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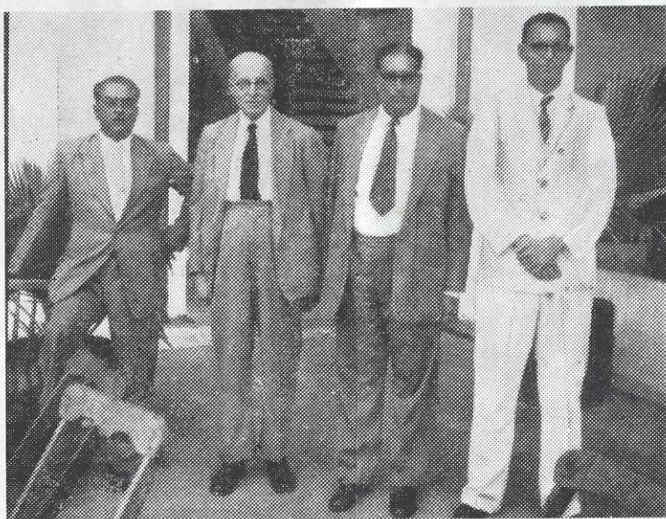
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Rutti Bulsara addressing a mass rally at Pemba.



Rutti Bulsara (extreme right) with Mr. D. R. Pritt Q. C. (second from left) who had flown from London to defend Jomo Kenyatta (now Prime Minister of Kenya) and advise Mr. Bulsara.

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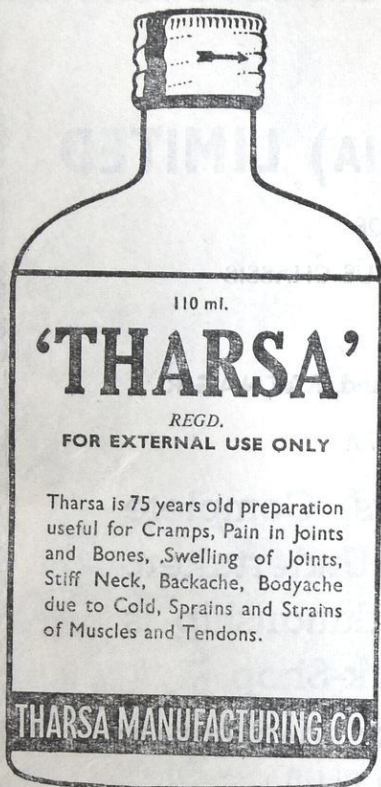
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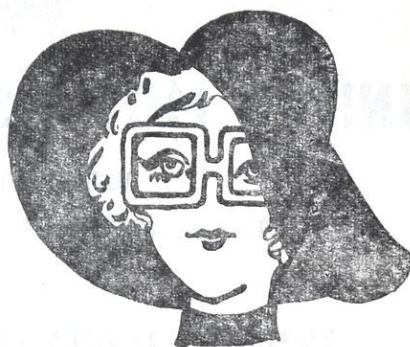
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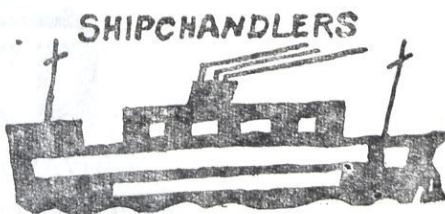
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Some Unfortunate Events In The History Of The Later Sassanian Period

By Rashid Shahmardan Irani

In my last talk at this Institute on the 16th February 1971, I spoke about the conquest of Yeman during the reign of King Anushirawan, and of how eight hundred brave and zealous Iranian soldiers fought against heavy odds in an unfamiliar and foreign land. That was a prelude to my investigation that Iran was not conquered by the Arabs, but was defeated by the uprising of Iranian labourers in the guise of Islam, which was of a socialistic nature in the beginning.

The eminent Iranian-Arabic scholar and Iranologist Sayyed Mohamad Ali Imam Shushtari, to whom I had referred in my last lecture, in the prelude to one of his lectures on the Ancient Iranian Culture during the Ancient Iranian Week which is organised annually at Tehran by the Ancient Iranian Cultural Society, said the following.

"The history of every nation is an identity card of that nation. Just as every one likes that his identity card may not be wrongly changed by some other interested person, similarly, a living nation too cannot tolerate anybody twisting the facts of its history deliberately or through ignorance, especially if the alterations are made with personal motives, or to show that nation as trivial, or try to darken the past glory of that nation. The time has now come when it is necessary that our own historical documents should be reviewed from an Iranian point of view, on a scientific basis, and to judge them dispassionately, and to keep in mind those documents. It is now the time to avoid repeating the judgements passed by others about some of the great his-

torical incidents of our motherland. Most of those judgements are painted with the colour of religious, political and racial fanaticism. One of these wrong judgements is about the defeat of Iran during the rise of Islam. This is an untrue judgement, origination from religious fanaticism and devotion to the muslim Khalifate, because in that period, what had not been defeated was the Iranian nation. Till the time the Iranian groups were not familiar with Islam, they fought tenaciously against Islam, But as soon as they came to know of the socialistic and classless tenets of Islam, they got converted to it, and began to fight for Islam. Upto the eleventh century A.D. most of the people of the province of Fars in the south, and the provinces of Mazendaran, Gilan and Dailaman in the north were following their own old religions. During that upsurge, what was defeated was the rotten element in the religions and political organisation of the later Sassanian period, which was based on class system. Any effort that tended to encourage the landlords, the rich and the powerful were crushed. Truly, the rise of Islam was an internal revolution in Iran, and it was not forced from a foreign soil upon Iran."

Such is the considered opinion of a great Iranian scholar, deeply versed in Islamic as well as Iranian culture.

I shall now speak about some internal conditions in Iran during the later Sassanian period, that tended to the downfall of the Empire.

The seeds of unrest amongst the Iranian masses were sown such earlier! It was during the reign of Kobad (509 to 531 A.D.), the father of Anushirawan, that socialism was born. In those days, the Iranian masses consisted of two parts. One was that of the rich landlords, nobles and government officials. These had many wives, servants, mistresses and lived in all manner of luxury. The other was that of the poor and helpless labourers, who passed their lives as serfs and servants to the higher classes. Due to drought, there was scarcity of food. The landlords and the rich stored the corn and wheat in their godowns, and sold them at high prices. Mazdak was one of the Mubads. He rose in favour of the poor, and began to teach the doctrine of equality, which today we call 'socialism'. The poor and hungry people flocked to him. The priests and the courtiers of the time were influential and powerful people, and the King himself was perturbed by their power. With a view to weaken and minimise their power, Kobad took the side of Mazdak, Mazdak had declared: "Why should some one own, many wives, servants and luxury, whilst another remained single, lived with hard work and slept on an empty stomach. The rich should make free their mistresses, and open the doors to their granaries, and sell the corn at cheap rates to the poor."

According to Firdausi, Kobad justified the claim of Mazdak during his audience with him. Whilst emerging from the King's Court, Mazdak told his followers and the other hungry people to take the wheat wherever they could lay their hands upon it, and to pay a reasonable price for it. The poor and unfortunate people started to loot the granaries of the rich, who complained to the King about this riot of the labourers. The King summoned Mazdak, who however according to Firdousi's language explained that "O! King, If thou art just, is it any use the wheat which is kept in the stores. Many people died of starvation, and the killer was the filled-up store-room with the wheat. With abundance there is delight in the world; The excess of riches

of the wealthy is also unlawful. It is not fair that some one should have excess in everything; The rich and the poor are the warp and the woof of the country." The King approved of this view, and asked the rich to vacate the court! It was his desire that his poorer subjects and the labourers should not live in misery. This reason led the nobles and the courtiers to imprison the King.

When Anushirawan came to power, he massacred many of the generals and nobles who had been friends of his late father. He accused them of socialism, and massacred them, as well as the followers of Mazdak. He even killed his own brothers and uncles.

Anushirawan began his reign by slaying the members of the Royal Family. What he started was finalised by shiruye, the son of Khusru Parviz, who killed all the members of the Royal Family. This cruel King, born of a Christian mother, was instrumental in bringing about the downfall of the Sassanian Empire.

Anushirawan tried to strengthen his power. Mazdak's doctrine of socialism was going against his ambition, for socialism led to riots and uprisings amongst the labourers. For this reason, he killed Mazdak and his followers. He tried his utmost to see that his subjects could live in peace and ease. The King was powerful, selfish and ambitious. His nobles, courtiers and generals were worshippers of mammon and greedy. The priest-class was orthodox and selfish. Therefore, the struggle between the rich and the poor went underground. But the seeds sown by Mazdak in the hearts of the poor were in the process of growth. During the reign of the later and weaker rulers, these seeds fructified, and Iran crashed together with the Iranians. This was one of the main causes that led to the downfall of the Sassanians.

Here, I would like to point out that during the time of the massacre of Mazdak and his followers, and also earlier during the massacre

of Mani and his followers, these followers had gone underground, whilst those who felt themselves in imminent danger, fled to dis-suzerainty of the Sassanian rulers. Apart from these people, many other Iranians, like from these people, many other Iranians, like businessmen, craftsmen and soldiers were also living in Arabia.

Just as the Parsis, after landing in India, one thousand and three hundred years ago, adopted Hindu names and customs, similarly, these Iranians in Arabia had adopted Arabic names and customs. For that reason, we should not make the mistake of considering them as Arabs.

Anushirawan was a staunch Zoroastrian, but he was tolerant of other Religions. Followers of other Religions were freely allowed to follow their own faith and customs. One of his own wives, who was a Christian, had brought up her son Nushzad in the Christian faith. Anushirawan had consented to it. This Nushzad, with the help of the Christians in Iran, fought against his own father in his old age, but was killed. Even then, Anushirawan had permitted that his body be buried according to Christian rites.

The Law of Sassanian Iran required that the discipline amongst the military should be of a very high order. Sometimes, generals and armies defeated in war were put into the danger of losing their lives. Severity to a defeated general sometimes led to his revolting, as in the case of Bahram Chubina, who had been defeated in war with the Khazars, and who was rebuked by King Hormaz because of it.

In the history of Iran, we come across many incidents, when the power and influence of nobles and army generals had diminished the prestige of the King in the eyes of the people. As a result of this, the Imperial Court becomes weak, and the civil and military administration becomes disorganised. Nobles and generals become jealous of bea-

ch other, and quarrels and strifes ensue. With no power of his own, the King becomes a puppet in their hands. If he tries to oppose them, he stands in danger of losing his throne and head, or else and his life in prison. In consequence, misfortune befalls the people. Such was the condition of Hormuz, the son of Anushirawan, when he assumed the throne of Iran! His father and grandfather, both were powerful Kings who were always fighting on the battlefields for the splendour of Iran. During their reigns, as a consequence of the wars, some of the generals had become powerful and influential, and the people were paying their homage to them.

Hormuz came to the throne in his old age. He had not taken much part in the wars. Instead of personally conducting the wars in the manner of his father, who even at the age of eighty was supervising in the battlefields during the Roman wars, he used to remain in his palace and sit at peace and ease. At first, he was very just and kind to the poor and his subordinates. He did not differentiate between the Religions. He regarded all Religions impartially. The priesthood was objecting to this, and was asking why he was favouring the Christians and the Jews. To this, his reply was that Iran is a great country, with different religions and different groups living there. A King should be impartial to all, and not favour any particular group.—But his courtiers were all selfish, vain, cruel and hypocritical. By inventing false stories, they made the King fear his subjects, and the people to dislike the King. As a result of this, Hormuz killed all the secretaries and advisers of his father who were living happily and without fear of any danger, and thereby made many enemies for himself in and outside the country. According to Masudi, Nirkhnd, Tabari and other historians, thirteen thousand nobles were killed by his orders. Perhaps this figure is exaggerated, but it proves that an influential class of nobles and courtiers was opposed to him. This tendency of the King to punish everyone with the same rod, without considering their position and prestige leads to the disorganisation of the

administration. A King should not allow the nobles to be so cruel, as to make their subordinates rise up in revolt. Such a revolution was begun in that period that both the high and the low were crushed.

The Roman war still continued. Displeasure of the nobles caused internal troubles for Hormuz. The Arab tribes, living in Iraq, who were always seeking for weakness at the centre, began to invade cities and loot and kill the people. The Turks began to attack Iran from the east, because of the instigation of the Romans, who were tired of the long drawn-out wars with Iran. Those lands from which Hormuz was getting taxes were looted and destroyed, "leaving no sign of grass or vegetation."

(Firdausi)

Bahram Chubina, a great general, defeated the Turks, but he was not appreciated by the King. When he was defeated in the Caucasus war, the King rebuked him severely. Thereupon, Bahram rose up in revolt with all his officers and army and started to disobey the King, for he was well aware of the grudge that the nobles bore against the Monarch. Finally, Hormuz was surrounded by the courtiers, thrown into prison and blinded. Then, Bahram Chubina, as the most powerful general and a descendant of the Parthian family, became King.

When Khusru Parwiz ascended the throne 590 A.D., with the help of the Roman Emperor Maurice, Iran was in the grip of internal warfare. Nobles and members of the Royal Family, generals and proud courtiers, were all hypocritical and against each other. They paid no respect to the Crown.

During the internal war, in the beginning of Khusru Parwiz's reign, many nobles, army officers and generals were killed because Khusru was suspicious of their loyalties. He even attacked his own uncles. Bahram Chubina also, during the short period of his reign, killed many generals and nobles, whom he suspected of favouring the Royal Family.

After the Bahram Chubina episode, Khusru Parwiz consolidated his power. His army, under the command of Shahr Varaz and Shahin began to invade Rome on two fronts. Syria, Palestine, Egypt upto the border of Abyssinia conquered by Shahr Varaz. On the other side, Shahin reached upto the Bosphorus and Constantinople, the capital of the Roman Empire was in danger. According to Roman historians, the Jews, who had an old enmity with the Christians, were aiding the Iranian army during the conquest of Palestine. When in the year 615 A.D., Jerusalem was conquered, the Jews were overjoyed. They began to loot the city and kill the Christians, Churches, as well as the tomb of Christ were burnt by them. They found the Holy Cross, the original one, on which Christ had been actually crucified, and sent it as a booty to Iran. According to historians, thirty-five thousand Christians were either killed or made slaves by the Jews. The blame of all the wrongs done in Jerusalem by the Jews to the Christians was laid at the door of Iran. Consequently, the feelings of the Christians all over the world, specially of those in Iran, arose against the Zoroastrians, and the King. As mentioned in my last discourse, Yemen lost its sovereignty because of the Jews' massacre of the Christians. In the same way, the Sassanian Monarchy had to pay the similar price, to some extent because of the Jews. Shahr Varaz and Shahin, because of their victories, became proud, and were awaiting some excuse to rise in revolt. Khusru was living in luxury and peace at Dast Kerah, one hundred and seven kilometres to the north-east of the capital, and never visited any battlefield personally. For twenty-four years, he did not once care to visit his capital. There was enmity and hypocrisy between the army officers also. The Christians from all over the world began to invade Iran to avenge the upsetting of their emotions caused by the burning of the Holy Tomb, and also in order to recover their Holy Cross. Shahr Varaz disobeyed the King's orders to stop the march of the invading Christians on Iran. On the contrary, the general made a secret pact with the Roman Emperor. The Christians began invading, looting and

burning cities of Iran, and then running away.

The motive of Khusru in attacking Rome was to take revenge for his father-in-law Moris, who was killed in 602 A.D. by a revolting general by the name of Fokaus. This Fokaus in his turn was himself killed by rebels in 610 A.D. Hercules was elected the Roman Emperor. With the death of Fokaus, the motive of Khusru was fulfilled, but instead of halting the war, then, due to his greed for amassing wealth, he continued the war and looted the rich. Even in Iran, according to Firdausi, he began to tax the poor. "Such a kind and just king became unjust. He took delight in being cruel to his subjects. He extorted wealth from every one. He instigated one against the other. By this means, he extorted their wealth! The praises of the past were turned into curses, because sheep became as cruel wolves. He brought upon himself a new anguish and pain; —and there was no desire except to have new treasure." Instead of making peace with the Romans, just as Anushirawan had done, he continued the war, and conquered new territories, which extended right up to the East to the borders of the Turks, to the South to Abyssinia and Yeman. The officers and soldiers were constantly being sent to far-off lands for waging war. They were tired and longed to return to their kith and kin. They were proud of themselves owing to their constant successes in battle. For slight excuses they rebelled. If the King had been a real statesman, he would have made his headquarters near the front, to be aware of the activities of his army as well as the enemies. But unlike his grandfather Anushirawan who even at the age of eighty, personally supervised the war from the battlefield, Khusru was habituated to leading a luxurious life. He expected his generals at the battlefields to obey his orders. According to historians, during the Royal dinner, a thousand servants and butlers attended to the guests, whilst a thousand singers and musicians played to please them, whilst the blood of his poor subjects was being shed on the battlefield. Rebellion, jealousy and hypocrisy within the army, the priesthood and the nobi-

lity, —the rising feelings of hostility of the Christians against the King due to his tyranny of the Jews in Jerusalem and for the removal of the Holy Cross as booty to Iran, —combined with the old age of the King himself, —and the curses of the masses, —as also the intrigues at the harem and the Imperial court, —all these happenings served to reduce the greatest and most fortunate King of the World, into a most unfortunate and miserable one due to his own false pride, utter carelessness, and undue adherence to a life of luxury and greed.

According to Arthur Christensen, the influence of the Zoroastrian priests in the administration of the land during the later period of the Sassanian epoch was at its lowest ebb. During the reign of Khusru, when a member from a Christian family, by name Yezdia, was appointed to a high post in the finance, the priests became angry. Despite wrath of the nobles, Khusru appointed one Khordadzin, a member from the lowest classes to the office of Finance Minister. A cruel foreigner barbarian called Farrokhez was appointed to collect the balance of taxes from the people.

In his old age, Khusru Parwiz, about the year 628 or 650 A.D., was arrested and thrown into prison. His son Shiruye was crowned King.

The first act of Shiruye on ascending the throne was to kill Mardanshah, and the mother Queen Shirin before his father's very eyes. Later, he massacred members of the Royal Family, —some say fifteen whilst some say forty members. He also slew many of the nobles and generals whom he suspected to be his enemies. Even among his own partisans, there were enemies, like general Shahr Varaz and his children, who had helped him to overthrow his father. He died after a rule of seven months only, and his son Ardashir, who was then seven years of age was crowned King. At this time, general Shahr Varaz, who was in Syria, declared himself to be King of

Iran. He proposed to the Roman Emperor that if he was recognised King of Iran, then he would vacate Syria. A treaty was signed. The daughter of Shahr Varaz was married to the Roman Crown Prince. The general was preparing to go to Iran to seize the Crown. He reached the capital with sixty-thousand soldiers, and berated the nobles for enthroning the child without consulting him, —a child whose father was the murderer of a King. With this pretence, he caught hold of the child-monarch, and killed him along with several of the powerful nobles whose loyalty he suspected.

According to historians, Ardeshir ruled for six months or a year and a half, Shahr Varaz ruled for forty days or two months. He was killed in the hunting grounds by the invincible Royal Guards.

After the massacre of Ardashir and Shahr Varaz, there were disturbances and revolts in each and every corner of Iran for the Throne. Many people claimed Kingship from different parts of Iran, ruled for a few days or a month, and were killed. Great critical time was the order of the day in the capital. According to various narrations, during a period of some four to five years, about ten or twelve people became Kings of Iran. After the assassination of Shahr Varaz, Purandokht, the sister of Shiruya, born of Mary, the Christian wife of Khusru Parwiz, was crowned in the absence of any Royal male heir to the Throne. Most historians agree that it was during her reign that Abu Bakr sent an army to conquer Iran. Hamza Isfahani, Majmul ul Tawarikh and Ibn Athir write that the first invasion of Iran from Arabia was during the reign of Ardashir III, in the year 11 Hejri, i.e. 632 A.D. According to Tabari Khalid bin Valid, the muslim general, after the conquest of Hira Sawad, destroyed the villages. The landlords of these areas became angry. Azad Beh called the landlords and made preparations to attack Khalid. At that time, he received the message that Ardashir, the King of Iran had died, and

that there was no male heir to the throne. So, Azad Beh escaped.

After Purandokht, her step-sister Azarmi-dokht came to the throne. She was very clever and beautiful woman. There were very strong groups against her. The old general Farrokh Hormazd, with a view to become the King, aspired to woo her. As the government was weak, they could not openly drive him away, but he was secretly assassinated. His son Rustom Farrokhzed, who became a general during the time of Yezdgird III, besieged Ctesephon massacred his opponents, rudely entered the Imperial Palace and killed the Queen and her bodyguards.

Upto the time of Yezdgird III, disorder and lawlessness prevailed in Iran.

According to Rahimzadeh Safavi and other historians, during the Sassanian sovereignty, only the province of Hira in Arabia was independent under the protection of the Imperial Iranian Government. The rule of this province was in the hands of the family of Manzar or Manazarah, to whom I had referred in my previous talk. This family was Iranophil, and they carried the influence of Iran over all the Arab tribes right upto Syria. When during Anushirawan's reign, Yeman was conquered, nearly the whole of the Arabian Peninsula was being ruled by the Iranian governors stationed at Yeman and elsewhere, or by the family of Manzar, the ruler of Hira. Some of the rulers of Hira had been tutors to Iranian princes. Firdausi refers to the story of Bahrami Gur, and his tutor No'man, the ruler of Hira, with whose help, Bahram Gur acquired the sovereignty of Iran from the Iranian people.

Khusru Parwiz made a great blunder by killing No'man, the ruler of Hira, of the Manzar family. This family was sincere and loyal to the Iranian government and served them devotedly. They beloved of the Arabian tribes, and their influence over them in checking their plunderous habits was great. Their generosity towards the heads of Arab tribes,

and their influence with the Iranian Government to be King with those tribes was a great factor in contributing towards the peace of that region.

After the assassination of No'man, such incidents occurred that even during the powerful days of Khusru the Arabs of half Iranian blood turned rude and impudent. This insolence ended in the downfall of the Sassanians. The family of Manzar was loyal to Iran, and never contemplated treachery towards Iran. If Khusru, even after the assassination of No'man had appointed one of his sons or brothers as ruler of Mira, it might have brought solace and comfort to the people of that region who were Nestorian Christians. But instead, the Imperial Court made the matters worse by frightening that family, and appointed Ayam, a member of a lower tribe, the ruler of Hira, whom the other tribes would never deign to obey.

With the dissolution of the Manzar family, the traditional friendship of the people of Hira with those of Iran came to an end, and changing into a bitter animosity, proved to be a source for the Moslem victory over Iran. The Manzar family took refuge with the Sheeban family. Khusru, according to Theodorus Noel-deke, during the years 604 and 610 A.D., sent an army of thirty-thousand men under the command of Ayas, the ruler of Hira, to punish the Sheeban family for providing the Manzar family with shelter. After a few skirmishes in Zocger, the Arab soldiers in the service of the Iranian Government deserted and fled. The Iranian army was defeated, and several Iranian soldiers were slain.

According to historians, the Arabs took as a good omen, and grew more rude and impudent. If the way with the Romans had not dragged on for so long, and if disturbances had not occurred in Iran, the Arabs would have got their deserved punishment. However, with the assassination of Khusru Parwiz, the last strong Emperor of the Sassanian dynasty, crisis after crisis in the Imperial Court, revolt in the army, carelessness of the authority to the

disturbances in the country, exhaustion of the Iranian people due to the prolonged Roman wars, —all these causes made the non-Moslem and Christian Arab tribes more insolent. They began to plunder, loot and kill until Abu Bakr, the first Kaliph sent an army of disgruntled Iranians to help the invading tribes, and later conquered Iran.

In many places, before the arrival of the invaders, the revolting followers of Mani and Mazdak, who were living underground through the fear of the priesthood classes, and the wicked and revengeful Christians across and plundered the people, and guided the invading army into the city.

Two chiefs of the Arab tribes, —one Ma-thna' bin Sheebani and the other Sowaid Ajli, began to loot, plunder and kill around Hira and Ibolla. As the rulers were inexperienced as well as underaged, and also being Queens, there were factions within the Imperial Court itself, and hence the rulers were rendered powerless. Nobody cared to suppress the rebellion of the tribal chiefs, their plunder and loot. None paid any attention to the complaints of the people. So, the Arab tribes, who had lived a hard life, on seeing no opposition, became more bold in their loot and plunder. Iran boasted an outward show in those days, but was devoid of inner strength and strong will. But, worst of all, the animosity, the antagonism and rivalry between the Zoroastrians, the Christians, the Manichaens and the Mazdakites had destroyed the structural foundation of the social life of the country. As the major population of the country consisted of the poor from the lower classes, and as their economic condition got worse due to the political instabilities and turmoils, they became helpless. When any new movement or leader arose, they followed blindly, and attacked and killed the upper classes, and formed a new society, just as it happened in Tsarist Russia, during the end of the First World War, and as it is recently happening in Bengal. Such was the miserable condition of Iran after the reign of Shiruyeh and upto the downfall of the Empire.

For the enlightenment of the audience, regarding the conditions prevailing in Iran, and the tyranny of the followers of Mazdak, I would request them to read my article in the October 1970 issue of Parsiana.

As I mentioned, Mathna' bin Sheebani, with a view to avenge the injustice done to the Manzar family of Hira, and Khusru's war upon them for giving refuges to them, approached Abu Bakr, the first Muslim Khalipha for help, when he heard of his victory over the Arab tribes, Khalipha Abu Bakr sent one Arab chieftain with some Iranian soldiers stationed in Arabia, and probably at Madina, who had embraced Islam to help. They conquered many Iranian provinces without any resistance.

The invaders were not all Moslems. The inimical Christians were also there with them. They marched forward without any or little resistance right upto the Euphrates and the Tigris. According to Tabari the war between Iran and the Arabs started during the reign of Queen Purandokht, and not during the reign of Yezdgird III, as is commonly supposed. As the Iranian army was composed of

Iranians and Arab subjects, the Arabs usually fled during encounters, and thus helped in the defeat of the army. As the invaders reached near the two rivers, Bahman i Jaduah, a young general was deputed by Purandokht's court to defend the country. In this war, which is known as the War of the Bridge Muslim armies were annihilated. Only a small number of them was able to run away. Mathna' the instigator also got a chance to escape. Bahman i Jaduyah, after his victory, which was the first victory of the Iranians against the invaders, was not allowed to proceed forward, but was recalled to the capital by the Centre, because the rivalry and the jealousy between the generals had at this time unfortunately reached its highest point. Some of the generals sided with Rostam Farrokhzed, whilst the others went to the help of Firuzan. Instead of strengthening their position by further aggression against the invaders, the Centre remained inactive for six months. This enabled the invaders to become bold, and they renewed their attack with larger force.

In my next talk, I shall deal with the part played by the Iranians themselves, in the furtherance of the Muslim cause and victory.

IRAN LEAGUE NEWS

OIL PACTS.

After the statement made by H.I.M. The Shahenshah of Iran Aryamaher, the oil producing concerns in the Persian Gulf met at Teheran to hammer out a joint policy on the oil prices. The Indian Finance Minister Mr. Jamshed Amouzegar welcomed the talks for an increase in the price of crude and other oils produced in the area. Due steps were taken to work out agreements for the increase of the price of oils. The move was also supported by Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

At the same time the western oil companies met in London for a mutual assistance pact to help each other with supplies of crude oil in the event of a break in production in any state.

IRAN AND JORDAN.

It was a highly creditable move on the part of the Iranian Royal family to organize a country wide effort to help the victims of the Jordan civil war with donations of food. Various food items were collected at various centres in Iran and dispatched to Jordan to help the victims in their national disaster. H.I.M. Empress Farah's efforts were specially to be noted as she took personal interest in the collection and dispatch of the food stuffs.

IRAN AND FIRDAUSI.

Between October 27 and November 9, last year a special conference was held in Tehran to discuss the cultural aspects of various historical events in the life of Iran. One such conference was specially devoted to Firdausi, and his Shahnameh. Twenty Iranians from different parts of the country were invited to Tehran for placing before the public the influence of the Shahnameh on the na-

tional culture of Iran and the literary worth of great epic. The function was organised by the Ministry of Culture and Arts.

THE LATE MR. KAIKHUSHU A. FITTER.

It is in the fitness of things that the work done by the late Mr. Kaikhushu A. Fitter as the secretary of the Iran League be duly remembered! Born in 1891 he passed his matriculation Examination in 1910. He then passed various examinations in commerce. In 1922 when the Iran League was established he was appointed its first secretary, a post which he held for 42 years. He always took keen interest in all questions relating to Iran. His efforts were for bringing together the Parsees of India and the Zoroastrians of Iran. He rendered good service to all Parsis intending to visit Iran. He gave such visitors notes of reference to friends in Iran and made their visit full of interest. He visited Iran several times. He had the good fortune to be received by H.I.M. Reza Shah Pahlavi who in appreciation of his services awarded him the title of "Nehham-i-Elmi". Mr. Fitter has published several books on Iran. His death which took place on March 18, 1964 was a great loss to the Iran League and a special resolution recording his services to the League was passed by the Committee of the League.

G. K. N.

It is fitting to remember another worthy personality who took a very prominent part in the founding of the Iran League in Bombay. He was known among his friends as G. K. N. his name being G. K. Nariman! He was a great scholar knowing many languages. He knew Persian very well. He also knew Russian, German and French. His knowledge of Sanskrit was sound. Due to his knowledge of

several languages during the first world War he was appointed to a post in censure office for handling foreign letters coming to India.

He had an abounding love for Iran. He devoted his early life to promote good relations between the Parsis of India and the Muslims and Zoroastrians of Iran. It was mainly for this aim in view that he joined Sir Hormasji Adenwalla, Mr. Dinshah Irani and others in founding the Iran League in Bombay. He was its Vice-President for many years. It was mainly due to his efforts and his influence with the Zoroastrians of Iran that the Iran League prospered during its early life. He exerted himself to make the League a channel between the Parsis of India and the people of Iran.

G. K. N. wrote many books on Iran which soon became standard works on the subject. G. K. N. expired on April 4, 1933, mourned by all who valued his contribution to religion and culture of Parsis.

2500TH CYRUS ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

The Committee appointed for the 2500th anniversary celebrations in Bombay is making a good progress in organising various items on its programme. A short biography of Cyrus nothing all his great achievement leading to the establishment of the great Persian

Empire is to be published shortly. Contacts have been established with some travel agencies in Bombay to help Parsis proceeding to Iran for the Occasion in October, 1971. A special sub-committee is formed for collecting funds to carry out various items taken in hand and appeals are issued for getting contributions. It is expected that Parsis throughout India will give donations liberally to help the Committee. The Iran League has handed over to the Committee funds collected for this purpose some years ago.

CYRUS AND THE JEWS.

After the taking of Babilon by Cyrus the Great in 539 B. C. the Jews who were in captivity in Babilon were liberated by Cyrus and sent to Jerusalem. This act of clemency is praised by Dr. Lawrence Mills in these words: "I assert with every careful attention by what I say that the capture of Babilon and occupation of Babilon with its provinces was not only a mighty event in history and politics and war, which no one disputes, but that results both immediate in restoring the Jewish nation and later in protecting and influencing its worship were well nigh incalculable. Without it where as I have so often said, would the post-Exilic, pre-Christians have been? Where the Christian? Where the Mahomaddans?"

"Our Own Religion in Ancient Persia.



Prof. Dinshah Dorabji Kapadia

M. A., B. Sc. (I.E.S.)

We regret to announce the passing away of a long and note-worthy Career of Prof. Kapadia at ripe old age of 97 years on 10th March 1971 at Poona of which he was an eminent resident for many years. He has left behind an example of a life lived with Zest that is ever young.

In his academic Career he was a Professor of science and Mathematics in the Decan College and later as Dean of the Dharwar and Karnatak Colleges, where apart from his academic merits he was accepted as a man of broad vision and wider sensitivity to the growing needs of the growing generation of intelligentsia. He was not just honoured as a senior but loved by students and Colleagues for his intensely human traits, which he kept up to his last day. In him heart and head combined to make him a man scholarly, human, humane, humble and loving yet courageous to end anything offensive or wrong that went against his grains. With such meritorious traits he became the founder member of the Poona Parsi Panchayat, became its

President and remained President upto the last day of life, all the while remaining handy and helpful in all its needs for 44 years.

The Parsis all over have felt his loss and those of Poona have specially acknowledged their gratefulness to him and expressed it in a resolution whereby all the fire-temples of Poona will remember him in all their Ceremonies as "Behdin Dinshaji Behdin Dorabji" as a constant reminder of what a good, gracious and useful life should mean to human society. He was a devout Zoroastrian and has the translation of Pahalvi Vendidad to his credit as a version accepted by scholars with due respect it deserves. Prof. Kapadia was a mason for 66 years and had travelled to Iran twice, last at his 81 years of age. Age never deterred him. Opportunity was never a chronological issue but a time for action due. May his soul rest in peace. "Namaste" is our last word to denote we bow to you with respect — Your students, Your acquaintances, Your admirers left behind.

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S U P P L E N T

Rutti Ardeshir Bulsara

A Great Soldier. A great Printer

A great Soul Sacrificed at the alter of
Parsi panchayet. Dummy dominates
withers worthy

by

P. B. WARDEN

This is to introduce Mr. Rutti Ardeshir Bulsara to my readers and the Parsi Community. He is the great stalwart of Anti-Imperialist Freedom Movement of East Africa. Bulsara operated from Zanzibar for the 'emancipation of the entire Swahili speaking races of that continent. His greatness has been acknowledged by emancipated areas in the way in which they have honoured him on his decision of returning to India and acknowledged by the Government of India by receiving him with all courtesy. Government of India freed him from Customs dues on all his 27 baggages. His printing machine and his Linotype were allowed to leave Zanzibar harbour without any Customs inspection under order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs as mark of honour, when others were not allowed to carry with them even a typewriter or any small set of tools. Linotype was particularly allowed to go that Bulsara may settle down in India and make his living. He is a man of versatile experiences of Commercial and Government offices where he worked prior to his unanimous election as Secretary General of the Nationalist Party. The Swahili speaking races extended from Zanzibar to Tanganyika, Kenya and Uganda, the long belt along the Eastern Coast of Africa. To them he was the hope and fulfilment of freedom. Many papers in India acknowledged his arrival and Jam-e-Jamshed in November, 1964 wrote a double-column full-length editorial on him.

As Secretary General he travelled extensively as a V.I.P. to Cairo (UAR), Geneva (Switzerland), Moscow, Peking to attend International Conference of Newspapers and throughout East Africa and Sudan on his mission.

From his home town Zanzibar he printed and published three newspapers viz: Kibarua, The Vanguard and Adal Insaf; Kibarua was a daily in Swahili language, The Vanguard, a bilingual fortnightly in English and Swahili, and Adal Insaf, a tri-lingual weekly in English, Swahili and Gujarati. Besides these he did a lot of job work in his press. For such an experienced man in printing line, Bajan had the audacity to report to the Trustees that Bulsara did not know printing and some of the partisan type of Trustees welcomed this ugly lie as a fine fit of fib favourable to Bajan-Vesuna collusion in their long term plan of getting Bulsara out. But Bajan and Vesuna had to return crest-fallen to Bulsara to get Mr. Sapur Desai's farewell address to be printed after having failed all over for any one to take up the job of printing it on silk as they did not have special equipment. Bulsara did not have special machine or equipment but turned out this special job to perfection. Everybody expressed satisfaction. Bajan and Vesuna could not deny him credit and gave formal thanks. But cunning persons do not abandon their goal of vicarious satis-

faction. They continued their crafty ways. They started with insulting him in sly ways. Everything he did was portrayed as faulty and all that Vesuna did (sending out goods without chalan being recorded in Log-Book) was proper. Oppression began with Bajan arbitrarily reducing his pay by Rs. 100/- p.m. despite Mr. Mullan, the Chairman, having fixed the sum from the start of his appointment as Manager of the Press. At the same time Mr. Mullan had given certain assurance to Mr. Bulsara. That assurance will follow hereafter. Bajan gave every sort of harrassment over one minor error and one misprint. One error arose from faulty proof-reading by a customer and a misprint occurred from some technical fault in machine or composing.

Bajan on one occasion returned paper properly ordered under Mr. Jhabvala's sanction. Bajan became hysterical, shouted aloud, played all pranks, created scene and declared the reason. He said the supplier was not on his list. What has he had to do with who supplies paper so long as quality and price are proper and order properly sanctioned. Readers may imagine the cause of hysteria? I have recorded this drama with the Trustees. This caused delayed delivery of an urgent order taken by Mr. Bulsara and the hysteria was to bring Bulsara into disrepute of his customer of the Press. and to arrange all purchases through Vesuna. He not only ill-treated him but gave orders to his typist to behave rudely with Mr. Bulsara. That also is recorded in my correspondence. There was such unusual sort of secrecy that Mr. Bulsara could not go near the typewriter or close to Bajan's cabin but in everything Vesuna had immunity. On the premises Mr. Bulsara was treated as a pariah and Mr. Vesuna as a domestic pet.

My readers will be surprised to learn that even the Secretary of the Head Office of the Parsi Punchayet under instructions from Bajan was debarred from entering the

Press and the Institute. Some puffed up pandits of the Paris Punchayet, with some pets have even passed a resolution, restricting the secretary from going to this sanctuary, where Sorabdaru's prayers are heard — not by God — but by partisan Trustees forming marginal majority.

Why is this contrast of character shown by the caretaker of the Industrial Home of the Parsis? My readers must know the back-ground. After the probe in Godrej Press scandal by Mr. Maneck Mistry (When Mr. Bajan was not even appointed but, I suppose, the "gift-coupon" of this job was stored up for him) Mr. Mistry spoke to me of Mr. Vesuna's part in the Press episode in very unfavourable terms. After Mr. Bajan came in as caretaker Mr. Mistry told me "my first instruction to Bajan is to send Vesuna out". Unless he is out the affairs of the Institute will not be straightforward." Will the Trustees invite their own accountants of the periods of inquiry? They may enlighten or remind them of something they do not want to be reminded. Within a month Mr. Bajan came to me (Bajan and I were then getting along fine with mutual liking and pleasure in meeting) and asked my advice whether he should throw out Vesuna. I said "I cannot commit myself as I did not have any proceedings of investigation; but the general opinion outside amongst envelop dealers as heard by me was that the accounts of the envelop department of Parsi Punchayet were, as ironically stated, "Only Vesuna writes and Vesuna reads". I cannot act on that. They were after all interested parties and I had to be fair in my recommendation asked for by Bajan. But there was suspicion lurking in my mind all the same. Slowly and slowly Vesuna stealthily got into the good books of Bajan. And the two together engineered ways and means of throwing Bulsara and myself out of their way. Why? Your guess is as good as mine. In my letter dated 12-1-71 to Mr. Mistry as I saw no move

till then to remove Vesuna and/or Bajan I remarked whether Mr. Mistry and other Trustees now understood Bajan-Vesuna collusion as "honest companionship" what they previously believed was an "incompatible pair." Mr. Bulsara for years handled 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 shillings of the public writent any remark. To such man Parsi Panchayet could not trust with Rs. 3000 he requirementioned for replacing worn out types and.....

When I realised that all Bajan's moves were to throw Bulsara out Bajan and I came to parting of ways. Discontinuing of Bulsara's service as Manager was at first a whispering campaign that finally came to a well-engineered plot and executed by Bajan-Vesuna collusion re-inforced by collusion with some Trustees. Their motive is dug deep in the cover of my correspondence. It is nothing short of disgrace to the Trustees (few or all) to have ill-treated, or allowed or connived at the reproachable conduct of Bajan towards this great man.

The termination of Bulsara's services is a wretched and despicable episode in the record of Parsi Panchayet. It is sickening to find our Trustees stooping so low with Bajan to offer probationary period as excuse after getting six years of uninterrupted most valuable service to the satisfaction of all customers and to the greatest benefit of the Parsi Panchayet who by mutual understanding paid Bulsara less per job work than chargeable outside by over 33% higher. This is consideration created in favour of the Trust to circumvent their inability to charge rent as Trustees. Calculated in terms of consideration money thus got by the Trust it amount to over Rs.3/- (or even more at times) per square foot of area set apart for Bulsara. This rate is chargeable only in the high-class office permises in the Fort area of the city.

One of the Trustees was bragging tall talks about Bajan that by his coming the press has turned corner from loss to profit. My foot! Profits started from the next hour of Bulsara taking over from Murti. I ask that Trustee to open and see pages of day to day working accounts of the Press from the day Bulsara took over to the day Bulsara's valuable Linotype machine worth Rs. 100,000/- in use of Godrej Press was stopped unlawfully by cutting off the electric wire selectively of his machine only. This was the point of time when February issue of Parsiana was taken up for setting on Linotype and its composing was delayed by several weeks and February 1971 issue was delivered on 22nd March 1971. This was done in bad taste by Bajan. In newspapers time is the essence of contract otherwise weeklies, fortnightlies, monthlies and quarterlies would mean nothing to their subscribers.

My readers will understand the tastes of Bajan better when they know that he has withheld payment of Bulsara's all dues since four months to cripple him financially yet at the same time getting all benefits of Bulsara's costly machine till 18th February 1971 so long as he needed quick preparation of Sanjan Souvenir and other publications and Panchayet reports. Panchayet Trustees are sitting unmoved over this non-payment episode. Taking away a good Zoroastrian's bread and butter and that of his family and dependents is no concern of a group of Trustees where Bajan is involved.

The climax is yet to come. He removed fan and every other piece of furniture around Bulsara's usual seat and without uie dumped them in a godown. When last his chair also was taken away most of the workers cursed and some whispered abuses on Bajan and Vesuna and assessed the moral values of Bajan and those Trustees helping him. Such excesses could not be performed by Bajan without the support of some Trustees. Tom-foolery was completed on 1st

April, 1971 by closing the door behind his linotype closing air and light in the area

Mr. Nadirshah Mulla had understood Mr. Bulsara as a great man-as described above and understood Bajan as a nonentity. World of freedom fighters knows Bulsara, whereas Bajan is known only to Taj Mahal Hotel Staff where Col. Sohni did not think much of him. Mr. Mulla, therefore, prior to appointment of Bajan sent for Mr. Bulsara and told him "We are appointing an Administrator-Accountant one Mr. Bajan. Bajan will not interfere with you or in your work. You will be entirely on your own. If you have any objection I will not sanction his appointment." Such assurance coming from the top man of the Parsi Punchayet left no room for doubt and Mr. Bulsara readily agreed to Mr. Mulla's suggestion. Wherefrom did Bajan get the right to interfere with Mr. Bulsara and wherefrom Bajan claims the right to take disciplinary action against Bulsara? Who helped him to be so autocratic and why

You Parsees what do you give greater significance? The authoritative word of our Chairman or the pretence to power of a servant of the Community? Your time has now come to finalise your decision now and here. Everything hereafter will depend upon your decision to demote the Chairman or to inflate his servant. The trend of such non-chalance may soon bring on the community a degenerating task of supporting nonentities or of rescuing Trustees. This statement is made by me in my correspondence and majority Trustees have supported the nonentity. This is not administration of the Punchayet. This is introduction of low class politics in our administration. Beware of such subterfuges in the conclave of meetings of the Punchayet Trustees. I have written clearly to some senior Trustees that if they deviate from rectitude the community will be orphaned of character norms to depend upon. That time is approaching fast and the community must also act fast.

From the beginning of the struggle my recommendations are clear cut, namely, to blow up Bajan's chicanery chamber, (cost Rs. 10,000/- to build), sell off airconditioner, fitted to achieve full secrecy (not to maintain temperature. It that cost Rs. 6000/-) and throw off Bajan and Vesuna. Bajan is a dead load, who with one Dravid, whose services are terminated before due date by Mr. Mathai of Tata Press and a junior accounts clerk from Head Office altogether costing the community Rs. 30,000/- per year which is equivalent to 1/40 or 2 1/2% of the total freely disposable assets of Rs. 12,00,000/- per year in the hands of the Trustees who are unable to spare an additional ten rupee note for the poor or the employee. Let all of us fight out this menace OF PAMPERING BAJAN.

From my knowledge and experience of several presses I had estimated that before bringing in the Linotype machine with Mr. Bulsara the press could not have made nett profit of over Rs. 17,500/- per year on an average. From article written by Mr. Hansotia in Jam-e-Jamshed about Trust earning Rs. 50,000/- in four years that figure has gone down to average of Rs. 12,500/- per year. But in the letter I wrote to the Trustees I stated that Trustees did not bother about envelop department as it showed some profit. Trustees were appointing Bajan only because they were faced with losses in the Press. Thus to protect their interest of Rs. 17,500/- per year (Really only Rs. 12,500/- as per Mr. Hansotia) they appointed Bajan on a pay of Rs. 1250/- per month i. e. Rs. 15,000/- per year. I protested against this and labelled it "extravagance", which should be immediately terminated. To set up Rs. 15,000/- per year employee they spent Rs. 10,000/- to build a cabin, which really turned out "chicanery chamber", installed Air Conditioner of Rs. 6000/- for extraordinary secrecy (not to maintain temperature Bajan was not born and bred on the Himalayas that he could not survive on fans in

Bombay). Is charity organisation permitted to lavish an air-conditioner making meagre profits? I further protested against appointment of Mr. Dravid on Rs. 750/- per month for part time, when we could get full time young C. A. of our own community seeking jobs for the same pay. Bajan turned down all such applicants and selected Dravid, another accountant like him released untimely by Mr. Mathai from Tata Press, and with one accounts clerk costing Rs.

500/-the accounts staff supervising over original income of Rs. 1050/- per month is Rs. 2500/- per month and more if wasteful typist is paid Rs. 250/- per month for Bajan's delectation of writing long worthless reports and long-winded useless letters, which you and I can do in fifteen minutes per day, in open day light for which he needed sound-proof, air-cooled and secretive seclusion BULSARA must be re-instated by community's choice.

INTRODUCTION TO SUPPLEMENT OF PARSIANA OF APRIL 1971.

To all my readers of the April 1971 issue of Parsiana and/or its supplement I commend its supplement for registering it in their needs as a document for social justice. To all those friends of mine named openly therein and whose actions are described as blameworthy (in my opinion) I hereby tender my apology for publicizing the facts connected with them, nothing is done with malice or vindictly by me but things have been given out as information necessary for general good of the community.

None of the members of the Advisory Board of Parsiana is consulted and none is responsible. It is entirely my own effort to right certain wrongs whereby the spirit and purpose of the donor may be fulfilled. I begin with introducing Mr. Bulsara to readers and then proceed with FACTS AND FAKES OF PARSI PANCHAYET.

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FACTS AND FAKES OF PARSI PANCHAYAT

The Godrej Memorial Printing Press is a property of the Parsi Panchayet. Across the threshold in the same premises in the next hall is Industrial Institute for Parsi Men, which makes envelops. Both are registered as Public Charity Trust and managed by Trustees of the Parsi Panchayet under mandate of Parsi electorate.

Every Parsi has right to know the manner in which one and all of the Institutions and departments are being managed. I being a conscientious Parsi wish to bring to public notice details of mismanagement of the Press and the adjoining Institute (envelop making department). I am known to each and every Trustee of the Parsi Panchayet as a man of principles. This long term opinion of them about me may have changed for convenience of some of the Trustees in this matter. Mr. Bulsara was manager of the Press. Mr. Vesuna was and is the manager of the envelop department.

One Mr. Sorab Bajan is recently in charge of the Press and the adjoining envelop making institute. I have lodged several complaints against him and Mr. Vesuna, the manager of the envelop department and the Trustees have in spite of reminders avoided holding open inquiry or giving any answer. It is our conviction that the Trustees thereby acknowledge the exposures as correct and made in good faith. These exposures are as under :

(a) That every year the Trust spends about Rs. 90,000/- as payment to outside workers and presses for pasting and printing envelopes despite the fact that we have the press in the adjoining room, where Bulsara was clamouring for printing work but

was denied it intentionally by Bajan-Vesuna Collusion.

(b) That there is ample room available to put more men on the work of envelop making. As on my first two letters the space in use was 30' X 25' and space in non-use was 30' X 40' and workers on daily wages were and are available in any number.

(c) At the premises we pay Rs. 2/- per 1000 envelops for making them. To outsiders we pay Rs. 2.50 per 1000. Our Mr. Anklesaria and Mr. Daruwalla pointedly drew the attention of Bajan to stop this leakage and get more revenue for the Institute. Bajan supports Vesuna and a clique of four Trustees support Bajan to supporting truth. The vicious circle is complete. They carry a marginal majority always.

(d) That in the process of transit to and fro much leakage can occur and must occur for when the arrangement is of shady nature perfect probity is only a question of will-to-believe. Bajan is supported by Trustees, who cannot break their link.

(e) That goods do pass without chalan on the plea that they are to come back is not tenable. Mr. Bajan, the caretaker would not permit envelops from envelop department to go across the threshold to Mr. Bulsara for printing without chalan and it would require chalan for same goods to come across the threshold to the Institute only with proper chalan. With what face could the same man Bajan allow goods to go out in the town to be returned after processing, of whatever nature, on the plea that they are to come back. There is a limit to

lie. Only our Trustees could support this flagrant lie because Bajan is involved in this.

If Bulsara was involved in such practice straight away it would have been labelled wrong practice by the same Trustees. We are aware that this practice is common and even accepted between commercial firms but accounts of the Trust cannot allow this practice. It is positively wrong for Trust even though loss incurred can or cannot be fixed.

(f) That all varieties of goods finished, partially finished or to undergo process outside were going out. Often their quantity was stated wrongly and the destination was not stated in the log-book of the driver.

(g) That such goods when returned went into stock without proper or any check as to weight or number. May be that a limited quantity of odd sizes of envelop may need to go out for finishing, say about worth Rs. 5000 per year. Acceptance of everything from Bajan-Vesuna collusion and rejection of everything coming from Bulsara's is wrong, is improper and unbecoming of any Lady or gent. All must make up their mind to look to everything and everybody imparitally and desist from harming a great man Bulsara under Bajan's faulty and insincere lead accepted indiscriminately and even indiscreetly by anybody.

(h) That it is this false and misdirected exertion which has made Trustees act contrary to the tradition of probity, integrity and charity to the detriment of the Trust and the faith put in them. Million good deeds do not permit any person knowingly to do a single wrong. In the moral code of our religion there is no set-off. Bajan cannot deserve immunity against covering any irregularities as they are damaging to the total available revenue for the Trust

to secure total available revenue and legally and morally bound to create and maintain an atmosphere of confidence in them.

(i) That by sickening partiality shown to Bajan-Vesuna collusion for their personal and private reasons and by showing atrocious attitude towards Bulsara and myself and by performance of acts equally atrocious against us the Trustees and especially the foursome clique has exposed itself to the censure of the community members.

(j) It is obvious that a group of Trustees have deliberately and knowingly supported wrong persons and defended unprincipled issues for personal reasons by stubbornly evading inquiry so repeatedly asked for by us and by taking action against us without giving us a single hearing or giving us any answer.

(k) That the atrocious acts committed against us were not just erroneous decisions hastily taken but were studied and engineered plans by Bajan-Vesuna collusion deliberately supported by a group of Trustees fanatically in favour of the collusion members for their own secret reasons. These attitudes and acts of these Trustees are positively condemnable for setting a bad example and creating a precedent, whose odium will be difficult for them to efface and will permanently condemn their agent Bajan for working up intriguing situations for their assent.

It is for this very valid reason that I have always advocated that Bajan's chicanery chamber be blown up; airconditioner fixed for him to carry on intrigues in perfect secrecy (and not for control of temperature) be sold off and Bajan dismissed from service of an assignment of some dubious purpose.

(l) Still giving them a long rope will you, the kind members of the electorate body ask Trustees about their findings against Bulsara and myself? At least let them say what they found condemnatory against us, to act against us in such atrocious manner of ordering me out of the Press premises, pestering, harrasing, demoting, condemning, dismissing Bulsara and rendering him jobless and helpless in every way they could engineer, under misdirections from Bajan.

(m) Do they realise that one of the duties as Trustees of Parsi Panchayet is to promote welfare and advancement of members of the community in any manner or form. What have they done? Destroyed a great and good man to pamper, protect and to shield Bajan-Vesuna collusion.

If as in the opinion of the clique Mr. Bajan was very efficient why was he denied extension? Messrs. Major, Irani, Katrak, Pastakia and others are still with Tatas.

Compared to Bulsara's great career which appears herein Bajan is an absolute nonentity having contacts only with caterers staff cooks, coolies and clerks of Taj Mahal Hotel. Col. Sohni, Director-in-Charge of Hotels Ltd. of the House of Tatas had expressed dissatisfaction for Bajan. Why should an ignorant nonentity have any rights or powers over an experienced printing veteran; especially after the Chairman had specifically put Bulsara as chief?

Bajan brought as extra hand one Mr. Dravid an accountant disapproved by Mr. Mathai from Tata Press. Are the Trustees collecting Tata Curios? Have the trustees fulfilled the letter and the spirit of the Trust in throwing away Bulsara a great Zoroastrian and replacing him by a non-Zoroastrian. This is not a question of communalism. It is contravening the terms, intentions and the spirit of the donor. It is another matter if we did not have a competent person from amongst us to take charge. We had a vete-

ran in Bulsara and Bajan engineered his overthrow and Trustees acted as rabbits before Bajan. It is, I suppose, their scant courtesy to specific performance implied in Donor's intention. Please Trustees! go through the Gift Deed or Transfer Deed.

(m) The Chairman Mr. Mulla, realised from the very start the greatness of Bulsara and the nonentity of Bajan. Before appointing Mr. Bajan Mr. Mulla in his capacity as Chairman sent for Mr. Bulsara and told him openly and clearly that Trustees intend to appoint somebody for management and said: "He will be an administrator-accountant. He will not in any way interfere with your work. You will remain entirely on your own as you are. If you have any objection I will not sanction the appointment." With such assurance from such high personality there was no room for doubt. Bulsara agreed. In early days Bajan never interfered. Active interference started after our reporting misdeeds of Vesuna with whom, outside our knowledge, a collusion was formed with Bajan. We rightly took it that Bajan as administrator was finance administrator or finance controller on administrative side. Press was and is the executive side and Bajan did not know anything of press and could not have any right to interfere with Bulsara. This was something new given to Bajan backdoors by some interested Trustees to help him and Vesuna fulfil their evil motive against us. We are straight and stood on the straight path to honour the word of the Chairman. If other members for personal motive change the original set up and introduce their own politics in Panchayat management time has come when we shall have to rescue the Chairman today and other Trustees one by one hereafter from machinations of servants against Trustees. Our non-violent non-incorporation with Bajan he reports to his set of gullible Trustees as indiscipline, hiding the essential fact that he had no power over Bulsara and therefore no question of indiscipline.

(o) Lady Jehangir and Dr. Golwalla will please recall their own words. Lodging complaint or complaints is no offence. We have not yet completed the list of the mal-practices carried out by Vesuna and supported by Bajan in relation to waste paper. That is a fruitful field for mal-practice but we stop somewhere until we are asked to be present before Trustees for inquiry. You will wonder how in the very face of everything looking straight-forward cheating can occur.

(p) We are clamouring to talk to Trustees but they are so panicky to face us, because in heart of hearts they know they are wrong and doing wrong to others. That is why they never started inquiry.

(q) They by wilful delay gave the collusion time to destroy evidence. That does not speak well of them. The clique did it in the vain hope of saving one of the Trustees. The clique would not give up clinging to Bajan. Their matter has reached a stage — — — to accept individual or joint responsibility as the Charity Commissioner may decide.

(r) In individual responsibility Mr. Eruch Nadirshah would be answerable and matter done with as Trustee in charge. In joint responsibility the Charity Commissioner may at will proceed against Lady Jehangir as best prospect for quick recovery of the amount of Rs. 450,000 and the Lady may at leisure recover shares pro-rata from others. With that all the need of Bajan would vanish, hoax of Bajan being administrator general would collapse and Bajan would go lock, stock and barrel out of the Panchayat. After all, in the end, with all intrigues he will have failed to achieve a dubious object.

(s) Bulsara and I would be grateful if Trustees will give us inspection or themselves would take inspection of log-book of the time of Mr. Anklesaria. There blank

columns of chalan numbers have been scratched out with lines by the delivery-van driver, Henry De Souza, himself. There you will find signatures of Anklesaria and Bulsara. There you will find proofs you Trustees loudly clamoured for but never lifted your finger to secure proof. All that was not lethargy but fear of facing facts, for what is told is that inspection reveals nothing of the sorts you alleged. But no reply was given nor anybody of us sent for for questioning and yet the Trustees allowed Bajan to go on with his machinations finally resulting in their order to keep me out (which is invalid and malafide order) and threw Bulsara out under one or other false reason, after making use of him and his machine worth Rs. 1,00,000/- for six years. It is after six years of efficient working, which would be available on records probation period is brought in. Those who engineered such mean and low tricks, unbecoming of the status of Trustees of Parsi Panchayat, will have hereby to face the public.

After all a servant of the Panchayat cannot go farther than the Trustees would allow him to go. Who are these Trustees and why are they so sore? There are three restaurants on Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort. They are Mocambo, Paradise and Sailor. There junior accountants and C.A. students filling in their terms at times gather at tea-time. Some of them remarked after reading Mr. Hansotia's letter of Jam-e-Jamshed that Bajan must clearly manipulate accounts to show that loss of Rs. 450,000/- in Godrej Press as business loss and not loss from fraudulent practices. They discussed the details and came to the conclusions that it was impossible that a concern with nett earnings of Rs. 15,000/- per year can undergo loss of Rs. 450,000/- in four years. I joined the group and inquired from them how accounts could be manipulated? They replied: false vouchers for items that never came or came and sent back: that can be detected by ratio of ma-

materials used to total out-put of work done. Fluctuation in prices of material used should be taken into account. If administrative expenses were fairly constant fraud would be established by inconsistencies. Bills may be reduced in amount to non-profitable level and get cash gratification. Material and/or finished products may go out without chalan and sold off. That can explain higher rates of material used to total cost of production. I asked: "Do you think any such thing may have occurred?" One of that group (a Parsi appearing for his final C.A. examination)

said, "Most certainly". I asked is it possible that the Charity Commissioner can accept manipulated accounts? Acceptance or rejection of accounts is their business. If manipulation of accounts is suspected is there any remedy? Yes! You can inform the Charity Commissioner to reopen the account. You may even ask for appointing your own accountant but in that case the Charity Commissioner may ask you to pay for expenses.

Readers will kindly read these Facts and Fakes of the Parsi Punchayat not as an incident but as a long term intrigue of Bajan-Vesuna collusion aided by some Trustees. My first letter to the Trustees dated 19th November 1970 has described the first move already initiated by Bajan to get some other Linotype service with a view to oust Bulsara.

Bajan has already expressed his ugly desire to several persons. In my letter of 21st December, 1970 appears his open threat to Bulsara. He told Mr. Daruwalla. "Hoo Jovooch KE BALSARO Hiya Kem rehech. Agar yeh jai nahito hoo javoo".

..... I commented on it, "Tell him in my name that Bulsara will stay as the united voice of the community". That time has come now for me to approach you. Uptil now I carried on lone fight with those Trustees in clique with Bajan-Vesuna collusion; I, gathering for me moral strength from the life incident of Mahatma Gandhiji. When Gandhiji was first time brought before the Court, the presiding Judge said: "Mr.

Gandhi — voice of one man cannot be considered in public affairs". Gandhiji replied: "My Lord! That is just what I am trying to prove wrong."

Bajan was desperately peeved by our non-co-operation but hoped in vain to get co-operation by coercion, feeling secure under protection of clique Trustees to try desperate remedies for the desperate disease that afflicted him by our non-co-operation. He has the audacity to report our co-operation as "indiscipline", without establishing his claim to expect co-operation. Despite repeated long correspondence not a single Trustee made any mention of expecting our co-operation with Bajan. Non-Co-operation was not indiscipline. It was putting him in his place. Any such expectation was flatly contrary to the instruction and assurance received from the Chairman. He is right. We follow him. We have faith in him and none in Bajan. Let us move on now to re-establish ourselves.

I, jointly with Bulsara have written to Trustees three letters (1) dated 19.11.70, (2) dated 1.12.70 and (3) dated 21.12.70. The Trustees know their contents clearly well. Repetition will add nothing more. And further letters were sent individually to Mr. Mullan, Lady Jehangir, Mr. Mistry & Mr. Boman-Behram. They all were discussed by Trustees in their meetings.

The real issue is that whatever the complaints they be, what goes against Vesuna, and Bajan, as his protector goes against the grains of Lady Jehangir, Mr. Eruch Nadirshah, Boman-Behram and Dr. Golwalla clique. Contrariwise whatever filthy, silly or senseless fabrication of Bajan's intriguing mind produces and presents to the clique the clique swallows it with gusto as healthy food for their heart and mind. No one amongst them is lacking in sense not to be able to weigh the problems and their implications but they resort to persistent wrong thinking

followed by persistent wrong-doing in harming me and Mr. Bulsara particularly, because we two are augur-eyed, observe, know all foul tricks.

We are therefore not wanted by Bajan-Vesuna clique. We on our own cannot take action. We can show and have shown where to act. Trustees have failed there miserably.

Thus emboldened Mr. Bajan, however, has crossed all limits of decency and carried such fictitious and perfidious stories fabricated from his own mind to the Trustees with the avowed purpose of misguiding them. He has carried tales that I, Dr. Warden, an insane, that I keep company of bad or undesirable society, that I have given intoxicating alcoholic beverage to confound a witness to secure evidence favourable to me and that I am an undesirable person to enter the premises of the Press and the Institute. Some Trustees have thoughtlessly and some others have maliciously acted on his advice of this nature, and served notices departmentally to Mr. Bulsara stopping his work by disconnecting power to his machine unlawfully, and to myself to keep out of the premises of Public Charity Trust, arbitrarily.

Instead of making a laughing stock of Bajan some Trustees gave such lies their spurious credence because it suited their purpose of supporting Bajan who is under everybody's suspicion of doing some work in extraordinary secrecy in the backroom of the premises allotted to him to carry out such work. This work is in relation to documents, vouchers, books and other media of evidences to be made presentable to the Charity Commissioner. That is Bajan's real work. That Bajan is an administrator of the factory and the press is a pure hoax to cover the above-said real purpose of his appointment as an accountant. This I have previously clarified in my correspondence with the Trustees who have neither challenged nor

denied my statements. Under his misguidance some of the Trustees have given spurious credence to Bajan's talks and have acted upon them to my detriment and also to the detriment of my esteemed friend and colleague, who has jointly with me exposed malpractices in the adjoining Institute. Majority of the Trustees did not like these extra exposures at this critical juncture when they are already in the grip of the Charity Commissioner in the matter of the Press. They have therefore raised silence to a cult which has made them still, soundness and speechless against our exposures which they are vainly fighting to overcome by some vicarious satisfaction in harrassing and hunting us out when in fact we are reporting only truth based on our conviction and observations. In this Bajan functions as their serviceable instrument for our active harrasment and for broadcasting whispers and malicious fabrications.

Since extreme secrecy prevails in the back room of the premises and everybody knows that it is about Godrej Press mess and coincidence of Trustees on advice of Bajan serving us notice not to enter premises and not to work Linotype etc. suspicion has spread that Bulsara and I are involved in embezzlement. Mr. Bajan may have fostered such unfavourable falsehood is a possibility. Mr. Bulsara and I flatly deny any insinuation of that nature from any source and challenge anybody to present any evidence of our involvement.

All these matters have come out in an informal meeting in Navsari Chambers on Tuesday 23rd March, 1971, at about 6.15 p.m. when it was revealed that Mr. Hansotia a Trustee, said that Mr. Bajan informed him and other Trustees of the above matters and induced him and Mr. Boman-Behram and other Trustees to swallow fictitious tales about me and Mr. Bulsara. Mr. Boman-Behram stated on hearsay statements of Mr. Bajan that I Dr. Warden, was of unsound

mind, was a bad man, was keeping bad and undesirable company, was unscrupulous, and have made use of strong alcoholic beverage to secure false statements from one Henry de Souza, the driver of the delivery van carrying goods without chalan. He further stated that statements made by Mr. Bulsara and myself in writing to the Trustees about criminal propensities slyly working in the Institute as incidents of "mischiefs" with the valuable machine of Mr. Bulsara worth about Rs. 100,000/- namely, Linotype, were not believable (by him) and were false statements to involve Mr. Bajan in dereliction of his duties. Mr. Boman-Behram had the audacity to say all that despite knowing that one Mr. Rohinton Jal Patel, who is now in England and I have made affidavits. He perhaps feels secure to make deliberate reckless statements because Rohinton is away and he himself pretends to be gullible to Mr. Bajan's mischievous suggestion to my being non-compos-mentis, so that my evidence may be inadmissible. Details if needed hereafter.

The following persons were present at the meeting :

Mr. Minocher-Homji (the convener)
 Mr. Burjor Patel (Accountant M/s. Ghatalia & Co.)
 Prof. Shehriar (K. C. College)
 Mr. Homi Dhalla M.A. (Hardward)
 Mrs. Jerbanoo A. Dhondy (Director, Jame-e-Jamshed)
 Mr. Adi Dhondy (Sub-Editor, Jam-e-Jamshed)
 Mr. Jimi Shroff (Solicitor, Little & Co.)
 Mr. Keki Sidhwa B.A., LL.M. (Solicitor)
 Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal).

Mr. Nadir Turel and Myself (P. B. Warden)

Solicitor Mr. Sidhwa suggested that electoral body of 100 (now 150) is and stays a dead body after casting votes. This body should be activated and awakened to a new sense of duty to intervene as and when necessary. Copies of the issue of Parsiana have been sent to Manager of the Godrej Memorial Printing Press and to his two predecessors in whose time some work of printing for me and my Company, Warden's (Mysore)

Pvt. Ltd., was done in the press. We have some instances and our issue of Parsiana of February, 1971, which is printed in the Godrej Press for the last six years was deliberately mal-handled under instructions from Mr. Bajan, thus deliberately rendering Lok-Sabha election news incongruous and delivered the copies of February issue over one month and one week after the due date to bring disrepute to our magazine, of which I am the Editor. In the matter of periodical publications time is automatically the essence of the contract. This was clearly done in very bad taste. Prior to that printing rate of February issue from March 1971 onwards was increased and even with increase in rate notice was given that Parsiana shall not be printed in the Community's own press. Reason is that Bulsara and I are augured and for Bajan and Vesuna and some Trustees we are better out than in. Bajan was at the bottom of all that.

Patience is a virtue. We are sure we shall be rewarded for our patience with our united voice.

There is a lot of foul play in removing Mr. Rutti Bulsara from managership and stopping use of his machine. It was only because of the use of his Linotype machine that large quantities of matter for printing could be turned out. It is the most sought for machine craved by each and every modern press — but cannot secure it due to stringent import policy. Discontinuance of linotype service is bound to reduce turn over and bound to lessen revenue of the Trust. To that extent the Trustees are acting against the interest of the Trust in wild pursuits of Mr. Bajan's misdirections, which are frankly vindictive in nature and aimed against us.

We are aware that Mr. Bajan has compiled a lengthy hostile report against Mr. Bulsara. In spite of such lengthy report no specific charge has been levelled against Bulsara, who was summarily dismissed without any charge-sheet a fishy proceeding.

On receiving order from you, Mr. Bulsara and I shall appear before you or your inquiry committee to explain every detail of malpractices observed in envelop department and several of them reported to Trustees in vain. The Press has started making Profit from the very start of Bulsara taking over under the supervision of Trustee Mr. Maneck Mistry. It is a lie to whisper that Bajan brought the press to profitable working.

All leakages were stopped under the direction of Trustee Mr. Maneck Mistry. Accounts of the period will clarify the point. Envelop department even though working in profit had a lot of leakages which stopped could have increased revenue of the Trust. In that sense the Trust lost something out of its total possible income. Thus in both departments the Trust suffered loss in revenue. When one of the employees went to Bajan and told him of the irregularities Mr. Bajan replied: Yeh to mai bi janta hoo magar faida to hota hai na."

Our prayers are that if you find foul means used to remove Mr. Bulsara and me you will restore him and declare my position as you find it after inquiry. In a separate article I introduce Mr. Bulsara to you to facilitate proper assessment of his personality and character against the background of foul play and the playmates.

It is known to the public that there is division of work amongst the Trustees and that Godrej Press and the Institute were in sole charge of Mr. Eruch Nadirshah as Trustee from 1957. Prof. Hansotia joined as second Trustee in charge in the year 1963 and Dr. Golwalla as third Trustee in charge in 1968. The explanation of Prof. Hansotia which appeared in Jam-e-Jamshed of 6-3-1971 shows that in the mismanagement of the Press which has resulted in stupendous loss of Rs. 450,000/- as admitted by the Board of Trustees, it is Mr. Eruch Nadirshah who is answerable to the electorate (i.e. the voters) for this mal-administration and the resultant

loss suffered by the Trust and the community. In my correspondence which appeared in Jame Jamshed subsequently. I had openly stated, as a voter, for Mr. Eruch Nadirshah now to resign as a Trustee and seek re-election which is the proper measure to show whether Mr. Eruch Nadirshah enjoys the confidence and will continue to enjoy confidence of voters and the community. Will Mr. Eruch Nadirshah rise to the occasion or evade the issue?

Bharucha Baug episode exposed by the voter Mr. Erach Master is an outspoken and laudable effort in the interest of the Parsi Punchayat. In that Mr. Eruch Nadirshah was supervising construction work. Mr. Sanjana, the then retired engineer of Bombay Port Trust reported that Rs. 600,000/- could have been saved by stricter survey of tenders accepted. Late Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, the then Chairman was deeply moved.

The Cooper Trust has of late suffered losses. Faulty judgment led to false decision by the Trustees amongst whom Mr. Eruch Nadirshah also numbers.

In the meeting of Cyrus celebration Committee Mr. Eruch Nadirshah is the Chairman and I am one of the members. In its meeting of 2nd April, 1971 Mr. Nadirshah said that he was on Committee of 35 Trusts. The public is not interested in how many pies a man has a finger. Every pie must nourish and not give deficiency disease. Obviously Mr. Eruch Nadirshah is not able to look after a wide range and should resign from all Trusts which can do without him — specially the Parsi Punchayat Trust.

We now present our demands.

Arrangement was made pursuant to which Mr. Bulsara was asked to instal his Linotype on the Trust Premises, consideration being to do the work for Godrej Press as and when entrusted at concessional rates with liberty to do the work of outside orders on Linotype on any terms Mr. Bulsara may

arrange with them. Bulsara all these years did do the work of outside orders on his terms.

On termination of Murti's services as manager, the Board of Trustees gave Bulsara charge of the Press as manager for additional consideration of a fixed monthly salary. This appointment was independent of and for an entirely different consideration than that mentioned in the matter of the aforesaid Linotype service. In the circumstances termination of Mr. Bulsara's services as manager of Godrej Press has nothing to do with the contract of installing and working Linotype on his own terms to outsiders or on concessional rates to Godrej Press. Such situation had cropped up once.

Mr. Bulsara being an upright, straight forward and perfectly honest man was never liked by Vesuna and he had engineered his removal as manager and succeeded in replacing him by a man of his choice, one Mr. Master, an incompetent and undeserving wall flower who would do as Vesuna would like him to do. At that time I forcefully put the case of Mr. Bulsara and got him reinstated. Even during that short interval of six weeks or so Mr. Bulsara remained on the premises doing his work on his Linotype for Godrej Press and outsiders as per original arrangement.

Subsequently even during the period when Mr. Bulsara had for his convenience taken away the Linotype only and placed it in Cooper Trust Press, leaving his printing machine and other belongings on the premises of the Panchayat Trust, The original arrangement remained as it is. Bulsara did work for outsiders on his own terms, as well as, did all the work of Godrej Press brought to the new place as before on concessional rate. The Trustees of Parsi Panchayat continued to collect the same consideration as before. Thus there is uninterrupted continuity in consideration earned by the Trustees and never during this period of six years

Bulsara completely vacated the area in his possession and never was he asked to vacate. It is therefore by right that Bulsara continues to stay on the premises where he is.

It is Bajan the accredited agent of the Trustees who has in a lawless manner got the power cable cut selectively for Bulsara's machine only, leaving all other cable connections intact. My inquiries in this matter reveals that selective cutting off of cables is never done by B.E.S.T. on any account. It is either the entire power supply that is terminated or none is touched. An outside agency like B.E.S.T. cannot on its own determine which particular machine is the cause of overload, assuming that there was over-load which remained undetected for over six years and suddenly came to the knowledge of B.E.S.T. at the point of time when Bajan was peeved and wanted Bulsara to move out. Inspection of load was done by B.E.S.T. men once every three months. Bajan is on the premises for ten months. Now in the experience of everybody around wherever there is Bajan there is mystery.

Trustees, please understand your responsibility. Please get the power connection back again. You are in the same capacity as that of the land-lord who severs the electric connection of his tenant. Bajan is no specimen for you to follow. Throw him out from Panchayat

Days before this disconnection rumour was heard that since Bulsara is not moving out power to Linotype will be disconnected. We expected it any day. What we really regret is that Bajan in order to do this roped in Commander Vaccha to do his dirty work for him. I know Vaccha too well to believe that he did it on his own. He is the scape-goat of Panchayat office brought in for profanation. Vaccha is a lovable specimen of man clean, incorruptible and genuinely good at heart. Parsi Community and the Trustees in particular may note that if good souls

cannot be corrupted they can at least be polluted by bad touch and you will regret along with me that the Trustees and their office-bearers have now become a closed circle for pollution and defilement of themselves and/or of other associated souls whose sanctity is thus corroded to achieve some dirty purpose. I have spoken to Vaccha of this on phone handed over to me by Bajan, and in the presence of Bajan from the Godrej Press itself, when he resented my entry there and put me on to Vaccha as secretary of the Panchayat to talk to as previously a notice was served on me to keep out of the Press signed by Vaccha in his official capacity as Secretary. I know what Vaccha thinks of Bajan as other members of the staff also do.

Do you know why Sapur Desai resigned? He resigned for his self-respect. Bajan instigated some Trustees to order our Sapur to keep out of the Press, where he was coming for years regularly at stroke of ten once every week on Wednesday mornings to inspect the Press and the envelop department. Why is so much superinduced secrecy engendered in the work done by or assigned to Bajan ("Sorabdaru" — as an Athornan) Has the Panchayat office become a "mandir" for the consecration of a Sorabdaru's soul and the desecration of the souls of the rest of the "Vulgar?" Let the accountants, executives, lawyers and the learned of the lore of the land explain this voodoo to us. Let us jointly break this spell:

Our rightful demands:

- (1) Remove Bajan, Dravid and Vesuna forthwith.
- (2) Restore Bulsara, who retrieved loss position to profit under guidance of Mr. Maneck Mistry, to his rightful place as manager of Godrej Press with full pay retrospectively from the day foul play removed him.
- (3) Immediately pay him all his dues such as salary, outstandings, bills etc. wrong-

ly and maliciously held up for last four months with a view to cripple him financially.

- (4) Immediately reconnect electric power unlawfully cut off under pretext of overload detected by B.E.S.T. suddenly after six years of working.
- (5) Compensate Bulsara with the amount he would have earned for his Linotype service lawlessly terminated, from that day upto restoration of service as manager, calculating compensation on basis of average earning of one calendar year from Godrej Press and private work thus lost to him.
- (6) If on producing eye-witnesses Bajan is found in fault of failing to control unauthorised transit of envelopes or envelop material going out without chalan he should be held personally liable for such material and for laxity in disposal of waste paper causing losses during the tenure of his office because he was informed in due time of the mal-practices.
- (7) If on producing eye-witnesses Vesuna is found in fault of allowing envelopes or envelop materials to go out without chalan and for laxity in disposal of waste paper causing losses he should be made personally liable to make good the calculated losses retrospectively for the period permissible in law.

- (8) The Trustees should guarantee no victimization of witnesses now in service who may volunteer to give evidence.

I have already drawn The attention of the Trustees that excessive incomprehensible secrecy in individuals indicates some feeling of guilt of the past and in an accountant the fear of its detection. My conclusion is that Bajan may be converting fraudulent losses into business losses to evade a catastrophe somehow, somewhere for somebody. This was basically his assignment. If he

was to manage the press and the envelop department his designation should have been GENERAL Manager and not administrator accountant. Accounts is administration side, whereas Press is the Executive side about which our Chairman is absolutely explicit in his statement made to Mr. Bulsara. Bajan has no jurisdiction over Bulsara. His interference is fraudulent intrusion. He is better out than in the Panchayet. Bulsara must be reinstated by Community's choice.

It has come to my knowledge that some of the Trustees had some time back decided to expel Mr. Bajan but influence was brought on them by some person high up in the community and the matter was dropped. This matter has been written in my letter to a Trustee concerned but no reply was given. Strengthened by such support Mr. Bajan by misguiding some Trustees, succeeded in barring my entry and later Mr. Bulsara's to clear his own way and that of Mr. Vesuna against whom allegations have been made in writing by me to the Trustees. The Trustees have in their several meetings discussed my complaints and postponed taking any action. This delay has given time to Mr. Bajan and Mr. Vesuna to their advantage against the complainants, namely, Mr. Bulsara and myself. We honestly believe that time has given the former two opportunities to destroy evidence. Contrary to all common-sensible

expectations the Trustees have taken action against Bulsara and myself (instead of against Bajan and Vesuna) without even once giving us a hearing and without giving us any answer as to the nature of inquiry made by them and their findings. I have therefore no recourse left except to carry the matter to my readers with prayers to demand inquiry or approach the Parsi public for their guidance and advice for organising action. We invite reaction from responsible members of the Community to take up the challenge in open inquiry or open press.

Copy to

Members of the Electoral Board of Parsi Panchayat

Mr. Mydeo (present Manager)

Mr. Shantaram (recent manager)

Mr. R. Bulsara (harrassed predecessor)

Trustees, Parsi Panchayat

Members of the Advisory Board of Parsiana

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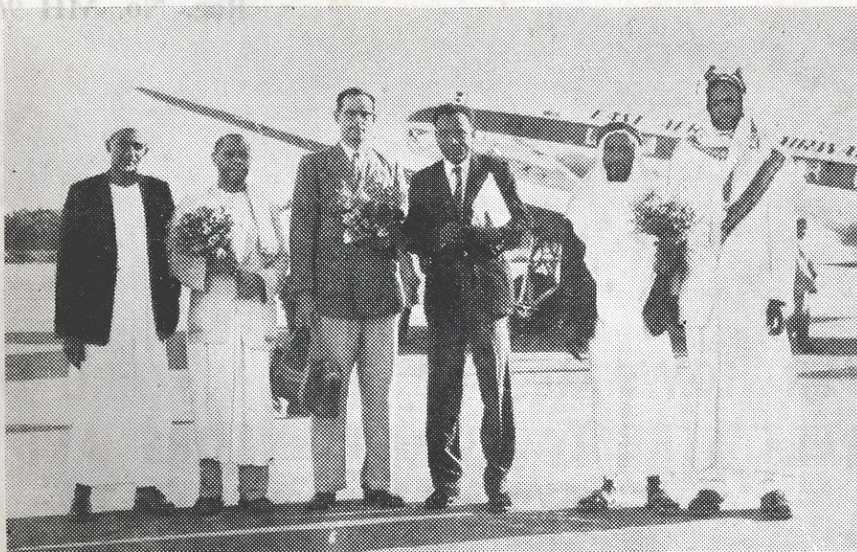
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Prominent Parsis of all categories for their opinion and guidance.



Rutti Bulsara (3rd from left) flying as V.I.P. from Zanzibar to Kenya, Cairo, Geneva, Moscow, Pekin as Secretary General of the Nationalist Party and returning via Sudan.

Note:

Mr. Bulsara's Contact with Dag Hammersjold when he visited Zanzibar brought freedom struggle nearer, Pictures and memorandum sent for from United Nations Organization to appear later.

**PETER HOWARD ONE TIME WIZARD OF
FLEET STREET CALLED EDITORS AND
EDITORIAL STAFF
"BLACK BROTHERHOOD OF INK"**

**I as editor of Parsiana Call upon this brotherhood to Select,
Condense and Comment on this supplement to enlighten
me and all concerned.**

***To members of my Community and
the freinds of Community I recommend
Parsiana for enlightenment and good
reading for and about The Parsis***