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Regd. No. M. 2625.

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THE MADRAS CO-OPERATOR

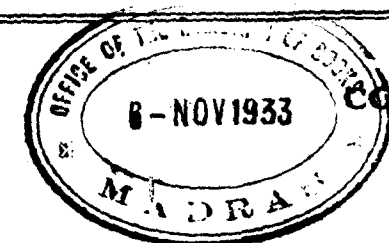
ISSUED
EVERY MONTH IN THREE LANGUAGES

"Numbers without union are powerless
Union without knowledge is useless."

Vol. III.]

JUNE 1933.

[No. 5.]



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PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL GUILD OF CO-OPERATORS,

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NEW INDIA ASSURANCE Co, Ltd.
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Its Subscribed Capital is	...	Rs. 3,56,05,275
Its Total funds are	...	„ 1,39,50,060
It has paid in claims up to date (about)	...	„ 5,00,00,000
Its premium income in 1929-1930 were (about)	...	„ 77,00,000

AN OPINION.

The "NEW INDIA" is admittedly the largest General Insurance Company in India. From the Capital point of view, it may claim to be one of the largest Insurance Companies in the World.

Indian Insurance—June 1929.

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Extended Assurance.	

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Paid up business exceed Rs. 38 Lakhs	Paid up business is Rs. 71 Lakhs.

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MADRAS
**THE
MADRAS CO-OPERATOR**

EACH FOR ALL  ALL FOR EACH

Vol. III]

JUNE 1933

[No. 5.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd.

For 1931-1932 as adopted by the General Body at its meeting held on 2nd April 1933.

The Board of Directors have the honour to submit the Second Annual Report on the working of the Bank.

This is the second year of the Bank's working. The Bank continued to finance all constituent societies in the city including those organised specially for Christian and depressed classes—its operations being confined to the Madras District.

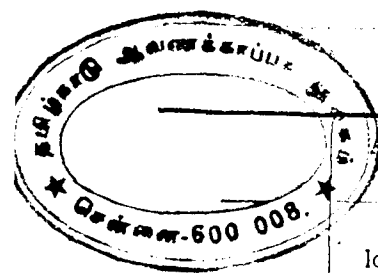
The Board of Directors met 15 times for transacting the business of the Bank and the average attendance was 7 out of the 9 Directors.

PROGRESS.

The progress of the Bank in all directions can be seen from the following statement:—

DEPOSITS ETC.

	SOCIETY SHAREHOLDERS		Reserve Fund invested with Bank.	Individuals deposits.	Societies deposits.	Government contractors' Deposits.	Total deposits.
	Number.	Paid up share capital.					
Last year 1930-31.	101	Rs. 58,850	Rs. 2,20,290	Rs. 32,608	Rs. 2,02,680	Rs. ...	Rs. 4,55,000
This year 1931-32.	107	68,059	2,64,165	1,00,467	2,33,706	1,390	5,98,000



LOANS TO SOCIETIES.

	AMOUNTS DISBURSED.		COLLECTED.		OUTSTANDINGS.	
	As loans.	Cash credits.	Loans.	Cash credits.	Loans.	Cash credits.
Transferred ...	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Last year 1930-31.	1,56,148	15,18,089	2,21,555	14,80,060	2,69,010	38,029
	3,44,417					
This year 1931-32.	3,78,903	16,66,155	3,55,403	16,84,337	2,92,510	19,847

The Bank forecasted that a sum of Rs. 7,39,000 would be required for loaning transactions during the year 1931-32. But it was able to lend only a sum of Rs. 3,78,903, the chief reason being that the Urban Banks which promised to take the balance could not avail themselves of it. Even this amount of loaning transactions compare very favourably with some of the older Central Banks in the Presidency, though it has not reached the full expectations owing to several reasons, the most important among them being (1) Environments and (2) depression.

BIG URBAN BANKS.

This central bank being situated in the Metropolis differs widely from other Central Banks in the Presidency. The conditions of co-operative finance in the city are very peculiar and differ fundamentally from those of the rural areas. Some of the urban banks are able to attract deposits to a large extent from members and non-members at rates varying from 6 to 7½ per cent, and repercussions of fluctuations of the money market on the borrowings of the City Societies are more quick and pronounced than on rural societies. The Bank, if it is to replace the non-member deposits in the urban banks, must play the role of a depositor in them in the peculiar conditions of the city; and since the close of the co-operative year under review, it has framed subsidiary rules for placing its surpluses at deposit rates in big urban banks as Special Deposit Loans with a view to replace at least a portion of 16 lakhs of non-member deposits in 19 leading urban banks. With the co-operation of the managements of those societies, the Directors trust that the new system will prove beneficial both to this bank and to its constituent societies.

URBAN BANKS.

The depression has affected the Urban Banks who draw their members from salaried classes to an appreciable extent. These banks

were during the year perpetually in terror of their members losing their appointments or their salaries being cut which means an extinction of or a reduction in the repaying capacity of their members. This is one of the reasons why some of the societies did not apply up to the amounts forecasted by them on the basis of their normal requirements.

DEPRESSED CLASS SOCIETIES.

The Bank continued to bestow special care on the depressed class societies which number 53. The following statement gives the transactions of such Societies during the years 1930-31 and 1931-32. Their condition compares very favourable with that in the previous years, when the societies were being financed by the Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Limited.

Name of the Bank.	Year.	Outstanding amount.
		RS.
Christian Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd. ...	1927-28	32,627
Do. ...	1928-29	27,295
Do. ...	1929-30	30,805
Madras District Co-operative Central Bank ...	1930-31	35,153
Do. ...	1931-32	65,035

Year.	Particulars.	1930.31 (11 MONTHS.)					1931-32.				Total overdues.	Remarks.
		Transferred Loans.	Disbursed Loans.	Amount collected.	Outstanding.	Overdues on 30-6-32.	Disbursed.	Amount collected.	Amount outstanding.	Overdues on 30-6-32.		
1930-31.	C.C.C. Bank.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. 15,360 200 since cleared. Total ... 15,560	
	District Bank	30,805	...	10,866	19,939	4,274	...	4,329	15,610	9,920		
1931-1932.	M. D. C. C. Bank.						65,583	33,685	31,898	290		

A majority of the societies were revived, fresh loans were given to them and their members are made to take active part in the affairs of their societies.

In addition to the development of these societies, the bank continued to give them relief in other ways. No supervision fund was collected from them and exemptions were obtained from payment of audit fees to the Government. It continued its aid for clerical assistance. Eight societies were given financial assistance by the Bank for the maintenance of clerks to keep their accounts and for intensive work in their area.

In the case of Periamet Moir Co-operative Society, the Bank gave a long term loan of Rs. 9,000 to enable the owners of superstructures to purchase the sites. It also gave a loan of Rs. 2,000 to Nariyangadu Society—another house-site purchase society—to help its members from paying high percentage of interest on the amounts taken from the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society. It is hoped that these spots will develop into model colonies for the depressed classes.

OVERDUES.

There were no overdues under interest. The total overdue under principal amounts to Rs. 15,560 which is mainly due from depressed class societies except a sum of Rs. 200 due from the Chintadripet Co-operative Bank which has since cleared it. Out of the overdues a sum of Rs. 9,920 relate to the transferred loans from the Christian Central Co-operative Bank of which Rs. 1,041 has since been collected. A sum of Rs. 5,150 is overdue out of the loans of 1930-31, a major portion of which is contributed by the following societies. (1) Washermanpet Srinivasabaktajana Sabha Co-operative Society Rs. 2,234. (2) Choolai Danalekshimi Co-operative Society Rs. 1,977. (3) Salt Loaders Co-operative Society Rs. 600 and the balance of Rs. 367 in small amounts from other depressed class societies. Action was already taken with regard to Srinivasa Baktajanasabha Co-operative Society and Choolai Danalekshimi Co-operative Society for the supercession of Panchayats. Regarding Salt Loaders Co-operative Society, as Rao Bahadur Mr. A. Vedachalla Ayyar assured us that the sum of Rs. 600 would be paid in the course of this year, no action was taken. On account of the transactions for the year 1931-32, only a sum of Rs. 290 is overdue under principal. Steps are taken to collect all arrears—transferred, old, and new—but collections can be expected in

dribblets, the amounts being due from poor members of depressed class societies.

NON-CREDIT SOCIETIES.

It was stated in the last years' report that there was great need for development of non-credit societies and for organisation of societies for small industrialists and traders and to spread the co-operative movement among factory labourers and labouring classes. In practice it is found that each non-credit society requires the services of a full timed person to work it properly. The Madras Medical Co-operative Society which was on the verge of liquidation was revived and it is working properly. The Milk Supply Co-operative Union which has a full time man as its manager is also working satisfactorily. The Madras Salt Loaders Co-operative Society is also doing work though it is not able to wipe off its previous loans. The bank with a view to realise its dues from the Tailors Co-operative Society has, towards the close of the co-operative year under review, placed it under the charge of a special Government Inspector and the Directors trust that if his services are spared to the society, till the end of the co-operative year, the society can turn out good work and the bank can recover its loans in full. There are other non-credit societies which could not be tackled for want of sufficient number of persons whose services can be spared. If special arrangements are made to spare the services of Government Inspectors at the rate of one for each society for industrial and other non-credit societies, it is quite certain that every such institution can be made self-sufficient in course of a few months.

The Board of Directors are glad to report that since the close of the last co-operative year, the department organised the Madras Co-operative Stores Ltd., mainly for the "Aerated Workers" (thrown out by Spencers) who started their small industry of preparation of 'aerated waters' on a co-operative basis. The Directors are equally glad to note that attempts were also made to spread co-operative movement among the factory labourers and labouring classes by the starting of "Workers Co-operative Bank."

SUPERVISION.

The Bank continued to supervise all societies whether affiliated or not, as the Government placed at the Bank's disposal, two special depressed class Inspectors for collection work in depressed classes.

It also undertook rectification work in specially bad areas with the subvention grant made by the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank.

GENERAL.

As was already stated, the bank, being affected by the fluctuations of the money market and general economic depression, was not able to increase its transactions to the extent expected. The following statement shows the interest earned from societies and from the investments and the interest paid to societies and to individual depositors and the net interest earned.

Year.	Interest earned from Societies.	Interest received on investments.	Interest paid to societies.	Interest paid to depositors.	No interest.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1930-31 ...	18,209	3,200	13,439	433	7,537
1931-32 ...	23,510	16,574	25,570	2,582	11,664

The Bank paid greater amount to societies by way of interest on the reserve fund and on their deposits than what it received from them. This is a peculiar feature of the City co operative finance. It appears to be quite necessary that the bank should try to invest its funds in a more remunerative manner and be ready to supply the requirements of the societies whenever needed. It has therefore to be in close touch with the money market and invest the surpluses to the best advantage. The Bank, in the early part of 1931-32, took advantage of high rates of discounts on Treasury Bills and also high rates paid by Exchange Banks on Call Deposits. In the second half it was not possible to do so on account of a sudden fall in the rates of discounts and interest on Deposits.

The bank spent a sum of Rs. 8,088 from its general funds on the establishment besides the sum of Rs. 1,424 obtained as subvention. It has to write off in the current year from its income a sum of Rs. 1,600 on account of books and forms printed at the commencement of the bank's work. A profit of Rs. 3,812-8-0 by the sale of Government Promissory Notes could not be taken into the profits of last years as transactions were finally concluded in

the current year. Hence the Bank shows a small profit of Rs. 1,465 only which the bank proposes to place in the Dividend Equalisation Fund after setting apart the statutory one fourth to Reserve fund. The Bank continued to follow a cautious policy in the matter of granting loans to societies and restricting the period of repayment.

SCOPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

If the 19 Urban Banks which have attached deposits to the extent of 16 lakhs from non-members continued to be loyal to the District Bank in the matter of drawing at least a portion of their requirements from it, instead of from non-members, and instead of merely treating the bank as the recipient of their surpluses, it would have been possible for the bank to develop its transactions. With a view to attract their custom the bank has recently chosen to play the role of a depositor in these societies as already stated and adopted special subsidiary rules for lending to such societies according to varying conditions of the market.

As was pointed out last year, the housing problem of the residents of the City remains to be tackled and there is also great need for the development of non-credit societies and for the spread of the co-operative movement among the small industrialists and small traders whose turnover will be naturally quick, the short-term loan business of the bank may well be developed.

The particulars of the financial position of the Bank will be found in the audit certificate and in the statements appended thereto. The Directors tender their thanks to the Registrars of Co-operative Societies, Madras, and their Bankers for the help rendered by them.

(By Order of the Board)

Madras, }
16-1-1933. }

G. SRIRAM BABU,
Secretary.

The Government Telegraphs Employees' Co-operative Society, Ltd.,

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

From 21-12-32, the date of inception of the Library to 31-5-33, 6,085 Volumes were loaned out from the Library for Home Reading, and 10,266 persons made use of it.

Co-operation in Madras Presidency. IS De-Officialisation Advisable?

Rt. HON. V. S. SRINIVASA SASTRIAR'S.

Address to Young Co-operators.

The Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar presided over the first Anniversary celebration of Young Co-operators' League on Saturday, the 3rd December 1932, at the Y.M.C.A. Buildings, Madras. The proceedings commenced with a Prayer. After the presentation of the League's Annual Report, a Debate interesting to all co-operators took place.

The Proposition that "De-Officialisation of the Co-operative Movement in India is necessary and practicable at the present time," was moved by Prof. S. Subbarama Ayyar and seconded by Mr. Anantarahavan. The Professor said that in the initial stages, a certain amount of routine redtapism would be helpful. But when the movement had progressed and was waiting developments in new fields and spheres of activity, official control, lacking as it did in imagination and sympathy, would make for the curbing of initiative and enterprise. More emphasis was likely to be placed on paper results than real progress of the Co-operative spirit and endeavour. Messrs. S. S. Rajagopalan and Pandiya opposed the resolution on the ground that a non-official agency might not commend the confidence of the public to the same extent as Government agency might, that complete de-officialisation would lead to dis-organisation of the movement. What was wanted a virile public opinion and sustained enthusiasm in the public. Let the initiative and enterprise come from non-officials; let the actual administration be by officials. Professor Subbarama Ayyar made a brief reply.

MR. SASTRIAR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Sastriar said that he had not for some time past kept in as close touch with the co-operative movement as was desirable. *Life nowadays was so full, on every side they had so many interesting, useful and necessary things that if a man wanted to attend to everything he would end by attending to nothing.* They had therefore to pick and choose and somehow or other he had felt himself thrown out of this current and was sucked in by other activities. That his recollection was that in Madras Presidency, in the initial stages of the movement, the officials kept themselves in the back-ground in all possible ways and gave non-officials the entire forefront of the stage. The officials took care that while all their guidance and assistance were available for the movement, it should appear to the public mainly as a non-official one. Unless a great change for the worse had come over the spirit of officialdom, he expected this attitude still continued. If it did not—he was not aware of it—then it would be worthwhile enquiring why, in the movement, the official had become to be so prominent as to be almost obnoxious. It was he thought, the officials part to take as much into his hands as he could manage and sometimes attempt even more. One or two things he had heard. Latterly all over India, during the last three or four years, a loud complaint had been heard that all was not well with the co-operative movement, that the first flush of enthusiasm having expired, a sort of

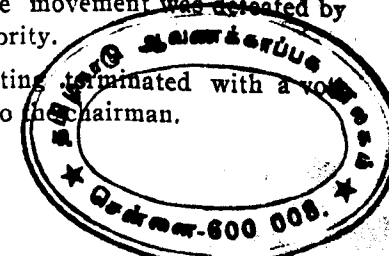
tor had come over it, that everywhere the spirit of co-operation was a dormant, but the best men were there and that the men who were in control of the non-official side—there—always great and honourable exceptions—had somehow or other not come to the mark. In particular places, which could be named by the dozen and the score, the money had been taken by a few and it was very slow in returning—in some cases it refused to return. The complaint was very acute all over the country, that enormous sums had been practically lost. Both on the official and non-official side he well remembered a great wave of anxiety was passing. He was one of those who believed that when there was a deep seated malady of this kind, one particular cause alone could not be at the bottom. If in the field of co-operation the official was in the back ground in the first years and the non-official occupied the greater and the more prominent part, if the official encroached more and more, *it must be because the non-official made the vacuum.* Perhaps the official over did his part by giving a gentle push backward to the non-official. But he was quite unwilling to accept a description which threw entire blame on the official and painted the picture as though all that was wanted to cure the disease was the disappearance of the official. He rather thought that the non-official had been wanting in his part. Much would be required from him before the movement could once more be placed upon a satisfactory basis.

All over their National Life, he said, concluding, the official and the non-official were, as it were, husband and wife married together and having to understand each other's weaknesses,

each to supplement the others's defects, and between them do the utmost possible service to the nation. But to-day, after so many years of very honourable efforts if they selected at random ten teachers from private schools to tell them their truth about their inner feeling, he had no doubt that at least eight of them would say, "*For heaven sake ! transfer me to Government service, somewhere or other !!*" He mentioned the education department, because it was the one example most favourable to non-officials. He did not blame non-officials but he only wished to say that they must bear these facts in mind before working themselves to anger against officials because of their imperfections. Let them, in deciding either way on this question, bear in mind that the officials had been the mainstay of the co-operative movement, that he took in the beginning a modest place behind the non-officials, that to-day there was a great deal said about the parlous condition of the movement and of the tremendous need of pulling it out of this somewhat unsatisfactory condition, and that there was the utmost necessity for the officials and the non-official to put their heads together to combine and to co-operate in the best possible manner so that the movement could not be taken out of its present condition placed upon a satisfactory basis and then started upon another career of long and uninterrupted prosperity and credit, calculated to bring welfare to the country.

The resolution to de-officialise the co-operative movement was defeated by a large majority.

The Meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.



Editorials.

We apologise to our readers for the delay in our issuing the Madras Co-operator. It was due to causes beyond our control. We could not issue the numbers from November onwards till this month. The Co-operative atmosphere in the Madras City was so clouded that it was not possible for us to issue the journal during those months. Interested persons began to belittle the services rendered by this Journal and placed obstacles in the way of our publication. But at the same time we are glad to note that enthusiasts are not wanting in the City to come forward to its rescue and render all possible assistance to run the Journal. We render our thanks to the organisers of the National Guild of Co-operators who have given us permission to continue the publication of this Journal under its auspices as and from this month. We are thankful for the encouragement they have given in asking us to publish it in three languages—English, Tamil and Telugu—the latter two languages being the chief vernaculars of this Province. Our policy continues to be the same as was in the past.

We had already occasion to mention about the encouragement given to us by the National Guild of Co-operators which will continue to be known in future by the three letters the "N.G.C." It is started not in opposition to nor in competition with any of the existing co-operative organisations either in this province or in the whole of India. The aim of the N.G.C. is to spread

co-operative education, to train up co-operative workers, to protect and promote the interests of co-operators, if need be, by giving financial assistance to co-operators in distress and finally to make the co-operators economically independent. The Guild proposes to open branches throughout India and make itself thoroughly national. Further particulars regarding the Guild may be had from the Honorary Secretary, National Guild of Co-operators, 118, Armenien Street, George Town, Madras.

Our thanks are particularly due to Diwan Bahadur P. T. Kumaraswamy Chetty, B.A., Ex-President of the Corporation of Madras to whose endeavours the Guild owes its existence, and we are glad to note that he has consented to be its President to guide its destinies in future.

Of late there have been too many surveys of the Co-operative movement in this Presidency. The latest one being one contained in the speech delivered by D. N. Strathie Esq., I.C.S. Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras at an University Lecture delivered on 17-3-1933. We are very thankful to him for the frank way in which he gave expression to his thoughts. Though it may not be palatable to many of the co-operators—official and non-official—to hear the plain truths told, we cannot wink at the realities of the movement. A time has come when we have to sit and pause and try to tide over the difficulties that are confronting us. The easiest solution

mentioned by Mr. D. N. Strathie is the message of Mahatma Gandhi "Be Honest" sent to a number of Co-operative Inspectors. If the Co-operators really follow the advice of Mahatma Gandhi "Be Honest" and be true to their conscience we are quite certain that the movement can be set right in no time to the advantage of all concerned.

We are told that the 20th Provincial Co-operative Conference will be held on 17th & 18th June 1933 at Madras after an elapse of two years—of depression. Our agriculturists have suffered; the prices of land and of its produce have fallen down considerably. If co-operation is really intended to help the poor ryot in his distress and make the weak strong this is the time when the leaders of the movement, when they meet in conference, should devise ways and means to help our rural population. We have been often reading that how in other countries, legislation is being passed to protect farmers and other home-owners living on their own properties and how steps are being taken regarding debt adjustments. We

have noticed also how the private money lenders are growing more sympathetic towards their farmer brethren in the matter of realisation of their dues. The co-operative societies, we are told, are being looked upon as wooden and incapable of being adjusted to the changed circumstances. It is often pointed out that the financing institutions are suffering from surpluses while the needy are unable to get any accommodation. We trust that Co-operators, when they meet in Conference, will solve the problems of the cultivator, the ryot, the borrower, the lender and the capitalist.

We tender to Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, the Non-official head of the Provincial Co-operative organisations in this Presidency, our sympathy in the sad bereavement he has sustained through the untimely demise of his youngest son-in-law Mr. Iyenki Venkata Sitarao at a very early age of 25. It is needless for us to say that Mr. Ramadas has been taking keen interest in the spread of Co-operative movement in this Presidency. We offer our heart-felt condolences to him and to his bereaved family.

News and Comments.

Only a foolish optimist can deny the dark realities of the moment. Yet our distress comes from no failure of substance. We are stricken by no plague of locusts. Compared with the perils which our forefathers conquered because they believed and were not afraid, we have still much to be thankful for. Nature still offers her bounty and human efforts have multiplied it. Plenty is at our doorstep, but a generous use of it languishes in the very sight of the supply.

Primarily, this is because the rulers of the exchange of mankind's goods have failed through their own stubbornness and their own incompetence, have admitted their failure and abdicated. Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicated in the Court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men.

True, they have tried, but their efforts have been cast in the pattern of an outworn tradition. Faced by failure of credit they have proposed only the lending of more money. Stripped of the lure of profit by which to induce our people to follow their false leadership they have resorted to exhortations, pleading tearfully for restored confidence. They know only the rules of a generation of self-seekers. They have no vision, and when there is no vision the people perish.

The money changers have fled from their high seats in the temple of our civilization. We may now restore that temple to the ancient truths. The measure of the restoration lies in the extent to which we apply social values more noble than mere monetary profit.

—From Inaugural Address of
President Franklin, D. Roosevelt,
March 4th, 1933.

AS IT WAS IN 1884.

To me, at least, it seems clearer than ever before, that the critical time—the parting of the ways finally—has come. Often before within living memory there have been times of depression and stagnation in trade, but never anything that of the present time. One universal cry of distress is going up from every great trade and industry in the land. And what is the cry? Surely my friends, the strangest that ever went up from any great trading community till now. “Too much corn,” “too much sugar,” “too much cotton,” “too much labor,” too much in short of every spices of wealth, and yet our merchants and manufacturers are being ruined, while two-thirds at least of our people are underfed, badly clothed, miserably housed. Does anyone believe this can last? Power is passing rapidly to the hands of those who are underfed, bad clothed, miserably housed. How long, with all their patience, will they respect these huge and unused accumulations of all that they and their children need?

—From an address by His Honor
Thos. Hughes, Q. C.

CO-OPERATIVE LAMPS.

Again the Co-operators of Sweden are on the warpath. It is the electric lamp trust they are gunning for this time.

To Swedish Co-operators, never slow to push into Co-operative production, belongs the credit of initiating this offensive. The Luma Lamp factory in Stockholm was built by the Swedish C. W. S. Luma commenced operations in the Spring of 1931, and the Co-operative lamps soon began to find their way into the homes of North European co-operators. Even before the factory was finished, the cartel lowered its prices in Sweden, from 1s. 6d. for the 25-watt

lamp to 1s. 1d., and soon after the Luma Lamp was placed on the market, the cartel had come down to the Luma price, 11d. (Some of this drop, but certainly not all of it, may be due to falling price levels).

In addition to making consumers this saving not only on the 5 million lamps which it turned out in its first year but on the millions of lamps which its competitors sold, Luma closed its first year with a net surplus of £6,000.

And yet there are those who look upon co-operation as a mere grocery store affair!

The present capacity of the Luma Factory is 15,000 lamps a day. It has 248 workers, two-thirds of them women. Those on time rate earn an average of 43s. per week, and those on piece rates, between 50s. and 55s.

This is an absorbing story, or rather an absorbing first chapter of a story. For the co-operative offensive against the lamp trust has apparently just begun. The last words in this pamphlet are: “The cartel has requested the Luma Society to cease making Luma lamps, as these are infringing the Trust's patents. This, Luma flatly denies, asserting that the fullest investigation was made and every satisfaction obtained that there was no infringement before ever the factory was started.”

*The world will yet hear this clash
of arms. (Co-operation.)*

BRITISH TO PUSH CO-OP. PRESS.

The British Co-operative movement is building up a Press for improving its co-operative papers and expanding their circulation. The aim is to protect the movement against the propaganda of the profit press. Societies are being asked to guarantee a certain minimum of

advertising per year. At this writing 316 retail societies have guaranteed over £6,000 per year.

(Co-operation.)

CO-OPPORTUNITY MONTH.

Liverpool Society celebrates October as Co-operative Month, as is done in the U. S. A., but calls it “Co-opportunity Month.”

(Co-operation.)

A PROPAGANDIST.

Sceptic: I don't think much of this Co-operative store idea; it takes jobs away from private store-keepers. How do you justify that?

Co-operative propagandist: Sir, do you shave yourself?

S.: Yes.

C. P.: Does your wife cook your dinner?

S.: Usually.

C. P.: Bad, very bad. You are taking jobs away from barbers and your wife is running the business of restaurants.

WORLD UNEMPLOYMENT.

Though unemployment continued to increase in most countries during January and February, there was decrease in the figures for one or two of the larger countries, while in others the totals did not reach the high records of the corresponding period of 1932. In Great Britain the total number of unemployed on 20th February was 2,241,168 this being 38,865 less than a month before, but 128,241 more than a year before. In Germany the provisional total of unemployed at the end of February was 6,001,691 compared with 6,013,612 at the end of January and 6,128,429 at the end of February 1932. In the United States, taking the average monthly index of employment in manufacturing industries as 100, the corresponding figure for

January, 1933, was 56'6 compared with 58'3 in December 1932, and 64'8 in January 1931. The percentage of unemployment in Sweden at the end of January was 28'5 compared with 30'8 a month before and 24'0 a year before. In Denmark the percentage at the end of February was 43'7 compared with 43'5 a month before and 35'9 a year before. In France a number of unemployed again increased to 368,929 by the end of February, compared with 352,648 at the end of January and 332,958 at the end of February 1932. In Italy there were 1,225,470 persons unemployed at the end of January against 1,129,654 at the end of December and 1,051,321 at the end of January 1932. In Belgium the percentage of unemployed increased

to 18'6 at the end of December, in comparison with 17'5 at the end of November and 17'0 at the end of December 1932. Other countries in which unemployment increased were Switzerland, Holland, Austria, Australia and Canada,

(*Co-operative Productive Review.*)

STRENGTH OF BUYING POWER.

The people need not put their trust in Governments. They have in their buying power, as small as it is to-day, a weapon by which they can do much to work out their own economic salvation, if they will only organise it for their own advantage through the co-operative movement.

(*Canadian Co-operator.*)

City News.

SURPLUSES IN CO-OPERATIVE BANKS AT MADRAS.

Question of Utilisation.

The question of utilisation of large surpluses in the Madras Provincial Co-operative Bank and other Co-operative Central Banks is engaging the attention of the authorities of the Banks and also the Government. Notwithstanding the low rate of interest, deposits appear to be still pouring in and it is estimated that there are in these Banks as much as Rupees. two crores, which need an outlet.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, intends to discuss it with the Finance and Development Departments, with a view to ascertain whether the funds could be availed of by them for any of their Development

Schemes and if so, in what manner. It is also his intention to discuss the question whether the Building societies may not be directly financed by the Co-operative Banks, or whether the Government should not obtain funds from the banks to finance these societies. Having regard to the low rate paid for deposits the banks are in a position to make funds available to the Government at a very favourable rate; at any rate it not being higher than what is being charged under the provincial loan account. The question also is under consideration as to how far in this period of depression and lack of scope for investment by Co-operative Banks for normal agricultural purposes, money may not be lent by them against merchandise and gold to non-members.

The Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited.

Subsidiary Rules for Desertion Fund Deposits of Societies.

1. Amounts received from the Co-operative Societies to recoup any loss occasioned by the desertion of members shall be placed in a deposit called "Desertion Fund Deposits." No sum will be received under Desertion Fund deposits when the particular society has not invested its dues to the Reserve Fund.

2. Interest on Desertion Fund Deposits shall be at 5 per cent. or at the maximum rate of interest allowable on Fixed Deposits for one year whichever is lower.

3. Interest shall be calculated on multiples of Rs. 10 and allowed on fortnightly balances only.

4. Desertion Fund deposits of societies shall not be permitted to be withdrawn except to recoup the loss sustained by desertions and in accordance with the rules framed by the Society, in this behalf and except with the permission of the Registrar.

5. The Bank shall have the right to adjust the whole or part of the Desertion Fund Deposits to the dues of the society to the Bank if any, before permitting the withdrawal of the deposit.

6. One year's notice of withdrawal will have to be given for the withdrawal of the Desertion Fund Deposits by Societies.

7. No notice is necessary in case of Liquidated societies.

(Signed) C. D. NAYAGAM,

21-5-1933,

Deputy Registrar.

Subsidiary Rules for Dividend Equalisation Fund Deposits, Common Good Fund Deposits and Building Fund Deposits of Societies.

1. The amounts received from Co-operative Societies either towards their Dividend Equalisation Fund deposits, Common Good Fund deposits or Building Fund deposits shall be kept under separately as Dividend Equalisation Fund Deposits, Common Good Fund deposits and Building Fund deposits of societies respectively.

2. Interest on these funds shall be at the maximum rate of interest allowable on Fixed deposits for one year; the prevailing rate of interest on Fixed deposits for one year shall be allowed when accounts are opened in the course of the Co-operative year till the close of that Co-operative year and on outstanding amounts as on 1st July each year, the prevailing rate of interest allowable on Fixed deposits for one year shall be given for that Co-operative year.

3. Interest shall be calculated on multiples of Rs. 10 and allowed on fortnightly balances only.

4. The deposits shall be at least for the minimum period of one year.

5. Three months' notice of withdrawal will have to be given for the withdrawal of these deposits of societies. The account in respect of which such notice is given, will during the period of such notice bear interest only at 3 per cent per annum.

6. The Bank shall have the right to adjust the whole or part of these deposits to the dues of the society to the Bank, if any, before permitting the withdrawal of the deposit.

7. No notice is necessary in the case of liquidated societies.

"Approved."

(Signed) C. D. NAYAGAM,

21-5-1933.

Deputy Registrar.

சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன்

மலர் III.]

சேப்டம்பர், அக்டோபர் 1933

[இதழ் 3 & 4.

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க வேண்பா.

மக்களிடையே சேர்க்கை மிகுமா வெற்றுமை நல்குஞ்

சிக்கன வாழ்வைச் செய்விக்கும்—ஐக்கியமாய்

நாட்டு வளம் பெருக்கி நல்கு ரவைத்தேய்க்குங்

கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமெனக் கூறு.

பத்திராதிபரின் குறிப்புகள்.

சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன், நவம்பர் மாதமுதல், இம்மாதவரையில், வெளிவரவில்லை. நடுவில் சில இடையூறுகள் ஏற்பட்டதால், கூட்டுறவினன் வெளிவர தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டது. கூட்டுறவினன் வாசிப்போர்கள், இதுவிஷயம் மன்னிக்கவேண்டும். கூட்டுறவு இயக்கமே, மேகத்தில், மறைந்தாற்போவிருந்தது. தனிய சிலமகான்களும், இப்பத்திரிகையின் விஷயங்களை அலக்கியம் செய்து, பிரசுரப்படுத்தாவண்ணம் சில இடையூறுகளும் செய்தார்கள்.

ஆனால், இம்மாதமுதல், சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன், நேஷனல் கில்ட் ஆப் கோவாபரேட்டர்ஸ், ஆதரவின் கீழ் ப்ரசுரப்படுத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்வது, மிக்கவும் சந்தோஷம் கொடுக்கிறது மேலும், சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன், இனிமேல், இங்கிலீஷ், தமிழ் தெலுங்கு மூன்று பானைகளில் வெளிவரும்.

மேற்கூறிய, நேஷனல் கில்ட் ஆப் கோவாபரேட்டர்ஸ், இனிமேல், என். ஜி. ஸி. என்ற மூன்று எழுத்துக்களால் நன்கு விளங்கும். இச்சங்கம், என். ஜி. ஸி. மற்ற கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களுக்கு போட்டியாகவாவது அல்லது மாறாகவாவது ஏற்படுத்தவில்லை. கூட்டுறவு கல்வியை பரவச் செய்வதும், கூட்டுறவுவழியில், தேர்ச்சியை கொடுப்பதும், கூட்டுறவாளர்களின் கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்களுக்கு, பணஉதவி புரிவதும், கடைசியாக, சிக்கனவாழ்க்கையை செழிப்பிக்கச்செய்வதமே, இச்சங்கத்தின் முக்கிய கொள்கைகள். இந்தியாமுழுவதும், இந்தக்கில்ட்டுக்கு பிரான்சுகள், ஸ்தாபிக்க உத்தேசமிருக்கிறது. கில்ட்டைப் பற்றி தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டிய விஷயங்களுக்கு, கீழ்க்கண்ட விலாசத்திற்கு எழுதிக்கேட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம். இலவச காரியதரிசி, நேஷனல் கில்ட் ஆப் கோவாபரேட்டர்ஸ், 118, அரண்மனைக்காரத்தெரு ஜார்ஜ் டவுன் மதராஸ்.

இச்சங்க விதாபனத்திற்குக் காரணமாயுள்ள, சென்னை கார்பொரேஷன் பிரஸிடெண்டாயிருந்த, திவான்பஹதார் பி. டி. குமாரசாமி செட்டியாவர்களுக்கு எங்கள்

அன்பார்ந்த வந்தனமளிக்கிறோம். இச்சங்கத்திற்கு பிரஸிடெண்டாயிருப்பதற்கு சம்மதப்பட்டிருப்பதும், சந்தோஷத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது.

சமீபத்தில், அநேகம்பேர்கள் சென்னையில் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்தைப்பற்றி, ஆராய்ச்சி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வாராய்ச்சிகளில், டி. என். ஸ்ட்ராத்தி துரை அவர்கள், ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ததை, செனட் ஹவுஸில் உபநியாசத்தில் சொன்னது கவனிக்கத்தக்கவை. நடக்கும் உண்மை விஷயத்தைக்கூறுதல், எவருக்கும் ருசிக்காது. ஆனாலும் நமக்கு நேரிடும் கஷ்டங்களை சம்மாளிக்க ஒருகாலம் வந்துவிட்டது. அதாவது, துரை அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்—மகாத்மா கரந்தி அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் ப்ரசாரம் செய்யும், ‘உண்மையாயிரு’ என்றும் நன்மொழியை உருதிகொண்டு அம்மொழியை அனுபோகத்துக்கொண்டு, வந்து மனசாக்கிவினோதமன்னியில் நடந்தால், கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்துக்கு ஒருவகை தீங்கும் நேரிடாமல், சீர்திருத்தமுடியும்.

ஜூன் 17, 18-ல், இம்மகாநாடு சென்னையில் நடைபெறும். இம்மகாநாடு இரண்டு வருஷங்கள் நடைபெறாமல், இப்பொழுது கூடுகிறது. 20-வது சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவு மகாநாடு. மிராசுதாரர்கள், இரண்டுவருஷகாலமாக கஷ்டப்படுகிறது, இவ்வளவ்வளவல்ல. நிலக்கிரையம் குறைந்துபோய்விட்டது. நில வருமானமும் அதிகக்குறைவு. இக்கஷ்டப்படும் ஜனங்களுக்கும் உதவிபுரியும் சமயமிதுவே. மகாநாட்டில், கூட்டுறவாளர்கள், அநேகம்பேர்கள் கூடும் சமயத்தில், மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு உதவிபுரியும் வழிகளைத்தேடவேண்டும். அயல்நாடுகளில் குடியானவர்களுக்கும் மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் உதவிபுரியும்வண்ணம், சட்ட சீர்திருத்தங்கள் எவ்வாறு நடந்து வருகின்றனவென்று, நாம் அடிக்கடி பத்திரிக்கைகளில் வாசித்துவருகிறோம். காசுக்கடைகாரர்களும், சாகுக்காரர்களும், கடன் விஷயத்தில், ஜனங்களை இப்பொழுது, அதிகத் துன்பப்படுத்துவதில்லை. இது இவ்வாற்றிருக்க கூட்டுறவுச்சங்கங்கள் சமயத்துக்குத் தகுந்தபடி உதவிபுரிய, பிரயோசனைப்படாதென்பது சிலர்களுடைய எண்ணம். ஆனால், கூட்டுறவு பாங்குகளோ, பணம் அதிகம்வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அவஸ்தைப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மிராசுதாரர்களோ, பணம்வேண்டும், பணம்வேண்டுமென்று முறையிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால், இம்மகாநாட்டிலாவது, இருதரத்தாரர்களும், ஒரு சமாதானத்திற்கு வாமுயல் வேண்டும்.

சமீபத்தில், ஸ்ரீமான் ராமதாஸ் அவர்களின் கடைசிமருமகனான, ஸ்ரீ வெங்கிட சீதாராபராவ் என்பவர், இளம்பிராயத்தில் 25 வயதில், எதிர்பாரா வண்ணம் காலஞ்சென்றுவிட்டார். அதனால், சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவு இயக்கத்திற்கே, நெடுங்காலமாக தலைமை வகித்துவரும், ஸ்ரீ மான் ராமதாஸ் அவருகளுக்கும், அவர் குடும்பத்துக்கும், வருத்தமேற்பட்டது இவ்வளவ்வளவல்ல. அவ்வருத்தம், அவருக்குமாதிரமல்ல. அவரோடு, பாடுபடும், சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவாளர்கள் அனைவரும், அவரோடு வருத்தப்பட்டு, அவாவர்கள், பரிதாபத்தை, ஸ்ரீமான் ராமதாஸ் அவர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள்.

మద్రాసు కోఆపరేటరు

సంపుటము III]

జూన్, 1933

[సంచిక 5.

సంపాదకీయము.

స్వవిషయము:— మద్రాసు కోఆపరేటరు ఆలస్యముగా ప్రచురించినందులకు మా విజ్ఞప్తి.

అలవికాని కారణాంతరములచే ప్రచురణ ఆలస్యమయినది. మూడవ సంపుటములో చేరు 5 మొదలు 10-వ నెంబర్లవరకు కల మాసపత్రికలు అందుచే నాయా మాసములలో నిలిపివేయబడినవి. పత్రికాభిమానులు కొందరు మా ఉద్యమమును నిరసించుటయు, ప్రచురణ సందర్భమున ఆటంకముల కలుగచేయుటయు తటస్థించినది. అయినప్పటికి ఈ నగరమందు ఉత్సాహపూరితులగు కొంతమంది దాని ప్రచురణార్థము తమ సానుభూతిని తెలుపుచు సాయ మొనరించినందులకు మేమెంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. 'నేషనల్ గిల్డు ఆఫ్ కోఆపరేటర్లు' వారి యాజమాన్యమున ఈ నెల నుండి మేము ఈ మాసపత్రికను ప్రచురించుకొనుటకు వారు అనుమతి నొసంగినందులకు మేమెంతయు కృతజ్ఞులము. ఇంగ్లీషు, తెలుగు, అరబ్బు, ఈ మూడు భాషలలో ఈ మాసపత్రికను ప్రచురించుటకు మమ్ము ప్రోత్సహించినందులకు మేమెంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. అరబ్బు, తెలుగు రాష్ట్రీయ భాషలగుటచేత ఇట్టి యేర్పాటు చేయుట అవుసరమయినది. యథాప్రకారముగా, పూర్వపు ఉద్దేశములతోనే పత్రికను నడుపుటయే మా ఉద్దేశము.

డి. య్. జి. సి.

య్. జి. సి. అను మూడు అక్షరములతో పిలువబడు నేషనల్ గిల్డు ఆఫ్ కోఆపరేటర్లువారి ఆదరణనుగూర్చి పైనవ్రాసియే యున్నాము. హిందూదేశములోని యేరాష్ట్రీయ సహకార సంస్థలను పోటీగా గాని, ప్రతికూలముగా గాని, నేషనల్ గిల్డు ఆఫ్ కోఆపరేటర్లు అను ఈసంస్థ ఉద్దేశింపబడి యుండలేదు. సహకార విద్యా వ్యాపక మునకునూ, సహకారప్రచారకులను తయారు చేయుటకునూ, ఆర్థిక చిక్కులలోనున్న సహకారప్రచారకులకు ద్రవ్యసహాయము చేయుటకునూ, ఈసంస్థ స్థాపింపబడినది. హిందూ

దేశమందంతటను శాఖలను స్థాపించి కేవలము జాతీయ సంస్థగా పనిచేయుటకు ఈ గిల్డువారు తల పెట్టియున్నారు. గిల్డు విషయము యితర వివరములను కోరువారు,

గౌరవ కార్యదర్శిగారికి,

నేషనల్ గిల్డు ఆఫ్ కోఆపరేటర్లు,

118, అన్నియను వీధి,

జి. టి. మద్రాసు.—అని వ్రాయవలయును.

ఇది వరలో మద్రాసు కార్పొరేషను ప్రసిడెంటుగా పనిచేసిన పి. టి. కుమార స్వామిశెట్టి, బి. యె. గారు ఈ నేషనల్ గిల్డు ఆఫ్ కోఆపరేటర్లు యొక్క స్థాపనకు అత్యంత కృషిసలిపి అధ్యక్షత వహించుట కంగీకరించినందులకు అత్యంత కృతజ్ఞులము.

సమ్మకము:— సహకారోద్యమమును గూర్చియు, దాని యావశ్యకతను గూర్చియు అనేకమంది ప్రముఖులు స్పష్టికరించియే యున్నారు. ఇట్టి ఉద్యమమును గూర్చి మద్రాసు రాజధానిలోని సహకారసంఘములకు రిజిస్ట్రారుగా పనిచేయుచున్న డి. య్. ప్రాతి, ఐ. సి. యస్. గారు, యిటీవల విశ్వవిద్యాలయము వారి యాజమాన్యమున సహకారోద్యమమును గూర్చి ఉపన్యసించియుండిరి. వారు తమ ఉద్దేశములను నిష్కల్మషముగ వెల్లిబుచ్చి నందులకు మేమెంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. సహకారోద్యమమున పనిచేయుచున్న అధికారులకుగాని, అనధికారులకుగాని, ప్రాతిగారు నుడివినది రుచించకపోయినను. మనము సహకారోద్యమపు నిజ పరిస్థితులను గమనింపవలసియే యున్నది. ఈ ఉద్యమమునకు ఆటంకము కలిగించు పరిస్థితులను మనము యెదుర్కొన వలసియున్నది.

న్యాయ ప్రవర్తనము కడు అవుసరమని గాంధీ మహాత్ముని సందేశముసూచించుచున్నది డి. య్. ప్రాతిగారుకూడా కోఆపరేటివు యన్సుపెక్టర్లకు అదే సలహా నొసగిరి. సహకారులెల్లరు న్యాయమార్గ మవలంబించినచో, చిరకాలములోనే ఉద్యమపులోటు బాట్లు సవరింపబడగలవనియు, నెల్లరకు ఇట్టి యుద్యమము తోడ్పడగలదనియు నొక్కొక్క వక్కాణింపనగును.

రాబోవు 20-వ రాష్ట్రీయ సహకార మహాసభ.

మద్రాసులో ఈనెల 17, 18-వ తేదీలలో ఈ సభ జరుగునని తలుచుట కెంతయు సంతసించుచున్నాము. రెండేళ్లనుండియు ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు విషమించి యుండుటచేత రైతులు చాల కష్టనష్టముల పాలయిరి. ధాన్యము ధర చాలావరకు పెడిపోయినది. సహకారోద్యమమును నది రైతులకుపచరింప గలిగినచో వారికి సరియైన సానుభూతి నొసగ గలుగుటకై రాబోవు సభలో నాలోచింపవలసియున్నది.



మద్రాసు కోఆపరేటరు.

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10/11/31
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రైతులకు యాతర దేశములలో నెట్టి సౌకర్యముల నేర్పాట్లు చేయబడియున్నవో, తమ
ముణములను రైతులు తీర్చుకొనగలుగుటకు అచట యెట్టి సమపాయములు గల్గింప
బడుచున్నవో మనము తెలిసికొను చున్నాము. రైతులకు నప్పనొసగిన మాహుకార్లు
గూడ తమ బాకీలను సరిపెట్టుకొనుటకై కొంత వరకు ముణగ్రస్తులకు సానుభూతిని
చూపుచున్నారు. సహకార సంఘములే ఈ సందర్భమున సంతగా చేయూత నొస
గుటలేదని ముణగ్రస్తులు గుర్తించుచున్నారు. ద్రవ్య సహాయము చేయగలిగిన సంస్థలు
మిక్కిలి ధనమును నిలువచేసియుండుటయు, అట్టి ద్రవ్యము ముణబాధ నివారణార్థము
వినియోగ పడజాలకుండుటయు తటస్థించు చున్నది. రాబోవు సభలోనిట్టి సమస్యను
గూర్చి చర్చ జరుగుననియె ఆశించు చున్నాము. రైతులకు ముణదాతలకు, ముణ
గ్రస్తులకు మొదలైనవారి కెల్లరకు అను వగు విధానమును గూర్చుటకు నొకింత విచార
ణచేయవలసి యున్నది.

మద్రాసు రాజధానిలోని సహకారసంఘములపై యాజమాన్యము వహించిన
జేమవరపు రామదాసుపంతులుగారి కడసారి అల్లుడు యితీవల పరమపదించి
నందులకు మేమెంతయు చింతిల్లుచున్నాము. పంతులుగారికి మా సానుభూతిని తెలు
పుచు, పరమ పదవినొందిన వారియల్లుని యాత్మశాంతికి భగవంతు నెంతయు ప్రార్థించు
చున్నాము.

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