

## HANDBLOOM CLOTH

**CONTROL**  
**ADVISORY COMMITTEE'S**  
**SUGGESTIONS**  
**ELIMINATION OF YARN**  
**DEALERS URGED**  
MADRAS, Dec. 2.

st handlooms which have come into the  
r- co-operative fold, compulsorily bringing

In all looms into co-operative organisations and eliminating yarn dealers in the production of yarn is urged by the Provincial Yarn Advisory Committee for doing away with blackmarketing in yarn and effective control of handloom fabrics.

The Committee met to-day with Mr. S. Venkateswaran, Provincial Textile Commissioner, in its chair.

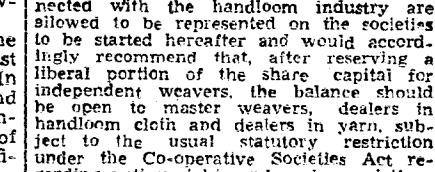
The following is an account of the Committee's proceedings:—

"The Committee reviewed the working of the Handloom Cloth Price Control Order and considered the resolution in regard to the price control of handloom cloth passed by the Provincial Cloth Advisory Committee at its last meeting in November. The Committee was of the unanimous opi-

be eliminated and prices of handloom fabrics controlled effectively, supplies of yarn should be compulsorily restricted to hand-

looms which have come into the co-operative fold, i.e., Weavers' Co-operative Societies, and recommended accordingly that the existing Weavers' Co-operative Societies should be expanded and new ones started as quickly as possible to cover on a compulsory basis all the looms in the Province which are still outside the co-operative fold. The Committee recommended that all these Weavers' Co-operative Societies should stamp the controlled prices as they are doing now.

the quick organisation of these societies if all interests which have hitherto been con-



regarding maximum share capital that the Government may specially prescribe in this

under the scheme envisaged by it, yarn dealers will be eliminated in the area in

**CONTROL OF HANDLOOM CLOTH PRICES**

"There was a sharp difference of opinion in the Committee as to the measures to be adopted for the control of the price of handloom cloth pending the formation of these Weavers' Co-operatives. Mr. J. K. Chatterjee, Mr. T. K. Battacharjee, Dewan Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Chudhary and Messrs. R. Venkataswami and Mittal Saranya (representing the Government) were of the opinion that the Government should enforce the maximum weaving wages. They also urged that an adequate administrative machinery should be set up in the Province for enacting the stamping of prices on handloom cloth immediately after production and before sale to the public and that the same machinery establishment could also be utilised for taking an accurate census of active, semi-active and dormant weavers."

unless and until he has accounted fully  
for the previous supply of yarn to him.

They were agreeable to the cost of the administrative machinery being recovered by the levy of a suitable stamp fee.

"Messrs. Ramakanta Rao, Virabhadra Rao, Dr. Gopalaswami, M. Somappa, Thirugiri Sankaran and Subbarama Pillai expressed themselves emphatically against the regulation of weaving wages by the Government in view of the meagre and irregular earnings of the weavers. They considered that, pending the formation of a net-work of co-operative societies as suggested above, the Government should not attempt to regulate the wages by the enforcement of the existing control order modifying it in the light of the next recommendation.

The Committee unanimously recommended that the present price control scheme for handloom fabrics should be revised on the following lines: All the margins should be based on the cost of the raw materials as paid by the producer, wholesale trader, and retailer should be 9.38, 6.1, and 0.38 per cent respectively. The Government should ensure the smooth and satisfactory distribution of handloom goods as between the producing centres and the consuming centres of the Province, and it is necessary to provide for two wholesalers and that accordingly there need be no statutory restriction as to the number of wholesalers in the Province. Further, if the wholesale ceiling price does not exceed the cost of production by more than 15.38 per cent as specified above.

The Committee recommended that, as transport charges should in all cases be borne by the buyers, but, as regards packing charges, it felt that the matter should be left for adjustment by the trade itself."

**GRAVE DANGER OF  
CLOTH SHORTAGE**

**MILLS' OUTPUT DOWN BY A**

## BILLION YARDS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 2.

A serious view is taken here of the cloth situation in the country. Bombay and Ahmedabad between them are normally responsible for 70 per cent of the country's total mill cloth production, but prolonged disturbances in Bombay and frequent troubles in Ahmedabad have reduced the output of the mills considerably.

The latest estimate is that the short-

during the current year, taking into account mill cloth alone. A cloth famine

of formidable proportions thus seems inevitable unless there is some guarantee of communal and industrial peace.

Coal supplies—essential for the textile industry—have been disappointing during October, colliery labour having been restive for several reasons. Unless during the next few months coal raisings reach a higher level in order to enable the railways to convey coal to different centres in sufficient quantities to build up reserves before the next season, mills may again find themselves in difficulties for lack of coal supplies.

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## FORTHCOMING INTER-ASIAN CONFERENCE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 30.

The Foreign Policy Association, Na-

participate in the Inter-Asian Relations Conference in Delhi and nominated

The Indo-Iranian Cultural Society has accepted the suggestion.

The office of the Inter-Asian Relations Conference has been shifted to Rooms 17-18, 78-79, in the U. S. Theatre Communications Building, Cannaught Circus, New Delhi.

The telegraphic address remains the same—“INDIA R.I.”