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COMMENTARY

COOPERATIVE SUPER-MARKET FOR JAFFNA

We welcome the decision to build a new market at Grand Bazaar, Jaffna, the foundation stone of which was laid by Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake on 5th December 1967. A well designed market would add to the amenities of the City and lend to it an aesthetic touch. The Grand Bazaar is not merely the City's but the region's marketing centre; it is time that we had a market worthy of the Northern Capital.

We would, however, plead with the Minister of Local Government and the Special Commissioners to re-think the internal design of the proposed market building. Any great structure should be designed for the future; a civic centre should embody a social philosophy that would further that future. Behold the power of new ideas; they possess an overwhelming advantage in the enterprises of peace as well as in the adventure of war. Witness the great soldiers of history who won their wars by using a new weapon or a new tactic. Likewise, the petrol-driven engine made for a revolution in speed; this was further excelled when, releasing itself from the horse-carriage body in which it was first fitted, the motor car got its appropriate stream-lined body. We plead that the Cooperative Super-Market is the shopping idea of the second half of the Twentieth Century.

The modern shopper, pressed for time, demands not only that all he needs for daily living be obtainable under one roof but that he should be able to spot and collect what he needs with ease and speed without so much as bending over a counter. This outlook plus the economies of large business led to the giant private Department Stores of Western Cities and places in Asia like Tokyo and Singapore. The post-war world has witnessed the sweep of a great consumer cooperative reorganisation leading to the merger of smaller cooperatives in larger city or regional societies, which run chain stores and, in strategic areas, huge super-markets or department stores. Since her consumer reorganisation, Austria's 62 societies run 1,600 shops and 40 super-markets. Parallel stories may be told of Canada, France, Sweden, Poland and several other countries. India too has recently taken a policy decision to sponsor large city societies and cooperatively run super-markets. *Kamadhenu* in Madras has been the model for other such super-markets in a number of southern cities.

The misfortune of Grand Bazaar has been that in this civic centre the interest of middle men and sellers, not all of whom possessed commensurate resources, has predominated. The ugly structures and the unsightly way of displaying articles for sale should have been regarded, as an affront to the premier Northern market. But, alas, in the City markets as elsewhere, our obligations to the City have counted for less than somebody's obligations to somebody. Now that in this part of Ceylon we have a relatively well-organised body of consumers, representing almost the entire population, it is time that they come into their own instead of the disorderly crowd of profit-seeking traders, large and small.

Such a policy decision will have implications for the internal design of the new building. The idea of providing a large number of little rooms to accommodate the vested interests of a large and recently swollen army of stall-holders should therefore be replaced by modern hall-like structures more in harmony with consumer interests. The amenities should include a cafeteria, a sub-post office with a telephone booth and other facilities.

If the City of Jaffna leads with the country's first Cooperative Super-Market, it may well be a contribution to a new social philosophy for the nation.

A Secure Place in the Great Galaxy

Towards the end of 1964, Mr. T. K. Rajasekaran and Mr. M. Mathibalasingham saw me and invited me to join the Editorial Board that the ND CF was setting up to run *The Cooperator*. Mathibalasingham assured me of his full cooperation in my task. Since it fell to my lot to write most of the editorial commentaries, I realised that there was an obligation to ensure that what was written not only reflected the thinking of the movement in the North but was sound from the point of view of Cooperation. Apart from writing occasionally for the paper, Mathibalasingham made himself readily available to me for discussing any issues. I circulated proof copies of my commentaries on controversial issues among members of the Editorial Board; I particularly made sure that Mathibalasingham did not disapprove of anything that was written in those articles. For, I came to regard him as my Cooperative conscience! My tribute to him is therefore no ante-dated cheque!

I valued Mathibalasingham's judgement not only because he was well-informed both in the theory and practice of Cooperation, but because he was free from the prejudices and partialities that distort the judgement of most people. It was the mature judgement of a man from whom I have never heard a harsh word about another either in a warm conference discussion or in a private conversation. His wholesome attitude may be gathered from the way he took his transfer from Jaffna to Vavuniya. "I have had a full term in Jaffna, I have no reason to grouse", he told me last December.

The progress of the Movement in Ceylon owes so much to officers of the Cooperative Department, Ceylonese and Englishmen, who can well be described as Missionaries of Cooperation. Mr. Mathibalasingham was one of the few such yet functioning in the Department. I met him last a few weeks back when he came to attend the wedding of a non-official cooperator's daughter in St. Mary's Cathedral. As we came out of the Cathedral, I checked up with him the facts about some cooperative activity.

North Ceylon is today the nearest to being a Cooperative Region in the country; here it is something of a movement, has almost become a way of life. We owe this advance to the dedicated labours of a number of men, official and non-official. M. Mathibalasingham takes his secure place in this great galaxy of Northern Cooperators.

K. NESIAH
Chairman, Editorial Board,
The Cooperator.



M. Mathibalasingham,
B.Sc. (Econ.) Lond.
Sometime Lecturer, School of
Cooperation, Polgolla
Asst. Commissioner
Cooperative Development
b. 25-4-1913
d. 8-2-1968

A RUDE SHOCK

The sudden and untimely death of Mr. M. Mathibalasingham, Assistant Commissioner of Cooperative Development, came as a rude shock not only to his friends and colleagues but also to thousands of cooperators to whom he was a symbol of honesty, integrity and devotion to duty.

I had the privilege of knowing him intimately for about 25 years and the more I came to know him, the more I came to respect him. He was a self-made man who graduated while in the Clerical Service and joined the Cooperative Department as an Inspector. He was posted to Kalmunai and it was there that I had the opportunity of coming to know him and cultivating his friendship. What struck me particularly about him was that he was one of the few who really practised what he preached. His guiding principle in life was the *Gita's* exhortation to perform one's duty without worrying about its fruits. Cooperation was a religion, a

dharma, to him. He didn't stop with merely propagating the theory of Cooperation but also put it into practice. That was why cooperators looked up to him as a guide.

As a Lecturer at the School of Cooperation, Polgolla, he more than proved his mettle. He was highly respected by his colleagues and loved by his students. And this love and respect proved lasting, because once you came to know the man you couldn't help respecting him.

Though his duties were onerous, he was not unmindful of his family. He was a very affectionate and dutiful husband and father, and his death is a grievous loss to his family.

All of us associated with the Northern Division Cooperative Federation and the Jaffna Cooperative Provincial Bank are particularly indebted to him for his sound, commonsensical advice which helped us to overcome many a difficulty.

We had hoped that after his retirement, his rich experience and services would be available to the Cooperative Movement but God has decreed otherwise. His death has left a void which cannot be easily filled. But the good that he has done, far from being interred with his bones, will continue to live and inspire us. May his soul attain *mukti*.

R. RAJARATNAM,
President, NDCF.

DIED AS HE LIVED

Mr. Murugesu Mathibalasingham died as he lived, a life of dedicated service and sacrifice. He was every inch a self-made man. He possessed that grit and tenacity of purpose to climb the ladder of life steadily. He had no idle moment in his life or an idle corner in his brain.

While in Clerical Service he utilised his leisure to qualify
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General Treasury,
Academy of Administrative Studies,
Colombo-3,
9th February, 1968.

Dear Mrs. Mathibalasingham,

I learnt with a sense of shock, from Mr. Ponnuthurai, the news of your husband's sudden death. I am very grieved about this.

During the time that I was in the Cooperative Department, I considered it a privilege to have worked with Mr. Mathibalasingham. His sense of dedication to work is an example to everyone.

My wife and I send you and the children our deepest sympathies on your loss.

Yours sincerely,
H. S. WANASINGHE.



A Browser's Diary

Oriental Corruption

Some years ago a Harvard academic said "Henry Luce publishes two magazines—one for those who can't think (*Time*), the other for those who can't read (*Life*)."

In August last *Time* published an article with the caption "Is corruption inevitable in the East?" in which by the use of selective illustrations, it came to the conclusion that corruption is more or less part of an oriental's way of life. The January number of the *Reader's Digest* is hawking this thesis, probably having watered down the *Time* story to meet the intellectual standard of its patrons, who run into millions and are found in many countries. Mass literacy has provided the market for such publications. People who have learned to read not only want to read, but also want to seem knowledgeable i.e. to have read widely and to hold informed opinions on matters that ordinarily crop up at casual gatherings, railway trains and in the small talk of social life.

The *Reader's Digest* serves its readership admirably by furnishing predigested information, that avoids awkward doubts and qualifications and with an air of infallible omniscience gives its readers confidence in their ability to go through life as solid citizens whose opinions are worth listening to.

The writer of the article sees no immediate prospect of orientals adopting the virtuous code of the Occident, although may be, after years of discipline and reform they may abandon their evil ways.

Instances are given from most eastern countries: India, China, Indo-China, Indonesia, Thailand all come into the picture. Probably the strictures are true. Corruption there is in all the lands mentioned. But to gloss over the corruption in America and act as though *Time* and *Reader's Digest* spoke for a land where corruption is only minimal, seems both incredibly infantile and irresponsible.

It was not many months ago that the civilised—and uncivilised—world had a peep into the shady doings of the C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency). Its operations were global. The other day I looked into a book (the C.I.A. story) whose author claims to have been assisted by the top brass of the C.I.A. itself in the compilation of the book. The most spectacular performance chronicled is the story of Mossadegh's overthrow in Iran; without scruple, without restraint, without any effort, at concealment, the brute strength of American cash was used to overthrow a national leader who was *persona non grata* to American, and probably British, oil interests.

An expert technician in the arts of corruption arrived in Teheran armed with American gold and bills and distributed them with abandon to make friends and influence people. Within days Mossadegh was finished. It is open to *Time* and *Reader's Digest* to retort that this was the only language that would be understood in Asian countries. But the C.I.A. corrupted Russians, Germans

and even Americans. The National Association of Students presumably containing the cream of America's young intelligentsia was secretly bribed so that its leadership might when required toe the C. I. A. line.

The Congress of Cultural Freedom with a prestigious liberal-democratic facade was exposed as a front organisation of the C. I. A. and two editors of *Encounter*, Stephen Spender and Frank Kermode resigned their jobs when they discovered that the magazine was sponsored and subsidised by the C. I. A. and that both of them had been kept in ignorance of this connexion. Corruption in America has troubled American moralists for a long time and the C. I. A. is neither the originator of corruption in America nor its sole custodian.

Here is one tit bit out of many found in a university text in American history. A young lawyer named Hughes investigated Insurance Companies in New York State and came up with the following revelation. Directors and officers of some of the largest companies voted themselves large salaries, appointed members of their families to lucrative posts and bought securities from companies in which they had interests, paid a U. S. Senator \$ 20,000 a year for 'legal services' and spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to 'influence' state legislators. This was over fifty years ago. Ironically enough a recent issue of *Time* (Jan. 19) carries a story of corruption in Los Angeles where a \$ 12 million construction contract for the building of a world trade centre was given to one Keith Smith without competitive bidding: there were rumours of corruption and the matter was referred to a grand jury. The jury has charged Smith on four counts of perjury and five of bribery. In 1962 Smith was chosen Methodist Layman of the year for Southern California—Arizona and is a member of the City Commission on Human Relations. He is accused of bribing 4 Commissioners through complex financial transactions.

The point I am trying to make is not that America is a hot-bed of corruption, rather that corruption is part of unregenerate man's way of life and that no country can point a finger of scorn at another. Sir Robert Walpole governed England through corruption. His political maxim was "Every man has his price". The 'Marconi Scandal' which involved Lloyd George and Rufus Isaacs (later Lord Reading) was not allowed to ruin the political life of Liberalism's two rising hopes because the Liberals had a majority in the Commons and the Committee that investigated the charges was packed with Liberal M. P.'s who saw nothing reprehensible in the conduct of their colleagues. The gist of the charge was that Isaacs and Lloyd George being members of a government which had dealings with the English Marconi company, had made use of the political influence and knowledge gained in minis-

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Structural Changes in Cooperatives

(Continued from our last issue)

Centralised Planning

Even more significant, there is emerging a clear pattern of development in the direction of centralised planning and determination of the shop network. In *Denmark*, for example, the obligations assumed by societies adhering to the voluntary chains include consultation with the FDB concerning changes in existing shops, investment in new shops and related questions concerning selling, stocks, accounting and cost control. In *France*, the planning of cooperative development has for the first time been incorporated in the statutes and internal regulations of the movement; thus, Article 4 of the Statutes stipulates that one of the tasks of FNCC is to ensure the planning of cooperative expansion in all fields, and Article 14 gives the Executive Committee the task of ensuring "the implementation of development plans by specialised national organisations and cooperative societies", while Article 8 of the international regulations stipulates that societies "ought to submit annual development plans to the FNCC". Moreover, a new regulation permits regional societies to install a supermarket in areas where the local society is not in a position to meet the need, and Article 8 authorises the Central Council of FNCC to install supermarkets in developing areas of regional societies with the agreement of the latter when they are not in a position to do so. In *Switzerland*, there is a VSK department for the planning of the shop network, and also planning commissions in each regional warehouse district; the VSK offers advisory services on architecture and shop structure and on standard commodity ranges; and in cases where the VSK participates in the financing of new shops, it is authorised to prescribe space allocation, assortment, staff supervision and management. In *Israel*, a special central organ has been established to handle, in consultation with local societies, the planning development, equipment and management of the supermarket chain.

Thus, concentration has been a paramount feature of the structural trend in cooperatives over the last few years. Equally striking, however, has been the development in the direction of greater centralisation of entrepreneurial functions—including purchasing, assortment policy, warehousing, sales promotion, advisory services (accounting information, managerial advice, etc.), financing and personnel policy.

Centralised Purchasing

Scattered information reveals a growing tendency of European consumer cooperatives to purchase from and through their wholesale organisations. The situation as of 1965 was indicated in the CWS study referred to earlier. In that year the relationship of such purchases to total purchases were as follows:

Country	Wholesale	Per cent of Whole-Supply from Wholesale
Finland	SOK	90.5
Switzerland	VSK	90
Finland	OTK	83.7

Sweden	KF	80
Denmark	FDB	67
France	SGCC	67
G. Britain	CWS	60
Germany	GEG	56.6
Austria	GOC	48.9
Norway	NKL	37.7
Italy	AICC	26

In *Denmark*, societies which join the voluntary chain agree to accept the advice of FDB regarding the ordering, receipt and payment for goods, and FDB undertakes in return to provide the society with an assortment of goods which will cover the normal requirements of members and to pay a yearly bonus of $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the society's purchases from the warehouse. In *Switzerland*, VSK enforces a strict system of contractual relationships by which the retail societies are required as a condition of membership to buy exclusively from the cooperative wholesale, but with the proviso that the wholesale must supply quality and terms equivalent to those of competitors. There are two national purchasing centres for food and non-food respectively, and purchasing operations are centralised through the regional warehouses.

In *Sweden*, consideration is being given to achievement of an even higher degree of central KF control over purchasing. In *Great Britain*, the proposed scheme of contractual relations obligating societies to buy through the CWS is still being worked out. Meanwhile, the SCWS has obtained endorsement in principle of its system of contractual obligations and societies are joining the system in increasing numbers. In *Norway*, the system of "planned purchases" has steadily increased the NKL share in societies' total purchases from 30.5 per cent in 1960 to 38.5 per cent in 1966. For the time being, the system is limited to staple articles of consumption; in the near future, however, more non-food articles will be included. In *France*, an experiment with total centralisation of purchase of biscuits was put into effect at the beginning of 1966 by SGCC, in collaboration with ten societies, and the results were so good that the experiment is to be extended to more societies and more products. In *Italy*, the AGCI reports that attempts are being made to persuade societies to buy exclusively from the national wholesale, but without much success to date.

Centralised Assortment Policy

In *Switzerland*, there is a marked trend towards regional centralisation and standardisation of assortments and reduction in the number of items. In *Israel*, the central authorities are exercising increasing influence over assortment, and a central body for supermarkets has recently been set up; non-foods are assuming growing importance in assortments. In *Norway*, committees composed of NKL specialists and representatives of societies have for some time been working out standard assortments for various types of shops. In *Germany*, an assortment committee composed of two representatives each from ZdK and GEG and five from societies is working on a standard national assortment plus supplementary assortments for larger supermarkets and for regional

variations. In *Great Britain*, CWS plans for developing a centralised policy on assortment are still under consideration, but the SCWS is preparing a common merchandise list as a prelude to extending its purchasing services to retail societies. In *Sweden*, the structural committee has proposed that all assortment activities should be the province of the KF and that the present Assortment Councils, consisting of representatives of KF and local societies should be further developed. In *Denmark*, societies which join the voluntary chains agree to accept the advice of FDB on assortment.

Regional Warehousing

Regional warehousing systems are already well-developed in *Sweden*, *Switzerland*, *Denmark*, the *Netherlands* and the *United States*, and comprehensive systems are being planned for the *United Kingdom* and *Finland* (SOK). In *Germany*, a special committee is also thinking about the problem; is working on the assumption that there is a close relationship between regional warehouse and the amalgamations of societies which are a prerequisite to such a system.

In *Sweden*, the Structural Committee concluded that the areas of regional warehouses would not necessarily coincide with those of the large regional societies aimed at; it therefore recommended that the regional warehouses should, as hitherto, be administered by KF in close collaboration with local societies, with the regional warehouse boards consisting of managers of local societies serving as coordinating bodies. It is expected that there will be about 15 regional warehouses by the middle of the 1970's.

In *Switzerland*, VSK has opened five new regional warehouses, thus completing 23 of the 24 warehouses planned for in 1954; these are jointly owned by VSK and the societies in the regions; 18 have bakeries and 16 have facilities for fresh food products and meat processing; one-half provide for storage and transport of liquid fuels.

In *Denmark*, the FDB network of seven newly-built warehouses has made possible a 100 per cent increase in the volume of deliveries since 1958 with a decline of personnel from 1,421 to 1,089. The next phases of the plans for rationalisation of distribution will be to transfer slow-moving goods to a special warehouse covering the whole country, introduction of advanced methods of mechanised handling and transport, transport to shops by night, and use of electronic data processing for ordering, invoice and distribution procedures.

In the *Netherlands*, where there were already three regional warehouses, COOP Nederland is opening a large district centre in Utrecht; it will be a combination warehouse and administrative centre to which will be transferred some of the administrative functions now based in Rotterdam.

Centralised Sales Promotion

A number of movements have reported developments aimed at emphasising the "co-

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PTOLEMY AND THE TAMIL LANGUAGE

Text of a paper read at the Second International Conference-Seminar on Tamil Studies, Madras 1968.

I think those interested in the history of the Tamils and their language will be interested to know something of the earlier authentic documents in which, as it appears to me, the word "Tamil" (Damirike) is recorded, and, of the unique value of these documents for establishing beyond any doubt the antiquity of the "Tamil" language.

It is of interest to note that the two earliest documents which contained the word "Tamil" (Damirike) are both maps dating back to about 20 BC & 140 AD. The earliest map of which copies are still available is known as the Peutinger Table and dates back to about 70 BC. The second earliest map is the map based on Ptolemy's geography and dates back to 140 AD. It is also of interest to note in this connection that "Thuki" in Kings and the Chronicles of the Bible is the oldest specimen of the Tamil language extant in any written record, according to Caldwell, vide his "Dravida Grammar" P. 66.

The full history of the Peutinger-Table with the map, of great value to the research worker, has been published by H. Von Konrad Miller of Germany. The full history of the maps based on Ptolemy's geography has been published by A. E. Nordenskiold, the famous Arctic explorer. Other

explained its origin. In the introduction to his Dravida Grammar he states (P. 14), that in the Indian Segment of Roman maps called the Peutinger Table the portion of India to which this name is applied is called Damirike, and that we can scarcely err in identifying this name with the Tamil country. Since Damirike evidently means Dami-rike. In the map referred to there is moreover a district called Scythia Dymirice and it appears to have been this word which by a mistake of Δ for Λ Ptolemy wrote Lymirike. The D he adds retains its place in the cosmography of the Geographer of Ravenna, who repeatedly mentions Dimirica as one of the 3 divisions of India".

The "Geographer of Ravenna" referred to above is an unknown Christian author who wrote a cosmographia in the 7th Century, giving a list of places and river names covering the known world.

Living Force

In this connection it is of interest to note Nordenskiold's observation at page 8 of this facsimile atlas "Ptolemy's work is the only geographical atlas still extant which has come down to us from the ancients, and it is doubtful, if any other so complete and so systematic as this was ever composed during that period". It is therefore remarkable that the word "Tamil" should appear in the only known geographical atlas that has come down to us from the ancients. Another circumstance of con-

Malaysia.

A town in the Southern Sea Coast of Spain in the vicinity of a mountainous region in Spain, is shown as Malacca by a Ptolemy and Malagga in Peutinger Table. This is even today shown as Malago in Modern maps.

The mountainous district in South India is known as Malabar. The mountainous area in Ceylon referred to as Malea (Malaia) by Ptolemy, and, according to Mr. Crindle in his edition of Ptolemy's geography of Ceylon Page 2, Malaia is the Tamil word Malai for mountain.

The mountainous district in the Malay Peninsula is also shown as Maleicolon, where even today this region is shown as Malaya (Malasia).

The word Malai, Tamil for mountain, can be understood as being the source of the words, Malea, Maleicolon, in Ceylon and Malaya, as the Tamil language apparently prevailed in these areas at least about 20 centuries ago, in a fully developed form, as they do even now. It would appear therefore that we have to look for some similar reason for the origin of the name Malaga, for a town in Spain, both in the time of Ptolemy and now.

The mountain range (Malea) in Ceylon is noted for the foot print on Adam's Peak, which rises sharply from the surrounding hills and has been an object of veneration by millions of many faiths for several centuries.

Unique

What is unique is that, that, this foot print is actually recorded by Ptolemy in his geography of Ceylon, is very evident from the fact that he has described it as Ulipada (also Uliapada) This constitutes what can be considered the earliest authentic record of the foot print and dates back to at least 140 AD when the geography was compiled. Its relative position on Ptolemy's map is just where Adam's Peak is shown on modern maps and that it is the foot print is further confirmed by the fact that according to Casie Chitty, Adam's Peak was called "Baha-Aadamalei" by the Moors, "Samanella Sripada", or "Samanakoota Parvuta", by the Sinhalese, "Amala Saripada" by the Burmese and "Sivanolipadam" by the Malabars, vide the "Ceylon Gazette of 1833".

Ulipada is phonetically and even in the spelling almost identical with Oli Padam (Radiant Foot Print in Tamil) and so is Malea with malai (Mountain in Tamil), on which this foot print is stamped.

The strongest argument that can be urged in favour of this identification, which as far as I am aware not been noticed or considered hitherto by those who have dealt with identification of place names in Ptolemy's geography, is that, it is a unique topographical feature, which rises sharply few thousand feet from the surrounding hills and can be seen from many miles out at sea. It must therefore have been a land mark, that, every sailor who reached the shores of Ceylon from early times would have specially noted in his chart and it was from information gathered and passed down by generations of

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The Local Scene

Surveyed by RAJ.

Battle of the Bureaucrats

While the bureaucrats are battling it out, Jaffna is in grave danger of succumbing to malaria and/or filaria. For more than two weeks now, Pullukulam has been covered with a green carpet of salvinia but our bureaucrats in the Municipality are more concerned with passing the baby. "Not my baby" says the Health Dept. and the Works Department, not to be outdone, equally disclaims paternity. We all know that maternity is a fact while paternity is only an opinion but the bureaucrats, surely, could have chosen another occasion to demonstrate this.

What beats me is why the Municipal Commissioner and the Special Commissioners have allowed this tug-of-war to go on so long thus jeopardising the citizens' health.

Another thing that needs investigation is how salvinia got into Pullukulam at all. Earlier, Vannankulam was infested with salvinia and the Municipality got it cleared up. Now it is Pullukulam's turn. I won't be surprised if some mischief-maker takes it into his head to drop a little salvinia into the other ponds so that we can all have a jolly good time with filaria and malaria. Whoever it is, whether mischief-maker or saboteur, he deserves to be shot on sight. And the bureaucrats who by their inactivity and wrangling are aiding and abetting, deserve a similar fate.

Under-staffed

I'm told that the Crimes Branch of the Jaffna Police is under-staffed. At present the strength is 2 IP's, 2 Sergeants and 7 PC's. The present staff would, I understand, be enough to go round, if they had only their inquiries to carry out. But invariably they are detailed for special duties,

in addition to Court work. The cadre should be increased to 3 Sergeants and 10 PC's if they are to cope with the work, specially with the spate of cycle thefts. I'm told that, on an average, there's a cycle theft reported daily. Sometimes there are as many as 2 or 3 cycle thefts reported. One of the main reasons for these thefts is that most people forget to lock their cycles. It has been calculated that only 1 out of 10 dutifully lock their bicycles. Police suspect that there's a big gang (employing educated, unemployed young men) responsible for these cycle thefts but they are handicapped by the reluctance of most people to volunteer information to the Police.

Caste Feuds Erupt Again

The smouldering fires of caste hatred in Chankanai have begun to blaze again with a vengeance. For quite some time there have been sporadic clashes but now the situation has become very serious, with both sides literally gunning for each other. The latest outrage was when a funeral procession was fired on. I am not interested in apportioning blame but something should be done to stop this murder and mayhem once and for all.

The authorities should appoint a Commission of Inquiry to investigate whether these clashes could have been prevented and, if so, why they were not.

Good News!

I understand that the Hydrological Survey Committee has reported that since Jaffna has entered on her 'wet phase', there's no fear of drought for at least another 20 years.

While, as a layman, I welcome this, I would wish that we be more sparing of our water resources even though we have a guarantee for the next two decades.

By J. R. SINNATAMBY, B.Sc. (Lond),
Deputy Surveyor General (Ceylon) Retired

writers have also dealt with Ptolemy's geography.

Served Practical Needs

Emperor Augustus was responsible for Peutinger-Table. This map was essentially meant to serve the practical needs of the soldier, administrator and traveller. General Agrippa was placed in charge of the survey by Emperor Augustus. This project took a team of surveyors 20 years to complete. A survey of over 50,000 miles of paved highways, with mileages on mile stones served as frame work.

A large master map engraved in marble was erected near the Roman Forum. Several copies on Papyrus rolls were made and distributed. The map extends from the shores of the Atlantic across the Mediterranean to Ceylon and the Ganges in India.

A late copy (Peutinger Table) has survived belonging to the 3rd Century. The present copy was reproduced in the 13th Century. Peutinger is the name of the scholar who acquired this copy. The copy published by H. Von Konrad is apparently a copy of the 13th Century Copy referred to above.

Ptolemy prepared his geography about 140 AD. In this geography reference is made to the word "Tamil" (Damirike), but it is actually shown as Lymirike &, of which Mc. Crindle, who edited a version of Ptolemy's geography, says, "Lassen was unable to trace this name to any Indian Source, but Caldwell has satisfactorily

siderable significance to the Tamil language that this ancient atlas discloses, is that of the fully developed languages, Tamil, Sanskrit, Pali, Greek, and Latin, current about 23 centuries ago, the Tamil language only has survived and is still a living force, as can be inferred from Caldwell's observation in his Dravida Grammar, where he has observed that many of the Dravidian names have retained their identity letter for letter for 20 centuries.

Two ancient manuscripts of Ptolemy's Geography are known today. One is known as the vatican manuscript and is available at Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana and the other vatapodi manuscript at Mt. Athos. Nordenskiold has dealt with the question of the authenticity of the maps in use today in the Atlas under reference. The Arabs made a translation of this geography about the 8th Century AD. This is now not available, but an unique 13th Century translation into Arabic is available.

The value of Ptolemy's geography for historical research, particularly in tracing the history of the Tamil people and their language is being increasingly realised as is evident from various articles published by historians and research scholars.

As an illustration of an ancient Tamil word in Ptolemy's geography, I must point out that the name for mountain (Malai in Tamil) is the origin for place names and of districts in Spain, Malabar, Ceylon and

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Cooperation Among Cooperatives Needed

The text of a speech delivered by the late Prof. D. G. Karve at the inauguration of the fifth Indian Cooperative Congress.

The whole subject on the need for reformulating Cooperative Principles arose out of two circumstances; the ideological and the other practical or technological. The ideological was obvious. Till the establishment of the Socialist State in Russia, the co-operators of the world were not much divided on the ideological ground. It is true that the first cooperators, the Rochdale pioneers, were in a manner subjected to, or were the victims of, the Industrial Revolution in which capitalism — financial capitalism — was the principal feature. Then Cooperation travelled to Europe and to countries like Germany, from where the Indian cooperators received inspiration. In contrast, the Movement in Germany grew principally in the environment of a feudal society of big landlords and small farmers and small tenants. These small tenants and farmers felt that they had a certain feeling of being left out, being victims of a land monopoly. The Rochdale pioneers had to fight the capitalist monopoly. The small farmers and tenants of Germany had to fight the feudal or landed monopoly. But, the pattern of society was more or less the same—either it was the pattern of the Rochdale

by Prof. D. G. Karve

pioneers of England or that of the Raiffesen type of Germany. It was not so wide so as to cause any rift.

After the change was brought about in Russia, all the cooperators, no doubt, were still present at the International Congress of Cooperators. But, it was not always a very friendly gathering, because the pattern was new. It was the Communist State; it was the society, where there was central planning and everything including the cooperatives, had to find a place there. So, there was a feeling among international cooperators that there was a new pattern of society—the socialist one. Our Indian society was also gradually becoming a socialistic State. So, from year to year, and from Congress to Congress, this state of strained feelings between the cooperators of one type of society and the co-operators of other types of society was growing. This controversy had to be ended.

BASIC PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION

Even, if it were not for the socialist State, there were other reasons. Because of the variations in the rate of growth and in the size of the operations of cooperatives, the simple idea of the Rochdale pioneers, either with regard to each trading or with regard to the treatment of reserves or with regard to the method of 'one-man one-vote' could be pushed forward in all the stages of cooperative development. None advanced technology

that was influencing the Co-operative Sector. It was all right with the Rochdale pioneers with a membership of 30, but with millions of investors in dozens of enterprises, it was a different demand on the cooperative organisation. It was in this background that we have to have changes in ideologies, we have changes in technology. If the cooperators have to hold their own in ideological and technological circumstances, they must set their houses in order. They must decide what the basic principles were under which they should operate. When this Commission was appointed, as I said among the five members of the Commission, four were from industrialized and developed societies. I was the only one who came from a developing country. It pleased my colleagues against my own wishes to put me into the position of Chairman. That was due more to the appreciation of the fact that India, both ideologically and technologically, occupied a middle position. We are not socialists, but are socialistic. We are not a highly industrialized country in comparison with other developed countries, while we are developing; we are a little more industrialized than many others. We were more or less in a position where we could, perhaps understand the position of both the socialist and capitalist camps. It was for this reason that they thought that it was better to have an Indian Chairman than any other Chairman.

COOPERATORS Vs. PLANNING

From my contact with veterans like Shri Vaikunthbhai Metha and other ardent co-operators, the lessons I learnt were very useful in a number of ways. I learnt two things from this Congress. I shall mention these.

My mind goes back to a corresponding day at the very first Cooperative Congress in Bombay, when the First Plan had just been announced—not the Plan itself but the idea of a Plan. We had to decide in independent India where the Government had to play an important role and which had accepted Planning. We had to decide what role Planning should play. Should the cooperators say "Planning is the business of the State, so we shall keep aside." The cooperators also have a stake in the country. The cooperators also desire the development of the country; as a part of the national development, they want to figure as an important sector. They too want to have their place in that national development, of course, on terms which are respectable to the cooperators. After considerable discussion among ourselves, we then adopted the line which fortunately is being continued to this day.

As the cooperators have a stake in national development, so you have heard from the Prime Minister, and as we have been hearing in successive Congresses from the earlier Prime Ministers also—the

Planning Commission also feels that they have a stake in the Movement. It is as true today to say that Cooperation is a policy of the State as to say that State Planning is also a policy of cooperators. This was a new angle to judge the relationship between the co-operators and others on the one hand and the State or the Planning organisation on the other. My own approach to the subject has been that co-operators have a stake in national development, as much as the Planning Commission on the Planners have in the Cooperative Movement. Together alone, the two will make for successful development and successful Cooperation.

Draft Report

National Seminar on Coop Management

Introduction

1. A National Seminar on Cooperative Management was organised at the School of Cooperation, Polgolla, by the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon in collaboration with the International Cooperative Alliance and the Department of Cooperative Development from 17th—24th December, 1967.

Altogether 35 participants who were either General Managers, Accountants or Administrative Secretaries of Multipurpose Cooperative Societies Unions and a number of observers from the Cooperative Federation of Ceylon, the Department of Cooperative Development and the School of Cooperation, Polgolla, followed the proceedings of the Seminar. The International Cooperative Alliance was represented at the Seminar by one of its Directors, Mr. J. M. Rana. The Seminar was declared open on the 17th December by the Hon'ble M. D. Banda, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Cooperatives.

Main Purpose

2. The main purpose of this Seminar was to introduce modern concepts of management to a selected group of participants chosen from among the Managers, Accountants, and Administrative Secretaries of the Multi-purpose Cooperative Societies Unions in Ceylon. Altogether there are 122 such Unions and these are large organisations mainly engaged in the Wholesale and Retail distribution of consumer commodities. They are also the sole wholesalers of state commodities like rice, sugar and flour. The total wholesale turnover of these Unions in 1965-66 amounted to Rs. 822.0 million and the total retail turnover at the retail outlets of these Unions amounted to Rs. 143.0 million in the same financial year. These figures indicate how large these institutions are and how intricate their management problems would be. However, in spite of the fact that these organisations had to dabble with intricate management problems, very little had so far been done to introduce Modern Management techniques at these institutions. The National Seminar on Cooperative Management was organised with the intention of

COOPERATORS Vs. GOVERNMENT ORGANISATIONS

This, you can do in your own way. As in financial monopoly, you have the need for cooperators like the Rochdale cooperators, as an alternative, we see a voluntary egalitarian organization as in the feudal monopoly of the landlords in Germany—the Raiffesen type, where it is a voluntary, equalitarian type. Even in Communist societies, it is the socialist State which controls everything. Even there, the human spirit is the same. An individual wants to have as big a field for his own operation in as voluntary and free way as possible. It is

pleasing to note that the Russian cooperator feels as buoyant as the American cooperator or the British cooperator,

This unity of thought among cooperators can be better expressed by a person like me, because we have undergone both the experiences.

One other small point. There also, I might say how what we learnt here can be of help to the Commission. Especially, in the matter of the Cooperative movement in South Africa, we can see as to whether we should have some inter-penetration between co-operators and government, or government organisations.

For instance, when we have a national liberation move-

(Continued on page 7)

introducing some Modern concepts of Management to Managers, Accountants and Administrative Secretaries of MP CS Unions. However, a Seminar of this nature restricted to a limited period of eight days can only unlock the door which has hitherto closed by ignorance and apathy. It is left to the participants themselves through further study, experimentations and constructive thinking to master the technique of management introduced to them at this Seminar, and open the way for the introduction of Modern Methods of Management in Multipurpose Cooperative Societies Unions. From this it follows that a proper evaluation of this Seminar could only be made after some time. The success of this Seminar will depend on the enthusiasm and the determination that this Seminar will generate among its participants to go back to their Unions and commit themselves to further study, experimentation and more constructive thinking on this subject with the objective of bringing about a Management revolution in MP CS Unions.

3. From the point of view of the Cooperative Federation and the Department of Cooperative Development, an important consideration would be to take follow-up action to assist the participants in the attempts that they now make to introduce the Management Controls discussed at this Seminar.

Management Considerations & Cooperative Principles

The question as to what extent Cooperative Principles are followed in the Management of Cooperative Societies in Ceylon was discussed at the Seminar at group level after two papers; one on the Meaning and Definition of Management, and one on Management considerations arising out of Cooperative Principles were read introducing the subject for discussion. In the first paper on the Meaning and Definition of Management an attempt was made in the first instance to examine the meaning and definition of management in the light of its application and thereafter the various processes and functions of management was narrated with

a brief examination of the relevant Management theories. The final part of this paper was devoted to a historical analysis of the development of Management practice in underdeveloped countries generally and more specifically its adoption in Cooperative Organisations in this country. In this final part of the paper the Lecturer drew the attention of the participants to the original conditions in which Management practices grew up and pointed out that not so much scope was available for independent thinking and evolving more scientific Management practices in Cooperative Organisations. This he attributed partly to the fact that the leadership in Cooperatives cause to be fair price oriented and partly to the prevailing conditions which make Management Committees pre-occupied with preventing some underpaid employees passing out very scarce commodities to the black-market. As a solution to this problem he advocated a larger measure of free thinking and the creation of viable units to facilitate the introduction of modern techniques of management and improved staff relations.

2. In the second paper on the subject the lecturer briefly enunciated the presently accepted Cooperative Principles and discussed at length the Management objectives arising out of these principles. For this purpose he compared the Management objectives of Cooperative Organisations with that of Government enterprises, benefit associations, voluntary charitable organisations and private profit making institutions. After a detailed analysis of these various organisations the lecturer made an attempt to show that unless there is efficient management, Cooperative Principles will be meaningless.

3. The question as to what extent Cooperative Principles are followed in the management of MP CS Unions in Ceylon was then discussed at group level and then at a Plenary Session. In these discussions it was felt that the membership of a Cooperative Union comprising of primary societies have sought this membership on a voluntary basis and thus

(Continued on page 7)

PROBLEMS OF RURAL CREDIT IN CEYLON

One of the basic defects of land as a form of security in Ceylon arises due to the lack of a system of registration of title. What we have is a system of registration of Deeds. The difference between the registration of Deeds and the registration of Title has been expressed as follows:

"Registration of Deeds is essentially an unsatisfactory, and imperfect procedure which may be made to function efficiently in spite of its weakness, but, not on account of its intrinsic merits. In registration of title the machinery of record transfers primary attention from movable, evanescent, mistakable units—documents and human beings—to immovable indestructible and precisely defined units—the parcels of land affected, so that the current situation is always obtained at glance. The record can thus be initially constructed and indefinitely maintained with reference to the existing parcellation of land at any and every moment." (Ernest Dawson and W. L. O. Sheppard, *Land Registration page 71*).

The lack of a system of registration of title in Ceylon results in repeated, imperfect and costly examination of title leading to considerable delay in establishing the validity of titles. These long delays and high costs tend to make land an unsuitable form of security.

Further, all families engaged in rural agriculture do not own land they cultivate. Some 55 per cent only of the paddy acreage is owner cultivated. The rest of the acreage is under various forms of tenancy or share cropping. The Paddy Lands Act which grants heritable tenancy rights to *and* cultivators should ease the problems of ownership somewhat.

The other forms of security which rural farmers can offer are generally movables. Unless lending institutions have storage facilities and expertise in valuation of movables, these are also unsuitable as security.

There are two types of suitable security which rural farmers can offer; namely, jewellery and crops. The People's Bank has quite successfully attempted to expand its pawn-broking business through its branch network. This is indeed a step in the right direction for it is well known that traditionally oriental societies like ours keep a part of their savings in the form of jewellery. There is some difficulty in regard to the hypothecation of crops due to the lack of legislation on the hypothecation of crops.

Poverty

A further reason for the low creditworthiness of our rural farmers is their poverty. This again is due in part to the small size of the plot of land which a farmer cultivates. It reflects also the lack of adequate opportunities for gainful employment outside his small plot of land. The growth of plantations could have become a source of alternative employment for the rural farmers in the less busy seasons, but, due to certain historical reasons this avenue was closed to him by the employment of immigrant Indian labour. Whatever the reasons might be a distinct feature of the rural sector is the low income of the

people. According to data collected at the survey of rural indebtedness in 1957, the average income per rural family of 5.5 persons was only Rs. 103-83 per month. This works out to Rs. 226-54 per capita per year while in the same year the per capita income of the country, as a whole, was 557/- per year. While admittedly the per capita income of Ceylon is low in comparison to per capita incomes of the more developed countries, the per capita income in rural Ceylon is in fact much lower than the national average and indicates the extent of poverty in rural Ceylon. There has not been much improvement since 1957 as has been shown by the findings of the Survey of Ceylon's Consumer Finances conducted by the Central Bank in 1963. The average household in the rural sector consisting of 5.7 persons and an income of Rs. 353/- in the period of two months or Rs. 2,118/- per year. This works out to a per capita income of Rs. 371/- per year.

This very poverty leads the rural farmers into debt. The data available on rural indebtedness indicate that while in the pre-war period indebtedness was very widespread and some 70 per cent of rural families were in debt, in the post-war period the situation has improved somewhat. In

features which make him a low creditworthy borrower in the eyes of the institutional lenders. Reference was also made earlier to the lack of suitable security, the low income of the rural farmers and the high risks of production. All these factors have resulted in restricting the flow of credit to the rural sector. Institutional lenders have fought shy of the rural sector and have left the door wide open to the rapacious money lender. It is now accepted that the only form of institution that can successfully operate in the peculiar circumstances of the rural sector is the Cooperative Society. I shall not go into the role of the Cooperatives in the provision of rural credit but I wish to mention in brief certain connected problems.

The cooperatives need to find adequate financial resources for lending to rural farmers. The People's Bank was set up by Government with the distinct objective of financing the Cooperative Movement and I am indeed very happy that the People's Bank has gone some way to establish a system of rural banking. It has tried out a Scheme of Extended Rural Credit and a Scheme of Rural Banking. Simultaneously, Government has also been granting loans to rural paddy farmers for cultivation purposes through Co-

operatives with an increasing volume of loans. Further, since this is a Government scheme debtors appear to treat it rather as a welfare measure than a Commercial activity.

It is easy to rush to the conclusion that credit to these Cooperatives should be channelled through the banking system but two safeguards appear to be necessary. In view of proved high risk of this type of lending a loan guarantee scheme appears to be necessary. Further, the application of strict banking standards should not be allowed to strangle flow of credit to the rural sector, *via* the banking system rather than through a Government Department.

Credit Shouldn't be Absurdly Cheap

A third point which I wish to make concerns the rate of interest. There has been a widespread view that credit must be made available to the rural sector at very low rates of interest. In fact, present lending rates carry a large element of subsidy by Government. The rates to the farmer are 4 to 5 per cent. The Department of Agrarian Services provides these funds to Cooperatives at a 2 per cent rate whereas Government itself borrows at rates of 3 to 4½ per cent. These rates of interest charged to the farmer

about the strength of the Cooperatives at village level. These seem to be suffering from a lack of adequate leadership and a lack of suitable staff to run them efficiently. In the past there had been an attempt to have a large number of single-purpose Cooperative Societies functioning in overlapping areas. While this could have led to a high degree of specialisation, this seems also to have resulted in a rather heavy strain on the small number of persons available in the villages to serve on their management committees. More recently, Government policy has been changed and today the dominant type of cooperative at village level is the Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society. In the context of our rural sector, the Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society should have greater advantage by economising on the scarce management talent available. It also would be a more viable unit of operation than the single-purpose Society.

Centralised Coop. Management Service

The lack of suitable staff has been partly due to the fact that the small Societies could not afford to employ personnel of suitable qualification and ability. This is perhaps a matter in which some assistance from Government might be required at least for some time. If recruitment of personnel for these Cooperative Societies continue to depend on the ability of individual societies to pay salaries there will, I think for a long time, be a large number of Societies which would not be in a position to afford suitable personnel. Suggestions have been made from time to time that Government should have a centralised Cooperative management service like the Local Government Service and that these management personnel should be paid by a management levy on the basis of ability to pay off the Cooperative Societies themselves. Then the more efficient Societies would be able to subsidise the less efficient ones by making it possible for them to employ a better type of person. In the initial period, Government might be forced to bear a proportion of the wages bill which may, at the same time, be a possibility of a reduction in the overall supervisory expenditure incurred by Government if individual Cooperatives have more efficient Managers. I wish to commend this idea to all those interested in promoting development in the rural sector.

—People's Bank Publication

by Dr. W. M. Tillekeratne
Director of Economic Research—
Central Bank of Ceylon

1951, 30 per cent of the rural families were in debt and average debt per family was Rs. 263/-. In 1957, 54 per cent of rural families were in debt and average indebtedness per family was Rs. 750/-. I must make the point that there is nothing basically wrong with indebtedness as such. On the contrary, economic prosperity in the world has been built on a firm foundation of credit. The history of commerce and industry bears ample testimony to the vital role played by credit in economic advancement.

The bad features of rural indebtedness in a country like Ceylon are that most of these debts have been incurred for purposes which do not enhance the productive capacity of the farmer, and that the bulk of these debts have been taken at very high rates of interest from private money-lenders. Thus for instance, in 1957, only 7.8 per cent of total rural debts had been taken from the Government, Cooperatives and Commercial Banks. Despite some 50 years of existence cooperatives had made little headway in providing credit to the rural sector and, in 1957, accounted for only 4.1 per cent of total rural debts. Thus, over 90 per cent of debts were from non-institutional sources and the rates of interest on these loans tend to be comparatively high; more than 60 per cent of the debt was at rates higher than 12 per cent, while rates of 100 to 150 per cent were not unknown.

Heavy Burden

The heavy burden of indebtedness and inability of the farmer to extricate himself from the clutches of the private money lender are further

operatives. There are a few points which I wish to make regarding these Credit Schemes. First, I think these Schemes have concentrated on granting credit but have made little effort to mobilise savings from the Rural Sector. Rural Credit has to be a two-way affair. While there must be a facile flow of rural credit to the rural sector in order to enhance rural productivity, there must be a counter-flow of rural savings into the banking system. We must actively pursue as an objective for early attainment, a situation in which the Rural Sector generates sufficient savings to meet not only its own credit requirements but, those of some other sectors as well.

A second point which I wish to make is that there are large overdues under the Government Scheme of lending to Cooperatives and their members for purposes connected with paddy cultivation. At the end of the financial year 1964/65 Rs. 40.2 million out of a total balance outstanding of Rs. 54.3 million was overdue and in default. In that same financial year, Government had lent Rs. 27.5 million and recovered only 16.5 million: in the previous financial year too Government lent Rs. 34.6 million and recovered only Rs. 16.2 million. This is indeed a very unsatisfactory record. The severe drought and the resultant crop failure in these particular years might have been the cause but the record over the years has not been too good. The procedures appear to have been defective. While loan procedures have been simplified from time to time, procedures and powers of recovery do not appear to have been adequate to cope

are extremely low in comparison to rates of over 12 to 18 per cent on the bulk of existing rural debts, rates of 5 to 9 per cent on loans given by commercial banks to more creditworthy customers, and rates of 6 to 16 per cent charged to their farmers by other Asian countries like India, Burma, Taiwan, Japan and Thailand. I think what is required is an adequate flow of credit to the rural sector. It is not necessary to make the credit absurdly cheap especially when Government is also subsidising the price at which rural produce is bought under its Guaranteed Price Scheme. Cheap credit also tends to have less value in the eyes of the borrower than credit given under realistic rates of interest. Further, loanable funds are scarce in Ceylon and rates of interest must reflect this scarcity. A higher rate of interest on loans will also enable Cooperatives to pay higher rates of interest on deposits which might lead to an increased supply of savings.

I must also make a point

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Structural Changes in Cooperatives

(Continued from page 2)

operative image" through centralised sales planning and promotion, national advertising, greater use of "own brands", increased publicity for the cooperative symbol, and standardised shop layout and displays.

In Denmark, FDB is promoting national advertising and sales campaign based on the use of a common name and common assortment policies. Societies affiliated to the voluntary chain agree to accept FDB's advice on goods for promotional campaigns, windows and shop displays and publicity, and 95 per cent of all Danish societies now use the pre-printed order formula attached to FDB's weekly sales plan for promoting four to five different products each week.

In Norway, advertising and sales promotion are coordinated by an Executive Committee appointed in January 1966 to assist the NKL Board of Directors; it consists of four representatives of the commercial departments plus the head of the planning department who serves as secretary. In recent years, NKL has successfully marketed its own brands of high quality articles produced outside NKL but tested and packed within the movement. These NKL branches have given local societies a reputation for selling high quality articles at low prices. This initiative is now being extended to meat and bakery products.

In Switzerland, there has been a VSK department for sales planning on the national level since 1958. The number of sales campaigns planned and organised by VSK has increased markedly. There is also a considerable regional centralisation of sales policies, pricing policy and joint advertising. Own brands are encouraged at all levels, and there is much stress on the VSK COOP symbol. Products purchased

from private manufacturers must meet VSK specifications as to quality, price, packaging and labelling. In France, FNCC has recently adopted a new Coop symbol to symbolise the renovation of the movement.

In Germany, standardisation of advertising and sales promotion is being emphasised in order to create a uniform cooperative image embracing both Konsum and GEG. This effort will include use of a common COOP symbol, encouragement of own brands, central guidance on assortment, date labelling, guarantees of quality and freshness and joint advertising campaigns.

Centralised Accounting Services

In Switzerland, VSK is making a concerted effort to reduce administrative and accounting costs through a centralised computer service, and rationalisation of ordering, invoicing and records on a regional warehouse basis. A few months ago, there was a shift from a system of written orders to telephoned orders. In Norway, NKL's electronic data processing department was recently enlarged by installation of a new computer and the introduction of mechanical invoicing of food items. Stock and purchasing control and society accounts are handled on a computerised basis. In Great Britain, more than half of the societies make use of the CWS chain of three computer bureaux provided as a service to retail societies for purposes of calculating dividends to purchasers, grocery warehouse stock control, credit sales ledgers and share ledgers. In Denmark, in connection with the voluntary chains, society accounting is transferred to FDB's Accounting Centre for a fixed charge of 200 Kr. per society and 100 Kr. per shop; this makes possible the benefit of modern accounting techniques and fully comparable statistics.

(To be continued)

Coop Super-Market for Jaffna

Jaffna will soon have the first Cooperative Super-Market in the whole island, if the Government grants the request of the Northern Division Cooperative Federation.

The Federation has asked the Government for 10,000 square feet on the Ground Floor of the Central Market that is to come up at Grand Bazaar.

If the request is granted, several departmental stores will be set up for textiles, provisions, vegetables, hardware etc. There will also be a canteen.

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New Avenue for Tobacco Cultivators

The Jaffna-Malayalam Tobacco Cooperative Sales Society Ltd. is trying to open a new avenue for cultivators of chewing tobacco.

This chewing tobacco which is marketed exclusively in South Ceylon is cultivated mainly in Mandativu and the Islands. Since MPCSS are not interested in granting credit for tobacco cultivation and credit societies are unable to meet the full requirements of the tobacco farmer, the cultivator is completely at the mercy of middlemen, money-lenders and big merchants who exploit them by either offering advances in small amounts before and at the time of harvest, while stipulating the prices before harvest or lend money to the tobacco farmer at exorbitant rates of interest ranging from 18 — 60% on pledge of produce, till the producer finds a buyer himself.

No Organised Market

At the moment there is no organised market for chewing tobacco. The Society is trying to help the cultivator by proposing, as a preliminary measure, to advance 50 per cent of the market value of the tobacco and offer storage facilities till the producer can sell at advantageous prices. The Society also proposes to help cultivators by introducing them to prospective buyers, on a commission basis.

The Society will be holding several meetings in the Islands to make the cultivators aware of the facilities it is offering them.

Next Step

The next step the society contemplates is the marketing of chewing tobacco in South Ceylon on an organised basis, so that the producer will be saved the trouble of trying to find a market for his produce. It will be recalled that the Jaffna Malayalam Tobacco Cooperative Sales Society Ltd. (registered in 1934) was the first marketing society in Ceylon and the first exporting society. Though it fell on bad days with India's ban on the import of Malayalam tobacco, the society was active till 1963 and brought the Jaffna cultivators an annual income of over 30 lakhs of rupees.

The Society (which has a membership of 2,500) has now taken upon itself the task of helping the cultivator of chewing tobacco as there is no other cooperative organisation helping this group of cultivators, and there is no government help for them. With this object in mind, the Society will soon be holding meetings throughout the Islands and also launch a membership drive.

Training Class

A Training Class for the members of the Vali West Coop Dairy Society was held recently. The production, collection and distribution of milk, and the hygienic measures that should be adopted were among the topics discussed. Mr. T. Mylvaganam, Secretary, stressed the responsibility of the members to see that their milk conformed to the highest standards.

Ptolemy and the Tamil Language

(Continued from page 3)

sailors from Phoenician to Roman times that Ptolemy used for compiling his geography.

This can also be inferred from what Tennant has observed in his work on "Ceylon" Vol. 1, (P. 609).

"Like the Greek geographers the earliest Chinese authorities grossly exaggerated the size of Ceylon... They were struck by the altitude of the hills and above all by the lofty crest of Adam's Peak, which served as the landmark for ships approaching the Island. They speak reverentially of the sacred foot mark impressed by the first created man, who in their mythology bears the name".

In view of above the following extract from the geography of Avienne, 4th century poet and geographer, can be taken as a clear reference to Adam's Peak. The word 'coliadis' is obscure and I have taken it as 'colian'. In lines 593 and 594 of 'Orbis Description' by Dionys, Ceylon is referred to as the large Island of Colias (Coliadis). Is it a reference to a people called Colas or a Goddess Venus worshipped by them? The editor has inserted "Veneris" within bracket against "Coliadis" in the text consulted by me.

The extract from "Ceylon" by Pridham, Vol. 1, page 10 read as follows:

"Contemplator item qua se mare tendit in Austrum, Inque notum Oceanus freta ponti caerulea curvat; Altaque coliadis mox his tibi dorsa patescunt Rupis, et intenti spectabis cospitis arces".

The translation is as follows:

"Mark also the point where the sea stretches out towards the South and the ocean curves the blue straits of the deep into its familiar paths and soon here the tall ridges of the colian rock will lie upon before you and you will behold the towers of the roof stretched out".

Signal Service

Ptolemy can therefore claim to have done signal service to the millions of followers of so many faiths by recording this foot print in his geography whereby its antiquity can be traced back authentically for about 20 centuries at least. What is most remarkable is that the description itself should have retained its identity with practically no change for nearly 19 centuries from Ulipada at the time of Ptolemy to Olipadam as recorded by Casie Chitty in the Ceylon Government Gazette of 1833. While the description of mountain on which it is stamped from Malaia at time of Ptolemy to Malai nearly 19 centuries later.

I must mention that no foot print as such exists, at least today. The depression which is referred to as the foot print is unlike that of a human being in size. This can well form the subject of a separate paper.

ADDENDUM

I have since submitting my paper on above subject, where I have stated in para (18) that according to Casie Chitty (Ceylon Gazetteer of 1833) Adam's Peak is called "Baba-Aadama-lei" by the Moors, come across a reference in al-Idrisi's map of Ceylon in Arabic text of the 12th century AD. in Vol. III, P. 563, Science and Civilisation of China, by Needham, where Adam's Peak is referred to as "aleihi adam aleihi".

The identification, which, as far as I am aware, has not been noticed by various authors who have touched on Adam's Peak, provides authentic documentary evidence to support Casie Chitty's statement quoted above, in as much as, Ptolemy's map of 2nd century AD has provided additional evidence to support the identification of the Olipadam of the Malabars with Adam's Peak, by Casie Chitty. A Ptolemy's map also of Ceylon, in Greek script, appears in Needham's book on China referred to above.

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(2) From 1-11-1967, in the case of Institutions, the rate of interest payable will be 4% for the month in which there is a minimum balance of Rs. 5,000/- or over.

(3) For Cooperative Societies, from 1-11-1967, the rate of interest payable will be 4½%.

SECURITY DEPOSITS

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Cooperation Among Coops

(Continued from page 4)

ment the cooperators had as much power of national liberation as the other people. Naturally, we set up cooperative organizations as a part of the national movement. The community, the State, the government, they also agreed to help us. We cannot expect the rest of the community to help us to go forward towards cooperative development if we have not exchanged a word with them as how best we can do it between the governmental and the community forces on the one hand and cooperative forces on the other over a long period of development in this country. That is what you will see in the report of the Commission. Both these subjects have been dealt with, *i.e.* the relation of the Cooperative Movement with the rest of the State and the working of the cooperative institutions in the governmental sector. These have been greatly influenced by the Indian example.

The particular considerations which really made the Commission stout when I went throughout earlier discussions on the subject was the comparative neglect of Cooperative Education. Nothing is more important to the Cooperative Movement than education.

APPRECIATION OF COOPERATIVE PRINCIPLES

It does not matter whether a member of a cooperative pays his subscription or not; somebody else may give him the money as the Reserve Bank has been giving money shares. But, one thing nobody could give a member is the understanding, appreciation and devotion to the cooperative principles. He must realize that he is doing it not only for himself, but for his fellowmen. He will not only discharge the obligations he undertakes, but also those his fellowmen have entrusted to him.

Again, this is something more important both for the developing countries and also the developed countries. My friends from more developed countries will bear me out when I say something like an idealistic devotion to Cooperation, which comes naturally, when you are suffering, when you are a victim of monopoly. Now, what is happening in developing countries? Are they so rich that they do not mind paying little extra for cheap goods? They not only purchase goods that are costly, but they do not care what you pay for them. In a society, to develop education in Cooperation is even more difficult. Even, in advanced countries, they find that unless they train the members of the cooperatives, and those they want to invite to become members of the cooperative, either the cooperative will completely wither away or Cooperation will figure in a light. Therefore, both for the developing countries, education in cooperative principles, education in the management of cooperatives is essential for the success of cooperatives. This has to be done, if we do not want to deceive ourselves. The rest of the community and rest of the world is not going to wait for the cooperators to catch up with the general current of development. In this country,

if possible and if necessary, we must work out our own development programme.

PREVENTION OF MONOPOLY

Who is to blame for poorer societies, for societies which do not have a minimum standard of living? They will rather think of becoming communists instead of waiting to learn the principles of Cooperation and of doing business. Therefore, education in cooperative principles, education in cooperative business management is essential for the ultimate survival of the cooperatives. This is as much important for developing countries as for developed countries.

The last reference, I will make is very relevant to us. There are so many instances, not confined to developing countries, where cooperatives very soon tend to become closed shops. Closed shop is another word for monopoly. Cooperation exists for preventing monopoly. Therefore, the first principle of Cooperation is open membership. Everybody is welcome to join a cooperative provided all the other natural conditions are satisfied. But, the tendency among cooperative institutions, as in other institutions, is when you grow you want to invite your friends to come and join as members. When you want a loan in excess of your limit, then you do not say that you are a cooperator, but once you become a good cooperator and a cooperative insurance man comes to you for insurance, you will say that his rates are too high. We are not sure that you have sufficient strength. We would rather insure with somebody else. This is true not only of developing countries, but also of developed countries. Cooperative institutions which started to fight monopoly will soon develop into monopolies. That is bad for them, that is bad for the good name of Cooperation and its future. Very few people know where science and technology are taking or will take us tomorrow. All possibilities of science and technology, if they are to be utilized for the development of nations, naturally the governments or the capitalists, both internally and internationally have to join hands. They are already forming their combines to take advantage of the science and it has to come in a big way.

COOPERATION BETWEEN COOPS

If we sit as a monarch on our small field, we shall be swept away by the big steam roller of either the public institutions or by the governmental sector or by the big combines in the capitalistic sector. Even, in this country, there are hundreds of international combines that carry on a ruthless war against the small industries and the cooperative industry. This example will be multiplied a hundred fold unless the cooperators realize that in isolation they will be broken by their competitors. It is only by coming together that the maximum chances of their survival and progress exist. This is true both internally and internationally.

There are well-known cases where the national union of a highly developed country is

'A Rare Combination'

Mr. R. D. Subramaniam a Senior Inspector of the Cooperative Department met with his untimely death on 22-1-68. He leaves behind his wife, a son and three daughters and a host of friends. This note is in appreciation of his services to the Cooperative Movement.

After a brilliant school career he looked for a job in Jaffna mainly to look after his unmarried sisters. He joined the Cooperative Department in 1942. It is not every one who can fit into the movement as an officer. A Coop. Officer should not merely be sincere, honest and devoted but also patient and tactful. In Mr. Subramaniam we saw a rare combination of all these qualities. He got about his work in all humility and with a missionary zeal. His death removes from the Cooperative sector a true servant and a sincere worker. It would be hard to get an officer of this type in the future.

None can claim to be absolutely perfect or flawless and not one can be said to be wicked or bad. In "RD" we saw very little of those qualities which can be said to be bad. He had a knack to put himself to test always and was in a position to conquer the impulse to sin.

He was a kind-hearted man and a good friend in need. He is dead but will always live in our hearts.

May God bless his soul.

"AMICUS"

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The members of the family of the late Mr. M. Mathibalasingham sincerely thank all Cooperative Societies, Unions, District Unions, the Northern Division Cooperative Federation, the Cooperative Department and all officials concerned, for all the help and sympathy extended to the family in their bereavement and for messages and tokens of sympathy sent them. They very much regret their inability to thank all of them individually.

not prepared to purchase petrol from the petrol federation of another country even though both are in the international Cooperative Movement. Cooperative industry has given a cold shoulder to other national cooperatives, but ultimately both of them lost the prospects of business. You know the principles of Cooperation that was taught in olden days, *i.e.*, one for all and all for one. Now, this is true not only of individuals but also of cooperative institutions. This is also true of National Cooperative Movements. Unless the cooperators of the world unite and dedicate themselves to the cause of progress and efficiency, ultimately they will be swept away by one of the two alternatives against which all of us have to fight. And, it is for the commission to formulate the new principle, 'Cooperation among Cooperators, Cooperative solidarity among all institutions'. This is a principle to which all of us must subscribe.

—The Madras Journal of Cooperation

Secure Place

(Continued from page 1)

as a graduate. When he joined the Cooperative Department he was posted as Lecturer to the Polgolla Training College. His erudition and his clarity and lucidity of exposition earned for him the esteem and regard of his pupils. At the same time he won high encomiums from visiting experts.

He had the ideal temperament for administration. As Assistant Commissioner of Cooperative Development, Trincomalee and Jaffna East, he administered firmly and impartially, undeterred by pressures, political or otherwise. It may be well said of him "His life was gentle, and the elements

So mix'd in him that Nature might stand up

And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

A. E. Tamber.

A GENUINE FRIEND

A genuine friend, a true philosopher and a perfect guide has disappeared from our midst with the passing away of Mr. Mathibalasingham. We were associated together since 1945 as students at the School of Cooperation Kandy. He made such a mark at the school that a few years later he was invited to be one of the lecturers at the school. His thirst for knowledge and his scholarship won for him very high reputation both among students and fellow lecturers. Visiting International Cooperators expressed high appreciation of his work.

Exigencies of service made the Cooperative Department drive an ideal teacher into the sphere of routine administration. Mr. Mathibalasingham set high standards as an administrator and at great personal risk withstood unworthy pressures from political and power blocs. There have been instances where his firm refusals to yield made his superiors resort to unorthodox compromises. There was a case where top level pressure demanded nomination of a blue-eyed boy of the Government to a position to which the person was not qualified. Mr. Mathibalasingham firmly refused and boldly put down his reasons in writing. Of course he was slammed from the top by a higher competent authority.

He had no enemies. He would unfalteringly guide any person or party in a situation on the correct path of administration. He was a thorough democrat who guided Cooperators to decide matters for themselves. He avoided leavening decisions with 'bits of Totalitarianism.' He was well informed of men and matters but he knew how to steer clear of the rocks without hurting and revealing his judgement. He was certainly worthy of higher positions but this is not always possible in the intricacies of the present day public service.

A. J. Raja Thuraisingham

A Browser's Diary

(Continued from page 2)

terial capacities for their own enrichment by acquiring shares in the American Marconi Company. Perhaps the most outrageous instance of corruption in recent British History is the utter cynicism with which Lloyd George went about selling peerages, baronetcies and knighthoods and channelled the proceeds into the Lloyd George Fund which was entirely under his control. While there is this rich mine of information on corruption in the West, the *Time-Digest* story has space only for Bobby Baker the protege of Lyndon Johnson in his Senate days and Clayton Powell, the Harlem representative who makes no effort to conceal his peccadilloes.

Nor do I find convincing the reason trotted out by *Time-Digest* for the alleged difference in attitude between East and West to public corruption. *Time's* view endorsed by the *Digest* is that the oriental's relative apathy on this issue is due to absence of concern for the here and now in Oriental religions. The matter is not so simple. People's practice rises higher than and falls lower than their official creeds. In Shaw's *Captain Brassbound's Conversion*, located in Morocco or Algeria, one of the characters remarks that they being Christians were in danger of being murdered because the Moslems believed that for every infidel they slaughtered, their chances of going to heaven were correspondingly improved. The Shavian retort put into the mouth of another character is "We Christians believe that if we sell all we have and give it to the poor, we will go to heaven." —S. H. P

Coop Management

(Continued from page 4)

there is no compulsion whatsoever. There is no social, political or religious discrimination attached in considering the eligibility of a primary society to be a member of a Union. Therefore the principle of voluntary membership is adhered to by all Cooperative Unions.

4. The Cooperative Societies are democratic organisations and they elect their representatives to represent the society at the Union level. These representatives in turn form a democratic body and elect the Committee of the Union. The dissolving of these democratically elected committees without any reference to the General Body and the appointment of Boards of Management is contrary to the principles of Cooperation.

5. All Unions give their member societies a dividend on the Share Capital not exceeding 6%. The maximum limit is legally imposed through the law and the by-laws of Cooperative Societies.

(To be Continued)

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The Future of Onion Marketing

It is high time societies and the Northern Division Agricultural Producers Cooperative Union started marketing onions on a cooperative basis. They should start this, on a trial and error basis, while the Guaranteed Price Scheme is in operation.

This is the considered view of Mr. S. Candiah, Honorary Secretary, Northern Division Cooperative Federation, who feels that with a question mark hanging over the present system of marketing, it's time the Cooperative Movement did something about it. There have been reports recently that the Government intends doing away with the subsidy scheme. So, he stresses, we should not be caught napping. At present, the NDAPC Union channels the commodity through the Cooperative Wholesale Establishment.

Clash of Interests

He points out that producer interests favour the removal of the controlled price while consumer interests favour its retention. The controlled price costs the Government, at present, Rs. 70 lakhs by way of subsidy. This is considered a heavy drain on the national

income and some circles have been urging the removal of the subsidy. This campaign, Mr. Candiah points out, would naturally and inevitably culminate in the removal of the Guaranteed Price Scheme, not the controlled price.

Mr. Candiah also drew attention to the clamour of vested interests for the removal of the barrier at Elephant Pass. Underlining the danger behind this, Mr. Candiah said "if the barrier were removed, woe unto the producers and the coops". He pointed out that the barrier had made possible hitherto the operation of the staggered GPS throughout the year; it had also helped to even out the supply, thus avoiding a glut.

He stressed that this is the opportune moment to experiment with a cooperative marketing scheme when we have all the protection afforded by

the GPS, the barrier and the subsidy. In the absence of these three, it would be very hazardous to operate a cooperative marketing system: without these cushions this experiment in cooperative marketing would not be able to stand the strain nor would it have much chance of stabilising itself. According to Mr. Candiah, if we fail to launch this scheme now, we'll always rue it because we would have missed the bus. More than that, our very existence would be at stake, with our chances of survival very slim indeed.

Mr. Candiah concluded by stating that cooperative organisations are not mere commission agents nor should they try to play the role of a middleman or a private trader. They—especially secondary societies—should facilitate the operation of primary societies in accordance with known principles of cooperation.

Onion Production Doubled

Onion production in the Jaffna Peninsula has almost doubled within the last ten years, according to statistics compiled by the Northern Division Agricultural Producers Cooperative Union.

Accelerated Production

In 1958, the total production was 208,054 cwts. whereas last year it was 381,105 cwts. The statistics reveal that production was accelerated from 1965, the year in which the monthly staggered pricescheme came into operation. In 1965 and '66 the annual production figures were 324,583 cwts. and 339,030 cwts. respectively.

Going on the basis that the present rate of consumption is 40,000 cwts. a month, Ceylon needs 5 lakhs cwts. of red onions a year. Last year, there was a shortfall of only one lakh, and that too owing to the rains: otherwise cultivators could have produced at least 50,000 cwts. more, according to knowledgeable sources.

Two Seasons

There are two seasons and the peak production months are March and August. The vacuum existing between November—February is filled in March; thereafter production tapers off till August when the vacuum is filled again and the pattern repeats itself. It has been suggested that there is under-supplying in July because the price is low. The statistics show that production is generally higher between July—December than between January—June.

Trebled

The income of onion cultivators has trebled within the last decade. In 1958, cultivators earned Rs. 4 million through onions: now the income is Rs. 12 million.

'Away With the Controlled Price'

The Government should do away with the controlled price for red onions.

This was one of the resolutions passed by MPCSS of Vali East at a seminar held by the Northern Division Agricultural Producers Cooperative Union.

The representatives also decided to request the Government to revise the monthly GPS prices, to continue the GPS for onions and to keep the barrier at Elephant Pass.

Mr. S. Ambalavanar, President NDAPC, warned that the Government was considering giving up the subsidy for red onions. Therefore they should arm themselves to meet such an eventuality. It was to find out the views of the member societies that the NDAPC Union was holding these se-

minars. Referring to the demand to lift the barrier at Elephant Pass, Mr. Ambalavanar said that the removal of the barrier would be harmful to the cultivator. It was the barrier and the subsidy that enabled them to operate successfully.

Mr. S. Ganeshan, Administrative Secretary NDAPC, said that if cooperators lived up to cooperative principles and dealt only with coops, then the GPS could be given up without the producers being adversely affected.

Mr. S. Candiah, Honorary Secretary NDCF suggested that it was time that the NDA PC explored the possibility of adopting a cooperative marketing system.

Pak. High Commissioner's Assurance

I shall spare no efforts to see that the chank trade keeps moving.

This was the assurance given by His Excellency Humayun Khan Panni, Pakistan High Commissioner, to the representatives of the Northern Division Fishermen's Cooperative Societies Union. He said that chanks was one of the items included in the trade pact between Pakistan and Ceylon. This trade pact had yet to be ratified by the Government of Ceylon. His Excellency said that Pakistan's interest in buying Ceylon chanks was as high as our interest in selling them. Stating that Ceylon chanks were the best, he said that they were used to make bangles, buttons etc. He assured the Union representatives that he would put them in touch with trade sources in Pakistan.

No Orders

Mr. S. Stanislaus, President NPFCSU pointed out that though the cooperative sector had been given the monopoly of chank exports, the private traders here had successfully prevented any orders being

made. Therefore chank fishermen were suffering. He appealed to the Pakistan High Commissioner to use his good offices to see that importers in Pakistan purchase their requirements from the Union. He promised that the Union would supply nothing but quality chanks.

A representative of the chank fishermen alleged that the existence of a foreign exchange racket was one of the reasons why there was a reluctance to place orders with the Union. He suggested that the Pakistan Government deal directly with the Union: this would ensure quality chanks and also eliminate any hanky-panky.

Mr. T. Gunanayagam, DFI, pointed out that though the Union had the export monopoly, it had not begun to operate in practice because the traders were blocking it.

Mr. P. Coomaraswamy, AC CD Jaffna West, suggested that cooperatives in Pakistan be urged to import chank through the Union here.

Mr. P. Govindaswamy, Range Inspector, moved the vote of thanks.

'Feeding the Cattle A Problem'

Feeding the cattle properly is a big problem here. As a result it's difficult to make much profits through the sale of milk, stated Mr. K. N. Jayaseelan DAEO, speaking at a meeting of the Vali West Coop Dairy Society. He went on to say that lack of pasture-lands was a factor to be reckoned with here.

Dr. T. Shanmugalingam, Veterinary Surgeon who spoke next, pointed out that in countries like New Zealand, there were extensive pasture-lands: that was why they were able to export milk foods. He suggested that dairy societies make full use of the pasture-land available at Kilinochchi. He regretted that dairy societies had so far not made use of this opportunity, though the Government had offered them these lands. He advised them to get their cattle vaccinated and to go in for mixed breeds, as they were more disease-resistant.

Mr. N. Shanmugam, Govt. Farm Manager said that cattle-breeding was not so profitable here owing to the lack of cattle food.

Mr. K. Ramanathan suggested that dairy societies regularly get down experts to advise them on the best way of overcoming the problems facing them.

Mr. T. Mylvaganam, Secretary, then moved the following resolutions:

- Since the price of cattle food has increased, the price of a pint of milk should be raised to 55 cts.
- The services of the Veterinary Surgeon should be made available to our Society.
- The members should be instructed in the latest methods of cattle-raising.
- The members should be taught how to preserve surplus milk.
- SSC educated girls should be encouraged to take to dairy-farming.

WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of Clerk at the Vavuniya North MPCSU Union.

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Minimum Educational qualifications:—S.S.C. or equivalent, and Cooperative Training School Certificate. A knowledge of Typewriting (English) will be an added qualification

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Applications close on 20-2-68.

Honorary Secretary,
Vavuniya North MPCSU Union Ltd.,
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WANTED A CLERK FOR NDCF

Qualifications:—Minimum educational qualifications: GCE (Ordinary) with passes in six subjects including Arithmetic or Mathematics and Tamil Language.

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வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச்சபையின் முயற்சிகள் கைகூடி இலங்கையின் வரலாற்றிலே முதல் தடவையாக ஒரு கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடி யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே நிறுவப்படும்.

யாழ்ப்பாணம் பெரிய கடைகளில் நிறுவப்படவிருக்கும் மத்திய சந்தையின் கீழ்மாடித் தனித்தலே கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடியை நிறுவுவதற்கு 10 ஆயிரம் சதுர அடியுள்ள இடவசதியைத் தருமாறு வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச்சபை அரசாங்கத்தை கோரியுள்ளது. இவ்விடத்திலே நிறுவப்படும் பேரங்காடியிலே புடவைகள், காய்கறிகள், உணவுப்பொருள்கள், இருப்புச்சாமான்கள் விற்பனைக்கு வைக்கப்படும். இங்கே ஒரு சிறுண்டிச்சாலை யும் அமைக்கப்படும்.

யாழ்ப்பாணப்பகுதியின் சீமேந்து விநியோகத்தை கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களே மேற்கொள்ளும்!

யாழ்ப்பாணப் பகுதியில் இனிமேல் சீமேந்து விநியோகத்தை கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் மாத்திரமே மேற்கொள்ளும். இத் தீர்மானம் அண்மையில் யாழ்ப்பாண அரசாங்க அதிபர் திரு. வேணன் அபயசேகராவின் தலைமையில் நடை

பெற்ற மகா நாட்டில் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

காங்கேசன்துறை சீமேந்துத் தொழிற்சாலையிலுள்ள ஒரு கூடை இயங்காதிருப்பதால் சீமேந்திற்காகக் கிடைத்த விண்ணப்பங்கள் யாவற்றையும் பரிசீலனை செய்து உண்மையான விண்ணப்பதாரர்களுக்கு கொடுப்பதெனத் தீர்மானிக்கப்பட்டது.

புதிய திட்டப்படி சீமேந்திற்கான சகல விண்ணப்பங்களும் ப.நோ.கூ. சங்கங்களுக்கு அல்லது கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகளுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட வேண்டும். இவ் விண்ணப்பங்களை மனேஜர் அல்லது ப.நோ.கூ. சங்கப் பிரதிநிதி ஒருவர் பெற்று அவற்றை மேற்படி சங்கத் தலைவர் அல்லது அவரால் தெரிவு செய்யப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதி, அப்பகுதி கிராம சேவையாளர், அப்பகுதி கிராம முன்னேற்றச் சங்கத் தலைவர் இவர்களைக் கொண்ட சபையில் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராம முன்னேற்றச் சங்கம் இல்லாவிடில் அங்குள்ள தகுதி வாய்ந்த ஒரு வரை காரியாதிகாரி நியமிப்பார். மொத்தமாக 100 சீமேந்துப் 'பைக்கற்'களுக்கு களைந்த விண்ணப்பதாரர்களின் பட்டியலை இக்குழு தயாரித்து ப.நோ.கூ. சங்கம் அல்லது கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலை மனேஜர்களிடம் கொடுக்கும். இக்குழு அங்கீகாரம் செய்த விண்ணப்பதாரர்களுக்கு மட்டுமே, அவரும் ஒரு தடவையில் 25க்கு மேற்படாத சீமேந்துப் 'பைக்கற்'களை அவர்கள் விரிதனை செய்ய வேண்டும். இவ் விற்பனை விபரங்களின் ஒரு பிரதியை காரியாதிகாரிகளுக்கு அனுப்பி வைப்பதுடன் வேறொரு பிரதியை மக்களின் பாடவைக்காட்சிச் சங்கத்தின் விளம்பரப் பலகையில் ஒட்டவேண்டும். இந்த முறையை ப.நோ.கூ. சங்கங்களும், கூட்டுறவுப் பண்டசாலைகளும் பின்பற்றி வருகின்றனவா என்று அப்பகுதி காரியாதிகாரியும் கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளரும் மேற்பார்வை செய்வார்.

100 க்கு மேற்பட்ட சீமேந்துப் 'பைக்கற்'களுக்கான விண்ணப்பங்களை இக்குழு சிபாரிசு செய்து காரியாதிகாரிக்குச் சமர்ப்பிக்கும், காரியாதிகாரி இவ்வாறு நன்கு பரிசீலனை செய்தபின்பு அவற்றிற்கு விசேட அனுமதிச் சீட்டு வழங்குமாறு சீமேந்துச் கூட்டுத்தாபனத்திற்குச் சிபாரிசு செய்வார். அரசாங்க அதிபர் சகல ப.நோ.கூ. சங்க சமாச்சங்களின் பகுதிகளிலுள்ள மக்கட் தொகைக்கும், அங்கு மேற்கொள்ளப்படும் கட்டிட வேலைகளுக்கும் ஏற்ப மாதாந்தம் வழங்கத்தக்க சீமேந்துத் தொகையை நிர்ணயிப்பார்.

கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர், காரியாதிகாரி, சமாச்சத்தலைவர்கள் ஆகியோர் ஒவ்வொரு சங்கமும் சீமேந்தை விற்கக் கூடிய ஆக்கக் கூடுதலான சில்லறை விலையைத் தீர்மானிப்பார்.

கூட்டுறவு வானின் மதி மறைந்தது

கூட்டுறவு உலகத்தவர் யில் ஒரு வசனம் இருக்கிறது. எல்லோரையும் கொல்லாபல் இந்ற்கு இலக்கணமாக-கட கொன்ற பொல்லாத நாள் கடைந்த 8 நித்திவித முக்கிழமை. கொந்தளிக்கும் திரைகட லில் திசை தெரியாது தடு கூட்டுறவு வானில் அவர் மாறிய கப்பலாகவும், மதியை முழுமதியாகப் பிரகா இழந்த மேகமாகவும் கூட்டு ித்தார். அங்கே அவ்வப் றவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் றுது பலரிடையே ஏற்பட்டு வந்த சிக்கல்கள், பிரச்சினை கள் கூட்டுறவு பற்றிய விளக்க யீனங்கள், விண்வாதங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் நூலறிவு கூட்டிய அவரது மதிநுட்பமும், அன்புள்ளமும், நிதான மும், நேர்மையும் தெளிவாகத் தீர்த்து வந்தன. நேரம் வந்த வேளையில் வைத்தியன் உதவுவது போல கூட்டுறவாளருக்கு தக்க வேளையில் உத விவந்தார் என்று சொல்வது மிகவும் பொருத்தமாகும்.

கூட்டுறவாளர்கள், அவரின் கீழ் பணி புரியும் உத்தியோகத் தர்கள்-இவர்கள் மாத்திர மல்ல- அவரைத் தெரிந்த எல் லோரும் தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு மதிப்புடனும், உள்ளட்புட னும் அவரை அணுகுவார்கள். அந்த உத்தமசீலரை நாம் இழந்து விட்டோம்! அந்த

எமது அன்பு ததும்பும் அஞ்சலி

களையும் திறமையான ஆலோசனை களையும் எம்மால் என்றுமே மறக்க முடியாது!

கூட்டுறவின் தத்துவம் பற்றிய ஆழமான தெளிந்த அறிவும், பரந்த சமயக் கொள்கையும், நேர்மையும், நிதானமும், மனங்கனிந்து இனிக்கப் பேசும் சீலமும் படைத்த பெருந்தகையாளர் அவர். எப்பொருளை அவர் எடுத்து விளக்கினாலும் கேட்போர் மனதிலே அது சொல்லோவியமாக நடமாடும். அவரின் பேச்சு, அளந்து தெளிந்து குளிர்ந்த அருவிப் பேச்சு.

கூட்டுறவின் உயர்ந்த தத்துவங்களையெல்லாம் கேட்போரைப் பிணிக்கும் வண்ணம் அழகாக விளக்கிவந்த அவர்; கூட்டுறவு ஒரு வாழ்க்கை முறை என வலியுறுத்திவந்த அவர்; வெறும் பேச்சுடன் மாத்திரம் அவைகளை விட்டு விட்டுவிடவில்லை. கூட்டுறவின் தத்துவங்களை தனது வாழ்க்கை முறையாகக் கொண்டு, அச்செந்தெறி வழியே செம்மையாக வாழ்ந்து செம்மலாகத் திகழ்ந்தார்!

"வினை ஆற்றக் கடமைப் பட்டுள்ளம் வினைப்பவரில் ஒரு பொழுதும் உரிமை பாராட்டாதே" என்று பக உயர்ந்த அஞ்சலியாகும்.

இழப்பு கூட்டுறவு உலகநேரே பேரிழப்பாகும். அவரின் சிலங்களுக்கும், அன்பிற்கும் கேட்டுப் பட்ட எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் அவரை நினைந்து நினைந்து உருகுகிறார்கள்!

"இந்த உலகத்திற்கு ஒரே யொரு பெருமைதான் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது, நேற்று இங்கு இறந்தவர் இன்று இறந்துவிட்டார் என்ற நிலையானமையே" என திருவள்ளுவர் அருளியுள்ளார். அந்தப் பெருமையுடைய உலகத்திலே திரு. மதிபாலசிங்கம் அவர்கள் பெருமையான உள்ளத்தின் நேற்றுவரை வாழ்ந்தார்! இன்று அந்தப் பெருமையான உள்ளத்தை உலகத்திலே அழியாது பதித்து விட்டு மறைந்துவிட்டார்!

அவரின் குடும்பத்திற்கும் உறவினர்களுக்கும், அன்பர்களுக்கும் எமது ஆழ்ந்த அனுதாபத்தைத் தெரிவிக்கும் நாம், அவர் தெய்வபுமடைந்து பேரின்ப நிலையை அடைந்துவிட்டார் என்பதை உணர்ந்து மனந்தெளிந்து கவலைகளே மறந்து அவர் காட்டிய நெறிகளிலே பெருமைக்குரிய வாழ்வைத் தொடங்குவோமா, அதுவே அவருக்கு நாம் செய்யும் அன்பு ததும்பிய வான் அருளிய பகவத்க்கை உயர்ந்த அஞ்சலியாகும்.

கூட்டுறவு

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச்சபையின் வெளியீடு
யாழ்ப்பாணம், 15 - 2 - 1968.

கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடி

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே புதிய சந்தை கட்டப்பட இருப்பதை நாம் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறோம். இச்சந்தை நமது நகரத்திற்குப் புதிய அழகு ஊட்டுவதுடன் மக்களின் தேவைகளையும் பூர்த்தி செய்ய உதவும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. யாழ்ப்பாணப்பகுதியின் தலைநகராக விளங்கும் யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே இத்தகைய சந்தை இருப்பது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும்.

கட்டப்படவிருக்கும் இச்சந்தையின் இப்போதைய அமைப்பை திருத்தியமைக்குமாறு நாம் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறோம். ஏனெனில் எந்த ஓர் அமைப்பும் எதிர்காலத்தின் தேவைகளுக்கு நெகிழ்ந்து கொடுக்கக் கூடியதாகவும், அதிலே பொதிந்திருக்கும் சமூக தத்துவம் எதிர்காலத்திற்கு ஈடுகொடுக்க வல்லதாகவும் விளங்கவேண்டும். புதியகருத்துக்களின் வல்லமைகளை நாம் வரலாற்று வாயிலாக அறிகின்றோம். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக போர்த்துறையிலே புதிய உத்திகளையும், புதிய ஆயுதங்களையும் கையாண்டு வெற்றியடைய போர்வீரர்களைப் பற்றி நாம் அறிந்துள்ளோம். அதைப்போல பெற்றோலிலே இயங்கும் இயந்திரம் உண்டுபண்ணிய புரட்சியையும் நாம் மறக்கமுடியாது. 20 ம் நூற்றாண்டின் பிற்பகுதிக்குரிய தத்துவமே கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடியாகும். இன்றைய அவசர யுகத்திலே தனக்கு வேண்டிய பாவனைப் பொருள்கள் அத்தனையையும் ஒரே இடத்தில் அதிக தாமதமின்றி பெற்றுக்கொள்வதையே நுகர்வோர் பெரும்பாலும் விரும்புகின்றனர்.

இதனால் அதிக சிக்கனத்தை ஏற்படுத்தலாம் என்பதனூற்றான் மேற்கத்திய நாடுகளிலும் டோக்கியோ, சிங்கப்பூர் போன்ற இடங்களிலும் பேரங்காடிகள் நிறுவப்பட்டன. இவ்வித போக்கிற்கு இயைபு இரண்டாம் உலகப்போருக்குப் பின்பு எத்தனையோ நாடுகளிலே சிறிய கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களை இணைத்து பெரிய தாபனங்களை உருவாக்கியதுடன், கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடிகளும் நிறுவப்பட்டன. எடுத்துக் காட்டாக ஒஸ்றியாவிலுள்ள 62 சங்கங்கள் 1500 கடைகளையும், 69 பேரங்காடிகளையும் நடாத்துகின்றன. இதே போன்றுதான் கனடா, பிரான்ஸ், சுவீடன், போலந்து, இந்தியா முதலிய நாடுகளிலும் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ளன. குறிப்பாகச் சென்னையிலுள்ள காமதேனுவை (கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடியை இங்கு கூறலாம்.)

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சந்தையில் தனிப்பட்ட வியாபாரிகளின் கையோங்கியிருப்பது பெரிய குறையாக விளங்கிவருகிறது. அத்துடன் சந்தைக்கட்டிடங்களும், அங்கு விற்பனைக்காக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் பொருள்களும் அலங்கோலமாகக் காட்சியளிப்பது பெரிய கண்ணராவிகளாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த நிலை வட பகுதிக்கே பெரிய இழுக்காகும். எமது நகரைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்காது தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் நலனில் மோகங்கொண்டதின் விளைவே இந்த அலங்கோல நிலையாகும். எனவே தாபனபலம் பொருத்தியவர்களாக விளங்கும் இவ்வுள்ள பாவினையாளர் இதை அகற்றத்திட சங்கற்பம் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதனைச் செயற்படுத்துவதற்கு இங்கு கட்டப்படவிருக்கும் மாதிரிச் சந்தையின் அமைப்பில் திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டும். சில சில்லறை வியாபாரிகளுக்காக விற்பனை அறைகளைக் கட்டுவதிலும் பார்க்க நவீன முறையில் பெரிய சாலைகளை அமைத்தலே பாவனையாளருக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடிய தக்க செயலாகும். இக் கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடியிலே சிறுண்டிச்சாலை, உப-தபாற்கந்தோர், தொலைபேசி வசதிகள் போன்றவையும் இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலே மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட விதமான கூட்டுறவுப் பேரங்காடி நிறுவப்படுமானால் அது நமது நாட்டின் வரலாற்றிலே முதன் முதலாக நிறுவப்பட்டதாக அமைவதுடன், நமது சமூக கோட்பாட்டிற்கும் வளமுட்டித் திகழும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.

சின்ன வெங்காயத்திற்கான தடை ஆணையிறவில் தொடர்ந்திருத்தல் வேண்டும்!

- சின்ன வெங்காயத்திற்கான கட்டுப்பாட்டு விலையை உடனடியாக நீக்க வேண்டும்.
 - சின்ன வெங்காயத்திற்கான மாதாந்த உத்தரவாத விலைகளைத் திருத்தியமைத்தல் வேண்டும்.
 - சின்ன வெங்காயத்திற்கான உத்தரவாத விலைத் திட்டத்தினை தொடர்ந்து நடாத்துதல் வேண்டும்.
 - ஆணையிறவுள்ளதடை முகாம் தொடர்ந்து இருத்தல் வேண்டும்.
- மேற்படி தீர்மானங்களை வலி-கிழக்கிலுள்ள ப.நோ.கூ. சங்கங்கள் அண்மையில் (தொடர்ச்சி 12-ம் பக்கம்)

நட்டோலை — கபிலர்

திருக்கோணமலையிலே சுதந்திர தினம்

திருக்கோணமலையில் இலங்கைச் சுதந்திர தினக் கொண்டாட்டத்தைக் காணும் பாய்க்கியம் கிடைத்தது. இவ்வைபலம் தொடங்க முன்பு சகலமத ஆலயங்களிலும் விசேட ஆராதனைகள் நடைபெற்றன. பிரதமர், தேசாதிபதி ஆகியோர் அந்த ஆராதனைகளில் கலந்து கொண்டனர். பரந்த உண்மையான தெய்வ நம்பிக்கையைக் காட்டும் இச்செயல் மனத்தைக் குளிர்வித்தது.

இலங்கைத் தாய் உடுத்திய பட்டுக் கருநீலப்புடையை காற்றில் பொங்குவதுபோல் விளங்கியது அப்பொங்குகடல். வானத்திலே செந்நிறப் பீழம்பரசைக் கிளம்பி வந்த இளஞ்சூரியன் அவளின் மங்கலத் திருக்கமாகத் திகழ்ந்தது.

இந்தியவியலின் ஒரு பகுதியான திராவிடவியல், எங்கள் நாட்டில் கடந்த பத்து ஆண்டுகளில் தான் பெருமளவு வளர்ச்சியடைந்துள்ளது.

சோவியத் யூனியனில் திராவிட இயல் ஆராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டில் கலந்துகொண்ட சோவியத் குழுவினர் தலைவர் இக்கட்டுரை ஆசிரியர் என்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

மெய்யே. உதாரணமாக, அவர் எழுதிய 'தமிழ் இலக்கணம்' 1929 ல் வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

இப்போது, திராவிட மொழியியல் குறித்த ஆராய்ச்சிகள் மாஸ்கோவிலும், லெனின்கிராடிலும் நடாத்தப்படுகின்றன. மாஸ்கோ அரசாங்கப் பல்கலைக்கழகம், லெனின்கிராடு அரசாங்கப் பல்கலைக்கழகம், சர்வதேச உறவுகள் பற்றிய மாஸ்கோ அரசாங்கக் கல்விக் கூடம் ஆகிய மூன்று சோவியத் உயர்கல்வி நிலையங்களில் தமிழ் மொழி போதிக்கப்படுகிறது.

கண்ணகி சிலையும் திரைப்படமும்

பாரதநாடு என்னும் இப்பழம்பெருநாட்டில், சென்றாட்டிரம் என்னும் பகுதியில், உள்ள ஒரு சிறுநகரில் சுமார் 90 ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன், ஒரு நபிகர் அரிச்சந்திரன்வேடம் அணிந்து உருக்கமாக நடித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்.

யைக் கடைப்பிடிக்கிறது; தென்பகுதி பக்களின் வரலாற்றுடன் இணைத்தே பேர் சொன்னவற்றை ஆராய்கிறது இவ்வமைப்பு.

பல் திராவிட மொழி ஆராய்ச்சிகள் வெளியிடப்பட்டுள்ள இலக்கண நூல்களும், அகராதிகளும் இத்துறையில் மேலும் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட பெரும் முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவையாகும்.

தலைசிறந்த திராவிட இயல்வல்லுநரான எம். எஸ். ஆந்திரனின் நூல்கள், பிறவற்றைவிட நினைவில் கொள்ளத்தக்கவையாகும்.

போசிரியர் ஈ. பி. வெ...

(1960), "தமிழ்மொழி இலக்கணம்" (1966), "திராவிட மொழிகள்" (1965); "வழக்குத் தமிழும், அதன் வட்டார வேறுபாடுகளும்" "அன்னமொழி" (1964).

ஐய். ஐய். கிளாலோவ் எழுதிய மலையாள மொழி இலக்கணம் 1960 ல் ஆண்டில் வெளியிடப்பட்டது.

1962 ல் இலை. என். பெத் ருனிச்சேவ் என்பார் எழுதிய 'தெலுங்கு மொழி இலக்கணம்' பிரசுரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

தமிழ் நாட்டின் தத்துவ கருத்துப் பிரச்சினைகள் குறிப்பாக, பெரிந்த தத்துவத்தை...

வகையில் வளர்ந்துதான் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவைகளில் தமிழ்ப் பண்பாடு கண்ணகி பண்பாடு, மாதவியின் மாண்பு, மங்கையர்க்கரசியின் நெறி-இருக்கிறதா என்றால் அதுதான் இல்லை.

பொந்துகளிலெல்லாம் ஒட்டி, நம்மையும் அவர்கள் வலைக்குள் பிடிக்கிறார்கள்.

இவ்வளவு ஆபாசமான காட்சிகளை எடுக்கிறீர்களா? என்று திரைப்பட அறிபர்களுக்கும் இயக்குநர்களையும் கேட்டால் அவர்கள், "இந்திய படக்காரர்கள் இவ்வாறு செய்தால் எங்களுக்கு வேறு வழியில்லை, நாங்கள் இப்படி எடுக்காவிட்டால் எங்கள் படத்தைச் சீர்துவரர் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள்."

ஆவர்களைக் கேட்டாலோ, "ஐயா, இது எங்கள் பண்பாடு உங்களுக்கு ஒவ்வாதது. ஆகவே உங்கள் பண்பாட்டின் படிபட்ட எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போங்கள், ஆகவே, திருந்தவெண்டியது நாம்தான். அதற்கான முதல் முயற்சியைத் தொடங்கவேண்டியதும் நாம்தான் என்பது தெளிவு.

நபிகர்களும் நபிகையர்களும் ஏற்கனவே தேடியுள்ள பணம் ஏழு தலைமுறைக்குப் போதுமானது. (சமுதாய அமைப்பு அனுமதித்தால், சிலருடைய பெயரால் நிறுவப்பட்டுள்ள மன்றங்களின் அளவு பெரும் அரசியல் தலைவர்களின் பெயரால் கூட நிறுவப்படவில்லை. இவர்களாவது இவ்வித ஆபாசக் காட்சிகளில் நடிக்கக்கூடியதாக மறுத்து விடுகிறார்கள் என்றால் அதையும் இல்லை.

இலவாறு, மக்களின் அறிவைப் பெருக்குவதற்குச் சிற...

கூட்டுறவுத் தத்துவம்

"ஒவ்வொரு கூட்டுறவாளனது மனதிலும் கூட்டுறவின் தத்துவம் வேருன்றினால் தான் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமலம் நாம் நன்மையடையலாம்". இவ்வாறு தம்பலகம் ப. நோ. ச. ச. மாவத்தலைவர் திரு. M. K. செல்வராசா தமது கமம் வளர்மதி ப. நோ. சு. சங்கத்தின் வருடாந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசுகையில் குறிப்பிட்டார்.

சோவியத் யூனியனில்...

[10-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி]

தொகுத்து ஐ. என். ஸ்மிர்னோவா வெளியிட்டதை முக்கியமாகக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். அந்த அம்மையார், தமிழ் இலக்கிய வளர்ச்சியின் முக்கியமான கட்டங்கள் குறித்த ஆராய்ச்சிக் கட்டுரைகளையும் கூட வெளியிட்டுள்ளார். எங்களது இலக்கிய ஆய்வாளர்கள், திராவிட இலக்கிய ஆராய்ச்சியை தொடர்ந்து மேற்கொண்டு வருகின்றனர். தெலுங்கு இலக்கிய வரலாறு ஒன்றும் (இஸ்ட. கே. பெத்ருனிச்சேவ், ஓ. பி. குரோவ்) தமிழ் இலக்கிய வரலாறு ஒன்றும் (ஏ. எம். பியாதிக்கோஸ்கி) அண்மையில் வெளியிடப்பட விருக்கின்றன.

சோவியத் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களாகிய நாங்கள் 1968 ஜனவரி 3 ம் நாள் முகல் 10 ம் நாள் வரையில் சென்னையில் நடைபெற்ற இரண்டாவது உலகத் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டில் கலந்துகொண்டோம். 1964 ல் நடைபெற்ற முதல் மாநாட்டில் சோவியத் ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்கள் கலந்துகொள்ளவில்லை; அம் மாநாட்டில்தான் உலகத் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சிக் கழகம் துவக்கப்பட்டது.

சென்னையில் நடைபெற்ற உலகத் தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சி மகாநாட்டில் ஐந்து சோவியத் இந்திய இயலாளர்கள் பங்கு பற்றினர். அவர்களில் இருவரான எம். எஸ். ஆந்திரோவும், எஸ். ஜி. ரூனும் எம்.சு. புகழ்பெற்ற தமிழ் வல்லுநர் ஆவர்.

"திராவிட மொழிகளுக்கும் யூரல் மொழிகளுக்கும் இடையேயுள்ள தொடர்புகள்

என்ற இயல்பு" என்னும் பொருள் குறித்து எம். எஸ். ஆந்திரோவ் ஓர் ஆராய்ச்சி உரையை வழங்கினார். பண்டைக் காலத்தில் தமிழ் மொழிக்கும் யூரல் மொழிக்கும் இடையே சில ஒற்றுமைகள் இருந்தன என்ற ஊகமும், சொந்த முடிவும் இவ்வரையில் காணப்படுகின்றன. எங்கு கருத்துப்படி, இது மிகச் சுவையான உரையாகும். சில தமிழ் இலக்கணப் பிரச்சினைகள் குறித்து எஸ். ஜி. ரூனின் உரைவழங்கினார். எம். பாப்கினு என்னும் அம்மையார், "தமிழக மக்கள் கலை-பண்டைய மரபும் இன்றைய மரபும்" என்னும் பொருள் குறித்து ஒரு ஆய்வுரை வழங்கினார். இந்தியக் கலை பற்றிய பாப்கினுவின் படைப்புக்கள் உலகப் புகழ் பெற்றவையாகும்; எம் நாட்டில் அவை மிகச் சிறந்தவாக மதிக்கப்பெறுகின்றன. இந்தியாவின் தேசியக் கலை, அகன் விசேட தேசிய இயல்புகள் ஆகியவற்றின் வளர்ச்சிப் பிரச்சினைகள் குறித்து முழுமையான ஆராய்ச்சிப் படைப்பு ஒன்றில் அவர் ஈடுபட்டுள்ளார். இந்திய தேசியக் கலையின் கோற்றுவாய்கள் பற்றியும், அதன் மீது இந்திய மக்களின் தொண்டம் மரபின் செல்வாக்குப் பற்றியும் இன்றைய இந்தியாவில் அது வளர்ந்துவரும் வழிகள் பற்றியும் அவர் கண்டறிய முனைந்துள்ளார். பொருளாதாரம் குறித்து எமது தூதர்க்கு ஓர் ஆய்வுரை வழங்கியது. "தெற்கு, தென் கிழக்கு ஆசியாவின் பொருளாதாரத்தைக் கட்டுவதில் தமிழர்களின் பாத் திரம்" என்னும் பொருள் குறித்து

புலார்கின் என்பார் ஓர் உரை வழங்கினார். இது மிகச் சுவையான, இன்றிமையாத பிரச்சினை என்று நாள் கருதுகிறேன்; ஏனெனில், தமிழர்களின் பொருளாதார வாழ்வின் உறுதிப் பட்டை வரை யறுக்கவும், இந்தியாவிலிருந்து தமிழர்கள் குடியேறிய தெற்கு, தென் கிழக்கு ஆசிய நாடுகளின் பொருளாதாரத் தொடர்புகளின் பொருளாதார வாழ்வு எவ்வாறு பொருந்துகிறது என்று தீர்மானிக்கவும் இவ்வாராய்ச்சி பயன்படும்.

இறுதியாக என் உரைப் பற்றிச் சிறிது கூறுவேன். அது ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட கண்ணோட்டத்தில் சுப்பிரமணிய பாரதியின் படைப்புக்களை ஆராய்கிறது. இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டு இந்திய இலக்கியத்தில் புதிய போக்குகளின் வெளியீடாக நான் பாரதியின் கவிதையை ஆராய்ந்துள்ளேன்; அந்தக் காலகட்டத்தில் அகில இந்திய இலக்கியத்தில் இது போன்ற போக்கை வரலாற்று ரீதியாகவும் அமைப்பு ரீதியாகவும் நான் பாரதியின் கவிதைகளை ஒப்பு நோக்கியுள்ளேன். அன்று இந்தியா முழுவதும் சுழன்று அடித்த சோவியத் இயக்கத்துக்கு உரிக்கான பொதுப்போக்குகளின் விளைவாக பாரதியின் இலட்சியங்கள், கருப்பொருள்கள் கற்றைகள் ஆகிய அம்சங்களுக்கும், தாகூர், நல்லூர் இஸ்லாம், நிரலா, ஜே. ஸ். மலிஹாபாதி ஆகியவரின் படைப்புக்களிலுள்ள இத்த அம்சங்களுக்கும் இடையே அமைப்பில் ஒற்றுமை இருப்பதாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். இது சோவியத் தூதர்க்குமுள்ள ஆய்வுரைகள் பற்றிய மிகச் சருக்கமான அறிக்கையே. தமிழ் ஆராய்ச்சியில் பல்வேறு துறைகள் குறித்து மொழியியல், இலக்கிய ஆராய்ச்சி, கலை ஆராய்ச்சி, பொருளாதாரம் ஆகியவை குறித்து எமது ஆய்வுரைகள் அமைந்துள்ளன.

இலக்கியத் துறையில் பணியாற்றும் எமது திராவிட இயலாளர்கள், ஒவ்வொரு தேசிய இலக்கியத்தின் விசேட அம்சங்களையும், தென்னிந்திய, வடஇந்திய இலக்கியங்களின் மரபு இயல், அமைப்பு இயல் தொடர்புகளையும் ஆழமாக ஆராயவேண்டும் என்பதும், இது அவர்களின் முக்கியமான கடமைகளில் ஒன்று என்பதும் என் சொந்தக் கருத்து ஆகும். அவர்கள் இந்திய எழுத்தாளர்களின் படைப்புக்களிலுள்ள பழமை, புதுமை ஆகிய பிரச்சினை பற்றியும், இந்த இலக்கியப் போக்கின் முக்கிய விதிகள் பற்றியும் முழுமையாகவும், ஆழமாகவும் ஆராய்தல் வேண்டும். எமது உயர் கல்வி நிலையங்களுக்குத் தேவையான எல்லா முக்கிய திர விட மொழி இலக்கணங்களையும், அகராதிகளையும், பாடப்புத்தகங்களையும் வழங்குவதற்காக, எமது திராவிட இயலாளரும், மொழி இயலாளரும் எவ்வளவோ உழைத்தாக வேண்டும். தமிழகத்தின் அற்புத அறிஞர்கள் பண்டைக் காலத்தில் வெளியிட்டுள்ள பழம்பெரும் தமிழ் இலக்கணங்களைக் கற்பதிலும் எமது மொழி இயலாளர்கள் ஆழ்ந்த கருத்துள்ள வேண்டும். தென்னிந்திய மக்களின் கலை, சலாசாரத்தை ஆராயும் அறிஞர்களின் முன்னே பரந்த விசிந்த துறைகள் உள்ளன. வடஇந்திய கலை, கலாசாரத்தின் வளர்ச்சிப் போக்குகள் குறித்த ஒப்பு நோக்கு ஆராய்ச்சி மிகவும் பயனுள்ளதாகவும் என்று கருதுகிறேன். அது தென்னிந்திய மக்கள் அனைவரின் விசேட கலாச்சாரத்தை ஆழமாக ஆராய்வதற்கு மிக உதவியாக இருக்கும்; அதே வேளையில் அகில இந்திய கலாச்சாரப் போக்குகளின் பொதுவிதிகளைப் புலப்படுத்துவதற்கும் பயன்படும். —சோவியத் யூனியன் செய்தித்திர அனுப்பும்

சிக்கனமான செளவீல் சிறப்பாக வாழ்வதற்கு வலி. மேற்கு. ப. தோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சம் (வரைவுள்ளது)
தொலைபேசி: 525, மாண்புமயம். முகவரி: சங்காண.

*** உண்மைவேண்டிய உணவுப்பொருள்கள்**
*** உடுக்கத் தேவையான துணிவகைகள்**
*** இடுக்க வீடமைக்கும் பொருள்கள்**
வேறென்ன வேண்டும்?

"அல்கன்" சீனியர் யூனியர் மண்ணெய் பம்புகள். "சீரே" யேமன் எலக்ட்ரிக் பம்புகள்

அனைத்துக்கும் உப உறுப்புக்கள்
ஆணைமார்க் "அஸ்பெஸ்ரோஸ்"
அதிக பலமிக்க பராக்கிரம ஓடுகள்
அல்கத்தீன் எஸ்லோன் பைப்புவகை
வேடி மருந்துப் பொருட்கள்
யாழ்ப்பாணத்திலிருந்து கொழும்புக்கு லொறி மூலம் பொருளேற்றி நிறுக்கும் வசதியும் எப்போதும் செய்து தர்ப்போம்.

④ விரும்புவோர் நேரிலோ, தொலைபேசி மூலமோ, கடித மூலமோ தொடர்பு கொள்ளவும்.
இது உங்களுடைய ஸ்தாபனம்.

கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் இடமில்லை - வேலை நிறுத்தத்திற்கு

"நங்களே உங்களது எசுமாள்களாக இருக்கும் போது ஒரு போதும் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்யாதிர்கள்" இவ்வண்ணம் சமீபத்தில் கர்வம் கிய வவுனியா கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. மு. மதியாலசிங்கம் சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு நடைபெற்ற கூட்டுறவுத் துறைமுகச் சேவைச் சமாச்சத்தின் கருத்தரங்கில் பேசுகையில் கூறினார். வேலை நிறுத்தத்தைப் பற்றிப் பேசுகையில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தில் வேலை நிறுத்தத்தைப் பற்றிய பேச்சிற்

கே இடமில்லை என விளக்கம் கொடுத்த அவர் தனித்தனியே பிரிந்துகிடக்கும் கேடுவினை விசுத்தக்க வேலை நிறுத்த வழக்கத்தை கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திலே நுழையவிடாது ஆங்கு கானும் சிறுபிரச்சினைகளையிட்டு கலந்துரையாடி பொதுப்படையாகத் தீர்த்து வைப்பது கூட்டுறவு ஊழியர்களாகிய தமது கடமை என்றார்.

உங்களுடைய சமாச்சத்தின் நிதிநிலை எப்படியிருக்கிறது? உங்களது நிதியைப் பெருக்கி விட்டீர்களா? உங்களது நிதி நிலைத்திருக்க முயற்சி செய்தீர்களா? இக்கேள்விகளையாழ்.மேற்கு கூட்டுறவு உதவி ஆக்க ஆணையாளர் திரு. பூ. குமாரசாமி பேசுகையில் எழுப்பினார். "உங்களது கையிருப்புக்களை வீணாக பயனற்ற துறைகளில் பாழாக்காது சேமிப்பில் இடுங்கள்" என அவர் அனைவருக்கும் அறிவுறுத்தினார். அச்சமாச்சத்தின் வளர்ச்சிக்கெதிராக எத்தனையோ சக்திகள் வேலை செய்து வருகின்றனதென்பதை எச்சரித்த திரு. குமாரசாமி, இவைகளை வெற்றியுடன் சமாளிக்க வேண்டுமானால் உங்கள் நோக்கத்தில் புனிதம் விளங்கவேண்டும் என்றார். உறுப்பினர்களின் தொகையைப் பெருக்கி ஸ்திரப்படுத்தினால் சங்கங்கள் வெளியார் உதவியை நாடவேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்படாது என அவர் மேலும் சுட்டிக்காட்டினார்.

9-ம் பக்கத் தொடர்ச்சி

சின்ன வெங்...
"கூட்டுறவாளர் கூட்டுறவுக் கொள்கையிலே பற்றுள்ளவராகச் செயலாற்றினால்தான் உத்தரவாத விலை திட்டம் கைவிடப்பட்டாலும் அது உற்பத்தியாளரைப் பாதிக்கமாட்டா" தென வடபகுதி விவசாய உற்பத்தியாளர் சங்கங்களின் சமாச்ச நிருவாக செயலாளர் திரு. சி. கணேசன் கருத்துத் தெரிவித்தார். ஆனாலும் கூட்டுறவாளர் கூட்டுறவுக்கொள்கைகளை முற்றுக்கக் கடைப்பிடிக்காததினால், இப்போதைய முறை தொடர்ந்து இருத்தல் வேண்டும் என்றார். வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபையின் கௌரவ காரியதரிசி திரு. ச. கந்தையா பேசுகையில் "இப்பொழுதே கூட்டுறவு முறையிலே வெங்காய விற்பனையைத் தொடங்க வேண்டும்" என வற்புறுத்தினார்.

தேவை

வவுனியா வடக்கு ப. நோ. கூ. ச. சமாச்சத்திற்கு விசுத்த-ப்தவிக்கான விண்ணப்பங்கள் கோரப்படுகின்றன. கீழே குறிப்பிடும் தராதரங்கள் உள்ளவர்கள் 20.2.68 க்கு முன்பு சமாச்ச காரியதரிசிக்கு விண்ணப்பிக்கவும்.

தராதரங்கள்.

- வயது:- 21 தொடக்கம் 35 வரை.
- கல்வித்தராதரம்:- சிரேஷ்ட பாடசாலைத் தராதரம் அல்லது அதற்குச் சமமான பரீட்சையில் சித்தி எய்தி இருத்தல் வேண்டும். அத்துடன் கூட்டுறவுக் கலாசாலை பயிற்சிப்பத்திரம் பெற்று இருத்தல் வேண்டும். தட்டெழுத்து (ஆங்கிலம்) தெரிந்திருந்தால் விசேட தராதரமாய் கருதப்படும்.
- பிணைப்பணம்:- ரூபா ஆயிரம். ரூபா 1000/- ரொக்கமாய் கட்டவேண்டும்.
- சம்பளம்:- ஆரம்ப சம்பளம் ரூபா 125/- மட்டும். திறமைமைக் குறித்து சம்பளம் கூட்டிக் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

விண்ணப்ப முடிவு திகதி 20-2-68.

இங்ஙணம்
சி. உ. வல்லிபுரம்
கௌரவ காரியதரிசி.

④



மில்க் வைற்
நீலசோப்
பார்சோப்

பட்டு, பருத்தி, லைலோன், ரெர்லின் துணிவகைகளையும் பிரகாசமாகச் சலவை செய்கிறது.

எப்பொழுதும் மில்க் வைற் நீலசோப்—பார்சோப் பாவிங்கள்.

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபைக்கு ஓர் எழுதுவினைஞர் தேவை

தராதரம்
கல்வித்தராதரம்: குறைந்தது பொதுத்தராதரப்பத்திரம் (சாதாரணம்) எண்கணிதம், அல்லது கணிதமும் தமிழ் மொழியும் உட்பட 6 பாடங்களில் சித்தி எய்தியிருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

④ சுருக்கெழுத்து, தட்டெழுத்து, ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய வற்றில் தராதரமுள்ளவர்களின் விண்ணப்பங்கள் விசேட சவனத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும்.

வயது: 20—35 வரை.
சம்பளம்: நியமனம் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்படும் வரை மாதம் 150/- (சகல படிக்கும் உட்பட, நியமனம் உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட பின்பு மாதம் 200/- சகலபடிக்கும் உட்பட)
பிணைப்பணம்: 500/- ரொக்கம்.
29-2-68க்கு முன்பு தராதரப்பத்திரங்கள், நற்சான்றிதழ் உள்ள பிரதிகளுடன் கீழ்க்காணும் முகவரிக்கு விண்ணப்பிக்கவும்.

கௌரவ காரியதரிசி,
வ. ஐ. மே. சபை,
59, பிரதான வீதி,
யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

வடபகுதி ஐக்கிய மேற்பார்வைச் சபைக்காக யாழ்ப்பாணம் கூட்டுறவு அச்சத்தின்பதிப்பிக்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது