

# THE MADRAS CO-OPERATOR

EACH FOR ALL



ALL FOR EACH

VOL. V.]

JULY & AUGUST 1934.

[No. 1 & 2.]

## MENACE OF MILITANT MINORITIES

### AN IMPORTANT CO-OPERATIVE PROBLEM

By F. R. WORTS, M.A.

Minorities can be divided into groups—the loyal and the militant: the former, in control of democratic institutions, serve them faithfully: the latter, if they hold away, use democratic institutions to subserve partisan policies.

In practice the minority vote usually controls democracy; only in theory is the majority vote sovereign. A study of electoral statistics gives ample proof of this startling fact; for, except on the rare occasions of a "landslide" or a "national stampede", General Elections return a Minority Vote to power. The same is true of municipal elections. The low percentages of votes cast is additional proof of this commonplace truth; frequently, in local elections, for example, the majority of the enfranchised do not vote at all!

#### Intellectual Minority.

The Co-operative Movement, soundly organised on democratic principles, suffers this fate of the larger political Democracy. It is ruled by minority power; and the examination of any co-operative elections or registration of votes for business purposes will conclusively demonstrate this. The major-

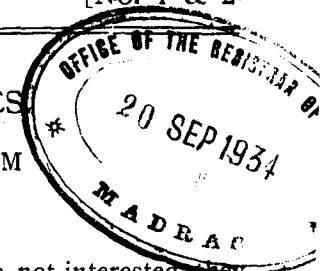
ity concerned are not interested, they allow the minority to function for them.

Up to the present co-operative organisations have not apparently suffered from this habitual inversion of their democratic constitutions in actual practice; rather has it profited them! Indeed the successful development of Co-operation illustrates the truth of Aristotle's judgment, and that Democracy, being too large and too ignorant to manage its own affairs well, *must always be managed by an intellectual minority*, if it is to be successful.

The refusal of the majority in co-operative institutions to accept their responsibilities automatically creates the loyal minority. This small body of members nominates the officers, votes them to power, and, if necessary, again uses the ballot to register approval or disapproval of their policies. The percentage of co-operative votes in any ballot is woefully small.

#### Aggressive v. Loyal Minorities.

Although in co-operative organisations, both large and small, this type



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of minority rule is courted and its success generally attested. It exposes the Movement and its interests to a very serious menace, namely, the intrigue of sections or factions for executive control. This menace is now emerging from the field of theory to the realm of fact. The militant minority has arrived. It is time this danger to the best interests of co-operators was faced and soberly considered.

The loyal minority is almost universally holding office to-day in co-operative institutions. It is composed of men and women who hold dear the true principles of Co-operation, and apply them so far as their ability allows for the good of the complete unit of co-operative interests they represent and control. Despite the fact that only a fraction of the members elected them to office, they rightly regard their office as a trust given them by the complete unit of membership, and always in their function as executive officers they consult the welfare of the entire body.

The militant minority, however, is frankly sectional and partisan. It knows what it wants and intends to have it, although what it wants is obviously not in the best interests of the organised body of co-operative interests it aims to control. Unhesitatingly, the militants plan to sacrifice the complete unit of membership to the policy approved of by their minority.

#### Tacit Example.

The danger of such militant minorities is now openly threatening Co-operation; it is constant and growing more powerful. This has been well illustrated lately by the attempt of such a sectional movement to gain control of one of the largest industrial retail societies in the north of England. Outstanding among

the revolutionary proposals that threatened this society were (1) that directors over 65 years of age were *ipso facto* disqualified for office; (2) that employees could be appointed to official positions.

Legally this "programme of reform" could only be decided by a card-vote of all paid-up members. More than usual interest was naturally shown in this matter by the members of the society. But of a voting strength of some 100,000 voters, only 2,755 took the trouble to register their vote!

The actual voting was 1,706 against and 1,049 for.

Thus by a ludicrously small majority of 657 votes in an equally ludicrous total poll was this great society saved from an internal revolution of the first magnitude.

#### Fight for Economic Control.

It merits mention that no political stake is involved in these intrigues of militant minorities. The stake is one of greater importance—economic control. The aims and tenets of syndicalism are too well known to be repeated here, but the danger of this kind of economic gospel menaces co-operative interests when militant minorities scheme for power.

It ought also to be made clear that such factions cleverly work within the constitution of the organisation they wished to control. They discount the majority of members who never use their franchise; they concentrate on organising sufficient voting strength to defeat the loyal minority at the ballot. And when the loyal minority is so small, its danger of constitutional defeat is exceedingly large.

#### Value of Franchise.

As a democratic people, we regard generally as of little worth our franchise

and electoral responsibility. We condemn what we most should prize. And, amazing as it may seem, this sad characteristic is most prominently exposed in the most democratic of constitutions—the Co-operative Movement. The movement is the most democratic of all institutions, because its constitution is purely democratic and because the millions of men and women who voluntarily belong to the Movement are surely those who believe in democratic principles and try to understand them intelligently.

#### Need for Higher Co-operative Polls.

That co-operators should in their millions refuse to work their own democratic constitution is a tragedy both political and economic. That they should be content with the farcically low percentages of polls may well be their public expression of complete confidence in the loyal minorities which have so far been successfully the menace coiled within the problem.

Is it too much to hope that all officers of our Movement and all the many and powerful organisations from the gigantic guilds ranging down to the humblest education committees will undertake a crusade among the millions of co-operative members, the aim being to educate them to the dangers of sectional militancy and to stir them to operate the democratic constitution so as to ward off, if possible to destroy, these dangers? Certainly, unless societies take thought and act on some such constructive yet defensive—lines, the tactical manoeuvres of syndicalist groups within them may snatch successes.

Democracy possesses in the fullest measure the power to defend itself from intrigues within and from attacks without, if it will but exercise sane judgment and exert its illimitable strength.

(From the Co-operative Review,  
Manchester.)

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THE EDITOR, THE MADRAS CO-OPERATOR,  
No. 118, Armenian Street, Esplanade, MADRAS.

## NATIONAL GUILD OF CO-OPERATORS.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA.)

## BYE-LAWS.

## Name and Registered Office.

1. The Name of the Association shall be the "National Guild of Co-operators" with its Registered Office at 118, Armenian Street, George Town, Madras.

## Objects.

2. The Objects of the Association are:
- To spread education by publication of Co-operative, Banking and Economic Journals, leaflets, pamphlets etc.
  - To arrange public lectures Conference and propagandist tours;
  - To train up co-operative workers;
  - To acquire, stock and maintain Library of Co-operative Literature and allied subjects;
  - To organise branches;
  - To protect and promote the interests of co-operators generally and to give financial assistance to them while in distress;
  - To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

## Membership.

3. The Membership is open to all persons and institutions who aim at economic independence by voluntarily associating themselves in the form of a business organisation on a basis of equality.

4. The Association shall consist of the following classes of Members:—

- Patrons who contribute not less than Rs. 500 to the Association;
- Life Members who contribute Rs. 100 to the Association.
- Ordinary Members who pay an annual contribution of Rs. 12.

*Note:—*Each member will be supplied with free copy of the "Madrass Co-operator".

## Subscribers.

5. Subscribers are those who pay their subscriptions either for the Journals or for any of the Funds run by the Association. The Subscribers are not entitled to vote at meetings.

## Funds.

6. The Funds of the Association shall be derived from:—

- Subscriptions and contributions from members;
- Sale of Literature and subscriptions for Journals etc.
- Voluntary contributions;
- Subsidies, if any, from the Government; and
- Miscellaneous Revenue.

*Note:—*No portion of the funds shall be payable directly or indirectly by way of profits or otherwise to the members of the Association.

## General-Body.

7. The General-Body shall consist of all classes of members of the Association and a meeting of it shall be held not later than September of every year. It shall be the ultimate authority to pass Annual reports, Auditors' report, to repeal or amend the rules and to elect members to the National Council.

## National Council.

8. The Management of the Association shall vest in a National Council consisting of not less than three and not more than five members, and such Council shall be elected once in three years. It shall exercise all powers subject to the ultimate authority of the General-Body.

## Branches.

9. The Guild proposes to open as many Branches as possible to spread co-operative education among the masses and to be in direct touch with the peoples of various localities on such matters. Apply for particulars to

*The Hon. Secretary,*

The National Guild of Co-operators,  
118, Armenian St., Madras.

## CENTRAL BANKING ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

## Government Orders on Recommendations relating to the working of Co-operative Societies in Madras Province.

## A Provincial Co-operative College.

The establishment of a Provincial College was considered, but had to be dropped on financial grounds.

## State Assistance for Propaganda.

In relation to the suggestion of the Committee for state assistance for propaganda and education, the Government do not consider that any action is necessary at present.

## Official Control of Societies.

The Committee's recommendation for a relaxation of official control does not meet with the approval of the Government. The Government, referring to the view that public confidence in the movement depends on its control by Government, reiterated recently in connection with the question of audit of societies, state that, in view of public opinion on the subject, they have decided that departmental audit should be the rule and that non-official audit should not be encouraged. The Government therefore

find themselves unable to accept the recommendation.

## Credit Societies.

As regards the introduction of normal credit system in primary co-operative societies, the Registrar has stated that the system is already in force, though frequent delays still occur in the disbursement of loans. *The Government doubt whether the ordinary Panchayat can be relied on to prepare such a kind of annual budget.*

## Special type of Societies—a failure.

To the Committee's suggestion that encouragement should be given to special type of societies. The Government state that special efforts have been made since 1924 to organise non-credit societies in the presidency, though the history of this side of the movement was found to be one of failure. The Government consider, however, that the department should continue to develop this side of the movement, though the development should not be rapid but slow and steady.

## EDITORIALS.

Elsewhere is published an excellent article—'Menace of militant minorities' by Mr. F. R. Worts, M A., where in the author condemns the intrigue of militant minorities for executive control and considers the stake to be of greater importance than political stake—economic control. Mr. Worts says that "It ought also to be made clear that such factions cleverly work within the constitution of the organisation they wish to control. They discount the majority of members who never use their franchise; they concentrate on organising sufficient voting strength to defeat the loyal minority at the ballot. And when the loyal minority is so small, its danger of constitutional defeat is exceedingly large." He comes forward with a constructive proposal. He advises the undertaking of a crusade among the millions of co-operative members, the aim being to educate them to the dangers of sectional militancy and to stir them to operate the democratic constitution so as to ward off, and if possible to destroy, these dangers; and adds, "Certainly, unless societies take thought and act on some such constructive yet defensive lines, the tactical manoeuvres of syndicalist groups within them may snatch successes."

The danger of militant minorities pointed out by Mr. Worts is threatening not only the North of England but also our Presidency. The progress of the move-

ment in the City of Madras published elsewhere points to this danger. When militant minorities capture institutions and hold sway, the true interests of co-operation are neglected. The Government too does not respect the wishes of such minorities while in power and the recommendations of committees are also not given due weight. The recent replies of the Government on the recommendations of Central Banking Enquiry Committee go to prove this point. In this connection, we have to say that it should not be assumed that we agree in entirety with the replies given by the Government; but all that we try to point out is that it will not be possible for Government to come to right decisions when such minorities threaten the interests of the movement. The Government in their reply state briefly that the official control of societies is absolutely necessary, that ordinary Panchayats cannot be relied on to prepare even normal credit budgets and that the history of special types of societies was one of failure. All this is due to the fact that the majority of co-operators concerned do not go to poll and allow militant minorities to make use of the institutions in the manner they choose. This danger can be warded off if all the officers of the movement and co-operative institutions educate the members as to their rights and privileges and induce them to exercise their vote in the interests of the movement without fear or favour.

The condition of the co-operative movement in this province has been discussed in various gatherings and by different distinguished co-operators for the past few years. Ever since Mr. Strathie, Ex-Registrar of Co-operative Societies, made his famous speech at the Senate House, there has been a good deal of discussion as to how to improve the movement which is admitted to be in a very unsatisfactory state now. Without going into the various schemes suggested which have created differences of opinion among co-operators, there is one point on which there is a consensus of opinion, namely, the immediate and urgent need of looking to co-operative education. If only a fraction of what is now spent both by the Government as well as by the non-official organisations in the co-operative line had been utilised for the spread of proper co-operative education, the condition of the movement to-day would indeed have been far different from what it admittedly is. So it is none too soon to take up the question of co-operative education in right earnest and any scheme seriously proposed by any responsible authority must engage the attention of co-operators throughout the province.

For the past several years, whatever education there was in this direction was being attended to by the few co-operative institutes established in different parts of this province under the supervision of the Provincial Co-operative Union. The curriculum followed in these various institutes is none too high. All the same it must be said that something was being done

in this direction. But of late there has been an attempt to change the policy in the running of these institutes and there seems to be no agreement between the Government and the non-official co-operators as to the best way of conducting these institutes. The Government view is that it is enough if one central institute is established in the city of Madras with the additional provision for two peripatetic institutes which would tour throughout the presidency and give instruction for four or five months at the old centres at different times. The Madras Provincial Co-operative Union is agreeable to this scheme with regard to the reduction in the number of educational centres, but is opposed to any difference being introduced between the city and moffussil institutes in the matter of period of training and standard of studies. The Union asks for uniformity in these respects. While it is possible to advance some arguments in favour of either of these views, we are of opinion that neither of the views comes up to the standard which every true and ardent co-operator should strive for. For our part we would strongly recommend that the idea of establishing a Co-operative College in the city of Madras with an advanced course covering over a couple of years ought to engage the serious attention of the authorities. The training given in the existing institutes may no doubt create a class of co-operative workers highly useful for carrying on the day-to-day work. But to achieve a higher kind of work associated with the movement of co-operation in the advanced western countries like England,

Germany and Russia, we require a better equipped set of workers than can be turned out by these existing institutes. A co-operative college as suggested by us above can alone give the necessary instruction for the creation of this higher class of workers and we consider that it will be a very healthy step if such a college is established in the city at an early date. We do not take the view that in this as well as in other matters connected with the development of the co-operative movement in our province the Government alone have to do the whole work. There must be a better use made of the surplus profits available at the various Co-operative Banks. The latest Government order passed on the recommendations made by the Central Banking Inquiry Committee suggest that the Government are prepared to proceed only on very cautious lines. Unless the non-official co-operators bestir themselves and rise equal to the occasion by showing their readiness to work for the spread of co-operation in an unselfish spirit, the future of co-operative education in our province can hardly be regarded as promising.

We earnestly hope that at the 5th Madras District Co-operative Conference which is going to be held in the city of Madras shortly the question of co-operative education will receive the most careful attention of all true co-operators. We propose to refer to this subject again at the time of that conference.

Co-operators of India rejoice at the elevation of Sir K. V. Reddy, Kt., the first Minister for Co-operation to the Government of Madras under the Reforms, to be the Law Member of the Province. Since his return as Agent-General to the Government of India from South Africa, he has been interesting himself in all co-operative problems. His speeches carried weight with the Government in deciding which kind of audit is suitable to co-operative societies in this presidency. At the time of his elevation as Law Member, he was President of the Central Co-operative Printing Works, Ltd. We tender our heartfelt congratulations on his elevation.

The Fourteenth International Co-operative Conference will be held in London from 4th to 7th September 1934. In the ordinary course of events this congress ought to have been held in the year 1933, but the financial and currency situations in Europe did not permit it. We have been informed that various sectional conferences will be conducted at the same time and we are certain that the results of the international deliberations will not only benefit the industrial co-operation but will prove to be of immense use to agricultural co-operation. We wish the Congress all success.

A Co-operative honour-ed.

## NEWS AND COMMENTS.

**A Huge Break-down.**

Now everyone knows that the troubles through which we have been passing have been due to the fact that at the point where goods have been sold a huge breakdown has occurred. On one side are found millions of consumers who cannot afford to buy what they want because they are not earning enough, and on the other side are found millions of producers who cannot sell all that they produce. Herein lies the crux of the problems, not only of this country but of the whole world.

(The Co-operative Review.)

**Nazified Co-operatives.**

The International Co-operative Alliance has declined to admit to membership in the Alliance the "Nazified" German Co-operatives on the ground that in "the conditions under which the Co-operative Movement in Germany at present functions the fundamental conditions of co-operation as laid down in the rules of I.A.C." cannot be fulfilled. The Alliance hopes, however, that one day soon these objections will not exist and the German Movement will resume its place in the Alliance.

(The Manitoba Co-operator.)

**A New World.**

Let us work for a new world whose foundations shall be justice, and love be the spirit of its inhabitants.

(William Morris)

**A Bad Turn.**

I wish I could think of some one who had served me a bad turn, so that I might play him a good one in revenge. What a luxury forgiveness is!

(Ernest Crosby.)

**Crude Notions.**

Although co-operative societies have now been in existence for over a hundred years, there are still some very crude notions as to the functions, responsibilities and duties of committee-men, officials and employees generally. Some of our readers may be able to recall humorous incidents and episodes in this connection. If so, they are invited to send us their story in as brief a form as possible.

(The Scottish Co-operator.)

**Mode and Motive of Co operation.**

To me, co-operation is a mode of good living; none-the-less it has, from the outset, to justify itself by being good business, however, much its ultimate motive must be the belief in its essential rightness.

(Sir Horace Plunkett.)

**Co-operation.**

We want to see less nationalism and isolation than we have at the present time. That does not depend on the high floor orators, but on ordinary folk like you and me, who have to carry on the work of co-operation.

(Sir Ben Turner.)

## CO-OPERATION IN MADRAS CITY.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu in his welcome address at the Third Madras District Co-operative Conference in 1930 pointed out 'that all is not well with the co-operative movement in the city and that the Madras City is one of the neglected co-operative areas in the province, notwithstanding its being the headquarters of both the official and non-official apex organisations. A qualitative study of the society will be even less assuring than a quantitative study.'

Steps were taken to develop the co-operative movement in the city by organising and starting the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., in pursuance of a resolution passed at the said conference. Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu agreed to be its president, and Mr. G. Sriram Babu, the Honorary Secretary of the Provincial Co-operative Union and a veteran co-operator of the presidency, consented to be its first secretary, to run the movement in the city on safe and sound lines. They continued in office for a period of 3½ years; all went on well; the banner of co-operation was flying aloft and its ideals were being faithfully upheld. But recently, with their resignations, the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., had fallen into the hands of a few with whom the co-operative ideals had to yield place to self-interest and control of powers. This fact was abundantly made clear at the time of the last general body meeting of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bank. Those in power thought it fair to admit as members number of individuals after the issue of the notice convening the general body meeting and before the holding of the said meeting, fearing perhaps that the representatives of the

societies may not fall in line with the economic gospel of the authorities in power. With the votes of individual members who were quite out of proportion to their interests in the bank, the authorities carried the day by passing resolutions to suit their own views and interests, which caused an unhappy walk-out of many of the representatives of the societies.

This attitude of the meeting, the societies did not approve; and meetings of co-operators were convened at the instance of representative societies and speeches were delivered condemning the present policy of the authorities of help-

## EDUCATE KNOW THE FACTS AND LEARN HOW TO USE THEM ACCURATELY ORGANISE

ing the societies they were interested in, instead of being of service to the majority of societies. It was also pointed out at these meetings that, out of the large sums of monies invested by the societies, a substantial portion was being utilised in financing one or two limited liability societies. The co-operative societies then resolved to hold the Fifth Madras District Co-operative Conference to protest against such inequities and to formulate a District Propaganda Committee with a view to focus all public opinion and set matters right. Lest such an awakening among the masses should bring trouble to those in power,

the said body seems to propose organising a City Co-operative Societies Conference. But if the societies understand the aims of this conference rightly, the constitution of the conference proposed by them will clearly show that the said conference cannot but be a farce and of a money-making idea. The said body who constituted themselves into the reception committee have got power to co-opt any members as reception committee members, whereas each society is allowed to send only one member as a reception committee member on payment of Rs. 2 per head. Nor is this all. Societies may send delegates in proportion to their strength, (their being only a few big societies in the city) in which case the number of delegates from such big societies may in all possibility exceed the aggregate number of all other societies in the city put together.

The principle of 'one man—one vote' when applied to societies should mean 'one society—one vote.' If the intended conference is really meant to be a co-operative societies conference, the principle of 'one society—one vote' should be upheld whatever be the number of delegates representing a single society, reception committee members being entitled to no vote.

These fundamental rules should be agreed to and settled before the societies can take up the matter in right earnest. What use would it be to waste the valuable money of an institution when the principle of proper representation is not adhered to and when the proposed conference does not promise to act equitably and on sound co-operative lines.

*A Correspondent.*

### BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!!!



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## A REVIEW.

## BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society deserve to be congratulated for the steps taken by it to popularise co-operative insurance as a means of thrift to enable the small man to provide himself against old age and his dependants against his demise. It is very gratifying to note that 50 per cent. of the business during the year ending 31-3-34 came through co-operative societies. The total business exceeds Rs. 10 lakhs and the life fund amounts to about Rs. 28 thousand. Besides the life fund the society has also created an office staff welfare fund, bonus equalisation fund and a reserve fund. The wise selection of lines is also seen from the fact that the total

amount of claims during the year under review comes to Rs. 4,500 only. The society was well advised to have men of experience of insurance to run the society on correct lines. It was started without any share capital and worked in a true co-operative spirit, utilising honorary services wherever compatible with business efficiency and thus keeping down the expense ratio. The directors and all those who have been working for the development of the institution deserve to be congratulated on the first triennial valuation which enabled a declaration of Rs. 10 per annum per thousand for the first triennium of its existence.

## சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினன்.

மலர் V.]

ஜூலை &amp; ஆகஸ்ட் 1934.

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கூட்டுறவுச் சங்க வெண்பா.

மக்களிடையேச் சேர்க்கைமிகு மாவொற்றுமை நல்கும்  
சிக்கன வாழ்வைச் செயலிக்கும்—ஐக்கியமாய்  
நாட்டுவனம் பெருக்கி நல்குவதைத் தேய்க்கும்  
கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கமெனக் கூறு.

## கூட்டுறவின் அபாயம்.

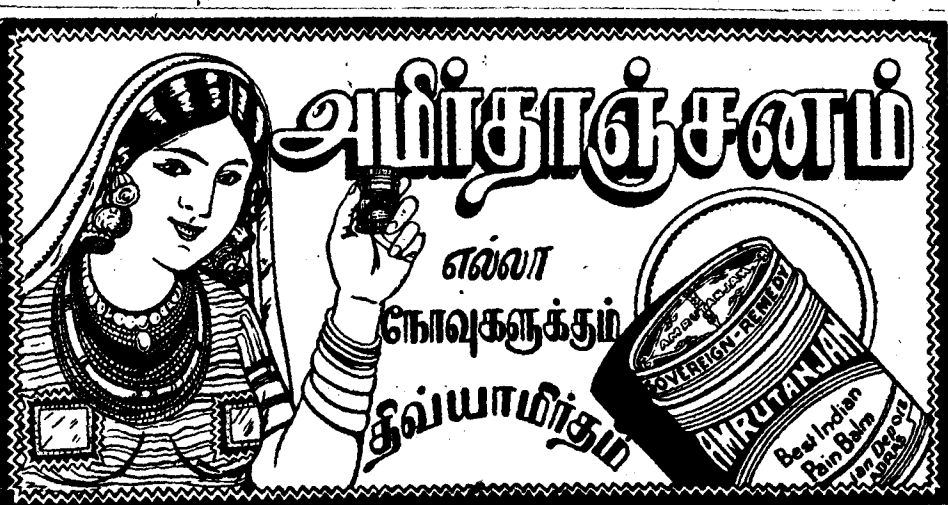
மான்செஸ்டரின் கூட்டு ஆலோசனையில் வெளியிடப்பட்ட “மெனேஸ் ஆப் மிஸிடன்ட் மைனரிடீஸ்” என்னும் வியாசத்தில் எப். ஆர். வொர்ட்ஸ் என்பவர் குடியரசாட்சிக்குரிய சங்கத்தில் கூட்டுறவினர்கள் தங்களது விசேஷ உரிமைகளைச் சரியாக நடத்தாததனால் அப்போது அவர் பின்பு நேரும் அபாயங்களைக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்.

மைனரிடீஸ் ராஜபக்தியுடையவர்களென்றும் போர்புரிபவர் என்றும் இருவகைப் படுவர். குடியரசு சங்கங்களில் அடங்கியுள்ள ராஜபக்தியுள்ளவர்கள் நம்பிக்கையாக உழைக்கின்றனர். போர்புரிபவர் என்பவர்கள் சில சமயங்களில் கஷ்டங்களின் நியாயங்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்யக் குடியரசு சங்கத்தை உபயோகிக்கின்றனர். தன் விஷயங்களைக் கவனிக்கக் குடியரசு பெரியதாயும் மெளடிகமாகவும் இருத்தலால், அரிஸ்டாடில் சொல்வதைப்போல் குடியரசு சங்கங்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய ஓர் சிறு பகுத்தறிவுள்ள கஷ்டியால் நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். இதுவரையிலும் கூட்டுறவின் அமைப்புகள் அரிஸ்டாடில் கூறியுள்ள பகுத்தறிவுள்ளவர்களால் முன்னேற்ற மடையும்படி நடத்தப்பட்டன. ஆனால், சில கூட்டத்தினரின் சதியாலோசனையும் பிரிவுகளும் நிகழ்ச்சியைப் பயப்படுத்துகின்றன.

இவ்வபாயம் வியவஹாரத்திலிருந்து உண்மைக்குப் பெருகுகின்றது. போர்புரியும் கூட்டம் தொடங்கிவிட்டது. வட ஆங்கிலத்தை எது இப்போது பயப்படுத்துகின்றதோ அது மதராஸைப் பயப்படுத்துகின்றது. சில சமயங்களில் போர்புரியும் கூட்டத்தினர் ஓர் சிறிய ஜெயமடையும் கூட்டத்தினரால் ஜெயமடைந்திருக்கின்றனர். போர்புரியும் சிறியகஷி வெளிப்படையாக வேறுபட்டிருக்கிறது கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் நன்மைகளைப்பற்றி அது கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் ஆள விரும்பும் ஏற்பாட்டில் புத்தித்தெளிவுடன் உழைக்கின்றனர். தங்களது உரிமையை ஒருபோதும் உபயோகிக்காத அங்கத்தினர்களில் அநேகரைத் தள்ளிவிடுகின்றனர். ராஜபக்தியுள்ள மைனரிடி மிகவும் சிறியதாக இருப்பதால், ஏற்பாட்டில் தோல்வியடையும் அபாயம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது.

வொர்ட்ஸ் தன்னுடைய முக்கிய விஷயத்தை விட்டுவிட்டான். விடுவிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயத்தில் அடங்கியுள்ள அபாயத்தை முன்னேற்றம் அடையும்படி தடுக்க ஓர் வழியைக் குறிக்கிறார். அவர் அந்நிகழ்ச்சியின் எல்லா உத்தியோகஸ்தரையும் மற்றும்

!!! ஜாக்கிரதை போலி சரக்குகள். ஜாக்கிரதை !!!



**அமிர்தாஞ்சனம்**

எல்லா நோவுகளுக்கும் தீவ்யாமிர்தம்

சென்னை ராஜதானிகமும், மைசூருக்கும் ஸோல் ஏஜண்டு:—  
வியம் அண்டு கம்பெனி, வியாபாரிகள், 6, பந்தர் தெரு, மதராஸ்.

வேறு சங்கத்திலுள்ளவர்களையும் கூட்டு உறவினர்களின் இடையில் ஓர் படை எழுச் சியை எழுப்பச் சொல்கிறார். வேறுபட்ட போர்புரியும் தன்மையின் அபாயத்தை அறிவுறுத்துவதற்கே அவர்களுக்காகும் உத்தியோகஸ்தரும் கூட்டத்தினரும் இதைப் பற்றி முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஜெயமடையலாம் என்பது அவருக்கு நிச்சயம்.

**மதராஸிலுள்ள கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களின் தொழிலைப்பற்றிய**

**சிபார்சுகளின்மேல் அரசாங்கத்தார் கட்டளைகள்.**

**தேசத்தின் கூட்டுறவுக் கல்வாரி :**

தேசக் கல்லூரியை நிலைநாட்ட யோசிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் பண விஷயத்தினால் அதைத் தள்ளிவிடவேண்டி வந்தது.

**பிரசுரத்திற்காக நாட்டின் உதவி :**

பிரசுரத்திற்கும் பயிற்சிக்கும் இராஜாங்க உதவியைப்பற்றி மேற்சொல்லிய சங்கம் குறித்த விஷயத்தில் இப்போது ஒருவிதமான முயற்சியும் தேவையில்லை என்று இராஜாங்கத்தார் நினைக்கின்றனர்.

**சங்கங்களின் உத்தியோகஸ்தரின் கட்டுப்பாடு :**

உத்தியோகஸ்தரின் கட்டுப்பாட்டை விடுவிக்க மேற்சொன்ன சங்கம் சிபாரிசு செய்தது. இராஜாங்கத்தாரின் அங்கீகாரத்திற்கு உட்படவில்லை. இந்நிகழ்ச்சியில் பொதுஜனங்களின் நம்பிக்கை இராஜாங்கத்தின் கட்டுப்பாட்டினால் நாட்டப்பட்டு வருகிறது என்றும் சொல்கின்றனர். மறுபடியும் சங்கங்களின் கணக்கு விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி இவ்விஷயத்தில் பொதுஜன அபிப்பிராயத்திற்குவேண்டி உத்தியோகஸ்தரால் லாப பொது மனிதர்களின் சம்மதம் கூடாதென்றும் நியாயமான பகுதிகளின் விவகாரமே நாட்டப்பட வேண்டுமென்றும், தீர்மானித்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இராஜாங்கத்தார் மேற்சொல்லிய சங்கத்தின் சிபார்சை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள இயலாதவர்களாய் இருக்கின்றனர்.

**கடன் கொடுத்துதவும் சங்கங்கள்.**

முகல் ஆரம்பித்த கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களில் கொடுக்கல் வாங்கல் முறையை ஏற்படுத்தும் விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி, அதாவது, கடன் கொடுக்கும் சம்பந்தத்தில் அடிக்கடி தாமதங்கள் ஆயினும் மேற்சொல்லிய முறை அவைகளில் கையாடப்பட்டு வருகின்றது என்று ரிஜிஸ்ட்ரார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். சாதாரண பஞ்சாயத்தாரால் வருஷ வரவு செலவு கணக்குகளைத் தயார் செய்யமுடியுமா என்பதைப்பற்றி இராஜாங்கத்தார் சந்தேகப்படுகின்றனர்.

**ஸ்பெஷல் சங்கங்களின் பிரயோஜனமின்மை :**

சிலவகைச் சங்கங்களை முன்னேற்றத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்ற அக் கூட்டத்தின் யோசனைக்கு, இந்நிகழ்ச்சியின் இவ்வகைச் சங்கங்கள் பயன்படாமையைக் கண்டிருந்தும் 1924-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் (Non-Credit Societies) ஏற்படுத்த முக்கிய பிரயத்தனங்கள் செய்யப்பட்டன என்று இராஜாங்கத்தார் சொல்கின்றார்கள். எப்படி இருப்பினும் அதன் முன்னேற்றம் காலதாமதமானாலும் சங்க இலவகை மேன்மேலும் அபிசரித்து உதவியிருந்துகொண்டே வரவேண்டுமென்று இராஜாங்கத்தார் நினைக்கின்றனர்.

## மதராஸில் கூட்டுறவு.

“ நகரத்தில் கூட்டுறவின் நிகழ்ச்சி ஒன்றும் நன்றாக இல்லை. மதராஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடையவு. மற்றவர்களுடையவுமாகிய ஏற்பாட்டிற்கு முக்கியஸ்தானதாக இருந்தும் இம் மதராஸ் அசிரத்தையாய் விடப்பட்ட கூட்டுறவு இடங்களில் ஒன்று. கூட்டத்தின் அளவுப் பயிற்சியை விட குணப்பயிற்சி கொஞ்சம்” என்று வி. ராமதாஸ் பந்துலு 3-வது சென்னை ஜில்லா கூட்டுறவு மகாநாட்டு வரவேற்பில் கூறினார்.

முன் சொன்ன கூட்டத்தில் ஏற்படுத்திய தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் மதராஸ் டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் கோவாபரேடிவ் சென்ட்ரல்பாங்கியை ஆரம்பிப்பதால் ஊரில் கூட்டுறவுநிகழ்ச்சியை ஸ்தாபிதப்படுத்த முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டன. அந்நிகழ்ச்சியைச் சரியாக நடத்த ஸ்ரீமான் வி. ராமதாஸ் பந்துலு அக்கிராசனாதிபதியாகவும், பயிற்சியுள்ள தேசத்தின் கூட்டுறவினராகிய ஜீ ஸ்ரீராம் பாபு மாகாணக் கூட்டுறவு ஐக்கியத்தின் இலவச செக்ரிடரியாகவும் பாங்கியிக்கு முகன்மை செக்ரிடரியாகவும் இருக்கச் சம்மதித்தனர். அவர்கள் 3-வது வருஷம் வரை அவ்வேலையில் இருந்தனர். எல்லாம் சரியாக நடந்தன. கூட்டுறவு நன்றாக நடந்தது. அவர்கள் வேலையை ராஜினாமா செய்துவிட்ட பிற்பாடு பாங்கியினது சுயநலத்தை நாம் சிலரது ஆளுகையில் உண்டாகியது. பிறகு இவ்வுண்மை பாங்கியின் சென்ற பொதுஜனக் கூட்டத்தில் நன்கு விளங்கியது. பொதுஜனக் கூட்டத்திற்கு அறிக்கை நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்த பிற்பாடு இன்டிவிஜுவல் மெம்பர்களை சேர்க்கலாம் என்று எண்ணினார்கள். ஏனெனில், சங்கப்பிரதிநிதிகள் அவர்களுக்குத் தகுந்தவாறு சேரமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைத்தனர். அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் காரியங்களை சில மெம்பர்களின் ஓட்டினால் அநேக தீர்மானங்கள் செய்தனர். ஆகையால் சங்கங்களில் அநேக தொழிலாளர் வெளிநடக்க நேர்ந்தது.

சங்கங்கள் கூட்டத்தின் இந்நிலைமையை அங்கீகரிக்கவில்லை. அதிகாரிகள் சங்கங்களின் மெஜாரிட்டிக்கு உதவி செய்வதற்குப் பதில் அவர்கள் பிரியப்பட்ட சங்கங்களுக்கு உதவிச் செய்வதைத் தவிர்க்கவேண்டும் என்று பேசினார்கள். அதோடும் சங்கங்கள் வகித்ததில் அதிக பணத்தை ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு கட்டுப்பட்ட சங்கங்களுக்குச் செலவழித்ததாகத் தெரிந்தது. ஆகையால் எல்லோருடைய எண்ணங்களையும் ஒன்றாகக் கூட்டுவதற்கு கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்கள் ஐந்தாவது சென்னைக் கூட்டுறவினர்க் கூட்டத்தை சேர்க்கத் தீர்மானித்தனர். ஜனங்களின் இத்தகைப்பட்ட புதுவெண்ணம் அதிகாரத்தில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குத் துன்பத்தை விளைவிக்கும் என்று முன் சொன்ன கூட்டம் நகரக் கூட்டுறவுச் சங்கங்களைச் சேர்க்க ஆரம்பித்தன. சங்கங்கள் இக்கூட்டத்தின் முக்கிய எண்ணங்களை அறியுமாயின், அவைகளால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்ட கூட்டங்களின் கான்ஸ்டிடியூஷன் பணத்தை உண்டாக்கும் தன்மையல்ல என்பதை நன்றாக விளக்கும். சாதாரணமாக ஒரு சங்கத்திற்கு ஒரு மெம்பர்தான் போகலாம். ஆனால் புதிய கூட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் ஒருவருக்குமேல் போகலாமென்றிருந்தது. ஆகையால் முன் சொன்ன கூட்டமே நல்லதாக இருந்தது.

இச்சங்கங்கள் மேற்சொல்லிய பிரதம கொள்கைகளை மேற்கொண்டு முடியப்பட்ட வேண்டும். பொருத்தமான தேருதல் என்னும் கொள்கையைக் கையாடாமலும் மற்றும் நடத்தப்போகும் கூட்டம் பொதுவாகவும் தேர்ந்த கூட்டுறவு முறைகளின் வழியில் நடக்க எண்ணப்படாவிட்டால் சங்கத்தின் பணத்தை வினாகச் செலவழிப்பதில் என்ன பிரயோசனம் இருக்கப்போகிறது.

## LEADERS' GOLDEN OPINIONS.



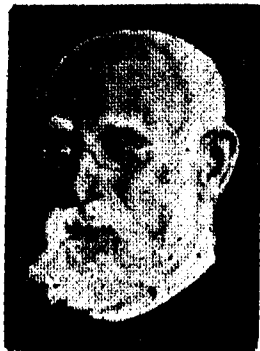
Mr. H. Bose's PERFUMES are easily the best Manufactured in India and will rank among the best manufacturers of England and France. He caters for all the requirements of Indians and deserves every encouragement.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.



"We have been trying your KUNTALINE for about two months. A relation of mine was long suffering from falling off of the hair. But new hair began to grow on the head within a month's use of KUNTALINE. It is a perfumed oil, and its fragrance does not deteriorate after use."

RABINDRANATH TAGORE



"I have tried Mr. H. Bose's Essences, have no hesitation in recommending them both on account of their excellence, and also because home-made articles of the kind should be encouraged."

SURENDRA NATH BANERJEE.

### SPECIALITIES

DELKHOSH

MISOREE

IRANEE

LALITA

BELLA



"I have used Mr. H. Bose's KUNTALINE and DELKHOSH and found them really good. They are in no way inferior to similar articles prepared by European manufacturers."

MOTILAL NEHRU.

# H. BOSE,

MANUFACTURING PERFUMER.

52, AMHERST STREET, CALCUTTA.

(ESTD—1888.)

మద్రాసు కోఆపరేటరు.

సంపుటము V]

జూలై & ఆగస్టు, 1934

[సంచిక 1 & 2.

## సంపాదకీయము.

సహకారోద్యమ విఘాతములు.

కోఆపరేటివ్ రివ్యూ ఆఫ్ మాన్ షిప్ అను మాసపత్రికయందు F. R. Worts పండితుడు కలహాస్రియులగు అల్పసంఖ్యాక వర్గము లొనర్చువిఘాతములు (Menace of militant minorities) అను శీర్షికతో వ్రాసిన వ్యాసమున క్రింది విషయములను ప్రస్తావించెను. ప్రజా స్వామ్యసంస్థయందు జనసామాన్యము తమ హక్కులను చలాయించు కొనకపోవుటచే కలుగు అపాయములు మిక్కిలి విఘటముగ నెఱుకపడెను.

అల్ప సంఖ్యాక వర్గములు రెండు విధములుగ విభజింపబడినవనియు—సంఘ హితము కోరువారు, కలహాస్రియులు. ఈ మొదటి రకపువారు ప్రజాసంస్థల అధికారములోనున్న యడల ఆసంస్థలకు మిక్కిలి విశ్వసనీయముగ సేవచేయుదురు. రెండవ రకపువారు తాము అధికారము చలాయించిన యడల వారి పార్టీల స్వలాభాపేక్షతో ప్రజా సంస్థలను ఉపయోగించు కొందురు. అరిస్టాటిల్ చెప్పినట్లు ప్రజా స్వామ్యసంస్థలు నిర్విఘ్నముగా సాగవలెనన్న ఎప్పుడును బుద్ధికుశలతగల అల్ప సంఖ్యాక వర్గమువల్లనే వ్యవహారములు నిర్వహింపబడవలయును. ఏలనన ప్రజాస్వామ్య సంస్థ మిక్కిలి జన బాహుళ్యముగల దౌటను, అజ్ఞానములేమై యుండును గనుక తన వ్యవహారములను సరిచూచుకొనలేదు. ఇప్పటివరకును సహకార సంస్థలు అరిస్టాటిల్ చెప్పినచూదిరి అల్పసంఖ్యాక వర్గమువారివల్లనే జయప్రదముగ నిర్వహింపబడుచుండెను. కాని కక్షలేర్పడుటను వారివారి యుక్తులు ఈసంస్థకు విఘాతములు కలుగ చేయుచున్నవి.

వీరి బెడలింపులు ఉహాసపంచమునుండి స్రవ్యక్షానుభవములగు చున్నవి. ఇంగ్లాడునకు ఉత్తరమున యేభయమున్నదో అట్టిదే యీ మద్రాసు పట్టణమున కూడ

బయలుదేరెను. ఇచ్చట కలహాసియులగు అల్ప సంఖ్యాకులు హాస్యప్రదమైన స్వల్ప తేడాలతో, అహాస్యమైన Total poll సంఘ విజయము పొందిన సందర్భములు గలవు.

ఈ కలహాసియులగు అల్పసంఖ్యాకులు బహిరంగముగ ఒక పార్టీకి సంబంధించిన వారనియ, సిటీలో ఉన్న పెక్కు కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీల మేలు కోరరనియు తెలియ వలయును. వీరు స్వయం కల్పితమైన నియమ నిబంధనలతోనే పనిచేయుచుందురు. సంఘములోని జన బాహుళ్యముయొక్క ఓటింగు హక్కును విలువలేకుండ చేయుదురు. బాలటువేసినప్పుడు సంఘహితము గోరు అల్ప సంఖ్యాకులను ఓడించుటకు తమ పక్షమునకు కావలసిన అధిక సంఖ్యాకమైన ఓట్లను తమ వ్యవహార తంత్రములవల్ల సమకూర్చుకుందురు. సంఘహితముగోరు అల్ప సంఖ్యాకుల బలము అత్యల్పమైన యడల వారిని వ్యవహార నియముల ననుసరించి ఓడించుట చాలాసులభ సాధ్యమై, తత్ఫలితమైన యనర్థము హెచ్చుగా గానుపించుచున్నది.

వార్డు పండితుడు ఈ విషయమును యంతటితో విడువక దానియందు హీనమై యున్న అరిష్టమును జయప్రదముగ తొలగించుటకుగాను అనుసరింపవలసిన నిర్మాణ కార్యక్రమమును తెలియజేసిరి. ఈ ఉద్యమమునకు సంబంధించిన అధికార అనధికారులును, బలముగల సంస్థలును, లక్షలకొలది ఉన్న సహకారసభ్యులకు పార్టీ దెబ్బలాట మూలమున వచ్చు అపాయములను బోధించుటకై దండయాత్ర వెడల వలయును. అధికారులును, సొసైటీలవారును మంచి విచక్షణతో తమ శక్తివంతము ఉపయోగించి దీని విషయము పనిచేసిన ఈ అపాయములను నివారించుటయే గాక నిర్మూలముకూడ చేయవచ్చును.

మద్రాసు పట్టణములోని సహకారము.

1930-వ సంవత్సరములో జరిగిన 3-వ మద్రాసు డిస్ట్రిక్టు కోఆపరేటివ్ కాన్ఫరెన్సులో మ|| రా|| శ్రీ|| వేమవరపు రామదాసు పంతులుగారు “మద్రాసు పట్టణము, అధికార, అనధికార ఉచ్చ్య నిర్మాణములకు ముఖ్యస్థాన మైనప్పటికిని, ఈ పట్టణము రాజధానిలోగల సహకార సంస్థలుగల ప్రదేశములన్నిటిలో మిక్కిలి అశ్రద్ధగ విడవబడినదని వక్కాణించిరి. సొసైటీలయొక్క సంఖ్యాబాహుళ్యమును చూచినప్పుడు కలిగిన సమ్మతముకంటె సొసైటీలయొక్క తత్వవిచారణ చేసిన వాటియొక్క నారంతమును గూర్చి సమ్మతము తగ్గిపోగలదు.”

ఈ పట్టణములో సహకార సంస్థలను అభివృద్ధిచేయుటకు ప్రయత్నములు జరుపబడి మద్రాసు డిస్ట్రిక్టు కోఆపరేటివ్ సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకు స్థపింపబడెను. పైన వక్కాణించిన కాన్ఫరెన్సులోని రిజల్యూషన్ ననుసరించి వి రామదాసు పంతులుగారు ప్రెసిడెంటుగాను, ప్రొవిన్షియల్ కోఆపరేటివ్ యూనియన్ కు ఆనర్లరీ ప్రెజిడెంట్

యున్న ఈ పట్టణములోని చిరకాలానుభవముగల సహకారులలో ఒకరును అయిన జి. శ్రీరాంబాబు నాయుడుగారు బ్యాంకు సెక్రటరీగాను వుండుటకు అంగీకరించిరి. వాళ్లు మూడున్నర సంవత్సరములు ఆవుద్యోగములందు వుండిరి. ఈ సంస్థను బహుజాగ్రూకతో నిర్భయమైన మార్గముల నడిపిరి. అంతయును బాగుగా జరిగి పోయెను. సహకారోద్యమ పతాకము అప్రతిహతముగా ఎగురుచుండెను. సహకారాదర్శములు మిక్కిలి శ్రద్ధతో గమనింపబడెను. అయితే కొన్ని దినముల క్రిందట వీరు తమ పదవులను రాజీనామా యిచ్చినప్పటినుంచి మద్రాసు డిస్ట్రిక్టు కోఆపరేటివ్ సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకు వ్యవహారము స్వార్థపరులను అధికారాభిలాషులును అయిన కొంతమంది చేతిలోపడెను. ఈ విషయము క్రిందటి బ్యాంకుయొక్క సాధారణ సభ్య సమావేశమందు తేట తెల్లముగా విశదమయ్యెను. అధికారములోనున్న కొంతమంది సాధారణ సభ్య సమావేశము జరుపబడు తేది ప్రచురించిన పిదప కొంతమంది వ్యక్తులను వాటాదారులుగ చేర్చుకొనిరి. బహుశా చాలా కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీల ప్రతినిధులు తమయొక్క మితవ్యయనుహాప దేశముతో ఏకీభవింప రేమోయని భయముచేత కాబోలు ఆ అధికారములోనున్న వారట్లావచ్చిరి. ప్రత్యేక వ్యక్తి సభ్యుల పాకర్యముల బ్యాంకునందు చూచుకొనుటకు కావలసిన ఓట్లకన్న మిక్కిలి ఎక్కువ వ్యక్తి సభ్యులను చేర్చి వారి ఓట్ల సహాయమున అధికారములోనున్న వారు తమ పుద్గేశ్యములకును తమ లాభములకును అనుగుణ్యమైన రిజల్యూషన్లు చేసి కొనుటచేత చాలామంది కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీల ప్రతినిధులు ఏకముగా సమావేశములోనుంచి బయటికి పోవలసిన కారణము ఏర్పడెను.

ఈ సమావేశములో జరిగిన పద్ధతి పెక్కు సొసైటీలకు మనస్కరించక సొసైటీల నాయకులు మద్రాసులోని సహకారులను కొంతమందిని చేరదీసి మీటింగులుచేసి అందు అధికార వర్గములోనున్న బ్యాంకువాగు తమ సల్పలాభముకలిగిన కొన్ని సొసైటీలకు మాత్రమే సహాయము చేయుచూ పట్టణములోని మిగిలిన పెక్కు సొసైటీలకు సహాయము చేయకుండుటనూ గ్రహించిరి. పెక్కు సొసైటీలు బ్యాంకులో పెట్టుకున్న పెద్ద పెద్ద మొత్తములలోని చాలా భాగము ఒకటి రెండు సొసైటీలకు పెట్టుబడి పెట్టుటకు ఉపయోగించిరిని కూడ ఈ మీటింగులలో తెలుపబడెను. కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు ఐయిదవ మద్రాసు డిస్ట్రిక్టు కోఆపరేటివ్ కాన్ఫరెన్సును సమావేశపరచి అందుపైన వుదహరించిన మాదిరి లోపములను సద్దుకొనుటకునూ ప్రజా అభిప్రాయము అందరికి తెలియపరచి ఏకీభావముతో వ్యవహారములు చక్క పెట్టుటకును నిర్ధారణచేసి కొనిరి. జన సామాన్యములో యిట్టి జ్ఞానోదయము తమకు యిబ్బంది కలుగజేయునని అధికారవర్గమువారు, సిటీ కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీస్ కాన్ఫరెన్సు ఏర్పాటు చేయుదురనట్లు తెలియవచ్చు చున్నది. కాని సొసైటీలవారు ఈ కోఆపరేటివ్ కాన్ఫరెన్సు పద్ధతులను కట్టుబాటులను ఏర్పాటులను పరిగ్నా అర్థముచేసికొనిన యెడల

నిరుచేసిన దిహాన్యమనియు డబ్బు పోగుచేసికొనటకు వీలైన వుద్దేశ్యమనియు తెలియక మానదు. పైచెప్పిన అధికారమువారు ఆహ్వానసంఘముగా ఏర్పడి ఆసంఘమునందు తమ యిష్టమువచ్చిన వారిని చేర్చుకొనటకు అధికార అవకాశము కలిగించుకొని యుండుట కాని ప్రతి సొసైటీయును ఒక్కొక్కటికి రెండు రూపాయల చొప్పున ఓట్లు కొని ఒక సభ్యుని మాత్రమే ఆహ్వాన సంఘమునకు పంపుటకు ఒప్పకొన బడెను. యితేకాదు సొసైటీలు తమ సభ్యుల ప్రమాణమును బట్టి, స్వాంతును బట్టి ప్రతి నిధులను పంపవలెను. ఈ ఓట్లమునుంచి మంచి సొసైటీలు కొద్దిగా మాత్రము వుండుటచే పెద్ద సొసైటీలనుంచి వచ్చిన అభ్యర్థుల సంఖ్య మొత్తము మీద చిన్న సొసైటీలవారందరు పంపిన అభ్యర్థుల సంఖ్యను తప్పక మించియుండును. ఒక మనిషికి ఒక ఓటు అన్న పద్ధతి సొసైటీలకు కూడా ఒక సొసైటీకి ఒక ఓటు అని అరముచేసి కొనవలెను. వీరు జరుపబోవు కాన్ఫరెన్సు నిజముగా సహకారమునకే అయిన యెడల ఒక సొసైటీని ఎంతమంది అభ్యర్థులు రిజిస్టరుచేసి నప్పటికి ఒక సొసైటీకి ఒక ఓటు అన్న పద్ధతిని అనుసరించ వలసియున్నది. ఆహ్వాన సంఘ సభ్యులకు ఓట్లు వుండకూడదు సొసైటీలు మనస్ఫూర్తిగా సిటీ కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీల కాన్ఫరెన్సులో పాలుకొనుటకు ముందు ముఖ్యమైన రూల్సును అంగీకరించి గమనించవలెను. సర్వమైన ప్రాతినిధ్యము కొరకు పద్ధతులు ఏర్పరచుకొనక న్యాయముగాను సహకార పద్ధతులలోను నడువక యిట్లు యీసంస్థయొక్క ధనమును వ్యయపరచిన ఏమి ప్రయోజనము.

సెంట్రల్ బ్యాంకింగ్ ఎక్సక్యూటివ్ కమిటీ.

మద్రాసు రాజధానిలో కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు చేయుపనికి సంబంధించిన శిఫార్సులపైన గవర్న మెంటువారి ఆర్డరు.

ప్రొవెన్షియల్ సహకార శిక్షణ కళాశాల.

ఒక ప్రొవెన్షియల్ కళాశాల స్థాపన విషయము విచారణ చేయబడెను. కాని ఆర్థికదురవస్థలవల్ల విరమింపబడెను.

సహకార వ్యాపకమునకు దొరతనమువారి సహాయము.

ప్రస్తుతకాలమున పై కమిటీవారు సహకార వ్యాపక విషయమునకును, ప్రబోధ ప్రచారములకును చేసిన సలహాలు అవుసరములేదనియు, దాని విషయము యిప్పుడు ఏపని చేయనక్కరలేదని దొరతనమువారు అనిరి.

సొసైటీలపై అధికారుల అజ్ఞాయిషి.

గవర్న మెంటు అధికారుల అజ్ఞాయిషిని కొంచము తగ్గించుటకుగాను కమిటీ వారుచేసిన శిఫార్సును, గవర్న మెంటు వారి ఆమోదమును బడయలేదు. ప్రజలయొక్క

నమ్మకము గవర్న మెంటువారి అజ్ఞాయిషిమీద ఆధారపడియుండునని, సొసైటీల లెఖ్యుల తనిఖీల విషయములో డిపార్టుమెంటువారి అడిట్టు ఉండవలయుననియు, అసభి కారుల ఆడిటును ప్రోత్సహించ కూడదనియు తెలియపరచిరి. ఇందుమూలమున గవర్న మెంటువారి సూచన అంగీకరింపరైరి.

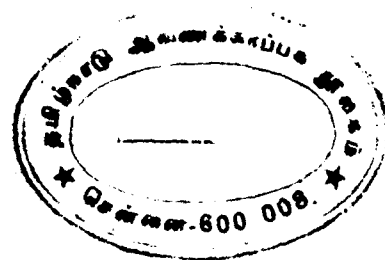
పరపతి సంఘములు.

సర్వసాధారణమైన ప్రయిమరీ సహకార సంఘములలో పరపతి పద్ధతి నేర్పరుచు విషయములో అప్పలిచ్చుట పట్ల ఆలస్యములు జరుగుచున్నప్పటికి అట్టి పద్ధతి యిదివరకే అమలులో ఉన్నదని రిజిస్ట్రారుగారు చెప్పిరి. సాలుసరి అంచనా లెఖ్యులలో తయారు చేయుటకు పంచాయతీ దార్లపైన ఆధారపడగలమా అని గవర్న మెంటు వారు అనుమానించు చున్నారు.

ప్రత్యేకమైన గ్రాంత్ రకపు సొసైటీలు నిష్పలితములు.

పరపతేతర సంఘములకు హెచ్చరిక నివ్వవలయునని కమిటీవారిచ్చిన సలహాకి గవర్న మెంటువారు యిట్లుచెప్పిరి. ఈ రాజధానిలోని సహకార సంస్థలయొక్క పరపతేతర సంఘముల పూర్వోత్తర చరిత్రలంతయును అట్టి సంఘమును వ్యర్థములని తెలియచేయుచున్నది. 1934 సం॥ మొదలు పరపతేతర సంఘములు స్థాపించుటకు ప్రయత్నములు జరుగుచునేయున్నవి. సహకార సంస్థయొక్క ఈభాగము అభివృద్ధి చేయుటకు గవర్న మెంటువారు పనిచేయుదురు కాని ఈవృద్ధి తొందరపడక పదిలముగా పట్టుదలతో చేయవలయుననిరి.

125862



Editor:—Mr. G. Sriram Babu Naidu, B.A., B.L., Dip. Econ.

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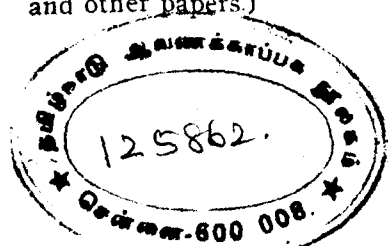
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