

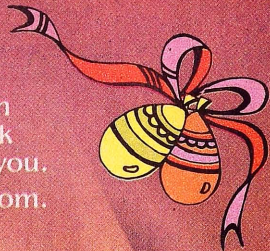
June 1986 75 p.

Tamil Arasu



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TAMIL ARASU

In scope this month

Tamil Nadu Bandh Total, Peaceful

The bandh called by the parties in Tamil Nadu to call attention to the suffering multitude of Tamils in Sri Lanka on 31st May was total. A report.

Bagasse based newsprint unit inaugurated

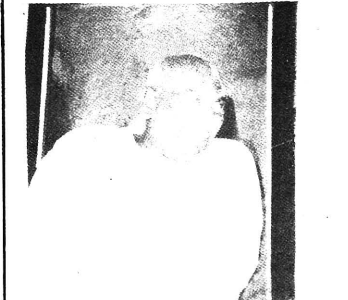
The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. MGR inaugurated the world's first bagasse based newsprint factory on 24-5-86. The project will save valuable foreign exchange and provide employment to 1500 persons. A report.

Kamaraj, the people's leader

The 84th birthday of Perunthalaivar Late Kamaraj is to be celebrated on 15th July. Tamil Arasu brings you an eulogy by Arignar Anna to Kamaraj. A tribute.

Family Welfare scales new heights

Tamil Nadu's Family Welfare programme continues to break new records and widen the horizons of State's prosperity. An essay.

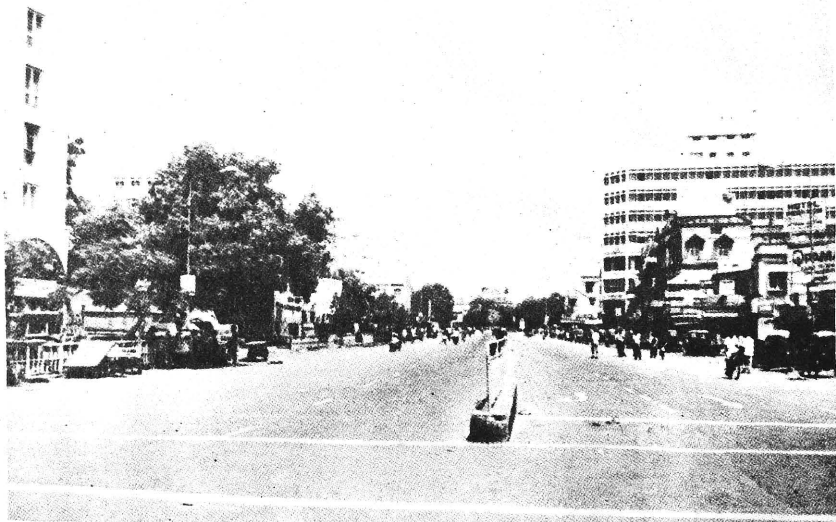


Thiruvalluvar Year 2017

June 1986

Vaikasi-Aani

ALL PARTY BANDH TOTAL



The 12 hour bandh on May 31 called by all political parties in Tamil Nadu on the Sri Lanka issue was total and peaceful.

The bandh was observed from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. to protest against the repressive measures let loose by the Jayewardene regime in the Tamil areas and to express sympathy with the suffering Tamils on the island.

All-party cooperation: The Chief Secretary to the Tamil Nadu Government, Thiru T.V. Antony, who described the bandh as "total", told newsmen that it went off peacefully, thanks to the cooperation of all the political parties and the people of the State in response to the call of the Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. to desist from any action which might defeat the nobility of the purpose for which the bandh was being observed.

All bus, train and air services in the State remained suspended

between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Shops and commercial establishments and Government offices were closed for the day. The Government had declared the day a holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

Trains regulated: Trains were regulated in Madras before 6 a.m. At the Egmore railway station, the Rockfort Express and a Summer special arrived before the commencement of the bandh. The other trains on the metre gauge were regulated at various railway stations.

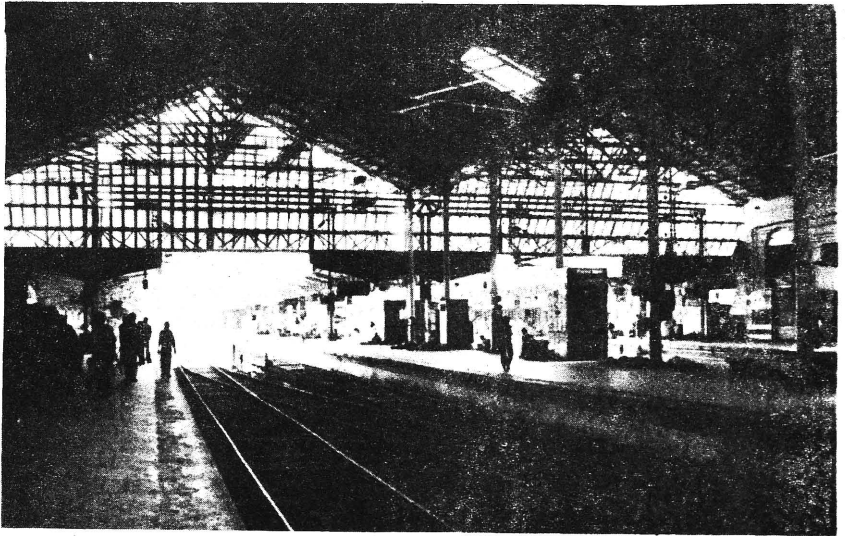
On the broad gauge, the Yercaud Express, the Howrah Mail, the Nilgiris Express, the Bangalore Mail, the Bombay Mail, the Kakinada Express and the Mangalore Mail arrived at the Madras Central by 6 a.m. The Cochin Express, Trivandrum Mail and G.T. Express were regulated at Arkonam Kudur Station.

Earlier an all-party meeting on Sri Lanka, convened by the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister,

Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R., on May 29th decided to observe a State-wide 'bandh' on May 31 between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. to condemn the repressive measures of the Jayewardene Government and express sympathy with the suffering Tamils on the island.

Buses off the road: Briefing newsmen, the Electricity Minister, Mr. S. Ramachandran said buses would be off the road. The meeting had sought the cooperation of all sections of the public in ensuring a peaceful and successful bandh all over the State.

The all-party meeting, held at the State Secretariat under Hon'ble Dr. M.G.R.'s chairmanship, adopted a resolution "strongly condemning the planned genocide being carried out by the Sri Lankan armed forces in the Tamil areas". It also expressed sympathy with the Tamils, victims of sudden attacks, forced to run to the forests for safety leaving all their properties.



The resolution explained that the meeting decided to organise the protest demonstration so as not to succumb to the designs of the Jayewardene Government which was trying to divide the Tamils for its selfish ends.

The meeting said that on such issues strategies evolved after deliberations among all political parties would be more bene-

ficial than individual decisions. It appealed to the DMK not to take suo motu decisions on common issues.

It promised both the Centre and the State Government full cooperation in efforts for a solution to the problem of Sri Lanka Tamils and called for immediate steps to stop loss of life and destruction of property.

Answering reporter's queries, the Minister clarified that the parties which had subscribed to the resolution did not approve of the DMK's programme of protest rallies, public meetings and processions on that day. They suggested that it also give up the idea of holding rallies and taking out processions he said.



World's First Bagasse Based Newsprint Plant Inaugurated

The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Dr. M. G. R. on May 21 formally dedicated to the nation the world's first

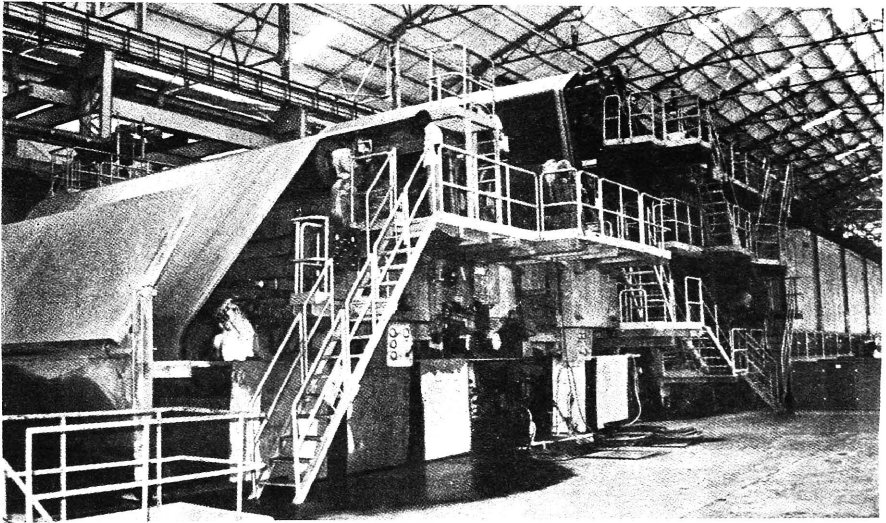
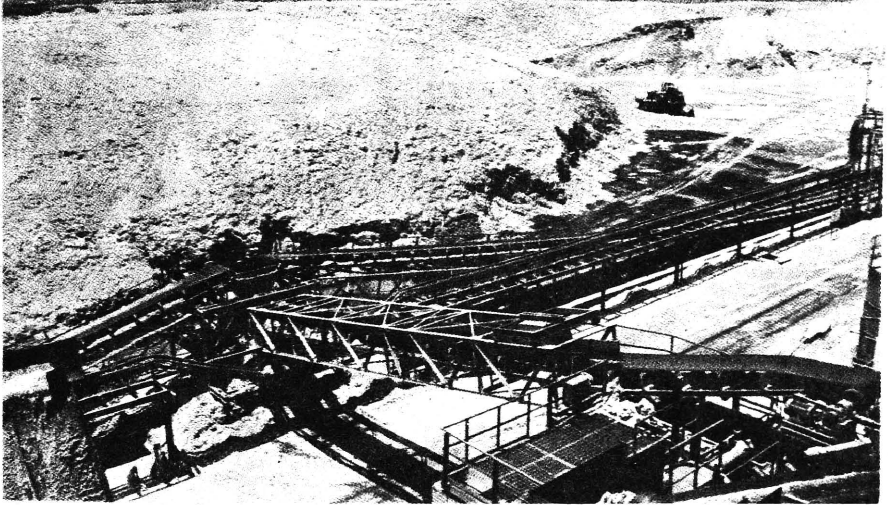
bagasse-based newsprint plant here. The plant has a capacity to manufacture 50,000 tonnes of newsprint and 40,000 tonnes

of writing paper a year.

In his brief speech, Dr. M. G. R. said the factory would help reduce the news



VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE
PAPER MILL



TNPL HOLDS THE RECORDS

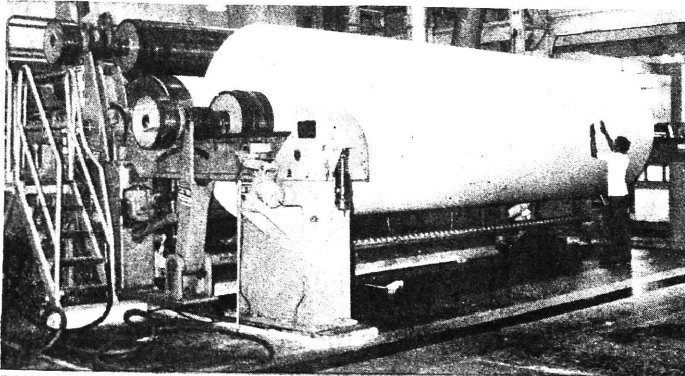
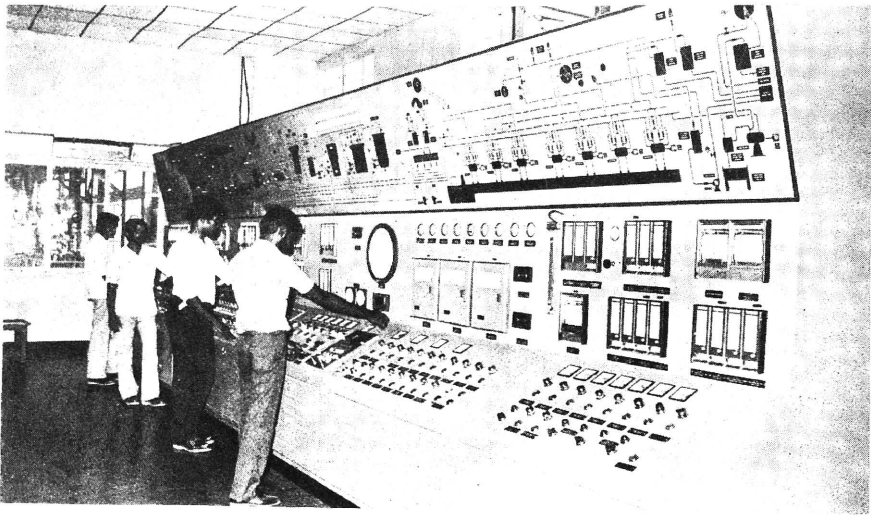
- ★ The first Newsprint mill in the world using more than 80% bagasse in the furnish and without any long fibre support.
- ★ The first bagasse based mill producing Newsprint as well as all grades of printing and writing paper.
- ★ The first fully mechanised bagasse handling and storage system in the world.
- ★ The first steam and power generation system utilising multiple solid fuels including bagasse pith.
- ★ First bagasse based Newsprint plant in India.
- ★ First World Bank financed Paper Project in India.
- ★ Largest Newsprint mill (300 T.P.D.) in India.
- ★ Largest Public Sector Project of Govt. of Tamil Nadu.
- ★ The first Paper Project of this magnitude to be completed in a record time of 36 months.

print shortage in the country. He thanked the World Bank for the Rs. 110 crore assistance given to the Rs. 236-crore project.

The Hon'ble Industries Minister, Thiru K. Rajaram, said many private industrialists have come forward to set up similar units after seeing the Pugalur plant. The second project would come up in South Arcot or North Arcot.

Thiru Moore, Mexican consultant to the factory, said though his country had invented the technology, Tamil Nadu had made a success of the bagasse-based newsprint project.

The plant uses bagasse and eucalyptus wood as raw



material, and the first batch of newsprint for commercial use rolled out of the factory in October 1985. In the first year of its operation, the plant achieved a capacity utilisation of 70 per cent.

TNPL is the country's fourth newsprint mill, the other three being wood based. The four mills together meet about 55 percent of the country's requirement of newsprint.



KAMARAJ
THE PEOPLE'S
LEADER

It is my duty to appreciate Kamaraj because he has striven so hard to raise the standard of Tamil Nadu and tried his best for the advancement of Tamils.

It is in true Tamil tradition to appreciate a man of culture who deserves appreciation. It is also a custom in democracy.

In a democracy, the leader of a political party will be praised by the leader of another political party. But in a totalitarian country, the leader of a political party will only dig the grave of a leader of another political party.

Kamaraj and I belong to different political parties. It is not necessary that I should follow his footsteps or I should adopt his policy because I have unveiled his potrait and paid him tributes.

There are differences of opinion in politics. But it should not foster the growth of ill feeling nor should it result in personal violence.

Just because differences of opinion are necessary we should not shout our differences from house tops. I believe that this potrait unveiling of Kamaraj

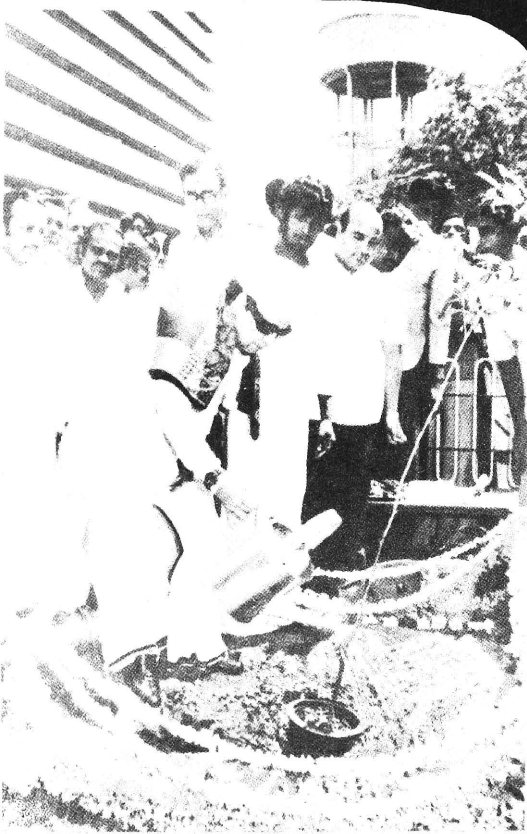
will drive home the lesson that he has rendered meritorious services in the political life and should be honoured by everybody, irrespective of political differences.

I unveil Kamaraj's potrait in the hope and belief that this function will show that Thiru Kamaraj deserves my respect and reverence. although he belongs to a different political party.

Arignar Anna

(At Pachaiyappa's College High School, Kancheepuram, while unveiling the potrait of Kamaraj on 22.4.67).

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY



The Chief Minister Dr.M.G.R and several of his Cabinet colleagues planted saplings in the Secretariat campus on June 5th to mark the World Environment Day.

The Finance Minister Thiru V.R. Nedunchezhiyan later administered a pledge to the gathering which included Chief Secretary Thiru T.V. Antony, a few MLAs and government officials and employees.

The Chief Minister distributed saplings to Secretariat employees.

At a tree planting function at the Corporation Higher Secondary School, Saidapet, Corporation Special Officer Thiru K.Chandrachoodan appealed to the public for help and co-operation in the tree-growing efforts.

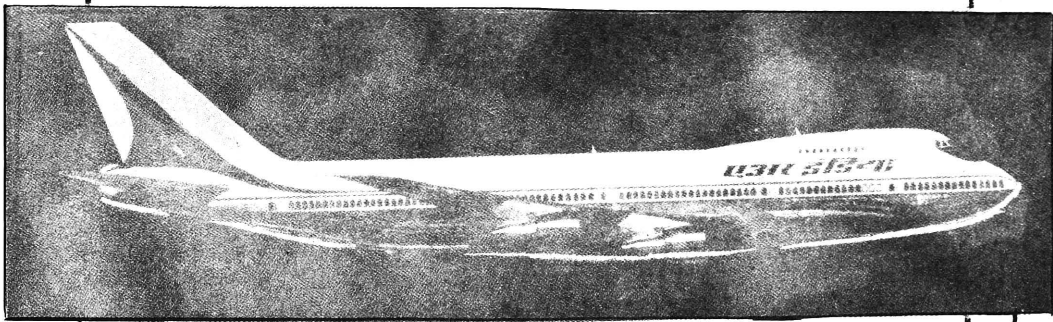
Out of 20,000 avenue trees planted in the past, only 4,000 had survived, he said.

On June 5th, 1,000 saplings were planted at Corporation schools, dispensaries, child welfare centres and family welfare centres.

Commissioner Tmt. Shanta Sheela Nair welcomed the gathering. Thiru Saidai Duraiswamy, M.L.A. planted the first sapling at the Saidapet school.

The only justice is to follow the sincere intuition of the soul angry of gentle. Anger is just, and pity is just, but judgement is never just.

—D. H. Lawrence.



New International Airport Complex Foundation Laid

A high-level civil aviation team, headed by Thiru Jagdish Tytler, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Civil Aviation, will visit Madras in June to assess the potential for Vaayadoot feeder service in Tamil Nadu.

Non-availability of aircraft had been a hindrance to the rapid expansion of feeder air service in different parts of the country, Thiru Tytler said while laying the foundation for the new international terminal complex at Madras Airport on May 28th.

The Minister said the Union Government had recently concluded an agreement with the Dornier of West Germany for the manufacture of small aircraft in Kanpur, initially. The Kanpur plant would take up the assembling job and go in for production by next year. The first 400 aircraft built would be given to the Defence and a few of the machines would be acquired for Vayudoot service.

A decision on the expansion of the airport at Coimbatore would be taken during his visit to Madras next month, possibly after June 4, Thiru Tytler said. The Budget this year had not made any allocation for new civil aviation programmes and

expansion of the existing facilities. Hence, he said, all development works had to be managed from out of the earnings of the two major airlines in the country and other agencies coming under the purview of his ministry. Air India, Indian Airlines and other units were already performing well. He was confident that the earnings of these establishments "will double within the next six months". Direct flight to Delhi: Regarding the re-introduction of the direct flight between Madras and Delhi, the Minister said he had already announced in the Lok Sabha that the direct service would be restored from the first week of July. "We were expecting to get two Airbus aircraft on lease". Out of this only one had come and it had been deployed to clear the summer rush. He was confident that the other aircraft would be acquired soon and given to Madras or operating direct flights to the capital.

Thiru S. Muthusamy, Hon'ble Tamil Nadu Minister for Transport who presided, hoped that the new international terminal complex when completed, would meet the growing passenger and cargo traffic. He said that on instructions from the Chief Minister, Dr. M. G. Ramachandran, he had handed

over four letters to the Union Minister stressing the need to set up airports at Thanjavur, Tuticorin and Salem and also for the expansion of the Coimbatore airport and the immediate restoration of the direct flight to Delhi.

Prof. N.K. Singh, Chairman of the International Airports Authority of India, welcoming the gathering, said the construction of the new international terminal complex in Madras, estimated to cost Rs. 18 crores, would be taken up in two phases, and the first phases costing Rs. 9.84 crores would be completed by 1988-1989. Full capacity utilisation of the complex, which would have two aerobridges, would be achieved by 1990-1991.

Increasing traffic: The international passenger traffic at Madras, he said, had been steadily growing and according to the present projections, it is expected to reach 6.82 lakhs during 1990-1991, almost double the traffic handled in 1984-85. This growth had been taken into account in designing the new terminal building.

The new international terminal complex would come up on a site adjoining the present domestic complex.

Prof. Singh said the IAAI would introduce soon certain new facilities such as making available the services of 'hostesses' to help all passengers arriving from various countries. Many of the passengers arriving particularly from the Gulf countries, did not even know how to fill up the disembarkation forms. Such people would find the services of the airport hostess quite useful. He also said that the IAAI wanted to tone up the airport management and maintenance. "We are setting up an institute in Delhi to train people on airport maintenance. Your domestic terminal is well maintained but I would like it to be better," he said.

Thiru R. Ramakrishnan, MP suggested that with the exper-

tise it had the IAAI could take up consultancy and the construction of airports in foreign countries.

Thiru M. Kalyanasundaram, Thiru R. Mohanaragam, Thiru P. Kulandaivelu, Thiru, A. Jeya Mohan, Thiru G. Vararajan and Thiru Tindivanam Ramamurthi, MPs. pleaded for the introduction of feeder services in different parts of the State and also early expansion of the airport at Coimbatore.

Thiru K.G. Lakshmiopathy on behalf of the contractors entrusted with the job of construction assured the Minister that the new terminal would be built within the stipulated time.

The General Manager, Madras Airport Thiru A. Sreeni vasa Rao, proposed a vote of thanks.

Money saved: Earlier, Thiru Tytler told newsmen that he was particular the construction of the phase one and two should be finished as scheduled. The completion of the Madras domestic complex within the stipulated time helped to save Rs. 3 crores, the Bombay airport about Rs. 5 crores and the Delhi terminal Rs. 3 crores. The new international terminal in Madras would have a peak hour handling capacity of 1300 passengers; 600 arriving, 600 departing and 100 in the transit, it had been designed as a self-contained centralised terminal.

Tmt. INDIRAGANDHI MEMORIAL PARK—ARAMBY

Tmt. Indira Gandhi Memorial Park at Aramby—3 Kms. away from Udhagamandalam Town was inaugurated by the Honourable Minister for Tourism, Thiru. R.M. Veerappan on 17.5.86. The earliest plantation of Bluegum (Eucalyptus) are preserved here. This plantation was raised over an area of 1.27 Hect. in the year 1863. At present there are 69 trees standing in this park. The tree No. 48 is the tallest tree measuring 78.12 mts. in height, (256 feet 4 inches). This crop has the distinction of being the tallest tree grove in the country

A motorable road from Fingerpost or from Tamilazham leads to this park within a distance of about 1.50 Kms. This plantation is permanently preserved as a National monument for the posterity. This park is under the maintenance of the Forest Department.



MADRAS JOINS THE 'RACE AGAINST TIME'

Madras made the Sport Aid marathon a memorable event on May 25th totally identifying itself with the famine-stricken African children.

Amidst fanfare and excitement, the 10-km run from Raj Bhavan to Anna Statue on Anna Salai got off to a colourful start. Wild cheers rent the air as the Hon'ble Educational Minister, Thiru C. Aranganayagam, who flagged off the run announced on behalf of the Chief Minister, a Rs. 10 lakh contribution from the Chief Minister's Relief Fund and also a Rs. 2 lakh donation by Dr. M. G. Ramachandran to the Sport Aid fund.

Long before the event, the participants besieged the Taluk Office Road in Saidapet, bedecked with flags and banners hailing the historic international "Race against time".

The organisers estimated the number of runners at over 10,000. Among them were star athletes and sportsmen, film artistes, top police officials and those representing voluntary agencies and commercial establishments. The participants were divided into segments of 500 each to ensure orderly and smooth run.

The enthusiasm was so high that hundreds of men, women,

and children who had not registered themselves earlier made a beeline to the venue and joined the race, offering spot contributions.

Relay run: Before the start of the race at 9.30 p.m. the Hon'ble Education Minister handed over the Sport Aid torch to Thiru Sivaji Ganesan, film actor, who after running a short distance, handed it over to Thiru Bhaskaran, the Olympian, for carrying it in relay to Anna Statue.

Much to the surprise of the organisers, the participants reached the finishing point, Anna Statue, in just 45 minutes. The Education Minister was there to receive the torch from Thiru Rajan, athlete, who had carried it on the last lap—from the Q.M. Arts College for Women.

In an exultant mood, thousands of people, young and old, lined the entire stretch, greeting and cheering the participants. Soon, sunshades and rooftops around Anna statue overflowed with spectators, to see the grand finale.

More than expected: According to Thiru R. Nagarajan IAS. Director of Sports and Youth Affairs, the response was more than expectation. The Sport Aid collections in the State is expected to total Rs. 20 lakhs.

Earlier, on behalf of the Madras Corporation, Rs. 2 lakhs was presented to the Sport Aid Fund by the Commissioner, Tmt. Shanta Sheela Nair, Sivaji Ganesan handed over a cheque for Rs. 10,000 as his donation.

The city police made elaborate bandobust for the event, besides providing a large number of participants. The City Corporation spruced up the 10-km stretch, and flood-lit the Anna Flyover and other important points..



**In TamilNadu, you see the
whole of India**



COURTESY : FODOR'S GUIDE TO INDIA

From the port of the Pallavas, Mahabalipuram, to their capital at Kanchipuram is an easy 40 mile trip inland with one of India's holy cities as your destination. On the way, you probably will be tempted to stop at Thirukalikundram, eight miles west of Mahabalipuram, where a small temple stands on top of a hill 500 ft. high. There, every day just before noon, a priest feeds two white kites, believed by the faithful to be the spirits of two saints. In the village itself at the foot of the hill, there is also a rock temple dedicated to Siva.

City of a thousand temples, Kanchipuram still contains no less than 124 shrines. Kanchipuram is sacred both to Siva and Vishnu, which makes it an important stopping-place for the Hindu pilgrim making his rounds of the seven holy cities of India (the six others are Hardwar, Ujjain, Varanasi, Mathura, Ayodhya and Dwarka). This is the 'Varanasi of the South' and its religious architecture is on a fitting scale.

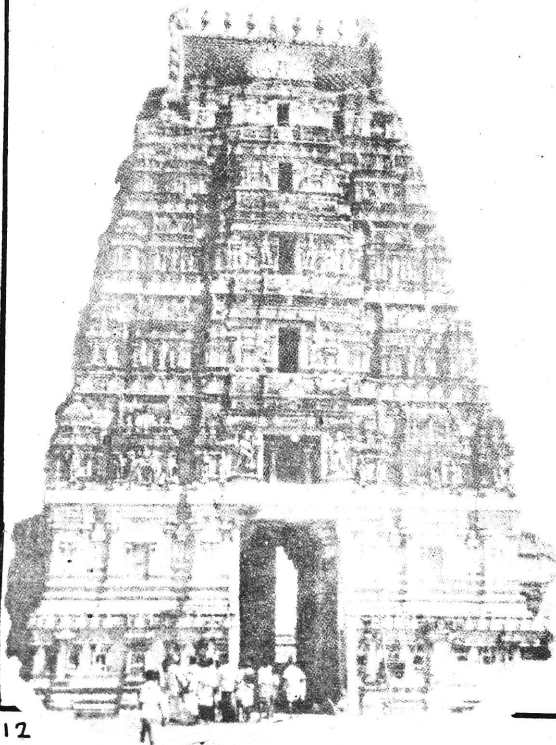
The first temple to be raised in Kanchipuram was the work of the Pallavas. Typi-

cal of their architecture is the Kailasanatha temple, dedicated to Siva. This temple, believed to be 1,200 years old, contains some excellent 7th and 8th century paintings on the walls of the tiny cells around its courtyards. More paintings, among the best examples of Hindu murals, are to be found in the Vaikunthanatha Perumal Temple, built by the Pallava emperor, Nandi Varman II. Sculptures here relate the wars fought by the Pallavas and the Chalukyas.

It is the later temples of Kanchipuram, though, which give it its skyline, a series of overpowering gopurams. For example, one of the entrance gopurams of the Ekambaraswara Temple, built in the 16th century, stands 188 feet high with no less than ten stories of intricate sculpture.

Smaller, but probably more pleasing to the eye, is the 100-foot tower of the Varadarajaswamy Temple. This temple is known for its hall of 96 pillars decorated with interesting sculpture. You will also appreciate the handsome pavilions standing in its courtyard.

Kanchipuram's Pallava temples were built by two rulers, Mahendra Varman and Mammalla Narasimha Varman, who founded Mahabalipuram. They patronized not only architecture and sculpture, but all of the arts, transforming their capital into one of India's great-

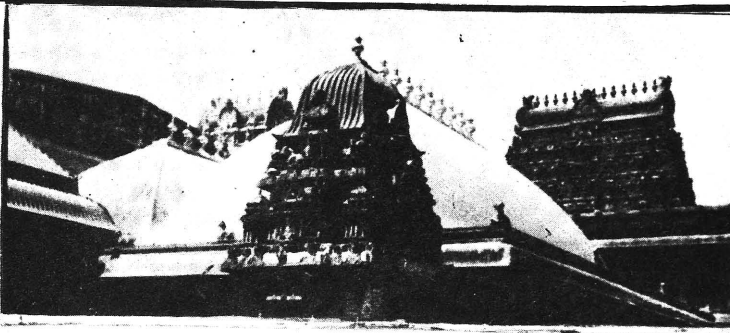


est centers of learning. Hindu and Buddhist philosophies flourished side-by-side here.

In later centuries, Kanchipuram remained important under the Pallavas' successors, the Cholas and the Rajahs of Vijayanagar. Even today, it is far from a dead city, unlike Mahabalipuram by the sea. Pilgrims flock here by the hundreds of thousands every year and it has also maintained its reputation as a silk-weaving centre. 'Conjeevaram sari' (that was the English name of Kanchipuram) is still synonymous with the best in Indian silk saris.

From Kanchipuram, it is a short run back to Madras, furnishing the triangle we mentioned earlier. Or else, you might want to strike out 35 miles to the west to Vellore on the banks of the Palar River. The heart of Vellore is its fort, built in the 13th century and still in excellent condition as an example of military architecture despite a long and bloody history of battles. The last siege of Vellore occurred in 1806 during a sepoy mutiny caused by military grievances, antedating the great upheaval by fifty years.

Impressive gates lead you into the fort after crossing its surrounding moat. There is an exquisite temple of Siva probably built in the 14th century inside the fort and since it is no



longer used, you are free to wander through its halls. Sculpture on its ceiling and pillars is particularly rich.

A sleepy French Town in Tropical India

The main road south from Madras keeps company with the Southern Railway line a good part of the way. At Tindivanam, you would be well-advised to detour west 41 miles though Gingee by road to Tiruvannamalai and one of South India's largest temples. Sprawling over 25 acres, the Arunachala temple is dedicated to Tejo Lingam (the fire incarnation of God). Here a gopuram rises 200ft. with eleven sculptured stories. Behind it in the temple grounds is a magnificent courtyard of a thousand pillars. The Arunachala Temple lies at the foot of a hill which comes to life during the Karthikai Deepam festival during the full moon around the end of November. Then a huge fire is lighted on top of

the hill to guide pilgrims to the shrine of a Hindu saint.

Back in Tindivanam, you are now due for quite a change in atmosphere on your next leg, twenty-four miles southeast to Pondicherry. The atmosphere of a sleepy French provincial town still prevails here although this former tiny enclave was returned to Indian administration in 1954 after 250 years of French rule. Near its handsome Government House by the sea is a statue of Duploix, the unsuccessful rival of Clive, who governed Pondicherry for forty years in the 18th century. The French provincial touch is completed with a statue of Joan of Arc and a monument to the Poilus of the First World War.

Sri Aurobindo, philosopher, poet and patriot withdrew to Pondicherry in 1910, after a political trial lasting for two years. With the help of a French woman he founded the ashram which bears his name. His ideal, a superman who surpasses his fellow-men in the things of the spirit, is the very antithesis of Nietzsche's; his humanism is quite different from the philosophy of modern Western thinkers. The residents of the ashram, which can be visited, live according to the Master's teachings—he died in 1950—in a rarefied atmosphere of sachidananda (pure spirit).





Forty miles south along the coast is the awesome 9th century temple of Nataraja at Chidambaram. This temple covers thirty-two acres of a flat plain lying between two rivers and all of it is dedicated to the god Siva in his aspect as the Cosmic Dancer. Two of the temple's four gopurams of granite (no one knows how the granite reached Chidambaram, for there is none to be found within fifty miles) are covered with sculptures illustrating the 108 posi-

tions of Natya Sastra, the Indian science of dancing. Within the walls of the Nataraja Temple, there are five courts of which most striking is the Rajah Sabha with its thousand pillars and measuring 340 ft. long and 190 ft wide. Here, the Pandyas and the Cholas—two of the four dynasties which built Chidambaram—held their victory celebrations. Another court, the Nritta Sabha, represents a heavenly chariot carved out of stone. Finally, in the sanctum of

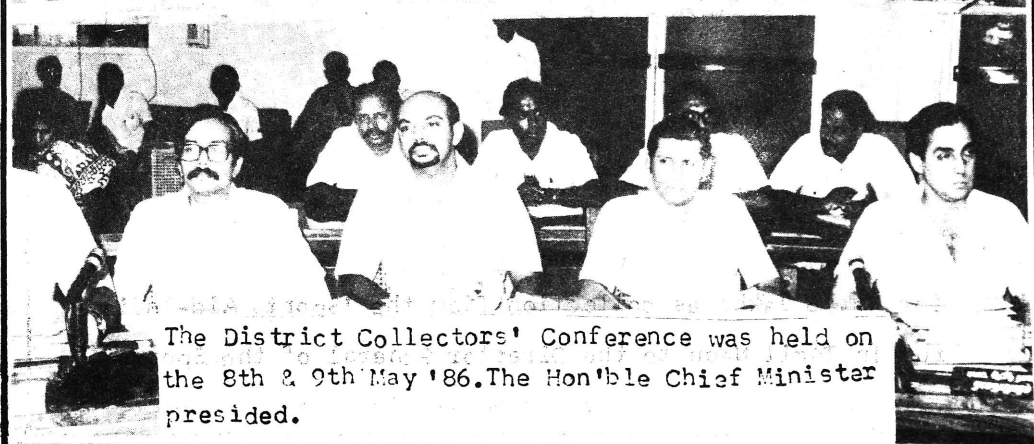
the temple, is Nataraja himself, a beautiful statue of Siva, the Cosmic Dancer, cast in an alloy of five metals.

Vishnu is also worshiped at Chidambaram, although his Govindaraja temple is overshadowed by the shrine of Siva. This is a more recent work and it does contain an excellent statue of Lord Vishnu lying on a bed of snakes.

As an interesting side trip from Chidambaram, you can visit the old Danish trading port and town of Tranquebar, with its well-preserved fort and sleepy old colonial air. This was Denmark's major Asian holding from 1620 until 1840, when the whole settlement was sold to the British. Still well preserved are the fort, 'Danborg Castle', two churches and the houses of colonial administrators and merchants.



Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. presented a cheque for Rs.18 lakhs as collection from the 'Sports Aid-India' run in Tamil Nadu to the Director General of the Sports Authority of India, Thiru Narendar Singh on 18.6.86.



The District Collectors' Conference was held on the 8th & 9th May '86. The Hon'ble Chief Minister presided.



...for centuries Indian students have received instructions under trees ...

Tamil University, Thanjavur is staging a silent revolution and wedded to the task of eradicating illiteracy prevalent among the village folk in the surroundings of Thanjavur.

The U.G.C. has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2 lakhs for this programme.

Fifty Adult Education Centres have been opened which are run by fifty animators. These animators have been trained by the Adult Education Department of the Tamil University.

A large number of villagers will be benefited by this project. They show great interest and co-operate with the animators who are being supervised by the two Project Officers of the Adult Education Programme of the Tamil University, Thanjavur.

In the beginning stages of this project, villagers are being taught to sign their names. They feel happy in writing their names themselves as well as the names of their villages, relatives and kith and kin. While going through the newspapers, the

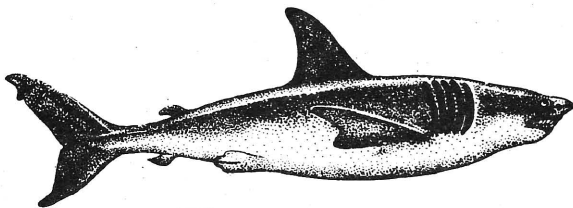
ADULT EDUCATION PROJECT

villagers identify the alphabets they have learnt and repeat their writing exercise. This achievement make the villagers to feel proud of themselves.

The animators conduct classes everyday for one and half hours for the first four weeks. The first stage of learning relates to the reading of newspaper and understanding the news item. The second stage of learning enables the villagers to read the matters for the betterment of their career. The third phase of learning moulds the villagers into a good citizen. The three stages of learning can be achieved within a short span of twelve weeks' time.

In order to encourage the villagers to get the full benefit of this project, slates and text books have been supplied free of cost and they are also provided with either tea or coffee during their training period.

—M.Amjed Hussain



SLEEK HUNTERS OF THE SEAS...

by L. Balasubramaniam

Mighty, slate-grey shapes ran violently into carcasses with devilish persistence while jaws armed with fearsome teeth tear off great chunks of meat. This is how our minds conditioned by sensational books and cinema visualize these great denizens of the deep. Few know of sharks as the most graceful and streamlined of all fishes, superbly evolved to suit their role as super predators of the sea.

The sharks belong to the cartilaginous group of fishes. They differ from the bony fishes in several respects, the most important one being that their skeleton is made entirely of cartilage and has no bone.

With the exception of whales, sharks and their kin are the largest living vertebrates. The whale shark may reach 15m in length and weigh several tons. It is the world's largest fish. The much feared white shark, also known as the Maneater, grows to anything from 6-8 m. The Hammerhead sharks are also

large sized. In these the head is splayed out into two lobes much like a double-headed hammer. At the tip of each lobe is an eye. The Basking shark is second in size only to the whale shark, growing upto 12 m.

The Whale shark and the Basking shark resemble the baleen whales in their mode of feeding as well as in size, and subsist chiefly on minute, drifting organisms. These gigantic fishes are really harmless and many a deep sea diver has enjoyed free rides on their ample backs.

Shark's menu

All sharks are carnivorous but they have a broad feeding preference. The shark's menu consists of a wide variety of fishes including other sharks, sea-turtles, sea-lions, crustaceans, squids, occasionally people, even carrion like dead dogs and garbage thrown from ships. Sharks also swallow an

astonishing range of inedible objects-bottles, tins, boxes and articles of clothing.

Sharks are well equipped for their predatory life. Their sense of smell is phenomenally developed and is the principle means of locating prey. They can detect incredibly minute concentrations-fractions of a part per million-of certain substances in the water like blood. This means that they can detect blood in a dilution of about a drop in 115 litres. Sharks can also detect and accurately attack prey by sensing the bio-electric fields that surround all animals.

With their long, streamlined bodies, the sharks are built for speed. In swimming, the motive force comes from the sinuous movements of the body. Species such as the Mackerel sharks are not only extremely fast swimmers but can also leap out of the water. The Mako shark is probably the fastest fish in the world. It has been recorded to swim at 95 km/h.

Replaceable teeth.

One of the most notable features of sharks is their teeth. The teeth occur not only in the mouth but a modified form of them also cover their bodies.

At any time, a shark may have up to 3,000 teeth in its mouth arranged in 6 to 20 rows. In most sharks only the first row or two are actively used. The remaining consist of stand by teeth in varying stage of development. As a tooth in the functioning row gets lost, another from behind moves forward in a sort of a conveyor belt system. A shark can replace its teeth every few days and in this way keeps its functioning teeth always sharp. It has been

estimated that a shark may use as many as 20,000 teeth in its life time.

When a potential prey is discovered sharks circle it, materialising as if from nowhere and frequently approaching from below. Soon the tight circling gives way to rapid criss-cross passes in which chunks of meat are bitten off. The biting is aided by body motions that include rotation of the whole body and twisting movements of the head. The bite is extremely powerful and the jaws can exert a pressure of 3,000 kg. per sq cm on the teeth. This may be contrasted with the only 10 kg per sq cm possible in humans.

While on a pray, the sharks' excitement may intensify into what is termed a feeding frenzy, in which not only the prey but also the injured members of the feeding pack are devoured, regardless of size.

The most famous characteristic of sharks is their alleged propensity to attack and eat humans. But of the 250 species of sharks known, only 27 have actually been implicated in such attacks. The idea that there is a shark off every beach waiting to kill people is indeed far-fetched. More than 85 percent of all sharks are too small, too unsuitably toothed or live at depths too great to be potentially dangerous



The Hon'ble Chief Minister

Dr. M.G.R. cast his vote at

the election of members to

Rajya Sabha on 28.6.86.



part of the Mass contact programme. The co-operation of Voluntary agencies is also enlisted in the propagation of Planned Family Norm.

An important strategy in motivating eligible couples is through the opinion leaders who could motivate the eligible couples to adopt the planned Family Norm by a person to person message. During the year 1984-85-1066 Family Welfare Leaders' camps were conducted in Tamil Nadu. Separate leaders' camps were conducted for women.

FAMILY WELFARE YOUTH CLUBS

The year 1985 was observed as the International Youth Year Government therefore thought it fit to involve the youth in spreading the message of the Planned Family Norm. Accordingly 160 Family Welfare youth clubs were formed in the districts and they have been provided financial support at the rate of Rs. 2000/- per club thereby spending a sum of Rs. 3.20 lakhs for the State as a whole. These youth clubs were located usually in the villages and the local leaders who were given training in the Family Welfare leaders' camps are members of these clubs in

Family Welfare Programme in Tamilnadu

In creating awareness, educating and motivating the eligible couples to adopt the "Planned Family Norm" the Mass Education and Information wing plays a crucial role. It keeps in constant touch with the Mass Media, the All India Radio, Doordharan and News papers, to focus the attention of the public to the Family Welfare Programme. It also undertakes display of hoardings posters, wall paintings and

display in Transport Vehicles besides showing slides in Cinema Theatres. Special attention is paid to the Propagation of temporary methods of Family Planning among younger couples with a view to bring down birth rate to which the Government attach great importance.

Exhibitions, Folk plays and dramas and projection of Special films are an essential

addition to the youths over 18 years of age. Language dailies, periodicals, sports materials etc. are supplied to these youth clubs. The Medical Officer/Block Extension Educator of the nearest Primary Health Centre organises weekly and monthly meetings on maternal and child health, nutrition, environmental sanitation, family welfare programme and other subjects for the benefit of the members of the youth

club. We expect these youth club to play a significant role in spreading the message of a Planned Family among the rural masses.

INNOVATIVE PUBLICITY

The Family Welfare slogans are being displayed on cement slabs, display on bigger hoardings etc. Inter departmental co-ordination, particularly between the Diary Development Corporation, Agriculture Department and the Family Welfare Department is very much evident in putting up the hoardings and other display materials.

Innovative publicity by the use of the State owned Helicopter in showering pamphlets with Family Welfare Message among the urban slums created a great awareness among the masses. Similarly processions organised by the various service organisations in the districts and the state headquarters displaying banners, other publicity material in favour of a Planned Family has had very good effect. The Women's Voluntary Organisations joined together and conducted a big procession in Madras city pleading for deliverance of the women from giving birth to unwanted children which prove a great success.

It is a heartening feature that many of the private industrial houses and charitable organisations are coming forward to equip the Post Partum Centres in the hospitals as a recreational cum-educational centre. The

State Government have issued instructions to the Public Works Department that special maintenance efforts should be taken to improve the general atmosphere of the Post Partum ward in every hospital which should be made the best possible and most comfortable place in the hospital. Private donations have been found for equipping the Post-Partum centres with colour T.V.s, V.C.R.s, fans, wall decoration materials etc. so that the acceptors, during the time they stay in the post-partum wards, will be able to spend the time in a very enjoyable manner.

AUDIENCE SPECIFIC MESSAGES

The year 1984-85 saw a great stride forward in developing audience specific messages for various target groups in the State. The Village of Ayyampudur in Periyar District came in as a handy model for spreading the message of "one heir one family among the land holders of the State. Ayyambudur

Village is situated near the municipal town of Gobichettipalayam in Periyar District in the west of Tamil Nadu. The people of this village are systematically adopting the planned family norm over a period of at least two decades with the result that there has been no fragmentation of land among them ever since they started the practice of one heir one family. A documentary film on this village brought out by the State Government has proved tremendous success in spreading the message among the agriculturists that more children born to them would mean fragmentation of their holdings thereby resulting in progressive reduction in land holdings.

Similarly, the various service Associations of State Government Employees pledged themselves to a conception-free year 1984 and no child birth year 1985. They also appreciated the message that a government employee who is bound to retire at the age of 58 should not beget children after 33 years of age as otherwise they will not be in a position to settle the last born child in life before they retire from service. Similarly, the working women were told that the best period for begetting children is between 20 and 25 years of age and if a women adopts sterilisation at or about the age of 25 she would be free to pursue her working life without being compelled to spend sleepless nights on the new born child and undergoing untold misery. These audience specific messages have been received with great enthusiasm by the various working groups and is expected to provide a great fillip to the acceptance of the planned family norm by them.

PRODUCTION OF FILMS

The State Government have also brought out 12 colour films on various topics relating to family welfare at a cost of Rs. 15.15 lakhs and have re-





leased them for exhibition through commercial theatres. This is as a result of the realisations by the Government that the film has a maximum impact on shaping the habits and practice of the viewers and has therefore immense potential in spreading the planned family concept among the masses.

AWARD FOR BEST FEATURE FILMS AND BEST DRAMAS:

The Government of Tamil Nadu have decided to encourage producers of regular feature films to produce films highlight-

ing the 'Small Family Norm' or 'Planned Family concept by giving awards. Similarly the Government have also decided to encourage drama troupes to produce dramas highlighting the above concepts by giving the following awards:

Awards for best feature films.:

- i. Award for best film Rs. 1,00,000
- ii. Award for second best feature film Rs. 50,000
- iii. Award for third best feature film Rs. 25,000

Total Rs. 1,75,000

Awards for best dramas:

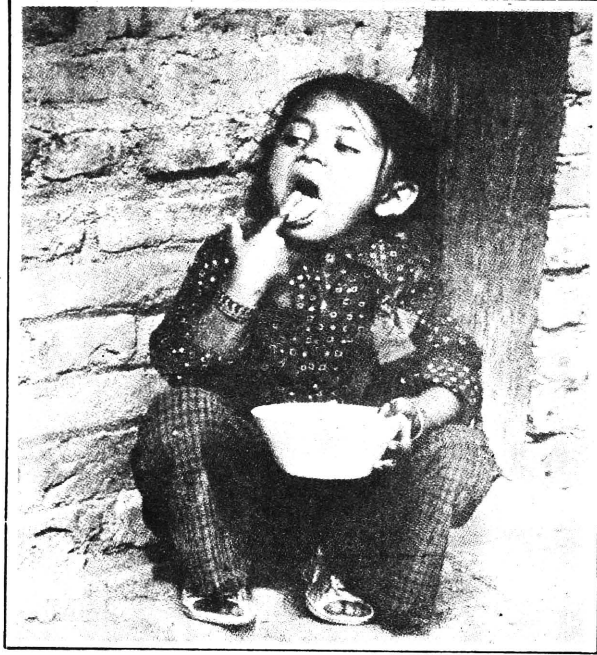
	Rs.
i. Award for best drama	15,000
ii. Award for the second best drama	10,000
Total	25,000

The Family Welfare programme in this State is being organised in a systematic manner on the following five principles.

1. Communication
2. Extension
3. Services
4. Follow-up and
5. Maternity and Child Health programmes.

This systematic procedure envisages the building up of communication strategy among the people in the State. The extension part of the programme will take care of training materials for teaching contraception etc. while the services would include building up institutional facilities to provide





various kinds of family welfare services to the acceptors.

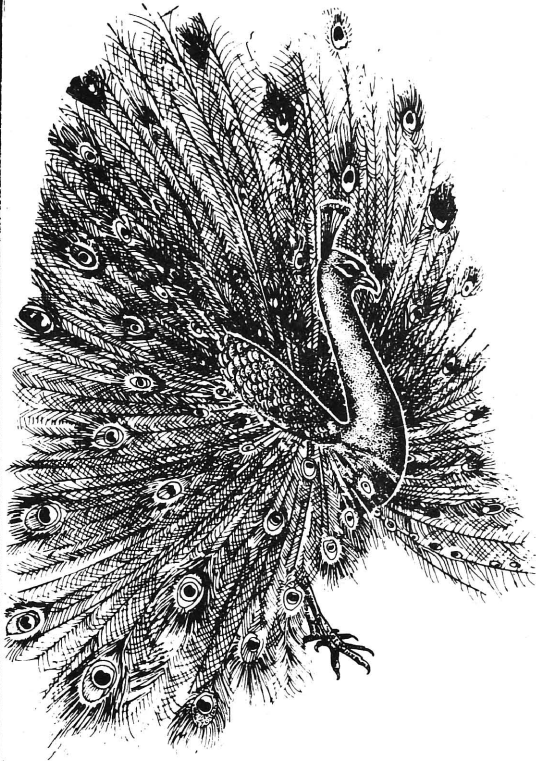
Lady members of the Voluntary and Service Organisations have come forward to visit hospitals particularly the acceptors in the Post Partum Centres and render all necessary assistance. This unconventional approach by women of the middle and upper levels of society serves really to enthuse

The follow up programme would take care of the acceptors as well as their children in regard to their complete need for medical care till the child grew to an age of atleast 6 years. The maternity and child health programme is complementary to the family welfare programme and if properly implemented would ensure the success of the family welfare programme.

the acceptors of the weaker sections of the society. The lady volunteers also follow up by visits of the homes of the acceptors and act as a liaison between the acceptors and the medical institution in order to fulfill the following up needs of the acceptors. This is an innovative programme which is being tried in some of the bigger maternity institutions of the Government in Madras City.

Woman is the companion of man, gifted with equal capacities. She has the right to participate in the minutest details in the activities of man, and she has an equal right of freedom and liberty with him.

—Mahatma Gandhi.



Our National Bird

No bird, other than the peacock, deserved to be called the National Bird of India. With its brilliant plumage and regal bearing, the peacock is a symbol of beauty and colour. From time immemorial, this bird has been worshipped and valued, adoring temple gardens and palace porticos. It has been admired for another reason too—its inherent boldness in attacking and killing snakes. In Hindu mythology this bird is referred to as the vehicle of Saraswati, the goddess of learning.

Peafowl generally inhabit forests, jungles and hilly regions. But in recent times these gregarious birds have come down to villages for they afford a security that forests do not offer. Religious sentiments have played their part in saving this bird from persecution and have also emboldened the peafowl to attach themselves to human

settlements, to live in a state of semi domestication. Today, peacock strutting near fields or in gardens is not an uncommon sight. Peafowl can be seen foraging near fields for their food—snakes, lizards, caterpillars, insects and locusts.

The peacock's glistening blue neck and breast are striking; its iridescent array of feathers with a constellation of "eyes" is a sight to behold. The "eyes" are concentric purple patterns with black centres. A sheaf of feathers adorns its head, further enhancing its beauty.

The peacock's quill is considered a prized possession by many even today. The feathers are widely used in religious ceremonies. Musicians prize the quill for its softness and use it to keep their instruments clean.

As, 'proud as a peacock' is a term carelessly used, and has led people to believe the peacock is a vain bird. The spreading of its feather is no outward manifestation of vanity but a courtship display to attract the females. Even young ones display their tails.

The peacock dance

The famous peacock dance begins with a series of loud calls. Being polygamous, the peacock seeks to attract three to five hens to the spot. It often fans out its train displaying the brilliant plumage. Spasms of rapid shivering course through the fan causing it to rustle, as half open wings drooping at the sides continuously quiver. With legs partly flexed it struts and prances from one foot to another and whirls around to exhibit its posterior.

The hens usually appear indifferent to such amorous antics but at times respond with a faint imitation of its movements. The male may lurch forward and attempt to engulf the hen with its fan the female usually dashes out of the way, but on occasion may hesitate to crouch and mating ensues.

Astonishingly regular in the habits, the peafowl keep their same feeding grounds and roost year after year.

They are vigilant birds. In the wild they warn animals by screening loudly on sensing the presence of tigers and leopards, their predators. The call of one bird is picked up by the others and a caterwauling of loud "meows" fill the air. This alarm call may be taken up by leopards too.

The peacock is probably the oldest known ornamental bird. More than 4000 years ago it was introduced to the cultures of Mesopotamia via trade routes and from there to the Mediterranean lands. They have shown a remarkable ability to stay anywhere, especially the common Indian Peafowl. (CEE-NFS)

THE WORLD OF PRESS CONFERENCES

ONGC optimistic about Narimanam

The Oil and Natural Gas Commission (ONGC) will exceed its crude production target of 27.37 million tonnes for 1986-87, according to its Chairman, Col. S.P.Wahi.

He told newsmen on May 24th, that a record production of 27.51 million tonnes of crude had already been achieved for 1985-86, against the original target of 27.11 million tonnes. This was made possible by putting some of the new hydrocarbon bearing structures into production through early production system (EPS).

Col.Wahi said the Fandhar field in Gujarat had emerged as a major oil discovery. Oil was struck there in 1984 and the field was as big as Ankleswar, if not bigger. The ONGC had already begun extending production testing from one well in Gandhar. More wells would be drilled based on the data of the three wells already drilled. The reserves had been estimated at 100 million tonnes from three wells alone.

Besides, the ONGC was working on the new technology of multiple completion to produce from oil from the same well from different layers, Geological modelling exercises had been completed at Krishna, Godavari and Cauvery Basins, which were prospective.

The Narimanam well in the Cauvery, where production testing was going on, had given the ONGC a healthy feeling that the reservoir is good. This had motivated the ONGC to drill oil wells in the area. If oil was struck in them, a pipeline might be laid to the Madras Refineries, the ONGC was doing a feasibility study on a pipeline.

At the moment, it is as planning to drill more wells, but the data on the Cauvery Basin was not yet complete. Hence production testing from Narimanam would continue. Meanwhile the delineation process was continuing in the cauvery Basin to assess the reservoir.

The Russians would start prospecting for oil in the Cauvery Basin in the course of the next couple of months. They would work on an area of 3,500 sq.km. consisting of Ariyalur - Pondichery-Chidambaram - Virudhachalam sub-basin.

The response to the presentation for bids in London and Houston for oil exploration in the 27 off-shore blocks in India was good, Col. Wahi said.

Grant of Industrial Licences : Tamil Nadu Stands Third

Tamil Nadu stands third in setting the maximum number

number of industrial licences from the Centre after Maharashtra and Gujarat, Thiru M. Arunachalam Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Industrial Development told newsmen on June 21st.

This year, upto January-February, the Centre had issued 13 letters of intent and 13 licences to Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra got 17 letters of intent and 19 industrial licences and U.P. 16 and 12 respectively.

Letter of intent and industrial licences issued in 1985 to Tamil Nadu were 110 and 177 respectively, U.P. 194 and 79, Gujarat

Sugar Units Help save Foreign exchange

The cooperative and public sector sugar factories in Tamil Nadu, with a larger production last year, have helped the country reduce imports and foreign exchange to the tune of Rs.30 crores, the Hon'ble Industries Minister Thiru K. Rajaram told newsmen on June 23rd.

During 1985-86, the total production in the 14 units (11 cooperative and 3 public sector) was 3,77,007 tonnes compared with 2,74,988 tonnes the previous year. The average recovery was higher at 9.79 per cent against 9.62 achieved earlier. Even those units which had been running at a loss turned the the corner and the total estimated profit of these 14 units last year was around Rs. 15 crores.

Asked about the 30 sugar mills proposed to be set up in the State, the Minister said specific proposals for eight of them were already forwarded to the Centre and clearance was awaited for the others. Proposals were being formulated.

151 and 69, Andhra Pradesh 127 he said.

Central investment various States so far was Rs. 47,323.27 crores, of which Tamil Nadu's share was Rs. 2,548.86 crores.

Rs. eight crores for Telecommunication in Nilgiris

The telecommunication system on the Nilgiris will be improved at a cost of Rs. 8 crores in the next two years, according to Thiru A.V.S. Mani, General Manager, Telecommunications.

He told pressmen on May 21st at Udhagamandalam that wide hand micro wave link between Coimbatore and Udhagamandalam, costing Rs. 4.25 crores, has been sanctioned and it would be completed during 1988-89.

Ooty and Coonoor would be linked by a narrow band micro wave at a cost of Rs. one crore after which high grade trunk circuits would be increased to 300.

The Coonoor exchange would be converted into an automatic one by 1988 at a cost of Rs. 1.25 crores. The Coonoor exchange would be expanded immediately with 100 lines.

Thiru Mani said the Telecommunications Ministry could not take up several development works because of financial constraints. Under the Seventh Plan only Rs. 4,010 crores had been allotted for telecommunications against Rs. 12,500 crores required.

The Ooty telephone exchange had been expanded to have 1,900 lines from 1,600 lines.

There were 340 applicants in the telephones waiting list.

He said the Gudalur exchange would be converted into an automatic one, with 200 lines at a cost of Rs. 15 lakhs and group dialing facility would be provided between Gudalur, New Hope, Devarshole and Pandalur. A new automatic exchange would be opened at Sholour at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs, and another at Chamraj at a cost of Rs. 5.6 crores.

The Kotagiri exchange would be expanded at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs to have 400 lines from 300. The waiting list at Valparai had been wiped out.

The Mettupalayam exchange would be expanded by 100 lines at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs in the current year.

Thiru Mani said 16,501 new telephone connections have been given in Tamil Nadu during last year, against the sanctioned 7,500 lines, and it was the Department's aim to give 20,000 new connections this year. A 20-line Tele exchange had been sanctioned for Ooty at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs.

About the plea for provision of motorcycles to telegraph messengers in the hill station, he said he would take it up with the Government.

TIRUCHI - SRIRANGAM AERIAL LINK PLANNED

The feasibility of linking Tiruchi Rock Fort and Srirangam by an aerial cable car right across the Cauvery was being examined, Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Hon'ble Minister for Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments, told pressmen at Tiruchy on May 29th.

Tentative estimates put the cost of the project at Rs. 6

crores, he said. Private enterprise might be invited to execute and operate the service.

Thiru Veerappan said the Government of India had sanctioned Rs. 5 lakhs for illuminating the entire Rockfort structure as part of the tourist attractions.

The State Government had released Rs. 60 lakhs from its funds for putting up a museum near the shore temple complex at Mahabalipuram.

He pointed out that Tamil Nadu was perhaps the only State that had evolved master plans for tourism development. The State had been urging the Centre to sanction liberal grants for implementing them. He wanted the Centre and the Planning Commission to treat tourism as part and parcel of the development schemes like a IRDP and NREP, and allocate funds exclusively for tourism development schemes in States annually.

Thiru Veerappan said the three ITDC hotels in Thanjavur Tiruchi and Kancheepuram had been taken over by the Tamil Nadu Tourism Department. The ITDC in Tiruchi had adequate space in its compound where it was proposed to put up a youth hostel for which Rs. 10 lakhs had been cleared.

Thiru Veerappan said the Government of India had allocated Rs. 250 lakhs for the Tourism Department in Tamil Nadu under the Seventh Plan.

PRELIMINARY STEPS TO ESTABLISH SOUTH ZONE CULTURAL CENTRE TAKEN

Preliminary steps for the establishment of the South Zone Culture Centre has begun. The centre will function from the Sangeetha Mahal and Palace Complex in Thanjavur town.

Tmt. Jayanthi, Director and Member Secretary of the South Zone Culture Centre said about four acres of land in the palace complex, along with the famous Sangeetha Mahal would be taken up immediately. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has already been allotted to the centre, and a sum of Rs. 1.5 crores was expected to be allotted for the centre in the current year. Already, the participating States of Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Andaman - Nicobar islands, and Laccadive islands, have forwarded names of the eminent members to be included in the board of management of the centre. Experts in various branches of arts and crafts, also would be closely associated in the establishment of the various units of the centre. The total cost of establishing the centre aimed at the revival and fostering of the performing arts, plastic arts, and folk arts would be about Rs. 10 crores, and of this Rs. 5 crores will be contributed by the Union Government, and Rs. 5 crores by the participating centre.

Tmt. Jayanthi said to begin with, it was proposed to construct an open air theatre in the palace complex, to merge with the stately buildings of the Maratha palace complex.

The Thanjavur Art Gallery, which is now administered by an Administrative committee headed by the District Collector can very well form a part of the culture centre.

The art gallery has won international fame as one of the finest collection of Chola bronzes. However, the very large number of worthy Chola pieces in the centre, warrants better display and better arrangements, according to Dr. V.I. Subramaniam, Vice Chancellor of the Tamil University. Dr. Ramanna, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission visited the gallery recently. Better lighting and display techniques will enable

I am a firm believer in the people. If given the truth they can be depended upon to meet any national crisis. The great point is to bring them the real facts.

— Abraham Lincoln.

Man has been able to make his pursuit of power easier today by his art of mitigating the obstructive forces that come from the higher regions of his humanity. With his cult of power and his idolatry of money he has, in a great measure, reverted to his primitive barbarism, a barbarism whose path is lit up by the urid light of intellect.

—Rabindranath Tagore.

Believe nothing, O monks, merely because you have imagined it. Do not believe what your teacher tells you merely out of respect for the teacher. But whatsoever, after due examination and analysis, you find to be conducive to the good, the benefit, the welfare of all beings,—that doctrine believe and cling to, and take it as your guide.

—Gautama Buddha.

art lovers to appreciate the pieces better. There is also a need for the publication of full catalogues of the pieces in the gallery, since only the first volume has been prepared and other two volumes can only be printed with more funds.

A large number of officials and art lovers feel that the gallery has been constituted with the sole purpose of displaying the brilliant pieces available in the district, and as such legally it cannot be transferred to any other place. However, members of the administrative committee, strongly feel that under the present set up if the gallery is handed over to the South Zone Culture Centre, it will form an integral part of the centre, and also enable the gallery to get some funds and more important technical expertise from the consultants of the centre. The Archaeological department of the Tamil Nadu Government has

initiated steps to put up a Rajarajan museum in the Durbar hall in the Palace complex which also will be an added attraction.

The Centre will function from the historic Sangeetha Mahal—a noble achievement of Nayak period in acoustics which stands outside the Thanjavur Art gallery in the palace compound. The building which was neglected some time back, was refashioned and renovated some years ago. The hall built in the early 16th century was considered a theatre adorned with gems, and 'Raghuvamsodayam' a dance drama by Vijayaraghavar Naick, on the life of his ancestor was staged according to palace records. Performance in those days were strictly for the royal family. The members of the royal family used to sit on the raised platform and the performances were held at the big hall, where presently the audience sit now.

SCIENCE NEWS

PYTHON CARE

Most pythons of the world merely guard their eggs. But the Indian rock pythons are a long way ahead. The female python lays a hundred eggs at a time. She gently gathers all of them into a pile and the powerful coils wrap around the eggs while the head rests tenderly on them. Though "cold-blooded" (having blood temperature varying with that of surroundings) she raises her body temperature a few degrees above that of the surrounding by violently exercising her muscles to generate heat, a very painstaking procedure, just to keep the eggs warm! Mother python refuses to leave the eggs except for occasional visits to the water side and rarely to eat. During the incubation stage so much of her energy is utilized that she doesn't eat for several days even after the eggs are hatched. (CEE-NFS)

TAR POISONING

Large scale oil spills alone do not spell doom for marine life.

Crude oil leaking from tankers, or flushed out of them poses a continuing threat. After more volatile parts of the oil evaporates, the remainder congeals into tar.

Blobs of such tar floating off Florida and in the Caribbean are being mistaken for food by hawksbill turtles, an endangered species, reports Washington Post. As a result dead and dying tar-laden hawksbills are washing up on shores of the region. (CEE-NFS)

PLASTIC PERIL

Plastic may be as great a source of danger to marine mammals as oil spills.

The world's merchant ships which are the prime contributor to the growing plastic pollution, dump at least 6.6 million tons of tash overboard every year. Some 6,39,000 plastic containers and bags are tossed into the oceans every day.

Commercial fisherman are also major offenders. Estimates of the plastic fishing gear lost or discarded at sea every year is as high as 1,50,000 tons. Boaters and beachers add to the marine trash with picnic utensils sandwich bags and paper cups.

Says Al Pruter, a fishery biologist, "almost without exception, surveys show plastic to account for over one half of the man-made products on the ocean surface."

Plastic is taking a heavy toll of marine life. According to a report in Time, 50,000 northern fur seals in the Pribilof Islands die each year after becoming entangled in nets. Smaller plastic items are frequently mistaken for prey by turtles and birds, leading to fatal consequences.

At least 42 species of seabirds are known to make a meal of plastic. Of 50 albatrosses found still or dead on the Midway Islands, 45 had eaten some form of the substance. In several, the plastic had either obstructed the digestive tract or caused ulcers.

Philisophy means first doubt; and afterwards the consciousness of uncertainty and of ignorance, the consciouness of limit, shade, degree, possibility. The ordinary man doubts nothing end suspects nothing.

—Henri Fre'de'ric Amjet

TRIBAL WELFARE SCHEMES FURTHERED

Hon'ble Chief Minister, Dr. M.G.R., on June 20th instructed the officials in charge of tribal development to take special interest in the implementation of the various programmes to ensure that each tribal family enjoyed a higher income.

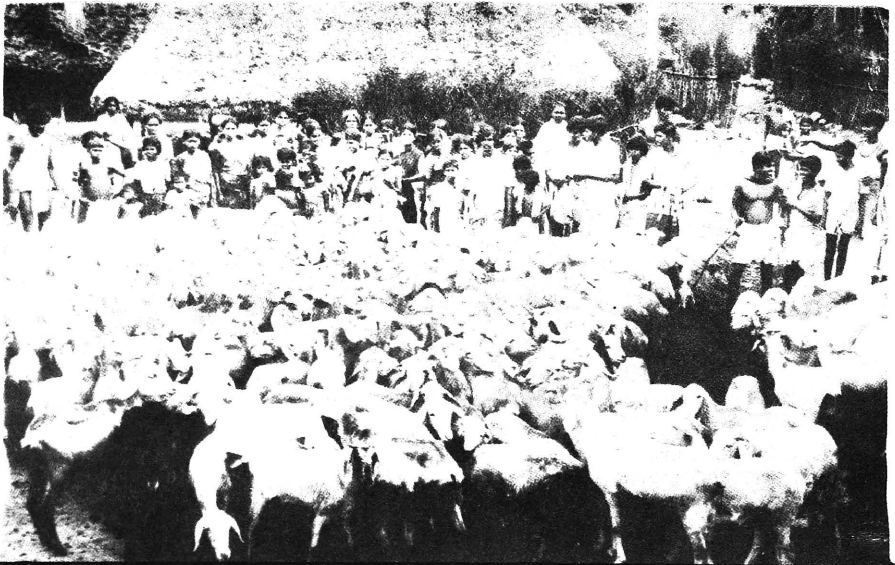
At a meeting held at the Secretariat on June 20th to review the progress of the Integrated Tribal Development Programme and other schemes for the tribals, the Chief Minister impressed upon the higher level officials the need to inspect every tribal area periodically to assess the impact of the on-going programmes and to find out whether there was a real improvement in the standard of living.

An area-oriented Tribal sub-plan, comprising a number of schemes, is being implemented in nine identified pockets of tribal concentrations in Salem, Dharmapuri, North Arcot, South Arcot and Tiruchi districts. Under the plan, economic development and area development programmes - provision of roads, irrigation facilities, schools, agriculture, horticulture, forestry and village industries - are undertaken.

After the meeting, the Chief secretary Thiru T.V. Antony, told newsmen that the allotment of funds for tribal welfare was going up year after, from Rs. 345 lakhs in 1980-81

to Rs. 671.65 lakhs in 1985-86; there was a steep increase to Rs. 945.77 lakhs for the current year.

During the review of the 1985-86 performance, which took a little over two hours, the Chief Minister noted that the entire funds provided for had been spent. He wanted the activities of the Large-Sized Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPS) intensified and the purchase of forest products for, each family increased to Rs. 1,500 a year from the present Rs. 600-800. The various departments of facilities provided for sericulture, horticulture and minor irrigation.



CM ORDERS...

Measures to meet the drinking water shortage in the drought-hit areas of Tamil Nadu were discussed at a meeting of the State Cabinet on May 21st.

The Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. who presided heard the Ministers who narrated the acute water scarcity experienced in many areas visited by them recently. The Chief Minister directed that the implementation of drought relief programmes, particularly those relating to supply of drinking water, should be expedited.

The Chief Secretary. Thiru T.V. Antony, who briefed newsmen later, said every block had a map showing the existing pumpsets, and the Chief Minister wanted all inspecting officers

to go through these maps and make sure that the pumps were functioning.

There were 70,000 deep borewells with handpumps, or pumpsets attached, and about 2,500 more would be added in the course of May and June. It was proposed that in the coastal areas of Ramanathapuram and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts, where deep borewells yielded brackish water, about 500 shallow wells should be sunk expeditiously.

Thiru Antony said that, under instructions from the Chief Minister, about Rs. 10 crores had so far been allocated by the State Government for drinking water schemes like maintenance of the existing pumpsets, sinking of new borewells, construction of shallow wells, and repairs to overhead tanks. The Chief Minister directed the inspecting officers to see that these schemes

were implemented expeditiously in view of the urgent need to provide drinking water to the people in the affected areas this summer.

Entire western part of State hit: Almost the entire western side of the State has been hit by drought, according to Thiru Antony. The areas affected included the whole of Dharmapuri and old Ramanathapuram districts, parts of Coimbatore, Periyar, Salem, Madurai, Tirunelveli and Tiruchi districts.

Thiru Antony said the State Government was keeping the Centre informed of the drought conditions in the State, a Memorandum had already been sent to the Government of India explaining the acute drinking water shortage, and outlining the measures taken to meet the situation.

PESTS IMMUNE TO PESTICIDES

Since the development of insecticides, bugs have been developing immunities to them and have outbeaten the chemicals. Recently, beetles and bud worms also seem to have joined the grace.

More than 160 insect species have developed resistance to all major insecticides produced and will continue to do so in the future if the present application techniques and use patterns prevail. According to a study in the U.S. News and World Report, genetic mutations from pesticide exposure enable the insects to resist the chemicals. Since many new pesticides contain strong toxic substances, the study suggests new insect control methods which include natural biological and genetic manipulation as well as better crop rotation.

Always bear in mind that your own resolution to succeed is more important than any other thing (for success)

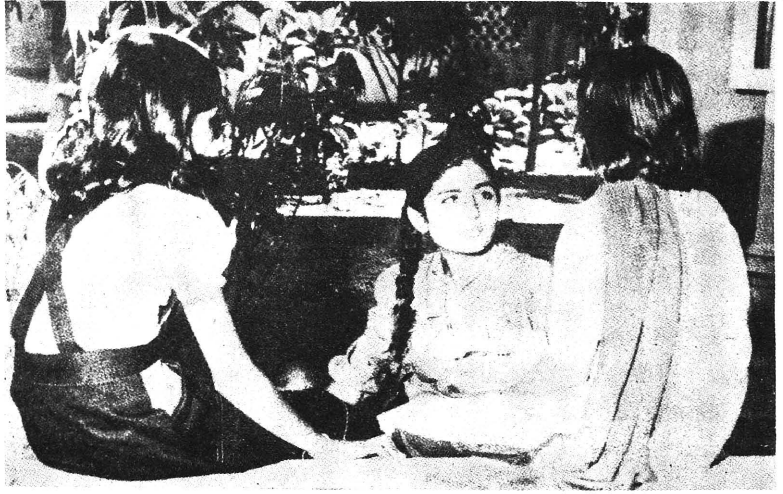
—Abraham Lincoln.

In the mountains of truth you never climb in vain.

—Friedrich Nietzsche.

Man must not check reason by tradition, but contrariwise must check tradition by reason.

—Leo N. Tolstoy.



HOW TO MAKE MORE FRIENDS

How do you get along with people? Have a million friends, or none? Wish you had more? Here are ten easy tips that could help:

1. Use the brakes on your tongue. Leave out the malice you may be thinking. Cultivate "easy manner" voice. How you say something often tells more than what you say. Try it on your cat. First say very pleasantly, "You ugly, good-for-nothing feline," and listen to him purr. Then scream at him. "You're beautiful" and prepare to be clawed.

2. Promise nothing you can't keep. If you say you'll give your child a cycle on completing high school, you'd better hand the cycle over to him on the day the results come out otherwise, he will disbelieve you the rest of your life.

3. Say only kind words about people. Praise anything well done, regardless of who did it. It may be like swallowig helm-

lock, but if your worst enemy, just got the job you wanted say, "congratulations, you deserve it." You'll find you made him your best friend.

4. Regard everyone as important. Be interested in all people, as well as your own family, their feelings, pursuits, and environments. Listen to what they say and be careful never to brag, "I can top that".

5. Smile. People have enough troubles of their own without looding at yours. Smiles, like yawns, are contagious. Try walking own a busy pavement, smiling at people. They'll do a double-take, then smile back, and go on their way forming a chain of smiles.

6. Keep open - minded. Realize that there are answers to every question. It is a mark on a superior mind to disagree yet remain friendly. Don't let yourself be a dummy, so set in your ways as to insist you are right even when proved wrong.

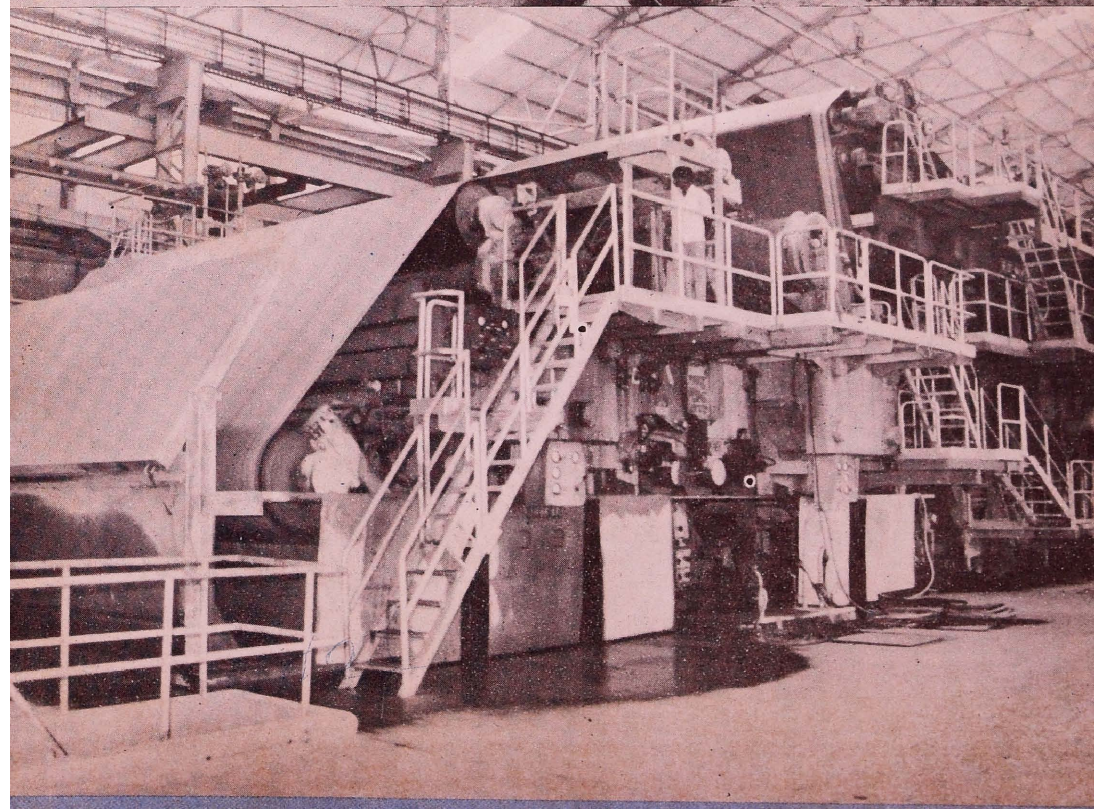
7. Deplore gossip. Point out the good in others and they'll do the same for you. Point out the bad, and it'll be on the grape-vine in no time and you'll find yourself in the predicament of thinking up lies to cover lies.

8. Respect your friends and relatives. No joke is good if it hurts others. Jokes are at time misunderstood. They may be meant in jest, but they raise questions.

9. Ignore malicious gossip others say about you. Live so well no one will believe it. Our grandmother's incisive phrase was simply, "Consider the source".

10. Do good turns because you want to. Never considering them favours that must be repaid. The highest compliment a friend of mine could bestow was "He's an accommodating fellow". How many of us merit that compliment?

(Courtesy: Herald of Health,)



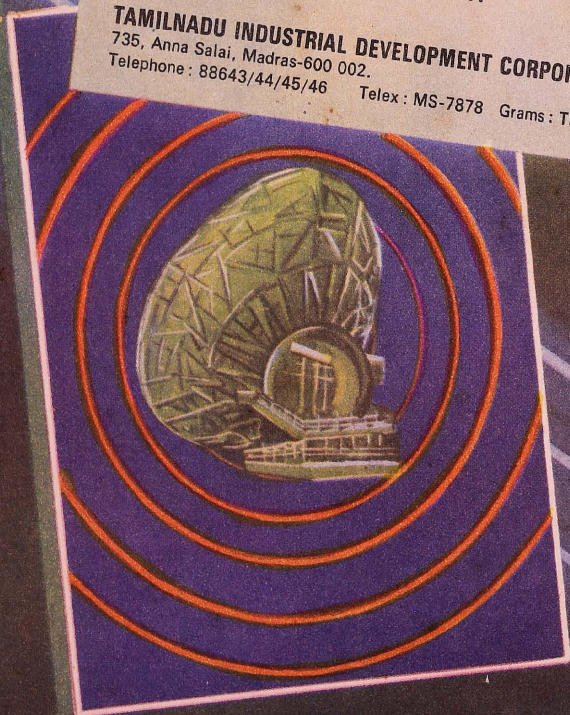
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- * Assisting the large and medium scale industries in the Joint Sector in obtaining technical collaboration, selection of equipment and the plant site to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- * Liasé with State and Central Govt. Departments and Financial Institutions to secure letters of Intent, important approvals, term loans etc.
- * Providing Employment for 15,520 persons in 41 projects at an investment of Rs. 600 crores.
- * Creating Employment for 12,000 persons in 10 projects at a further investment of Rs. 400 crores.

E.V.K. SULOCHANA SAMPATH
Chairperson

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