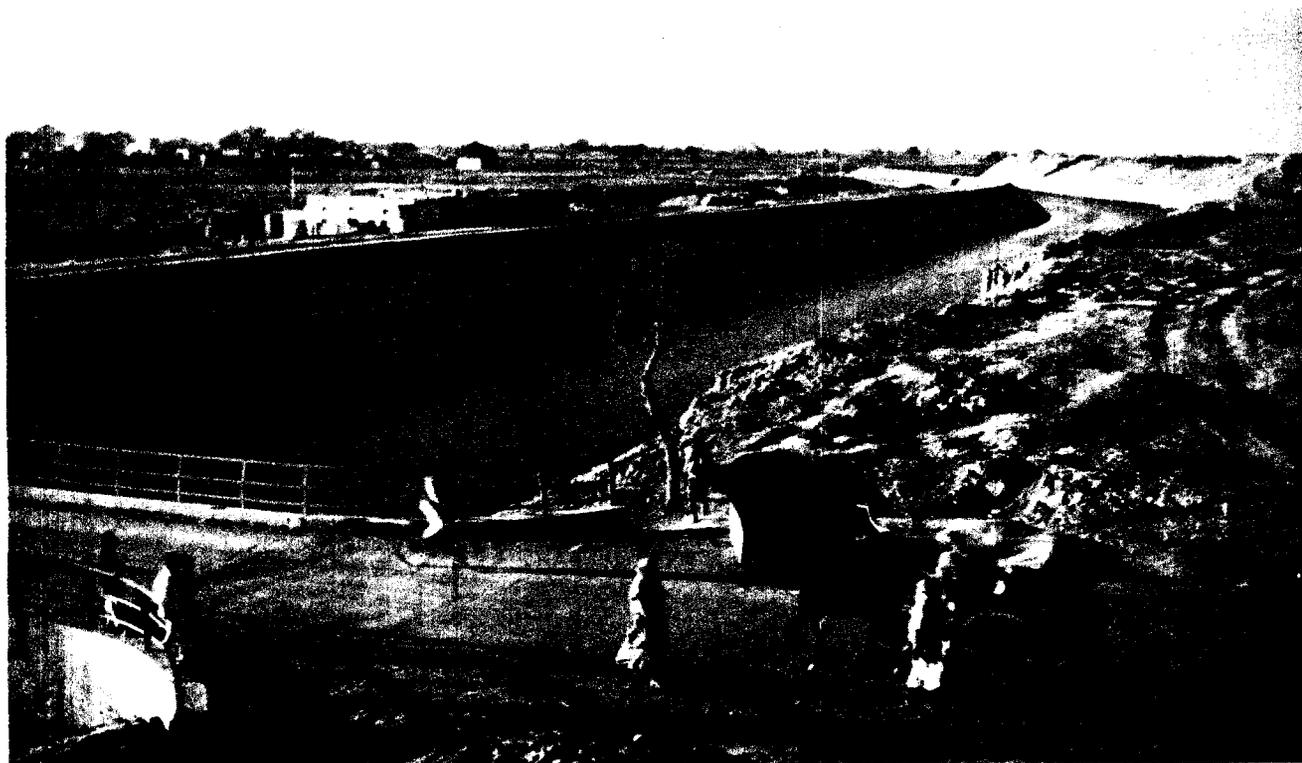




India-Pakistan partition cut Grand Trunk Highway, from Calcutta to Peshawar, for first time in centuries



Prime Minister Nehru of India



Pakistan irrigation canal: her entire water supply rises in India or Kashmir. India could cut it off

Hindus of India and Moslems of Pakistan meet in a No Man's Land set up at border by two governments



Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR COLLIER'S BY BILL STAPLETON

Pakistan soldier measures receding water in canal flowing into his country. Pakistanis live in fear India will shut off water for irrigation streams. Millions would starve



# Another "Korea" in the Making?

By DAVID E. LILIENTHAL

India and Pakistan are on the edge of war over which shall possess Kashmir—a fight the U.S. might be forced to enter. Here's a proposal that could preserve peace and increase prosperity

A dispute between India and Pakistan over possession of Kashmir threatens to erupt into a war which could involve the U.S. For a firsthand report Collier's sent David E. Lilienthal, formerly head of the Atomic Energy Commission, to the two nations. Mr. Lilienthal has returned with a plan which he believes would make it possible for them to live in harmony and increased prosperity. It deals with a project vaster than the Tennessee Valley Authority, which Mr. Lilienthal headed for five years. He here presents it to the American people.

Nations, and the UN began its so far fruitless effort to settle the dispute.

Back in the hills tens of thousands of tribesmen, who inhabit Pakistan's North-West Frontier Province, stand ready to sweep down into Kashmir and again raid the villages and again engage the Indian troops; in almost every one of thousands of villages and cities religious fanatics and young hoodlums of both sides are ready to set off once more for the butchery that in the religious riotings of 1947 cost the lives of 2,000,000 people and caused starvation and suffering for many more millions.

The tension and bitterness mounts; the Pakistanis grow more openly belligerent as they see India solidifying its position and preparing for a *fait accompli*; the Indians are angered by what they regard as unwarranted "interference" by the United

Nations in the "internal affairs" of Kashmir, which they point out heatedly is "legally" a part of their republic. An explosion of violence will almost certainly occur unless some new and affirmative factor is quickly injected into this feverish state of affairs.

What is behind all this dangerous business?

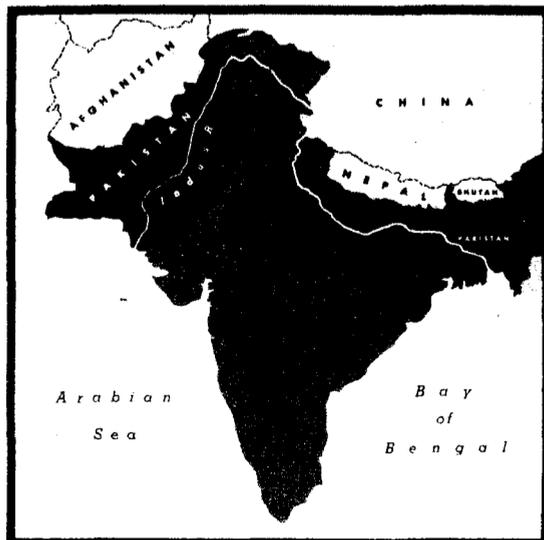
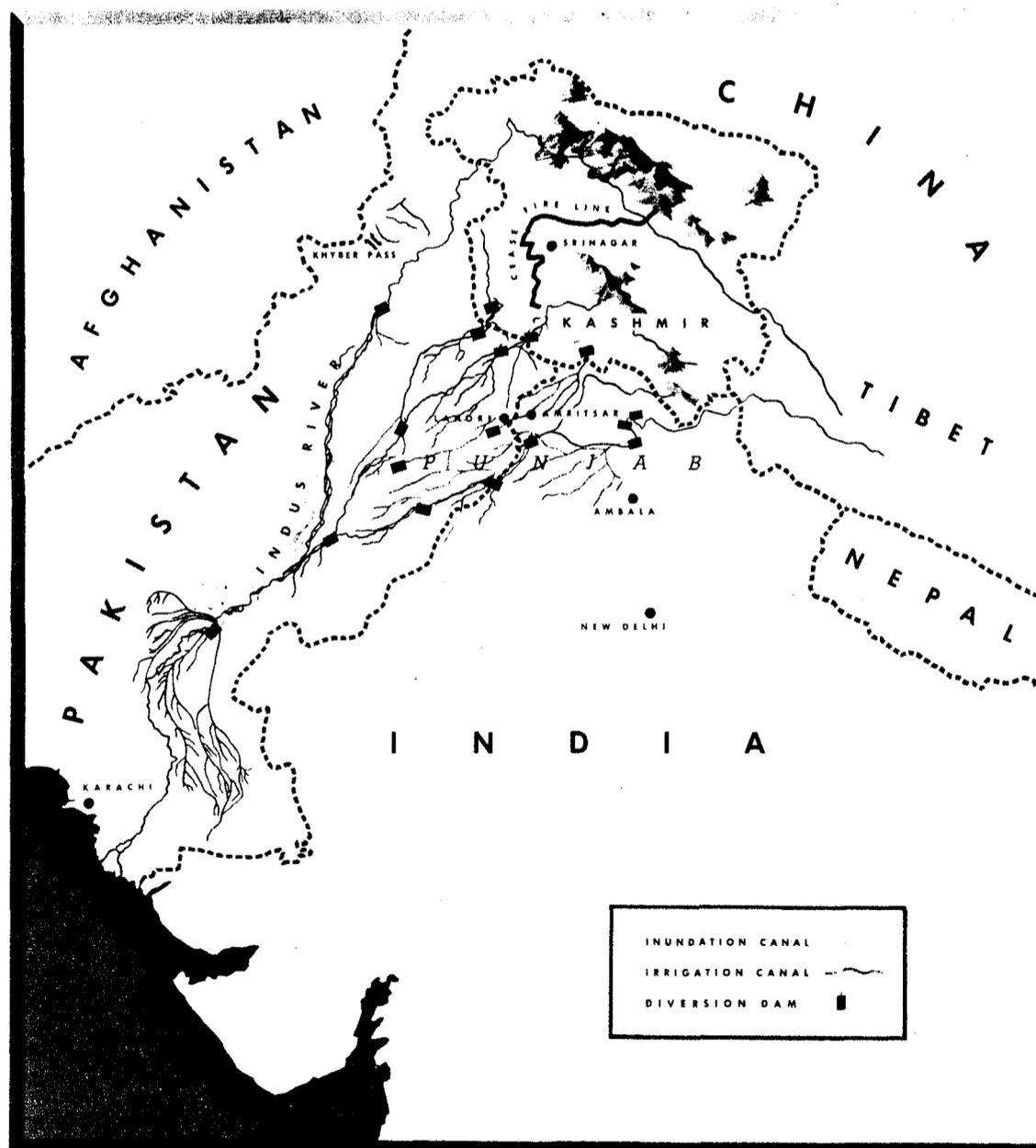
In 1947, as the time approached for the British to leave, agreement between the late Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of the Moslem League, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress party of India seemed out of the question. Lord Louis Mountbatten, British governor general, proposed that India be partitioned; the proposal was accepted as the only way to achieve independence of the British. Pakistan was carved out of India. In a few months the army, the (Continued on page 56)

INDIA and Pakistan are today on the very razor's edge of a war that would directly involve more than 360,000,000 people, one sixth of the world's population, and might well set fire to the whole Moslem world from the Arabian Sea to the Valley of the Nile. Because the United Nations has already deeply committed itself in this controversy, the outbreak of war would undoubtedly put the United States of America into another and even bigger "Korea."

The direct issue is whether the historic region of Kashmir and Jammu—an area the size of Idaho—shall be part of India or of Pakistan. This is, however, no ordinary dispute over international boundaries. On one of this disputed region's frontiers lies Red China, on another, Red Tibet. Along another frontier is Soviet Russia.

Kashmir, in short, is Communism's northern gateway to the great strategic materials and man power of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent, and to the Indian Ocean.

That there is danger that war will break out any day is neither speculative nor alarmist. In Kashmir's high mountains two armies face each other in anger. Only three years ago these armies, composed of some of the toughest fighting men in the world, were actually in a shooting war until a truce was arranged by the Security Council of the United



Powder keg for a vast religious war. Buff area on map above is detailed at the right Collier's for August 4, 1951

With China on one frontier, Tibet on another, Kashmir is Communism's northern gateway to the vast strategic raw-material reserve and huge man-power pool of the Indo-Pakistan subcontinent



# *Point Venus*

By SUSANNE McCONNALGHEY

**It would almost be better not to see Jonas at all, Marianna thought miserably, than to play this wretched role of middleman in Lily's flirtation with him**

**The Story:** Tahiti's fight against French annexation in the 1880s was a heartbreaking struggle. In their concern for the island's future, MARIANNA MOORE and JONAS BURKHAM became deeply involved in the war—and deeply involved with each other.

Marianna was the daughter of an English missionary, NATHANIEL MOORE, and though she knew Jonas thought of her simply as a prim young schoolmarm, she had for years been in love with the handsome, reckless American. She'd been deeply hurt to hear of Jonas' affair with LILY NICHOLLS, the beautiful, spoiled wife of ANTHONY NICHOLLS, a planter, and in an at-

tempt to stifle her love for him, had agreed to marry RICHARD JOHNSON, a mild-mannered young missionary.

When the Tahitian resistance to the French flamed into actual warfare, Jonas joined the Tahitians in battle. And when Marianna appeared on the battlefield to help nurse the wounded, Jonas realized for the first time how deep her feeling for him was—and how great was his concern for her safety.

Several weeks later, tragedy drew them closer. A Tahitian bullet, meant for the French governor of the island, killed Marianna's father. In her grief, Marianna turned not to her fiancé, but to Jonas, and as he

took her in his arms, Jonas knew that what he felt for her was deeper than sympathy.

A few days after her father's funeral, Richard Johnson came to Marianna and told her that he and some of the other missionaries had decided it was useless and dangerous to stay in Tahiti any longer. He planned to return to England and wanted Marianna to go with him to be married.

Indignant that he should leave Tahiti in its time of greatest need, Marianna tried to reason with him, and when that failed, she told him that she could never marry him.

Collier's for August 4, 1951