Founder-Editor: Late S. M. Ali

President's 'No'

Dhaka, Thursday, October 3, 1996

President Abdur Rahman Biswas has not signed the new Rules of Business approved by the Cabinet. The refusal by the President to assent to this important document - one that seeks to make the rules of business consistent with the parliamentary system of democracy the country had adopted as far back as in 1991 — just before his departure from office has been a parting gesture of an unsavoury nature.

In the President's reckoning — as reported in a prominent Bangla daily — the new rules needed further scrutiny because a matter which remained pending during the last five years of BNP rule has been finalised by the present government so soon after its assumption of office. It seems the ability to perform on the part of the new government in this case has not gone down well with the outgoing President. President Biswas has apparently made an issue of something which falls under the purview of Article 48(3) of the Constitution. It says to the effect that except in the case of appointment of the Prime Minister or the Chief Justice, the President shall discharge his functions on the advice of the Prime Minister. So, he was constitutionally obliged to put his signature on the new Rules of Business.

The interesting point here is that this president has only five more days in office. So he knows what he has done. Well, the president was within his right to send back the draft proposal with his objections to or comments on specific clauses or parts of a clause. He did not do it. Instead he just returned the file.

The President has taken a position which may be deemed to be contrary to the sanctity of the office. Many people will read many things in this act of ungraciousness. Just when he was looking poised to be making a savoury exit, comes this unfortunate, but not quite an inexplicable gesture. It is exactly at this point we feel relieved that the man who is going to succeed him is no partyman. From that point of view, the next President is eminently suited to the preservation of the neutrality of his office.

Clean the Bins First

The Save Dhaka, Clean Dhaka campaign launched in concert by the BUET and the Boy Scouts and The Daily Star last year restarts this Friday. It is a month-long programme — to be carried out every Friday — whose importance to the health of the citizens of the capital and to the prestige and honour of the nation as a whole cannot be overemphasized. We welcome the resumption and record our best wishes for its

Has the city become cleaner as a result of the earlier drive? No, in spite of sincere efforts of the campaigners and the best sentiments expressed by the Mayor on the occasion of the previous effort. For one thing, the problem is gargantuan. This is so even after keeping aside the question of Saving Dhaka which would call for involvement of too many agencies and a true national priority. The cause of just making the city cleaner than the stinking cesspool it has become, should entail new ideas and expenditures and constant and unremitting care on the part of Dhaka City Corporation. The present campaign's main thrust is to keep DCC mindful of the task. And then to motivate people - who make it dirty and all scum - to come out of their bad habits and play their part in making the city something they can feel proud of, not to speak of the boon of themselves living better.

The campaigners, specially those who will be on the spot, namely the Boy Scouts, have drawn up an extensive programme for motivational work. It is for all of us to see how DCC responds and follows up the programme. The big yellow bins — very imposing steel contraptions they appear to be — the city has been strewn with, have proved a disaster of the nightmarish kind. They are serving ideally to make the vicinity a revolting sight and giving off smell that sickens people of the whole area. It is difficult to go within ten feet of these bins, let alone putting one's garbage inside it.

This city first of all needs and very badly indeed new ideas of garbage collection. Such a one was the nightly removal of dirt. We thank Mayor Hanif for this. But that should have been the starting point of a line of action ridding Dhaka of all visible and olfactory nuisances. When will the city fathers come to think of cleaning Dhaka of bad noises, too?

This is not Islam

The Taliban have relented in their offensive against women. They had to. For the health and education services or whatever remains of these in Kabul are very overwhelmingly manned by women. First, Taliban put a total ban on women coming out of home and mauled and mangled some who dared go out. Seeing that this ban would hurt the families of working women - running into tens of thousands — they said salaries would be sent home to the now-unemployed job-holders: But that did not prove helpful to running the hospitals and opening the schools. So, in their latest move inside of a week, they have allowed women to return to hospitals and schools.

This hardly solves anything. Kabul is in the grip of a horde — ironically called students — to whom women are no better than domestic animals. There are many faces to any big institutionalised reli-

gion. The poor Afghans — the people so touchingly portrayed by Tagore in Kabuliwallah - have a thousand things to heal and millions to rebuild. The Taliban decided the most urgent of all was imprisoning women. This proves nothing but the inhumanity of the passing phase of a people caught in a bloody vortex of forces caring not about life but wholly about death.

Our heart bleeds over the ordeal of the simple pure of heart hill people we had fallen in love with, courtesy Syed Mujtaba Ali.

We wish an early end to the Afghan people's suffering.

Crime, Corruption, Correction and Chastisement

It in impossible to knock off completely the original vices of greed and avarice that are embodied in human

mind right from its creation. What can be done is to strive to limit the scope and opportunity of these vices

against proliferation and to take necessary measures to constrict such frailties of mankind.

O err is human and to forgive divine. We have been hearing this proverb. though seeing little its use, since our childhood. We have also been hearing that one must pay for one's mistake, sometimes dearly, and that crime must not go unpunished. This we are used to seeing mere. There is yet a third form of remedy or penance where the some go totally cot-free not so much on account of oversight as for patronage of one sort or another.

In all ages, men have committed crimes and bore consequences. Corruption is a crime both in legal terms and on moral grounds. Corruption for the sake of committing corruption is a hineous offence to the society and is nothing but a mere manifestation of one of the most common and original human frailties — the greed.

One does not have to tread far back into history to trace some of the most sedate and peritous cases. Classic ones involving financial corruption have been unveiled, from time to time, in good numbers in Latin America. These incriminated top politicians, including heads of state, from which they were often unable to extricate themselves. Such cases generally arose as a sequel to their unsavoury connection with

drug Barons and their conduits. The recent events that shook the world were the gargantuan bribery cases implicating two former Presidents. Chun do Hwan and Ro Tai Ho of the

for the first time, the age-old tradition of maintaining strict secrecy as a custodian of foreign funds which has so long been assiduously undertaken by the Swiss authorities, has been shattered. A long tradition has made room for a strong demand reflecting a legitimate need for

the present-day world. In France, a series of cases have recently rocked the land of

tal attention of the French People centre round sex. Now. this has given way though not entirely, to a new form of offences and crimes. These normally comprise in tax dodging, kick-back payments, forgery etc. A new breed of French judges have started playing havoes in the country, keeping public officials and business

magnates on their toes. **Currents and Crosscurrents**

everlasting scandals. We all are well aware that the French have immeasurable appetite for scandals. The celebrated and widely circulated daily Le Canard Enchaine (the Chained Duck) and the weeklies like Le Point (the Point) and Le Nouvel Observateur (the New Observer) generally discover such scandals and spearhead their publications in national media.

The recent scandals are. however, marked by a qualitative change. Traditionally, the most popular scandals in France which absorb almost to-

by M M Rezaul Karim The relatively young female judge. Eva Joly, is the one who appeared to have initiated such investigations. When summons issued by her were received by the chief of the ELF, the enterprise whose powerful tentacles are spread all over France, the latter returned it soffing at the audacity of a first generation emigrant's daughter from Norway. But soon the big man

had to eat the humble pie. So

was the case with the Mayor of

Paris himself. Other European

countries and America are also

full of such stories which what

the appetite of readers of such

On our own land, the biggest corruption scandal ever unveiled in our history has been the one that relates to the former President. General Ershad. Many other charges have also been framed against him. It is intriguing to note that it has taken so long to complete the trials. The accused himself has been demanding a speedy completion of the process. This is understandable, as this concern has stemmed from his grave anxiety arising out of a deep sense of uncertainty. Several diplomats have confided in me wondering why the authorities had to resort in some flimsy and insignificant charges against a former President, debasing the highest office of the Republic, while major worthwhile charges existed and were being preferred. This demands the political atmosphere at home and nation's image abroad. Nevertheless, all are watching with interest the power game currently being played by the government with the former President on the political chessboard.

It in impossible to knock off completely the original vices of greed and avarice that are embodied in human mind right from its creation. What can be done is to strive to limit the

scope and opportunity of these vices against proliferation and to take necessary measures to constrict such frailties of mankind

In the United States, one important obligation of a prospective member of the Congress, for both the Senate and the House of Representatives, is to file his or her detailed statement of income, assets, liabilities, loans, sources of funds etc. These statements become public property and remain accessible to the public. Furthermore, these statements must be made up-to-date every year by necessary entries for as long as they hold public office. Such system is also applicable to high officials. In the UK, the system is even more open and transpar-

The present government of Bangladesh has not only claimed in their election manifesto that they would establish transparency and accountability in administration but also reiterated this pledge umpteems times, at all levels of leadership, since taking over power. In the first cabinet meeting decision to enable action in this regard was also taken. It would. therefore, be in the greater interest of democracy that detailed statements are furnished not only by Ministers but also by all members of the Parliament. Secondly, these dossiers should be maintained in a safe place where loss or tampering could not be effected and have legitimate but easy access to the public.

accompanied in her delibera-

tions with the President by PPP

Superstar, Aftab Ahmed Khan

The End Game?

Manipulations and intrigues aside, what this country needs is a firm government that is accountable to its conscience, that rules by the force of moral authority and not through subterfuge and disinformation.

TOTHING more becomes the Bhutto family than to make political capital out of personal grief. It is indeed tragic that the PM has lost a brother but in the uncertain law and order environment prevailing in Karachi where the police had gone past a particular fail-safe line pertaining to latitude in the exercise of authority. this was an accident waiting to happen Grave provocation is an age-old "Legal" excuse to send people to their graves in staged "encounters." The arrest of his close associate, suspected RAW-trained terrorist Ali Sonara, who is believed to be singing like a bird about his Indian connections. led Murtaza Bhutto to "raid" a couple of police stations early Friday morning and disarm the incumbents. By that fateful Friday evening. Murtaza Bhutto had become legally "vulnerable" and the only thing remaining was to spring the trap. SSP Wajid Durrani made considerable efforts throughout the day to involve the Rangers in apprehending Murtaza's body-guards. the Rangers (who are taken to be the Army's proxies since they are mostly officered by the Army) did not bite this bait and thus escaped being labelled as "Murtaza's murderers."

Having failed up the line Durrani did make a last try to pull weight at the ground level. the Pakistan Army should have a mass "Namaz-e-Shukrana" that the Deputy Superintendent Rangers (DSR) commanding the two mobiles in a picket fairly close by flatly refused to take part in the "operations" without orders from his superiors. In the good old tradition of silencing possible evidence, SHO Clifton Seyal, accused of selfinflicting a wound to highlight the encounter, was gunned down within 7 days ('Suicide' says Karachi police). That others will "commit suicide" in the near future to break the link with the all-important one who had the capacity to order the "hit", i.e. the real hand behind "the smoking gun," is a fore-

gone conclusion, as surely as night follows day Somebody needed Murtaza dead, who will rid me of this mad priest?" to quote Shakespeare in "Becket" The simple question to answer is, who derives the maximum profit from Murtaza's death? Indeed it could also be, who derives the maximum profit from focusing the attention on this question? In utter contrast to the out-

Korean Republic. It was not

only due to the highest level of

personalities of a nation who

were charged against, due to the

severity of the punishment, in-

cluding capital punishment.

which was meted out that

shocked the world. The Korean

judiciary, acting as supreme ar

guardian of its constitution,

granted no mercy and showed

no leniency in passing the ver-

India, witnessed a similar po-

litical turmoil a few years ago

when the Congress idol and

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi

was implicated in the Bofors

arms deal. The current episode

leading to the resignation of

Narasimha Rao from Prime

Ministership of India and sub-

sequently from his Congress

Party leadership are eye open-

ers to all those who are in power

and give them a strong and

straight message to exercise

of our region, one can easily

fathom the deep popular re-sentment generated by the well-

concerted plan of Ferdinand

Marcos to steal national wealth

and to stack it away in Switzerland. It took years for

the Philippine government to

win the legal battle and get a de-

cision in its favour. Perhaps

In the Philippines, a country

caution and care.

Our immediate neighbour.

biter for the nation and

pouring of emotions for the PM the widow. Lebanese-born Ghinwa Bhutto remained relatively alone in 70-Clifton, Karachi with her children, 14year-old Fatima from Murtaza's first (Afghan) wife and 5-year-old Zulfikar (junior), surrounded by grieving supporters and friends of her husband but hardly anyone from the family or even those from the PPP who had been close to her late father-in-law. One would imagine that since she and her two minor children were the most affected of all the grieving persons, they would be the focus of maximum succour and support from the two Bhutto sisters, Benazir and Sanam as well as her deeply affected mother-in-law. Even Nusrat Bhutto left her dead son's home after his burial for her daughter's house and has not returned since. Is she able to? Now the two children have been sent to Syria for "safety. Safety against whom? And Nusrat Bhutto, the grieving mother, has accompanied her grieving daughter to London and New York, why did she or

found grief in public. Nobody can ever doubt that the PM loved her brother but the fact is that she did have an un-requited quarrel with him

her daughters not have time for

the widow and the poor chil-

dren? Instead of making their

way to the widow to offer condo-

lences, most people lined up to

see the PM displaying her pro-

which went with him to his grave. To all appearances the quarrel continues by proxy with the widow. In the course of accepting and/or arousing sympathy. Ms Benazir did not spare President Farooq Leghari, hinting at "conspira cies" to dethrone her "Murtaza's killing being a part of the process," says Bhutto. Right on cue wall chalkings appeared in Lahore blaming Leghari for the killing, this is in keeping with the tradition of "conspiracy" theories that the Bhuttos have a recurring pen-

One must forgive her after all not only had (1) the President just filed a Reference to the Supreme Court requesting them to clarify the President's discretionary au-

PM's (1) confrontation with the judiciary (2) mishandling of the economy (3) perfunctory dismissal of the demands for accountability (4) incapability to contain the highhandedness of her near and dear ones, not excluding her minister, advisors, etc (5) inability to prevent the law and order situation from deteriorating further and not the least (6) the attempt to browbeat and harass the print media, thereby alienating them just when she needs them most In short, we are teetering on the edge of a constitutional crisis.

Despite western academic debate about Pakistan being on the verge of becoming "failed state," that eventuality is still quite some ways, in the language of Mark Twain, "rumours

of our demise have been greatly ASISEEIT

Ikram Sehgal writes from Karachi

thority to appoint Supreme Court and High Court judges (2) sent a letter to the Senate and the National Assembly to frame effective laws to ensure accountability, subjects to which the PM gives Plenty of lip-service to but contemptuous short shrift in actual practice and (3) spent a long afternoon with arch-Bhutto foe, the Leader of the Opposition, the first such meeting almost three years after assuming his office. Very correctly the President's office immediately decried "irresponsible" statements and innuendoes hoping that the PM would go through the period of personal tragedy with grace. All this served to underscore the serious rift between the President and Ms Benazir. a clear difference of opinion em-

exaggerated." unquote Nevertheless what we do have is a "failed government", with the President, a former Party leader of the ruling regime. also seeming to losing hope after three frustrating years of seeming his former party go rapidly downhill in all spheres of governance, creating disasters in its wake. That the Bhutto regime has run its full course two years before national elections certainly is a major tragedy for democracy, one that has been in the making for some time because of the remarkable propensity of the Bhutto clan to think that they were "born to rule" and that their penchant for misrule cannot be questioned. Such arrogance denoting predictable behaviour and reaction there of must have been lethal knowledge (like Rlussian Roulette) in the hands of the policemen who stopped Murtaza's motorcade! What a macabre coincidence that Murtaza, accused of involvement in the PIA hijacking and the murder of Bhutto's former ADC Capt Tarig Rahim at Kabul airport in 1980, should

die violently less than a week before the public execution of Najibullah, then Head of KHAD. the Alghan Secret Service and alterwards last Communist President of Afghanistan, universally held to be the person behind the PIA hijacking. The more "loyal than the

Queen" Embassies and High

Commissions are symbolic of all that is wrong in the ruling administration. Their usual knee-jerk reaction is, there is "nothing wrong with the Karachi Police," so we can ask them, who killed Murtaza, saints from Tatarastan? According to them there is "nothing wrong with the economy," so why is the IMF not releasing the overdue tranche? Our government suffers from a complete lack of credibility, of living in a world of self-created monsters and fantasies, of playing cowboys and Red Indians without being able to decide which they want to be, cowboys or Indians? The recurring tragedy is that government servants whose first responsibility must be to the State and not to any particular regime at the cost of the State are forced to tell lies "in the national interest" knowing very well that they are telling lies and the lies they are telling are not in the national interest but are motivated out of the interests of a particular party or individual The efforts of PM's handpicked MD PTV. Ms Rana Sherwani (or Ms Rana Sheikh as she is now known) to out-do Goebles in the manipulation of the truth is ham-handed mostly, the truth does reach the mass audience quite rapidly in this age of electronics by a host of other prime sources of information. "Ranafied" news has successfully brought PTV credibility to such an all-time low that it will require a super-human effort or a miracle to raise PTV's credibility beyond its knees. This lady should go back to plagiarising themes for fashion shows, she is good at creating illusions, albeit they may be 'borrowed"

The President met the PM over an extended session on Saturday, 28 September before she departed for New York, her grief notwithstanding. She was

Sherpao, Chief Minister NWFP. Altab Sherpao had already had held long deliberations on Friday with the President to ease the deliberations. Obviously this was a very crucial meeting since it was formed of three former colleagues of PPP from different provinces, leaders who had struggled together for over a decade in the political wilderness. The President is too much of a gentleman to one-sidedly berate the PM but for the sake of the country he would do well to extract meaningful commitments from her. Whether she will keep such commitments is another story. The Bhutto clan possesses long memories, given this humiliation where she has had to eat humble pie before one of her former partymen in fighting for time, one well expects the PM to react at "a time and place of her choosing." She may well have got a time-out for the present, given that she has in the past not been averse to using the ultimate female weapon of tears and histrionics. In keeping the President neutral, Aftab Sherpao is a very potent weapon, despite many odds he has kept NWFP as the only real bastion of PPP and there are reasons to suggest he has the necessary credibility others lack with the President.

needs is a firm government that is accountable to its conscience, that rules by the force of moral authority and not through subterfuge and disinformation. If the President has succumbed to the PM's delaying tactics, what about the real issues? Ask what about his new found credibility with the Opposition? The democratic way of resolving the issues is for the President to request the PM that since a situation has arisen in the country due to a cumulative number of reasons. it is necessary for her to take a fresh vote of confidence from the National Assembly. The PM has a majority coalition, if not the PPP as a majority party, and it is incumbent on her to seek a fresh mandate from the peoples representatives, if not the people. In a "democratic" system such as ours, the people do not matter.

Manipulations and in-

trigues aside, what this country

100 days of the government

Sir. The concept of revealing the work of the first 100 days in Governance is excellent. Unfortunately in a country like Bangladesh, it would really be very difficult to put forward much achievement in such a short time. What can be put forward is the attitude and intentions to do the right things. The Prime Minister Sheik Hasina had achieved that. We. the public, get the impression of the present Prime Minister as "take charge", 'open' and therefore ultimately we expect she will be able to 'deliver'.

Unfortunately Bangladesh Television, in their typical norm of messing up a good show, made a very bad presentation of the Prime Minister. Therefore in the TV programme some how the conductor of the show and the audiences were all seem to be stage set. The most important part of all is, very few question from (telephone) out-side the 'inner-core' was asked to the Prime Minister. am sure the ordinary people in different parts of Bangladesh had many queries.

I congratulate the Prime Minister for taking the initiative to open up. This was a good beginning and should be continued but I think the next time the Prime Minister should be allowed to do it her way without any middle-man.

Akku Cchowdhury.

Developing the infrastructure of judiciary

Sir, A newspaper report says the World Bank has offered a grant of Tk 150 crore to develop the infrastructure for judiciary. A laudable offer indeed. So far as the grant is used to improve

the court buildings and court rooms, and provide some amenities like clean toilets for the hundreds of litigants that crowd the courts everyday, the money will be well-used. But as for using the grant for providing the subordinate judges with a personal computer and printer, it will be a waste. Our problem is not the delay in typing of judgements but the fact that the judges work for very few hours — two hours a day according to Justice Naimuddin, Member of the Law Reforms Commission — and they seldom deliver their wise judgements months after the hearings are over. I have a case in the Tax Appellate Tribunal that was heard in August last year. Till today [after 13 months of hearing no judg-

ment has been delivered. Another useful aid will be the use of tape recorders or shorthand machines for recording the deposition of witnesses and proceedings instead of the poor judges having to write down everything in long hand. The present system is very unsatisfactory and hardly 30 per cent of the deposition is correctly recorded.

As regards the Law Reforms Commission set up recently, I would like to suggest that they invite members of public, who may like to appear, to depose before the commission instead of confining the privilege to barristers and lawyers who do not reflect the problems of the litigants. Their invitation should be publicised well.

Lutful Quadir Dhaka

The Nikunja myth

Sir. We are reading different views on the activities of the RAJUK after the recent building-collapse incident in Dhaka. I would like to bring to notice yet another one of RAJUK's promises that was not kept till

It was four years back in 1992 that the Nikunja scheme was taken up by RAJUK in its efforts to alleviate the housing problem in Dhaka. People from all walks of life rushed to the RAJUK building and the authorities had to call in the law enforcing people to control the crowd. Almost all the dailies published pictures of this frenzy. Money - 40,000 and 50,000 taka — was taken as deposit for the two categories of plots. Then began the patience

anating primarily from the

It was heard that the project has been shelved, then gain it was learned that different influential groups were trying to annual the lottery system which had been decided for the allotment of plots. It is customary in our country that immediately after the change of a government, all the major decisions are stalled for a while. It seems as if everybody waits very patiently too see whom they have to please this time. fear that the fate of the Nikunja scheme has also become the

In this regard I would like to raise the following issues to the authorities concerned:

(a) Did it ever occur to the authorities that the deposit money on which they are sitting for the past four years is the hard earned income of many a middle income families. Does anybody take any responsibility for playing around (or rather snoozing around) with public money?

(b) Does anybody concerned ever feels the urge to inform the public why it is taking so long to reach a decision. So far we have seen no clarification from RAJUK on this matter. Meanwhile we are all waiting with a lot of 'shobur' for the 'mewoa' to fall from the tree.

Abu Sayeed Saleh 18/2 Basiruddin Road Kalabagan, Dhaka

Tribute to Prof SGM Chowdhury

confident tall man with a sharp face reflecting A absolute principle, wisdom, and solemnity— these were all one would see at first glance looking at him. And when one would learn more about the men, Prof. SGM Chowdhury, the great professor of medicine and one of the greatest physicians of the country, then one would admit with admiration what an extraordinary personality we had

among us. As a physician he had everything a patient can expect of a doctor. He possessed a sharp clinical eye, quick intuition to diagnose a case with minimum investigations. He would rebuke junior doctors if any unnecessary investigation was prescribed. He would rather sit beside the patient, talk to him, examine him thoroughly and then confidently give a diagno-

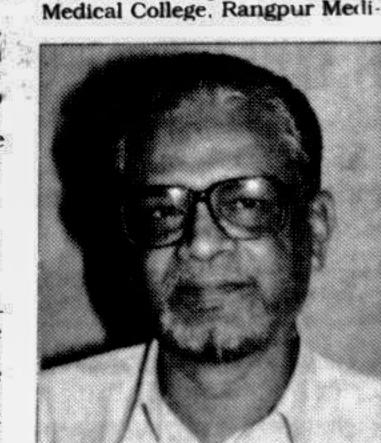
Paient's peace, benefit always got priority to him. One night, while in round he was visiting a patient in intensive care unit. He asked the patient how he was feeling. The patient sighed that he was in utter misery, everything was awful to him. Prof. Chowdhury said, "If you say you will get peace by my massaging your head whole night, I will do it, you only utter

Prof SGM Chowdhury (Syed Golam Mostafa Chowdhury) was born on 11th April, 1934 at Khanjanpur village in Joypurhat in an influential family. He passed his matriculation from Khanjanpur HE School in 1950. Intermediate from Raishahi Government College in

By Dr Fahmida Naz 1952. He was a student of Dhaka Medical College and got his MBBS degree in 1957. He went to UK in 1963 with a Commonwealth scholarship and achieved MRCP degree from Glasgow and London in 1965. All thorough he had a brilliant academic career. After returning to Bangladesh he rendered

his service in Sir Salimullah

Medical College. Chittagong



cal College, IPGMR and at the end in Dhaka Medical College where he was the head of the

Medicine department. As a teacher Prof SGM Chowdhury's role is legendary. His students are proud of mentioning him as their teacher. He was very much academic as well as clinical. Combination of these two along with teaching and practically building up good doctors who worked under

letting know his trainees what he knew, were secrets behind his reputation as a teacher. He produced many doctors who are now successful in their fields. Prof SGM Chowdhury was a successful administrator and

him without any inhibition of

co-ordinator. He was the founding chairman of Bangladesh Society of Hypertension, Director of Hypertension Centre, president of Bangladesh Medical Research Council, member of executive council of BMDC. first president of National AIDS Committee, member of National Drug Policy Committee, Councilor of BCPS, fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. London and consultant to World Health Organisation (WHO). He used to donate money to many poor students and the

downtrodden of the society. He always stuck to strict principle and abide by medical ethics. On any meeting where he was present nobody would utter any unethical proposal. He never compromised with false-

On August 26 last, Prof SGM Chowdhury breathed his last while sleeping in the early hours of the day. The previous night he was in hospital seeing patients till 11 pm. He left behind his wife, one son and one daughter. And there are many more who will cherish his memory in their hearts. There are his patients who came from far and away to him for treatment and got cured and his students and trainees who are indebted to him for any of their success. To them he was an epitome of principle, wisdom and sincerity.