its weight as an educating and guiding factor.

Through its continuous immigration, Israel provides steady market for foreign language papers though over the years many readers change to the Hebrew press. Nine out of Israel's twenty-four newspapers are published in languages other than Hebrew. One in Arabic, one in English, one in French, two in German and one each in Hungarian, Polish, Rumanian and Yiddish. Hebrew dailies are organs of the numerous political parties in Israel with only a minority of the Hebrew dailies being privately owned and published.

The two established Hebrew newspapers are Maariv and Zediot Asharonot with a combined circulation of over 130,000 which, considering that the country's population is slightly more than two millions and that the combined circulation of all twenty-four papers does not exceed 250,000 can be considered as relatively large. There are five papers which are defined as 'Worker's papers'. These are particularly popular.

Five magazines now appear in Israel for children between the ages of six and sixteen achieving a total circulation of over 50,000. The number of young readers in Israel is proportionately higher than in other culturally well-developed countries.

In the scientific sphere in Israel, the social function of science was stressed: literature was expected to serve as an expression of the value orientation and realities. The State became a scientific and literary creation and it vested on itself the right to guide the development of scientific and literary activities. There was also the populist ideological

orientation which expressed the importance of cultural activities as expression of folk spirit.

In Israel today, there is diversity of orientation; yet there is strong universalistic criteria of cultural achievement, there is totalistic ideological unity. The industrial and scientific Israeli State has given ample support for higher education and this by implication would direct the development of Israeli cultural life.

Israel's collective identity has been forged out of the many orientations and attitudes, although its exact boundaries are not yet fixed; but some elements such as strong local patriotism are easily discernible.

Most Israelis agree to the importance of their Jewishness as part of their identification though this lacks precise definition. Among most, there is a continuous awareness of the fact that the meaning of being an Israeli goes beyond mere patriotism and refers to wider values, traditions and orientations, however inarticulate or undefinable these may be.

## Striking Aspect

Whatever the exact definitions of the Israeli self-identity may be one of its most striking aspects is that it no longer defines Jewish identity in terms of a minority group or culture. Being a Jew in Israel does not necessitate the definition of one's identity in relation to a majority group or culture and does not involve the problems, uncertainties and anxieties which have constituted part of Jewish life and identity throughout the modern world.

It is perhaps in this aspect of Israel's self-identity that its main novelty lies. It is this fact that constitutes the starting point for the Israelis' orientation to Jewish tradition and of forging out his own identity within it.

Every new generation and every new group of immigrants has contributed to the change

in Israel's collective identity, which mainly by shifting the emphasis and selection of cultural creativity and tradition showed a high extent of creativity and adaptability. Israel has escaped many of the problems and uncertainties confronting the identity problem of other new nations. Of course Israel has to cope with provincialism and of the erosion of wider values and orientations as well as with the possibility of diluting a more specific Zionist component by ceasing to identify with Jewish communities abroad.

This collective identity is now conceived less in terms of explicit ideology and rather more in terms of continuously shifting orientations and tradition. The pure ideology is now only part of the overall cultural scene. Directions toward the values of collectivity are growing today without the mediation of full ideological crystallization.

The adherence to these values and collective commitments has shown great vitality and persistence. Within this context, the development of an original Israeli ideological conservatism is a great point of strength.

In summary, it could be said that the changing Israeli cultural and collective identity managed to absorb the new tensions and problems which developed from the growing technicalization and professionalization and in spite of many problems and tensions created, did not entirely abandon its commitments to certain values. Some of the collective and ideological orientations even blessed with the technical and professional aspect of the new collective image. For example, the development of scientific endeavour and the widespread Israeli aid programme in Africa and Asia helped to some extent to spread the collective pioneering image to technicians and professionals, incorporating these elements in the emerging Israeli collective identity.

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# The Revolutionary Situation Around The World

I began my political career as a Marxist and during my work in the Indian national revolution several questions came before me which demanded immediate answer, because those questions had relevance to the revolution which we were trying to bring about. And this was a long process, through which I had to go; at many times a painful process, as it is for any person who tries to think afresh about the foundations of his philosophy or action.

It was not only during the three week fast that this change came within me, but it was a continuous process beginning from the time that news began to filter through the Iron Curtain, as it was called then, about Stalin's purges. And I gradually came to the conclusion that no socialism was possible without democracy. This was for me a sharp break with the Marxism and Leninism that I had learned as a student at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

However, I do not wish to relate a personal history, but I refer to this particular aspect of my own revolutionary life because this has a great bearing on what we are discussing.

As I see it, the essential nature of the revolutionary situation around us today and the revolutions that took place in History before our times, was the expression in different conditions and at different times of the assertion of the human spirit for freedom, for joy, for self-realisation. I am quite sure those of you who are in the fields of the social or physical sciences would consider this phrase, "the human spirit," to be vague and undefined; yet I know no better phrase to express what is in my mind. I think it is this spirit, which is the essence of all human beings, that is being expressed today. The revolt of the so-called lower castes of the Hindu society is this human spirit which you find in South Africa, in Southern Rhodesia, or in your own ghettos here. I think it is the same spirit which is working in the hearts of the students of Poland, Warsaw, or Czechoslovakia. This is something which is irrepressible, and if it were not so I do not think there would be hope for the human family.

Revolutions that have taken place, though they have been the result of these urgings of the spirit of man, have come to be controlled and given shape and form of philosophies which tended to neglect the human spirit, which tended to emphasize organization and institutions. Revolutionary leaders thought that they had succeeded in bringing about revolution because they had succeeded in transforming the institutions of their society: political, economic and other social institutions.

## Past Revolutions Inadequate

I would not deny that in that sense there were revolutions, but the very changes that were brought about by these revolutions proved to be inadequate in achieving and realizing the real goals of the revolution. Those goals,—equality, liberty, fraternity, brotherhood, stateless society,

or what have you, 'from each according to his capacity and to each according to his needs'—were some of the noblest goals ever expressed in words. All remain distant dreams. I do not know whether by the methods that are being followed those goals will ever be achieved.

In this modern age of science, if real modernity of outlook were to be expressed in this most modern of modern civilizations, how should it be expressed? Should it be expressed in the racism of the White people or the counter-racism of the Black people? If this country were really modern as I understand the word modern to be, should there be this problem before you, discrimination between man and man?

## Nation State has Defeated Revolutions

We have our Untouchability and just as in your country, laws have been passed expanding civil rights beyond expectations of a generation past. We also have a law, in fact our constitution in India forbids the practice of Untouchability. But we are not a modern country. We don't have your technology, your cybernetics, and all the rest of it. I'm not justifying what we have. Again, don't you think that in this age of science, the day of the nation-state, which is one of the greatest evils in human history, should be considered by any

rational human being in this modern society as a day that has passed? I do not know what purpose the nation-state serves today; yet it is this nation-state which has defeated all the revolutions that have taken place.

On the banner of Communism was inscribed "workers of the world unite." The proletariat had no mother country or father country. And yet you have national Communism arising practically in every Communist state. And if Vietnam, North and South, were to be united tomorrow under this extraordinarily human person, Ho Chi Minh, I think it would be again, Vietnamese National Communism. For those who are afraid of the giant in the North, Vietnamese National Communism might be a greater guarantee against Chinese Communism for Asian people than American arms in Vietnam.

You might think I am being irrelevant, but I want to point out that there is no modern outlook in all this. In one respect man has gone in, so far he really doesn't know where he is. May be he is lost. Within, just beneath our skins, we are just the monkeys of hundreds of thousands of years ago, and we behave like that at the slightest provocation. We are prepared to murder each other, burn down each other's houses and so on. Human beings living in this age of great advancement and enlightenment with its Princeton University and so many other universities,

and yet we are not really human; human as Marx understood it, or Gandhi understood it and there is no difference, I think, or as Lenin understood it. Differences are all in the transitional periods. They all wanted to reach that same goal where man would be man and a free man, a brother to other human beings.

## Double Revolution

What I wish to plead is that you are going through a very deep revolution, a revolution inside the hearts and minds of your young people. One of the most uplifting experiences that I have had in recent years has been the experience of meeting with young students at your university centres, particularly those centres where I had studied forty or forty-five years ago. A new spirit seems to move them. It's not only Vietnam or the race question. I think something deeper is happening in their hearts. I think they are questioning the values of this civilization which is sparkling and so attractive to look at. Inside I do not know how sound or hollow it is. Therefore, what I am saying is that perhaps if these revolutions had been brought about or if the revolutions of the future were to be brought about in ways different from the ways that have been followed so far, may be the outcome of those revolutions would be different.

I am reminded of what Ma-

be based on methods which aim primarily to change human beings, change their values of life, change their attitudes towards life, their attitude towards things, their attitudes towards men, towards nature.

## Goal Of Revolution World Community

This war that American society is waging against nature is a horrifying thing. You are philosophers, you are scientists. I know you refer to it in terms of pollution of your atmosphere, or the death of your lakes and so on, but I think it is something more than that. Man is partly nature and partly culture. And man cannot conceive of himself as being at war with nature. As a part of nature, how can he be at war with his mother? But this science of living with nature, as a part of nature, and yet developing culture, I think, is yet to be learned by us, the most civilized among us.

A revolutionary at this age and time of history where man is aspiring to go to the moon or to Mars should have no lesser ideal than to build a world community of human beings; a real human family. This could be the only revolutionary goal of today. And if this is the goal then all the questions of how aid is to be distributed and percentages of the GNP and what machinery and all that, would lose the present meanings and acquire entirely new meanings.

by JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

hatma Gandhi used to say. That whereas all other revolutions had been what he called single revolutions, revolutions which brought about changes in the outward forms in society, his revolution would be a double revolution; a human revolution which would begin in the minds of men and would result in a social revolution in the institutions and outward forms of society. From a practical point of view, if we were to be true revolutionaries, seizure of power by us, acquisition of power by us the revolutionaries should have no meaning whatever, and most of the revolutions meant merely that. Something more perhaps, but more of the same kind.

Those of us who are revolutionaries wish for the same goals in our revolution, though they might be enunciated in different languages. But more or less they are the same, because they come from within, the quality of man, the brotherhood of man, and so on, they are not merely utopian slogans.

I don't think social sciences or physical sciences would have any meaning if they failed to go as near as possible to these goals, even though these goals might not be achieved completely. Our ideals must be such that we never reach them. We should always strive to reach them, but never actually arrive at our ideals. They should be pitched so high.

If this be the desire of the revolutionaries, it should be realised that the revolutionary method to be adopted should

Now the question is, friends, how do we change human beings? Who are we to change human beings? Some of our philosophers like Krishnamurti would ask, who are we? Who has given this right to us? Well, we are brothers, and that has given us the right. If we eschew violence it is not because of any moral imperative, but it is because violence cannot change human beings. You can declare the brotherhood of man in one breath and begin to annihilate human beings in the other. This cannot be, and therefore we have this right. We are always striving and this is a part of our striving, that we are trying to change others.

## Had Lenin and Gandhi Lived Longer

I do not know what would have happened if Gandhi had lived. I asked my friend Louis Fischer on our way this afternoon from New York to Princeton, did he not think that the history of the Communist movement, the international movement of Communism, the history of Russia and the history of the world, would have been very different had not Lenin died at a comparatively young age of fifty-four in 1924. And Louis said yes. This is not the personal determination of history. I'm quite sure Professor Cyril Black would have the same view being a distinguished student of Russian history. That is my reading of Russian history. I consider it one of the greatest calamities that befell revolution when Lenin

died so soon after the success of his revolution. I do not admire the means that he followed, but they were not entirely his means. They were means dictated at that time by the circumstances of history. He utilized them. Nobody knows what would have happened if Gandhi had lived. Many people wonder and ask me questions, "How can Gandhi's India do this, that or the other? Where is Gandhi in India?"

Lenin lived nearly seven years after the revolution but Gandhi lived only seven months after his revolution. I'm quite sure and I'm quite sure the biographer of Gandhi, Louis Fischer, would be sure that Indian history would be different. I don't know about world history since Gandhi did not support international movements based on ideology or isms. His onlyism was the search for truth and experimentation with truth. Why did not India and Gandhi's followers follow in his footsteps and make India in his image, the image of Gandhi's ideas? The same question could be asked of Lenin's followers. Different answers would have to be given. It is not realized that most of Gandhi's followers in India were followers not by conviction, but because it was expedient to follow him. This was true of Jayaprakash Narayan and this was true of Nehru and this was true of everybody who was in the political movement.

There were few among the political leaders of India who had accepted truth and non-violence, or truth and love, as a philosophy of life, as a creed. They accepted it as an expediency. And some of them asked, as my friend Krishna Memon asked, "I can understand non-violence, but why truth?"

India was a disarmed nation, disarmed by the British rulers. Gandhi's genius lay in the fact that he had placed in the hands of a disarmed people, weapons which they could wield and which proved to be effective, assisted by the forces of history, of course. Once independence had been won, the political followers of Mahatma Gandhi from Nehru downwards, turned their backs on him. In that basic sense, they were not very insincere, because Gandhi knew, as Nehru's biography would show, that his followers had not accepted him fully. And this is the reason why those who followed Gandhi failed to implement Gandhi's idea of revolution.

Gandhi had few followers who were not in the field of politics. In fact, very few had heard of Vinoba Bhave in those days. He certainly was not a political leader. It was this small band of Gandhi's followers to whom truth and non-violence, truth and the philosophy of love and the method of love was something more than an expedient. It was something which was an article of faith with them. Under Vinoba Bhave's leadership they have tried to follow Gandhi, and they have followed Gandhi precisely in trying to change Indian society by changing men.

I do not know if Mc Carthy will succeed or Bobby Kennedy will succeed or Nixon will succeed.  
(Continued on page 6)

# COMPETING FOR CAPITAL

(Continued from last issue)

At the 23rd Congress of the ICA in Vienna it was proposed that the indivisibility of cooperative reserves should be incorporated in the cooperative statement of principles. To many cooperators it is a matter of principle that the residual assets of a cooperative society should *not* be distributed to members in the event of a winding up and that the reserves of societies do not belong to members. It is argued that it would be wrong to allow one generation of cooperators to benefit from the savings and sacrifices of an earlier generation, that funds saved by a society in its early years should not be distributed to the people who happen to be members a few decades later. It can also be argued that the non-participation of the members of a cooperative in its reserves or its residual assets reduces the danger of members wishing to dissolve a society in order to share in its assets; and such participation in residual assets is forbidden by law in some countries for some kinds of cooperatives.

At the same time with some kinds of cooperatives, such as housing cooperatives, members may feel strongly that in the event of leaving they are entitled to share in the growth of the value of their society's assets during the period of their membership. In moving an amendment to the resolution on principles at the Vienna Congress Professor Lambert drew a clear distinction between "reserves" in which members should not be allowed to participate and "provisions"—or "free reserves"—in which it is legitimate for them to participate.

Insofar as share capital is easily withdrawable or repayable the existence of substantial indivisible reserves on which members have no claim is a source of strength to a cooperative. On the other hand the members of a cooperative may not be inclined to plough back earnings if they do not share in any way as individuals in the increase in asset values resulting from the ploughing back of earnings. Some cooperatives issue "bonus" shares or loan stock to members in respect of earnings ploughed back, that is they pay some part of the dividend on purchases or patronage refund or bonus on wages in shares or in loan stock instead of in cash. But it is important that such bonus shares should be issued in proportion to purchases or sales or wages and not, as in a company, in proportion to shares already held.

In some countries "bonus" shares are issued by companies to their shareholders without the shareholders having to pay any tax on them, whereas the issue of shares to workers involves the payment of personal tax by the worker and a higher payment of corporation tax than would have been the case if a cash bonus had been paid on wages. It is important that cooperatives should not be discouraged by tax liability from issuing bonus shares to their members in respect of ploughed back earnings, just as it is important that cooperatives should not be discouraged by tax liability from raising capital by the issue of

shares rather than by the issue of debentures or loan stock.

Cooperatives could be encouraged to plough back earnings if additions to their indivisible or statutory reserves were exempt from corporation tax on the ground that members do not gain in any way from the growth of such reserves. In Britain the Milk Marketing Board, a statutory body with functions similar to those of an agricultural marketing cooperative, has negotiated an agreement with the tax authorities which enables it to deduct allocations to indivisible reserves from its profits before they are assessed for tax.

Cooperators need to ask themselves to what extent shares should be issued to members in respect of ploughed back earnings and to what extent undistributed profits should be allocated to indivisible reserves. It may be that cooperatives would tend to plough back a significantly larger proportion of earnings if members believed they were likely to share to some extent in the increased value of assets or if tax concessions were made in respect of ploughed back earnings allocated to indivisible reserves.

#### Savings by Members

The issue of bonus shares to members of a cooperative society in respect of ploughed

back earnings is something very close to the investment by members of their personal savings in the shares of their society. In the one case saving as well as investment is undertaken by the society; in the other saving is undertaken by the members as individuals who invest their savings in their society.

In many consumers' cooperatives members commonly allow the dividends on purchases due to them to be saved for them by their society. This kind of savings by a society on behalf of its members may be positively encouraged by its rules so that the saving is not completely voluntary. In other cases, as in Britain, shares may be very easily withdrawable and a substantial part of savings made by a society on behalf of its members may be invested in government or other securities instead of in the society itself.

Some cooperatives operate special Savings Banks paying something approaching the market rate of interest, the actual rate depending upon the notice required for withdrawals. Many cooperatives issue Cooperative Development Bonds or similar securities intended primarily for members and repayable after a period of years. If the period is five years or so the interest may be significantly higher than that paid on deposits at savings banks or on members accounts. Sometimes a special bonus may be paid after a period of years.

In some countries such as Sweden, pension funds are an important source of capital for cooperatives and these represent saving on behalf of

employees rather than on behalf of members. In the French workers' productive societies many workers share in the residual earnings of the societies for which they work without becoming members, and persuading additional workers to become members provided a useful potential source of capital.

In Sweden a savings scheme taking account of the fall in the value of the money has been in operation since 1952; and some cooperators argue that the supply of capital available to cooperatives could be significantly increased if members could be assured that they were entitled to withdraw money of a value equivalent to the savings they had invested some years before. In some countries, such as France, small credit and thrift cooperatives are organised in association with consumers, agricultural, workers' productive and other cooperatives; and they provide a useful source capital for the cooperatives with which they are associated.

In several countries such as Switzerland and Holland, cooperatives raise capital without difficulty in the money market by the issue of debentures. The integration of national financial markets, as by the enlargement of the European Economic Community, would make it easier for cooperatives to raise capital in this

ciated with networks of cooperative credit societies and interest rates may be subsidised as in France. In Britain the agricultural cooperatives have been urging the government to establish an agricultural cooperative finance corporation in order to help finance the increasing turnover of agricultural cooperatives since farmers need most of their available capital for farming operations. In America agricultural cooperatives are very strong partly because federal funds have been made available to banks for cooperatives.

In India a network of cooperative banks has access to substantial public funds. But in developing countries generally the problem is often not only that of an adequate supply of capital for the formation of cooperatives, but also managerial skill and experience to ensure that such capital is used wisely.

In some countries, such as Germany and Austria, there has been substantial trade union investment in cooperative banks. In others, such as Sweden and the USA, there has been large scale trade union investment in housing cooperatives. And in many countries, such as Sweden, Germany, Britain and the USA, cooperative insurance societies and cooperative credit societies are an important source of investment funds.

by PAUL DERRICK

kind of way. With adequate guarantees from cooperatives special companies could be formed to raise capital for cooperatives. Guarantees such as the additional liability attaching to the share of some cooperatives with limited liability could help cooperatives to raise loan capital more easily.

Legislation was passed in Britain in 1967 to enable agricultural cooperatives to raise debenture capital as a floating charge against all assets in the same way as a company. In Germany a revolving credit system for the raising of loan capital by cooperatives has been developed with some success. In general there is a trend towards greater centralisation in the raising of capital just as there is a trend towards greater centralisation in investment of capital. A large organisation can generally raise capital more cheaply than a smaller one and for this reason closer financial cooperation is being developed between wholesale societies and retail ones.

#### Institutional Sources of Capital

In many countries cooperatives rely for an important part of their loan capital on their own cooperative banks and as these are run in the interests of borrowers the terms tend to be better than those offered by commercial banks. Very often cooperative banks receive some support from public funds, especially in the case of agricultural banks. In Germany there are several very strong cooperative banks, some catering mainly for agricultural cooperatives and others mainly for consumers' cooperatives. Cooperative banks may be asso-

ciated with networks of cooperative credit societies and interest rates may be subsidised as in France. In Britain the agricultural cooperatives have been urging the government to establish an agricultural cooperative finance corporation in order to help finance the increasing turnover of agricultural cooperatives since farmers need most of their available capital for farming operations. In America agricultural cooperatives are very strong partly because federal funds have been made available to banks for cooperatives.

In Germany agricultural cooperatives may join with individual farmers in financing an agricultural processing plant; and the processing company will pay a limited return on its capital and distribute any surplus earnings to members in proportion to trade in the same way as an agricultural processing cooperative. In France commercial and industrial interests, which have much greater resources than agricultural cooperatives, have been threatening to dominate agricultural processing. The French Government has recently passed legislation authorising the formation of Societes d'Interet Mixte Agricole to which commercial interests may contribute as much as 70 per cent of the share capital

with agricultural cooperatives holding the remaining 30 per cent but with the right of veto on certain important issues in spite of their minority holding. By this device the French Government hopes that agricultural cooperatives will be able to maintain a stake in agricultural processing in spite of their limited capital resources. The S.I.M.A. distribute their residual earnings in proportion to goods supplied or bought in the same way as agricultural cooperatives.

By forming subsidiary companies themselves or joining with private companies to achieve economies of scale, cooperatives in many countries have been trying to solve problems which have arisen from inadequate capital resources. The primary need is for legislation, and particularly tax legislation, which will make it easier for them to increase their share capital in spite of the limited return paid on that capital and also for legislation which will make it easier for them to accumulate capital out of earnings and encourage them to plough back earnings instead of distributing them.

As far as loan capital goes there are many possible sources; but perhaps the most interesting development during the next few years will be the further expansion of the operations of the International Cooperative Bank in Basle. Agricultural cooperatives are in urgent need of capital particularly in developing countries; and capital could be made available from international agencies and other sources if only adequate guarantees could be given that it would be invested in economically viable projects. If some new international cooperative organisation could ensure this, it could contribute to a significant increase in the rate of expansion of the world cooperative movement.

#### Cooperative Investment

The supply of an adequate amount of loan capital to the cooperative movement depends to a significant extent upon the confidence of individuals and institutions that it will be invested wisely and will bring them a return comparable to that obtainable by investing capital in other ways. Cooperators may sometimes find it difficult to think in terms of investing capital in such a way as to bring in the highest possible rate of return because of their consciousness of the basic cooperative principle that the return paid on capital should be limited.

Yet in respect of any investment project the highest possible rate of return on capital employed is simply another name for efficiency. There are other considerations to be taken into account when projects are assessed and feasibility studies are made; but the rate of return on capital employed in generally recognised to be the most important. If the capital resources of a cooperative society are so invested that the result will be greater efficiency the members of the society will benefit *not as investors* but rather through lower prices or higher earnings.

(Continued on page 7)

## Utilisation of Farmers' Produce in Jaffna District

(Continued from our last issue)

### Green Plantains

Ash plantains and 'Monthan' varieties of plantains are generally used only in the green stage. These plantains can be put into boiling water for about three minutes and peeled and sliced and dried in the sun. The dried chips can be stored and pounded into flour and used for local preparations mixed with equal quantities of rice flour, wheat flour or millet flour.

### Sweet Potatoes

Sweet potatoes should be harvested without damaging the tubers. They should be exposed to the dry air in the shade for about one week to cure them. They are then buried in dry sand and stored in this manner for about three weeks. Sweet potatoes can be scraped to remove the peel and sliced and dried in the sun. These slices can be pounded into flour and mixed with an equal quantity of rice flour or wheat flour or millet flour and used for local preparations.

### Green-Gram and Cowpea

The mature dry seeds of green-gram and cowpea are best utilised by roasting them in an open pan with constant stirring until a nutty odour develops without allowing the material to get over-roasted. The roasted seeds are pounded gently in a wooden mortar and the husk is winnowed off. The dehusked and split dhal

served in the following manner. The seeds are soaked in water for about three hours. They are then sifted to remove sand and stones. The water is then drained off and the gingelly seeds are spread out on a mat and allowed to dry for about half an hour. The seeds are then, while still moist, pounded in a wooden mortar and the skins winnowed off. The pounding is again repeated and seeds winnowed till all the husks are removed. The dehusked seeds are then dried thoroughly in the sun. These cleaned seeds can be stored for several months, without any spoilage. One pound of these seeds are pounded in a mortar with one pound of jaggery to make gingelly balls which are palatable and nutritious. These balls can be wrapped in oil paper and stored for several weeks without spoilage.

### PALMYRAH PRODUCTS

The Palmyrah tree flourishes in the Jaffna Peninsula and provides many items of food to the farmer. The chief items are fruits, sweet toddy, jaggery, and yams. The processing and preservation of these foods are as follows:—

#### Pinnattu

The ripe fruits are beaten with a wooden mallet till soft and then the skins are peeled off. Then the pulp is extracted by adding sufficient clean water and squeezing it out.

This pulp is next passed through a sieve or squeezed through coarse muslin cloth to eliminate the fibre. The pulp is then spread on a mat placed on a platform and it is dried in the sun. The dried cake is cut into small pieces and placed in a pot or any other suitable vessel. To this is added a thick boiling sugar syrup to cover it. The vessel is closed with a lid to make it air-tight and the product can be preserved in this manner for several months. It can be eaten like a sweetmeat with bread or any other local preparations.

#### Jam

The pulp extracted as described under 'Pinnattu' can be converted into jam. To one pound of the pulp is added one pound of sugar and a cut tea-spoon of citric acid. This mixture is boiled in an aluminium or clay vessel until it becomes thick and viscous with constant stirring. Any scum formed should be removed by skimming with a spoon. The product is then put into clean dry jam jars and sealed air-tight with clean lids.

#### Sweet Toddy and Jaggery

Sweet toddy should be collected in clean, dry pots. A

paste prepared with a tea spoon of burnt lime powder in water should be applied to the inside bottom of the pot and allowed to dry. The sweet toddy collected in this manner is first strained through muslin cloth to remove any foreign matter. The clear sweet toddy is separated from the sediment at the bottom of the pot by carefully decanting it into another vessel. The clear sweet toddy is brought to the boil and allowed to cool, and decanted again into another vessel to remove the impurities precipitated at the bottom of the vessel. This purified sweet toddy is finally boiled down in a clay vessel or aluminium vessel to form a thick and viscous mass with constant stirring. The heat is reduced and the stirring is continued until the jaggery begins to form a crust on the sides. At this stage the mass is scooped out and poured into moulds and allowed to harden. Jaggery prepared in this manner is sweet and has a nice brown colour and does not melt during rainy weather. It can be stored in clean air-tight vessels.

(a) Palmyrah Yams are split into two and then dried in the sun. The dried yams are pounded in a mortar or milled into flour. This flour is passed through a sieve to separate the fibre. As this flour is slightly bitter it is soaked in water with an equal volume of clear slaked lime water, and left for about three hours. The lime water leaches out the bitter principle. It is poured out and the flour is washed several times in changes of fresh water until the taste of lime is removed. The water is drained off completely and the flour is spread on a mat and dried in the sun. This is ground into a powder and stored in the same way as any other flour. This flour can be used for making porridge and also for making a thick savoury soup called 'Kool'. It can also be mixed with an equal quantity of rice flour or millet flour or wheat flour and used for making local breakfast preparations.

(b) Palmyrah yams can be boiled in water and then split into two and dried in the sun. This product keeps well and is not attacked by insects. It can be eaten by pounding with jaggery and coconut scrapings and rolling this mixture into balls.

(c) Raw Palmyrah Yams can be pounded into a pulp in a wooden mortar and squeezed through muslin cloth in a vessel of water and the starch is allowed to settle down at the bottom of the vessel. The water is then poured out and the starch at the bottom of the vessel is removed and spread on a mat and dried in the sun. This starch is powdered and stored in air-tight vessels. It is used for invalids as a substitute for arrow root flour.

## AROUND THE WORLD

(Continued from page 4)

ceed in persuading the American people to support them. But this persuasion goes a little further. Democracy stops here; they persuade you to

put them in power and then you leave it to those whom you have established in power to do the rest. One should not rely on the power of the state, on the power of legisla-

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so obtained can be stored and eaten in the same way as Fool Dhal and Massoor Dhal. They are palatable and nutritious.

### Brinjals, Bitter-Gourds and Drumsticks

These vegetables can be preserved by drying during the glut season. They are cut into suitable strips and put into a 2% salt solution and afterwards dipped for three minutes in boiling water and drained free of water and dried on mats placed on platforms in the sun. These dried vegetables can be stored for several months in air-tight containers. They are soaked in water to reconstitute them and then cooked in the normal way.

### Tomatoes

Ripe Tomatoes are best preserved during the glut season by cutting them into slices and boiling them in a clay vessel or aluminium vessel, with sufficient water to cover them. They are then mashed into pulp and the skin and seeds are separated by rubbing the pulp through a sieve or squeezing it through coarse muslin cloth. This pulp is then treated with a cut tea spoon of citric acid and brought to the boil and treated with one cut tea spoon of sodium beszoate and put into clean dry jars and sealed air tight with a suitable lid. This preserved pulp can be stored for several months without spoilage. It can be used as a base for the manufacture of tomato jam and tomato sauce.

### Gingelly

Gingelly seeds are best pre-

tion, of administration to bring about changes because the changes can only be brought about by human changes, human revolution.

I think this has relevance not only to India, but at the present time to the social revolution in your own country, particularly on the question of poverty and the question of race. I cannot conceive of this revolution succeeding in any meaningful way, any human way except through the method which Gandhi had prescribed.

### The Human Revolution Of Gramdan

Many people, would say that this method may be a noble method, a well meaning method, a method which is very slow. In India, to date more land has been redistributed through Vinoba Bhave's land gift movement than through legislation, in spite of Nehru and the Planning Commission hammering at the idea that there must be land reforms and they must be adequate and so on, so forth.

In Gramdan where the whole community is involved in this process of beginning towards a new life, the first step is community ownership, legal ownership of land, sharing of land, sharing of produce, sharing of money incomes and sharing of labour; a shared community and a continuous programme of sharing, and decisions by consensus. Consensus, sharing, and community ownership and the title of land to be brought about by persuasion; those of you who are acquainted with the conditions in Indian society or Asian

society know how difficult this is. And yet there are fifty thousand villages today under Gramdan. We have decided in my state to bring the whole state or 75% of the villages of that state, under Gramdan by the 2nd of October, which is Gandhi's birthday, this year.

I think this is a much more rapid pace of change than even the most radical parties in India have brought about. I should add that traditionally those who are called radical are in many ways really conservative parties and I find the Communist Party to be in some respects conservative, including the left Communist Party. However, even where they are in power, as they are in Kerala state, the southernmost state of India, I do not think that they would dare say to the people or dare to bring forward legislation which abolishes the legal title or transfers the legal title to land from the landowner to the village community. This just cannot be done even though they would like to do it because this is the essence of the agrarian policy of Communism and of the left socialist movement also.

But this is all that has happened, the first step. People have signed, expressed their consent or their agreement with these conditions on a printed form of paper, that's all. The rest of it is to follow, but this in itself is a great change, a great change in their attitude.

(From an extempore speech at Princeton during J.P.'s recent visit to U.S.A.)

—Sarva Seva Sangh News Letter

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

(Continued from page 2)

Brahmin youths floating on the surface of the ocean with the Vedas in their hand. As soon as he saw them, greatly delighted, he rose from his seat, advanced towards them, into the sea, and seizing them one by one brought them to the shore, calling them at the same time by the epithet of Irupahai, (or the right and left hand as he had held them). He conferred on them the priesthood of the Temple, and gave directions to the Wanniya, Tanattar and Vari-pattar to respect and obey them, and also to render their services to them."

"Gaja Babu Maharajah sent for the five tribes of town-servants (namely smiths, potters, barbers, washers, and pareas) from Solamandalam, and fixed them at Tirukonathamalai, allotting to them land and paddy fields for their maintenance."

"Afterwards he caused a Tank to be built at Cottiarum in the neighbourhood of the river Mahavali-ganga, and paddy lands to the extent of 6350 Amonams to be improved and groves of punnei, Illipe, Amanaka, and cocoa trees to be planted thereabouts, he also gave orders that one-tenth part of their produce should be appropriated for the service of the Temple. This he performed in order to expiate a sin which consisted in his having once entertained the idea of pulling down the Saiva place of worship, and of building one of Buddha in its room."

"Gaja Babu Maharajah afterwards called together the citizens of the country and having charged them to preserve the institutions of Kolakotu Maha-rajah inviolate, he dignified the Irupahor Brahmins with the title of the Raja Guroos of sovereign pontiffs and entrusting to them all the jewels and treasure of the Temple returned to his capital Anuradhapura, where after reigning for a long period he at length entered into the bliss of Siva."

What I have translated above, though not literal, is the substance of the account contained in the manuscript, and I humbly hope that it may be of some use as a clue to persons who may make further researches into the antiquities of Ceylon."

The above references to the Temple are confirmed by an inscription I came across in the village of Kankuveli in Trincomalee district. A reference to this was made in the Survey Department News Letter No: 14 of January 1949 by its editor Dr. R.L. Brohier. Extract from his reference is as follows:

"This monument was found set up in the compound of a Sivan Temple in the village of Kankuveli about 4 miles west of the 62nd mile stone on the road from Trincomalee to Batticaloa. It is of granite, dressed one foot square and about 2½ feet above ground level. The inscription, reproduced below, appears on two of its sides. The third bears the symbolic trident of the Sivan deity, while the fourth has not been used.

The inscription registers a grant of one veli of land in the village Kankuveli to the deity Konainatan (the god of Tirik-Konai-malai) by a certain van-

niar. It ends with the usual malediction, that "any person who violates the grant will bring on himself the sin of those who slaughter black cows on the banks of the Ganges."

The conclusions drawn from the inscription, which was, as a matter of fact, passed over as something of no importance, are, first that the veli, a South Indian surface measure, was in use in Ceylon during the 13th century. The unit of the system was a kuli or about 144 feet square. A hundred kulis representing one Ma, and 20 Mas a Veli. Secondly, that the extent of land under this grant was about 6½ acres. Thirdly, it discloses the derivation of Trincomalee. It also reminds us that "black cows" are animals of greater sacredness than those of other colour."

This inscription was seen by Dutch Governor Van Sanden in the year 1786, who has made the following interesting observation in his diary of 24-5-1786.

On the east side was figure sculptured which the Malabars say is the Weapon of the God of War Waireven who had authority over the sea and sea coast, and, as it is in some respects similar to Neptune's Trident, it may serve as a further proof of Apegyer and M de Sommerat's assertion that the Greeks derived their system of mythology from India. And on the West and South sides were inscriptions in Malabar but the north was vacant. My interpreter translated the inscription thus.

"The wannia of Trincomalee and the seven headmen or the Adipanners of the village of Cangoevelly (Kankuveli) have dedicated this field and other advantages to be derived from that village to their God Konynaden. Whosoever intrudes on this gift or takes any of these advantages to himself will grievously sin. This dedication was confirmed in presence of two priests of the Castes Tanam and Warralle-pattoem."

Nevill who published a journal, on oriental subjects, called "Taprobanian," had also seen this inscription. He has pointed out that the importance of this inscription lies in the fact that it confirms the authenticity of the Trincomalee Kalvettu.

There is another inscription which refers to this Temple and that is the inscription which was found on the Temple buildings by Constantine de Sa, the Portuguese Commander who destroyed the temple. He sent a copy of the inscription about the year 1627 AD to the king of Portugal with a letter to the following effect "when I went there to make this Fort, I found engraved on the Pagoda among many other inscriptions one which ran thus:— "This Pagoda has been built by— Nevertheless shall the time come that a nation of the Frangis will destroy it and thereafter shall no king of the Island of Ceylon rebuild it".

This was found among the Portuguese manuscripts at the Hague by Mr. E. B. Reimers, the Government Archivist. The inscription can still be seen at the entrance to Fort Frederick.

Yours faithfully,  
J. R. SINNATAMBY.

## COMPETING

(Continued from page 5)

The higher the return on capital employed which is achieved by a cooperative society, the more the members will benefit either as consumers or as producers.

Calculating the rate of return on any particular investment project is a highly complicated business and some methods of investment appraisal are more sophisticated than others. The method known as Discounted Cash Flow involves complicated calculations but takes the time factor into account more effectively than traditional methods.

The Discounted Cash Flow or DCF rate of return is the highest rate of return that a project can afford to pay, that is, the highest rate of interest at which money could be borrowed to finance a project with no profit and no loss at the end of the period of years to which estimates relate. If capital costs are more than the estimated DCF rate of return a project will not be worth while even though it seems superficially attractive. Cooperators should take kindly to the DCF method of appraisal for it treats capital as a cost and hence is in line with cooperative principles.

With any cooperative investment project the difference between the cost of capital on the one hand and the DCF rate of return on the other is of direct benefit to members. In a consumers' society it will mean lower effective prices, in a workers' productive society higher earnings and in an agricultural marketing society bigger revenue from sales to members.

In investment appraisal by the DCF method capital is a cost and the rate of return over and above the cost of capital is a return to members in lower prices or higher earnings. But sound investment appraisal depends not only on sophisticated methods but also on the accuracy of estimates and on market research. When large sums are being invested much will depend upon the skill with which the project is appraised as well as upon the competence with which the society is managed. When retail cooperative societies invest in new supermarkets it is highly probable that they will need not only capital from their wholesale society but also skilled assistance in assessing whether the right site has been chosen and whether the probable growth of the market is such that there will be an adequate DCF rate of return on the investment.

Cooperative societies are likely to find it easier to raise loan capital in proportion as they can convince those providing the capital that it will be invested wisely, that sophisticated methods of investment appraisal will be used and that the enterprise will be competently managed. Investment as such does not necessarily mean higher living standards. Unwise investment can mean heavy losses and lower living standards, and there may be investment in projects of a kind which a community is quite incapable of supporting. But apart from deciding whether a particular investment is sound and will bring an adequate DCF rate of return on capital employed, cooperators have to decide what kind of investment they wish to make.

(To be Continued)

## The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ

## ENGLISH ONLY

The Jaffna Municipal Council seems to be strictly following an *English Only* policy. At least that is what we are forced to think after seeing the Circular Notice it sent out recently to electricity consumers. The Notice which was only in English informs consumers that "in view of the increasing cost of supplying electricity, it has become necessary to effect slight increases in electricity rates for lighting and other purposes in the Jaffna Municipal Area, with effect from 1st November 1968". It goes on to say "it is realised that every slight increase causes inconvenience to the public. The Council has, however, to see to the stability and development of electricity facilities", and appeals to citizens to accept the rates "which have been adjusted to cause the minimum inconvenience". Quite apart from the fact that the unilateral decision has been sprung on the people without any form of prior consultation, what puzzles one is why this Notice was sent out in English at all. Perhaps the Municipality thinks that Jaffna is a little bit of England. I understand that several people have returned the Notice and asked for a Tamil version. Now the Municipality is preparing a Tamil translation to be sent out, which is what it should have done in the first

place. Now that the process has been needlessly duplicated, it's nothing but fair to recover the money from the people who were responsible for sending out the English Notice.

## COPS AND THE PEOPLE

Everyone now admits that administrators should deal with the people in their language. This applies even more to the Police Force. I believe the I.G.P. recently stressed that complaints should be taken down in the language in which they made: the importance of this cannot be over-estimated. This being so, one wonders why so many of the Police Officers who are due to be posted to Jaffna next year are people without any knowledge of Tamil. Surely this goes against the very fundamentals of modern administration. But it's not too late to do something about it.

## EXTENSION SERVICES

The Jaffna Public Library has resumed its monthly seminar and lecture programme. Recently Dr. D. T. Niles delivered an interesting talk on the etymology of the English Language. The Librarian has also arranged for Bishop Kulendran to give a talk on the history of the Tamil Bible. Several other speakers are scheduled to deliver lectures, both in Tamil and English.

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## OUR CHIEF GUEST

Yuvaraj Udaybhan Sinhji, President of the National Co-operative Union of India, who will declare open the 31st Annual Cooperative Conference of the Northern Division Co-operative Federation, was born in 1910 in Gujarat State. He graduated from Bombay Uni-



versity in 1932, having spe-

cialised in Agriculture.

Besides being President of the National Co-operative Union of India, he is the Chairman of the All India Central Land Development Banks Co-operative Union, the Indian Farmer Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd., the Gujarat State Co-operative Land Development Bank Ltd. and Director of the Agricultural Refinance Corporation of India.

He has been connected with the land reform movement in Junagarh District and has been the Chairman of the District Board, Junagarh, for quite some time. He has also been associated with several educational, marketing and banking institutions in the country. He is specially interested in social welfare and the development of agriculture.

## IGNORANCE THE CAUSE

Ignorance of the constitution and the working of societies is the cause for irregularities in coop societies in this area, observed Mr. S. V. Sabaratnam, President, Poonakari MPCSS Union, in the course of his Presidential Address at the Seminar held for MPCSS in the Poonakari DRO's area.

He went on to say that it was in this context that seminars and training classes proved very valuable: they enabled members to familiarise themselves with and understand the by-laws.

No organisation, he said, had done more for the people of that area than cooperatives. People should be made to realise that they were economically better off because of the multipurpose coops: if these were closed, they would be in a terrible plight, being completely at the mercy of exploiters. Members should realise the benefits they had derived through Cooperation and take a keener interest in the welfare

of their societies.

Mr. P. Selvaretnam, Administrative Secretary, NDCF, stressed that the people could achieve economic prosperity only through coops. If members knew their rights, powers and the benefits they derived by being members of coops, they would vigorously participate in the activities of their societies; that would help the growth of societies. That was why they were laying such stress on member education.

Mr. V. Mylvaganam, HQI, appealed to cultivators to make full use of the credit facilities provided by the Government and bring more land under cultivation. This way they could improve their living conditions. He advised them to use improved methods of cultivation so that they could get maximum yield. He warned them against misusing loans. They should repay the loans on the due date. This would be advantageous both to the members and the society.

## Give Them Only to Coops

The Government should give scarce commodities other than rationed goods only to the Cooperatives, not to Authorised Dealers.

This was one of the resolutions passed at the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Udupiddy V.C. Area MPCSS Union.

Mr. V. Canagasabai, ACCD, Jaffna East, appealed to the Committee members to be united. Praising the excellent work done by the President and the Committee, he pointed out that splits in the Committee would hinder the progress of the Union. Every Committee member, he stressed, should take a keen interest in the affairs of the Union. He appealed to affiliated societies to give the fullest support to the Union.

The Audit Report shows that the Union has made a net profit of Rs. 18,501/49 cts. in 1967.

Messrs. P. Kanapathipillai, C. Vinayagamoorthy, A. Subramaniam and S. Sivarasa were chosen to fill the vacancies in the Committee. The following were elected office-bearers: Messrs. P. Kanapathipillai—President (re-elected), R. R. Dharmaratnam—Vice-President (re-elected) and K. Manikam—Secretary.

## A Principal Function

One of the chief agricultural functions of Cooperatives is to supply agricultural requisites such as agro-chemicals and fertilisers....in the developed countries too Agricultural Cooperatives are distinguished by the role they play in this regard, states a circular sent by Mr. W. B. C. Senerat-Nandadeva, Actg. CCD & RCS, to Presidents of MPCSS Unions.

Pointing out the importance of the role played by agro-chemicals both in the prevention and the cure of plant disease, and the need for the increasing use of agro-chemicals to achieve higher yields in agriculture, the Commissioner reminds the Presidents that their Unions are multipurpose ones and not merely Stores Unions concerned with consumer functions, however important they be.

He appeals to them to cooperate with the Govt. Agent in the district programme for the increased use of agro-chemicals.

## Highest So Far

The Jaffna District Co-operative Harbour Services Union has so far unloaded over 120,000 tons this year, the highest since the Union was founded. This year it discharged 15 ships—7 at Jaffna and 8 at Kankesanthurai.

During the KKS season, which is almost over, the Union worked 8 ships (last time it was 6) and unloaded 85,000 tons.

During September this year, the Union unloaded 1,000 tons of gypsum for the Cement Factory, brought by 7 sailing boats from Tuticorin. By the end of this month or early next month, the Union expects to unload 9,500 tons of gypsum at Jaffna.

## Consolidated Set Of Instructions

The Department of Co-operative Development has issued a consolidated set of instructions for the guidance of MPCSS Unions and Retail Cooperatives on the procedure to be followed in the distribution of foodstuffs and other commodities supplied by the CWE, Government Departments and Corporations.

The Circular, issued by the Actg. CCD & RCS Mr. W. B. C. Senerat-Nandadeva, states that this consolidation has "become the more necessary to avoid the misinformed criticism levelled against Co-operative organisations, quite apart from the need for cooperatives to follow a uniform pro-

cedure in the interest of the public and the cooperatives themselves".

The Circular also states that "both the MPCSS Unions and Retail Cooperatives should bear in mind the need to safeguard the interests of their own organisations in following the general principles outlined herein or in carrying out the specific directions regarding issue made by the appropriate authority. Such instructions should not be mechanically followed where it would undoubtedly lead to financial loss. On the other hand, no deviation should be made from such directions without the approval of such authority".

## Dr. Deter to Visit Jaffna

Dr. Wolfgang Deter, Fellow of the Institute for Study of Cooperatives, University of Munster, West Germany, will be arriving in Jaffna on October 17th, on a two-day visit.

Dr. Deter, who was born in 1935, studied Economics and Business Administration at the University of Hamburg, Tübingen and Munster. Since 1966 he has been free-lance Director of seminars for French-speaking African co-operative executives in Germany. He has lectured in two seminars of the Friedrich-Ebert Foundation for Cooperatives in Paraguay and made

study trips to the Philippines for research in local cooperatives. He has also translated specialised literature.

During his stay in Jaffna, Dr. Deter will lecture on *The State and the Cooperative System* at the Veerasingham Mandapam on 17-10-68 at 5-30 p.m. He will also visit the NDAPC Union, the Jaffna Co-operative Training School, the Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank, the Moolai Co-operative Hospital, the Mathagal Co-operative Credit Society and the Jaffna District Co-operative Harbour Services Uni-

## Coop Education Will Dispel Ignorance

It is very necessary that every effort be made to educate the members of coop societies to dispel their ignorance about Cooperative Principles and the objects of Coop Societies, said Mr. V. Canagasabai, ACCD Jaffna East at the Kaddaivelly MPCSS Union Seminar. He added that it was high time members showed more interest in the affairs of their societies: only then could societies prove economic units.

Vidwan K. Nadarajah said it was desirable that facilities be made available to members to study the constitution of their societies: only then could effective supervision be carried out. Knowledge of the working of societies would go a long way in saving coop institutions from back-sliding.

Mr. M. Ganapathipillai, Hony. Secretary NDCF, said that multi-purpose societies should be truly multi-purpose instead of limiting themselves to single-purpose activities. He advocated a Savings Campaign to uplift the downtrodden.

Mr. K. Kanapathipillai, Hony. Secretary, proposed the vote of thanks.

## Bigger Net Profit This Time

The Kaddaivelly MPCSS Union has more than doubled its net profit this time: in 1966, the net profit was Rs. 15,630/48 cts. while this time the net profit is Rs. 32,679/25 cts.

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## Cooperative Employees Certificate—Higher Level

4-1-1969—30-9-1969

The next C.E.C. Higher Level Training Course in the Tamil Medium will commence on 4-1-69 at the Jaffna Co-operative Training School.

Eligibility:—

1. Those who have passed the Cooperative Employees Certificate (Ordinary Level) and have three years of continuous service in a Cooperative Society.

OR

2. Those with either the H.S.C. or the G.C.E. (Advanced Level) who have secured a pass in Arithmetic or Commercial Arithmetic or Book-Keeping at the G.C.E. Ordinary Level.

3. Those who have passed the Cooperative Employees Certificate (Ordinary Level) in the First Division will be admitted if there are vacancies, even though their period of service is less than three years.

No tuition fees will be charged. There will be 2½—3 months of Practical Training and trainees will have to bear travelling expenses in connection with it.

Fees:—(1) Admission — Rs. 2/-  
(2) Registration — Rs. 10/-  
(3) Final Examination — Rs. 15/-

Application forms may be obtained from the address given below:—

The Principal,  
Jaffna Co-operative Training School,  
111, Beach Road,  
Jaffna.

Written requests for application forms should be accompanied by a self-addressed stamped envelope.

Closing Date of applications:—15-12-1968.

Jaffna Co-operative Training School, Jaffna. 8-10-1968.

K. Paramothayan,  
Principal.



# அரசாங்கக் கடனுக்கு அரிசிப் புத்தகங்கள் நடரா?

விவசாயிகள் அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடன் பெறுவதற்கு தங்களது அரிசிக் கூப்பன்களை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற அரசாங்கத்தின் முடிவை இம்மகாநாடு வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்கிறது. இம்முடிவு கூட்டுறவுநிதிக் கொள்கைகளுக்கு முற்றிலும் மாணாது என்ற பிரேரணை வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபையின் 31வது வருடாந்தக் கூட்டுறவு மகாநாட்டில் பிரேரிக்கப்பட இருக்கிறது. இம்மகாநாடு இம்மாதம் 27ம், 28ம் திகதிகளில் வீரசிங்கம் மண்டபத்தில் நடைபெறும்.

கூட்டுறவுத் துறையிலே பயிற்சியும் நீண்ட அனுபவமும் பெற்றவர்களையே ஆக்க ஆணையாளர், பதில் ஆணையாளர், உதவிஆணையாளர் பதவிகளுக்கு நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என இன்னொரு பிரேரணை கோருகின்றது.

அரசாங்கத்தின் வசமுள்ள 50 வீத பங்குகளை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கு வழங்குவதன் மூலம் மக்கள் வங்கியை முழுக்க முழுக்க கூட்டுறவு வங்கியாக ஆக்கும் படையும் கூட்டுறவு மொத்த விற்பனைத் தாபனத்தின் சட்டத்தில் திருத்தம் செய்வதன் மூலம் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கு 50 வீத பங்குகள் வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்றும் இயக்குநர் குழுவில் 50 வீத பிரதிநிதித்துவம் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் இரு பிரேரணைகள் வற்புறுத்துகின்றன.

உத்தரவாத விளைத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் அரசாங்கம் இப்போது ஆடிமாத வெங்காயத்திற்கு ரூ. 22/40 கொடுக்கிறது. ஆனால் உற்பத்திச் செலவு இதைவிட அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் அதன் விலையை ரூ. 25/76 ஆக உயர்த்தித் தரவேண்டும் என்கோரும் ஒரு பிரேரணையும் இம்மகாநாட்டில் ஆராயப்படும்.

யாழ்ப்பாண வெங்காயத்தை கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனம் சரியான முறையில் வாங்கி ஒழுங்காக விற்பனை செய்ய முடியாதிருப்பதால் இவ்விற்பனையை கூ. மொ. வி. தாபனத்திடமிருந்து அகற்றி வேறு வழியில் சிறப்பாகச் செய்வதற்கு ஒழுங்குகள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும் நாணய மதிப்புக் குறைப்பினால் நெல் முதலிய பொருள்களுக்கு விலை கூட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. வெங்காயச் செய்கைக்கு செலவு கூடியுள்ளதாலும் அதை உரிய காலத்தில் விற்கமுடியாதிருப்பதாலும் அதன் கட்டுப்பாட்டு விவையை நீக்கி உத்தரவாத விவையை கூட்டித்தர வேண்டும் என்றும் இரு தீர்மானங்களும் இம்மகாநாட்டில் ஆராயப்படும்.

அத்தியாவசியப் பொருள்களில் பற்றுக்குறை ஏற்பட்டு மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படும் வேளையில் அரசாங்கம் அப்பொருள்களை தனியார்துறை வியாபாரிகளுக்கே பெருமளவில் விறியோகித்து வருகின்றது. கூட்டுறவு வளர்வேண்டும் என்று கூறியும் அரசாங்கம், செயலளவில் இவ்வாறு நடந்து கொள்கிறது. இது கறுப்புச் சந்தையினையும் தனியார் வியாபாரிகளையும் ஊக்கும் செயலாக விளங்குகிறது. இலாபம் கருதாது பொது மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யத் தக்க இயக்கம் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமேயாகும். ஆதலால் கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகளை பொருள்களை விறியோகம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற பிரேரணையும் இம்மகாநாட்டில் ஆராயப்படும்.

பிரதிநிதிகள் அடங்கிய ஒரு கூட்டுச் சபையைக் கூட்டுறவு ரீதியில் உலகச் சம்மேளனத்தின் ஆதரவில் அமைத்து நிரந்தர சங்குத் தொழில் விருத்திக்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் இம்மகாநாட்டில் இடம்பெறும்.

இறக்குமதி வரி விதிக்காமலும், அவைகளைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் மூலம் விற்பனை செய்வதற்கும் வசதிகள் செய்யப்படவேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் பிரேரிக்கப்படும்.

மன்றார்ப்பகுதியில் பல வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு பதிவு செய்யப்பட்ட கடற்றொழிலாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் அரசினர் கடனுதவி வழங்காதபடியால் இயங்கமுடியாத நிலையிலிருக்கிறது. பலமுறை (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)



வெள்ளைக் கல்லி மேற்பார்வைச் சபையின் வெளியீடு

யாழ்ப்பாணம், 15 - 10 - 1968

## கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வியும் பாடசாலைகளும்

நமது சமுதாய அமைப்பிலே புரட்சிகரமான புதிய மாற்றத்தை உருவாக்குவதற்கு கூட்டுறவு இயக்கம் முயன்று வருகின்றது. இன்றைய சமூக அமைப்பு இலாபத்தையே குறிக்கோளாகக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் அதில் போட்டியும், பூசலும் நிலவுகின்றன. இவற்றினைக் களைந்தெறிந்து சுதந்திரம், சமத்துவம், சகோதரத்துவம் நீதி முதலியன நிறைந்த அமைதி குலவும் ஒப்பில்லாத சமுதாயத்தினை நிறுவுவதே கூட்டுறவின் இலட்சியமாகும். இதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு சமூகம் கூட்டுறவு அறிவினைப் பெற்றிருத்தல் வேண்டும். இதற்கு இளைஞர்களின் உள்ளங்களில் கூட்டுறவின் இலட்சியங்களையும், மாண்பினையும் வேருன்றச் செய்வதே தலையாய பணியாகும். ஏனெனில் இளமைப் பிராயத்திலேதான் இலட்சிய வேட்கை மிக்கவர்களாக மக்கள் விளங்குகின்றனர். ஆதலால் கல்வித் திட்டத்திலே கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வியும் இடம் பெறுதல் அவசியமாகும். ஆனால், இதற்காக பாடத்திட்டத்திலே கூட்டுறவை ஒரு தனிப்பாடமாக மேலும் கூட்டவேண்டியதில்லை. சமூக இயல்பாடத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியாக கூட்டுறவும் இயல்பாக இடம் பெறலாம்.

“நற்பண்புகளைப் பெறவேண்டுமானால் அவற்றினைச் செயல் முறையில் கடைப்பிடித்தல் வேண்டும்” என அரிஸ்டோட்டல் கூறியுள்ளார். இதற்கு மைய வர்க்க பேதமற்ற, சுரண்டலற்ற சமத்துவம் நிறைந்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்திலே வளரும் மாணவர்கள் நல்ல பிரசைகளாகத் திகழமுடியும். எனவே இத்தகைய உன்னத நிலையை உருவாக்குவது பாடசாலைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த கடமையாகும். ஒரு பாடசாலையில் ப.நோ. கூ. சங்கம் இருக்குமேயானால் அதன் மூலம் மாணவர்கள் தமது பல்வேறு தேவைகளையும் பூர்த்தி செய்யலாம். சிற்றுண்டிச்சாலை, பாடசாலைத் தோட்டம், கோழிப்பண்ணை, அச்சிடுதல், புத்தகம் கட்டுதல், கூடை முடைதல் போன்ற முயற்சிகளில் ஈடுபடலாம். பாடசாலையில் மதிய போசனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை இச்சங்கமே செய்வதுடன் மாணவர் விடுதியைப் பணியாளர் இன்றியே நடாத்தலாம். பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வெளியே நடைபெறும் முயற்சிகளில் மாணவர்கள் கலந்து கொள்வதற்கும் இச்சங்கம் பெரிதும் உதவலாம். மேலும் சுத்திகரிப்பு இயக்கங்கள், கிராம அபிவிருத்தி வேலைத்திட்டங்கள், கமத்தொழில் முயற்சிகள் போன்றவற்றில் மாணவர்கள் பங்குபற்றுவதற்கு இச்சங்கம் வழிவகுக்கலாம். ஆகவே, பள்ளிக்கூடக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை முன்னேற்றுவதற்கென ஒரு சிறப்புப் பகுதியினை அகில இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம் நிறுவுதல் வேண்டும். இம் முயற்சிக்கு கல்வித்திணைக்களம் தனது ஒத்துழைப்பைக் கட்டாயமாக வழங்கவேண்டும்.

பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலே கூட்டுறவுச் சூழ்நிலை உருவாக வேண்டுமாயின் கூட்டுறவுத் தத்துவத்திலும், அதன் நடைமுறைகளிலும் நன்கு ஊறித்திணைந்த ஆசிரியர்கள் அங்கு இருத்தல் அவசியம். இதற்கு பல்கலைக் கழகங்களில் கூட்டுறவுப் பற்றிய ஆராய்ச்சிகளை நடாத்துவதற்கு வாய்ப்புக்கள் இருத்தல் வேண்டும். இத்தகைய உயர் பயிற்சி பெற்றவர்கள் இல்லாவிடில் கூட்டுறவில் தேக்க நிலை ஏற்படுவது திண்ணம். குளம் வற்ற வாய்க்கால் தூர்ந்து போன கதையாக முடிந்து விடும்.

## எமது பிரதம விருந்தினர்

வ. ஐ. மே. சபையின் 31வது வருடாந்தக் கூட்டுறவு மகாநாட்டில் யுவராஜ் உதயபன் சிங்ஜி பிரதம விருந்தினராகக் கலந்து கொள்வார். குஜராத் தில் 1910ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்த இவர், பம்பாய் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் விவசாயத்தில் விசேட பயிற்சிபெற்று 1932ம் ஆண்டு பட்டதாரியானார்.

யுவராஜ் உதயபன் சிங்ஜி பாரத கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனத்தின் தலைவராகவும் அகில இந்திய மத்திய நில அபிவிருத்தி கூட்டுறவுவங்கிச் சமாசம் இந்திய விவசாயிகள் பசளை கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் குஜராத் மாகாண நில அபிவிருத்தி கூட்டுறவு

வங்கி இவற்றின் தலைவராகவும், இந்திய விவசாய கடனுதவிக்க கூட்டுத் தாபனத்தின் இயக்குநராகவும் இவர் சேவை புரிந்து வருகின்றார்.

ஐ. நாகார் மாவட்டத்தில் நடைபெறும் நிலச்சீர்திருத்த இயக்கத்திலும் இவருக்குத் தொடர்புண்டு. அம்மாவட்ட குழுத்தலைவராகவும் சிலகாலங்கள் சேவையாற்றியுள்ளார். கல்வி நிலையங்கள் விற்பனைத் தாபனங்கள் வங்கிகள் முதலியவற்றில் இவருக்கு அதிக ஈடுபாடு உண்டு. விவசாய வளர்ச்சியிலும், சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திலும் இவர் அதிக ஆர்வம் கொண்டவர்.

தமிழ்மொழி மூலம் தெரிவு செய்யப்படும் கூட்டுறவுப்பரிசோதகர்கள் யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிகலாசாலையில் பயிற்சிபெறுவதற்கு ஒழுங்குகள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் இம்மகாநாட்டில் ஆராயப்படும்.

சிரேஷ்ட வகுப்புகளுக்குரிய பாடத்திட்டத்தில் கூட்டுறவுக்கல்வி ஒரு தனிப்பாடமாக இடம்பெற வேண்டும் என்றும், இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஒத்துழைப்பை வ. ஐ. மே. சபை அளிக்கும் என்றும் அவ்வண்ணமே இந்தநாட்டிலுள்ள ஏனைய கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசங்களும் அப்பணியில் ஈடுபட வேண்டும் என்றும் கல்வியமைச்சரைக்கேட்கும் பிரேரணையும் இம்மகாநாட்டில் இடம்பெறும்.

கூட்டுறவுச் சட்டத்தின் திருத்தப்பட்ட தமிழ்ப்பிரதியும், அதன் கீழ் வகுக்கப்பட்ட விதிகளின் பிரதியும் ஒவ்வொரு சங்கங்களுக்கும் கிடைக்கும் வகையில் அரசாங்கச் செலவில் அச்சிட்டு வழங்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் பிரேரிக்கப்படும்.

கடற்றொழிற் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் வளர்ச்சியின் பொருட்டும் கூடிய செலாவணியை இலங்கை சம்பாதிக்க உதவும் பொருட்டும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ள கடலட்டை ஏற்றுமதி ஏகபோக உரிமைக்கு மாறாக இலங்கைக் கடற்றொழில் கூட்டுத்தாபனம் வியாபாரிகளின் அட்டையை ஏற்றுமதி செய்ய அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது என்ற பிரேரணையும், இன்று சுரூப்பிலி ஏற்றுமதி உரிமையினைத் தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகள் பெற்றிருப்பதால் இலங்கை அதிக செலாவணியை இழக்கின்றது. எனவே, இலங்கை நன்மைபெறும் பொருட்டு ஏற்றுமதியைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கூடாக நடாத்த அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும், யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கலாசாலையில் கடற்றொழிலாளர் சங்கங்களின் முறைபற்றிய ஒரு விசேட பயிற்சியை அமைப்பதுடன் நீர் கொழும்பில் நடைபெறுவது போன்ற கடற்றொழில் பயிற்சி வகுப்புகள் இக்கலாசாலையிலு அமைக்க வழி வகுக்க வேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும், கிழக்குப் பாக்கிஸ்தான் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கப் பிரதிநிதிகள் வடமாகாணம் கடற்றொழிலாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கம்

<b>வ. ஐ. மே. சபையின் 31 வது வருடாந்தக் கூட்டுறவு மகாநாடு</b>	
27-10-68 ரூயிற்றுக்கிழமை	
இடம்: வீரசிங்கம் மண்டபம்	
அக்கிராசனர்: இ. இராசரத்தினம் (தலைவர், வ. ஐ. மே. சபை)	
பிரதம விருந்தினர்: யுவராஜ் உதயபன் சிங்ஜி (தலைவர், பாரத கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம்)	
முற்பகல்	9.30 கொடியணக்கம்
	திரு. S. சுப்பிரமணியம் (தலைவர், பரந்தன் ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கம்) கூட்டுறவுக் கொடியை ஏற்றிவைப்பார்.
	9.35 கடவுள் வணக்கம்
	9.40 வரவேற்புப்பா
	9.50 வரவேற்புரை—அக்கிராசனர்
	10-11.00 பேருரை: யுவராஜ் உதயபன் சிங்ஜி
<b>சொற்பொழிவுகள்</b>	
	11-11.15 திரு. எட். மண்ட. விஜயகுரியா அவர்கள் (தலைவர், இலங்கைக் கூட்டுறவுச் சம்மேளனம்)
	11.15-11.45 திரு. W. பத்திராஜ, C.A.S. அவர்கள் (கூட்டுறவு ஆக்க ஆணையாளரும் பதிவுகாரியஸ்தரும்)
	11.45-12.15 திரு. வேணன் அபேசேகரா C.A.S. (யாழ் மாவட்ட அரசாங்க அதிபர்)
	12.15-12.30 நன்றியுரை
	12.30-2.00 இடைவேளை
<b>பிற்பகல்</b>	
	அக்கிராசனர்: திரு. சி. தணிகாசலம் அவர்கள் (வடபகுதி வித்தியாதிபதி)
	2.00-2.05 கடவுள் வணக்கம்
	2.05-2.35 அக்கிராசனர் முன்னுரை
	2.35-4.30 பிரேரணைகள்
	4.30 நன்றியுரை
<b>28-10-68, திங்கட்கிழமை</b>	
அக்கிராசனர்: திரு. S. C. பெர்னான்டோ அவர்கள் (முன்ன நாள் கூட்டுறவு ஆக்க ஆணையாளரும் உள்ளநாட்டமைச்சின் நிரந்தரக் காரியதரிசியும்)	
	9-30-9-35 கடவுள் வணக்கம்
	9-35-10-20 அக்கிராசனர் முன்னுரை
	10-20-12-00 பிரேரணைகள்
	12-00 நன்றியுரை



# காந்தியின் அரசியல் அடிப்படை

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...

## காந்தியின் அரசியல் அடிப்படை

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...

## காந்தியின் அரசியல் அடிப்படை

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...

## வினாக்கள்

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...

## நியாயமற்றது!

சங்கை ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதற்குத் தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சலுகைகளை ரத்து செய்யுமாறு மீன்பிடி அமைச்சரை வடமாகாண மீனவர் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் சமாசம் கோரியுள்ளது.

## பிடிக்கைத்தொழில் பெருக்குவோம்!

மலையாளத்திற்குப் புகையிலையை அனுப்ப முடியாததால் ஏற்பட்ட இக்கட்டான நிலையினை நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்காக தாம் பிடிக்கைத்தொழிலைத் தொடங்கியதாகவும் அத்தொழிலைச் செய்ய முன்வரும் எவருக்கும் ஆக்கமும் ஊக்கமும் அளிக்கத்தயாராக இருப்பதாகவும் யாழ்ப்பாணம் மலையாளப் புகையிலை ஐக்கிய வியாபாரச் சங்கம் வெளியிட்ட துண்டுப் பிரசுரத்தில் கூறியுள்ளது. அப்பிரசுரத்தில் மேலும் கூறப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும்:

1. யாழ்ப்பாண மக்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாத கஷ்டத்தை நிவர்த்திப்பண்ணுவதற்காக பிடிக்கைத்தொழிலில் ஊக்கமும் அளிக்கத்தயாராக இருப்பதாகவும் யாழ்ப்பாணம் மலையாளப் புகையிலை ஐக்கிய வியாபாரச் சங்கம் வெளியிட்ட துண்டுப் பிரசுரத்தில் கூறியுள்ளது. அப்பிரசுரத்தில் மேலும் கூறப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும்:

## கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வி அவசியம்

“கூட்டுறவின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு உருத்தரங்குகள் பயிற்சி வகுப்புகள் மூலம் கூட்டுறவுக்கல்வி அத்தியாவசியமாகும்” இவ்வாறு வ. ஐ. மே. சபைத் தலைவர் திரு. இ. இராசரத்தினம் பத்தமேனி கதிரிப்பாய் ப. நோ. கூ. சங்கத்தினால் நடாத்தப்பட்ட கருத்தரங்கில் பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார். திரு. K. அரியரத்தினம் தலைமை வகித்தார்.

## காந்தியின் அரசியல் அடிப்படை

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...

## காந்தியின் அரசியல் அடிப்படை

காந்தியின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகள் பற்றி அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல், அவரின் அரசியல் கொள்கைகளை அறிந்துகொள்ளும் பொருட்டு மட்டுமே அல்லாமல்...



**மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப் பார்சோப்**  
பட்டு, பருத்தி, கைலோன், ரொர்லின் துணிவகைகளையும் பிரகாசமாகச் சலவை செய்கிறது. எப்பொழுதும் மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப்—பார்சோப் பாவியங்கள்.

# கட்டுறையிலாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் .....

**[10-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]**  
செல்வாக்கை அவர் தனது சொந்த நயத்துக்காகப் பாவிக்கா வண்ணம் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். சங்கப் பெயரில் அனுப்பிச் சங்கப் பெயரில் பணம் பெறுவதே வீரும்பத்தக்க முறையாகும். இம்முறையை மைலிட்டி இளங்கோ, மைலிட்டி ஸ்ரீ லீனாயர், சாமுண்டில்லரி இயரிட்டி போன்ற சங்கங்கள் இன்று செய்து வருகின்றன என்பது மெச்சத்தக்கதாகும். இவ்வித மீன் விற்பனைக் கணக்குகள் யாவும் சங்கப் புத்தகத்தில் பதியப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.  
**உள்ளூர் வியாபாரிகள் மூலம் கொழுப்புக்கு அனுப்புதல்**  
பல தொழிலாளர் தங்கள் மீன் உள்ளூர் வியாபாரிகளிடம் **[11-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]**

ளுக்கு விற்கிறார்கள். இவ்வியாபாரிகள் இதை வாங்கி ஐஸ் போட்டுக் கொழுப்புக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். சங்கங்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்யலாமா என்று சிலர் கேட்கிறார்கள். தாமத ஜல் போட வசதி குறைந்த சங்கங்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்வதை யாரும் தடுப்பதற்கில்லை. ஆனால் உள்ளூர் வியாபாரிகள் தரும் விலை போதுமானது என்பது ஆராயப்பட வேண்டிய காரியமாகும். போதுமான விலையைத் தருவார்களாயின் இதவே இலகுவான முறையாகும். ஆனால் தருகிறார்களா? சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

விடும். இதுவரையும் நடைமுறையில் உள்ள மீன் விற்பனை முறைகளைக் கூட்டு மீன் விற்பனையாக மாற்றும் வழிகளை ஆராய்ந்தோம். இதுவிருந்து கூட்டு மீன் விற்பனையின் முக்கிய மூன்று அம்சங்கள் இப்போது எமக்குப் புலப்படும்.  
(i) அங்கத்தவர்கள் பிடிக்கும் மீன் சங்க மூலமாக விற்கப்பட வேண்டும்.  
(ii) பணம் சங்கத்துக்கே வரவேண்டும்.  
(iii) மீன் விற்பனைக் கணக்கு விபரங்கள் சங்கக் காசுப் புத்தகத்தில் பதியப்படவேண்டும்.  
இந் நடைமுறைகளை உள்ளடக்கிய மீன் விற்பனை முறையையே நாம் இன்று கூட்டு மீன் விற்பனை முறை என்று சொல்கிறோம். (வளரும்)

# காந்தியின் அரசியல்.....

**காந்தியடிகள் அவதாரம் அல்ல**  
இன்று நாம் அவர் நினைவாக கூடியிருப்பதால் அவர் நாம் பின்பற்றத் தகுந்த ஒரு மனிதரே என்பதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவ்வாறின்றி அவரை ஓர் அவதாரம் என்று எண்ணுவோமேயானால் அது நம்மைப்பற்றிய வசையில் ஒரு முடிந்த விவகாரமாகிவிடும். நமக்கு அவரால் பயன் எதுவுமீராது. அவதாரம் என்று மதிப்பதும் அவசியம்தான். கடவுள் மனித உருவில் வந்ததாகக் கருதி அந்த உருவத்தை வழிபடுவதும், வணங்குவதும் மனிதனுக்கு நன்மைபயக்கும் ஒன்றே. ஆனால் இதற்கு ஏற்கனவே நமக்கு ராமாவதாரம் இருக்கின்றது; கிருஷ்ணவதாரம் இருக்கிறது. அவையே போதும். மேலும் அவதாரங்களுக்கு அவசியமில்லை. இப்போது நமக்குத் தேவை மனிதனே. நாம் மகாத்மாவை

அவதாரமாக்கி விட்டால் பிறகு அவர் பெயரை ஐபித்தல், அவர் சிலையை வைத்து வணங்குதல் ஆகியவை தவிர அவரால் நமக்கு வேறு எந்தப் பயனும் இராது. பெயரை ஐபிப்பதற்கு நமக்கு ராமரும் கிருஷ்ணரும் போதும்; இன்னும் ஒருவர் வேண்டியதில்லை. ஆகையால் காந்தியடிகள் மனித உருவை, மனிதத் தன்மையைப் பாதுகாப்பதோடு நிற்போம்; அவர் பெயரால் சம்பிரதாயம் ஒன்றை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டாம். அவர் சத்தியத்தில் அவருக்கிருந்த உறுதியைத் தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும்.  
**சத்தியமே காந்தி அரசியலின் அடிப்படை**  
தாம் செய்தது பிழையென்று உணர்ந்தும், அதை மறைக்காமல், மூடி மெழுகாமல் அதை அப்படியே வெளியிடுவதும், ஒப்புக் கொள்வதும் அவருடைய வழக்கம், இவ்வாறு செய்வதும் அரசியலில்

அவருக்கு வெற்றிக்கு மேல் வெற்றி கிட்டி வந்ததுதான் ஆச்சரியம். இதற்குக் காரணம் அவரை எதிர்த்தவர்களின் அரசியல் முழுதும் பெயர்யின் அடிப்படையில் இருந்தது தான். இவருடைய அரசியலுக்கோ சத்தியமே அஸ்திவாரமாய் அமைந்திருந்தது. உண்மையே பேசுதல், சொல்லும் எதையும் திட்டவாட்டமாக, சிறிதும் ஐயத்திக்கு இடமில்லாமல் சொல்லுதல் அவர் சபாவம். இதனாலேயே அவரை எதிர்த்து நின்றவர்களினால்-அவர்கள் நடவடிக்கை முழுதும் பெயர்யமாக இருந்தமையால்-சமாளிக்க முடியாமல் போய்நிறு. அவர் காலத்தில் இருந்த அரசியல்வாதிகள் அனைவரையும் விட காந்தியடிகள் மிகவும் கெட்டிக்காரரோ என்றால், அப்படி ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அவரிடம் சத்தியம் இருந்தது; அந்த சத்தியத்தை வெல்லும் சக்தி எவருக்கும் இல்லை. இதில் முக்கியமான விஷயம், உண்மையை உருமூட்டியிருக்கிறார் அவர். அவர் காலத்தில் இருந்த காண்டிந்தால் அவரை எவராலும் வெல்ல முடியாது என்பது தான். தம்மை மிகவும் கெட்டிக்காரர்கள் என்று எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் அநேகமாக பெயர்யையே நம்பிக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் இறுதியில் மண்ணைக் களைவவே செய்கிறார்கள். ஒரு வருடைய திறமையும் திறமையின்மையும் அவருக்கு உண்மையிடம் எவ்வளவு உறுதியிருக்கிறது, என்பதையே பொறுத்திருக்கிறது. ஒருவருக்கு உண்மையிடம் தளராத சடுபாடு இருக்குமானால் அவர் உண்மையினின்றும் சிறிதும் வழுவாது நடப்பவராலும் அவருக்கு எந்த ஆபத்தும் நேராது; வரும் ஆபத்துக்களெல்லாம் தாமே விலகிப்போம்.

## கூட்டுறவுப் பணியாளர் தராதரப்பத்திரம் உயர்தரப்பயிற்சி, 4-1-69—30-9-69.

1. அடுத்துவரும் கூட்டுறவுப் பணியாளர் தராதரப்பத்திரத்திற்கான உயர்தரப் பயிற்சி தமிழ் மொழிமூலம் யாழ். கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் 4-1-69 முதல் 30-9-69 வரை நடைபெறும்.
2. தகைமைகள்:
  - அ. சாதாரணபிரிவுக் கூட்டுறவுப் பணியாளர் தராதரப்பத்திரம் பெற்றிருப்பதுடன் தொடர்ச்சியாக மூன்று ஆண்டுகளுக்கேனும் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களிற் பணியாற்றிபவர்கள் அல்லது பொதுக் கல்வித் தராதரப்பத்திரத்தில் (சாதாரணம்) எண்கணிதம் அல்லது வர்த்தக கணிதம் அல்லது கணக்குப் பதிவியலிற் சித்தியடைந்து, உயர் பாடசாலைத் தராதரப்பத்திரம் (H. S. C.) அல்லது உயர் பிரிவுப் பொதுக் கல்வித் தராதரப்பத்திரம் (G. C. E. Adv. Level) பெற்றவர்கள்.
  - ஆ. சாதாரணபிரிவுக் கூட்டுறவுப் பணியாளர் தராதரப்பத்திரப் பரீட்சையில் முதலாம் பிரிவிற் சித்தியடைந்தவர்கள் கூட்டுறவுச் சேவையில் மூன்று ஆண்டுகள் இல்லாதவிடத்தும் வகுப்பில் இருக்கும் இடங்களைப் பொறுத்துச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவர்.
3. போதனைக்குரிய கட்டணம் அறவிடப்படமாட்டாது. 2½ - 3 மாதங்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் செயல்முறைப் பயற்சிக்குரிய பிரயாணச் செலவுகளை மட்டும் பயிற்சி பெறுபவர்கள் பொறுக்கவேண்டும்.
  - பயிற்சிக்குரிய பிரவேசக் கட்டணம் ரூபா 2/-
  - பயிற்சிக்குரிய பதிவுக் கட்டணம் ரூபா 10/-
  - இறுதிப் பரீட்சைக்குரிய கட்டணம் ரூபா 15/-
4. பயிற்சி வகுப்பிற் சேருவதற்குரிய விண்ணப்பப்பத்திரங்களை பின்வரும் முகவரியிலிருந்து பெற்றுக் கொள்ளலாம்:--
  - அதிபர்,  
யாழ். கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரி,  
111, கடற்கரை வீதி,  
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.
5. விண்ணப்பப்பத்திரங்களைச் சடிதம் மூலம் பெற விரும்புவோர் சொந்த முகவரி எழுதி முததிரை ஓட்டப்பட்ட ஒரு கடித உறையை வைத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
6. விண்ணப்பங்களின் முடிவு திகதி: 15 - 12 - 68,  
யாழ். கூட்டுறவுப் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரி, க. பரமோதயன்,  
யாழ்ப்பாணம், அதிபர்,  
8-10-68.

## அரசாங்கக் கடலு....

**[9-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]**  
முறையிட்டும் கவனமெடுக்கப்படாத இச்சங்கங்கள் இயங்குவதற்கு வழிசெய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் இடம் பெறும்.  
வ. ஐ. மே. சபை வடபகுதியில் ஒரு நுகர்சியாளர் சமாசத்தினை நிறுவ இவ்வுள்ள சகல ப. நோ. க. ச. சமாசங்களுக்கும், சங்கங்களுக்கும் தேவையான பொருள்களை இறக்குமதி செய்து விநியோகிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும், விவசாய நாடாக வவுனிய விளங்குவதால் குண்ட சாலையிலுள்ள ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையத்தைப் போல் ஒரு கிருஷிக நிலையத்தை அரசாங்கம் வவுனியாவிலும் நிறுவவேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் வடமாநில கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க ஊழியர்களுக்கு ஒரு சம்பள நிர்ணய சபை நிறுவப்பட்டுமேண்டும் என்ற பிரேரணையும் பிரேரிக்கப்படும்.

உங்கள் உருளைக்கிழங்குப் பயிர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பளிக்க பாவியுங்கள்

**செல் கம்பனியாரின் சிறந்த தயாரிப்பான**

**என்டுறெக்ஸ்** இலைப்பகுதியைத் தாக்கும் பூச்சி பழுக்களுக்கு.

**அல்டிடுறெக்ஸ்** கிழங்கைத் தாக்கும் நிலப்பூச்சி பழுக்களைக்கொல்லும்

**வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம்**

**111, பிரதான வீதி, யாழ்ப்பாணம்.**

சங்கங்களுக்கு விசேட சலுகைகள் உள்.

**தந்தி: அர்பீஸ் தொலைபேசி: 504**

# ஆள்பணி நிருவாகம்

தன்னை விதிப்பது கடைசி நிலையில்தான் இடம் பெற வேண்டும்.

அறிவிப்பது அல்லது பணியாளர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறுவதில், ஆள்பணி நிருவாகத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியான திறமை தங்கியுள்ளது. கட்டளைகளையோ கருத்துக்களையோ எடுத்துக்கூறும் பொழுது முகாமையாளர் தெளிவாக எடுத்து கூறுவது இதன் பொருளானாலும்.

தொழிலாளர் சங்கங்கள் நிச்சயமாக பணியாளர்களுடைய வாழ்வில் பிரதான இடத்தை பெற்றுவிட்டன. அதை எல்லா அரசாங்கமும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டது. எந்த அரசாங்கமும் தொழிலாளர் சமாசங்களில் வளர்ச்சிக்குப் பாதசமான மனோநிலை காட்டும் ஏன்ற பீதிக்கு இனி இடமில்லை. ஆனால் ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்தாபனத்திலும் இருக்கும் தொழிலாளர் சமாசத்தின் அந்தஸ்து அந்தந்த நிருவாகத்தின் மனோ நிலையில்தான் தங்கியிருக்க நேரிடும்.

சேவைக்கும் உரிய ஒழுங்குத் திட்டங்கள் யாவும் இதில் வேண்டும். சுருக்கக் கூறின் பணியாளருடைய பொது நலத்திற்கு ஆகவேண்டிய சகலதும் இதற்குள் அடங்கும்.

மனிதன் ஒரு பரிசுத்தமான பிறவி என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு-பணியாளனும் ஒரு மனித பிறவி என்ற உண்மையும் நிருவாக உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு புலப்படவேண்டும்.

கைத்தொழில் அபிவிருத்தி உச்ச நிலைக்கு போய்க் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த நூற்றாண்டில் மனிதனை அடிமையாக்குவது மனித உரிமைக்கு மாறானது.

பணியாளர்களைத் தன்மானத்துடன் வாழ்வதற்கு இடம் அளிப்பதுடன் ஸ்தாபன வளர்ச்சிக்கு இது கூடிய பெறுபெறுகளையும் பெற்றுத்தரும் என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

ஆள்பணி நிருவாகம் தனித்து நின்று செயலாற்ற முடியாது. அது விசேட விடயமாக நாம் கவனிக்காவிடினும் ஒரு ஸ்தாபனத்தின் எல்லாத்தொகுதிகளிலும் வேலைப்பகுதிகளிலும் 'புருந்து' அதனுடை பலனை எடுத்துக் காட்ட கூடிய ஒரு நிருவாக அங்கமாக இடம் பெற வேண்டும்.

இது ரெபேட் ஓவனுடைய காலத்திலிருந்தே தொடர்ச்சியாக வந்த எல்லா பெரியர்களும், நிபுணர்களும் ஏற்றுக் கொண்ட உண்மையாகும்; மனிதப் பண்பாட்டுடன் பிரச்சிக்களை அணுகினால் நிருவாகத்தில் மறுமலர்ச்சி தானாகவே ஏற்படும். (முற்றும்)

## உலகப்பிரசித்திபெற்ற கிருமி நாசினிகள் பொலிடோல்

- லெபேசி: 50%** எலுமிச்சை, மா, பூசனிவகைகள், விவசாயப் பயிர்கள் ஆகியவற்றைப் பழ கக்களிடமிருந்து மிகவும் நல்ல கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்குக் கீழ் கொண்டுவரக்கூடிய பூச்சி நாசினி.
- மட்டாசி: 75%** பூச்சி வகைகளையும், அறக்கொட்டியான், கம்பளப்பழு, இலை அருவிப்புழு ஆகிய பூச்சிகளை அறவே அழிக்கும் வல்லமை வாய்ந்த மிகவும் சிறந்த பூச்சி நாசினி.
- டிப்டரெக்ஸ்: 5%** நெல், மூட்டுப் பூச்சி அழிப்பதற்கு மிகவும் சிறந்தது.
- ஹெலீஸ் கம்பனியாரின் வடபகுதி விநியோகஸ்தர்:
- வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் கூட்டுறவுச் சமாசம்**
- 111, பிரதான வீதி, யாழ்ப்பாணம்.**
- சங்கங்களுக்கு விசேட சலுகைகள் உள்.
- தந்தி: அர்பீஸ் தொலைபேசி: 504**
- வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மோற்பார்வைச் சபைக்காக யாழ்ப்பாண கூட்டுறவு அச்சத்தில் பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது.