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**Civic tribute to CR,
Truman**

By A Staff Reporter

The Bombay municipal corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a mark of respect to the late Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and to the former American president, the late Mr. Harry S. Truman.

Mr. R. K. Ganatra, the mayor, Mrs. Lilyben Pandya, deputy leader of the Congress, and Mr. D. S. Nalwade, deputy leader of Shiv Sena, were among those who paid warm tributes to the late Mr. Rajagopalachari.

For favour of publication

"As a result of my talks with President Chiang Kai-shek and other leaders of the Republic of China during my visit to Taiwan last month, I found that the impression widely prevalent in India that the positions of the Peking and Taiwan regimes in regard to Tibet and the Indian border are the same is unfounded," observed Mr. M.R. Masani, M.P., General Secretary of the Swatantra Party, while addressing the Indian Council of World Affairs here today, with Sir B. Rama Rau in the Chair.

Giving a gist of his conversation with the Head of the Republic of China, Mr. Masani disclosed that President Chiang was good enough to permit him to quote the President as reaffirming the declaration made by him in his message to the Tibetan people on March 26, 1959, that the Government of the Republic of China accepts the right of self-determination of the people of Tibet as soon as conditions permit them to exercise that right. Mr. Masani said that from this it was clear that the position of the Republic of China was contrary to that of the communist regime in Peking and was in accord with the wish of the Indian people to see Tibet free.

In so far as relations between China and India were concerned, Mr. Masani said that President Chiang recalled his advocacy during World War II for immediate Independence for India and assured him that his friendly sentiments for the Indian people were still as warm and had not in any way been affected by the attitude of the present Indian Government. President Chiang had no doubt that when the Republic of China is re-established on the Mainland there would be no difficulty whatsoever in the outstanding issues between the two countries being settled amicably.

Mr. Masani said that he had been received very warmly by people in all walks of life, by the Speaker and members of the Legislative Yuan of Parliament and by leaders of the Government of the Republic of China, such as the Foreign and Defence Ministers and General Chiang Ching-kuo. Everywhere he had been assured that Indians were welcome to Free China whether as tourists, businessmen or otherwise.

In his address at the Taiwan National University and his discussions elsewhere, Mr. Masani said that he had stressed the fact that they in India were proud of having a free Opposition in Parliament and of enjoying the fullest freedom of discussion on the platform and in the press, and that credit for this achievement went to all concerned, including those who had been in power in India during the last fifteen years. He also assured his listeners that the people of India had learnt, since last year's communist attack, to distinguish between the Chinese people and the bandit regime in Peking.

Referring to his visit to the battle front on the island of Quemoy, which lay under the jaws of the enemy covered by enemy artillery on three sides, the speaker referred to the excellent morale of the valiant defenders and their battle readiness. The islands of Quemoy and Matsu, apart from acting as a shield for Taiwan, played an important part in the security of the Free World since they bar communist expansion in the Western Pacific. They could also serve as a valuable jumping off ground when the time came for the Chinese Nationalists to land on the mainland for its liberation from the communist yoke.

Most neutral observers were of the view that, both on land and in the air, the Chinese Nationalists were stronger than the Communists and that the real obstacle to an attempt at liberation of the mainland comes from the U.S. Government's reluctance, which in turn is probably motivated by the fear of Soviet involvement. Referring to the Sino-Soviet Treaty of 14th February 1950, Mr. Masani pointed out that there was no obligation