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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#49a Memo	<p>** TO BE SUBMITTED TO <u>STATE DEPT</u> FOR CONCURRENCE ***</p> <p>Senate Conf. Exempt State Sec 10/28/16 Subjects for discussion for the VP with President of Pakistan 3 p <i>sanitized 7-3-90 NLJ 89-212</i></p>	Undated [7/10/61]	A

FILE LOCATION

Vice Presidential Security File, VP Travel
Classified Papers - Far East Trip, May 1961

RESTRICTION CODES

- (A) Closed by Executive Order 11652 governing access to national security information.
(B) Closed by statute or by the agency which originated the document.
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243

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
<i>All decisions per State for 11/7/57</i>			
#3 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1724 from Saigon 1 p	05/12/61	A
#4 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1748 from Saigon 3 p	05/15/61	A
#6 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1740 from Saigon 3 p	05/13/61	A
#7 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1740 from Saigon 2 p	05/13/61	A
#8 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1743 from Saigon 3 p	05/15/61	A
#9 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1744 from Saigon 2 p	05/15/61	A
#12 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1352 from Manila 3 p	05/18/61	A
#16 Cable	State Conf. Embtel 716 from Taipei (Section 1) 3 p	05/15/61	A
#17 Cable	State Conf. Embtel 716 from Taipei (Section 2) 2 p	05/15/61	A
#19 Cable	State Secret Embtel 717 from Taipei (Section 1) 3 p	05/15/61	A
#20 Cable	State Secret Embtel 717 from Taipei (Section 2) 3 p	05/15/61	A
#21 Cable	State Secret Embtel 717 from Taipei (Section 3) 1 p	05/15/61	A
#22 Notes	State Secret After Dinner conversation 2 p	05/14/61	A
#25 Cable	State Secret Embtel 2101 from Bangkok (Section 1) 3 p	05/20/61	A
#26 Cable	State Secret Embtel 2101 from Bangkok (Section 2) 2 p	05/20/61	A

FILE LOCATION

Vice-Presidential Security File
 VP Travel, Classified Papers-Far East Trip, May 1961

RESTRICTION CODES

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NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS SERVICE
WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#27 Cable	State Secret Embtel 2101 from Bangkok (Section 3)	05/21/61	A
#30 Cable	State Top Secret Embtel 2096 from Bangkok (Section 1)	05/19/61	A
#31 Cable	State Top Secret Embtel 2096 from Bangkok (Section 2)	05/19/61	A
#32 Cable	State Top Secret Embtel 2096 from Bangkok (Section 3)	05/20/61	A
#35 Cable	State Secret Embtel 2751 from New Delhi	05/19/61	A
#36 Cable	State Conf. Embtel 2767 from New Delhi	05/20/61	A
#37 Cable	State Secret Embtel 1951 from Athens	05/22/61	A
#38 Cable	State Secret Embtel 2768 from New Delhi	05/21/61	A
#39 MemCon	State Conf. Meeting between Nehru, et al and VP Johnson, Galbraith, Smith & Rowan	05/18/61	A
#42 Cable	State Conf. Embtel 2019 from Karachi	05/21/61	A
#45 Cable	State Secret Embtel 2023 from Karachi	05/22/61	A
#46 MemCon	State Top Secret Meeting between President Ayub and VP Johnson 12:30	05/20/61	A
#47 MemCon	State Top Secret Meeting Between Pres. Ayub and VP Johnson 5 p 1:00 pm	05/20/61	A

FILE LOCATION

Vice Presidential Security File, VP Travel
Classified Papers-Far East Trip, May 1961

RESTRICTION CODES

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VIET-NAM

Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice President of the United States, has just completed a visit to the Republic of Viet Nam, on behalf of President Kennedy and on invitation of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The enthusiastic welcome he received in Viet Nam reflected a deep sense of common cause in the fight for freedom in Southeast Asia and around the world.

This recognition of mutual objectives resulted in concrete understandings between the Republic of Viet Nam and the United States.

It is clear to the Government and the people of Viet Nam and to the United States that the independence and territorial integrity of Viet Nam are being brutally and systematically violated by Communist agents and forces from the north.

It is also clear to both Governments that action must be strengthened and accelerated to protect the legitimate rights and aspirations of the people of Free Viet Nam to choose their own way of life.

The two Governments agreed that this is the basic principle upon which their understandings rest.

The United States, for its part, is conscious of the determination, energy and sacrifices which the Vietnamese people, under the dedicated leadership of President Ngo Dinh Diem, have brought to the defense of freedom in their land.

The United States is also conscious of its responsibility and duty, in its own self-interest as well as in the interest of other free peoples, to assist a brave country in the defense of its liberties against unprovoked subversion and Communist terror. It has no other motive than the defense of freedom.

The U. S. recognizes that the President of the Republic of Viet Nam Ngo Dinh Diem, who was recently re-elected to office by an overwhelming majority of his countrymen despite bitter Communist opposition, is in the vanguard of those leaders who stand for freedom on the periphery of the Communist empire in Asia.

Free Viet Nam cannot alone withstand the pressure which this Communist empire is exerting against it. Under these circumstances--the need of Free Viet Nam for increased and accelerated emergency assistance and the will and determination of the U. S. to provide such assistance to those willing to fight for their liberties--it is natural that a large measure of agreement on the means to accomplish the joint purpose was found in high-level conversations between the two Governments.

Both

Both Governments recognize that under the circumstances of guerrilla warfare now existing in Free Viet Nam, it is necessary to give high priority to the restoration of a sense of security to the people of Free Viet Nam. This priority, however, in no way diminishes the necessity, in policies and programs of both Governments, to pursue vigorously appropriate measures in other fields to achieve a prosperous and happy society.

The following measures, agreed in principle and subject to prompt finalization and implementation, represent an increase and acceleration of U. S. assistance to the Republic of Viet Nam. These may be followed by more far-reaching measures if the situation, in the opinion of both Governments, warrants.

First, it was agreed by the two Governments to extend and build upon existing programs of military and economic aid and to infuse into their joint actions a high sense of urgency and dedication.

Second, it was agreed that regular armed forces of the Republic of Viet Nam should be increased, and that the United States would extend its military assistance programs to include support for an additional number of regular Vietnamese armed forces.

Third, it was agreed that the United States would provide military assistance program support for the entire Vietnamese Civil Guard Force.

Fourth, it was agreed that two Governments should collaborate in the use of military specialists to assist and work with Vietnamese armed forces in health, welfare and public works activities in the villages of Free Viet Nam.

Fifth, it was agreed that the assistance of other free governments to the Government of the Republic of Viet Nam in its trouble against Communist guerrilla forces would be welcome.

Sixth, it was agreed that, to achieve the best possible use of available resources, the Vietnamese and the United States, in prosecution of their joint effort against communist attacks in Viet Nam, a group of highly qualified economic and fiscal experts would meet in Viet Nam to work out a financial plan on which joint efforts should be based.

Seventh, it was agreed that the United States and the Republic of Viet Nam would discuss new economic and social measures to be undertaken in rural areas, to accompany the anti-guerrilla effort, in order that the people of Viet Nam should benefit promptly from the restoration of law and order in their villages and provinces.

Eighth, it was agreed that, in addition to measures to deal with the immediate Viet Nam guerrilla problem, the two Governments would work together toward a longer range economic development program, including further progress in the fields of agriculture, health, education,

fisheries

fisheries, highways, public administration, and industrial development.

These longer range plans and programs would be developed in detail after further consideration and discussion.

Their goal would be a Viet Nam capable of a self-sustained economic growth.

President Ngo Dinh Diem and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson, on behalf of President Kennedy, established a sense of mutual confidence and respect which both believe essential to fulfillment of their objectives.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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CORRECTION ISSUED:

5/12/61, 7 PM, MGG

Control:

7430

Rec'd:

MAY 12, 1961

8:29 AM

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Action

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FROM: SAIGON - CORRECTED COPY

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1724, MAY 12, 1 PM

NIACT

FOR ALEX JOHNSON FROM NOLTING

VICE PRESIDENT HAS ASKED ME TO CONVEY TO YOU QUICK REPORT HIS VISIT TO DATE TO VIET-NAM.

RM

VICE PRESIDENT'S DISCUSSIONS WITH PRESIDENT DIEM THIS MORNING, BASED ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LETTER, RESULTED IN REAL MEETING OF MINDS ON ABOUT FIFTEEN POINTS. THERE WAS ESTABLISHED A MUTUAL FEELING OF REAL CONFIDENCE WHICH CAN RESULT IN RAPID CONCLUSIONS ON SPECIFICS OF PROGRAM. PRESIDENT DIEM READILY AGREED TO DISPATCH OF US FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC EXPERTS TO HELP RESOLVE PROMPTLY QUESTIONS REGARDING FINANCING INCREASE GVN ARMED FORCES. OTHER POINTS AGREED WILL BE SPELLED OUT IN FULLER CABLE TO FOLLOW.

ON PUBLIC RELATIONS, VICE PRESIDENT'S ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AT AIRPORT, ON STREETS, AT NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, AND ELSEWHERE ATTESTS BASIC FRIENDSHIP PEOPLE OF VIET-NAM TOWARDS AMERICA, WHICH GREATLY INCREASED BY VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S OUTGOING APPROACH.

IN SUMMARY, BELIEVE THIS VISIT SO FAR HAS DONE A GREAT DEAL TO ESTABLISH BASIS FOR INCREASED AND SUCCESSFUL EFFORT UNDERTAKEN IN MUTUAL CONFIDENCE. FURTHER CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN PRESIDENT DIEM AND VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON WILL BE HELD TODAY AND TOMORROW MORNING BEFORE VICE PRESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.

THIS TELEGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SEEN BY VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON BUT I BELIEVE IT REFLECTS HIS ESTIMATE.

MB

NOLTING

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~~SECRET~~36-W
ActionControl: 8951
Rec'd: May 15, 1961
10:49 a.m.FE
Info

FROM: Saigon

157

SS
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TO: Secretary of State

SP
SAL

NO: 1748, May 15, 7 p.m.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State for 11/7/77
By ring, NAKS, Date 1/10/78L
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PRIORITY

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SOSENT DEPARTMENT 1748, REPEATED INFORMATION HONG KONG PRIORITY
92, BANGKOK 474, GENEVA 9, CINCPAC POLAD 482.EUR
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GENEVA FOR FECON.

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USIA

CODEL JOHNSON.

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Interim assessment of visit.

OPR
RMR

Vice President Johnson's visit to Vietnam had two purposes as we understand it: (1) To reassure Diem we are standing behind him; and (2) to reassure Vietnamese people that despite Laos and Cuba US will continue to stand firmly with them in crisis with Communist world. Second purpose is perhaps even more important than first since Diem as profoundly and irrevocably committed anti-Communist has no place else to go except to stick with US but Vietnamese people could conceivably trim their sails toward neutralism if they began to feel US abandoning Southeast Asia. We believe, however, both purposes of Vice President's visit have been excellently served and results are all that could have been hoped for.

Diem's reaction.

We are convinced Diem's confidence in US has been greatly increased by visit. That he was most highly pleased with unfolding and outcome of visit is shown by general atmosphere surrounding his contacts with Vice President Johnson, warmth of GVN press release on visit, ready GVN agreement to joint communique and despatch of his brother Nhu to airport to say farewell to Vice President Johnson.

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-2- 1748, May 15, 7 p.m., from Saigon

Though Vice President avoided any commitments beyond those in President Kennedy's letter to Diem and repeatedly stressed necessity of having adequate evidence to convince Congress it should vote additional aid funds especially in economic field, we believe general expectation left with Diem is that additional aid will be forthcoming. We believe also that he probably has general feeling that his words on what is needed to defeat Communists in Vietnam will be given greater weight in US decisions than heretofore. Despite Vice President's stress on economic and social measures to accompany military action, we think Diem will be inclined to put main stress on military side. (In discussing paragraph 4 of President Kennedy's letter to Diem dated May 8, particularly sentence "Parallel political and economic action is of equal importance", Diem stated that he could accept this provided it was understood to be "in context of a country under attack and underdeveloped." In negotiating joint communique, he insisted on watering down language which called for more rapid social, political, and economic-liberalization measures.) Diem will probably also be insistent upon governing in his own manner despite criticism from members of government (including VP Tho), army and many other influential Vietnamese of his methods of organization and operation.

Popular reaction.

Reaction of influential Vietnamese to Vice President's speech to National Assembly (sent to Department via USIS signals) has been widely enthusiastic. This was true both initially and after passage of three days. Cabinet Ministers, generals, members National Assembly, press, businessmen and diplomats have unanimously told us about deep impression speech made on them. As on VN Presse reporter commented to Embassy officer, speech contained "every assurance possible" that US will stick by Vietnam and all influential circles are interpreting speech in that manner. Prominent Vietnamese businessman told Embassy officer speech removed doubts about US intentions which had recently arisen in Vietnamese minds and had restored confidence.

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-3- 1748, May 15, 7 p.m., from Saigon

in both political and economic fields. Speech thus highly successful in achieving its objective.

Conclusion.

In general popular atmosphere created by visit and speech to National Assembly, Laos situation was pushed aside in popular thinking but it was by no means forgotten by Diem as shown by his talk with Vice President on Laos (our 1743). With Geneva conference on Laos now in session it is important that US handle itself at conference on such issues as international control system and coalition government in manner which will maintain confidence in US generated by Vice President's visit. Otherwise, impact of Vice President's visit to Vietnam will inevitably be lessened.

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SAIGON PRESS SUMMARY

Nearly all papers headlines Johnson- Diem joint communique following departure Vice President. Leading stressed Johnson warmly received by Vietnamese people because of modest attitude. "Saigon Mai" said this outstanding, modest statesman has won hearts Vietnamese people. Johnson's many contacts with common people widely displayed in comment and photos. His mingling with crowds brought unanimous press praise. "Dan Viet" said Johnson won over people not with flowery speech but with sincere, popular, youthful attitude. Press noted with favor all his unconventional (by Vietnamese standards) behavior such as sitting on edge of platforms while his wife talked. "Dong Nai" (whose editor is young, not prominent, national Assemblyman) wrote commentary entitled "a significant handshake." Editor recounted his conversation with sugar cane vendor. "To date, no important personage had ever cordially greeted me but today American Vice President shook my hand as he would do with friend. I must confess I don't know where U.S. is or who is Mr. Johnson, but I know him now. From what I gather from Mr. Johnson's attitude, I think American people must be even more democratic than he, so I am glad to be friend of American people." Press stressed no other statesman has ever befriended and mingled with local people like Johnson has.

Seen as showing complete equality among freedom and peace-loving people, confirmation disinterested character American aid, his interests shows that even more necessary than military strength is need solidarity free world among governments and people to win population from communism. Johnson's tactics provoked press advice to local "so-called public servants" to get out and meet the people. "Cach Mang" wrote, "Communist dangers, danger all mankind. To avoid this danger, free countries must achieve social revolution. To date, this effort made by individual countries themselves. Now, thanks to rapid scientific progress and its wealth of resources, U.S. has achieved many exemplary successes in work of social reconstruction. President Kennedy has called for cooperation and help from many countries to achieve social revolution. Vice President Johnson's statements about similarity purpose between U.S. and Viet Nam at National Assembly make Vietnamese people happy because of complete meeting of minds between our two peoples.

Saigon press gave Johnson big play day of departure. All statements played up U.S. to stand by Viet Nam in face grave situation. National Assembly speech widely quoted in press, especially points enumerated. Johnson urged take

advantage get complete picture. U.S. support must be efficient, realistic, proper, timely, says "Saigon Mai." "Ckh Mang": "Everyone expecting new atmosphere confidence and sincerity. Johnson's statements modest, sincere, full goodwill of U.S. Government in building up, defending, free world. For nearly a century it is first time Vietnamese people hear sincere, earnest words from important leader of world power. Vietnamese people understand friendship between free countries and doubts have been dispelled. Johnson has made us believe in the ultimate victory those dedicated freedom, brotherhood. "Tiang Chuong": Johnson's statements prove U.S. has adopted serious, logical policy to dispel misunderstanding not only in Viet Nam but in all other countries which need active support U.S. Once again freedom-loving people wish Vice President great success on historic tour."

Saigon's daily newspapers have extended elaborate welcome to visit of Vice President Johnson. "Ngon Luan": "In eyes of Vietnamese people, Vice President Johnson is Ambassador of freedom and promoter of noble, unparalleled friendship. This feeling is all more noble at a time when Viet-Nam facing serious danger."

"Saigon Mon": Not only will visit help strengthen bonds friendship between two countries, and also give eloquent expression to new era sincere and effective cooperation between United States and Viet-Nam in common struggle against their sworn enemy, the Communists, but also for realization freedom and peace for mankind. U.S. Government and people are greatly helped Viet-Nam and other countries in defense their freedom during past few years; their assistance to Viet-Nam at this juncture is all more important and badly needed. In other words visit is another expression desire American people and Government help Viet-Nam weather dangers ahead."

"Le Song" after discussing recent statement United States administration and congressional leaders in support Viet-Nam's struggle for survival in large scale Communist onslaught, said: "We can be sure that from now on US and other free world countries will stand close by US in our struggle against Communist expansionism in particular, and for cause of freedom in general. It is also against this background that we believe Johnson's visit to Saigon will further stimulate morale Vietnamese people in their struggle against Communist aggressors."

"Saigon Mai": "By sending here as high a government leader as Vice President Johnson United States Government has not only realized full well the eagerness and determination Vietnamese people first for their survival and seriousness of increasingly deteriorating situation this part of world, but also wanted to show its foes and friends that the U.S. is most reliable ally which never backs away from its commitments to defend world peace and security its allies at any cost."

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

6

37

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Action.

Control: 8311
Rec'd: May 13, 1961
9:55 a.m.

FE

Info.

FROM: Saigon

103

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Secretary of State

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NO: 1740, May 13, 7 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

DECLASSIFIED

PRIORITY

Authority State Lt. 11/7/77
By hmg, NARS, Date 11/10/78

SENT DEPARTMENT 1740, CINCPAC POLAD 478; REPEATED INFORMATION
MANILA PRIORITY 438, TAIPEI PRIORITY 38, PHNOM PENH 479

CODEL JOHNSON

Vice President's initial call on President Diem morning
May 12.

(This not cleared by Vice President.)

~~After opening visit with presentation to Diem of gift of~~
AMERICAN HERITAGE books, Vice President immediately moved
into substantive purpose of visit. He told Diem his visit
to Vietnam is expression of President Kennedy's letter to
President Diem (Department's 1359), Vice President noted
letter represents President's thoughts on what might be done
about situation in Vietnam and offers basis for what US
role might be in cooperation with GVN. Vice President stressed
that we could learn much from Diem's experience and he had
come to listen to his views as well as present President
Kennedy's.

Diem read letter and then proceeded outline situation in
Vietnam both historic and present. He brought in particularly
aspects of situation suggested by President Kennedy's
letter and noted that he had proposed 20,000 force increase
and MAP support of full Civil Guard several years ago.

Vice

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-2- 1740, May 13, 7 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF TWO), From Saigon

Vice President succeeded in getting Diem's attention re focused on President Kennedy's letter and asked Diem specifically whether he agreed to various proposals in letter. Following is Diem's reaction point-by-point:

1. Agreed infuse into our actions high sense of urgency and dedication.
2. Pleased US has approved MAP support for 20,000 force increase but pointed to problem of paying local currency costs for this increase.
3. Agreed parallel political and economic action on equal importance with military measures but stated political and economic actions must be those appropriate to Vietnam as country which is underdeveloped and subject Communist subversion.
4. Agreed to increase in MAAG personnel.
5. Agreed MAAG support and advise self-defense corps.
6. Pleased MAP support for eiqtife* Civil Guard force of 68,000.
7. Likewise accepted offer material support for junk force.
8. Noted we prepared consider case for further increase in strength armed forces.
9. Agreed further urgent joint study on border control techniques.
10. Agreed consider establishment in SEA of research and development facility.

11.

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-3- 1740, May 13, 7 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF TWO), From Saigon

11. Agreed use military specialists to assist Vietnamese armed forces in health, welfare and public works activities at village level. Stressed however importance of tact of foreign officials in working in this field.

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* As received. Will be service upon request.

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17-L

Action

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Control: 8404

Rec'd: May 13, 1961

1:50 p.m.

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FROM: Saigon

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 1740, May 13, 7 p.m. (SECTION TWO OF TWO)

142

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Dec 11/7/77By mig, NARS, Date 1/10/78

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 1740, CINCPAC POLAD 478; REPEATED INFORMATION
PRIORITY MANILA 438, TAIPEI PRIORITY 38, PHNOM PENH 479.

12. Agreed renew border control negotiations with Cambodian Government. (However reference to previous efforts by GVN to obtain Cambodian agreement on joint border action and to Cambodian "aggressiveness in seizing at least six Vietnamese Islands" indicate continued GVN tendency place onus on Cambodian Government for lack results in border control field, without displaying awareness that GVN has taken no initiative in other fields such as settlement its financial debt to Cambodia which might put Cambodians in better frame of mind for negotiations.)

13. Agreed on desirability of using foreign non-American experts in counter-guerrilla field but stressed it would be up to initiative GVN to request these experts and they would have to work under its control

14. Agreed to proposal for despatch US economic and fiscal experts to work out financial plan as basis for joint efforts. Demurred at first, however, about accepting experts from US Government on grounds they would lack impartiality and objectivity but Vice President pointed out would be necessary from our point of view to use US employed experts if we were to come up with plan which would be basis for official US action.

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-2- 1740, May 13, 7 p.m., (SECTION TWO OF TWO), from: Saigon

15. Agreed we should work together on longer range economic development program.

Vice President urged Diem to provide letter of reply to President Kennedy as early as possible. Diem said he would do so prior to Vice President's return to Washington from trip.

Diem presented memo to Vice President on need for additional defense support aid. Memorandum points to increasing local currency costs especially in defense field and states increased aid needed in order close balance payments gap and maintain foreign exchange reserves at minimum level \$200 million. Requests increase of about \$30 million "above 1961 average level" (i.e., presumably for FY 1962). Also recommends that buy American policy should not be applied to aid program for Viet-Nam. Text memorandum being pouched.

Agreed at end conversation joint communique should be issued.

Comment: While history negotiations with GVN shows frequent slippage on GVN side in maintaining relative schedule (e.g., in presenting counterurgency plan in February we proposed agreement on plan be reached within two weeks but took two and one-half months), we believe Diem will reply President Kennedy letter shortly. Meanwhile, joint communique today buttons up certain matters. Suggest immediate recruitment economic and financial experts (group should be small and good and headed by top-level, well-known figure) and team military specialists in civic action field, but neither body should be despatched Viet-Nam prior receipt written reply President Kennedy's letter. Believe it would be useful have GVN memo on need for increased defense support aid (transmitted separately) examined by economic and financial group.

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Control: 8842

Rec'd: May 15, 1961

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8:03 a.m.

Info

FROM: Saigon

141

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 1743, May 15, 1 p.m.

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PRIORITY

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Authority State Sec 11/2/77By smg, Review, Date 11/10/78SENT DEPARTMENT 1743, REPEATED INFORMATION PRIORITY HONG
KONG 90, BANGKOK 472, CINCPAC POLAD 479, VIENTIANE 402

CODEL JOHNSON

Vice President Johnson's talk with President Diem after
dinner May 12.

(This not cleared by Vice President).

Laos. Diem, noting that Lao are polite and timid but take
GVN into their confidence, made following points re Laos:

1. RLG must not be allowed to feel it is being abandoned
by US. If it gets that feeling it will throw in sponge.
2. RLG; Lao King and Lao people dismayed by US efforts to
induce them to set up coalition government since they feel
this is asking them to put their necks in Communist noose.
3. RLG, Lao King and Lao people humiliated by having to
ask Sihanouk to reconsider his refusal to attend 14-nation
conference.
4. Each time RLG has tried undertake positive action it
has been deterred from doing so by US Ambassador who has
sided with French and British Ambassadors. RLG has several
times wanted to ask for US Ambassador's recall but has not
done so because of timidity.
5. Royal Lao Army is not fighting just Pathet Lao but in

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reality

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-2- 1743, May 15, 1 p.m. from Saigon

reality Vietcong, who are battle-hardened troops with years of war experience and training. In contrast Lao army is not well trained because of failings of French military mission.

South Viet-Nam. In answer questions Vice President Johnson, Diem stated following:

1. Morale of Vietnamese people very good but Vietnamese army is tired after years of unrelenting guerrilla warfare without troops rotation.
2. Diem believes increase of 120 thousand over present Vietnamese armed forces of 150 thousand necessary. Plans however to start with 60 thousand increase (including 20 thousand increase which has been under discussion with US). As manpower source for proposed increase-Diem noted availability for call-up of one-hundred thousand reservists. Diem assured Vice President that Vietnamese people would support proposed increase. He said increase would make it possible for GVN to relieve troops that have been fighting continually, allow troops that have been fighting to be used for training other forces, especially civil guard, and enable Vietnamese Army to control areas where Viet Cong are now able to find haven and rest-up. In response Vice President's question as to why 150 thousand man army could not deal with VC force of 10 thousand Diem replied this essentially due to fact that VC engaging in guerrilla warfare and GVN forces must be able to fight VC in different terrains such as swamp lands and mountain areas.

3. Diem said it is estimated that each increase of 20 thousand will cost annually one billion piasters. (Diem presumably had in mind only local currency costs without taking into consideration MAP equipment needed.) In

response

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-3- 1743, May 15, 1 p.m. from Saigon

response Vice President's query re proportion of increase GVN could finance and how it could do so Diem replied GVN does not have sufficient foreign-exchange reserves to finance an increase and cannot resort to further borrowing from Banks as this would cause inflation. (No mention of increased taxes, devaluation, or other possible measures).

4. When Vice President asked for reaction reintroductions into Viet-Nam of US and/or SEATO troops Diem replied he desired this only in case of overt aggression. He explained introduction of US or other foreign troops into South Vietnam would contravene and signify end of Geneva accord. In explanation Diem made it clear his remarks applied only to introduction of foreign combat troops and not to military personnel-brought in for training and advising GVN forces. He indicated that as many of latter category could be brought in as needed.

5. Diem reacted favorably to idea of setting up SEATO force in Thailand composed of troops from US, Philippines, Thailand and Pakistan among others. Diem indicated he thought particularly highly of idea of including Pakistani troops. When Vice President suggested such force might be established-simultaneously increase in strength of GVN forces, Diem indicated concurrence and added this SEATO force could be employed in Laos.

NOLTING

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Note: Advance copy to FE 1:30 p.m., 5/15/61.
CWO/JSW

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36-W

Action

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Control: 8889

Rec'd: May 15, 1961
9:23 a.m.FE
Info

FROM: Saigon

110

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 1744, May 15, 2 p.m.

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PRIORITY

DECLASSIFIED
Authority State Sec 11/21/77
By rmg, NARS, Date 11/01/78SENT DEPARTMENT 1744, REPEATED INFORMATION PRIORITY
HONG KONG 91, BANGKOK 473, CINCPAC POLAD 480

CODEL JOHNSON

VP's final call on President Diem morning May 13.

(This not cleared by VP)

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VP emphasized to President Diem that he was very impressed with his visit to Viet-nam and warmth of his reception here. He told President Diem he could feel sure that CP would be strong supporter of Viet-Nam in Washington. He outlined steps which he suggested President Diem take in near future:

1. Issuance of joint communique at conclusion of VP's visit.

2. Quick brief letter replying to President Kennedy's letter to President Diem letter's would be more a letter of acknowledgement than a substantive letter.

3. Follow-up letter from President Diem to President Kennedy timed to arrive in Washington with VP Johnson's return from trip abroad. This would be substantive letter and VP suggested Diem put into this letter his views on additional assistance which he feels Viet-Nam will really need to stem Communist tide in this country. He suggested letter might include reference to possible one hundred thousand increase

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-2- 1744, May 15, 2 p.m. from Saigon

increase in armed forces (over 20 thousand increase already agreed to) and measures of economic and social aid. VP advised Diem to work out cost estimate as carefully with US officials in Saigon to insure they would be properly supported in Washington.

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PHILIPPINES

President Carlos P. Garcia of the Republic of the Philippines and Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson of the United States of America met at Malacanang Palace at 7:35 a.m. today and informally discussed matters of interest to their two countries and the Free World.

The meeting was cordial and friendly. The discussion was thorough, frank and specific. There was complete agreement on the seriousness of the situation in Southeast Asia. There was also complete agreement on the determination of the two nations to maintain effective strength against Communist encroachments in Asia. On this principle there is complete accord between the two nations.

Vice President Johnson stressed that he came at the request of President Kennedy to seek counsel and judgment and the views of President Garcia on the world situation.

Vice President Johnson presented to President Garcia a letter from President Kennedy.

The Vice President said he gained a greater understanding of the conditions in this part of the world and that when he returned he would present the viewpoints of President Garcia to President Kennedy. The Vice President told President Garcia that he had been deeply thrilled and moved by the enthusiastic welcome of the Philippine people.

He also expressed his admiration over the success of the Philippine reconstruction which he regarded as a tribute to the character and capacity of the Filipino people.

President Garcia congratulated Vice President Johnson for a very timely and heartwarming address before the joint session of Congress. The two leaders talked about problems which confront the Governments of their two peoples. Among other things, they discussed sugar legislation in the United States; the additional war damage claims bill now pending in the United States Congress; the steps which could be taken together to develop vigorous science programs for the Philippines and United States; the possible Peace Corps projects which will be discussed later in the week with Mr. Shriver; possible legislation re-enacting the pre-war coconut oil tax refund; and legislation pending in the Philippine Congress on easing tobacco import restrictions. President Garcia is going to present to Vice President Johnson a memorandum on the possibilities of a more vigorous development program for Mindanao.

Vice President Johnson assured President Garcia of the United States desire to approach all these matters in a spirit of constructive understanding and that he will report fully through appropriate channels upon his return to Washington.

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Action

Control: 11316
Rec'd: MAY 18, 1961
7:09 AM

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Info

FROM: MANILA

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 1352, MAY 18, 6 PM

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Authority State Sec 11/7/77By rmg, Naks, Date 1/10/78

IN GENERAL TERMS OF STATED OBJECTIVES OF VICE PRESIDENT'S TRIP, I.E. CREATION OF GOODWILL AND PROVISION OF HIGH LEVEL PERSONAL REASSURANCES OF US INTENTIONS TO STAND BEHIND REGIONAL COMMITMENTS, MANILA STOP CAN BE RECORDED AS "MISSION ACCOMPLISHED". VP'S IMPACT ON OFFICIALS WAS FOR MOST PART FAVORABLE WITH GARCIA REPORTEDLY PLEASED WITH SUBSTANCE OF SPEECH TO CONGRESS. VP'S PERSONALITY ALSO MADE EXCELLENT IMPRESSION ON MOST INDIVIDUAL OFFICIALS. HIS FACULTY FOR MAKING PERSONAL CONTACT AND PRACTICE OF HANDSHAKING VERY MUCH IN LINE WITH PHIL CUSTOMS AND VIEWED WITH WARM APPROVAL. MRS. JOHNSON AND MR. AND MRS. SMITH MADE A FINE IMPRESSION AND HAD EXCELLENT PRESS TREATMENT.

POPULAR REACTION TO VISIT WAS GOOD, IF ONLY MODERATELY ENTHUSIASTIC, OBSERVERS AND EDITORIALS ALIKE AGREED THAT REASURANCES WHICH JOHNSON SUPPLIED WERE ACCEPTED AT FACE VALUE BY PUBLIC. ALTHOUGH PROBABLE THAT OFFICIALS RECEIVED STATEMENTS ON ECONOMIC AID WITHOUT RESERVATION, STATEMENTS DEFINING US INTENTIONS IN MILITARY FIELD WERE SWALLOWED WITH LIBERAL PORTION OF SALT. SOME SENATORS AT POST JOINT-SESSION RECEPTION RAISED QUESTION WHETHER AMERICAN PEOPLE WOULD REALLY BACK UP VP'S ASSURANCES.

CAS REPORTS FONSEC SERRANO MADE ACID OFF-RECORD COMMENTS WHAT HE CALLED "EMPTY AND WORTHLESS TRIP". FONSEC CLAIMED HIS REACTION STEMMED FROM INABILITY TO EXTRACT FROM VP SPECIFICS ON US POSITION ON LAOS, FOURTEEN NATION CONF, OFFSHORE ISLANDS AND CHIREP ISSUE. SERRANO SAID HE THUS LED BELIEVE US WRITING

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-2- 1352, MAY 18, 6 PM, FROM MANILA

LAOS OFF. EMB BELIEVES FONSEC DISAPPOINTMENT PROBABLY RESULTED, IN PART, FROM PIQUE OVER FACT PRES GARCIA EXCLUDED SERRANO FROM HIS SUBSTANTIVE TALK WITH VP.

SOMEWHAT JAUNDICED VIEW TAKEN BY CERTAIN MEMBERS OF PRESS NOT SURPRISING IN VIEW PRE-VISIT EXPECTATIONS VP WOULD DISCUSS LAOS AND HIS SUBSEQUENT UNWILLINGNESS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS ON LAOS AT PRESS CONF.

A READING OF SENTIMENT OF LABOR LEADERS GATHERED FOR SUFFRAGE SHOWED THEY WELCOMED VISIT AND WERE GLAD TO DO WHAT THEY COULD TO CONTRIBUTE TO ITS SUCCESS.

THE VICE PRES'S DECISION TO ACCEPT HOSPITALITY AT PALACE WAS WISE AND INFORMALITY OF STAY AT MALACANANG PLEASED HOUSEHOLD. IT OBVIOUS THAT PRESIDENT AND STAFF, AND FILIPINOS GENERALLY, WOULD HAVE BEEN DEEPLY OFFENDED HAD VICE PRESIDENT DECLINED OFFICIAL HOSPITALITY.

CIRCUMSTANCES SURROUNDING THE TRIP NEED TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IF VICE PRES'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS ARE TO BE SEEN IN CORRECT PROPORTIONS. INTERNATIONAL EVENTS, AND THEIR IMPACT ON PHIL, MADE TIMING OF TRIP AS FAR AS PHILS CONCERNED, UNFORTUNATE TO SAY THE LEAST. LACK OF LEAD TIME MADE EFFECTIVE BUILD-UP IMPOSSIBLE AND CORRESPONDINGLY LIMITED EXTENT OF COMMUNITY CONTACT. BREVITY OF VISIT PLACED SHARP LIMITATIONS ON EXTENT AND DEPTH OF IMPACT ACHIEVED. UNSEASONABLY BAD WEATHER AND VP LATE ARRIVAL (ONE HOUR BEHIND SCHEDULE) CUT WELCOMING CROWD BETWEEN MALACANANG AND AIRPORT. TIGHT SCHEDULE WAS ALSO A DRAWBACK, WITNESS ENFORCED USE OF HELICOPTER TO UNIV OF PHILS AND CONSEQUENT DISAPPOINTMENT OF MANY PEOPLE ALONG LAND ROUTE.

EMB CONSIDERS VISIT WAS PRODUCTIVE, DESPITE TRYING CONDITIONS WHICH IMPOSED SEVERE RESTRICTIONS. CHARACTER OF FILIPINO IS SUCH HE INSTINCTIVELY EXTENDS WARM WELCOME TO ANY VIP ESPECIALLY AMERICAN. IN SUM, VISIT RESULTED IN PLUS FOR US-PHIL RELATIONS; AND GIVEN CIRCUMSTANCES, ACCOMPLISHED AS MUCH AS COULD REASONABLY BE EXPECTED.

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-3- 1352, MAY 18, 6 PM, FROM MANILA
THIS MESSAGE BEING SENT ONLY DEPT.

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MANILA PRESS SUMMARY

Vice President Johnson visit successful, both as publicity and good will effort, and as gesture of reassurance to Philippines that the U.S. was not backing away from its Asian commitments. Press, with exception of Chronicle, and individual reactions, laudatory of Johnson and what he said with reservation that words were fine, but deeds better. This feeling applies particularly to Laos and SEATO. Editorial and columnar comment varied with Herald pointing out nothing new about the promises but "they were precisely the sort of assurances that the free peoples in this area of the world wanted to hear at this time from their great ally, the United States. The Filipino people, of course, look expectantly to the future acts and decisions of the American people for confirmation of Mr. Johnson's pledges and assurances."

The Times saw in the trip a longer range purpose than simply reassurance; in sum, that U.S. would press strongman regimes to initiate political and economic reforms. "Most of the old style strongmen upon whose regimes U.S. policy in SEA had been often based are still in power and much will depend on the extent of U.S. determination to get reforms going in its SEA client-states, and how wisely it uses the economic and political sanctions it holds over the strongmen regimes it backs." The Eve News found the Vice President's statements significant, but said that the words, if they are to have any effect, must be bolstered by actions "concrete and positive."

Times columnist Jose Guevara was most sanguine with particular reference to speech to joint session of Congress: "Johnson made a big hit with Philippine lawmakers yesterday afternoon. Within the few hours which he was here, he has erased a few of the grave doubts assailing the minds of the Filipinos regarding the U.S.'s intentions in SEA in general and in the Philippines in particular."

Chronicle's Granda termed the visit a disappointment and asked: "Didn't he simply waste shoeleather?" Del Rosario called Johnson's promises a politician's promises and declared that America would fight to contain communism only when the casus belli is directly American. Soliven, publisher and columnist of the Eve News found the Johnson press conference a flop; and of Johnson's reference to Kennedy's statements in response to questions, said that the newsmen should have

stayed home and watched Kennedy on television to get the answers. Soliven also noted that Macapagal had been pushed into the background at the airport reception, and wondered at the weird protocol which put the Philippine Vice President in the second row while Foreign Affairs Secretary Serrano delivered the welcome oration.

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REPUBLIC OF CHINA

The President of the Republic of China and the Vice President of the United States of America met Sunday at the President's Residence and held extended discussions regarding the threat of Communist aggression against the free nations of Asia. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendly accord.

The President expressed his pleasure at the visit of the Vice President and the latter noted with deep gratitude the warmth of the welcome he received.

The Vice President wished to note particularly the opportunity he was afforded to greet, meet, and shake hands in friendship with so many Chinese people on the streets of Taipei and Taoyuan.

In the discussions, there was complete agreement on the common purpose of the Republic of China and the United States of America to maintain the integrity of Free Asia.

There was candid exploration and consideration of the strategies required to assure effective action.

Both the President and the Vice President affirmed, as a matter of principle, that all people who desire freedom and are working for freedom should have freedom. Freedom, they agreed, is not for ourselves alone but must be preserved and extended to all who desire it.

The Vice President, on behalf of President Kennedy assured President Chiang that:

The U. S. means to stand with her allies in the Asian area; the U. S. has no intention of recognizing the Peiping regime.

The U. S. opposes seating the Peiping regime at the United Nations and regards it as important that the position of the Republic of China in the U.N. should be maintained.

The United States will continue to work with the Republic of China in support of its accelerated growth program.

Discussions encompassed a far-ranging consideration of the international situation in Asia, with reference to the serious situation in Southeast Asia and particularly with regard to the Vice President's visit to Viet Nam.

The joint communique issued at Saigon by President Ngo Dinh Diem and Vice President Johnson was noted with satisfaction.

The President and Vice President agreed that new measures of cooperation among the free nations of Asia, as well as with the United States and other countries, are necessary and desirable.

The President and the Vice President joined in expressing their common concern with the conditions of famine on the Mainland of China and

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the mass suffering under Communist rule.

In the course of discussions, the President and Vice President agreed that the political, social, agricultural and economic progress in Taiwan, which is the result of the combination of conditions of peace on the Island, Chinese skills and industry and American aid, is an achievement worthy of note throughout all Asia and the world.

In conclusion, the President of the Republic of China and the Vice President of the United States expressed the high mutual regard and mutual respect in which the peoples of their two countries hold each other.

WING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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Action

CONFIDENTIAL

Control: 9133
Rec'd: MAY 15, 1961
1:46 P.M.

FE
Info

FROM: TAIPEI

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 716, MAY 15, 7 P.M. (SECTION ONE OF TWO)

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PRIORITY

DECLASSIFIED

Authority: State Sec 11/1/77
By: smg, NAKS, Date: 1/10/78

SENT DEPARTMENT 716, REPEATED INFORMATION HONG KONG PRIORITY 133,
BANGKOK PRIORITY 81

HONG KONG FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND PARTY SPENT 24 HOUR ACTION-PACKED HOURS IN TAIWAN. VISIT WAS AN UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS IN ALL RESPECTS. VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. JOHNSON AND MR. AND MRS. SMITH RECEIVED AN OVERWHELMINGLY ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME AND EVEN WARMER SEND OFF. CHEERING CROWDS OF CITIZENS AND STUDENTS LINED STREETS THROUGH WHICH CAVALCADE PASSED. ESPECIALLY NOTEWORTHY WAS TURN OUT IN RURAL AREAS ALONG ROAD TO TAOYUAN AND IN TOWN OF TAOYUAN WHERE VICE PRESIDENT VISITED LAND REFORM EXHIBITION. VICE PRESIDENT MADE DEEP IMPRESSION BY INNUMERABLE STOPS WHEN IN CAVALCADE TO MINGLE WITH ORDINARY CITIZENS AND STUDENTS, SHAKE HANDS AND EXCHANGE REMARKS.

VICE PRESIDENT MADE FORMAL STATEMENTS ON ARRIVAL AT AIRPORT, AT DINNER IN VISITING PARTY'S HONOR AND AT CONVOCATION OF SEVERAL THOUSAND STUDENTS GATHERED IN AND AROUND CITY HALL. TEXTS HAVE BEEN TRANSMITTED SEPARATELY. IN ALL THREE STATEMENTS VICE PRESIDENT STRESSED FAITH IN FREEDOM, FAITH IN CHINA'S FUTURE AND ASSURANCES OF FIRM US SUPPORT FOR CHINA. IN ONE FORMAL AND AT LEAST THREE INFORMAL PRESS CONFERENCES VICE PRESIDENT TOOK SPECIAL PAINS TO CALL ATTENTION TO REMARK ABLE ADVANCES MADE BY TAIWAN IN EDUCATIONAL, HEALTH, SOCIAL WELFARE, AGRICULTURAL AND ECONOMIC AREAS AND TO REMIND LISTENERS OF TRAGIC CONTRAST MAINLAND CHINA PRESENTS. VICE PRESIDENT STRESSED AGAIN AND AGAIN US DETERMINATION TO SUPPORT CHINA ALONG LINES STATED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY IN HIS COMMUNICATION TO /PRESIDENT CHIANG.

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-2- 716, MAY 15, 7 P.M. (SECTION ONE OF TWO) FROM TAIPEI

PRESIDENT CHIANG. VICE PRESIDENT LAUDED PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS YOUNG BUT ARDENT AND DETERMINED CHAMPION OF FREEDOM AND SAID PRESIDENT KENNEDY WOULD MAKE WISE AND TIMELY DECISIONS IN CRISIS NOW CONFRONTING MANKIND. VICE PRESIDENT WAS ACCOMPANIED INVIRTUALLY ALL HIS ACTIVITIES BY CHINA'S VICE PRESIDENT CHEN CHENG, AUTHOR OF TAIWAN'S LAND REFORM PROGRAM AND A FINE POLITICIAN IN HIS OWN RIGHT. HOWEVER, CHEN HAD TO CONFESS AT PRESS CONFERENCE WITH CHINESE NEWSMEN THAT HE WOULD BE RELUCTANT TO ENGAGE VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN ELECTION CONTEST. STEPHEN SMITH ACCOMPANIED VICE PRESIDENT ON ALL VISITS AND ALSO RECEIVED PLAUDITS OF CROWDS.

NOT TO BE OUTDONE, MRS. JOHNSON AND MRS. SMITH FOLLOWED SEPARATE, TIRING SCHEDULES. ESCORTED BY MADAME CHIANG, THEY VISITED A MODERN ORPHANGE AND SERVICEMEN'S HOMES. THEY ALSO TOURED A GIRLS SCHOOL AT WHICH MRS. JOHNSON SPOKE TO STUDENTS AND A HANDICRAFT CENTER. THEY ALSO VISITED SUBURBAN AREAS.

OFFICIAL TALKS BETWEEN PRESIDENT CHIANG, VICE PRESIDENT CHEN AND FOREIGN MINISTER ON ONE SIDE AND VICE PRESIDENT AND HIS ASSISTANTS ON OTHER WERE ORIGINALLY SCHEDULED TO EXTEND ONLY ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS. HOWEVER, IN END TALKS LASTED PERIOD OF SIX HOURS INCLUDING SOME FORMAL DISCUSSION AT DINNER AND BREAKFAST. AFTER-DINNER TALKS EXTENDED BEYOND MIDNIGHT, CONSTITUTING RECORD FOR EARLY-RETIRING PRESIDENT CHIANG.

OFFICIAL TALKS WENT VERY SMOOTHLY AND CAN ONLY BE DESCRIBED AS EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL. VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON SPOKE FRANKLY AND PLAINLY INVITED CHIANG TO TAKE VICE PRESIDENT INTO HIS CONFIDENCE. VICE PRESIDENT'S PATIENCE, CAPACITY TO LISTEN AND SYMPATHY EVENTUALLY DREW FROM CHIANG HIS CANDID VIEWS ON GENERAL ASIAN SITUATION AND HIS BROAD FORMULA FOR DEALING WITH PROBLEMS. IN GENERAL, HE EXPRESSED TO VICE PRESIDENT MUCH SAME VIEWS HE SET FORTH TO SENATOR DODD (EMBASSY TELEGRAM 696). SUBSTANCE OF TALKS IS SUBJECT OF SEPARATE TELEGRAMS. SUFFICE IT TO SAY HERE TALKS /WERE GENERAL

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-3- 716, MAY 15, 7 P.M. (SECTION ONE OF TWO) FROM TAIPEI

WERE GENERAL IN SCOPE AND, EXCEPT AS RELATES TO JOINT COMMUNIQUE AND LAOS AND VIETNAM, DEALT WITH NO SPECIFIC MATTERS. SUCH AS UN REPRESENTATION, OUTER MONGOLIA ADMISSION TO UN, TWO CHINAS, ET CETERA.

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Action

Control: 8943

Rec'd: MAY 15, 1961

10:23 A.M.

FE

Info

FROM: TAIPEI

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 716, MAY 15, 7 P.M. (SECTION TWO OF TWO)

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SENT DEPARTMENT 716, REPEATED INFORMATION HONG KONG PRIORITY 133,
BANGKOK PRIORITY 81

HONG KONG FOR VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON

JOHNSON CONCLUDED AFTER FIRST CONVERSATION WITH CHIANG THAT JOINT COMMUNIQUE WOULD BE USEFUL MORAL, SPIRITUAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL VEHICLE IN SUPPORT OF HIS VISIT HERE AND PREPARED DRAFT USING PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LETTER TO CHIANG AS GUIDELINE. MUCH OF POST-DINNER CONVERSATION WAS CONCERNED WITH TEXT OF JOINT COMMUNIQUE WHICH CHIANG ACCEPTED WITH OBVIOUS ENTHUSIASM AND WITH ONLY ONE SUBSTANTIVE ADDITION AND A FEW MINOR CHANGES. AFTER TEXT WAS AGREED CHIANG REMARKED COMMUNIQUE WOULD BE WELCOMED BY CHINESE EVERYWHERE AS STRONG EVIDENCE OF FIRM US SUPPORT OF FREEDOM AND BACKING OF GRC.

A NOTABLE FEATURE OF JOHNSON VISIT WAS JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE FOR AMERICAN NEWSMEN HELD AT PRESIDENTIAL MANSION. PRESIDENT AND MADAME CHIANG SPOKE IN TURN ON THEIR HOPES AND CONVICTIONS AND OF PROGRESS MADE ON TAIWAN AND PRESIDENT CHIANG ANSWERED SEVERAL QUESTIONS PUT BY CORRESPONDENTS. VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON DESCRIBED TO CORRESPONDENTS ONE AFTER ANOTHER CONCRETE ACCOMPLISHMENTS REGISTERED ON TAIWAN AND DESIRABILITY AND NEED OF AMERICAN PUBLIC TO UNDERSTAND FACTS OF ADVANCES MADE HERE.

JOHNSON AND SMITH VISIT CAME PRECISELY AT TIME WHEN CHINESE AND OTHER ASIAN EXPECTATIONS IN US FIRMNESS AND CAPABILITY TO

/HALT

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-2- 716, MAY 15, 7 P.M. (SECTION TWO OF TWO) FROM TAIPEI

HALT COMMUNIST ONRUSH HAD UNDERGONE CONSIDERABLE EROSION IN VIEW OF LAOS AND VIETNAM DEVELOPMENTS AND SUSPICIONS HERE OF TREND IN US TOWARD TWO CHINAS. PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S SECOND LETTER TO CHIANG AND JOHNSON'S PUBLIC STATEMENTS AND HIS PRIVATE TALKS WITH CHIANG, COUPLED WITH JOINT COMMUNIQUE, SHOULD GO CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TOWARD DISSIPATING THIS UNHEALTHY TREND. IF VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO ASIA IS FOLLOWED BY FIRM AND COMPREHENSIVE ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF FREE CHINA AGAINST COMMUNIST ENCROACHMENT, A NEW ERA OF HOPE AND ENCOURAGEMENT IS ALMOST CERTAIN TO EMERGE, EVEN THOUGH LAOS MAY BE BEYOND SALVAGE.

FACT THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY SENT SISTER AND BROTHER-IN-LAW HELP WAS NOTED WITH UTMOST APPRECIATION AND IS TAKEN AS SIGN PRESIDENT IS KEENLY INTERESTED IN DESTINY OF GRC.

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TAIPEI PRESS SUMMARY

Press reaction to Taiwan visit of Vice President Johnson almost entirely one of satisfaction and relief. For several days before his arrival Chinese press reflected widespread fears that purpose of visit was to bring bad news about change in U.S. China policy or to bring concessions from Government of Republic of China (GRC). Typical example was independent Lien Ho Pao of May 8 which predicted that Johnson-Chiang talks sure to touch on problems of Outer Mongolia and UN China representation and wondered if Vice President intended urge GRC accept some form of "Two-Chinas." Paper said such attempts would make the trip "fruitless." Ta Hua Wan Pao of May 7 also interpreted trip as means of exchange of views on Outer Mongolia and UN and concluded that US policy not yet fixed on these points. English language China News of May 9th differed from Chinese language press, suggesting that "The Texan statesman is coming out to this part of the world to reassure some U.S. allies of its stand vis-a-vis communist aggression despite all the mistakes Washington has made in Laos" and concluded "Mission thus boils down to one of listening."

Before arrival of Vice President all papers took occasion to state their views of U.S. foreign policy and steps U.S. should take. Most papers saw U.S. still adhering to "Europe first" policy and deplored this when Asia the chief scene of communist activity and Chinese communists the chief instigators of present troubles. Hsin Sheng Pao of May 10 said U.S. China policy based on two fallacies: that communist rule on mainland unshakeable and unchangeable and that Peiping must be appeased to maintain peace in Far East. Paper said communist rule is shaky and can be overthrown without U.S. military action in Far East, particularly Laos, and urged that U.S. not be afraid to fight limited wars. English language China Post on morning of arrival very frankly set forth GRC viewpoint on series of issues, assuring Vice President that Chinese people remain true friends and GRC a dependable ally of U.S. but that "two Chinas" unacceptable, Taiwan inalienably part of China, offshores can never be abandoned and any recognition of Peiping or its admission to UN would be disastrous.

Change in tone of press noticeable by morning of 15th when all papers saw visit resulting in closed Sino-American friendship and cooperation, and speculated on what Vice President would report to Washington. Youth Warrior Daily of May 15 commented that visit, coming at this juncture serves as great encouragement to anti-aggression and anti-communist

courage of Asian people," though Lien Ho Pao May 15 still felt "present American policy is ineffective for combating communism in this part of world. It is sincerely hoped that American Government, following Vice President Johnson's current Asian tour, will revamp its policy toward Asia." Official Central Daily of May 16 said that as result of visit "not only will Sino-US cooperation develop on even stronger foundation than before, but future Asian situation will be favorably affected." Paper quoted President Chiang as saying, "Vice Presidential visit to this country will also contribute to creation and maintenance of great stabilizing force in Asia," and editorial concluded "No praise for Vice President Johnson's visit can be more appropriate than this." Lien Ho Pao of May 16 regretted that joint communique failed to touch on problem of Outer Mongolia but that it nevertheless would dispel the atmosphere of suspicion which has shrouded China policy for past few months. Paper said visit proved U.S. policy heading from "vacillation to firmness," and "This point alone is a great encouragement to U.S." May 15 Min Tsu Wan Pao said airport statement makes clear U.S. will not change policy toward China and that "in a certain sense" free China welcomed this statement, though it hoped that United States would "alter present policy of restraining U.S. from launching mainland counterattack and give us active moral support and material assistance." May 16 Hsin Sheng Pao also reiterated need for more positive U.S. policy. Tzu Li Wan Pao of May 15 remarked that Vice President did not inspect any military bases during visit, that few military officers present at dinner he attended, noted warmth of speech to students, and interpreted these as Vice Presidential hints that "anti-communism does not rely wholly on military force and that road of politics lies in getting along with the people." Ta Hua Wan Pao of May 15 contrasted democratic spirit of Vice President with aloofness of Chinese officials.

English language China News of May 16 said "brilliant success of trip" reminiscent of Eisenhower visit of last year. "Mr. Johnson's visit has helped clear the horizon and lift the veil in war against communist menace in Asia. We know at least where the Americans stand in this global fight for the cause of democracy and freedom."

Comments by individual Chinese to Embassy officers all show highly favorable reaction. Practically unanimous was high praise for democratic attitude of Vice President in leaving car to shake hands, walking unguarded among crowds and talking with ordinary people. Vice President's comparison of per capita income in Taiwan with that in rural Texas in his youth, noting that with hard work latter had been increased ten times, reportedly had particularly great impact on students.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

19

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CORRECTION ISSUED
5-18-61 5 P.M. LSA

Action

Control: 9135

Rec'd: May 15, 1961

1:58 p.m.

059

FE
Info

FROM: Taipei - CORRECTED PAGE 1

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 717, May 15, 9 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF THREE)

PRIORITY

SENT HONG KONG PRIORITY 134; REPEATED INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
PRIORITY 717, BANGKOK 82.

LIMIT DISTRIBUTION.

CODEL JOHNSON.

FOR CROCKETT.

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Authority

State by 11/1/77

By

NARS, Date

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Summary follows of conversation between Vice President Johnson and President Chiang on afternoon of May 14. As agreed with Vice President's party, Embassy will send detailed memorandum of conversation to Department under cover of limited distribution despatch stating that memorandum has not been reviewed by Vice President.

After initial exchange of greetings, Vice President handed President Chiang letter from President Kennedy. As is his usual custom, President Chiang did not ask for immediate translation of letter. Substance of letter was, however, covered fully by Vice President in subsequent discussions.

President Chiang expressed his pleasure over Vice President's visit to Taiwan and stated Vice President's trip has given Asian people great hope. Vice President explained that principal purpose of trip is to make clear firmness United States policy and to gain further understanding of situation in Asia. Vice President pointed out it is very important /that United States

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INCOMING
TELEGRAM

CONTROL 9135
CORRECTION ISSUED
5-18~~4~~61 5PM LSA

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-2- 717, May 15, 9PM (SECTION 1 OF 3) from Taipei - CORRECTED
PAGE TWO

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that United States Government and free Asian Governments have accurate information concerning each others intentions. President Chiang agreed.

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Vice President said President Kennedy is man who believes in keeping commitments. President Chiang commented that with President Kennedy at head of free world he is confident concerning success of both general free world struggle and of China's own struggle in particular.

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Vice President said he wished to make clear United States has no intention whatsoever of recognizing Communist China. Policy of present United States Administration is to love one's friends and to hate one's enemies.

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President Chiang asked Vice President Johnson how he had found situation in South Vietnam. Vice President replied that he and President Diem had discussed number of positive proposals made in letter from President Kennedy to President Diem. President Chiang expressed opinion that as result of Vice President's visit situation in South Vietnam may become stabilized. Vice President observed that democratic system frequently makes slow start but then is hard to stop. Totalitarian Governments, however, sometimes enjoy early successes. Recent Communist successes in Laos were reason for President Kennedy's asking him to make present trip. President had also sent his brother-in-law and sister to take look at situation in Asia in which President is intensely interested.

Vice President explained that he had been sent on his current mission first to reassure allies who wish to stand up to Communism and second to try to strengthen existing programs or to create new programs which will help those allies to do so. By time trip has been completed, Vice President said, he expects President Diem will have sent representative to Washington
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-3- 717, May 15, 9 p.m. (SECTION ONE OF THREE), from: Taipei

with additional suggestions designed to increase military strength in South Vietnam. Also, he and members of his party will have greater understanding of the situation in Asia and he is confident program will be evolved that will make possible all out effort to resist evil force of Communism.

Vice President expressed his admiration for excellent job which Vice President Chen had told him is being done on Taiwan. He commented particularly on achievements in education, on high living standard. He also commented favorably on sincere friendship of Chinese people for United States and on interest of Chinese leaders in development of science. In latter connection, President Chiang congratulated Vice President on space flight of Commander Shepherd. President expressed skepticism concerning Soviet claims for its space flight. Vice President contrasted full television coverage of Commander Shepherd's flight with limited information provided by Russians on their space venture.

Vice President said he believes President will soon recommend to Congress: (1) better coordinated, more practical and more useful economic aid programs; (2) considerable increase in strength of United States conventional forces and; (3) all out effort in the space field.

Vice President mentioned recent visits of Adenauer and Macmillan to Washington and coming trip of President Kennedy to confer with President De Gaulle. Vice President said that President Kennedy is anxious that United States consultations with friendly leaders not be limited to Europe or to either large or small countries. Vice President said that is why he is in Taipei.

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Control: 9099

Rec'd: May 15, 1961

1:20 p.m.

FROM: Taipei

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 717, May 15, 9 p.m. (SECTION TWO OF THREE)

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By img, NARS, Date 1/10/78

Vice President said that US has tried very hard to induce French and British to give greater support to this part of world but that they have been most reluctant to do so. Vice President said he hoped information obtained and objectives developed on trip would enable USG to be more persuasive with French and British than it has been thus far.

Vice President said any new approach to Southeast Asia should involve effort build maximum strength in Vietnam and perhaps also substantial SEATO assistance in Thailand. SEATO members might be asked to make substantially increased contributions. Thus when decision is made concerning Laos, we will know where we are going in Thailand and Vietnam and area will be source of strength. Vice President said since present approach is not working it is very important to find new plan which will stop free world giving up and moving back. President Chiang commented that this was precisely his own view.

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-2- 717, May 15, 9 p.m. (SECTION TWO OF THREE), from: Taipei

In summing up, Vice President said he had tried: (1) To express his appreciation of developments on Taiwan and to state attitude of United States toward President Chiang and his government, toward Chinese Communists, toward issue of recognition of Chinese Communists and toward question of admission of Chinese Communists to United Nations; and (2) To give some ideas on how United States is approaching new program for Southeast Asia. Vice President said he would like President Chiang's opinion on latter subject. He had no doubt concerning his views on former subjects.

President Chiang expressed admiration for Vice President's statement concerning United States position and his analysis of situation. President said he wished to speak very frankly as between allies and friends. Vice President encouraged him to do so.

President Chiang first thanked USG and American people for their support which has enabled his government to consolidate Taiwan as base for carrying out fight against communism. President expressed regret time did not permit lengthy exchange of views and said he would state briefly points which he wished to make and would elaborate on them if Vice President wished.

President Chiang said his first point is that developments in Laos have proved that SEATO is not much more than empty shell. Reverses in Laos have weakened confidence of Asian members in SEATO and may also have affected their confidence in American leadership. He agreed with Vice President that something different must be done to save situation.

Second point, President said, is that none of friendly Asian Nations concerned will believe that Britain or France can,

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-3- 717, May 15, 9 p.m., (SECTION TWO OF THREE), from: Taipei

be persuaded to take more positive stand in Southeast Asia. Suspicion exists, he said, that these two countries joined SEATO more to hinder than to help. Free Asian leaders recall colonial record of British and French and cannot believe that they have had change of heart. Also, presence of British and French in SEATO permits Communists to charge that SEATO is merely instrument to perpetuate western colonial interests. President stated situation in Laos may be charged largely to British and French obstructionism. It is high time, he said, to give up hope that Britain and France will play active role in any anti-Communist alliance in Asia.

Turning to another point, President said that, despite United States bilateral security agreements with several Asian Nations, unified policy under positive leadership is lacking. He expressed hope that US would supply this policy and this leadership. United States, he said, has expended considerable effort in Asia but this effort does not add up to strength it should have produced. General reappraisal of United States policy is required. United States policy in Asia should be based on giving effective aid to nations involved in struggle against communism. President criticized United States concept of maintaining fire brigade to rush here and there putting out fires. He said there is no need to supply US forces. Local Asian peoples can do job. President Chiang also urged that new positive policy in Asia apply to entire area. Effort to solve problems in one country, such as Laos, separately should be discontinued.

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Department of State

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CORRECTION ISSUED

5-18-61 4 pm LSA

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Rec'd:

May 15, 1961

2:02 P.M.

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FROM: Taipei - CORRECTED PAGE ONE

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 717, May 15, 9 P.M. (SECTION THREE OF THREE)

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Vice President asked President Chiang what US should have done in Laos that it has not done. Madame Chiang responded by asking whether it was true that US advisors in Laos had civilian clothes, had been responsible for only administrative aspects of aid, and had not been permitted to train Laotian forces. Vice President said she was correct and had put her finger on source of difficulty. Weak spot in Laos, he said, was failure of French to perform their job effectively. Vice President said United States Government has made clear to French and other Governments that US is concerned with freedom everywhere--not just in some areas. We have told French, he said, that we cannot see why we must argue with them about Laos.

Vice President Chen said it is often asked why Pathet Lao can fight and troops of Lao Government cannot although both are Laotian. Answer, he said, is very simple. Pathet Lao are supported by Russian airlift, Chinese Communist Advisors, and North Vietnamese

/reinforcements.

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May 14, 1961

NOTES ON AFTER-DINNER CONVERSATION BETWEEN PRESIDENT
CHIANG KAI-SHEK AND VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Vice President Johnson recalling his afternoon discussions with President Chiang said that President Chiang was going to give his views on what he thought the United States could do in the way of an over-all plan. President Chiang said he had a number of specific points to pass on. He favored a new policy for the United States centered on the two conceptions of: (1) concentrated leadership and (2) coordinated action. Chiang said that the United States should take three concrete steps: (1) an executive headquarters should be set up for direction of combined planning by the free Asian nations with which the United States has bilateral defense arrangements. In response to a question from the Vice President on the combined planning function of the executive organization, President Chiang said that it was his idea for the United States to assume leadership of the executive organization and exercise this through a chain of command. The Vice President asked whether this would be a kind of NATO for Asia. President Chiang signified that this was the general idea.

(2) The second step that Chiang would have us take would be to organize anti-Communist Asian nations and other allies of the United States to a unified organization to direct political strategy. Vice President Johnson agreed that we should stop "single shooting" here and there. The Vice President again mentioned the idea of giving the anti-Communist nations of Asia executive direction as in NATC and requiring each participant in the anti-Communist coalition to contribute according to its abilities.

President Chiang said each participating nation should set aside a certain number of divisions for emergencies. The Republic of China would contribute three divisions. Thus there would be a force in being which would be ready for action.

(3) The third step recommended by President Chiang was the formation of an economic organization so that there would be coordinated economic cooperation among the anti-Communist Asian nations. Vice President Johnson (reverting to Chiang's second point) asked how many divisions might be made available by each participant. President Chiang said he could only speak for the Republic of China which would

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Adm. Sec. 4/2/77
NARS, Date *1/10/78*

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contribute three divisions. Vice President Johnson remarked that in his discussions with President Garcia the latter had said that the Philippines would contribute 20,000 men to SEATO if it were really going to fight. President Chiang reiterated that it was his idea that the United States should not send any troops -- all ground forces would be provided by the Asian participants.

Speaking further regarding the organization he was proposing, President Chiang said the first step would be to set up a unified military staff. It would not be necessary to have a treaty or agreement since we already have bilateral treaty arrangements. The participants could exchange views within this unified staff. The second step would be determination of what each participant could contribute in terms of men. The Vice President said the first item would be how much the United States was putting in in terms of defense support, DLF, and military aid and the second item would be how many men would the other participants put in. President Chiang said that it was unnecessary to put in more money and suggested that we could use existing MAAG's. The problem would be how to coordinate them. The Vice President said it would be like putting them on the Board of Directors, letting them discuss the question of manpower. President Chiang observed that the United States spends so much money now but without any coordination. The Vice President agreed. Chiang again stressed the United States need not put in any ground forces; only air and naval forces.

President Chiang, turning to a new subject, said that during this tour of the Far East he hoped the Vice President would have time to look into the China mainland situation where there was unprecedented famine and little known difficulties. Vice President Johnson said that this was a very pertinent suggestion and he would explore it further but thought we should use the joint communique to contrast the positive achievements in the Republic of China to the unfavorable situation on the mainland. President Chiang agreed.

Speaking further about the joint communique, the Vice President said it should accentuate the positive and note the economic progress and educational progress, etc. in Taiwan. He suggested that the five points mentioned in President Kennedy's letter to President Chiang, including opposition to recognition of Communist China and opposition to its admission to the United Nations and reassurances to the GRC, should be included in the communique.

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THAILAND

The Vice President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Thailand have completed a series of meetings during the Vice President's visit to Thailand over the past two days. Their discussions covered many subjects of common interest, and reflected mutual objectives and undertakings of both Governments.

The Vice President stressed that the President of the United States had sent him on this mission to inform the Prime Minister personally and directly of the United States Government's complete understanding of Thailand's concern over the threats to peace and security in Southeast Asia, and conveyed the President's intense interest in the preservation of the independence and political integrity of Thailand and the other free countries of Southeast Asia.

Vice President Johnson also stressed that he had come at the personal request of President Kennedy to obtain the counsel of Prime Minister Sarit on what should be done in the immediate future to meet our common problems. Further, he stressed that he would report the views of the Prime Minister to President Kennedy.

The Vice President expressed his great appreciation for the amount of time, as well as the serious attention, which the Prime Minister and his colleagues devoted to these discussions. He also expressed gratitude for the warmth of the reception of the people of Thailand.

The Vice President noted that Thailand has made great social and economic progress. He cited the advances of Thailand in the fields of education, health, finance and economic development.

The Vice President expressed his interest in the challenge of the development of northeast Thailand where opportunities for development are being sought under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

At the conclusion of their talks, the Prime Minister and the Vice President agreed to the release of a joint communique covering the following points:

1. Both Governments found mutual understanding regarding the serious situation existing in parts of Southeast Asia. They reached full accord on Thai-United States objectives of peace and independence, and agreed that both Governments should work for these objectives.

2. Both Governments recognize that the foundation of freedom rests on the adequate education of the young, the health of the people. Both Governments pledged their diligent efforts to the advance of education, health, communications, and other fields of modern progress in Thailand.

3. The United States Government expressed its determination to honor its treaty commitments to support Thailand--its ally and historic friend--in defense against subversion and Communist aggression.

4. Both

4. Both Governments recognize the utmost importance of preserving the integrity and independence of Thailand.

5. Both Governments reiterated their determination to fulfill their SEATO commitments and to go forward in steadfast partnership.

6. Both Governments examined possible ways to strengthen Thai defense capabilities, agreed to explore ways in which this might be achieved through greater joint efforts and mutual sacrifices and the military assistance program involving the armed forces.

7. Both Governments expressed approval of specific joint economic projects such as irrigation projects in the northeast and the new thermal power plant, which are being developed in Thailand, as well as the planning, the setting up of projects under the Peace Corps program.

The Vice President and the Prime Minister rededicated themselves to work for an honorable peace in Southeast Asia, and to intensify the efforts of their countries for the defense and progress of the free nations of this region.

Finally, they agreed on the desirability of regular consultation with as much frequency as may be practicable.

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Rec'd: MAY 20, 1961

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FROM: BANGKOK

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TO: Secretary of State

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FROM AMBASSADOR YOUNG

By rmg, NARS, Date 11/10/78

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I BELIEVE THE VICE PRESIDENT'S TIMELY AND GALLANT ENTERPRISE OF PURPOSE ACCOMPLISHED THE MISSIONS ORIGINALLY CONCEIVED IN WASHINGTON. HE REACHED THE POLITICOS, THE ADMINISTRATORS, AND THE PEOPLE. SAIGON, MANILA, TAIPEI, AND BANGKOK WILL NEVER BE QUITE THE SAME AGAIN, FOR A NEW CHAPTER HAS OPENED IN US RELATIONS WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA. THE FRIENDLINESS AND SINCERITY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. JOHNSON WERE FELT AND RETURNED. THEY CAME, SAW, AND WON OVER. WE MUST NOW WORK TO SUSTAIN THIS WAVE OF GOOD FEELING AND NOT LET IT RECEDE.

A SOUND PERSONAL RELATIONSHIP HAS BEGUN WITH DIEM, CHIANG AND SARIT. THE WORDS OF ASSURANCE AND EARNESTNESS OF DISCUSSION ESTABLISHED THAT PERSONAL BOND BETWEEN MEN OF POWER AND AUTHORITY SO ESSENTIAL FOR EFFECTIVE DEALING WITH ASIAN LEADERS. AS EARNEST OF COOPERATION SARIT HAS AGREED TO INCREASE THAI DEFENSE BUDGET BY TEN PERCENT OF OUR CONTRIBUTION, WHICH EMBASSY CONSIDERS SYMBOLICALLY SIGNIFICANT. MEANWHILE DIEM ISSUED HIS OWN COMMUNIQUE AND DIRECTED QUICK PREPARATION OF POSITIVE REPLY TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LETTER, WHICH IS PROMISING.

I FEEL GREATLY HEARTENED THAT WE HAVE AT LAST OPENED A TWO-WAY CHANNEL OF CONFIDENCE AT THE HIGHEST LEVEL WITH THESE THREE MEN. LATER MIGHT HAVE BEEN TOO LATE.

THE "VEEP

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-2- 2101, MAY 20, 9 PM (SECTION ONE OF THREE) FROM BANGKOK

THE "VEEP TO THE PEOPLE PROGRAM" ALSO WENT OVER, NOTWITHSTANDING THE RESERVE AND SCEPTICISM OF THE ORTHODOX AND THE OLD TIMERS ASIANS AND AMERICANS. WHAT IMPRESSED ME IN ALL FOUR CAPITALS WAS THE EAGERNESS OF THE YOUNGER GENERATION, PARTICULARLY THE SCHOOL CHILDREN TO REACH HIM. THIS WAS ESPECIALLY SIGNIFICANT IN BANGKOK. YOUNG PEOPLE GATHERED EVERYWHERE TO GREET AN AMERICAN LEADER AND SPOKESMAN FOR THE PRESIDENT WHOSE NAME WAS OFTEN SOUNDED BY VOICES AMONG THE CORWDS. THE LEADERS OF TOMORROW AND THE PEOPLE OF THE FUTURE WERE WITH THE VICE PRESIDENT. HE REACHED THEM IN A NEW KIND OF DIALOGUE DESPITE THE RESERVE OF THE RECEDING GENERATION. THE VICE PRESIDENT DRAMATICALLY CARRIED THE PEDESTAL OF POWER TO THE OPEN PLACES OF THE PEOPLE FAR BETTER THAN COULD LONG LECTURES OR DIPLOMATIC NOTES. WITNESSING AN AMERICAN VICE PRESIDENT MIXING WITH THE CROWDS AND TALKING WITH THEM MAY SERVE TO HUMANIZE POLITICAL COMMUNICATIONS IN ASIA. IT MAY JOSTLE POLITICAL LEADERS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATORS OUT OF THEIR OFFICE SANCTUARIES, EVEN IF THEY ARE NETTLED BY THIS TYPICALLY AMERICAN APPROACH. SOME OFFICIALS FELT CHALLENGED TO GO AND DO LIKEWISE; OTHERS BETRAYED THEIR UNEASINESS OVER THIS INTRUSION INTO THEIR SUPPOSEDLY WELL ORDERED AND OLD-FASHIONED SYSTEM OF ARISTOCRATIC ALOOFNESS.

THIS ENTERPRISE ALSO SUCCEEDED PSYCHOLOGICALLY. IT BOOSTED THE BADLY-SAGGING MORALE OF ASIANS AND AMERICANS OUT HERE. HE PICTURED THE NEW ADMINISTRATION FOR SOUTHEAST ASIANS. IT FILLED THE NEWSPAPERS AND TV OF AMERICA WITH SOUTHEAST ASIA. WHERE OUR IMAGE HAS BEN BLURRED, THE MISSION SHARPENED THE FOCUS. WHERE OUR DIALOGUE HAD BEEN GARBLED, THE MISSION HAS CORRECTED THE PITCH AND SPOKEN CLEARLY AS WELL AS ELOQUENTLY. HOWEVER, WE MUST NOT NOW JUST BASK IN THE AFTERGLOW. THE WORDS OF ASSURANCE MUST BE FOLLOWED BY ACTS OF SUPPORT. SHREWD, TOUGH LEADERS LIKE DIEM, CHIANG, AND PARTICULARLY SARIT, ARE WAITING TO SEE IF THE US FOLLOWS THROUGH QUICKLY AND VIGOROUSLY WITH CONCRETE ACTIONS. OWING TO HIS DEEP CONCERN OVER LAOS AND THE VULNERABILITY OF HIS LONG FRONTIER, PRIME MINISTER SARIT IS WAITING TO SEE WHAT MATERIAL STEPS WE NOW TAKE IN

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-3- 2101, MAY 20, 9 PM (SECTION ONE OF THREE) FROM BANGKOK

TAKE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. NEITHER HE NOR THAI PUBLIC OPINION WERE PLEASED THAT THE US COULD GIVE NO SPECIFIC ASSURANCES ON LAOS. THE VISIT EXPOSED BUT COULD NOT FILL OUR GAPING SILENCE ON LAOS FOR UNDERSTANDABLE REASONS. IF THE VISITS TO BANGKOK AND SAIGON DO NOT RESULT IN MORE REAL SUPPORT, WE WILL LOOK TERRIBLE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA. NEUTRALISM WILL SPREAD; GENEVA MIGHT THEN TURN INTO A COMMUNIST VICTORY CELEBRATION. THE FOLLOW-UP OF THIS VISIT IS THE HEART OF THE MATTER NOW. SAIRT, FOR EXAMPLE, WANTS SOME MATERIAL BENEFIT FROM THE US ALLIANCE TO SHOW HIS OFFICERS AND PEOPLE. IN VIETNAM WILL THE GOVERNMENT WITH OUR MASSIVE SUPPORT TAKE STEPS TO ENSURE A POLITICAL ACCEPTABILITY? IN THAILAND CAN WE STIMULATE A POLITICAL MOTIVATION AMONG THE ARMED FORCES AND RURAL PEOPLE TO SUPPORT A DEFENSE PLAN TO SECURE THE MEKONG VALLEY?

YOUNG

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Rec'd: MAY 20, 1961

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FROM: BANGKOK

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TO: Secretary of State

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FROM AMBASSADOR YOUNG

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A SIGNIFICANT OUTCOME OF THIS ENTERPRISE WAS THE PARALLELISM OF VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE FOUR LEADERS WE MET, PARTICULARLY DIEM, CHIANG AND SARIT.

A) THEY FELT LAOS IS MOST DISCOURAGING BUT STILL NOT LOST. THEY ARE REALLY APPREHENSIVE OVER US POLICIES AND THE UNCERTAINTY AND INACCURACY IN THEIR VIEW OF US ATTITUDES ON LAOS. THEY SAY THE LAO CAN AND WILL FIGHT IF ADEQUATELY TRAINED AND EQUIPPED, WHICH THEY NEVER HAVE BEEN. IT IS A MISTAKE TO WRITE LAOS OFF DESPITE DIFFICULTIES IN DEALING THERE. DIEM, CHIANG AND SARIT STRESSED THE URGENCY OF MAXIMUM TRAINING FOR THE FAL WHILE THERE IS A CEASE-FIRE TO ANTICIPATE ANY BREAKDOWN OF THE GENEVA CONFERENCE OR ANY RENEWAL OF HOSTILITIES.

B) FOR THE TIME BEING THESE THREE LEADERS ARE ALLERGIC TO PUTTING US SOLDIERS INTO THE AREA. DIEM SHOWED NO APPETITE FOR AMERICAN COMBAT TROOPS MIXING AMONG THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE. HE TOLD ME PRIVATELY THAT WE SHOULD BE EXTREMELY CAREFUL ABOUT SUCH A PROPOSAL, AND PLEADED WITH ME THAT AMERICAN MILITARY PERSONNEL -- AND ALL AMERICANS -- EXERCISE TACT AND RESTRAINT IN VIETNAM IN THIS CRITICAL AND DELICATE PERIOD. SARIT ALSO QUICKLY BACKED AWAY FROM TAKING UP ANY SUGGESTION OF PUTTING

US TROOPS

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US TROOPS IN THAILAND EITHER UNDER SEATO OR OTHERWISE. HE WAS NOT SO RELUCTANT OVER LAOS WHERE, IF HOSTILITIES ARE RESUMED, HE WILL WISH TO LEND MILITARY SUPPORT TO RLG BUT ONLY IN COMPANY WITH US. I THINK WE MUST BE AWARE THAT THIS A SENSITIVE INTERNAL ISSUE FOR THESE LEADERS WHILE THERE IS NO MAJOR PROVOCATION SUCH AS THE OUTBREAK OF LARGE SCALE HOSTILITIES OR INFILTRATION. WHAT THEY WANT IS ADEQUATE EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING RAPIDLY AND EFFICIENTLY PROVIDED TO ASSURE THEM SUCCESS IN THEIR MILITARY MISSIONS.

C) THESE LEADERS RESPONDED GENUINELY TO THE VICE PRESIDENT'S EMPHASIS ON ECONOMIC PROGRESS AND SOCIAL JUSTICE TO GIVE THE PEOPLE A STAKE IN THE PRESENT AND HOPE FOR THE FUTURE. THESE FAMOUS FIGURES EVEN BEGAN TO TALK LIKE "NEW FRONTIERMEN".

COMPLEMENTED BY THE VICE PRESIDENT'S NOTICE OF THEIR SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC EFFORTS, THEY SEEMED TO ACCEPT THE PHILOSOPHY THAT A POLITICO-SOCIAL PROGRAM IS THE SOUNDEST WAY TO INCREASE THEIR POPULARITY AND PROTECT THEIR COUNTRY, PROVIDED THEY HAVE THE MILITARY CAPABILITY TO DEAL WITH COMMUNIST GUERRILLAS OR DIVISIONS. THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS, PUBLIC SPEECHES, AND COMMUNIQUE HIGHLIGHTED THE ADMINISTRATION'S EMPHASIS ON SOCIAL JUSTICE. SOUTHEAST ASIA NEEDS THIS EMPHASIS FROM WASHINGTON. THE LEADERS AND THE PEOPLE WILL NOW EXPECT US TO CONTINUE THIS DIALOGUE ON A TWO-WAY CHANNEL AT ALL LEVELS.

D) EACH IN HIS OWN VERSION IMPLIED A NEED FOR A NEW POLITICAL DEPARTURE OF SOME KIND IN EAST ASIA. WHILE NEBULOUS, THEIR INDIVIDUAL IDEAS SEEMED TO SPRING FROM THEIR DISREGARD AND EVEN HOSTILITY FOR THE FRENCH AND BRITISH. WHILE CHIANG WAS MOST SPECIFIC, HIS OTHER ASIAN COLLEAGUES ALSO WANTED UNHINDERED AMERICAN LEADERSHIP IN ASIA. CHIANG PROPOSED SOME NEW ORGANIZATION. SARIT THOUGHT THIS WAS A GOOD IDEA. DIEM, AT LEAST IN MY PRIVATE DISCUSSIONS, AGAIN TREATED SOUTHEAST ASIA AS A WHOLE AND NOT PIECEMEAL.

YOUNG

SMD:HC

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Rec'd: MAY 21, 1961

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FROM: BANGKOK

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TO: Secretary of State

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FROM AMBASSADOR YOUNG

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IN CONCLUSION, THE NEXT STEP IS TO CAPITALIZE THE ASSETS OF THIS VISIT AND DISREGARD SOME OF THE MINOR LIABILITIES OR IRRITANTS THAT INEVITABLY FOLLOW IN THE WAKE OF SUCH AN AMBITIOUS ENTERPRISE: 1) FIRST WE MUST GO ALL OUT TO STAMP OUT THE VIET CONG IN THE DELTA AREA OF VIETNAM. TO IMPLEMENT A COMPREHENSIVE POLITICO-MILITARY PROGRAM THE PRESIDENT AND HIS BROTHER PROMISED ME THAT THEY WOULD REPLY POSITIVELY AND IN DETAIL TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S LETTER AS THE VICE PRESIDENT SUGGESTED. I URGED SECRETARY THUAN CARRY THE LETTER TO WASHINGTON, BUT I WOULD NOT BE SURPRISED IF HE WERE KEPT IN SAIGON WHERE HE IS SO NEEDED. 2) WE MUST DRAFT A SUPPLEMENTAL MILITARY PROGRAM FOR THAILAND AND REVERSE THE CUTBACK FOR FY 1962 USOM PROGRAM WHICH SEEMS TO CONTRADICT REALITY OUT HERE (A REALLY GOOD TEAM OF EXPERTS SHOULD BE SENT TO HELP ON FISCAL PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT). 3) WE NEED TO CLARIFY OUR CONTINGENCY THINKING ON LAOS FOR THE BENEFIT OF DIEM AND SARIT. 4) WE MUST USE THE OPPORTUNITIES THE VISIT GAVE US TO MOUNT MILITARY, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL REINFORCEMENT OF THAILAND, VIETNAM AND AS MUCH OF LAOS AS POSSIBLE TO STRENGTHEN OUR HAND AT GENEVA. 5) IN ORDER TO RETAIN THE VALUE OF THIS TRIP I WOULD URGE USIS TO COMPILE A BOOKLET OF THE SPEECHES, COMMUNIQUE, PICTURES AND SCHEDULES

OF THIS

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-2- 2101, MAY 20, 9 PM (SECTION THREE OF THREE) FROM BANGKOK
OF THIS VISIT FOR CIRCULATION IN THIS AREA TO PLAY UP ITS
PROGRESSIVE GAINS.

THIS ENTERPRISING VISIT DID NOT HELP OUR ADVERSARIES.
IT WILL HURT THEM IN THIS AREA IF WE FOLLOW THROUGH QUICKLY.
WE SHOULD BE READY FOR THEIR COUNTER ACTIONS AT LEAST IN
PROPAGANDA AND POLITICAL ACTION SOMEWHERE.

SO, TRIP'S RESULTS ARE SUMMED UP IN COMMENT VOLUNTEERED
BY BANGKOK TAXI DRIVER -- "YOUR VICE PRESIDENT HE GOOD MAN.
HE TALK PEOPLE."

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Rec'd: MAY 19, 1961
7:49 AM

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FROM: BANGKOK

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2089, MAY 19.

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ATHENS PRIORITY 6, VIENTIANE PRIORITY 937, GENEVA PRIORITY 31,
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RMR

PRESS COVERAGE OF VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT SO FAR GENERALLY
FAVORABLE, NOTING APPROVINGLY INFORMALITY AND EAGERNESS TO
TALK WITH MAN-ON-THE-STREET. THIS NEW EXPERIENCE FOR THAI.
(SEE SEPARATE TELEGRAM ON THIS SUBJECT.)

ONLY DISCORDANT NOTE RELATED TO VICE PRESIDENT'S HANDLING OF LAO
ISSUE. PRESS CALLED VICE PRESIDENT "VAGUE" ON LAO ISSUE,
SPECIFICALLY FOR NOT PROVIDING GUARANTEE THAT LAOS WOULD NOT BE
PARTITIONED, OR THAT COALITION GOVERNMENT INCLUDING COMMUNISTS WOULD
NOT BE ACCEPTED. VICE PRESIDENT QUOTED AS FOLLOWS ON THIS ISSUE:
"THERE IS CONFERENCE GOING ON IN GENEVA. I DON'T KNOW WHAT GOOD
IT WILL DO AT GENEVA FOR ISSUES TO BE DECIDED IN ADVANCE. I SHALL
NOT ATTEMPT TO SPECULATE ON WHAT WOULD HAPPEN AND WON'T ATTEMPT
TO DIRECT THE CONFERENCE FROM THIS FARAWAY POINT."

PRIMIN REPORTED IN THAI-LANGUAGE PRESS AS HAVING SAID DISCUSSIONS
WITH VICE PRESIDENT ON SOME MATTERS SATISFACTORY, BUT OTHER MATTERS
WILL HAVE TO BE DISCUSSED FURTHER. ENGLISH-LANGUAGE POST UNDER
HEADLINE "JOHNSON TALKS 'PARTLY SATISFY' THAI" QUOTED PRIMIN
AS SAYING "US GIVES US FULL GUARANTEES. IT IS LIKE THIS: WE
ARE A VIRGIN, NOBODY IS TO TOUCH US; BUT WE WISH HAVE GUARANTEES
EXTENDED TO LAOS, WHICH BORDERS THAILAND." ENGLISH-LANGUAGE
WORLD CARRIED SIMILAR QUOTE FROM PRIMIN OVER HEADLINE "NO U.S.

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-2- 2089, MAY 19, FROM BANGKOK

GUARANTEE OF UNDIVIDED LAOS GIVEN BY JOHNSON;" SUBHEADING "BUT
THAILAND'S INTEGRITY TO BE ASSURED BY US."

YOUNG

BP

UNCLASSIFIED

58-H

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Action

Control: 12665

Rec'd: May 19, 1961

4:49 P.M.

FE

Info

FROM: Bangkok

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 2092, May 19, 7 P.M.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 2092; REPEATED INFORMATION KARACHI NIACT
183, ATHENS PRIORITY 7.

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According comments received thus far by members elements US Mission and by local employees, visit Vice President made very favorable impression all classes Thais, leaving them with sense gratitude and reassurance. Most people reported that they felt much less worried about dangers from Communists than they did before visit. Most outstanding aspect of visit and one which has made greatest impact on public was informality of Vice President shown in frequent informal stops to chat with people along the streets and canals, in busses and restaurants, et cetera. Thai press gave heavy and very favorable coverage to these activities, including front page pictures of Vice President in small Klong Boat with Thai family and chatting with group inside public bus, so general public widely informed.

Informal visits at first caused great deal wonder, amusement and surprise, followed by sense pleasure that such high ranking American visitor obviously interested in welfare of common Thai.

Leading Thai citizens have expressed opinions uniformly favorable with single exception one elderly civil servant who felt such activities undignified. Some typical comments:

/Foreign

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Foreign Minister Thanat said believed such informality a good thing for Thailand, demonstrating genuine democratic feeling on part Vice President. He added, however, that some of good will offset by irritation others held upon streets while Vice President made his visits.

Unisorm Nyun, Burmese Executive Secretary ECAFE, told Embassy Officer that he was so impressed with Vice President's people-to-people diplomacy that he had made special report to UN saying that it did more good than all public speeches.

Wife of former Prime Minister Khuang Aphaiwong told Embassy Officer that she wanted it known how much the Thai people appreciated the Vice President going out among them to meet them.

Kukrit Pramoj, leading newspaperman and European-educated intellectual, who frequently critical Americans, said he thought such activities pleasing to Thai, but that only an American could "get away with them".

USIS officer informed by Thai friend that ordinary people meeting Vice President were as taken aback by the Vice President's coming into busses and restaurants as they would have been to "see a horse singing". USIS local employee said Thai "highbrows" dubious about Vice President's activities but all indications that general public quite pleased.

Marshal Thawee, Deputy Chief, Military Staff, told me visit thoroughly satisfactory and success in all respects. Only criticism of which he aware from some Americans overheard to remark Vice President talked too much about Texas.

YOUNG

LSA

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

30

~~TOP SECRET~~

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Control: 12600

Rec'd: MAY 19, 1961

2:43 PM

097

FROM: BANGKOK

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM (SECTION ONE OF THREE)

PRIORITY

SENT DEPARTMENT 2096, REPEATED INFORMATION KARACHI N/ACT 184, GENEVA PRIORITY 32, CINCPAC PRIORITY UNNUMBERED, CINCPAC FOR POLAD 687.

GENEVA FOR FECON

CODEL JOHNSON

DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Ltr 11/1/77

By mmg, NARS, Date 11/10/78

VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON, ACCOMPANIED BY MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY, AMB YOUNG AND MEMBERS US MISSION STAFFS, AND PRIMIN SARIT ACCOMPANIED BY FONMIN THANAT AT ALL TIMES, AND THROUGH MOST MEETINGS BY ALL LEADING MILITARY STAFF MEMBERS, MET ON THREE OCCASIONS DURING VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VISIT, EACH LASTING ABOUT TWO HOURS. FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS, WHILE DEVOTED PRIMARILY TO QUESTION CAPABILITY THAI ARMED FORCES AND POSSIBLE US AND THAI MEASURES TO ENHANCE CAPABILITY ALSO TOUCHED ON NEED FOR THAI AND LAO REPRESENTATION AT GENEVA AND POSSIBLE THAI, US AND SEATO MILITARY ACTION LAOS IN CASE RESUMPTION HOSTILITIES. COMMUNIQUE ESSENTIALLY AGREED ON AT CLOSE SECOND SESSION. THIRD SESSION EXPECTED TO BE LARGELY FORMALITY RELEASING COMMUNIQUE TO PRESS, BUT SARIT HOWEVER HELD VP FOR EXTENDED DISCUSSION ON QUESTION OF WHAT ACTION US PREPARED TAKE IF COMMUNISTS VIOLATE CEASE-FIRE OR IF, FOLLOWING CONFERENCE BREAKDOWN, COMMUNISTS RESUME HOSTILITIES. SARIT OBVIOUSLY ASKING THIS QUESTION PRIMARILY FOR HIS OWN INFORMATION. BASED QUESTION ON HIS NEED RESPOND TO PHOUMI'S QUERY REPORTED EMBASSY TELEGRAM 2061 TO DEPARTMENT.

DISCUSSION

~~TOP SECRET~~

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~~TOP SECRET~~

-2- 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM FROM BANGKOK (SECTION ONE OF THREE)

DISCUSSION ON READINESS AND CAPABILITY THAI FORCES AND NEED FOR EXPANSION THAI DEFENSE BUDGET AND US MAP PROGRAM WILL BE COVERED SEPARATE TELEGRAM.

DURING FIRST MEETING VP INQUIRED ABOUT TG DECISION TO PARTICIPATE GENEVA CONFERENCE AND STATED THIS SO ESSENTIAL HE WOULD EVEN URGE PRIMIN TO GO. HE EMPHASIZED THAT THERE IS DANGEROUS CONFLAGRATION IN REGION SPREADING THIS WAY AND IT SURELY WORTH CONSIDERABLE EFFORT ON PART TG IF THIS WILL FORESTALL THOUSANDS OF MEN HAVING TO GO TO WAR. PRIMIN EXPRESSED DOUBT WHETHER GENEVA CONFERENCE CAN LEAD TO CONCRETE AND USEFUL RESULTS. VP REPLIED IT PROBABLY WILL NOT IF INFLUENTIAL LEADERS DON'T GO, LEAVING THE CONFERENCE TO COMMUNISTS AND FAIL TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY SPOTLIGHT COMMUNIST TACTICS. IT WAS PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S DESIRE THAT VP DISCUSS CURRENT EMERGENCY SITUATION WITH LEADERS THROUGHOUT SOUTHEAST ASIA AND URGE THAT STRONG MEN BE IN GENEVA "TALKING TURKEY". ESSENTIAL THAT, IF CONFERENCE SHOULD BREAK DOWN, PEOPLE ALL OVER WORLD AND IN US BE CONVINCED WE HAVE MADE BEST EFFORT WORK OUT PEACEFUL SOLUTION. IMPORTANT WORLD UNDERSTAND THAT LEADERS OF STATURE OF PRIMIN HAVE NO INTEREST IN AGGRESSING ON ANYONE OR IN FIGHTING IF THIS CAN BE AVOIDED. VP URGED PRIMIN ALSO TO SPEAK TO RLG IN THIS VIEN SO THAT THEY WILL ALSO BE REPRESENTED. PRIMIN SAID HE WOULD DO THIS BUT INDICATED RLG AT THIS POINT QUITE DISCOURAGED. VP AGAIN ALLUDED TO PUBLIC OPINION PARTICULARLY IN US; WITH RUSK IN GENEVA FIGHTING IT OUT THERE WITH COMMUNISTS IN WORDS, RLG REPRESENTATIVES OUGHT TO BE STANDING BY HIS SIDE. VP ACKNOWLEDGED SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER WE WILL GET PEACE WE SEEK AT GENEVA BUT EMPHASIZED AGAIN THAT IT MUST BE MADE CLEAR WE HAVE DONE EVERYTHING POSSIBLE IN THAT FORUM. HE STATED AGAIN PRESIDENT'S WISH, EXPRESSED IN HIS LETTER TO THE PRIMIN (EMBTel 2084) THAT THAILAND BE STRONGLY REPRESENTED AT GENEVA TO HELP GET PEACE WE ALL DESIRE. MUCH BETTER TO TALK THAN FIGHT AS LONG AS WE DON'T HAVE TO GIVE UP ANY PRINCIPLES.

YOUNG

KEA:23

~~TOP SECRET~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

31

~~TOP SECRET~~

57-H

Action

Control: 12630
Rec'd: MAY 19, 1961
4:08 PM

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Info

FROM: BANGKOK

097

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM (SECTION TWO OF THREE)

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority State Sec 11/21/77
By JK/mz, NARS, Date 12/30/77

RMR

DISCUSSION WITH PRIMIN OF THAI MILITARY CAPABILITIES LOGICALLY LED TO EXAMINATION OF MISSIONS WHICH THAI ARMED FORCES MIGHT BE EXPECTED PERFORM AND THIS IN TURN RAISED QUESTION OF POSSIBLE MILITARY ACTION IN LAOS. VP ASKED, IF THERE IS VIOLATION OF CEASE-FIRE OR THE CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN, HOW MANY THAIS ARE READY TO MOVE INTO LAOS, READY AND WILLING TO GO IN WITH SEATO, TOMORROW IF IT SHOULD BE NECESSARY. PRIMIN STATED HE WOULD BE READY TO MOVE ONE REGIMENTAL COMBAT TEAM (MORE THAN FIVE THOUSAND MEN) RIGHT NOW IF US IS ALSO READY TO MOVE. REFERENCE WAS MADE AT THIS POINT TO THAILAND'S SEATO COMMITMENT UNDER PLAN 5 TO PROVIDE TWO BATTALIONS, A TOTAL OF ABOUT THREE THOUSAND MEN. VP INQUIRED WHETHER PRIMIN WOULD BE READY TO INCREASE THESE NUMBERS IF NECESSARY, WHAT WOULD BE MAXIMUM NUMBER READY TO GO IF BUTTON IS PUSHED, OUT OF 70,000 OR MORE AVAILABLE ARMY FORCES. PRIMIN SAID IF US AND SEATO ARE ALSO READY TO GO AND SITUATION DEMANDS, THEN HE IS PREPARED TO PUT IN ANY NUMBER REQUIRED.

VP ASKED PRIMIN WHETHER HE REALLY BELIEVED IT WAS WISE TO HAVE AMERICANS, WHITE MEN, COMING INTO ASIA TO FIGHT IN LAOS, OR SHOULD

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~~TOP SECRET~~

-2- 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM FROM BANGKOK (SECTION TWO OF THREE)

SHOULD FIGHTING ON GROUND NOT BETTER BE DONE BY LAOTIANS AND VIETNAMESE AND THAIS THEMSELVES. HE ASKED IN SEVERAL WAYS WHETHER, HAVING PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS IN MIND, PRIMIN JUDGED IT WISE TO BRING WHITE MEN INTO THIS REGION TO SHOOT ASIANS. WAS IT WISER FOR AMERICA INSTEAD TO CONCENTRATE ON EVERY MANNER OF AID AND EQUIPMENT THAT COULD BE PROVIDED? PRIMIN REITERATED THAT THAIS HAVE MEN AND ARE READY TO GO IF AMERICA IS ALSO READY TO GO. HE SAID PROBABLY QUESTION OF FIGHTING DOES NOT ARISE IN PRESENT CIRCUMSTANCES ANYWAY SINCE IT WOULD BE ROLE OF AMERICANS AND OTHER OUTSIDERS TO TAKE OVER POSITIONS IN LAOS NOW IN RLG HANDS (NOTE: HE PRESUMABLY WAS REFERRING TO POINTS ALONG MEKONG) IN ORDER TO FORECLOSE COMMUNISTS SEIZURE THESE POINTS.

VP NOTED THAT CHICOMS MIGHT RESPOND TO SUCH AMERICAN ACTION WITH SOME FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND TROOPS. RUSSIANS WOULD BE DELIGHTED TO SEE US TIED DOWN IN LAOS, LEAVING THEM A FREE HAND TO MOVE ON BERLIN, IRAN, KOREA OR ELSEWHERE ON NEXT DAY. WITH WHOLE WORLD SITUATION IN MIND, IS THIS WISE, OR SHOULD US NOT CONFINE ITSELF TO PROVIDING EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND LEADERSHIP? HE AGAIN PUT TO PRIMIN THE CHOICE OF US SENDING IN EQUIPMENT AND ALL MANNER OF AID OR SENDING IN MARINES, "RICH AMERICANS", WITH ALL THE POSSIBLE PROVOCATIONS OF CHICOMS AND RUSSIAN REACTION THAT THIS MIGHT IMPLY. PRIMIN MAINTAINED HIS POINT THAT IF AMERICANS DON'T MOVE, OTHERS WILL NOT. IT IS OF COURSE ESSENTIAL THAT US SUPPLY NECESSARY EQUIPMENT BUT IF THERE IS A FLARE-UP OF WAR, AMERICAN MUST ALSO COME IN. AT PRESENT TIME, WITH LULL IN FIGHTING, THE JOB IS TO BRING IN AID AND EQUIPMENT TO STRENGTHEN FORCES HERE. IF AND WHEN FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AGAIN, HOWEVER, AND IF IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO BRING IT PEACEFULLY TO A STOP, AMERICA'S FORCES SHOULD STEP IN. PRIMIN SAID THAT NATIONS IN REGION LOOK TO US DIRECTLY MUCH MORE THAN THEY LOOK TO SEATO.

VP THEN REFERRED TO PROBLEMS THIS QUESTION RAISES IN US WHERE KOREA IS FRESH IN PEOPLE'S MINDS. THERE WOULD BE SERIOUS PROBLEM AT HOME IN SENDING AMERICANS TO FIGHT IN LAOS WHEN THERE

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

-3- 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM FROM BANGKOK (SECTION TWO OF THREE)

THERE ARE SUFFICIENT NUMBERS ALREADY IN AREA TO DO JOB. NEVERTHELESS, HE ASKED PRIMIN WHETHER HE SPECIFICALLY RECOMMENDS SENDING OF US FORCES INTO THAILAND AND LAOS NOW AND IF SO WHAT SHOULD BE THEIR SIZE AND THEIR MISSION. SARIT SAID AT THIS MOMENT HE WAS NOT SUGGESTING SENDING US TROOPS TO THAILAND OR LAOS AND EMPHASIZED THAT HE WAS NOT ASKING FOR AMERICAN TROOPS FOR DEFENSE OF THAILAND BUT ONLY EQUIPMENT. MOREOVER HE WAS OF COURSE SYMPATHETIC WITH US RELUCTANCE TO SEND FORCES BUT SAID THIS IS SOMETHING IT WAS HARD FOR US TO AVOID AS WORLD LEADERS. SOME TIME EARLIER, WHEN FIGHTING WAS STILL GOING ON, HE STRONGLY BELIEVED US AND THAI FORCES (AND PERHAPS OTHERS AS WELL) SHOULD GO INTO LAOS TO HELP QUT GOVT FORCES. THIS IS INAPPROPRIATE RIGHT NOW BUT WE SHOULD TAKE OPPORTUNITY WE HAVE NOW TO TALK TOGETHER AND DECIDE ABOUT FUTURE ACTION. IT IS MOST IMPORTANT THAT US INTENTIONS AND DECISIONS BE KNOWN.

YOUNG

KEA:23

~~TOP SECRET~~

INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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~~TOP SECRET~~

CORRECTION ISSUED:

5/20/61, 3 PM JAK

Control: 12776

Rec'd: MAY 20, 1961

4:48 AM

FROM: BANGKOK -CORRECTED COPY

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM (SECTION THREE OF THREE)

PRIORITY

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

By State Dept NARS, Date 12/30/77SENT DEPARTMENT 2096; REPEATED INFORMATION KARACHI NIACT 184,
GENEVA-PRIORITY 32, CINCPAC PRIORITY UNNUMBERED.

SARIT THEN REFERRED TO QUESTIONS RAISED WITH HIM BY GENERAL PHOUMI ABOUT US PLANS AND INTENTIONS (EMBTTEL 2061). RLG IS HARD-PRESSED AND IN DESPERATE SITUATION AND IS PRODDING TG FOR ADVICE AS TO WHETHER THEY SHOULD KEEP ON FACING PRESSURES BEARING ON THEM OR GIVE IN. A CRUCIAL ELEMENT IN THIS IS US INTENTIONS. VP SAID IF CONFERENCE FAILS, AND WE MUST PREPARE FOR WORST WHILE HOPING FOR BEST, HE THOUGHT IT ESSENTIAL COUNTRIES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA GET TOGETHER AND DETERMINE WHAT THEY BELIEVE SHOULD BE DONE AND PUT A CONCRETE PROPOSITION TO US. HE URGED SARIT TO TAKE LEADERSHIP WITH VIETNAMESE AND LAOTIANS AND OTHERS AND PROPOSE WHAT US AND SEATO AND OTHERS SHOULD DO, AT SAME TIME STATING UNEQUIVOCALLY WHAT THAILAND IS PREPARED TO DO IF CEASE-FIRE WOULD BLOW UP. ON BEING PRESSED AGAIN BY PRIMIN FOR MORE SPECIFIC STATEMENT OF US INTENTIONS, VP STATED THAT BECAUSE OF PRESENT STATE OF AMERICAN PUBLIC OPINION IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SPEAK WITH FINALITY AT THIS TIME. US CONGRESS BELIEVES PUBLIC IS IN NO FRAME OF MIND TO SEND AMERICAN BOYS TO FIGHT IN LAOS, ESPECIALLY WHEN AMERICANS ARE NOT SATISFIED THAT LAOS ARE FIGHTING VERY HARD THEMSELVES. HE HOPES PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL BE ABLE FORMULATE HIS POSITION AFTER VP'S RETURN AND KNOW WHAT HELP CAN BE PROVIDED IF CONFERENCE SHOULD FAIL. OF COURSE FIRST BUSINESS AT HAND IS WORK AT GENEVA TO MAKE CLEAR TO PUBLIC OPINION THAT PEACEFUL EFFORT IS BEING MADE. IF THIS FAILS, WE MUST CALL THE ROLL AND SEE WHAT EACH ONE IN REGION WILL DO, US WILL ALSO SAY WHAT ITS PART WILL BE. NSC WILL HAVE TO FIND IMMEDIATE

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~~TOP SECRET~~

-2- 2096, MAY 19, 9 PM, FROM BANGKOK -(SECTION THREE OF THREE).

ANSWER IN THIS CASE. SARIT MADE CLEAR HE ALSO DOES NOT FACE WITH EQANIMITY RESORT TO FORCE BUT SAID CIRCUMSTANCES MAY COMPEL US TO THIS. IN CONCLUSION VP STATED HE COULD NOT SAY WITH FINALITY WHAT USG WILL DO ON THIS QUESTION. PRESIDENT KENNEDY OF COURSE HAS GREAT INFLUENCE WITH CONGRESS BUT HIS WORD IS ALSO NOT FINAL. RLG SHOULD NOT THROW IN TOWEL AND SHOULD KNOW WE WILL REMAIN ALERT TO HELP BUT AT THIS TIME WE CANNOT SAY SPECIFICALLY WHAT ACTION WE WOULD TAKE IN LIGHT OF SUBSEQUENT DEVELOPMENTS.

AT LATER STAGE IN THEIR TALKS VP ALSO THREW OUT IDEA PERHAPS WHAT WAS NECESSARY WAS A PACIFIC NATO COVERING ENTIRE REGION FROM SAN FRANCISCO WESTWARD. AS IN NATO THERE MIGHT BE SINGLE COMMAND WITH A NORSTAD IN CHARGE WITH EACH NATION CONTRIBUTING ITS FORCES AND READY TO GO WHEN BUTTON IS PRESSED. SARIT RESPONDED THAT IT SOUNDS LIKE GOOD IDEA AND INQUIRED WHETHER THIS WOULD PUT SEATO INTO DEEP FREEZE. VP EXPLAINED HE WAS SIMPLY EXPLORING A CONCEPT NOTING SEATO LEAVES MANY AREAS UNCOVERED AND EXCLUDES SEVERAL FIRM ALLIES. LIKEWISE IT DOES NOT PROVIDE FOR FORCES IN BEING.

YOUNG

BP

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Vice President and the Prime Minister have had full and highly useful discussions covering a wide range of subjects of interest and concern to the two countries. At the outset, Vice President Johnson conveyed to Prime Minister Nehru the warm greetings of President Kennedy and told him of the President's admiration for the way in which India is waging its great battle against privation and poverty. He told of the President's interest in the Third Five Year Plan.

1. The Vice President said that while American assistance is dependent on the decisions of the Congress and also on parallel efforts by the other developed countries, it is the President's hope that American aid to the new Plan will be both substantial in amount and effective in form. The Prime Minister expressed his satisfaction at the President's interest in India's development plans.

2. The two leaders agreed that the common enemies of mankind, on which a major attack must now be mounted are ignorance, poverty and disease. The conquest of these everywhere is the first step to the assurance of peace and freedom.

3. The new American Administration agrees with the Prime Minister that the benefits of economic advance must accrue to those who need help the most. The Prime Minister stressed the importance of effective land reform in many underdeveloped countries as a vital step toward greater social and economic equality. The Vice President agreed on the importance of such reform and noted that the United States was a strong believer in home ownership and in the distribution of the ownership of land, particularly by those who work it.

4. The Prime Minister mentioned to the Vice President the Indian program for establishing universal free and compulsory education in the Third Five Year Plan. Both leaders agreed on the fundamental importance of education in economic development.

5. The Vice President told of President Kennedy's concern for assuring an effective cessation of hostilities in Laos and for getting a truly neutral and independent government which would be neither dominated nor threatened from any quarter. He expressed satisfaction and thanks for India's past assistance in obtaining a cease-fire. The Prime Minister expressed his full approval of the goal of a neutral and independent Laos and assured his continuing assistance and support in achieving this end.

6. The Vice President, who has long been associated closely with developments in exploration and research in space in the United States, stressed American concern for peaceful and concerted effort by all nations in the great adventure into outer space. He told of the imminent prospects for the development of a communications satellite with its promise of a possible break-through in the field of mass education. He outlined also the prospects for, and potential value of, the weather satellite. These developments will be of benefit not alone to Americans but to all mankind. They will

belong

belong to all mankind. The expense of development has so far been a barrier to participation by the scientists and engineers of the less developed countries. The United States would like now to find ways to broaden interest and participation in these epoch-making activities. The Prime Minister expressed much interest on behalf of India and promised the matter his close attention.

7. There was discussion of the Peace Corps. The Prime Minister stressed the importance of voluntary workers being men and women of good training who are also otherwise well prepared for their new life and tasks. He expressed satisfaction with his talks with the Director of the Peace Corps.

8. Early in their conversations the Prime Minister and the Vice President found a strong common interest in the field of electric power development. The Vice President was one of the pioneers in rural electrification in the United States, having at President Roosevelt's request, participated in the establishment of the largest rural electrification project in the United States. The Prime Minister told of his longstanding conviction that electric light, and all that went with it, were the greatest gift of modern industrial society. Because of the high capital costs and the heavy demands for foreign exchange that are involved, the development of power generating capacity has been an especially important area of American aid. The Prime Minister noted with satisfaction the accomplishments which could be attributed to this aid in the Second Five Year Plan and the two leaders reviewed the large demands for power to be met in the Third Five Year Plan. The Vice President expressed his hope that during the Third Five Year Plan there would be particular success in getting electricity to rural villages.

In concluding their talks, the Vice President and the Prime Minister returned again to hunger, illiteracy and disease which are basic problems of the peoples of the underdeveloped countries. The battle against them will not easily be won; but neither can it be longer delayed. The Vice President stated that India's experience in dealing with these basic problems is of great value to the United States which wishes to use its resources for aiding the peoples of the underdeveloped countries. The Vice President and the Prime Minister expressed a desire for close and continuing consultation on these problems. The Prime Minister expressed his warm appreciation of Vice President Johnson's mission and the opportunity the visit gave for frank and friendly exchange of views and ideas.

J-48

~~SECRET~~

Action

Classification

Control: 12694

NEA

Rec'd: May 19, 1961

5 10 p.m.

156

Info

FROM: New Delhi

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2751, May 19, 3 p.m.

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Authority State Bu 11/10/77
By rmq, Date 12/30/77

Johnson trip here promises to be first rate success. Arrived somewhat late at airport yesterday to meet good assembly of Indian leaders and the Prime Minister who made an unexpected trip to airport to welcome the Vice President. Vice President's airport speech extremely well received. Afternoon conversations between Nehru and Johnson with MEA officials and the Ambassador, Crockett, Rowan, Smith present. Stressed role of economic aid, importance of land reform, education and making aid effective for lowest income sectors of the population of underdeveloped countries. The conversations formal but friendly and marked by exceptionally long statement by Nehru on Indian five-year plan, problems to be faced in the field of education, village development and the like. In the evening small party including Johnsons, Smiths, Galbraiths with Desai-R. K. Nehru on Indian side gathered for informal dinner at Prime Minister's house. This was an excellent evening and following dinner Vice President and Prime Minister had a long exceedingly informal talk which was clearly much appreciated and enjoyed on both sides. It covered Indian support on Laos, our offer of large participation in space program, Congressional problems in voting aid legislation, our common interest in preventing Communist subversion in South Asia among other topics. Leaders were not separated despite efforts until unprecedented hour of 11:00 p.m.. At conclusion, they agreed on a communique covering common interest in economic development, India's appreciation of America's efforts, Indian support for neutral and independent Laos, Peace Corps and other topics. Text now being discussed for release late today. In later afternoon trip through Old Delhi, Johnson made highly agreeable impressions with informal speeches

stressing common

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-2- 2751, May 19, 3 p.m. from New Delhi

stressing common interest in bread and peace. Crowd response very warm and friendly. All newspapers this morning gave favorable frontpage play to visit. Mrs. Smith believed also to have made exceptionally favorable impression on Prime Minister's two tiger cubs.

Foregoing read by Vice President.

GALBRAITH

SMD:HC/1

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

38-H

Action

Control: 13152
Rec'd: May 20, 1961
10:31 a.m.

NEA

Info

FROM: New Delhi

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

NO: 2767, May 20, 3 p.m.

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SENT DEPARTMENT 2767, REPEATED INFORMATION KARACHI 207

Vice President Johnson and party left this morning for Karachi at 9:30. Yesterday's visit to Agra in hundred degree plus heat included look at developed and underdeveloped villages, laying of cornerstone at new engineering institute, investigation of well, ride on Bullock cart and great amount of friendly hand shaking. Vice President in very good form, made excellent and well received speech at cornerstone laying and has very good press this morning. Feeling is that he carries all precincts visited and would run well nationwide.

RMR

Prior to departure Vice President and Ambassador visited Prime Minister at breakfast and gave him suggested text of communique. This substantially accepted by GOI and is prominently featured in press this morning. Text transmitted through USIS. Yesterday afternoon Vice President had pleasant but general talk with Desai, Finance Minister, visited Vice President, met large number of Indian officials informally at Ambassador's residence where he also announced forthcoming Vienna meetings with short speech. In evening he was guest of VP at large state dinner.

I think Vice President has markedly strengthened Indian picture of new administration as liberal and compassionate and much interested in Indian problems. Also was able give very useful caution on problem of getting aid legislation through Congress. Vice President also made clear his view that problem of stabilizing Southeast Asia was meeting hopes for economic and social advance and elimination internal tensions, and while steps might be needed to protect internal security

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-2- 2767, May 20, 3 p.m. from New Delhi .

security the problems do not yield to any simple military calculation. This view well received. I think Vice President in turn got good view of both Indian needs and progress.

GALBRAITH

DT

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

44-W

Action

Control: 13572

Rec'd: May 22, 1961
5:08 a.m.

115

SS

Info

FROM: Athens

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TO: Secretary of State

SP

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NO: 1951, May 22, 10 a.m.

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State for 11/7/77

By

mg, NAKB, Date 12/30/77

Crux of Johnson - Nehru discussions involved Johnson's plea that Indian Prime Minister take greater leadership role in efforts to permit nations South and Southeast Asia to develop without Communist intervention and intimidation. In private after-dinner talks, Johnson asked Nehru to speak out "in stirring and ringing tones" against Communist tactics in Laos, South Vietnam. Johnson thanked Nehru for past actions re Laos and said any good coming from present discussions Laos likely to be result of moral force of India speaking out. Nehru said he understood US desire that he do this, but made no direct commitment or promise of action. His pleasant attitude and friendliness beyond expectations left Johnson with real hope that India can be induced to provide leadership. Signed Johnson.

BERGER

SMD/4

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

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44-W

~~SECRET~~Control: 13420
Rec'd: MAY 21, 1961
6:13 AM

Action

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FROM: NEW DELHI

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2768, MAY 21, 1 PM

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RE DEPARTMENT TELEGRAM 3355.

RMR

NEHRU - JOHNSON EXCHANGE ON LAOS DID NOT GO GREATLY BEYOND COMMUNIQUE. JOHNSON STRESSED OUR CONCERN FOR EFFECTIVE NEUTRALIZATION AND NEED TO MAKE GOOD ON PROMISE FOR ECONOMIC AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE. NEHRU AGREED. JOHNSON AND I URGED NEHRU TO OFFER COUNSEL AND TAKE MORE LEAD IN MEASURES TO INSURE ECONOMIC ADVANCE AND SOCIAL REFORM AND STABILITY IN AREA. NEHRU SAID INDIA SEEKING TO AVOID DISFAVOR FROM TELLING OTHER NEIGHBORING AND PERHPAS JEALOUS COUNTRIES WHAT THEY SHOULD DO. I NOTED THAT THIS LEFT PRESSURE ROLE AND ATTENDANT DISFAVOR TO THE UNITED STATES AND WE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE BOTH. IN THE END REFERENCES TO INDIA'S COUNSEL AND LEADERSHIP IN AREA OMITTED FROM COMMUNIQUE.

COMMENT: PRIME MINISTER HAS RECENTLY HAD A SERIES OF MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT DELIVERED BY HARRIMAN AND ME ON LAOS CEASE-FIRE AS WELL AS ONE JUST DELIVERED BY JOHNSON. THERE IS GREAT DANGER OF DETERIORATING THIS CURRENCY AND IN THE ABSENCE OF A CRISIS OR INFORMATION NOT EVIDENT HERE THERE SHOULD CERTAINLY BE NO MORE (REPEAT NO MORE) AT LEAST UNTIL I RETURN TO WASHINGTON. NEHRU COULD THINK WE ARE SNOWING HIM. ALSO NOTE ESSENTIAL DISTINCTION BETWEEN DIALOGUE AND ONE-WAY BOMBARDMENT. THIS DOES NOT EXCLUDE INFORMAL COMMENT AND REVIEW OF CEASE-FIRE AND GENEVA PROGRESS AND OUR POSITION WHICH MIGHT USE AS TEXT FOR INFORMAL DISCUSSION PRIOR TO DEPARTURE NEXT FRIDAY AND WHICH I WOULD RECOMMEND.

GALBRAITH

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

May 18, 1961

ParticipantsFor India

Prime Minister Nehru
Shri M. J. Desai, Foreign Secretary
Shri R. K. Nehru, Secretary General,
External Affairs Ministry
S. K. Banerji, Chief of Protocol

For the United States

Vice President Johnson
Ambassador John K. Galbraith
Stephen Smith
Carl T. Rowan

Vice President Johnson opened the session by explaining that his party had come to India at the request of President Kennedy to deliver personally a letter from the President to India's Prime Minister and to engage in such discussions as might help the United States to take actions in South and Southeast Asia that would be beneficial to the peoples of that area and to the cause of human liberty. The Vice President said that he had come also because President Kennedy wanted the people of the area to know that the United States was aware of the need for economic progress in the area, and that the United States was determined to work in close cooperation with those nations attempting to raise the living standards of their people.

The Vice President said it was the belief of the Kennedy Administration that military force alone can never be a permanent bulwark against Communist activities which are leading to widespread discontent, and in some cases violent insurrection, in Asia. He warned that he was in no position to make specific commitments as to the degree of United States participation in any development program, because only Congress has authority to make the necessary appropriations. He said that he felt confident that, given a full understanding of the difficulties and challenges in the area, Congress would respond with the necessary boldness.

Prime Minister Nehru expressed great pleasure at this line of talk, asserting that economic development is "a subject that fills my heart and mind." He said that India is struggling to raise standards of living and develop the country's resources "without resorting to a doctrinaire approach."

The Prime Minister seemed emotionally touched when he referred to the letter from President Kennedy that Mr. Johnson delivered. He said that he and India "appreciate President Kennedy's concern and generosity." Mr. Nehru went on to express the opinion that poverty -- the whole economic problem -- is at the heart of the problems of Asia and Africa. "All other problems in India are secondary to the economic problem, and in many cases are affected by it." He continued, "We have a politically-conscious mass of people who think that they deserve everything--and they do-- but

India is unable to supply it."

The Prime Minister said that he was sure that Ambassador Galbraith and other Americans could understand the economic or surface aspect of this dilemma, but that he doubted that they could understand the emotional aspects of it the way Mr. Nehru did.

Vice President Johnson and the Prime Minister then discussed at some length India's third Five Year Plan. The Prime Minister said that progress under this scheme was aimed at aiding India's 16 million unemployed, and that about 13 million workers would be absorbed in the plan, but that the employment problem would probably be even more acute at the end of five years because the development program will not keep up with the population increase.

The two leaders then discussed education and the necessity of spreading it throughout the population if the country is to make real progress against poverty, illiteracy and disease. Mr. Nehru said that currently only 60% of India's boys and 20% to 30% of her girls are in school, but that the hope is at the end of the third Five Year Plan free and compulsory education will be available for every boy and girl in the 7 to 11 age group.

The Vice President inquired as to the size and goals of India's third Five Year Plan. Ambassador Galbraith pointed out that the plan involves an investment of 102 billion rupees or almost 20 billion dollars, as compared with 67 billion rupees (13-1/2 billion dollars) in India's second Five Year Plan.

Mr. Nehru said that the external segment of the third plan, which includes private investments, is about 6 billion dollars.

Ambassador Galbraith pointed out that India's planning for economic development is greatly admired, and that India is representative of the nations the United States wants most to work with, because India's leaders are determined to see that the mass of the people benefit.

The Vice President then discussed the impact of reform programs and efforts to extend social justice in any movement to create political stability. He asked Mr. Nehru's advice with regard to South and Southeast Asia. The Prime Minister said that he was reluctant to talk about other countries but that he felt any progress must have impact on the people generally. He said that he was certain that people would be willing to wait, and would not fall for the lure of totalitarianism if they could see a trend of progress moving in their direction. He said that in the case of India it was absolutely essential to build up industry, because progress

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-3-

never could be sufficient as long as 80% of the people depended on agriculture for their livelihood. He said that India is decentralizing and giving more authority to village councils in order to get human beings interested in their country and its problems.

Vice President Johnson lauded those steps as a grass roots movement certain to have a remarkable effect.

The two then discussed farming cooperatives, land reform, irrigation and rural electrification. Mr. Nehru said that taking electric power to rural areas is one of the biggest revolutionary forces operating in less developed areas. Near the end of the discussion the Vice President asked the Prime Minister for his advice as to how situations such as that existing in Laos might be avoided, thus giving the peoples of the area the opportunity to make the progress of which the two leaders had spoken. Mr. Nehru said that he would reiterate that there must be social and economic approaches to the problems of Southeast Asia, because military solutions alone never did work. He said that land reform was vitally necessary, pointing to Iran as a good example of a country where poor land ownership policies make the country vulnerable to outside interference and agitation.

When the session was terminated because of another appointment of the Vice President, Prime Minister Nehru said that he would welcome further discussions.

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PALSTIN

The President of Pakistan and the Vice President of the United States of America met Saturday, May 20, 1961 at the President's House for talks, which were conducted in a frank and friendly atmosphere reflecting the continuing close cooperation of Pakistan and the United States in pursuit of common objectives.

The Vice President expressed the friendly greetings and warm good wishes of President Kennedy and the American people for the President and the people of Pakistan. The Vice President noted that the United States anticipated with pleasure President Ayub's visit in November. In this connection, Vice President Johnson extended a personal invitation for President Ayub to visit the Vice President's ranch home in Texas during the stay in the United States. President Ayub recalled that he had previously visited Texas which reminded him of Pakistan and expressed pleasure in accepting the Vice President's invitation.

Vice President Johnson explained that he had come at the request of President Kennedy and presented to President Ayub a personal letter from the President of the United States. The Vice President said that President Kennedy wanted him to discuss with the leaders of Pakistan and other countries of South and Southeast Asia what might be done further to strengthen peace and freedom and to enhance the general welfare of the people. Vice President Johnson said the exchange in Karachi would be of great value toward a closer understanding of Pakistan and the views of Pakistan's leaders toward regional and world problems.

In the course of the conversations, President Ayub and Vice President Johnson noted with satisfaction the many common objectives and specific programs of cooperation that link the two countries. They welcomed continued cooperation in regional collective security arrangements, such as CENTO and SEATO, and the growing economic and social cooperation among the regional members of these alliances. They discussed measures to strengthen these alliances.

President Ayub and Vice President Johnson agreed that the long-term security of the free world must be built on a foundation of progress assuring greater opportunity and a better life for the people.

Specifically:

1. President Ayub reviewed the objectives of Pakistan's Second Five Year Plan and progress in its implementation. The Vice President reaffirmed the United States' firm interest in supporting Pakistan's implementation of this far-sighted program.
2. The two leaders discussed the great problems arising from the loss of agricultural lands in Pakistan due to water-logging and salinization. The President outlined the energetic program planned to cope with this problem, and the Vice President received documentation for use in considering further means by which the United States might assist.

3. The

3. The importance of education was emphasized. President Ayub described the substantial educational programs of his country to which both government and private assistance is being extended from the United States. Means of further cooperation in this field were considered.
4. It was recognized that the provision of adequate housing is an essential primary need of any community or nation. In this context, assistance being extended by the United States to supplement Pakistan's housing programs was reviewed.
5. The provision of greater health facilities was discussed at length.
6. Plans for the assignment to Pakistan of members of the American Peace Corps were discussed, and President Ayub expressed particular interest in the assignment of Peace Corps members to work on projects in such fields as health, education and agriculture.
7. President Ayub discussed Pakistan's land reform programs in which millions of acres have been re-distributed, giving new ownership to hundreds of thousands of people who work the lands.
8. Vice President Johnson said that the United States has high expectations that international cooperation in scientific developments will be of great benefit to countries on every continent. He mentioned in particular possibilities from weather, communication, navigational and mapping uses of space vehicles.
9. The President and Vice President discussed the possible advantages of a meeting to be held in the near future of heads of nations of Asia and the Pacific area to review their common aspirations, objectives and problems and to seek means of greater cooperation among themselves.

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Control: 13454

Rec'd: May 21, 1961

11:45 a.m.

FROM: Karachi

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2019, May 21, 6 p.m.

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Authority State Sec 11/1/77By smg, hahc, Date 12/30/77SENT DEPARTMENT 2019, REPEATED INFORMATION NIACT ATHENS
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CODEL JOHNSON

Vice President left Karachi today after active and colorful 24-hour program upon which great attention focused by Pakistan press and public. Visit received heavy press treatment and full pictorial coverage with emphasis on Johnson's "mission of confidence and good will" treatment so far mainly confined straight news stories with no editorial comment. His unique direct contacts with Karachi public through unscheduled stops to meet and talk with poorer classes treated wide-spread favorable comment from general public. Reaction of common people whom he has seen uniformly good. Mrs. Johnson's and Mrs. Smith's separate visits including hospital made very good impression.

Full report on press coverage and editorial reaction must wait Monday papers treatment of communique issued by Vice President and President Ayub and their press conference. As expected, Kashmir dominant feature both discussions and in press reports. Government has made no secret of fact this from their viewpoint most important part of GOP discussions with Vice President and spokesmen for citizens; public reception; no doubt with government approval, made this issue principal theme of speech. Press has purposefully played up messages to Vice President from Kashmir groups. However, this treatment of Kashmir issue appears not to have diminished seriously impact of Vice

President

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-2- 2019, May 21, 6 p.m. from Karachi

President's visiting creating good will for US and building confidence in US interest in and support for Pakistan.

On substantive side, Vice President and President Ayub had extremely friendly, interesting, and far-reaching talks, in the course of which Vice President set forth views of US administration on many matters of common interest. He emphasized US appreciation friendship and alliance with Pakistan, and desire of US leaders work closely with GOP, not only in our bilateral relationship, but in connection with various international issues. He left no doubt that US maintains distinction between close friends allies and neutrals. He discussed at length US interest in economic development in Pakistan not only in general terms but with respect to specific aspects of Pakistans development problems. Joint communique reflects hope covered.

Ayub spoke with complete candor and frankness. His remarks, some critical of US policies were in context very close friend whose interests identical with our own. He said positive views on almost all subjects raised by Vice President, and seemed greatly to appreciate opportunity discuss them with US leader. Ayub spoke strongly and forcefully about US relations with India, and urged that US use the influence and bargaining power it had with Nehru to get progress on Kashmir, settlement of which vital to cooperation with India for security of area.

had Vice President was obviously highly favorably impressed by Ayub whom he characterized privately to me as most impressive leader he had met during current tour. I believe Vice President views Ayub as outstanding spokesman free world position, who potentially can be of even far greater value to free world in dealing with problems of Asia.

Ayub, Burki, and other Pakistan leaders have expressed to me sincere appreciation for Vice President's visit.

Full

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-3- 2019, May 21, 6 p.m. from Karachi

Full reports of substantive discussions will of course be made by delegation which has for approval my draft memo of formal talks. Abdullah message will contain fuller reports on press and public reaction....

ROUNTREE

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Note: Mr. Adams (SOA) notified 2:40 p.m., 5/21/61.
CWO/M

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Department of State

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Control: 13592

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Rec'd: MAY 22, 1961

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FROM: KARACHI

6:27 AM

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2021, MAY 22

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KINDLEY AIR FORCE BASE BERMUDA FOR LUEH.

MONDAY MORNING MAY 22 KARACHI PRESS CONTINUES GIVE HEAVY PUBLICITY VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VISIT WITH JOHNSON-AYUB PRESS CONFERENCE DRAWING HEADLINES ALL PAPERS. DAWN, COUNTRY'S LEADING ENGLISH DAILY, CARRIED SEVERAL FRONT PAGE ARTICLES INCLUDING ONE "JOHNSON MUM ON KASHMIR" WHICH BY IMPLICATION CRITICAL OF JOHNSON STATEMENT HE "NOT AUTHORIZED DISPOSE OF MATTER" AND FACT HE "DECLINED ANSWER QUESTION WHETHER HE SATISFIED THAT IMMEDIATE KASHMIR SOLUTION VITAL FOR PEACE IN THIS AREA." DAWN, MORNING NEWS AND VERNACULAR PAPERS HEADLINE JOHNSON-AYUB COMMUNIQUE PROPOSAL FOR ASIAN HEADS OF GOVT MEETING. MORNING NEWS AND JANG HIGHLIGHTED JOHNSON PROMISE CONVEY TO KENNEDY PAKISTAN VIEWS ON KASHMIR AS EXPRESSED BY AYUB.

PRESS CONTINUES HIGHLIGHT JOHNSON'S INFORMALITY, "SHIRT SLEEVE DIPLOMACY" AND HIS "PLEASANT CONDUCT AND INTIMATE CONTACT WITH CITIZENS OF KARACHI" (JANG). DAWN NOTED HE MADE "GREAT HIT" WITH RESIDENTS OF KORANGI PUBLIC HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN VISIT JUST PRIOR DEPARTURE FOR ATHENS. DAWN'S REPORTER NOTED THAT JOHNSON'S STYLE "TOOK EVERYONE BY SURPRISE... THE PEOPLE, NOT HABITUATED TO THIS KIND OF BEHAVIOR BY DIGNITARIES, WERE DAZED FOR A FEW MINUTES.. BUT THEN BEGAN THE ENTHUSIASTIC UPSURGE AND WARM RESPONSE." MORNING NEWS COVERAGE THIS ASPECT OF VISIT APPEARED MORE CRITICAL, STARTING ITS FIRST DAY'S COVERAGE OF THE VISIT WITH "AMERICA'S MOST UNUSUAL AMBASSADOR OF-GOODWILL, VP LYNDON JOHNSON, HANDSHOOK HIS WAY YESTER-

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-2- 2021, MAY 22, FROM KARACHI

DAY INTO THE HEARTS OF MANY PEOPLE- AND ACHIEVED WHAT ELSE?"

PRESS ALSO WIDELY NOTES JOHNSON'S HUMANITARIAN GESTURE CONTRIBUTING DOLS 500 FROM SELF AND MEMBERS HIS PARTY TO KARACHI CIVIL HOSPITAL FOR PAKISTANI YOUTH IN MEMORY SON OF ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN JOURNALIST WHO KILLED IN AMERICA MAY 20.

TONE OF EDITORIAL DISCUSSION OF VISIT SET BEFORE JOHNSON ARRIVED IN LONG DAWN EDITORIAL MAY 20 CALLED " FROM FRIEND TO FRIEND". EDITORIAL EXPOUNDED AT LENGTH ON FAMILIAR DAWN THESIS THAT RECENT US POLICY TOWARD INDIA AND PAKISTAN NOT CONSISTENT WITH US ALLIANCE WITH PAKISTAN. PAPER ASKED " WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BEING AMERICA'S ALLY AND NOT BEING ONE?"

DAWN ANSWER IS THAT ON ALL COUNTS INDIA, NOT PAKISTAN, IS BENEFITING FROM THE ADVANTAGES THAT SHOULD COME ONLY FROM AN ALLIANCE AND THAT THE " BIGGEST AND MOST SHAMEFUL LETDOWN.. HAS BEEN ON KASHMIR... WE SAY TO OUR DISTINGUISHED VISITOR THAT KASHMIR IS AMERICA'S TEST CASE".

THIS THEME, WHICH ALSO PREDOMINANT IN WELCOME SPEECH AT OFFICIAL CITIZENS' RECEPTION, CENTRAL ONE ALSO IN VERNACULAR PRESS EDITORIALS. ANJAM SAID THAT " TO GIVE PREFERENCES TO OTHER'S PLEASURES OVER LEGITIMATE RIGHTS AND INTERESTS OF FRIENDS IS ... A BASIC FLAW IN THE POLICY OF OUR ESTEEMED ALLY." IMROZE LAMENTED AMERICA'S ENTANGLEMENT IN A " MESH OF EXPEDIENCE" AND SAID THAT SO LONG AS KASHMIR REMAINS UNSETTLED THE AMERICANS WISH TO STRENGTHEN PEACE IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD CANNOT BE FULFILLED". NAI RAUSHNI SAID " IF THE PRESENT AMERICAN REGIME DOES NOT MAKE ANY DISTINCTION BETWEEN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE ITS FRIENDS AND WHICH ARE NEUTRALS IT WILL BE FOLLY TO EXPECT GOOD RESULTS ."

ONLY EDITORIAL TO APPEAR MAY 22 AFTER COMPLETION VISIT IS IN JANG, COUNTRY'S LARGEST URDU PAPER. IT STATES THAT JOHNSON ASSURANCE THAT US VALUES PAKISTAN'S FRIENDSHIP IS MUTUAL FEELING BUT THAT PAKISTAN EXPECTS MORE EVIDENCE OF FRIENDSHIP THAN SHOWN TO DATE. EVEN JOHNSON DID NOT APPRECIATE POINT THAT US COOPERATION IS
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-3- 2021, MAY '22, FROM KARACHI

NEEDED ON KASHMIR - A MATTER OF LIFE AND DEATH FOR PAKISTAN." PAPER CONCLUDES THAT IF AMERICAN LEADERS GO ON TURNING " COLD SHOULDER" TO PAKISTAN, THEY WILL FAIL OBTAIN PAK COOPERATION IN PLACES LIKE LAOS.

ROUNTREE

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Control: 13877
Rec'd: MAY 22, 1961
4:06 P.M.

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Info

FROM: KARACHI

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2025, MAY 22, 8 P.M.

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SENT BY OTHER MEANS TO KINDLEY AIR FORCE BASE, HAMILTON, BERMUDA

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FOLLOWING SUPPLEMENTS EMBTEL 2021 TO DEPARTMENT ON VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VISIT PAKISTAN.

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URDU DAILY ANJMA SAID IT OBVIOUS THAT JOHNSON WORDS "SATURATED WITH SINCERITY AND TRUTHFULNESS" INSTEAD OF BEING USUAL DIPLOMATIC CLICHES. PAPER AGREES WITH JOHNSON'S REMARKS IN CITIZENS RECEPTION SPEECH THAT SOUTHEAST ASIAN COUNTRIES THREATENED BY SUBVERSION, SABOTAGE AND TERRORISM AND SAYS "THERE IS NO BETTER WAY OF FACING THIS DANGEROUS SITUATION THAN BY ABSOLUTE UNITY AMONG COUNTRIES WHICH BELIEVE IN SOCIAL JUSTICE". PAPER ADDS THAT THIS UNITY REQUIRES SINCERITY WHICH MAKES IT NECESSARY "THAT WE TELL OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS THAT AMERICAN DEEDS HAVE BEEN THE CAUSE OF SHOCK TO HER FRIENDS" (THE "DEEDS" BEING US SUPPORT FOR INDIA AND FAILURE SUPPORT KASHMIRI LIBERATION). "WE WONDER SO OFTEN THAT OUR AMERICAN FRIENDS SOMETIMES CONTRADICT THEIR PROFFESSED HIGH IDEOLOGIES BY THEIR ACTIONS...WHICH IS SAD INDEED".

SINDHI LANGUAGE DAILY NAWA-INDIA-SIND COMMENTS THAT JOHNSON SPEECH REFERRED TO ABOVE SHOWS THAT AMERICA TRUSTS PAKISTAN AND ATTACHES GREAT IMPORTANCE TO PAKISTAN IN SE ASIA. THIS PAPER FOUND JOHNSON TO BE A "HIGHLY INTERESTING MAN...BY NATURE INFORMAL AND OPENHEARTED...A MIGHTY JOLLY FELLOW, FOND OF MIXING WITH THE PEOPLE FREELY AND ENJOYING THEIR COMPANY". COUNTRY'S LARGEST URDU DAILY JANG OBSERVED THAT "FOR

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-2- 2025, MAY 22, 8 P.M. FROM KARACHI

THAT "FOR THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN THIS WAS THE FIRST PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF THE LINKING OF COMMON MEN ON THE PART OF THE NEW US REGIME".

MOHAMMED ASHIR, NEWS EDITOR OF DAWN, LARGEST ENGLISH LANGUAGE DAILY IN PAKISTAN, TOLD USIS OFFICER VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON PERSONAL CONTACT WITH MAN IN KARACHI STREET A VERY EFFECTIVE DEVICE BOUND TO SPREAD WORD-OF-MOUTH FAVORABLE ATTITUDE TOWARD US AMONG POORER CLASSES. ASHIR SAID PSUEDO INTELLIGENSIA UNIMPRESSED BECAUSE THEY FEEL SUCH CONTACT WITH POORER CLASSES BELOW DIGNITY OF NATIONAL LEADER. HE SAID VICE PRESIDENT PERSONAL CONTACT WITH PEOPLE WILL HAVE GOOD IMPACT AND LONG-LASTING EFFECT.

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Department of State

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~~SECRET~~CORRECTION ISSUED:
5/23/61, 11:30 a.m.

Control: 13704

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Rec'd: May 22, 1961

10:17 a.m.

FROM: Karachi - Corrected Page 1

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2023, May 22, 5 p.m.

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Authority State Sec 110/100
By mg, hmr, Date 12/30/77

SENT DEPARTMENT 2023, REPEATED INFORMATION NIACT HAMILTON 1.

Supplementing EMBTEL 2019, there summarized below several points of particular interest bilateral US-Pakistan relations in connection with which there may be specific expectations Pakistan side:

(1) Ayub made very strong point of Kashmir and again urged US use its influence with Nehru to bring about solution this problem. His thesis generally that cooperation with India impossible in absence of settlement, yet security of subcontinent depends upon ability of countries to work together. He set forth military, economic political and social reasons why issue must be settled. He said Nehru heavily dependent upon US and substantial American aid to India provided effective leverage for US to insist that Nehru talk with Pakistanis about Kashmir. Responding to Vice President's statement that Ayub attributed to us a capacity to influence Nehru on matter which Vice President was not sure we had, Ayub said he knew Nehru would not listen if he did not feel compelled to. That did not mean that he should not listen, nor that US did have power to influence him. With pressure from Chinese Communists, India relied even more heavily upon United States; in fact, it had no alternative. Vice President made no commitments in talks with Ayub. When question raised by reporters at press conference, Vice President said he had no authority to deal with matters beyond those covered by his instructions from President Kennedy. He said President Ayub had, however, stated at length his views on Kashmir question and Vice President had carefully listened to those views which he would report to President Kennedy and Secretary Rusk upon his return. In context Kashmir question, he emphasized importance of meeting and /talking

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-2- 2023, May 22, 5 p.m., from Karachi

talking together about problems. It was for this reason that he was in Pakistan and President Kennedy was going to meet De Gaulle and Khrushchev. Press has taken Vice President's visit as peg for very strong Kashmir campaign which directed primarily against US failure take affirmative action to help bring about settlement. In absence some favorable development this likely to increase.

(2) VP showed particular interest in problem of water logging and salinity was given GOP report which Finance Minister Shoaib is bringing to Washington. He expressed hope US would be able support program which covers 10-year period costing approximately \$110 million per year. GOP no doubt expects Vice President's interest to be reflected in connection Shoaib's visit.

(3) VP showed special interest in educational problem and discussed with Ayub and others possibility of using TV as important supplement school facilities. He said urgent thought should be given to US assistance in establishing TV transmitter Karachi, with receiving sets installed in key locations throughout area. Substantial time would be allotted for school instruction, beginning with first grade and being expanded as rapidly as feasible. Transmitter could be used for other constructive purposes of nation-building character. His thought was that Pakistanis could be brought to US for training in operating system and mass educational methods. It would of course involve substantial US help, including possible assistance by TV manufacturers in providing receiving sets. Pakistanis highly receptive to idea and appreciative of Vice President's interest.

(4) Communique summarizes other particular aspects Pakistan development program discussed with Ayub. In addition, Ayub emphasized need for maintenance of strong and mobile defense force in Pakistan which capable of making substantial contribution

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-3- 2023, May 22, 5 p.m., from Karachi

to free world security. Although no specifics discussed, Vice President was generally sympathetic to need for effective Pakistani military strength.

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

May 20, 12:30 p.m., President's House, Karachi

United States: Vice President Johnson
Mr. Stephen Smith
Mr. Busby
Ambassador Horace Smith
Ambassador Rountree

Pakistan: President Ayub
General Burki, Minister of Health, Welfare and
Social Affairs
Mr. Maqzur Qadir, Minister of External Affairs
Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, Minister of Finance
Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Minister of Information
Mr. Dehlavi, Foreign Secretary

Vice President Johnson began by stating that Pakistan was held in very high regard by the United States, which greatly valued its friendship. He mentioned in the context of his public life his interest in international affairs, and the various trips abroad which he had made on official missions since he assumed office as the Vice President. He described President Kennedy as a young and extremely vigorous man, hopeful and very confident. The Vice President fully shared President Kennedy's philosophy. President Kennedy had wanted him to visit nations of Asia, particularly allies, to talk about problems of common interest and to share views of how the strength of the free world might be increased. The United States was anxious to do everything it could to contribute to the strength of Asian nations, particularly in the fostering of economic progress upon which strength could be based. It felt that impoverished nations must be helped; in helping them we were in fact helping ourselves since those more fortunate must share the burden of improving the lot of the poorer if even the rich were to be secure. Continuing, the Vice President said United States had a particular fondness for Pakistan and President Ayub. Pakistan had convictions which it was willing to express. It was willing to support SEATO, including the contribution of forces in connection with the Laos problem, and we appreciated that commitment. The Vice President observed that he did not know where recent events in Laos left us. He wanted to exchange views with President Ayub on this subject.

The Vice President said that President Kennedy was eagerly looking forward to President Ayub's visit, during which many matters could be discussed; however, there was substantial business which would have to take place before the visit. (In this context he handed President Ayub a letter from President Kennedy.)

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E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4

NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines

By cbu/jc, NARA, Date 2-26-09

~~TOP SECRET~~

The Vice President said that in his visits to several countries of Asia he had found them all aware of the current danger and anxious to do their best to meet it. All the leaders believed they had inadequate means for accomplishing what they considered necessary. We were anxious to do everything that we reasonably could to help them. We recognized the need for additional defensive strength, but even more the need for economic strength.

Referring to Laos, the Vice President said we were prepared for the worst but hoped for the best. He would like to have President Ayub's view as to what would be the best course to follow. There were various alternatives. The United States could, for example, "go back to San Francisco," but we did not want to do that. On the other hand, our people did not want to get killed in unnecessary and fruitless fighting. He said we had relied on our allies to help train Laotians. This had not worked out well, and the other side seemed far more willing to fight than ours. In Viet-Nam 150,000 friendly forces were confronting 10,000 enemy. Yet they needed even more men and equipment to cope with the problem. In Thailand there were similar difficulties. The problem of the defense of free forces in South Asia would of course be far greater if the Chinese should come in. Yet Diem had said that if we gave him help he would stand up, and Sarit said he needed not nine but 15 divisions.

The Vice President said he would like to be able to inform President Kennedy of what we could expect from our allies if the United States was ready to do thus and so for the area. The United States did not want anything for itself beyond the preservation of the independence of the states of the region. The question was what would be necessary to prevent the communists from gobbling up the weaker nations. It was possible that we could equip them and help them fight properly. If they were not helped, they would be lost. It would be one or the other.

President Ayub responded that he agreed with the Vice President's summary of the problem. He said he would like to outline at length his views on the world situation, but in view of the shortage of time he thought it best for the Vice President simply to read his assessment which had been prepared in summary form for the purposes of the meeting. He handed to the Vice President his notes, which are attached.

The Vice President agreed generally with President Ayub's views, but commented upon his remarks about American policy by saying that we sometimes might be "kindhearted but not wise." We did, however, know who stood up, and the difference between strong friends and neutrals. Regarding possible influence by

the United States or India to bring about a solution of the Kashmir problem, he thought President Ayub attributed to us a capacity which the Vice President was not sure we had. We had tried some of these things, but had had little influence with Nehru on the question.

President Ayub responded that he knew Nehru would not listen if he did not feel compelled to. That did not mean that he should not listen, nor that the United States did not have the power to influence him. India's flexibility today was gone. With the pressure from the Chinese Communists, India relied even more heavily upon the United States. In fact, it had no alternative.

Continuing, the President said the United States was Pakistan's friend and anything going wrong with the United States hurt Pakistan. In Cuba, for example, a situation had been created which greatly damaged not only the United States, but also its allies, including Pakistan. He mentioned the conversation which he had had with Ambassador Rountree on the Cuban situation and the message which he had sent through the Ambassador to President Kennedy on the subject. Pakistan did not want to see the United States fail. It wanted it to win against the Soviets. Its battle was Pakistan's battle. If the United States did not use its power, it hurt Pakistan. The power of the United States was much greater than at times the Americans seemed to think. Its power to influence Nehru was very great indeed. Unless there were peace with India which would permit cooperation in the defense of South Asia, there would be a very great threat within a few years and that threat derived from the fact that the communists wanted to control the entire subcontinent. The Soviets were pressing Pakistan and would like to take over the country, but their interest was not in Pakistan itself but in the entire region. Thus, the threat to India was very great, both from the Soviets and from the Chinese Communists, and the Indians must come to realize that. The United States was spending a terrific amount of money in India. It was doing it because it sought Indian security. It could not, however, say that India really was secure. The Indians must do far more to achieve real security and this involved the creation of a situation in which good relations between Pakistan and India could be maintained. American diffidence about Nehru bothered the Pakistani. The United States should help India; but by the same token it should demand that Nehru help create security in the area around India. Thus India should make peace and cooperation with Pakistan possible.

The President was disturbed by the fact that the Communists gave support to any friend regardless of the merits of the case, but they assured themselves that the countries helped would not operate against their global policies or their world position.

Failure of the United States to support its friends created a one-sided proposition that Americans seemed not to realize. Nehru only wanted American economic assistance, and the assurance of help if he should get into difficulties with the Chinese. He would never help the United States. His policies were in fact extremely harmful to the United States; yet America had not used its leverage to bring about a change in those policies, despite Nehru's very heavy reliance upon it.

The Vice President responded again that President Ayub attributed to us the capacity for greater influence with Nehru than we in fact possessed. He did not in fact think that Nehru would listen to us on the Kashmir question.

President Ayub remarked that he would listen if the United States should say that it would not otherwise give him all the help he asked. The Vice President remarked that President Ayub was suggesting the "quid pro quo" approach, to which President Ayub responded that he thought it would be a very good idea when dealing with that type of person. He said again that the United States had very great power and that it should use it. It should not be bluffed by Khrushchev; it should do in a straightforward manner what was necessary for the American and free world position.

Responding to the Vice President's question about what should be done about Viet-Nam and other Asian trouble spots, President Ayub said that if the present leadership in those countries could not run their affairs, they should get someone able to do so. It must be seen to that they were operated properly. If the leaders could not get the bulk of the people to resist communism, the United States should see to it that key people were in the right places to do so. He thought the situation in Laos was extremely bad. Militarily, it was a nightmare. The Thais were beginning to get the jitters. He thought American military people in Thailand, Laos and Viet-Nam should be in a position to assume command responsibilities.

President Ayub thought the Tibetan situation would have a considerable influence in India. Through Tibet, the Chinese Communists were already penetrating India, not physically but in influence, particularly in the Calcutta area. Fortunately the large communist party in India was presently split over the Chinese situation. If this were not so the problem would be even greater than it was today. Responding to the Vice President's question, President Ayub said that China's current economic problems were not substantially lessening Chinese activities in other

countries. They were in fact even more aggressive in Africa than the Soviets. The Chinese were not likely, due to their own internal difficulties, to concentrate on a single part of the world, such as Laos, to the exclusion of others.

Responding to the Vice President's question about SEATO, President Ayub said no one seemed to want to fight "except us." The Vice President remarked that we appreciated Pakistan's willingness to contribute forces to which President Ayub responded, jokingly, that he thought however that the United States should come along with them. The Vice President observed that it still had not yet been decided what would be necessary in Laos. Considering what other countries were prepared to do and contribute, he doubted that much of a fight could be put up there. President Ayub thought that any sort of a fight by the Royal Laotians would mean that the army must be directly commanded by United States officers; otherwise they simply would not fight.

The President remarked that Thailand was relatively easier to defend, to which the Vice President responded that he thought we would have to make a stand much before Thailand was attacked.

President Ayub described the size and disposition of the Pakistani forces, in reply to the Vice President's question. He said that Pakistan had an excellent army but that it needed more equipment and more mobility. These needs had been described to the American authorities and he hoped that it would be possible for them to be met in light of the tremendous advantages to the United States and the free world of Pakistan having a strong military force capable of real help in meeting the threat in this part of the world.

The Vice President thought it would be an excellent idea if President Ayub could visit the leaders of other Asian nations and talk with them about some of these problems. The President remarked that he recently had visited several countries. He was, however, very busy at the moment and did not see how it would be possible for him to undertake other visits.

Turning to another subject, President Ayub and the Vice President discussed economic problems and development of Pakistan. The President and Finance Minister Shoaib described the magnitude of the five-year program and its general content. Replying to the Vice President's question, they said the annual deficit in foreign exchange financing would be in the neighborhood of 500 million dollars, which it hoped could be financed through contributions by the nations soon to meet in the consortium group under the auspices of the International Bank.

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- 6 -

The President expressed an interest in the Peace Corps and said he hoped that projects could be worked out so that specialists could be sent, particularly in the fields of health, education and agriculture.

The problem of water logging and salinity was discussed at some length. President Ayub handed to the Vice President copies of the Pakistan Program for Water Logging and Salinity Control in the Irrigated Areas of West Pakistan. The Vice President expressed a keen interest in the problem, and said he thought every consideration should be given as to what assistance the United States could render. The President said that Finance Minister Shoaib was leaving almost immediately for Washington and was taking copies of the report with him. He earnestly hoped the United States could provide substantial assistance in this matter. The program covered a 10-year period and would involve the annual expenditure of 110 million dollars.

Before proceeding to lunch (during which the talks were continued), President Ayub described on the map in his office the military problems confronting Pakistan and the necessary disposition of Pakistani forces related to the dispute with India over Kashmir. Settlement of the Kashmir problem would permit these forces to concentrate entirely upon defense against possible communist aggression. Another Pakistani interest in Kashmir was described by the President as being the need for controlling the headwaters of rivers flowing into Pakistan upon which Pakistan depended for its very existence. These were practical and immediate reasons why Pakistan must find a solution to these problems. There were other reasons, of course, relating to the desires of the people concerned in Kashmir and of a historical nature.

WMRountree:bh:bet
May 20, 1961

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MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

47

May 20, 1:00 p.m., President's House, Karachi

United States: Vice President Johnson
Mr. Stephen Smith
Mr. Busby
Ambassador Horace Smith
Ambassador Rountree

Pakistan: President Ayub
General Burki, Minister of Health, Welfare and
Sovial Affairs
Mr. Manzur Qadir, Minister of External Affairs
Mr. Mohammed Shoaib, Minister of Finance
Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Minister of Information
Mr. Dehlavi, Foreign Secretary

The conversation continued at luncheon in the same informal, very friendly and quite frank manner.

President Ayub asked what the Vice President thought of the countryside he had passed through this morning. On learning that it looked very much like the country around El Paso, President Ayub remarked that he had heard much of Texas but never had really seen it. The Vice President invited President Ayub to visit him at his ranch in Texas when he comes to the States in November. He replied he would like nothing better than this kind of date but of course will be in the hands of the U.S. Government. He loved to ride and shoot birds but did not go in for deer shooting any more.

The Vice President then asked for more details about the Peace Corps possibilities in Pakistan. President Ayub said it could be most useful, particularly by sending doctors, hospital technicians and corpsmen and teachers for schools and colleges, largely in East Pakistan. The Vice President remarked that the Peace Corps people should of course be carefully trained and chosen and not be brought for stationing in Karachi or for taking jobs Pakistani unemployed might hold.

The Vice President then asked what Foreign help, other than U.S. Aid, Pakistan was receiving. President Ayub mentioned German loans totalling 80 million dollars, repayable in 20 years. To the question as to its use, terms of repayment and how it would be spent, President Ayub replied it was largely for various industries. He said that the first half was repayable in the first 15 years, and final half in last five years.

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DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 13292, Sec. 3.4
NSC Memo, 1/30/95, State Guidelines
By cbm/jc, NARA, Date 2-26-09

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President Ayub remarked with a smile that these German loans arose mostly out of a joking remark he had made in Tokyo in answering a German correspondent at a Press Association dinner for him there. He had told the German, who asked what Germans could do specifically in the middle east, that they ought to learn to try to help other people since, like the United States, they had so much wealth! President Ayub said he had had to explain his remark at a dozen places in Germany during his recent trip but he did not mind doing so since Pakistan had actually received \$80 million in loans it might not otherwise have had! The Vice President told the story of the Anderson and Dillon call on him in Paris to inform him of the flat refusal in Berlin to give the help they wanted on the dollar gap and Ayub agreed to the point that he was lucky with the Germans.

President Ayub agreed with the Vice President that the problem of education was fundamental for his people. He added that it was important to educate them but also to do so in such a way as to keep them on the land. The Vice President remarked we have the same problem in the United States. He said that in this, as in other ways, we had faced less than a hundred years ago the same problem in Texas, where average income had been much what it was in Pakistan today with educational facilities almost as limited and the preponderance of agricultural employment almost as large. As education was provided and industry developed, there had been more and more insistent crowding into the cities. President Ayub said that with better housing, hospitals and schools in the villages he believed his people could be educated, their standard of living improved and that they would still stay on the land! In reply to the Vice President's question as to the cost of a hospital, President Ayub said it varied from 8,000 rupees to build the simplest type of village clinic to \$130,000 for a recently built "diagnostic" hospital.

In reply to the Vice President's question as to how the land reform worked in practice, President Ayub explained that carefully selected lands were expropriated from land owners who were paid in bonds that were redeemable over a period of twenty years. The farmers who buy the land pay in units of production. These are calculated so that if, for example, a piece of land costs the government a hundred rupees, the farmer will pay 150 rupees to the government in small annual payments over the twenty-year period to cover the interest on and redemption of the bonds.

President Ayub stated, and his cabinet members emphatically concurred, that this land reform could not possibly have been put through so quickly if a Parliament had still existed. They admitted, however, that eventually it could have been done. Hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers have become landowners each year under this system and millions will benefit by it. It is a very popular reform. Indeed the landlords benefit too because they no longer have to pay costly court fees to

collect rents and the economy of the country benefits greatly because the government can ensure that the land is well used, both by being actively cultivated and sowed with crops that are needed.

The Vice President reverted to the desirability of visits by President Ayub to other leaders in Asia and particularly to President Chiang Kai-shek, President Diem, Prime Minister Sarit and President Garica. The Vice President felt that Pakistan had much to be proud of and that an \$80 per capita income was not a matter to be ashamed of; it was what the country is doing about improving its income that counts. The Vice President described the procedure at our Governors' Conferences in the United States where, in addition to general meetings, the conferees break down into groups to study problems of special interest to certain states and of not so much interest to others. In discussion groups on public health, education, roads, etc., each Governor who has a new or improved or perhaps just a different solution describes it and all learn from this. Such an interchange of information on new concepts and mutual or similar problems could not help but be useful in Asia. For instance, President Chiang's education and public health, malaria eradication and similar programs could well be studied with advantage. Pakistan's public housing and land reform programs could inspire and set the pattern for similar projects much needed in other areas of free Asia. The Vice President stressed that we had learned from American experience a truth (which President Ayub agreed was universal), that "the further government gets away from home, the worse it gets." Leadership becomes less responsive to local human needs, the further away it is in distance and personal contact.

The Vice President stressed the value of face-to-face, eye-to-eye, hand-to-hand contact to break down suspicions and to inspire mutual enthusiasm. He referred to his own recent trip to Senegal in Africa as an example.

Vice President Ayub expressed hearty agreement with the Vice President's suggested pattern of approach to both internal problems and area cooperation. In regard to the latter, he said many Asian nations were new and especially sensitive but that he would do what he could. With regard to internal approaches, he felt that there had already been a very real and important response among the mass of the people to his program of village democracy and of elections at the five lowest levels, and he wanted to expand this system to all areas and bring it right to the top under the proposals of the report of the committee on constitutional reform which had just been received two weeks before. He said people had stopped much of their traditional "bellyaching" about personal problems and were now negotiating for a school, a clinic, a hospital or some other group objective. He thought this most healthy. The Vice President concurred.

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The Vice President then described to President Ayub an idea that had occurred to him as he rode through the streets of Karachi and saw the people, and particularly the children. Many of these children, he understood, had no educational possibilities at the moment despite all the efforts so far made by the Government of Pakistan to expand its facilities. He would have to check the idea out with President Kennedy, with the USIS and other technicians, but at first thought he saw no reason why it would not work, since a similar system of education by TV was now being introduced in a city in Texas. What the Vice President suggested was to take 20 to 30 of the best Pakistan primary teachers to the United States and train them in teaching by TV alongside about the same number of American technicians who will come back with them to help install the system. In the meantime he would build a television tower on the tallest local hill or building and arrange with U.S. television set manufacturers to supply TV sets at lowest possible cost. Perhaps 400 sets should be used to begin with, placing the sets in market places or other convenient spaces in Karachi and in nearby towns, where they could give first grade education to large numbers of school children. The program would start each morning with the national anthem and a brief news round-up and then go through the regular first grade course until the recess break, when it would provide a cartoon or two or monitor active games. Then the program of study would continue until noon when there would be news, more cartoons or a movie and then back to school for the afternoon. At the end of the day there could be more news and a close-off with the national anthem if desired.

President Ayub thought this might be a splendid idea for a breakthrough in primary education in Karachi, if it could be worked out in practice.

The Vice President then closed the luncheon conference with the statement that he had presented the letter from his President, had expounded his own ideas and listened to President Ayub's reaction to these. He had also had the privilege of hearing the informal exposition of President Ayub's own ideas. What he hoped that President Ayub would now do was to write down for him what he wanted to say to President Kennedy through the Vice President. What suggestions did he have for U.S. action or attitudes in the SEATO area or in Asia in general?

President Ayub remarked that when in the world a bad thing arises, such as Communism, nature produces its antidote or enemy. The U.S. and the free world are that antidote. The United States must keep its head above water. Many of the less developed nations which, like Pakistan, are right under the Communist gun have urgent needs which they cannot meet but that must be met if the free world is to survive. No country,

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-5-

not even the U. S., developed rapidly without outside assistance. Pakistan needs financial help urgently but should, in the long run, be able to repay much of this assistance.

The Vice President remarked that there was no country we wanted to help more than Pakistan which has demonstrated so clearly the will to help itself where it could. He would be pleased to pass on any thoughts that President Ayub might have to President Kennedy.

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40		OFFICIAL USE ONLY	CORRECTION ISSUED:
Action		Control:	6/1/61, 7 p.m., MGG
		Rec'd:	18269
NEA			May 29, 1961
Info	FROM: Karachi - CORRECTED COPY		12:39 p.m.
SS	TO: Secretary of State		
G			
SP	NO: 2060, May 29, 6 p.m.		
L			
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FE	SENT DEPARTMENT 2060; REPEATED INFORMATION NEW DELHI 239		
P			
US IA	FROM HALL		
NSC			
INR	DAWN carried long editorial May 29 titled "So These Be Our		
CIA	Friends" reacting violently to Vice President Johnson's press		
NSA	conference statement in Washington that "at President Kennedy's		
OSD	request he had urged Mr. Nehru to extend his leadership to		
ARMY	other areas in Southeast Asia ...". DAWN comments that with		
NAVY	Nehru "murdering both freedom and peace in Kashmir, these		
AIR	statements could produce in Pakistan only ... anger and		
RMR	resentment."		

Attempting "to discuss as dispassionately as possible ... this thesis of the Harvard intellectuals", DAWN observes that "Mr. Kennedy clearly wants these other countries to curtail their own sovereignty and allow America to set up a leader over them. This is a revised form of colonial mentality at work and Mr. Kennedy seems to be working on the theory 'beggars cannot be choosers'."

DAWN then reviews each of countries SEA where Mr. Nehru's leadership might be welcomed or "extended" and concludes that there are no such countries. For example, it regards the idea as "utterly stupid" as far as Japan is concerned and President Garcia of the Philippines would hardly kiss a Nehru "draped in stars and stripes." DAWN concludes this must also have been known to Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Johnson and that therefore their purpose "quite obviously was a gesture of flattery and appeasement to a man whom they want to win completely over to their own camp."

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-2- 2060, May 29, 6 p.m., from Karachi

DAWN suspects, however, that "behind apparently pointless and even juvenile sayings and doings there might well be taking shape a design aimed against the continued existence of Pakistan as a sovereign state." DAWN's evidence for this is Louis Fischer's latest book, RUSSIA, AMERICA AND THE WORLD, espousing among other things, a confederation between India, Pakistan and Kashmir. DAWN asks, "Can there be a link between this Ugly American and the foolish Americans who rejoice to wallow in the cow-trampled mire -- made more horribly sticky with the blood of the massacred -- before the leader of Indian Hinduism?" It concludes that there is need for Pakistan "to beware not only of her enemies but also of her 'friends'."

Comment: This is strong stuff, even for Altaf Husain, who has a violent complex about India. Unfortunately, the same kind of reaction, in varying degrees of intensity, can be expected from most Pakistanis to any suggestion of Indian "leadership" so long as Kashmir remains an issue.

ROUNTREE

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48a

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Action

Control: 18770

NEA

Rec'd: May 30, 1961

4:57 a.m.

Info

FROM: Karachi

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2062, May 30

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USIA

PRIORITY

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SENT DEPARTMENT 2062, REPEATED INFORMATION NEW DELHI 240

INR

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FROM HALL

ARMY

NAVY

AIR

Karachi press today feature PPA interview Foreign Minister Qadir in Rawalpindi stating he has asked Pakistan Ambassador Washington for detailed version V.P. Johnson's statement that at President Kennedy's request he had urged P.M. Nehru to extend leadership other area S.E. Asia.

RMR

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Action

Control: 19647

NEA

Rec'd: MAY 31, 1961
3:46 PM

Info

FROM: KARACHI

SS

TO: Secretary of State

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SP

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NO: 2067, MAY 31

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USIA

NSC

FROM HALL

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ARMY

NAVY

AIR

RMR

UNDER NEW YORK DATELINE PAK PRESS TODAY FEATURES PRESIDENT AYUB'S INTERVIEW WITH NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT IN WHICH AYUB REPORTEDLY SAID "PEOPLE SEEM TO THINK THAT AMERICAN POLICY SEEMS TO SMACK OF WEAKNESS AND INDECISION", ADDING HE DID NOT UNDERSTAND WHY "FRIENDS ARE CONSIDERED ON THE SAME LEVEL AS NON-FRIENDS". AYUB REPORTEDLY CRITICAL WASHINGTON'S ATTITUDE ON KASHMIR AND ON PAK-AFGHAN RELATIONS

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

Department of State

48c

58

UNCLASSIFIEDControl: 19503
Rec'd: May 31, 1961
1:33 p.m.

Action

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Info

FROM: Karachi

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TO: Secretary of State

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NO: 2071, May 31.

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FROM HALL

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AIR

RMR

In address before large Eid-Ul-Azha congregation May 26 at Karachi's polo grounds, leading West Pakistan religious leader, Maulana Ehtishamul Haq, strongly criticized US for attempting impose leadership of Indian Prime Minister Nehru on Asia. Recent statement by Vice President Johnson, he said, "smelled of a conspiracy" to impose a leader on Pakistan and Islamic bloc whose hands are stained with Muslim blood.

Maulana also asked every Pakistani to offer maximum sacrifice for cause of Kashmiri Muslims if President Ayub chooses alter hitherto peaceful approach to solving Kashmir problem.

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GMP-7

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Henry W. Spielman

Rm 5249, NS/E

FD RM 4-180
8-23-48

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(Office and room number)

INCOMING TELEGRAM

United States
Information Agency

HWA 22 bc

831
7:10a
Action

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Classification

Control:

18769

Rec'd:

MAY 30, 1961

4:56 AM

IPS

Info

FROM: LAHORE

I/S
IRI
IOP/N
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IBS
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TO: United States Information Agency

NO: TOUSI 71, MAY 29

SENT WASHINGTON TOUSI 71; REPEATED INFORMATION KARACHI
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NSAState
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LAHORE EDITORIAL COMMENTS CONTINUED TO BE SHARPLY CRITICAL
VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON: NAWA-I-WAQT: "ACCORDING TO AN UPI
REPORT US VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B. JOHNSON HAS REQUESTED INDIAN
PRIME MINISTER NEHRU TO EXTEND HIS LEADERSHIP TO OTHER PARTS
OF SOUTH ASIA. THE CAT IS OUT OF THE BAG AND NOW IT IS QUITE
EVIDENT THAT ONE OF THE PRIME OBJECTS OF MR. JOHNSON'S TOUR
WAS TO CREATE A NEW BLOC OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC NATIONS UNDER
THE LEADERSHIP OF INDIAN PRIME MINISTER NEHRU. IT IS STRANGE
THAT US PRESIDENT KENNEDY HAS OFFERED THE LEADERSHIP OF ASIAN AND
PACIFIC NATIONS TO MR. NEHRU WITHOUT EVEN TAKING THE TROUBLE OF
ASKING THE CONCERNED NATIONS AND STRANGEST IS THE FACT THAT
MR. NEHRU HAS ACCEPTED. THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF PRIME MINISTER
NEHRU TOWARD THE CAUSE OF PEACE CAN BE SEEN IN HIS EXPANSIONIST
POLICY WITH REGARD TO KASHMIR AND HIS HUGE SPENDING ON DEFENSE.
THE US LEADERS WANT TO OFFER THE LEADERSHIP OF ASIAN COUNTRIES TO
A PERSON WHO HIMSELF IS A CAUSE OF THREAT TO PEACE IN THIS AREA.
BESIDES, HOW CAN BURMA, COMMUNIST CHINA, CEYLON AND NEPAL
ACCEPT INDIAN LEADERSHIP WHEN THEY HAVE SEVERAL OUTSTANDING
ISSUES TO BE SETTLED WITH INDIA? THAILAND, SOUTH VIETNAM,
PHILIPPINES AND JAPAN ARE DIRECTLY THREATENED BY COMMUNIST
AGGRESSION. HOW CAN THESE NATIONS ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF A
NEUTRAL COUNTRY LIKE INDIA? THE IMPORTANT QUESTION IS: WHAT
DO US LEADERS WANT TO ACHIEVE BY THIS PLAN? DO THEY WANT TO
TURN THE ENTIRE ASIAN AND PACIFIC REGION INTO A NEUTRAL BLOC?
WE DO NOT THINK US PLANS NEUTRALIZATION OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC
COUNTRIES. IT SEEMS THAT THE US AND INDIA ARRIVED OR ARE ABOUT
TO ARRIVE AT AN UNDERSTANDING. THE US SUFFERS FROM THE DELUSION
THAT COMMUNIST

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-2- TOUSI 71, MAY 29, FROM LAHORE

THAT COMMUNIST CHINESE POLICIES HAVE MADE INDIA REALIZE THE THREAT OF COMMUNIST MENACE AND INDIA IS NO LONGER NEUTRAL IN THE REAL SENSE.

PROBABLY MR. KENNEDY FEELS THAT THE NEW BLOC UNDER MR. NEHRU WILL SUPPORT THE WEST. IF THIS IS PLAN, IT WILL PROVE AS WRONG AS MR. KENNEDY'S CALCULATIONS IN CUBA AND SOUTH KOREA. AS FAR AS PAKISTAN IS CONCERNED IT CAN ILL AFFORD TO HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH SUCH A CONFERENCE."

AFAQ: "INDIAN PRIME MINISTER NEHRU CANNOT BECOME A LEADER OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC NATIONS --- THE ROLE CHOSEN FOR HIM BY THE NEW LEADERS OF THE UNITED STATES. MR. NEHRU IS A USURPER AND AGGRESSOR. NOT ONLY PAKISTAN BUT INDIA'S OTHER NEIGHBORS LIKE CEYLON AND NEPAL FEELS IN THE SAME MANNER."

KOHISTAN: "WE WELCOME VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ASSURANCE THAT THE US IS PREPARED TO INCUR ANY RISK TO PROTECT ASIA FROM COMMUNIST AGGRESSION. HOWEVER WE WOULD LIKE TO EMPHASIZE THAT THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC NATIONS ARE NOT THREATENED BY COMMUNIST AGGRESSION ALONE. AS A LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD AND A CHAMPION OF THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM, THE US SHOULD PROVIDE PROTECTION AGAINST ALL FORMS OF AGGRESSION."

MAGHRIBI PAKISTAN: PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN WILL NEVER ACCEPT AMERICAN SUGGESTION FOR IMPOSING INDIA'S LEADERSHIP ON ASIA. THE US WILL BE WELL ADVISED TO ABANDON ITS IDEA OF SUMMONING A CONFERENCE OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC NATIONS TO INSTALL NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP WHICH WOULD BE RESENTED BY MANY ASIAN NATIONS. THE BIRTH OF SUCH AN IDEA IN THE MINDS OF AMERICAN LEADERS CONSTITUTES AN INSULT TO AMERICA'S ALLIES IN THIS REGION."

BISBEE

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

United States Information Agency

Handwritten signature and initials

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Action

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Control: 18812
Rec'd: MAY 30, 1961
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FROM: LAHORE

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TO: United States Information Agency

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LAHORE EDITORIAL COMMENT OVER WEEKEND CONTINUED PREVIOUS VERIN, SHARPLY CRITICAL OF LYNDON JOHNSON. REPUTABLE PRO-WEST CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTES EDITORIAL PAGE COLUMNIST YUSUF SARAF WROTE MAY 28: "HIS SPEECH-MAKING FROM PLACE TO PLACE; HIS DUTIFUL YATRA TO NEHRU DURBAR AT DELHI AND THE BURDEN OF SONG OF THE TOUR -- AN ASIAN SUMMIT TO CROWN NEHRU AS MR. ASIA; CONFIRMED OUR WORST FEARS ABOUT THE CHANGE OF POLICY IN WASHINGTON "ALL DOUBTS ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF THE CHANGE, THE BENEFIT OF WHICH WE HAD BEEN GIVING THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION HAVE BEEN SUBSTANTIALLY REMOVED AND THE PICTURE THAT WAS DIM UNTIL HIS ARRIVAL HAS EMERGED SO CLEAR AS TO INSPIRE THE INEVITABLE -- A REAPPRAISAL OF OUR NATIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND PATRIOTIC DICTATES.

"THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY WAS ALREADY KNOWN HERE FOR ITS PRO-INDIA LEANINGS AND IT WAS FEARED THAT WITH MEN LIKE CHESTER BOWLES IN TOP POSITIONS, THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION WAS LIKELY TO GO OUT OF THE WAY TO APPEASE INDIA AND DO SO EVEN AT THE COST OF PAKISTAN AND KASHMIR.

"AMERICAN POLICY HAD CHANGED BUT NOT FOR BETTER. IT WAS NOT A LEAP FORWARD BUT A THRUST BACKWARDS; IT WAS NOT THE NEW FRONTIER OF OUR IMAGE, BORN OUT OF THE ELOQUENT INAUGURAL SPEECH, BUT A FRONTIER KNOWN FROM BEFORE THE TIMES OF CHRIST -- THAT OF MIGHT IS RIGHT; IT WAS NOT DIFFERENT FROM THE NORMAL EXPERIENCE OF HISTORY -- EVERYONE TRIES TO BE THE FRIEND OF THE STRONG.

"IT WAS SO BECAUSE FROM OUR ANGLE, KASHMIR, THE EARTHLY PARADISE REDUCED TO A VERITABLE HELL BY NEO-COLONIALISM OF INDIA, PROVIDED THE SUREST TEST OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN

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-2- TOUSI 70, MAY 29, FROM LAHORE

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE UNDER THE NEW ADMINISTRATION. IT IS NO CHIVALRY IF ONE SUPPORTS SOMEBODY AGAINST A COMMON ENEMY BECAUSE IT IS IN EFFECT A FIGHT FOR ONE'S OWN SURVIVAL. THEREFORE TO SUPPORT ANTI-COMMUNIST FORCES IN LAOS, SOUTH VIETNAM OR CUBA, IF AT ALL THEIR SAVIOUR CASTRO IS A COMMUNIST, IS NOT A FIGHT FOR PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AS SUCH BUT ONE FOR THEIR OWN GLOBAL INTERESTS. EVEN THE FAINT AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE ALGERIAN WAR ALSO STEMS FROM THE FEAR OF RUSSIA OR CHINA TAKING THE NEEDY ALGERIANS UNDER THEIR SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

"BUT UNFORTUNATELY THE NEW ADMINISTRATION HAS DEEPLY DISAPPOINTED US. IT IS NO SECRET THAT BITTERNESS AGAINST THE USA IS DAILY GROWING AND WHETHER IT IS SRINAGAR OR MUZAFFARABAD, BARAMULLA OR MIRPUR, YOU WOULD FIND PEOPLE RAISING THEIR EYE-BROWS WHEN ASKED TO GIVE THEIR REACTIONS TO THE NEW ADMINISTRATION'S POLICY ON KASHMIR.

"WHATEVER MAY HAPPEN NOW IN KASHMIR OR BECAUSE OF KASHMIR, IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANYONE, SAVE THE PEOPLE OF KASHMIR. THEY ARE NOT TO BE BLAMED. A SUBJUGATED PEOPLE, TO THEM MEANS DO NOT JUSTIFY THE END BUT THE END JUSTIFIES THE MEANS.

"THEY HAVE BEEN DEEPLY INJURED BY THE SHIFT IN THE AMERICAN STAND. SINCE JANUARY 1948 WHEN KASHMIR ISSUE FIRST CAME BEFORE SECURITY COUNCIL, UNITED STATES HAS BEEN EITHER ONE OF THE SPONSORS OR ACTIVE SUPPORTERS OF ALL THE RESOLUTIONS THAT HAVE BEEN ADOPTED SO FAR, ALL OF WHICH PROVIDE THAT THE FUTURE OF THE STATE OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR SHALL BE DECIDED BY A FREE AND IMPARTIAL PLEBISCITE UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE UNITED NATIONS. THE DECISIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL UNLIKE THOSE OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, ARE MANDATORY AND NOT RECOMMENDATORY IN NATURE.

"THUS THE USA IS A PARTY TO THEM AND AS THE LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD IS MORALLY ANSWERABLE TO THE PEOPLE OF KASHMIR FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THESE RESOLUTIONS. USA AS THE MOST POWERFUL MEMBER OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL WAS A PARTY TO THESE SOLEMN UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN TO US AND NOW WHEN THEY BEAT A RETREAT WHAT SHOULD THE PEOPLE OF KASHMIR BE EXPECTED TO DO?

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-3- TOUSI 70, MAY 29, FROM LAHORE

"ONE OF THE AMERICAN OFFICERS, ADMIRAL CHESTER NIMITZ, WAS APPOINTED PLEBISCITE ADMINISTRATOR AND AGAIN, ONE OF HER GREAT SONS, DOCTOR GRAHAM WHOSE EXAMPLARY PATIENCE AS A MEDIATOR IS PERHAPS UNMATCHED IN THE PRESENT-DAY WORLD, ACTED AS MEDIATOR FOR YEARS. ONE OF HER FOUR-STAR GENERALS ACTED AS HEAD OF A MILITARY GROUP TO PLAN DEMILITARIZATION PENDING PLEBISCITE. DOES THE PRESENT ADMINISTRATION THINK THAT ALL YDDFYEZZE *OBLIGATION ON AMERICA? AND THEN IN 1953 IT WAS ADLAI STEVENSON'S THREE-DAY CONSECUTIVE MEETINGS IN GULMARG AND SRINAGAR WITH OUR NATIONAL LEADER SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH WHICH MADE INDIA SUSPICIOUS AND PRECIPITATED THE UNCONSTITUTIONAL DISMISSAL OF SHEIKH (#) LEADING TO HIS IMPRISONMENT NOW REACHING NINTH YEAR IN AUGUST AND THE KILLING BY INDIAN ARMY OF 1,500 KASHMIRIS. DOES IT CAST NO BURDEN ON THE CONSCIENCE-BEARERS OF HUMANITY OF THIS AGE?

"AND FINALLY WHEN PAKISTAN ENTERED INTO MUTUAL SECURITY PACT WITH THE UNITED STATES, INDIA SEIZED THE OPPORTUNITY TO REPUDIATE ITS SOLEMN INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENTS ABOUT THE HOLDING OF A PLEBISCITE IN KASHMIR ON THE EXCUSE THAT COLD WAR HAS BEEN BROUGHT TO HER BORDERS. A BETRAYAL OF THE PEOPLE OF KASHMIR, WOULD MEAN AN ENDORSEMENT OF THIS STAND AND AMERICAN POLICY-MAKERS WOULD BE WELL-ADVISED TO GIVE SECOND THOUGHTS TO THEIR POLICY ON KASHMIR."

BISBEE

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*AS RECEIVED. CORRECTION TO FOLLOW.

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INCOMING TELEGRAM

United States
Information Agency*22bc*
*H. M. [unclear]*901
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UNCLASSIFIED

Classification

Control: 394

Rec'd: JUNE 1, 1961

11:39 AM.

Action

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FROM: LAHORE

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TO: United States Information Agency

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NO: TOUSI 72, JUNE 1

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LAHORE AREA EDITORIAL COMMENT ON VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSONS VISIT CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN VOLUME AND DISPLAY MARKED SIMILARITY IN TONE. HERewith REPRESENTATIVE EDITORIALS FROM ENGLISH AND URDU PRESS TODAY. PAKISTAN TIMES (ENGLISH): "MR MANZUR QADIR HAS EXPRESSED HIS SURPRISE OVER THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF THE US VICE PRESIDENT THAT AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HE HAD URGED MR NEHRU "TO EXTEND HIS LEADERSHIP TO OTHER AREAS IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.

"WHILE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS RESTRANT IS UNDERSTANDABLE, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT AS TO THE WIDESPREAD RESENTMENTT THAT PREVAILS IN THIS COUNTRY AS A RESULT OF THE ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE ... THERE CANNOT ALSO BE THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT REGARDING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LEADERS AND THE PEOPLES OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF SOUTH EAST ASIA WILL RECEIVE THE DEROGATORY IDEA OF HAVING MR NEHRUS LEADERSHIP FOISTED UPON THEM. THESE PEOPLES HAVE ONLY RECENTLY EMERGED INTO FREEDOM AFTER A DETERMINED AND BITTER STRUGGLE FOR SELF RULE AND THEY CANNOT BUT REGARD WITH SUSPICION ANY MOVE, OVERT OR COVERT, WHICH IS LIKELY TO INVOLVE A LESSENING OF STATUS OR AN IMPAIRMENT OF SOVEREIGN DIGNITY --- MANY OF THESE LEADERS ARE CAPABLE PERSONS WHO ARE GUIDING THE DESTINIES OF THEIR NATIONS WITH SINCERITY AND DEVOTION IN THESE TROUBLOUS TIMES; SOME ARE THE DARLINGS OF THE MASSES. THERE MAY BE A FEW ASIAN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE LESS FORTUNATE'AND HAVE AT THE HELM OF AFFAIRS A SET OF LEADERS WHO SOMETIMES MISJUDGE AND MISCALCULATE AND FALLER AND BUNGLE... BUT, IT MAY BE ASKED, WHICH COUNTRY, THE USA NOT EXCLUDED DOES NOT HAVE MUCH LEADERS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER?... HOWEVER THAT MAY BE NO ASIAN COUNTRY BIG OR SMALL IS OR WILL BE PREPARED TO HAVE AN OUTSIDER APPOINTED A SUPER-LEADER OR ARBITER OF ITS FATE.

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*This is really
getting ridiculous*

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-2- TOUSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

AND THIS APPLIES NO LESS TO MR NEHRU AFTER 15 YEARS OF WHOSE UNINTERRUPTED POLITICAL ASCENDANCY HIS COUNTRY FINDS ITSELF ENCOUNTERING A PLETHORA OF SUCH BAFFLING AND INTRACTABLE PROBLEMS AS AN UNENDING SERIES OF LINGUISTIC MOVEMENTS AND DISTURBANCES COMMUNAL RIOTING AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, INTER-REGIONAL CONFLICTS OVER DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, A LARGE FOOD DEFICIT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIFFICULTIES INFLATION INDUSTRIAL UNREST AND CLASS CONFLICT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE... MR. JOHNSON WAS NOT MERELY ENVISAGING THE ROLE OF INDIA AS A PRECEPTOR OF THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH EAST ASIA. HE WAS SPEAKING OF A CERTAIN KIND OF POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES THE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN A LEADER AND HIS CAMP FOLLOWERS. ACTUALLY HIS WORDS PUT ON IN MIND OF THE OLD IMPERIALIST SYSTEM WHEREBY THE WHOLE WORLD WAS DIVIDED UP INTO SPHERES OF INFLUENCE EACH DENOTING THE AREA OF COLONIAL DOMINATION OF A MAJOR POWER....THE BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RELATIONS THAT EXISTS BETWEEN INDIA AND MOST OF ITS NEIGHBORS SHOWS THAT THESE ARE CONDITIONED ON ONE SIDE BY A POWERFUL EXPANSIONIST URGE AND ON THE OTHER BY CAUTION AND EVEN MISTRUST WHICH ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE INSTINCT OF SELF PRESERVATIONS...PRESIDENT MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN DREW ATTENTION TO A GRAVE ANOMALY OF US POLICY WHEN HE TOLD A NEW YORK PAPER THAT IT WAS BEYOND COMPREHENSION THAT "FRIENDS ARE CONSIDERED ON THE SAME LEVEL AS NON-FRIENDS". IT IS A SYMPTOM OF A DEEPENING MORAL CRISIS IN A COUNTRYS FOREIGN POLICY WHEN IT CEASES UTTERLY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ONE WHO IS AN UNFAILING FRIEND AND ANOTHER WHO HAS NO COMMITMENT ON ITS SIDE.

IT SHOWS HOW SERIOUS THE CRISIS HAS BECOME WHEN THE US EXPECTS ITS ASIAN ALLIES TO ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF AN UNCOMMITTED COUNTRY. THE PROPOSITION IS ALSO DEVOID OF LOGIC FOR IF THE ADVICE IS ACCEPTED THE LEAST THAT WILL HAPPEN IS THAT THE ALLIES WILL BE CONVERTED BY THE US APPOINTED LEADER TO THE CAUSE OF NEUTRALISM. HOWEVER THAT AMAY BE THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT ABOUT PAKISTANS PASSIONATE DETERMINATION TO BE TREATED AS AN EQUAL MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS.† THIS COMPLETELY RULES OUT ANY MOVE OR METHOD WHICH IS SUBVERSIVE OF THIS COUNTRYS SOVEREIGN EXISTENCE. IT SOUNDS INCREDIBLE TO PAKISTANI EARS THAT THE US SHOULD ENTRUST THE PRESERVATION OF FREEDOM AND PEACE IN ASIA

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-3- TOUSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

TO A COUNTRY WHICH HAS SO LONG TRAMPLED THE FREEDOM OF THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE UNDER FOOT AND WHICH HAS THEREBY PUT THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THIS SENSITIVE REGION IN JEOPARDY.

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE (ENGLISH): MR JOHNSON IS REPORTED TO HAVE ADMITTED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON THAT IT WAS AT PRESIDENT KENNEDYS REQUEST THAT HE HAD URGED MR NEHRU TO EXTEND HIS LEADERSHIP TO OTHER AREAS IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.... IN APPRECIATION OF PANDIT NEHRUS CONTRIBUTION AND WILLINGNESS TO HELP IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE AMERICA IS DETERMINED TO BESTOW ON PANDIT NEHRU THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ENTIRE REGION. THIS IS MUCH MORE THAN THE AFFECTION THAT AMERICA ONCE LAVISHED ON GENERAL ISSIMO CHIANG. THE ATTEMPTS BY WHICH AMERICA MAY PROMOTE ITS STRATEGY HAVE THE GREATEST DANGER FOR PAKISTAN WHOSE INDEPENDENT STATEHOOD PANDIT NEHRU HAS NOT YET LEARNED TO ACCEPT AND WHOSE ISOLATION AND ENCIRCLEMENT REMAIN THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF INDIAN POLICY IN ALL ITS DISGUISES...MR JOHNSONS MISSION WHICH IS PRESIDENT KENNEDYS OWN HAS SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEATO AS WELL AS CENTO BOTH OF WHICH HAVE COME IN FOR UNFAILING AND UNMEASURED DENUNCIATION AT PANDIT NEHRUS HANDS. IT MAY BE INTENDED TO PAVE THE WAY FOR REVISION OR SCRAPPING OF THESE PACTS TO WHICH THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION HAS PLEDGED ITS LOYALTY DESPITE THE DEEP-SEATED AND NOT MERELY ELECTIONEERING HOSTILITY OF ITS LEADING LIGHTS. NO LESS AFFECTED WOULD BE THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE WHICH MAY BE SAID TO HAVE BECOME A POWERFUL AFRO-ASIAN ORGANIZATION CUTTING ACROSS IDEOLOGICAL DISINCTIONS AND COMMITTED AS WELL AS UNCOMMITTED COUNTRIES BESIDES ONE OF THE TWO MAJOR COMMUNIST POWERS. HOW FAR OR WHETHER THE TWO TREATY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GROWING AFRO-ASIAN FRATERNITY CAN FIT IN WITH THE AMERICAN PLANS FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA REMAINS TO BE SEEN. ANY ATTEMPTS TO FLOAT A NEHRU DOCTRINE WITH AMERICAN HELP CAN ONLY SPELL UNMIXED DISASTER FOR REGIONAL HARMONY, WIDER AFRO-ASIAN SOLIARITY AND INDO-AMERICAN LEADERSHIP....WHAT ARE PANDIT NEHRUS CREDENTIALS FOR THE ROLE THAT IS BEING THRUST ON HIM? HIS DOMESTIC POLICIES STAND CONFESSED OF THEIR FAILURE TO HOLD THE COUNTRY TOGETHER. THE CONFLAGRATION IN WHICH INDIA IS ENVELOPED IS MUCH MORE THAN LINGUISTIC AND POSES A CRUCIAL TEST NOT MERELY FOR PANDIT NEHRUS LEADERSHIP BUT ALSO FOR INDIAS OWN GENIUS FOR UNITY. HIS DEALINGS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES FOLLOW A PATTERN OF MILITARY INTERVENTION AS IN KASHMIR; COLONIAL

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EXPANSION UNDER COVER OF TREATY RELATIONS AS IN NEPAL AND INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS AS IN CEYLON AND SEVERAL OTHER LANDS. FOREIGN INTRIGUE AND ALIGNMENTS ARE THE MAINSTAY OF HIS HOSTILE POLICY TOWARDS PAKISTAN AND HIS BARBARIC OCCUPATION AND OPPRESSION OF KASHMIR. NEHRU'S ROLE IN THE CONGO HAS EXPOSED HIM, EVEN IN NEUTRALIST EYES, AS A POLITICIAN OF THE COMMONEST CLAY. AMERICA WILL ONLY BE PROVOKING A FORMIDABLE UPHEAVAL BY PANDERING TO THE EXPANSIONIST DESIGNS OF A MAN WITH WHOM PASSION IS CONSCIENCE AND WHOSE CLOSETS NEIGHBOURS CAN PUT NO TRUST IN HIM. THE APPRAISALS AND METHODS OF OPERATION OF ITS LEADERSHIP MAY BRING AMERICA PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE PREDICAMENT WHICH THE PREACHER IN THE OLD TESTAMENT FORESAW FOR ANY LAND WHEN ITS KING IS A CHILD. .. PARA QUOTE ... NAWA-I-WAQT (URDU) :... THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY PRESIDENT AYUB IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES ON US-PAKISTAN RELATIONS REFLECT THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN. WHOSE FEELINGS ARE QUITE BITTER ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDES TOWARDS ITS ALLIES. THERE ARE PERSONS IN THIS COUNTRY WHO DO NOT HAVE BROADER OUTLOOK AND WHO OUT OF SHEER DESPAIR ADVOCATE THE SEVERANCE OF PAKISTAN'S TIES WITH THE WEST AND JOINING THE OTHER CAMP. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SHARE THESE FEELINGS FOR WE KNOW THAT THERE IS NO ROOM FOR PAKISTAN IN THE OTHER CAMP. IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR PAKISTAN TO HAVE ANYTHINGS TO DO WITH THE SOVIET UNION SO LONG AS THAT COUNTRY OPENLY SUPPORTS INDIA'S AGGRESSION IN KASHMIR, AND BACKS AFGHANISTAN IN ITS ANTI PAKISTAN POLICIES. BY JOINING THE SOVIET BLOC OF NATIONS, PAKISTAN STANDS THE RISK OF BIDDING GOOD BYE TO ITS IDEOLOGY AND ACCEPTING THE UNHAPPY STATUS OF THE MUSLIM OF GENERAL ASIA. CONSCIENTIONS AND PATRIOTIC PAKISTANI FEELS THE SAME WAY AS PRESIDENT AYUB DOES.

THEY APPRECIATE THE INVALUABLE HELP THE US HAS GIVEN TO THIS COUNTRY, AND REGARD THE UNITED STATES AS THEIR BEST FRIENDS. BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY ALSO FEEL THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ITS FRIENDS AND FOES, AND FRIENDS AND NEUTRALS. IF THE UNITED STATES FEELS CONCERNED ABOUT COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AGAINST LAOS, PAKISTAN DOES LIKEWISE ABOUT INDIAN AGGRESSION IN KASHMIR. IF THE US EXPECTS PAKISTAN AS MEMBER OF THE SEATO TO SHARE ITS CONCERN OVER LAOS., PAKISTAN EXPECTS THE US TO SHARE ITS WORRIES ABOUT KASHMIR AND ABOUT THE VIOLATION OF THE DURRAND LINE BY AFGHANISTAN. FAILURE ON THE

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-5- TOUSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

PART OF THE US TO MAKE DISTINCTION BETWEEN FRIENDS AND ENEMIES WILL RESULT IN THE UNITED STATES LOSING ITS FRIENDS, AND NO DOUBT THE US IS A BIG COUNTRY, BUT IT CANNOT CLAIM THAT IT DOES NOT REQUIRE FRIENDS... PARA QUOTE.... MAGHRIBI PAKISTAN (URDU) ... PRESIDENT AUYB HAS VOICED THE TRUE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN THE US POLICY TOWARD PAKISTAN IN PARTICULAR AND ITS ALLIES IN GENERAL IS INCOMPRHENSIBLE AND SMACKS OF WEAKNESS... WE GREATLY VALUE AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID BUT WE CANNOT ACCEPT AMERICA'S OBVIOUSLY WRONG POLICY ... WE HAVE NO HESITATION IN ANNOUNCING THAT WE CANNOT ALLOW OUR ENEMIES TO DEPRIVE US OF OUR INDEPENDENCE EVEN IF IT MEANS PLEASING THE UNITED STATES.....

PARA QUOTE... NAQOOS(URDU) :... THE QUESTION OF ASIAN LEADERSHIP CANNOT BE SOLVED BY ONE PERSON, HOWEVER, BIG HE MIGHT BE. AND NO ONE CAN OFFER ASIAN LEADERSHIP TO ANY BODY. IT DEPENDS ON THE INTERESTS OF THE ASIAN NATIONS THEMSELVES AND ALSO ON THE CONDITIONS THAT OBTAIN IN THE WORLD. IN MAKING THE OFFER OF ASIAN LEADERSHIP TO INDIA, MR. JOHNSON HAS BETRAYED THE WORST TYPE OF PARTISANSHIP APART FROM MR. NEHRU'S QUALIFICATION TO MERIT ASIAN LEADERSHIP, WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW FOR MR. JOHNSON'S OFFER WOULD GO TO CREATE A BALANCE IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION... PARA QUOTE... ZAMINDAR (URDU) :... THE AMERICAN PLAN TO BESTOW THE LEADERSHIP OF ASIA ON THE INDIAN PRIME MINISTER WILL BE RECEIVED WITH DISMAY BY AMERICA'S CENTO AND SEATO ALLIES IN ASIA. THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE MR. NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP ON ASIA, SHOULD SERIOUSLY CONSIDER WHETHER THE CROWN FITS HIM OR NOT. ITS PRO-COMMUNIST NEUTRALISM AND ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICIES TOWARDS ITS NEIGHBORS HAVE MADE INDIA AND ITS LEADER NEHRU UNPOPULAR IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD... PARA QUOTE... SAFEENA(URDU) :.../ IN VIEW OF INDIA'S AGGRESSION IN KASHMIR, JUNAGADH, AND HYDERABAD AND ITS UNFRIENDLY POLICIES TOWARDS CEYLON. NEPAL AND BURMA, IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ASIAN NATION TO ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF INDIA'S NEHRU... PARA QUOTE... AFAQ(URDU).... VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SUGGESTION CANNOT BE GIVEN ANY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AS LONG AS DISPUTES LIKE THE ONE OF KASHMIR REMAINS UNSOLVED.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR AN ASIAN AND PACIFIC SUMMIT COFERENCE IS LINKED WITH ITS PLAN TO IMPOSE MR. NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP OVER ASIA. PAKISTAN IS READY AND WILLING TO FULFILL ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CENTO AND SEATO BUT IT CANNOT OBL GE THE UNITED STATES BY ACCEPTING MR. NEHRU AS ASIA'S LEADER."

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J. W. FULBRIGHT
CHAIRMAN

United States Senate,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

49

July 10, 1961

To: Walter Jenkins

From: Carl Marcy *CM*

Herewith, as you requested, a short memo on subjects to be considered by Ayub.

The papers you sent are returned herewith.

Attachments



49a

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SANITIZED

SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE STAFF MEMORANDUM
FOR THE VICE PRESIDENT
ON SUBJECTS TO BE DISCUSSED BY PRESIDENT OF
PAKISTAN

Inasmuch as the Department of State is preparing briefing papers on the specific points to be covered in the forthcoming talks and has information not available to the Committee, it is the purpose of this memorandum to comment on the posture the Vice President may wish to take on the most important aspects of the conversations.

I. The Pakistan President is deeply concerned that the United States seems to give first priority to development in India (a neutral), and second priority to Pakistan. Reasons: President Kennedy when he was Senator was viewed by the Pakistanis as an "India first" man. So was Mr. Bowles. Ambassador Galbraith is something special for India, whereas Pakistan has only Ambassador Rountree.

President Ayub will wonder why India gets the priorities while Pakistan - a staunch military ally - gets the secondaries.

POSITION: The Vice President might emphasize that United States concern about India should not be viewed as a down-grading of the importance of Pakistan.

First, it is a fact of life that for decades the American people sympathized with "India" - then a British colony which encompassed what is now Pakistan. Americans still often use the word "India" to mean the subcontinent of Asia. This use of the word "India" should not be viewed as a reflection on Pakistan.

Second, President Ayub should not misread the past Kennedy, Bowles interests in India as excluding concern with Pakistan. They know as well as any that Pakistan has provided bases and muscle which are militarily essential to guard "neutral" states from Communist encroachment. Pakistan is a partner, India a friend. India is a beneficiary of Pakistan commitments to defense in Asia.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SANITIZED

E.O. 12356, Sec. 3.4

NIJ 89-212 + S.Res. 474, 96th Cong.

By WJ, NARA, Date 6-28-90

CONFIDENTIAL

- 2 -

Third, Figures supplied the Committee by the Executive show that in fiscal years 1960, 1961, and projected for 1962, Pakistan will have received aid respectively in the amounts of \$249 million, \$188 million, and \$104 million; India will have received from the United States \$179 million, \$168 million, and \$17 million. These figures do not include development loans projected for 1962. Thus on an overall basis, Pakistan has received much more in the way of U.S. assistance on a per capita basis than India.

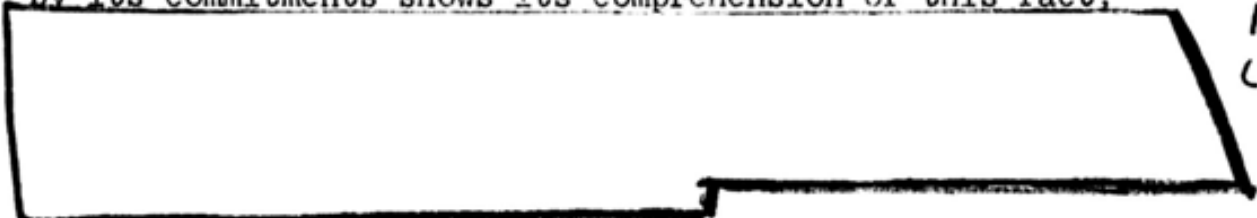
Fourth, the United States is committed militarily to the defense of Pakistan (SEATO), and is fully as interested in Pakistan development as in Indian development.

Fifth (NOTE), Might it not be a good idea to replace Ambassador Rountree with an Ambassador of real political stature?

II. President Ayub will undoubtedly be concerned at statements indicating that United States supports "neutralism" - especially in Asia.

POSITION: The Vice President might emphasize that the U.S. concern is not support of neutralism, but support of independence of any independent state.

The essence of political maturity on the part of any state is realization that the Independence of one is of concern to all independent states. In this sense, Pakistan by its commitments shows its comprehension of this fact;



The Vice President might ask if President Ayub has given consideration to things he could do in Asia to pull free and independent states into closer political and economic relationships. Could he work more closely with Japan, the U.A.R., Malaya?

III. Basically what President Ayub seeks is assurance that he is allied with the winners, with a nation that means what it says, with the wave of the future so to speak.

The Vice President must inspire confidence in U.S. leadership. This involves not financial commitment, but evidence of moral fiber, self-confidence and assurance. It should be made clear that Americans believe the most powerful force in the world is the drive of individual men toward

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self-determination and betterment. We see signs that President Ayub realizes this and that he is proceeding to draw on this strength in his own nation. We will help him, just as we will help any nation that helps itself toward development and political freedom.

There have been serious misjudgments in the past about America as a tired, self-centered nation. We hope those misjudgments will not be repeated in the future.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Rush *Core Marney* 496
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 30 1961

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I enclose for your information a copy of a note sent the Secretary by the Pakistani Ambassador enclosing a list of points which President Ayub has indicated he may wish to discuss with the President, yourself and the Secretary during his forthcoming visit.

Briefing papers for President Ayub's visit are now being prepared in the Department. A complete set will be forwarded you shortly.

Sincerely yours,

Brooks Hays
Assistant Secretary

Enclosure:

Copy of note from
Pakistani Ambassador,
with enclosure.

The Vice President,
United States Senate.



49c

SS/2/1/61

The Ambassador of Pakistan presents his compliments to the Secretary of State and has the honour to enclose herewith a message received from the President of Pakistan setting out the points which, among others, he proposes to discuss with the President, the Vice President, the Secretary of State and other American leaders who may be associated with these talks during his visit to the United States.

The Secretary of State,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

RECEIVED FROM QUICK COPY

Extract from a message dated June 22, 1961, from the President of Pakistan to the Ambassador of Pakistan to the United States.

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Quote.

1. Give my assessment of communist intentions in South East Asia, South Asia and Middle East.
2. What policy, in my opinion, has a chance of success in South East Asia which is immediately threatened.
3. Explain how threat to Indian sub-continent indirectly in the beginning may well take a direct shape if India and Pakistan continue on inimical terms over Kashmir. The solution of this problem is of vital importance and in my opinion American Administration is in a decisive position to exert its influence.
4. State how future of India is of vital concern to us and give my assessment of what the future may be.
5. I would like to know what would become of Pacta like CENTO and SEATO and how regional nations could justify their membership in view of shift in American policy encouraging and supporting neutrality especially in Asia. The question arises above all how these countries could cover their additional political and military commitments.
6. I should like to have an indication of American Administration's intentions to enlarge the scope of Mutual Security Act to include neutralist countries. I would like to know if there is a move to give arms aid to India. I would in that case like to ask if it is realized that this aid would be used mainly to intimidate and menace Pakistan. I would like to point out that India has no intention fighting China and that China on its part would not make a move till they find ready hosts in India. That period I assess to be 10 to 15 years from now.

FROM QUICK COPY

7. I would explain the effect of this move on public opinion in Pakistan and indicate how the task of Government to carry the people with them would become more and more difficult. The danger is that Russians and Chinese would take advantage of this situation.

8. I would explain what is the present situation in Afghanistan and give my view of it.

Economics.

9. I would explain what is the scope of our Second Five Year Plan and state what assistance we expect of U.S.A. If America expects other members of Consortium to match their contributions then they must do two things, (i) work on these governments from now and, (ii) ensure that Chairman of next Consortium meeting is an American.

10. I would explain what is the additional problem of water-logging and salinity in West Pakistan affecting some 27 million acres of most valuable land on which life of whole Province depends. We could only take this in hand if assistance outside Second Five Year Plan: was forthcoming.

11. I would explain what is our constitutional program.

12. I should be delighted to answer any questions President Kennedy might wish to ask. Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan. Unquote

PRESS SUMMARY

KARACHI

May 22, 1961

May 22, 1961

Vice President received top heavy press play during stay in Pakistan, dominating the daily English and vernacular papers Sunday and Monday, May 21 and 22. Listed is a summary of press and photo placement as monitored in two major English (DAWN and MORNING) and two Urdu (JANG and ANJAM) Karachi papers:

All newspapers on the morning of the Vice President's arrival (May 20) carried welcoming editorials. Front page news stories with portraits of the Vice President were used. These stories covered details of his Karachi programs and included USIS backgrounders and biographic data.

During the two day visit a total of 36 photographs were published in the four newspapers; a total of 968 column inches covering the Johnson visit was used by the four newspapers.

"DAWN", the largest English-language newspaper accounted for the major portion of the above figures, using 10 photographs and 422 columns inches of material. "MORNING NEWS" published seven photographs and 291 columns inches of stories. "JANG" utilized 13 pictures with 133 columns inches of text. "ANJAM" carried 6 photographs and 89 columns inches.

Greater volume of the coverage reported appeared on the front of these newspapers during the two-day period.

INCOMING TELEGRAM

United States Information Agency

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Control: 14279

Rec'd: MAY 23, 1961

9:12 AM

for IFS/ ED
FOR YOUR INFORMATION
Action to IFS/ EN
Info to IFS/ EN
IFS/ EN
IFS/ EN
Instructions to EN

FROM: LAHORE

TO: United States Information Agency

NO: TOUSI 66, MAY 23

SENT WASHINGTON TOUSI 66, REPEATED INFORMATION KARACHI
TOPAO UNNUMBERED.

THREE MORE PHOTOS AND ONE USIS STORY ON VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSONS VISIT TO PAKISTAN WERE USED BY MAJOR NEWSPAPERS OF LAHORE AREA TODAY FOR TOTAL 74 COLUMN INCHES. THIS BRINGS OVERALL TOTAL OF JOHNSONS COVERAGE IN MAJOR PAPERS HERE TO 1,982 INCHES. EDITORIAL COMMENT CONTINUED TO DWELL ON KASHMIR ISSUE.

THE PAKISTAN TIMES SAID: "THE US VICE PRESIDENTS SOJOURN IN KARACHI WAS OBVIOUSLY TOO SHORT TO HAVE ENABLED HIM TO MAKE ANYTHING LIKE A FULL DISCOVERY OF THIS COUNTRYS FEELINGS AND HOPES AND FEARS AND TO FEEL THE PULSE OF ITS PEOPLE.

THE VICE PRESIDENT WAS THE HIGHEST AMERICAN DIGNITARY SENT TO THIS COUNTRY SO FAR BY THE NEW US ADMINISTRATION, AND ON THE SIDE OF PAKISTAN THERE WAS A STRONG DESIRE TO HEAR A PERSON SO CLOSE TO THE US. PRESIDENT EXPOUND US OFFICIALS VIEWS ON A NUMBER OF MATTERS WHICH CONCERN US INCLUDING THE PRESENT AND FUTURE PATTERN OF US-PAKISTAN RELATIONS. THE VISIT AND THE EXCHANGE OF VIEWS THAT IT MADE POSSIBLE HAVE DONE A LOT OF GOOD - ONE HOPES TO BOTH SIDES.

"MR. JOHNSON WAS ACCORDED A VERY WARM RECEPTION IN THIS COUNTRY, AND THIS SPONTANEOUS WELCOME WAS NOTHING BUT A MANIFESTATION OF THEIR FRATERNAL BONDS OF FRIENDSHIP THAT EXIST BETWEEN PAKISTANIS AND THE PEOPLE OF THE US. THE SENTIMENTS WILL BE GREATLY APPRECIATED IN A COUNTRY WHICH SETS STORE BY SINCERITY IN FRIENDSHIP AND WHICH DOES NOT THINK THAT EXPEDIENCY SHOULD TAKE PRECEDENCE OF LOYALTY TO PRINCIPLES. THROUGH REGIONAL PACTS AND BILATERAL TREATIES WITH THE USA, PAKISTAN HAS ACCEPTED CERTAIN OBLIGATIONS AND COMMITMENTS, WHICH, IT THINKS, CONFORM TO ITS

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-2- TOUSI 66, MAY 23, FROM LAHORE

IDEALS OF FREEDOM, LIBERTY AND WORLD PEACE. BUT PAKISTANS CONSTANCY AND UNSWERVING DEDICATION HAVE NOT BEEN AN UNMIXED BLESSING. THE POLICY OF ALIGNMENT HAS BROUGHT NOT ONLY ASSETS AND ADVANTAGES BUT ALSO INVOLVED LIABILITIES AND DANGERS, AS FOR INSTANCE, THE ALIENATION OF THE COUNTRYS POWERFUL NEIGHBORS AND OF OTHERS WHO DO NOT WISH TO TAKE SIDES IN THE COLD WAR. ON THE OTHER HAND, THOSE PROCLAIMING THEIR NEUTRALITY IN THE CONFLICT BETWEEN COMMUNISM AND FREEDOM AND AVOIDING THE HEAVY RESPONSIBILITIES THAT THE CONCEPT OF COLLECTIVE SECURITY INVOLVES - ARE NONE THE WORSE FOR IT. OF LATE PAKISTANIS HAVE BEEN DISMAYED TO FIND THE BASIC POSTULATES OF THE POLICY OF ALLIANCES BEING QUESTIONED AND DEBATED IN THE US ITSELF. AND IT WILL BE FUTILE TO DENY THAT SINCE THE ADVENT OF THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION THERE HAS BEEN IN EVIDENCE AN INCREASING TENDENCY TO PLACATE INDIA IN THE FUTILE HOPE OF INDUCING THE COUNTRY TO SYMPATHIZE WITH THE AMERICAN POSITION AND POLICIES. ONE ONLY WONDERS WHETHER US POLICY MAKERS REALIZE THE NEED OF REASSESSING THE POSITION NOW THAT THEY ARE SMARTING UNDER INDIAS REBUKE FOR THE ACTION TAKEN IN CUBA. THE EVIDENCE SO FAR IS THAT THEY DO NOT.

"AS FAR AS PAKISTAN IS CONCERNED, STAND ON THE QUESTION OF KASHMIR IS BOTH A MEASURE OF ITS ALLIES FRIENDSHIP OF PAKISTAN AND A TEST OF THEIR DEDICATION TO THE VALUES OF FREEDOM AND JUSTICE. EXPRESSIONS OF SOLICITUDE FOR THE FREEDOM AND WELFARE OF ALL THE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD SOUND HOLLOW TO PAKISTANI EARS WHEN THE ENSLAVEMENT AND SUPPRESSION OF THE KASHMIRIS FIND NO MENTION. NOT ONLY THIS. THERE ARE EVEN DIRECT HINTS THAT KASHMIR IS NO CONCERN OF AMERICA AND NOT REALLY WORTH WORRYING ABOUT. MR HARRIMAN RECENTLY SAID SO IN SO MANY WORDS - AND THOSE WORDS ARE DIFFICULT TO FORGET. AS MR. JOHNSON SAID HIS INSTRUCTIONS WERE TO DISCUSS MATTERS OF MUTUAL CONCERN WITH THE LEADERS OF THE COUNTRIES VISITED AND HE HAD NOT COME TO DISPOSE OF ANY PROBLEM BY HIMSELF THIS MAY WELL BE SO, BUT FOR PAKISTAN ANY DISCUSSION OF THE WORLD AROUND BEGINS WITH THE PLIGHT OF KASHMIR. AND THE PRESIDENT HAS DONE WELL TO REMIND MR. JOHNSON - AND MR. KENNEDY -- THAT KASHMIR IS A PROBLEM WHICH NO FREEDOM LOVING COUNTRY CAN HONESTLY IGNORE."

UNDER THE TITLE "THE HONORABLE GUEST LEAVES", THE INFLUENTIAL URDU DAILY NAWAI WAQAT SAID: "WE FRANKLY CONFESS OUR INABILITY

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-3- TOUSI 66, MAY 23, FROM LAHORE

TO UNDERSTAND THE OBJECTIVES OF MR LYNDON B JOHNSONS VISIT TO PAKISTAN. WHATEVER HE SAID EITHER DURING HIS ROADSIDE CHATS WITH THE PEOPLE OR AT THE AIRPORT IS ALL FORMAL. HE HAD SAID THINGS LIKE THAT IN NEW DELHI AND IN OTHER CITIES TOO. EVEN THE JOINT COMMUNIQUE DID NOT GIVE ANY INDICATION OF HIS MISSION. IT MENTIONED MOSTLY PAKISTANS INTERNAL PROBLEMS AND DOES NOT MENTION THE KASHMIR ISSUE, ABOUT WHICH HE SAID HE WAS NOT AUTHORIZED TO DISPOSE OF THAT MATTER. THE ONLY THING WHICH GIVES SOME CLUE TO THE NATURE OF HIS MISSION WAS THE SUGGESTION FOR A SUMMIT MEETING OF THE ASIAN AND PACIFIC COUNTRIES. BUT ONE FAIL TO UNDERSTAND WHAT THIS MEETING WILL ACHIEVE. WHAT GOOD WILL COME OUT OF A MEETING WHICH WILL BE ATTENDED BY NATIONS OF DIVERGENT VIEWS AND LOYALTIES. PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND HIS COLLEAGUES ARE UNDER THE DELUSION THAT INDIA IS THE GREATEST LABORATORY OF DEMOCRACY IN ASIA, AND IF IT IS MADE ASIAs LEADER IT WILL ADD TO THE US PRESTIGE ABROAD. IF THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE IS DESIGNED TO PAVE THE WAY FOR INDIAN LEADERSHIP OF ASIA, PAKISTAN WILL HAVE TO CONSIDER SERIOUSLY ITS IMPLICATIONS BEFORE COMMITTING ITSELF."

IMROZE SAID "VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSONS PRESS CONFERENCE AND HIS UTTERANCES IN KARACHI PROVIDE NO ANSWER TO THE ALL IMPORTAHT QUESTION OF THE FUTURE US-PAKISTAN RELATIONSHIP, AND AS TO HOW THE NEW RULERS OF THE UNITED STATES FEEL ABOUT THIS COUNTRY AND ITS PROBLEMS. THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION CONTINUES TO SUFFER FROM VAGUENESS AND CONFUSION ABOUT ITS INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS A SITUATION WHICH IS COSTING VERY DEAR TO ITS WESTERN ALLIES. THERE SHOULD BE SOME LIMITS TO SUCH VAGUENESS. WHEN A TOP RANKING LEADER LIKE MR JOHNSON TOURS ANOTHER COUNTRY PEOPLE EXPECT FRANK AND SPECIFIC ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS RELATING TO MUTUAL RELATIONS. THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT CANNOT BE EXPECTED TO BE UNAWARE OF THE EXPLOSIVE NATURE OF THE KASHMIR DISPUTE. MR JOHNSON PLEASE THAT HE HAS NO AUTHORIZATION FROM MR KENNEDY TO DISCUSS THE KASHMIR DISPUTE LOOKS RIDICULOUS ON THE VERY FACT OF IT. THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN SUPPORTING THE RIGHT OF SELF DETERMINATION OF THE PEOPLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. THE ONLY REASON WHY IT DOES NOT SUPPORT THIS RIGHTS OF THE KASHMIRIS SEEMS TO BE THAT IT DOES NOT WANT TO DISPLEASE INDIA. WE CONTINUE TO HOPE THAT PRESIDENT KENNEDY WILL REVISE HIS POLICY AND DOES NOT ADOPT AN ATTITUDE WHICH WILL NOT CONFORM TO THE PRINCIPLES OF MORALITY."

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-4- TOUSI 66, MAY 23, FROM LAHORE

KOHISTAN SAID: "IN ANSWERING NEWSMENS QUESTION ON KASHMIR, THE US VICE PRESIDENT SIMPLY SAID THAT HE WOULD COMMUNICATE TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY THE FEELINGS OF PRESIDENT AYUB AND THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN ON THE KASHMIR DISPUTE. THIS ANSWER BY MR JOHNSON ABOUT A VITAL PROBLEM OF PAKISTAN WHICH HE HAD DESCRIBED AS THE MOST SINCERE OF US FRIENDS DOES NOT BECOME A TOP RANKING LEADER LIKE HIM. THE UNITED STATES GIVES SO MUCH IMPORTANCE TO ITS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS AND SPENDS SO MUCH ENERGY TO THE SOLUTION OF ITS FRIENDS PROBLEMS HALF OF THE WORLD PROBLEMS WOULD HAVE BEEN SOLVED BY NOW. THE POLICY THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN PURSUING IN REGARD TO ITS FRIENDS IS CAUSING CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO ITS PRESTIGE AND IF THIS POLICY CONTINUES, IT WILL BE DIFFICULT FOR THE UNITED STATES TO MAINTAIN ITS WORLD LEADERSHIP".

AFAQ SAID: "THE IDEA FOR HOLDING A SUMMIT MEETING OF ASIAN AND PACIFIC NATIONS IS WORTH UPHOLDING BECAUSE IT COULD PROVIDE A BASIS OF COOPERATION BETWEEN SEATO AND NON SEATO NATIONS TO CHECK COMMUNISM IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD. ON KASHMIR ISSUE MR JOHNSON SHOULD NOT HAVE ACTED AS A MERE MESSANGER FOR COMMUNICATING PRESIDENT AYUBS VIEWS TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY. HE SHOULD IMPRESS THE US PRESIDENT OF THE NEED OF THE SOLUTION OF THE DISPUTE ON WHICH THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN FEEL VERY BITTERLY".

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Control: 15721
Rec'd: MAY 24, 1961
10:03 PM

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FROM: LAHORE

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TO: United States Information Agency

NO: TOUSI 68, MAY 24

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LAHORE EDITORIAL COMMENT ON VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSONS PRESS CONFERENCE IN KARACHI CONTINUED TO DWELL ON KASHMIR ISSUE. URDU DAILY HILAL I PAKISTAN RPT HILAL I PAKISTAN SAID TODAY: "IN ANSWER TO NEWSMENS QUESTIONS ON THE KASHMIR ISSUE THE US VICE PRESIDENT LYNDON B JOHNSON SIMPLY SAID THAT PRESIDENT AYUB HAS FULLY EXPLAINED PAKISTAN POSITION AND THAT HE WOULD COMMUNICATE IT TO PRESIDENT KENNEDY. THE WAY THE VICE PRESIDENT SPOKE AND ANSWERED QUESTIONS WAS EXTREMELY CAUTIOUS AND ABSOLUTELY NON-COMMITAL. BUT IN EXERCISING THIS CAUTIOUSNESS HE HAS GIVEN SOME INDICATION OF HIS GOVERNMENTS POLICY ON THE ISSUE.

IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO DEDUCE THAT THE UNITED STATES IS NOT WILLING TO SUPPORT THE JUST CAUSE OF PAKISTAN ON THE KASHMIR ISSUE, FEARING THAT IT WILL CAUSE ANNOYANCE TO INDIA. AT LEAST UNDER PRESIDENT KENNEDYS ADMINISTRATION PAKISTAN CANNOT EXPECT TO HAVE ANY US SUPPORT ON THIS ISSUE. PAKISTAN IS AMERICAS MOST SINCERE AND STAUNCH ALLY IN ASIA. IT IS LINKED WITH THE UNITED STATES BY TWO DEFENSE ALLIANCES AND OTHER MILITARY AND ECONOMIC AID PACTS. US INDIFFERENCE TO THE VITAL PROBLEM OF ITS ALLY IS DISTURBING. WE HAD PINNED HIGH HOPES ON MR JOHNSONS VISIT AND BELIEVED THAT HE WOULD HELP PAKISTAN KNOW WHAT THE UNITED STATES FEELS ABOUT THE MOST IMPORTANT ISSUE FACED BY ITS MOST FAITHFUL AND SINCERELY ALLY IN ASIA. MR JOHNSONS SILENCE OVER THE KASHMIR ISSUE MIGHT HAVE STEMMED FROM POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY BUT IT HAS BADLY HURT THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN."

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MAY 24, 1961

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FROM: DACCA

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TO: United States Information Agency

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COVERAGE VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S VISIT TO WEST PAKISTAN RECEIVED MODERATELY HEAVY PLAY IN DACCA PRESS. ALL PAPERS FEATURED STORIES ON INFORMAL ACTIVITIES CONNECTED WITH VISIT TOGETHER WITH HEADLINE PLAY OF JOHNSON-AYUB COMMUNIQUE CALLING FOR MEETING LIKE-MINDED ASIAN HEADS OF STATE. SEVERAL PAPERS WEDNESDAY FEATURED PPA STORY GIVING EXTENSIVE QUOTES FROM WEST PAKISTAN PRESS DEPLORING ABSENCE ANY -POSITIVE- JOHNSON APPROACH ON KASHMIR ISSUE.

EDITORIAL COMMENT ON VISIT WAS LIGHT.

GENERAL TONE WAS FRIENDLY. MAJOR EXCEPTION WAS BANGALI DAILY ITTEFAQE'S POLITICAL COLUMNIST MUSHAFIR WHO SEES JOHNSON TRIP AS PART OF KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION "NEW POLICY" OF AVOIDING USE OF FORCE. "UNISTATES CANNOT RISK WAR IN SOUTHEAST ASIA AND KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION FACES PROBLEM IN ABANDONING ANTI-DEMOCRATIC POLICY OF PREDECESSOR. UNISTATES CAN ADOPT CLEAR POLICY BY REACHING UNDERSTANDING WITH RUSSIA. JOHNSON'S TOUR WILL BE HAILED IF IT FURTHERS CAUSE OF FREEDOM, ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT OF SOUTHEAST ASIA."

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Rec'd: June 2, 1961

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1:20 a.m.

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FROM: Dacca

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(ADMINISTRATION)

I/S

TO: United States Information Agency

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NO: TOUSI 249, June 1

JUN 2 1961

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Pro-US Dacca English daily PAKISTAN OBSERVER questions sincerity of purpose of Johnson's trip, soundness of administration policy in Southeast Asia in general and in subcontinent in particular. In lead editorial May 31 summation May 25 news conference Johnson said he urged Nehru extend leadership over other areas Southeast Asia at instigation Kennedy. Statement enlightened many who unreservedly accepted Johnson statements about delivering goodwill from steadfast friends in America to steadfast friends in Pakistan; that there is difference between reality and illusion.

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Kennedy considers himself worldwide leader peace forces, has started appointing deputies in Southeast Asia, selected Nehru. People who asked accept Nehru as guardian question Nehru qualification in light Kashmir where "peace continues occupy topmost place in list of casualties" and where right of self-determination denied millions despite United Nations guarantees. Should be no astonishment if some not appreciate Kennedy peace plan and charge intervention and new form western imperialism. University talents pooled by Kennedy reinvigorate America's basic policy make no difference between consistency and expediency and seek new allies even at cost of peace to improve cold war position. "New American foreign policy lays more emphasis winning support of neutrals than on firm alignment. Tendency to sacrifice peace in one area to improve chance of friendship strongly resented by those likely to be affected thereby. Freedom no less menaced in Kashmir because it throttled by non-Communist hands than in other areas where it attributed Communist influence. No amount aid or profession of friendship can alter this fact."

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11:39 AM.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION
AGENCY
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ADMINISTRATION

JUN 2 1961

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FROM: LAHORE

I/S

TO: United States Information Agency

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NO: TOUSI 72, JUNE 1

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LAHORE AREA EDITORIAL COMMENT ON VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSONS VISIT CONTINUES TO INCREASE IN VOLUME AND DISPLAY MARKED SIMILARITY IN TONE. HEREWITH REPRESENTATIVE EDITORIALS FROM ENGLISH AND URDU PRESS TODAY. PAKISTAN TIMES (ENGLISH): "MR MANZUR QADIR HAS EXPRESSED HIS SURPRISE OVER THE REPORTED STATEMENT OF THE US VICE PRESIDENT THAT AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY HE HAD URGED MR NEHRU "TO EXTEND HIS LEADERSHIP TO OTHER AREAS IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.

"WHILE THE FOREIGN MINISTERS RESTRANT IS UNDERSTANDABLE, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT AS TO THE WIDESPREAD RESENTMENT THAT PREVAILS IN THIS COUNTRY AS A RESULT OF THE ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURE ... THERE CANNOT ALSO BE THE SLIGHTEST DOUBT REGARDING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LEADERS AND THE PEOPLES OF THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF SOUTH EAST ASIA WILL RECEIVE THE DEROGATORY IDEA OF HAVING MR NEHRUS LEADERSHIP FOISTED UPON THEM. THESE PEOPLES HAVE ONLY RECENTLY EMERGED INTO FREEDOM AFTER A DETERMINED AND BITTER STRUGGLE FOR SELF RULE AND THEY CANNOT BUT REGARD WITH SUSPICION ANY MOVE, OVERT OR COVERT, WHICH IS LIKELY TO INVOLVE A LESSENING OF STATUS OR AN IMPAIRMENT OF SOVEREIGN DIGNITY --- MANY OF THESE LEADERS ARE CAPABLE PERSONS WHO ARE GUIDING THE DESTINIES OF THEIR NATIONS WITH SINCERITY AND DEVOTION IN THESE TROUBLOUS TIMES; SOME ARE THE DARLINGS OF THE MASSES. THERE MAY BE A FEW ASIAN COUNTRIES WHICH ARE LESS FORTUNATE AND HAVE AT THE HELM OF AFFAIRS A SET OF LEADERS WHO SOMETIMES MISJUDGE AND MISCALCULATE AND FALLER AND BUNGLER... BUT, IT MAY BE ASKED, WHICH COUNTRY, THE USA NOT EXCLUDED DOES NOT HAVE MUCH LEADERS AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER?... HOWEVER THAT MAY BE NO ASIAN COUNTRY BIG OR SMALL IS OR WILL BE PREPARED TO HAVE AN OUTSIDER APPOINTED A SUPER-LEADER OR ARBITER OF ITS FATE.

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-2- TOUSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

AND THIS APPLIES NO LESS TO MR NEHRU AFTER 15 YEARS OF WHOSE UNINTERRUPTED POLITICAL ASCENDANCY HIS COUNTRY FINDS ITSELF ENCOUNTERING A PLETHORA OF SUCH BAFFLING AND INTRACTABLE PROBLEMS AS AN UNENDING SERIES OF LINGUISTIC MOVEMENTS AND DISTURBANCES COMMUNAL RIOTING AND DISCRIMINATION AGAINST RELIGIOUS MINORITIES, INTER-REGIONAL CONFLICTS OVER DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES, A LARGE FOOD DEFICIT BALANCE OF PAYMENTS DIFFICULTIES INFLATION INDUSTRIAL UNREST AND CLASS CONFLICT IN THE COUNTRYSIDE... MR. JOHNSON WAS NOT MERELY ENVISAGING THE ROLE OF INDIA AS A PRECEPTOR OF THE COUNTRIES OF SOUTH EAST ASIA. HE WAS SPEAKING OF A CERTAIN KIND OF POLITICAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN INDIA AND THE OTHER COUNTRIES THE RELATIONSHIP THAT EXISTS BETWEEN A LEADER AND HIS CAMP FOLLOWERS. ACTUALLY HIS WORDS PUT ON IN MIND OF THE OLD IMPERIALIST SYSTEM WHEREBY THE WHOLE WORLD WAS DIVIDED UP INTO SPHERES OF INFLUENCE EACH DENOTING THE AREA OF COLONIAL DOMINATION OF A MAJOR POWER....THE BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RELATIONS THAT EXISTS BETWEEN INDIA AND MOST OF ITS NEIGHBORS SHOWS THAT THESE ARE CONDITIONED ON ONE SIDE BY A POWERFUL EXPANSIONIST URGE AND ON THE OTHER BY CAUTION AND EVEN MISTRUST WHICH ARE THE PRODUCT OF THE INSTINCT OF SELF PRESERVATIONS...PRESIDENT MOHAMMAD AYUB KHAN DREW ATTENTION TO A GRAVE ANOMALY OF US POLICY WHEN HE TOLD A NEW YORK PAPER THAT IT WAS BEYOND COMPREHENSION THAT "FRIENDS ARE CONSIDERED ON THE SAME LEVEL AS NON-FRIENDS". IT IS A SYMPTOM OF A DEEPENING MORAL CRISIS IN A COUNTRYS FOREIGN POLICY WHEN IT CEASES UTTERLY TO DISTINGUISH BETWEEN ONE WHO IS AN UNFAILING FRIEND AND ANOTHER WHO HAS NO COMMITMENT ON ITS SIDE.

IT SHOWS HOW SERIOUS THE CRISIS HAS BECOME WHEN THE US EXPECTS ITS ASIAN ALLIES TO ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF AN UNCOMMITTED COUNTRY. THE PROPOSITION IS ALSO DEVOID OF LOGIC FOR IF THE ADVICE IS ACCEPTED THE LEAST THAT WILL HAPPEN IS THAT THE ALLIES WILL BE CONVERTED BY THE US APPOINTED "LEADER" TO THE CAUSE OF NEUTRALISM. HOWEVER THAT MAY BE THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT ABOUT PAKISTANS PASSIONATE DETERMINATION TO BE TREATED AS AN EQUAL MEMBER OF THE COMMUNITY OF NATIONS. THIS COMPLETELY RULES OUT ANY MOVE OR METHOD WHICH IS SUBVERSIVE OF THIS COUNTRYS SOVEREIGN EXISTENCE. IT SOUNDS INCREDIBLE TO PAKISTANI EARS THAT THE US SHOULD ENTRUST THE PRESERVATION OF FREEDOM AND PEACE IN ASIA

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-3- TOSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

TO A COUNTRY WHICH HAS SO LONG TRAMPLED THE FREEDOM OF THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE UNDER FOOT AND WHICH HAS THEREBY PUT THE CAUSE OF PEACE IN THIS SENSITIVE REGION IN JEOPARDY.

"THE CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE (ENGLISH): MR JOHNSON IS REPORTED TO HAVE ADMITTED AT A PRESS CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON THAT IT WAS AT PRESIDENT KENNEDYS REQUEST THAT HE HAD URGED MR NEHRU TO EXTEND HIS LEADERSHIP TO OTHER AREAS IN SOUTH EAST ASIA.... IN APPRECIATION OF PANDIT NEHRUS CONTRIBUTION AND WILLINGNESS TO HELP IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE AMERICA IS DETERMINED TO BESTOW ON PANDIT NEHRU THE LEADERSHIP OF THE ENTIRE REGION. THIS IS MUCH MORE THAN THE AFFECTION THAT AMERICA ONCE LAVISHED ON GENERAL ISSIMO CHIANG. THE ATTEMPTS BY WHICH AMERICA MAY PROMOTE ITS STRATEGY HAVE THE GREATEST DANGER FOR PAKISTAN WHOSE INDEPENDENT STATEHOOD PANDIT NEHRU HAS NOT YET LEARNED TO ACCEPT AND WHOSE ISOLATION AND ENCIRCLEMENT REMAIN THE MAJOR OBJECTIVES OF INDIAN POLICY IN ALL ITS DISGUISES...MR JOHNSONS MISSION WHICH IS PRESIDENT KENNEDYS OWN HAS SERIOUS IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SEATO AS WELL AS CENTO BOTH OF WHICH HAVE COME IN FOR UNFAILING AND UNMEASURED DENUNCIATION AT PANDIT NEHRUS HANDS. IT MAY BE INTENDED TO PAVE THE WAY FOR REVISION OR SCRAPPING OF THESE PACTS TO WHICH THE KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION HAS PLEDGED ITS LOYALTY DESPITE THE DEEP-SEATED AND NOT MERELY ELECTIONEERING HOSTILITY OF ITS LEADING LIGHTS. NO LESS AFFECTED WOULD BE THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE WHICH MAY BE SAID TO HAVE BECOME A POWERFUL AFRO-ASIAN ORGANIZATION CUTTING ACROSS IDEOLOGICAL DISINCTIONS AND COMMITTED AS WELL AS UNCOMMITTED COUNTRIES BESIDES ONE OF THE TWO MAJOR COMMUNIST POWERS. HOW FAR OR WHETHER THE TWO TREATY ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GROWING AFRO-ASIAN FRATERNITY CAN FIT IN WITH THE AMERICAN PLANS FOR SOUTH EAST ASIA REMAINS TO BE SEEN. ANY ATTEMPTS TO FLOAT A NEHRU DOCTRINE WITH AMERICAN HELP CAN ONLY SPELL UNMIXED DISASTER FOR REGIONAL HARMONY, WIDER AFRO-ASIAN SOLIARITY AND INDO-AMERICAN LEADERSHIP....WHAT ARE PANDIT NEHRUS CREDENTIALS FOR THE ROLE THAT IS BEING THRUST ON HIM? HIS DOMESTIC POLICIES STAND CONFESSED OF THEIR FAILURE TO HOLD THE COUNTRY TOGETHER. THE CONFLAGRATION IN WHICH INDIA IS ENVELOPED IS MUCH MORE THAN LINGUISTIC AND POSES A CRUCIAL TEST NOT MERELY FOR PANDIT NEHRUS LEADERSHIP BUT ALSO FOR INDIAS OWN GENIUS FOR UNITY. HIS DEALINGS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES FOLLOW A PATTERN OF MILITARY INTERVENION AS IN KASHMIR; COLONIAL

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-4- TOUSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

EXPANSION UNDER COVER OF TREATY RELATIONS AS IN NEPAL AND INFLUX OF IMMIGRANTS AS IN CEYLON AND SEVERAL OTHER LANDS. FOREIGN INTRIGUE AND ALIGNMENTS ARE THE MAINSTAY OF HIS HOSTILE POLICY TOWARDS PAKISTAN AND HIS BARBARIC OCCUPATION AND OPPRESSION OF KASHMIR. NEHRU'S ROLE IN THE CONGO HAS EXPOSED HIM, EVEN IN NEUTRALIST EYES, AS A POLITICAL JUNK OF THE COMMONEST CLAY. AMERICA WILL ONLY BE PROVOKING A FORMIDABLE UPEHAVAL BY PANDERING TO THE EXPANSIONIST DESIGNS OF A MAN WITH WHOM PASSION IS CONSCIENCE AND WHOSE CLOSETS NEIGHBOURS CAN PUT NO TRUST IN HIM. THE APPRAISALS AND METHODS OF OPERATION OF ITS LEADERSHIP MAY BRING AMERICA PERILOUSLY CLOSE TO THE PREDICAMENT WHICH THE PREACHER IN THE OLD TESTAMENT FORESAW FOR ANY LAND WHEN ITS KING IS A CHILD. ... PARA QUOTE ... NAWA-I-WAQT (URDU) : ... THE VIEWS EXPRESSED BY PRESIDENT AYUB IN AN INTERVIEW WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES ON US-PAKISTAN RELATIONS REFLECT THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN. WHOSE FEELINGS ARE QUITE BITTER ABOUT THE UNITED STATES ATTITUDES TOWARDS ITS ALLIES. THERE ARE PERSONS IN THIS COUNTRY WHO DO NOT HAVE BROADER OUTLOOK AND WHO OUT OF SHEER DESPAIR ADVOCATE THE SEVERANCE OF PAKISTAN'S TIES WITH THE WEST AND JOINING THE OTHER CAMP. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO SHARE THESE FEELINGS FOR WE KNOW THAT THERE IS NO ROOM FOR PAKISTAN IN THE OTHER CAMP. IT WILL BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR PAKISTAN TO HAVE ANYTHINGS TO DO WITH THE SOVIET UNION SO LONG AS THAT COUNTRY OPENLY SUPPORTS INDIA'S AGGRESSION IN KASHMIR, AND BACKS AFGHANISTAN IN ITS ANTI PAKISTAN POLICIES. BY JOINING THE SOVIET BLOC OF NATIONS, PAKISTAN STANDS THE RISK OF BIDDING GOOD BYE TO ITS IDEOLOGY AND ACCEPTING THE UNHAPPY STATUS OF THE MUSLIM OF GENERAL ASIA. CONSCIENCES AND PATRIOTIC PAKISTANI FEELS THE SAME WAY AS PRESIDENT AYUB DOES.

THEY APPRECIATE THE INVALUABLE HELP THE US HAS GIVEN TO THIS COUNTRY, AND REGARD THE UNITED STATES AS THEIR BEST FRIENDS. BUT AT THE SAME TIME THEY ALSO FEEL THAT IT IS THE DUTY OF THE UNITED STATES TO DISTINGUISHED BETWEEN ITS FRIENDS AND FOES, AND FRIENDS AND NEUTRALS. IF THE UNITED STATES FEELS CONCERNED ABOUT COMMUNIST AGGRESSION AGAINST LAOS, PAKISTAN DOES LIKEWISE ABOUT INDIAN AGGRESSION IN KASHMIR. IF THE US EXPECTS PAKISTAN AS MEMBER OF THE SEATO TO SHARE ITS CONCERN OVER LAOS., PAKISTAN EXPECTS THE US TO SHARE ITS WORRIES ABOUT KASHMIR AND ABOUT THE VIOLATION OF THE DURRAND LINE BY AFGHANISTAN. FAILURE ON THE

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-5- TOUSI 72, JUNE 1, FROM LAHORE

PART OF THE US TO MAKE DISTINCTION BETWEEN FRIENDS AND ENEMIES WILL RESULT IN THE UNITED STATES LOSING ITS FRIENDS, AND NO DOUBT THE US IS A BIG COUNTRY, BUT IT CANNOT CLAIM THAT IT DOES NOT REQUIRE FRIENDS... PARA QUOTE.... MAGHRIBI PAKISTAN (URDU) ... PRESIDENT AUYB HAS VOICED THE TRUE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE OF PAKISTAN THE US POLICY TOWARD PAKISTAN IN PARTICULAR AND ITS ALLIES IN GENERAL IS INCOMPRHENSIBLE AND SMACKS OF WEAKNESS... WE GREATLY VALUE AMERICAN ECONOMIC AID BUT WE CANNOT ACCEPT AMERICA'S OBVIOUSLY WRONG POLICY ... WE HAVE NO HESITATION IN ANNOUNCING THAT WE CANNOT ALLOW OUR ENEMIES TO DEPRIVE US OF OUR INDEPENDENCE EVEN IF IT MEANS PLEASING THE UNITED STATES.....

PARA QUOTE... NAQOOS(URDU) :... THE QUESTION OF ASIAN LEADERSHIP CANNOT BE SOLVED BY ONE PERSON, HOWEVER, BIG HE MIGHT BE. AND NO ONE CAN OFFER ASIAN LEADERSHIP TO ANY BODY. IT DEPENDS ON THE INTERESTS OF THE ASIAN NATIONS THEMSELVES AND ALSO ON THE CONDITIONS THAT OBTAIN IN THE WORLD. IN MAKING THE OFFER OF ASIAN LEADERSHIP TO INDIA, MR. JOHNSON HAS BETRAYED THE WORST TYPE OF PARTISANSHIP APART FROM MR. NEHRU'S QUALIFICATION TO MERIT ASIAN LEADERSHIP, WE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW FOR MR. JOHNSON'S OFFER WOULD GO TO CREATE A BALANCE IN THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION... PARA QUOTE... ZAMINDAR (URDU) :... THE AMERICAN PLAN TO BESTOW THE LEADERSHIP OF ASIA ON THE INDIAN PRIME MINISTER WILL BE RECEIVED WITH DISMAY BY AMERICA'S CENTO AND SEATO ALLIES IN ASIA. THE UNITED STATES, BEFORE ATTEMPTING TO IMPOSE MR. NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP ON ASIA, SHOULD SERIOUSLY CONSIDER WHETHER THE CROWN FITS HIM OR NOT. ITS PRO-COMMUNIST NEUTRALISM AND ITS AGGRESSIVE POLICIES TOWARDS ITS NEIGHBORS HAVE MADE INDIA AND ITS LEADER NEHRU UNPOPULAR IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD... PARA QUOTE... SAFEENA(URDU) :.../ IN VIEW OF INDIA'S AGGRESSION IN KASHMIR, JUNAGADH, AND HYDERABAD AND ITS UNFRIENDLY POLICIES TOWARDS CEYLON. NEPAL AND BURMA, IT IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE FOR ASIAN NATION TO ACCEPT THE LEADERSHIP OF INDIA'S NEHRU... PARA QUOTE... AFAQ(URDU).... VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S SUGGESTION CANNOT BE GIVEN ANY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION AS LONG AS DISPUTES LIKE THE ONE OF KASHMIR REMAINS UNSOLVED.

THE AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR AN ASIAN AND PACIFIC SUMMIT COFERENCE IS LINKED WITH ITS PLAN TO IMPOSE MR. NEHRU'S LEADERSHIP OVER ASIA. PAKISTAN IS READY AND WILLING TO FULFILL ITS RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER THE CENTO AND SEATO BUT IT CANNOT OBL GE THE UNITED STATES BY ACCEPTING MR. NEHRU AS ASIA'S LEADER."

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REACTIONS TO VICE PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MEETINGS WITH
PAKISTANI CITIZENS EN ROUTE FROM KARACHI TO AIRPORT
VIA KORANGI TOWNSHIP, SUNDAY, MAY 21, 1961

First stop -- A seemingly literate young man shouts: "American policy zindabad." This was followed by shouts from the crowd of "Johnson Zindabad" and "President Ayub Khan zindabad."

A bearded, tidily dressed man says to a person standing near the Vice President, "What about Kashmir?" and then shouts "what about Kashmir." Several others echoed the question and then dropped it.

Second stop -- America, Pakistan zindabad slogans follow Mr. Johnson's speech. A woman asks: "I believe he is saying Pakistan and America are friends. Very good."

Third stop -- On the fringe of the Korangi township people listen to Mr. Johnson's remarks, but a young man -- looking like a clerk, wearing a neat but worn out shirt -- joins the crowd and says: "Let's create a row and shoo him away. These people are the cause of all the trouble." No one listens to him. Slogans of Johnson zindabad.

At the Korangi Ekistics Institute. -- A.D. Najmi, Deputy Chief Administrative Officer says: "We want to show him how much we have done here. We want to show America that we are capable of doing a lot. I am glad that the Vice President wants to see the work himself. We want Americans

to come and see things for themselves, I mean top ranking Americans. From here he will go and see some of the houses and other quarters for himself. There he will see the proof of our effort."

Stop at First market place: Slogans, cheers, good humor. An old woman says, "who is he?"
"U.S. Vice President Johnson."
"God bless him; God bless all our friends:

I hope he will do something for our good."

"That's what he is saying. Listen."

"God is great, but he chooses people to do His work."

Another stop -- Quite a number of women grouped in one place. Says one of them: "I hope he tries to abolish the rent (lend-lease dues the refugees have to pay to claim ownership of the house in 20 years).The rent is scrushing us."

Stop at second market place, the last one -- slogans. A blind man, escorted by a younger person listens to the Vice President very intently. "Take me closer, I want to listen," says he.

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JOHNSON HERE ON "MISSION OF PURPOSE" | Tete-a-tete

Handshakes His Way Into People's Heart

3-1/2-HOUR TALK WITH AYUB & MINISTERS

Economic Issues Brought Up: More Aid Possible

By Our Staff Correspondent

America's most unusual ambassador of goodwill, Vice-President Lyndon Johnson, handshook his way yesterday into the hearts of many people—and achieved what else?

HIS talks with President Ayub and his Cabinet colleagues seem to have led to a welcome agreement on many points but have possibly left certain basic issues as they were.

FREE TRANSIT FOR ARMS

A. Kashmir's Demand Expected Shortly

By Our Staff Correspondent

Azad Kashmir will shortly demand from Pakistan the right of free transit for its arms supplies, according to Mr. K.H. Khurshid, who is now here on a two-day visit to the city.

At present the arms supplies for the Azad Kashmir forces are controlled by the Pakistan Army.

Mr. Khurshid's statement gives one more clue to the perceptible trend on the part of Azad Kashmir to secure recognition from the Government of Pakistan as an independent Government for the whole of Jammu and Kashmir State.

It is likely that a formal request from the Azad Kashmir Government to Pakistan...

A final judgment must wait till more is known about yesterday's three-and-a-half-hour exchange of views. A joint communique is to be issued this morning (Sunday) followed by a joint Press conference by President Ayub and Mr. Johnson.

Nothing dramatic was expected from the Johnson mission, anyway. His main purpose seems to have been to reassure Pakistan. There was no official comment on the results of the talks but the assumption may not be unjustified that the business of reassuring Pakistan may have to be taken up again when President Ayub meets President Kennedy in November next.

On arrival at the Karachi Airport, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States of America, made the following speech:—

General Burki, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: We are most grateful to you for coming here to meet us. We are nearing the end of a long journey around the world.



Mr. Johnson with President Ayub Khan in the President's house yesterday.

Gilgit's First Advisory Body Inaugurated

GILGIT, May 20: The Gilgit Development Advisory Council was inaugurated here at the Agency House on Wednesday by Mr. A.H. Khan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Kashmir Affairs and Resident in Gilgit and Baltistan.

The Council consists of eight official and 15 non-official members, including the Mirs of Hunza and Nagar, the Governors of Poonch, Gupis, Yasin and Ishkoman Political districts, besides Malik of tribal areas of

S. KOREAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED

Former Premier & 12 Ministers Arrested

SEOUL, May 20: The South Korean Supreme Council today arrested the ousted Prime Minister, Dr. John Chang, and most of his Ministers and appointed a 15-man military Cabinet, headed by Lieut-Gen. Do Yung Chang, leader of last Tuesday's army coup.

In a midnight swoop, Dr. prevent pro-Communist activities and 12 members of his Cabinet were taken away.

Harriman's Statement On Kashmir Disappointing TELEGRAM TO JOHNSON

"Morning News" Service
RAWALPINDI, May 20: The General Secretary, All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference in a telegram to the American Vice-President has drawn his attention to the great disappointment caused among the patriots of Kashmir by Mr. Harriman's statement at Lahore on Kashmir issue which contradicts Mr. Kennedy's policy over Kashmir issue. The American President had publicly declared his Government's policy that those who are deprived of the right of independence and self-determination are bound to struggle for their rights and in the light of this statement Kashmiris were justified in their struggle for the liberation of occupied Kashmir.

The telegram further informs the Vice-President that the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference in its convention has decided to re-start the liberation movement and break the cease-fire line. Kashmiris are now awaiting a sign from their leader, Chowdhri Ghulam Abbas, to break the line and this bombshell can explode any time and the whole world is bound to come in its grip.

The telegram requests the American Vice-President to study conditions prevailing in Indian occupied Kashmir and draw a comparison with conditions in Azad Kashmir. The people in occupied Kashmir have been subjected to persecution and deprived of all rights.

Governors' Moot To Be Held In Murree On June 22

By Our Staff Reporter
Mr. Zakir Husain, Minister for Home Affairs told "Morning News" yesterday that the next Governors' conference will be held in Murree on June 22. He leaves tomorrow with Pre-

Peace Talks Begin At Evian

FRANCE ORDERS CEASE-FIRE

6,000 Prisoners Freed: Curbs On Bella Relaxed

PARIS, May 20: France in a dramatic new bid for peace in Algeria today called a month's truce in the six-year-old war as the long-postponed talks with Algerian Nationalist leaders began at Evian, eastern France.

THE French Government also ordered the release of 6,000 political prisoners and eased detention conditions for Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella—military leader of the Nationalist Movement and Vice-Premier in the "Algerian Provisional Government"—and other captive nationalist leaders.

Mr. Mohammed Ben Bella and two others were transferred from an island fortress, off the Atlantic coast, to a secret destination believed to be about 120 miles from Paris.

The cease-fire according to the French announcement, will start from 17-00 GMT today. All French troops in Algeria have received orders to stop all offensive actions with this time. They have to fight back only if attacked or in pursuit of terrorists.

The transfer of Ben Bella to restricted residence in France comes in fulfilment of a pledge by President de Gaulle to improve his conditions once peace talks opened. But the announcement of a unilateral cease-fire by France—although the subject of rumours in the past was a surprise. Political observers saw the French move as an important psychological step for a quick peace in Algeria.

TALKS AT EVIAN
The first meeting of the French delegation led by Minister for Algeria, Louis Joxe, with the Algerian representatives headed by Vice-Premier

Afghan Troops Attack Pak Border Post

PESHAWAR, May 20: A band of Afghan Askaris attacked a Pakistan border post last night. The attack was preceded by mortar fire and machine-gunning.

The attack was repulsed and the Askaris retreated, leaving behind two dead and one wounded.

This is the first time that mortar fire has been used in a border. The attack took place at the post of Shahi.—APP.

9 Dead In Raichur Village Rioting

NEW DELHI, May 20: Nine persons have been killed in Hannur, a village in Gangavati Taluka of Raichur District, according to a report reaching here today.

The report makes no mention

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ident and the 12-member State Council are concluded in July or August. It is quite on the cards that the Azad Kashmir Government will try to secure similar recognition from some friendly foreign countries.

If the desired recognition is forthcoming, Azad Kashmir's position will be something like the Algerian Government in exile. Unlike the GPRA, however, the Azad Kashmir Government directly controls about 6,000 sq miles of territory with a population of one million.

CHANGES IN TACTICS
Recent changes in the tactics and policies of the Azad Kashmir Government are obviously aimed at strengthening its position vis-a-vis its known desire to make the now dormant Kashmir dispute a live' issue again. A completely independent status will give it more freedom of action. There is no denying the fact that frustration and resentment in Azad Kashmir over the current stalemate in the Kashmir dispute is widespread and is simmering towards an explosion.

The attitude of the Government of Pakistan towards the aspirations of Azad Kashmir has not yet been clearly defined. (Continued on back page Col. 1)

across the south of Asia to meet with the friends of freedom and peace. Our purpose has been to affirm America's unwavering determination to stand steadfastly against encroachments upon free and independent peoples. That is why we have come to you.

President Kennedy has asked me to come to extend his greetings and good wishes of the American people, and to express to you our readiness and determination to support the freedom of your land. I look forward to meeting with your distinguished President and to listening and learning from our meetings with him and his colleagues during our brief stay. When this journey began, I described it as a mission of confidence—not a mission of doubt. My confidence that freedom will prevail has been fortified at every point by the high order of resolve, determination and responsibility I have found. I know that our meetings here will add further to the confidence with which we face the future together.

Welcoming the U.S. Vice-President, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson. (Continued on back page Col. 2)

Agency, it was a unique occasion as the people of the area were being associated with the administration, through the Council, for the first time.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Khan explained the functions of the Development Advisory Council. He said that its functions were to advise the administration on matters pertaining to local bodies, to formulate development plans, to review the progress in various branches of administration, to consider problems of importance in spheres of administration and to recommend suitable measures for general advancement.

He said that during the past two years, much headway had been made in the progress of the area in all spheres of life through development schemes.

During the current years Rs. 20 lakhs were being spent on development schemes and for the next financial year Rs. 24,20,000 had been earmarked for the purpose. This amount was in addition to the normal budget for the administration and beneficiary departments.

The Resident advised the members to discuss their problems freely and frankly and to place their suggestions before the Council for improving living condition of the masses.

The Political Agent, Gilgit presented to the Resident a cheque of Rs. 13,000 as the second instalment of donation from the people of Gilgit Agency for the relief of the victims of the recent cyclones in East Pakistan.—PPA APP.

transferred to a special jail of the Military Counter-Intelligence Bureau, according to informed sources here.

Four more Generals were also reported arrested today, bringing the number detained for their lack of co-operation with the new military regime to 12. The Supreme Council—which had changed its name from the Revolutionary Council—removed the last vestiges of the old administration when it dissolved the National Assembly earlier today.

YUN WITHDRAWS RESIGNATION

South Korean President Park Sun Yun, who resigned yesterday, announced today he had changed his mind and would resume his post at the request of the coup leaders. The new cabinet includes high-ranking Navy and Air Force officers.

The leaders of Tuesday's coup are reported to have promised the Americans that control of the country would be handed back to a civil Government "as soon as possible".

NO HOLIDAY

The Supreme Council today also ordered the South Korean Administration and civil service to work 365 days a year—starting tomorrow, when Government offices will be open on Sunday for the first time.

Well-informed sources here said today that the army had remained faithful to Dr. Rhee throughout his 12-year rule and had turned against Dr. Chang because they thought he did not take a tough enough line to

strengthen a Tokyo report adds: Police yesterday blocked 2,000 students, who tried to march on the US embassy in Tokyo, demanding the United States withdraw armed forces from South Korea.

The students also called for Premier Kayato Ikeda to cancel his visit next month to the U.S. Two students' leaders and about eight students were arrested after a brief clash with police.

The students, who spearheaded the Tokyo rioting of last summer, massed in downtown Tokyo to march on the Japanese Parliament in a massive downtown torch light march to the US Embassy.

The crowd protested against the Security Treaty, demanded restoration of normal relations with mainland China, and opposed the establishment of nuclear missile bases on Okinawa, and a national security measures bill. More rallies were expected tonight, the police said.—UPI & Reuter.

Karachi Weather

Max	Min	Humidity
92	81	83 p.c.
Sunset (today)	7-13	
Sunrise (tomorrow)	5-44	
Forecast (from 6 a.m. today):	Sultry, no appreciable change in the day's temperature.	
TIDE & TIDE		
(May 22)		
High:	2-34 a.m. 6 ft 5 in	
	4-36 p.m. 8 ft	
Low:	9-14 a.m. 3 ft 3 in	
	10-58 p.m. 4 ft 3 in	

NEW LEBANESE CABINET FORMED

BEIRUT, May 20: The Lebanese Premier, Mr. Saeb Salam, formed a new eight-man Cabinet today.

Seven of the members of the new Cabinet belonged to Mr. Salam's former Government which resigned last Tuesday.—APA.

Ihtishamul Haq To Lead Prayers At Polo Ground

Majlana Ihtishamul Haq will lead the prayers of Eidul Azha on April 26, at 7-30 a.m. at Polo Ground.

All arrangements for the prayers have been made by Karachi Municipal Committee.—PPA.

The Algerian delegation arrived at Evian by helicopter from Geneva, while the French delegation drove up to the hotel in strongly guarded cars.

The first meeting was confined to brief opening statements and a discussion of the talks agenda.

The next session might be delayed until Wednesday due to a Muslim religious holiday on Tuesday.

IN ALGERIA

In Algeria, anti-Gaullist extremists staged a last-minute burst of violence during the night. Rioters—apparently angered by Switzerland playing host to the Algerian Nationalist delegation—raided the Swiss Consulate in Oran.

In Algiers and Oran there were so many plastic bomb explosions that no final estimate of their number has yet been made, but police sources said there were about 300 blasts in Algiers and 15 in Oran.—Reuter, & PPA/DPA.

A senior police officer has been deputed to investigate the murder. Several persons have already been arrested in this connection, the report added.—Upp.

10 Heatstroke Deaths

NEW DELHI, May 20: Ten persons are believed to have died of heatstroke in Kanpur during the last four days.—APP.

LATE NEWS

AMMAN, May 20: King Hussein is to marry his English bride, Miss Toni Gardner (Muna al Hussein) on the afternoon of May 25, a royal spokesman said here today.—Reuter.

BONN, May 20: President de Gaulle arrived here by air from Paris today for talks with the West German Chancellor, Mr. Konrad Adenauer.—Reuter.

Permanent Commissions in the PAKISTAN NAVY

The next entrance examination for entry as Cadets in the Pakistan Navy will be held from 8th to 11th August 1961, at Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Dera and Chitragong.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR ENTRY

- Age: Between 17 and 20 years on 1st August, 1961. (Upper age limit 25 for Services personnel).
- Minimum Intermediate (with physics and maths) or Senior Education: Cambridge with credits in English, Additional Maths and Physics. (For Services candidates: H.E.T. or Equivalent).
- Note: Students appearing in the 1961 Intermediate (Sc.) examination may apply but their Cadet Entrance Examination results will be withheld until they produce Intermediate Certificates.
- Marital Status: Unmarried (Not applicable to Services candidates).

For APPLICATION FORMS and details apply to the nearest Army Navy Recruiting centre or Naval Headquarters (Education Directorate), Karachi.

Last date for receipt of applications at N.H.Q. 20th July, 1961.

Kashmir Solution Vital For Free World Defence

CITIZENS' ADDRESS TO U.S. VICE-PRESIDENT

By Our Staff Correspondent

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States, after having "extremely gratifying discussions" with President Ayub told the citizens of Karachi last evening that the "commitments of our alliance will be fully honoured on both sides".

He was speaking at a reception to eliminate these allies", he confidently added. By doing so, Mr. Johnson said, these free nations will deprive Communism of its hope of expansion in South and South East Asia.

Earlier Mr. H. M. Habibullah in his welcome address paid rich tributes to the people of America and said Pakistanis admired their "faith in the liberty of individual and the dignity of man".

The recent co-operation between Pakistan and the United States in the cultural and economic field, he said, had resulted in a common approach to international affairs.

Stating that Pakistanis believed that loyalty and the readiness to make sacrifices were the essential tributes of friendship, Mr. Habibullah said "that is why we have sometimes been somewhat bewildered to find that our friends have failed to make that distinction we expected of them between sin-

ALLIES OF COMMUNISM
He said poverty, ignorance and disease were the greatest allies of Communism. The independent nations of Asia are uniting

cere friendships and political opportunism". "We do not expect our friends to make fortuitous enemies for our sake; we only expect that in necessary task of establishing a desirable equation with others they will not go out of their way to cause hurt to our feelings completely to disregard our interests," Mr. Habibullah further said.

He told the American Vice-President that "no plan for (Continued on back page Col. 4)

Gizenga's Forces Aim To Thrust Into North Kasai

COQUILHATVILLE, May 20: Forces loyal to Mr. Antoine Gizenga are gathering on the borders of Orientale and Kasai thrust into the "diamond state" of North Kasai, reports reaching here said today.

The reports said troops from Stanleyville, capital of Orientale province and the town from which Gizenga claims to rule the Congo, had been building upon the borders of North Kasai for the past several days.

They appeared to be planning a move towards the city of Bakwanga, capital of self-styled "King" Albert Kalonji the reports added.

Meanwhile, the acting United Nations Special Representative, Mr. Mekki Abbasi, flew secretly from Leopoldville airport this morning on completion of his two months as the UN's civilian head here.—UPI.

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Morning News

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DEATH

KHAN Bahadur Mian Zahoor
Mohammad father of Mian Manzoor Mohammad, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources died in the morning of Saturday the 20th May, 1961 at Lyallpur.

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The candidate must be a matriculate of 18 to 25 years of age or over and should possess elementary knowledge of wireless telegraphy and radio telephony. He should also have a speed of at least 15 words per minute in signalling.

Applications addressed to the Collector, Central Excise & Land Customs, 538/2 Deep Chand Oha Road, New Town, Karachi should reach by the 1-6-61 at the latest (G.A. Jahan-giri) For Collector, Central Excise & Land Customs, Karachi. KC-1220

APPLICATIONS are invited from Pakistan Nationals for the posts of Research Officer in the State Bank of Pakistan at Karachi and Dacca in the scale of pay of Rs. 350-50-600-EB-90-1000 plus House Allowance @ 15 per cent. of pay per month with a minimum of Rs. 60/- per month and Dearness Allowance @ 22-12 per cent. of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 175/- per month. Candidates should possess at least 2nd Class post graduate degree in Economics or B.A. (Hons.) Degree in Economics not below 2nd Class or R.A. Degree in Economics first Class. Preference will be given to those who have specialised in Agricultural Economics.

2. Applications stating age, qualifications, experience and present position accompanied by attested copies of Certificates and testimonials should reach the Chief Officer (Establishment), State Bank of Pakistan, Central Directorate, Boulton Market, Karachi-2 by the 31st May, 1961. Candidates already employed should apply through their employers.

to have your defence struck out.
GIVEN under my hand and the seal of the Court this 18th day of May 1961.

By order
Asif Ahmed
(Sheristadar)
KC-1231

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

IT is hereby notified that the Import Licence No. 834956 in favour of Khuda Baksh, Min-gora, Seal covering import of second hand clothing has been lost.

KC-1232

PUBLIC is informed that the Share Certificate bearing Nos. 106 to 110 of Modern Housing Co-operative Society Ltd., Karachi belonging to our client Mr. Syed Abdul Sattar, 20 Quetta Building, Marriot Road, Karachi have been lost.

Our client is applying for issuing of new share certificates in place of the above-mentioned certificates. If any one has got any objection of any kind whatsoever to the issue of the new certificates he should forward the same to the undersigned and to the Secretary of the aforesaid Society within 7 days failing which objections, if any, shall be deemed to have been waived. Faruqi & Co., Advocates, 23, Court Chambers.

KC-1228

TENDER NOTICE

PAKISTAN NAVY

SEALED Tenders are invited from local Firms capable of undertaking cleaning and drying out Oil Fuel Tanks in Pakistan Navy Ships on a Contract basis for the period from 1st July, 1961 to 30th June, 1962. Tenders are required to reach Director of Naval Engineering, Naval Headquarters, Fowler Lines, Karachi by 5th June, 1961. The Tenders will be opened at 10 A.M. on the 15th June, 1961.

2. Full particulars regarding terms and conditions of the contract can be obtained from D.N.M., Naval Headquarters, Fowler Lines, Karachi on any working day. KC-1178



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Tenders are invited for the work of Repairing and carpeting Roads in West Wharf Area at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,000.00 approximately.

Tender Forms, Conditions of Contract, Specification & Drawing may be obtained from the office of the Chief Engineer on payment of a non-refundable sum of Rs. 20.00 per set to the Habib Bank, K.P.T. Branch in K.P.T. Accounts.

Tenders in sealed covers super-scribed "Repairing and carpeting Roads in West Wharf Area" and addressed to the



PAKISTAN WESTERN RAILWAY NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the sale of about 6,500 tons of re-workable scrap available with the Railway at the General Stores, Moghalpura.

2. Tenders are to be submitted on tender forms which can be obtained on payment of Rs.

K. D. A. TENDER NOTICE

Purchase Officer, Karachi Development Authority invites sealed tenders for supply of 3 Sets of Steel Sheet Piles with Pile Driving and Drawing Machinery. The tenders duly superscribed as Tender No: KDA/PS/395 (19)60 will be received in his office upto 10-00 a.m. on 12-6-1961 and opened on the same day at 11-30 a.m. in presence of Tenderers, if any.

Tender Forms containing the terms and conditions and detailed specifications can be had from the Cash Branch of Karachi Development Authority, Shahrah Kamil Ataturk, Karachi, on Payment of Rs. 5.00 per set.

Adv. No. 164.

PAKISTAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Office of the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs.

No. Pur. 7-161362 Dated, Karachi, the 19th May, 1961.

Tenders are invited for the following stores:—

No. of Tender Enquiry	Name of Stores	Amount Money	Last Date of Submission	Price of T.E.
Pur. 7-161362	Alternator	Rs. 200/-	3-7-61	Rs. 5/-

The price of the Tender Enquiry (non-refundable) should be paid in any post office to the account of the Director General, Posts & Telegraphs, Karachi, and receipt obtained thereof furnished to the undersigned with application for issue of Tender Enquiry.

(F. Riwat)

Purchase Co-ordinating Officer.

UNIVERSITY OF KARACHI KARACHI

Sealed Tenders are invited from approved Government Contractors for the following works. Tenders will be received upto 11 a.m. on 30-5-1961. No Tender will be issued on the date of opening.

Name of work	Estimated Cost	Earnest Money	Cost of Tender	Date of Opening
1. Construction of Approach Roads and Culvert for Readers Houses.	28,950/-	580/-	50/-	30-5-61
2. Construction of 3 Motor Garages for the Vehicles of Karachi University.	11,725/-	235/-	25/-	30-5-61
3. Construction of Tennis Court.	33,097/-	662/-	50/-	30-5-61

REGISTRAR.



PAKISTAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Reopening on Thursday, 25th May 1961

HOTEL SPLENDIDE HAWKES BAY

Karachi's only seaside resort entirely renovated

Rooms available with full or without board.

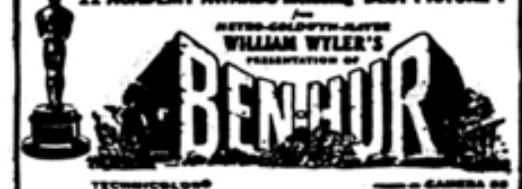
EXCLUSIVE PAKISTAN PREMIERE ENGAGEMENT!

CAPITOL

THEATRE MAGNIFICENT Fully Air-Conditioned! 5TH SMASH WEEK!

Daily 2 Show: at 3.30 & 8.45 P.M. Sundays Morn. Show at 10 A.M.

2ND SHOW STARTS AT 8.45 P.M. & MAIN FILM AT 9 P.M.



FREE PASSES SUSPENDED! TO AVOID RUSH BOOK EARLY! Today 8.45 Show In Aid of East Pakistan Cyclone Fund

EID ATTRACTION

THE MOST STIRRING DRAMA OF LOVE & SACRIFICE THAT EVER BLAZED ON THE SCREEN—

FILMS HAYAT presents

★ LAILA
★ RATTAN KUMAR
in



FROM ID DAY

Whole new World of Action & Entertainment



GOLIATH AND THE DRAGON

RIO Airconditioned & EMPIRE

Plans open from Sunday, 21st May 9-1 & 3-6-30 P.M. (J. C. Anand Release)

REX HOUSE OF SELECTED MOVIES

Airconditioned Today Morn. Show at 11 a.m.

LUST FOR LIFE

CinemaScope & Color *Ing: Kirk Douglas, Anthony Quinn

Daily: 2-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

A Challenging insight into the human hunger & the fires of the flesh.



PLANS OPEN: 10-1 & 3-8 P.M.

LYRIC

(Fully Airconditioned) The House of Distinction

Today Morn. Show at 11 a.m.

Enjoy Sunday hilariously With JACK LEMMON (wonderful star of the Apartment) in

"PHFFF"

*Ing: With Judy Holiday, Jack Carson, Kim Novak.

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

If you love.....or have ever loved.....here perhaps is the most tender and yet terrifying

RIVOLI

(Fully Airconditioned) FROM TOMORROW

Told for the first time—The story of INTERPOL—The International Police Organization.



VICTOR ANITA TREVOR MAUREE-EXBERG-KOWARD

"INTERPOL"

PLANS OPEN: FROM 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 1 P.M. to 8 P.M.

PARADISE

TODAY LAST 4 SHOWS At 2-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

Also Morn. Show At 11!

Today 6-30 P.M. Show In Aid of East Pakistan Cyclone Fund.



PLANS OPEN: 10-1 & 3-8 P.M.



A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

TECHNICOLOR

FROM TOMORROW FOR ADULTS

You can't put out the human fires that burn in

EDUCATIONAL

RHODES SCHOLARSHIP

APPLICATIONS are invited from Pakistani citizens (men only) for a scholarship to be awarded under the terms of the Rhodes Trust. The scholarship of the annual value of £750 a year, is tenable for two (or three) years at Oxford. The scholar elected this year will enter Oxford in October, 1962.

Candidates must hold at least a First Class Honours Bachelor's Degree (or equivalent), a Second Class M.A. or M.Sc. Degree; must be between the age of 19 and 25 on the 1st October, 1962. They must also have high qualifications at games.

Memorandum and application form can be obtained from the undersigned and completed form must be sent not later than the 30th of June, 1961. The envelope containing the application, etc., should be marked "Rhodes Scholarship".

Mr. Justice J. Orlowson,
4, Club Road, Lahore.
KC-1293

HOTELS & RESTAURANTS

CENTRAL Hotel Phone: 50681, 50632, 52531. Enjoy your stay in our centrally situated hotel—European and Pakistani food of highest quality served—American cocktail Bar. Orders taken also for outside catering (wedding receptions, buffet dinners, cocktail parties etc.) exquisite à la carte, picnic lunches, smoked fish, smoked beef, stuffed fish, sautéed herrings and other canapés and delicacies available. KC-1036

LEGAL NOTICE

IN The High Court of West Pakistan, Karachi Bench, at Karachi.

Civil Suit No. 1246 of 1958.
The Pakistan Employees Co-operative Housing Society Ltd. Plaintiff
Against
Altair Hussain s/o late Baqar Hussain Defendant.

- Mr. Mehtab Hussain s/o late Altair Hussain Naval Pay Accounts Office, Karachi.
- Mr. Afag Hussain s/o late Altair Hussain 184, Jacob Lines, Karachi.
- Mrs. Mustafa d/o late Altair Hussain, wife of Mr. Mustafa, Karachi.

TO L.R of Defs.

The Legal Representative No: 2, 3, and 4 abovenamed.

WHEREAS the above-named Plaintiffs U.O 22 rule 4 & 9 & Sec: 148 C.P.C. has made application to this Court for bringing the L.R No: 2, 3 and 4 of deceased defendant Altair Hussain as defendants in the above suit.

You are hereby warned to appear in this Court before Additional Registrar (O.B.) in person or by a pleader duly instructed on the 31st day of May, 1961 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause against the application, failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined ex parte.

Also take notice that in default of your filing an address for service on or before the date mentioned, you are liable

those tenderers who may be present.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.



ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Tenders are invited for the work of Construction of 4 storied Block No. 8 of 32 Workmen quarters "H" Type at Keamari at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,44,200.00 approximately.

Tender Forms, Conditions of Contract, Specification & Drawing may be obtained upto 25th June '61 from the office of the Chief Engineer on payment of a non-refundable sum of Rs. 30/- per set, to the K.P.T. Account with the Habib Bank Ltd. (K.P.T. Branch).

Tenders in sealed covers superscribed "CONSTRUCTION OF 4 STOREYED BLOCK NO. 8 OF 32 WORKMEN QUARTERS 'H' TYPE AT KEAMARI" and addressed to the Chief Engineer will be received upto 12 noon of 21st June 1961 and will be opened in front of those tenderers who may be present.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHIEF ENGINEER,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.



TENDER NOTICE

Tender No. P-STEPE/61 for 5 Nos. of electrically driven portable Jacks.

SEALED tenders addressed (not by name) to the Chief Controller of Purchase, P.W.Railway, Empress Road, Lahore and which must reach this office by 10 hours on Tuesday the 20th June 1961 are invited for the purchase of the above stores. These will be opened at 11 hours on the same day in the presence of any tenderer who may care to be present.

2. Tenders are to be submitted on the form which can be obtained on all working days (except Fridays) between 9- and 12- hours on and from 19561 to 19561 from the office of the Chief Controller of Purchase, P.W.Railway, Empress Road, Lahore, or the District Controller of Stores, P.W.Railway, Karachi Cantt. at Rs. 15/- each (including postage and packing to outstation firms), which is not refundable. Postal stamps, postal orders and cheques will not be accepted towards cost of tenders.

Chief Controller of Purchase.

Sub: Appointment of Accounts Officers.

Ref: P.N. No. AEC/16/EST/61 dated 16.5.61.

Applications are invited by Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission for two temporary posts of Accounts Officers, including one for East Pakistan, which are likely to continue for an indefinite period, in the scale of Rs. 250-300-450-600-EB-25-750 plus usual allowances as admissible in Government Departments, under the rules. A higher starting salary upto Rs. 500/- can be given to candidates possessing exceptional qualifications and experience.

Minimum qualifications (i) Graduate, (ii) Experience of maintaining accounts independently. Preference will be given to S.A.S. or higher qualified candidates who have experience of maintaining accounts in Government and Semi-Government organisations.

Applications, affixed with one recent photograph, stating name, date and place of birth, nationality, domicile, academic qualifications, experience and history of previous service, should reach the Commission on or before 10th June, 1961. The covers should be marked "P.N. No. AEC/16/Est/161."

Candidates in service should apply through proper channel.

Secretary,
Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission,
P. O. Box No. 3115, Karachi.

WANTED

"For immediate appointment, an efficient LADY STENOGRAPHER. Good salary. Excellent prospects. Transport provided. Apply to Caltex Oil (Pakistan) Limited, Qamar House, Bunder Road, Karachi."



"Wanted an Assistant Operations Engineer in the scale of Rs. 500—25—750 and D.A. Rs. 105.00 per month. Candidates should be Engineering Graduates with at least 3 years experience in Ground Engineering (Maintenance) and should also be well conversant with the performance of the aircraft in use with PIA. Age not to exceed 35 years on 31.5.61.

Applications stating age, past experience and academic qualifications alongwith one recent passport size photograph should reach the Personnel Secretary, PIAC Karachi Airport not later than 31.5.61. Candidates already in service should submit their applications through their employers. No T.A. or D.A. will be paid to candidates called for interview."

DIRECTED BY: **RIAZ AHMED RAJU**
PRODUCED BY: **WAZIR ALI**
MUSIC BY: **SAFAR**

With: KAFIRA, FAZAL HAQUE, SALIM RAZA SAQI & NAZAR

Directed By: RIAZ AHMED RAJU
Produced By: WAZIR ALI Music: SAFAR
RIVOLI-SUPER-SHALIMAR & ??
also at NEW MAJESTIC (Hyderabad) (A PAK MOVIE RELEASE)

NOTICE INVITING TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited from the approved contractors of P.W.D. who have deposited their fees for the year 1961, on 29.5.1961, at 11.00 A.M. for the following works:—

Sl. No.	Name of work	Time limit	Approximate Amount	Earnest money
1.	Constg. a metalled road from Kalabagh to Shakkardara in Mianwali Distt. (Phase D) group I Mile I	Month	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 400/-
2.	-do- group II Mile II	1	8,000/-	160/-
3.	-do- group IV Mile 4	1½	30,000/-	600/-
4.	Constg. combined Road Inspector quarter, gang-but and godown at Kalabagh.	2	15,000/-	300/-

The tenders will be opened in the office of the undersigned on the same date and time in the presence of contractors or their agents who care to be present.

No tender will be accepted without earnest money and a treasury challan or a deposit at all of any scheduled bank of Pakistan should accompany each tender.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

The other particulars and conditions can be seen at any time on any working day during office hours.

Sd/- MIAN M. HANIF,
Executive Engineer,
Mianwali Provincial Division.

K. D. A. TENDER NOTICE.

Staff Engineer (D), K.D.A. Multistoreyed Building, Victoria Road, Karachi invites sealed Tenders for Group "A" & reinvited for Group "B" from the Contractors enlisted with K.D.A. for following works so as to reach him by 11 a.m. on the date mentioned against each when the Tenders will be opened in the presence of those Tenderers who may be present.

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Estimated Cost	Earnest Money	Cost of Tender form not refundable.	Opening date of Tender	Last date of sale of Tender
GROUP "A"						
1.	Temporary Water Supply for Domestic Consumption in North Karachi Township.	5,61,371/-	10,827/-	25/-	29-5-61	27-5-61
GROUP "B"						
2.	Carpetting of Local Road in Kutchi Memon, Liaquat Town and Al-Hilal Society Scheme No. 7.	1,02,856/-	2,041/-	15/-	29-5-61	27-5-61

The Drawing & Specification can be inspected by the Tenderers if so desire in the Office of the Chief Engineer (D) K.D.A. Multistoreyed Building, Victoria Road during working hours. The Authority reserves the right to reject any or all tenders and or to accept any tender without assigning any reasons.

Adv. 160.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
The management of this theatre has made arrangements with David O. Selznick for a limited showing of this picture.

DAVID O. SELZNICK
presents
JENNIFER JONES
JOSEPH COTTEN

in
Portrait of Jennie
also starring
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Lillian Gish • Cecil Kellaway
Directed by William Dieterle

FROM TOMORROW

Return Engagement By Popular Demand!

David O'Selznick's Technicolor Production

"DUEL IN THE SUN"

ing: Jennifer Jones, Gregory Peck, Joseph Cotten.

PLANS OPEN! BOOK EARLY! FROM 9 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

Bramble Bush
TECHNICOLOR
A WARNER BROS. PICTURE

Richard Burton-Barbara Rush

PLANS OPEN-BOOK EARLY

LYRIC

(Fully Airconditioned)

The House of Distinction

SPECIAL EID TREAT

FROM FRIDAY, MAY 26TH

A world of tiny Lilliputians...

A world of giant Lilliputians...

A world of real romance and adventure....

NOTHING LESS THAN
A MIRACLE IN
MOTION PICTURES!

COLUMBIA PICTURES
THE 3 WORLDS OF
GULLIVER
SUPERVYNAMATION
and 1 picture COLOR

KERWIN MATTHEWS
JO MORROW-JUNE THORNBURN

PLANS OPEN-BOOK EARLY
FROM 9 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

AVOID COMPLICATION IN LIFE VISIT

Prof. M. BASHIR

Scientific Palmist and Astrologer
Predicts accurately about your profession, domestic and private life. All critical problems solved spiritually.

Timings: 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
3, SHAHJAHAN HOTEL,
Near Empress Market,
Napier St., Saddar, Karachi.

PALACE

Air-Conditioned Luxury

This Morning At 11 a.m.

PARIS HOLIDAY

Technicolor & Technirama
*ing: Anita Ekberg, Bob Hope & Fernandel

3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.

It's Wild... Frantic... Furious

They Can't Double
Reynolds
PERLBERG SEATON
GAGN O'NEILL
the
Fast Race
Technicolor
*ing: JACK GAGNE / KAY MCFARLAND / DON FOSTER.
Directed by Robert Wise. Based on the play by Robert Foy.

AMERICAN NURSES CAPTURED BY THE CHINESE
REDS

OPENS TODAY AT SUPER BATTLE FLAME

*ing: COTT BRADY, ALAINE WARDS, & ROBERT BLAKE
DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m. Today at 10-30 a.m. also

GALA OPENING ON
IDD DAY

'Common Barrage' Instead Of Farakka

EAST WING WAPDA CHIEF REPEATS CALL

"MORNING NEWS" SERVICE

DAKKA, May 20: As a solution of the vexed Farakka Barrage issue, the Chairman of the East Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, Khar Mohammad Azam, again suggested yesterday the construction of a "common barrage" on the Ganges between East Pakistan and West Bengal.

GRAND OPENING ON
5TH MAY, 1961.

GODEON

(Fully Airconditioned)

ROXY

RIVAK THE REBEL

In Color
*ing: JACK PALANCE
PLANS OPENING
TOMORROW
(A SHEHRIAN RELEASE)

RIO

(Airconditioned)

Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
Today Morning at
11 a.m. also

Howling story of a submarine
whose war duty became a
hilarious battle of the sexes!

**OPERATION
PETTICOAT**

Cary Grant-Tony Curtis
In Eastmancolor
Plans open

9 of 1 & 3 to 8.30 P.M.
To avoid rush—Book early!

Though this proposal had not yet been formally, or officially brought before the Indian authorities, Khan Mohammad Azam indicated that it might later be discussed at a "Ministerial meeting". He did not say when and where such talks might be held.

He said since the boundary line between East Pakistan and West Bengal fell somewhere along the midstream in the Ganges, it would be a "better idea" to have a common barrage at Godagari, near Rajshahi, rather than have a separate barrage in India. For this common barrage, he proposed that Pakistan could make land available to India to extend her existing routes, while the latter, in turn, could allow Pakistan to bring connecting canals through Indian territory.

The WAPDA Chairman, who was addressing a Press conference, said in the meantime subsidiary pumps installed at the Ganges-Kobadak project were being tested and it was hoped to run the main canal within a month's time. "In view of the Farakka Barrage threat, we will also have to have some arrangements to utilise the waters made available by India", he added. Not a drop of water would go unutilised.

Khan Mohammad Azam also told the Press conference that almost "99.5 per cent of the civil work" on the Karnafuji Dam was now complete and power was expected to be commissioned by March or April next year. By the end of December, the connecting line between Dakka and Kaptai would be completed and WAPDA would be fully prepared to start generating power to the fast-growing industrial metropolis of Dakka. The connector line between Kaptai and Chittagong had already been completed up to Madanhat, five miles from the port city.

IDA LOAN

Referring to the tube-well project scheduled for Dinajpur, the Chairman said WAPDA was negotiating for a loan of Rs. 3 crores from the International Development Association (IDA) to finance the scheme. Under the project, 350 tube-wells are to be sunk in the district and contract was expected to be



The US Vice-President, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, who captivated thousands who lined the motorcade route from the airport to the city on his arrival yesterday stops the motorcade to shake hands with a turbaned, sun-worn camel-cart driver, who smiles broadly at the Vice-President's remarks are interpreted. Behind him is Lt.-Gen. W. A. Burki.

Johnson's Touring Technique: NYT Comment

NEW YORK, May 20: "The New York Times" in an editorial today strongly criticized the touring technique of US Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson now touring Asia.

The daily said: "He has plunged into crowds to pump hands and talk with bystanders. He has boarded buses and wandered into roadside hamlets in pursuit of contact with the Asian common man. In India, he hauled a bullock cart from a 40-foot village well while telling a grizzled boy who drew water for horses and mules."

"Other visiting western officials before him, including Mr. Nixon and Mr. Khrushchev, have used popularity techniques in Asia similar to those Mr. Johnson has been employing. No matter how much they may represent genuine goodwill, these techniques are in questionable taste."

"Some Asians are extra-enthusiastic and may even enjoy the folks manners. Others are not, and prefer dignity and reserve in public personalities."

"We seriously doubt that Mr. Johnson has helped the United States very much by behaviour which at times seemed more reminiscent of

WORKERS' CONDITIONS IMPROVING NOW IN S.E. ASIAN COUNTRIES U.S. Labour Leader's View: Arrives In City

The Vice-President of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisation (AFL-CIO), Mr. James A. Suffridge, said here yesterday that he will give his impressions to the US President, Mr. John F. Kennedy, about the labour conditions in the South-East Asia on his return to America.

Mr. Suffridge who is accompanying the US Vice-President's Mr. Lyndon Johnson, on a 24-hour visit to Karachi, was talking to newsmen after visiting the Alsons Industries Limited in the Sind Industrial Trading Estate at Manghopir.

He was taken round the factory which produces about 75,000 clocks and time pieces annually, by the Managing Director of Alsons Industries Ltd., Mr. G. Allana. This is the biggest clock producing factory in the country. It was informed.

Mr. James Suffridge, who is also the President of the four lakh-member Retail Clerks International Association, said that during his current tour with Vice-President Johnson, he was studying the labour conditions in the South-East Asian

nism among the workers, he said in view of his study, there was strong resistance to it in various countries due to better conditions being provided by the governments concerned. When his attention was drawn to India which he visited before coming to Karachi, Mr. James Suffridge "admitted there were some labour unions in India which were working for Communism."

He said he would be meeting labour leaders of Pakistan during his brief stay in Karachi to discuss their problems and have better understanding of the labour conditions prevailing in this country—APP.

Development In S. Arabia

SHOAIB TO OFFER PAK ASSISTANCE

Mr. Muhammad Shoaib, the Finance Minister, discussed in Karachi yesterday that during his forthcoming visit to Saudi Arabia, he would discuss with Saudi officials the question of Pakistan's assistance in that country's development programme.

He told the UPP that Pakistan was not in a position to go in for any large-scale invest-

Baba Island Still In Grip Of Smallpox

By G. P. WADHWANI
Our Staff Reporter

In trying to reduce the "Morning News" story regarding the smallpox epidemic now sweeping the Baba Island, the Karachi Municipal Committee has issued the following Press note:

Forty-eight cases of smallpox were admitted in the Epidemic Diseases Hospital during March and April, the Baba Island, like other areas of KMC has always been visited by the Municipal Vaccinators and the people have been protected against smallpox from time to time.

The number of persons vaccinated during the last three months is as under: March, 920; April, 822; May 328. Total 2,274.

The first case reported in the Hospital was on April 3 last. Immediate due attention was paid. A vaccination campaign was started and almost the whole population has been protected against the disease.

No case of smallpox has been reported in the Hospital in the month of May, 1961.

This newspaper, however, would like to point out that since April 3, 140 cases of smallpox were admitted to the hospital out of which 28 proved fatal.

Despite assertions made in the Press Note that no case of smallpox was admitted to the hospital in the month of May 1961, this newspaper still maintains 25 cases were admitted during this period out of which over a dozen were indoor patients till yesterday.

We do not want to deny the validity of the vaccination campaign undertaken by the KMC, but the fact remains that the Baba Island is still in the grips of a serious epidemic.

MERCANTILE MARINE ACADEMY

Revised Scheme Approved

The revised scheme of the Mercantile Marine Academy at Juddia, Chittagong to impart technical and professional training to nautical and engineering officers and radio operators of the Pakistan Merchant Navy has been approved by the Economic Committee of the Cabinet at a not-recurring cost of Na. 53 lakhs and recurring expenditure of Rs. 4.60 lakhs respectively.

The first year classes are likely to start at the Academy during the coming winter season possibly from November, 1961.

Munir Hussain New Chief Of Karachi Boy Scouts Body



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

KARACHI, May 20: The President received Mr. Habibullah Khan.

His Excellency Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States of America, has arrived to stay.

The President held a talk with H. E. the Vice-President of America attended by the following:-

H. E. Mr. William M. Rountree, Mr. Manzur Qadir, Mr. Mohammad Shoaib, Mr. Zaiti-kar Ali Bhutto, Mr. Stephen Smith, and Ambassador Horace H. Smith.

The President held a Reception to meet the Vice President of America.

IN THE CITY

Arrivals

Mr. G. O. Cavin, French engineer, arrived here from Multan yesterday and is staying at Hotel Metropole.

Mr. G. F. Fricklich, French engineer, arrived here from Multan yesterday and is staying at Beach Luxury Hotel.

Mr. G. Frear, French engineer, arrived here from Multan yesterday and is staying at Beach Luxury Hotel.

Mr. E. W. Jack, American engineer, arrived here from Beirut yesterday and is staying at Beach Luxury Hotel.

Mr. Habibullah Khan, Pakistani businessman, arrived here from Peshawar yesterday and is staying at Beach Luxury Hotel.

Mr. Delapa Noel, French engineer, arrived here from Multan yesterday and is staying at Beach Luxury Hotel.

Mr. J. S. Rhodes, General Manager, Castrol Limited, Pakistan, returned from London yesterday by Quanta.

Departures

Mr. G. M. Adamjee & Mr. Ghulam Farsque, Directors of Adamjee Ltd. are leaving this morning (Sunday) by BOAC Comet for Zurich.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Trip Cancelled: Mr. Ahmad E. H. Jaffer, who was booked to leave for Copenhagen yesterday to attend the International Chamber of Commerce congress, has cancelled his trip.

Labour Officers' Conference: The Pakistan Institute of Personnel Administration is organising a Convention of Personnel and Labour Officers in August this year.

PACKED WITH SWEET MUSIC, LITING SONGS & DAZZLING DANCES.



BHANGRA

Indian Silver Jubilee Hit
Singing: Nishi, Sunder, Majnu,
Satish, Rima, Khairati.
Directed By: JUGAL KISHORE
Music: HANSRAJ BEHL

TAJMAHAL—NIGAR —NAIRANG also at

RAHAT & ISMAT
(Hyderabad) (Quetta)
Advn. Hkg. Daily From 9-30 to 12 Noon.

RIVOLI

LAST 3 SHOWS
At: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 P.M.
(Fully Airconditioned) Today Morning Show at 11 a.m.
The Story of a Lonelier In a Lawless Town—An Action
Packed Film



Plans Open from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 4 P.M. to 8 P.M.

TWIN EARTH



WAPDA CHAIRMAN'S NEW DAY

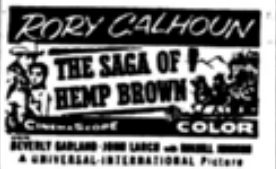
During the Press conference, the WAPDA Chairman made a general review of the Authority's projects in East Pakistan and said the existing plans covered almost every area of the province. These projects related to irrigation, power development and safety—safety from saline inundation in the coastal areas by the construction of embankments.

He said at the present moment, the greatest need was for a proper contour survey of the province. A total area of about 35,000 square miles was to be covered, and contracts had been given by WAPDA for 7,000 square miles to be completed every year. The surveying was to be done in co-operation with the survey of Pakistan.

After all this planning had been completed—and planning, he said, was a long and arduous process, much more difficult than the actual execution—WAPDA would be in a "very good position" to start work on a number of other projects after a year or so. By September, they also intended to have consultants appointed for the Singu Valley project, to be built on the lines of Warsaw.

GODEON KINEMA

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Fully Airconditioned
Today Morning Show at 11 a.m.
"TOMMY AND THE BACHELOR"
Cinemascope and Color
With: Debbie Reynolds
LAST 2 DAYS
Daily: 3.30, 6.30 & 9.30 P.M.



FROM TUESDAY 23RD MAY
Walter Wagner Presents
"TAP ROOTS"
In Technicolor
Susan Hayward & Van Heflin
PLANS OPEN! BOOK EARLY!

WAPDA CHAIRMAN'S NEW DAY

Mr. Johnson also made very strong statements of United States support for Asian nations allied to us directly or through SEATO. Such statements are appropriate only if the United States intend to go all out in defence of the nations in case of Communist attack. If this is the policy of the administration, it ought to be spelled out more clearly than has been the case.

"At the very minimum, the Vice President would have been well-advised to couple his enthusiastic remarks in support of the respective regimes he was visiting with reminders—especially in Taipei—that the US is interested in social, economic and political reforms as well as military solidity."—UPI.

Inquiry Clerk Missing At Desk

By Our Staff Reporter
A new department to give information on the whereabouts of enquiry clerks will have to be needed in Government offices, if what goes on at the Central Passport Office can be cited as an example.

According to summer schedule, all Central Government offices are supposed to open at 12.30 a.m., but as a rule the enquiry clerk at the Central Passport Office does not begin business till about 8.30 a.m., till a long queue is formed awaiting his arrival for information on passports and visas.

Nazrul's Birthday Programme

The 62nd birthday of the rebel poet Kazi Nazrul Islam, will be observed under the auspices of 'Purabi Mahil' on June 2, 3 and 4, 1961, at Katrak Hall.

Eminent writers, poets, essayists and critics, including Mr. Salimullah Fakhri, Mr. Mohammad Moksed Ali, Mr. Abu Ishaque, Mr. Shahjahan Siddique, Mr. Muzul Hussain, Mr. Azizur Rahman, Mrs. Mohammad Hussain, Mrs. Sultana Rehman and Mr. Niyazul Basir, will read papers on different aspects of Kazi Nazrul Islam's life and works.

On June 2 and 4, the Adamjee prize-winning drama, 'Kabi-Da', written on the poet by the late Prof. Abdus Sattar, will be staged at 7-30 p.m. on both the days.

countries by meeting the labour leaders and the Labour Ministers of the countries. He said the labour conditions in those countries which he has already visited were improving due to better amenities being provided to the working class by the respective governments.

Surplus Budget For Hyderabad Municipality

HYDERABAD, May 20: The Hyderabad Municipal Committee on Thursday approved its budget for the year 1961-62 showing a surplus of Rs. 23,32,600.

The income has been set at Rs. 96,23,000 while the expenditure has been estimated at Rs. 72,90,400.

The Budget which was approved by the Committee at its special general meeting held in the Municipal Hall under the presidency of Committee's Chairman Mr. Abdullah Channa, envisages the enhancement of water rates, wheel tax, introduction of house tax, revision of licence fees and introduction of by-laws covering new items of licence.

This would give the Municipal Committee an additional income of Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs. This amount has, however, not been included in the present budget proposals of 1961-62 in view of the complications of the approval of the proposed taxes.

DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

A remarkable feature of the new Budget is the creation of a Development Fund with a capital of Rs. 71,27,000 which will be partly met from the opening balance saving and loans from the Municipal Reserve Fund.

The fund would give an impetus to the development activity being undertaken by the Municipal Committee in and around Hyderabad city.

The special features of the development programme includes the expenditure of Rs. 17 lakhs on the introduction of underground drainage system, Rs. 12 lakhs for the construction of roads and footpaths, Rs. 4 lakhs for the construction of new municipal office building, Rs. 3-12 lakhs for providing new water supply mains, Rs. 3 lakhs for the construction of an overhead road bridge over the Kail railway level crossing.

"We can offer technical assistance and also managerial services to man industrial enterprises".

In this connection he called upon private enterprise in Pakistan to look for investment opportunities in Saudi Arabia.

The Finance Minister thought trade between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan could be further developed to mutual advantage. In this sphere too private enterprise should seek opportunities, he added.

Mr. Shoaib said that he would discuss with World Bank officials in Washington the question of the Bank's participation in Pakistan's Second Development Plan.

Mr. Shoaib said that the Budget would be announced from Rawalpindi on June 30. Budget estimates for the next financial year beginning on July 1 are "being finalised", he added.

On Saturday Mr. Shoaib was entertained to dinner by the Saudi Arabian Ambassador here. The dinner was attended by heads of diplomatic missions, senior Government of Pakistan officials, Mr. Abdul Qasim, Managing Director of the National Bank of Pakistan and others.

Mr. Mohammad Shoaib and Begum Shoaib left for Jeddah on Haj pilgrimage by PIA's Special Haj Flight yesterday.

Yesterday's flight was PIA's fifteenth and the last outgoing special flight for the current Haj Season. The total number of pilgrims who left by this flight was 97. Also on board was Air Commodore M. Nur Khan, Managing Director PIA and Begum Nur Khan.

PIA has airlifted over 1,600 pilgrims during this Haj Season. The return Haj traffic will also be carried by PIA by special flights from Jeddah to Karachi beginning on May 30, on the conclusion of the Haj—UPP.

Syed Munir Hussain, the District Magistrate and Collector of Karachi, was elected the President of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association. Karachi branch at its annual Council meeting held here at the residence of the Chief Scout, Mr. Justice Inamullah, on Friday.

The Council also passed a resolution on the stoppage of the grant by the Karachi Municipal Committee.

It may be mentioned that the Association is already in a deficit of Rs. 26,000 and has a recurring expenditure of Rs. 40,000 against the receipts of Rs. 8,000.

The Council also approved the activities to be undertaken during the next year which includes celebration of Pakistan Day, Revolution Day, scouts training courses and conferences and Quaid-e-Azam Birthday celebrations. — PPA.

One Killed In Road Accident, Another Injured

By Our Staff Reporter
One man was killed and another injured in two city road accidents yesterday.

Most Ali, a middle aged man, was run over and killed by a bus near the Rasool Police station. He was rushed to the Civil Hospital, where he succumbed to his injuries.

An auto-rickshaw driver, Khalid Ahmed, was injured seriously when his rickshaw collided with a bus near the Shoe Market on Lawrence Road.

The driver is in the Civil Hospital. His condition is considered serious.

APWA Appeals For Qurbani Skins

The APWA, Karachi Branch has requested the public to donate Qurbani skins to the APWA so that the money realised from their sale could be utilised for social welfare activities.

The Qurbani skins may be sent to the following centres: 1. APWA, Karachi Branch Office, Merewether Road, 2. APWA Hospital, Rada Maidan, Nazimabad; 3. APWA Secondary School, Lalukhet; 4. No. 6-G, 6th Street, Block 6, PECHS; 5. No. 152 S. Block 2, PECHS; 6. No. 3-Basant Singh Building; 7. No. 6-5-N, Drigh Road; 8. No. 196-A, Block 2, PECHS and 9. No. Al-Hamara, No. 12, Clayton Road.

The following candidates passed the First Aid Examination recently conducted by St. John Ambulance Association: Faiz Muhammad Quraishi, Shaikh Muhammad, Abdul Qasim, Muhammad Akhtar Khan, Abd Raza, Mr. Mushanay Ali Siddiqui, Iqbal Ahmad Zaidi, Muhammad Hanif, Muhammad Iqbal Hussain, Ismail Hussain Wasti, Muhammad Rameen Ali Khan, S. Nayer Hussain Nagvi, Muhammad Azam Baba, Alf Ahmed, Bashir Ahmad. The last three candidates have passed the examination for Voucher (2nd examination).

The launchers which are 30 ft. long each will operate in various regions of West Pakistan.

Custodian's Jurisdiction

The jurisdiction of Mr. Justice Sajjad Ahmed Jan, part-time Custodian of Evacuee Property, has been extended up to the newly-created division of Sargodha, according to official information available in Karachi yesterday.

While the jurisdiction of the Deputy Settlement Commissioner, Jhelum, has been extended to the Gujrat district.

BOOSTING EXPORT OF TEXTILES

Millowners Meet
Planning Body Officials
A delegation of the All Pakistan Textile Millowners Association met Mr. G. Ahmed, Chairman of the Planning Commission yesterday.

The meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, was also attended by Mr. Mumtaz Hasan, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission. Mr. M. A. Majid, Member, Planning Commission, Mr. Allah Ahmad Khan, Chief Economist, and Mr. N. N. A. Kureshi, Chief, Industries and Commerce Section of the Planning Commission.

The delegation discussed with the Chairman and other officials of the Planning Commission various questions relating to the expansion of cotton textile industries in the country during the Second Five-Year Plan.

The Chairman of the Planning Commission assured the delegation that the suggestions made by them would be considered by the Commission with utmost care and thoroughness.

THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

True nobility is exempt from fear.

—SHAKESPEARE

Sunday Morning News

Phone: 31655, 31656, 31657

Kutchery Road;
Karachi, Pakistan.

May 21, 1961

Zil-Hij 5, 1380.

Iran Takes Action

IRAN has been a victim of corruption and feudal disorder for a long time. In fact corruption had struck such deep roots in the social organisation of the country that it seemed impossible to eradicate it. Many ills that have at times paralysed the country have flowed from this central malady. The enormous rise in the cost of living by about 1400 per cent during the last 15 years without the corresponding rise in wages, the transfer of "missing millions" to foreign banks by high dignitaries and senior officials of the state, the faulty implementation of land reforms and the mis-use of oil royalties have been the main causes of discontent. When Dr. Imami's Government took over from Dr. Eghbal, it was discovered that state coffers were almost empty and in spite of the oil royalty of 260 million dollars, per year, there was an annual deficit of about 30 million dollars in payments.

As a remedy the Shah therefore thought to bring the best men in the Government through free and honest general elections but in cancelling the results of the two recent general elections he discovered to his dismay the sore spots in the body politic. In dissolving the Parliament and in appointing Dr. Ali Amini as the head of the Government

rare enough for it to be news. Yet does this hold-up not show that all is not well in "the workers' paradise"? It would be interesting to know what explanation the Soviet authorities have to offer. They are too serious-minded to dismiss it as an isolated incident of no significance.

If they had not attached any importance to it, they would not have taken all this time to release the news. They may put the blame on Western influence. But that would be a serious admission reflecting no credit on them. Nor can they say that human nature cannot be changed and as long as men remain men there would be a few bandits among them. When a kleptomaniac's fingers start itching, he almost feels compelled to satisfy his craving to steal. Those who do not realise this fail to understand the petty thieving of a rich kleptomaniac. There may be something in banditry which appeals to adolescent romantics. But the Soviet authorities cannot make such an admission either. There should not be any urge to challenge established authority in the Soviet Union!

In isolation this crime may not have had much significance. But Soviet writers living in luxury were taken to task recently and there have been reports of farm thefts in the Soviet Union. The thefts must be serious. Otherwise the penalty for

WHATEVER is left of the Government of Pakistan in Karachi ever since the grand exodus to Rawalpindi, has been suffering from not too unwelcome an attack of Johnsonitis for the past few days. The Press Information Department particularly seems to have been a total casualty. Its busy-bee, official, otherwise accumulating weight and provident fund for want of activity, have been scurrying about like flea-bitten rabbits. Their anxiety and nervousness is not altogether to be deprecated because of the presence of a 40-strong posse of American pressmen and photographers who descended at the Karachi Airport truly like an advance assault party.

PID BOSSES

If experience be any guide, I wouldn't like to step into the shoes of the harassed PID bosses. At the time of state visits, their shoes tend to become too ragged in too short a time. 'Corn pads are not imported these days for want of foreign exchange'. None else but that fat old dame of a cursed luck must be blamed for that ever-repetitive snag which develops at some odd corner to snarl up the otherwise neat and clean arrangements usually made to facilitate press and photographic coverage. If nothing else a Police sergeant who may have mused the rehearsal goes out at a road bend—his boots well polished, his collar well starched and his chest measurement showing no signs of a BCG vaccination in the days gone by—to signal a halt to the press vans with all the authority of a Roman governor watching his galley slaves. The furor that follows is nobody's business. It is a sign of the changing times that the galley slaves, not inhibited by the dog labels issued to them in the form of security passes, sometimes get the better of the red-faced intruder and the caravan rolls merrily along.

If my employers aren't listening in, I will let you into the secret that these lines are being written in advance of Mr. Johnson's arrival for the simple reason that our line machines have not yet had the benefit of working in a "free economy" climate. It is to be earnestly hoped that no snags will develop this time; that no cause will be given to the visiting pressmen and photographers to feel frustrated after having flown close to the rebel-infested jungles of Laos. Otherwise, I am

told, they can also shout like no mama can when her unruly children may have stolen the plum pudding from the cupboard.

As for Mr. Johnson himself, he is welcome to this stinking city of Karachi which I love and detest at the same time. Sure, he is welcome here irrespective of the purpose of his visit or the results achieved, irrespective of the fact whether he meant to visit Pakistan or just look it in because it happened to be en route. If his purpose is the promotion of goodwill, he will find plenty of it here—in original and in reciprocity. I personally like Mr. Johnson if only for his memorable remark: "I am a free man, an American, a United States Senator and Democrat in that order". This shows a liberalism of approach which will be tolerant of a viewpoint which may not be American in origin but may be, for a change, Pakistani in domicile.

It is a pity that Mr. Johnson's programme in Karachi does not include even a brief question and answer session with the local pressmen. A last minute change can hardly be anticipated. Or is it wiser this way? The last time Mr. Averil Harriman was here on a clear-the-air mission and ran into a bunch of pressmen at Lahore, he did not seem to be particularly happy with the encounter. I almost sympathised with him when the boys, pursued by the wicked ghosts of nationalism, pilloried him with their persistence. If I have, questions on "self-determination" in the context of Kashmir, Mr. Harriman who not for nothing makes millions out of railroads, seemed to be exasperated and made the logical point that American lives can hardly be expected to be lost in settling intricate disputes between India and Pakistan.

AMERICAN LIVES

That, I guess, is a very valid statement of facts not confused with wishes or hopes. Nobody in Pakistan expects or wishes American lives to be lost on the battlefronts of Kashmir. All that we hope for is a little more support to help solve a dispute in which we think we are right. Is it so foul an aspiration? Two weeks ago, when the guns were still booming in Laos, a Pakistan Army brigade stationed at Mair—about ten miles from the place where Mr. Johnson was

staying—had been put on a week's alert to be air-lifted to Laos. The men didn't ask for whom they were going to lose their lives! They would have gone, fought and possibly would not have returned to appreciate the subtle intricacies of diplomacy and interests that go to make today's world of negotiations and in which the right and wrong of a dispute must always be sacrificed at the sooty altar of expediency. If anyone, Mr. Johnson, claiming to be first a free man and a politician later, will agree that foreign relations completely divorced from the ideological nuances of right and wrong will not go a long way in these parts which, having failed to achieve material or scientific progress, seek compensation in talking of their spiritual and cultural heritage with pride.

TOO ONE-SIDED

A USIS handout describes Mr. Johnson as being "a staunch supporter of military programmes designed to meet the threat of communist aggression...." he has also consistently supported all international agreements and alliances having this as their objective". This will be of some solace to the leaders with whom Mr. Johnson will have his talks here. My solace is more than a little tinged by the realisation that the commitments imposed by these alliances are a little too one-sided and that they sidetrack our more immediate problems. It is one thing to be friendly with the West (which is right) and it is quite another to provoke the enmity of our neighbours like Russia and China. Our dear friends, the Americans, would like us to heroically face the threat of Russian rockets raining on Peshawar which followed the U-2 incident. The USIS even carried out a survey to determine what was the reaction to the presence of Pakistan to Russian threats after the U-2 flight from Peshawar. I do not know what were the findings reached. No survey is needed, however, to map out the US attitude towards Pakistan. It is all time saving so long as its relations with other and more important countries do not come under a suspicion of being affected—which is understandable in the context of interests. Can't a small country have interests as well. Perhaps yes, but to safeguard them, any country small or big, must pay for its own budget.

Big-2 Summit: Kennedy Moved Last Feb.

LONDON, May 20: Moscow Radio said last night the Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting next month "would open up new prospects for an improvement in Soviet-American relations".

Russians took the initiative. The Soviet Foreign Office asked the US Embassy whether the President was still interested and gave strong indication that Mr. Khrushchev was anxious for

Mr. Johnson has promised

Plebiscite Scare Made Prosecution 'Manufacture' Case

AFZAL BEG TELLS JAMMU COURT

NEW DELHI, May 20: Continuing his defence arguments in the so-called Kashmir Conspiracy Case in the court of the Special Magistrate Mr. N.K. Hak at Jammu yesterday, Mirza Afzal Beg said that the prosecution was obsessed with the idea that if plebiscite was held in Kashmir, people would not vote for India and that was why the case had been "manufactured" against the accused.

Beg said, "None can say we have asked people to vote one way or the other since I established the Plebiscite Front. We never said we shall not vote for India or we shall vote for Pakistan. We simply say let people have their voice".

He maintained that Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in his speeches had lauded Mr. Nehru for his sacrifice in the cause of Kashmir and had not created repulsion against him. Quoting from Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah's speeches Mr. Beg said: "When Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah makes anyone his friend there is only one standard that he supports our cause, wherever he may be. One who does not support us how can he become our friend".

Mirza Afzal Beg said this was also the ideology of the Congress and there was a big difference between not being a friend and being an enemy. He reiterated that the conclusion was not what the prosecution had drawn.

Quoting again from Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, he said: "I repeatedly said that whatever Sheikh was in 1947 he is the same even today". Mr. Beg asked what more proof was needed to repudiate that the Sheikh had changed in 1953. Mr. Beg argued that the prosecution had drawn strange inferences "to involve us in conspiracy".—APP.

Johnson Promises "Substantial" US Aid For India

NEW DELHI, May 20: Mr. Lyndon Johnson, United States Vice-President, prior to his departure for Karachi said here at the airport "there was much to be done, in this very important part of the world".

He added: "We cannot live long in a world society where one or two are affluent and all the others are impoverished. Ways and means had to be evolved for understanding and working with each other so that the products of all could be distributed to all for the sake of betterment, he said.

Letters To The Editor

A Suggestion

I held the general puzzles in the country to be fishy in their working. Recently I happened to come across your "GET-A-WORD" and could not resist sending a couple of entries, one of which turned out with one error. From the official solution announced, I feel that your institution is different from others of the kind. The solution announced certainly appears to be the most apt and quite free from a deceptive and dodging approach. You really deserve commendation.

I suggest that, in the interest of your own institution, you should start giving "HOWS AND WHYS" of the official solutions. You must be aware that the standard Cross-Word Puzzle of Illustrated Weekly of India always did this. This will, I am sure, be hailed by all your competitors and will add attraction to your "GET-A-WORD". In case you do not feel this possible please publish this letter in order to invite the views of your other competitors on this point.

AKHTAR HUSSAIN
Karachi.

Radio Programmes

Mr. Mohammad Ahmad's letter on the subject was pertinent and valuable. His suggestion that disseminate information about Islamic ideas and practices, assumes greater vigour, strength and force, when one recalls what our President said to a Canadian team: "With us the basis of rationalism is Islam. Our entire life is conditioned by the values given us by our religion. This is a wonderful exposition. President Naseem is doing his best to convince Africans that Islam is the best faith for them. Time magazine in its issue of February 3, 1961 said: "The United Arab Republic's religion ministry will this year open a broadcasting station called the Voice of Islam—to do for religious affairs what the famed Voice of the Arabs now does for Cairo's political propaganda".

It should be self-evident that Islam, and its religious ideology, depth and insight should receive proper emphasis from us and the appropriate medium for this is the radio-broadcast. The tragic irony is that our understanding of the religion is shamefully behind our faith. In the world of today blind faith is a thing of the past—a truer understanding is the heart of the matter. It is the understanding of the religion—that can forge lasting friendship not only between individuals but between States as well. We Pakistanis do not pride in any political ideology but basically we glorify religion. Islam leads to the uplift of the human soul and also to progress. Let our Radio help the nation understand Islam.

I wrote to the Post Master General to inquire about the parcel. The Superintendent, Foreign Post, kindly gave me a prompt reply that the parcel was awaiting delivery for want of release from the Customs authorities.

At last on last May 5 the packet was delivered to me by the Ramna Post Office and on opening it I found that the battery inside had completely been fused. Will the authorities kindly enquire into the matter and avoid such undue delay causing loss to the party concerned.

M. S. ISLAM.
Dacca.

Winding Up V-AID

The Government of Pakistan have recently decided to wind up V-AID Department. It is a fact that V-AID has played a very important part in the uplift of the villagers of the Country for the last five years. This statement can be verified if anybody goes round the development areas. It is hoped that the Masnie Committee report, if published, will prove this point. On the other hand the decision to wind up the Department has created a problem in absorbing the personnel of this body. The Minister for Food and Agriculture stated that the Development Officers will be taken as Circle Officers in Grade II of EPCS cadre but no avenue to this cadre has yet been created and deadlock scheme inevitable. There are a good number of experienced and efficient Development Officers in this Department who have a record of long services. These Officers may be considered for promotion in the EPCS cadre when Government is going to recruit officers in that cadre shortly before throwing these officers out of employment. The past experience of these Officers will surely helps in the better administration of East Pakistan and thus fill the shortage of officers in EPCS cadre.

NURUZAMAN.
Noskhail.

Organised Charity

The recent Cyclone disasters in East Pakistan, the Dera tragedy, the fire accidents in Karachi and the floods in West Pakistan have spotlighted the need for organised charity. Instead of contributing unwearyingly and haphazardly, our society should try for a better solution to the problem—and an Islamic one. We should make it a point to contribute at least 2-3 per cent of our earnings every year to a central fund which should be administered as a trust by responsible authority for use whenever and wherever needed.

HAKEEM I. BABA.
Karachi.

step to set matters right. Dr. Amini has presented a 15-point programme to fight corruption, to reduce the cost of living and to promote agricultural and educational reforms. And as an initial measure he has not only retired 33 generals and 270 colonels from the army but has also arrested four generals, two Cabinet Ministers and more than 30 senior officials. The process is likely to go further and the operation in some respects may be painful for it is for the first time that such drastic measures have been adopted in the national interest. Dr. Amini has also taken measures to promote austerity living by cutting down the use of luxury articles. His policy to reduce imports of luxury goods will go a long way in saving foreign exchange and improving the economic condition of the people. It is hoped that all these measures will assist bringing the country back to health. Friends and well-wishers of Iran will therefore, welcome these measures. It is not known how long the present period of transition will last but it is understood that after the weeding out process is over, normal democracy under an improved electoral system will come back for the Shah is most anxious to nourish and help the growth of democracy in his country.

Hands Up!
THE echo of the Russian equivalent of 'hands up' is heard now six months after a hold-up in Vladivostok near Moscow. It is both amusing and significant that it should have taken all this time for the news to be released. The Soviet authorities may have debated the advisability of releasing this item. They must have found an explanation for this type of crime, which the American newsagency reporting from Moscow says is rare. It is

death. There is no need for a taboo where no strong attraction is felt. There must be something wrong with a society where even the death penalty does not prevent acts of banditry. Even though details are lacking the hold-up reads like a contrived piece of fiction. The driver of the truck which was held up opened fire and 'wounded the bandits'. For his bravery he was awarded a medal by the Soviet Union. The captured bandits were sentenced to die before a firing-squad. Bravery was rewarded and the bandits were made an example of. But the sequel seems too good to be true. It is not convincing.

LONG-TERM LOAN FOR EDUCATION
African Delegates' Call At UNESCO Meet
ADDIS ABABA, May 29: "If we summarize our needs we can do it in a word: 'money', delegates at the Africa conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) agreed yesterday when discussing the shortcomings of the educational system in the newly independent African States. The already overburdened budgets of these states were wholly insufficient to provide the immense sums of money needed for the education of many million illiterates in Africa. Delegates from Nyasaland, Tanganyika, Nigeria and Ivory Coast suggested the industrial countries should grant long-term, low-interest credits for the training of teachers, the building of schools and the procurement of manuals and other teaching materials.—FPADFA.

Planes Bomb Ice Floes To Relieve Russian Floods
MOSCOW, May 19: Soviet planes have bombed iceblockages and thousands of workers, sailors and soldiers have been mobilised in special brigades to fight floods which have covered more than half the city of Archangel. Many factories had to stop work on Friday night and transport in parts of the city came to a halt. The Soviet news agency Tass reported. Tass said ice piled up in bends in the north Dvina river, and about 100 miles upstream from Archangel the floes formed a wall 50 feet high. But following prompt action by the air force and two ice-breakers the water level was now beginning to fall again.—Reuter.

Words which in turn will have an enormous effect on the lessening of tension. The radio, in a broadcast to Sweden, recalled that a proverb says it is better to light a small candle than to quarrel in the dark. And commented that this was particularly important for the two rival nations on earth. Russia, it said, had never allowed itself to be influenced by feelings of hostility, but its goodwill had met no response from the Eisenhower administration. In Washington, a US official said yesterday President Kennedy made the first normal overture for a possible meeting with Mr. Khrushchev last February, only a month after he took office. Administration officials gave these other details: Early last February, Mr. Ken-

Mr. Kennedy and his top adviser decided during that period to sound out Mr. Khrushchev on a 'big two' meeting. On Feb. 22 Mr. Thompson returned to Moscow, with a message from Mr. Kennedy to Mr. Khrushchev. One sentence advised Mr. Khrushchev that Mr. Thompson was authorized to discuss the possibility of a meeting with the President at some unspecified time and place. When he received the message finally on March 8, Mr. Khrushchev's reaction was favourable. But when Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Khrushchev had a heated exchange of notes on Cuba in April, the possible conference was put 'on ice' by US officials. In the first week of May, the

Juvenile Delinquency In Lebanon
BEIRUT, May 29: Spotlights in Lebanon have been turned on the problem of teen-age delinquency. Problems were first raised when a ring of students, all of whom went to-do, were discovered to be responsible for several thefts and robberies. Police investigations showed that the crimes had been committed more for the thrill of the thing than from the need of the proceeds. According to police reports, the ring was composed of four students, including one girl 17 years of age. The oldest member of the ring was aged 18. Their activities were more or less an imitation of Western film activities. More than one member, indeed, confessed to the influence of American films. The ring leader, aged 18, was called by his subordinates 'Chief'. Witnesses who knew him, stated that he was a socialist. Witnesses giving evidence to the police stated that the girl, named Onia, was attracted to the life of a girl gang leader. She had read a lot of defective stories and watched many violent American films. **THE MASTER-MIND** Her companions stated that she was the master-mind behind the gang. Its formation had been her idea and she drew up plans for the thefts and robberies. The other members, led by her boy friend, who was known as the 'Chief', carried them out. The proceeds, however, were handed over to her and she distributed them among the members of the gang. One of the gang's hobbies was stealing cars. Then they would drive slowly along the main streets until a wealthy-looking woman passed when they would snatch her handbag. The gang was also proved to have committed burglaries. During the investigation, the 'Chief' collapsed and began weeping before the investigating magistrate. He declared that he was sorry and would lead

Mr. Kennedy sent word he did want to decide at once but would reply by May 28. Mr. Menshikov, the Soviet Ambassador, then delivered Mr. Khrushchev's letter to Mr. Kennedy on Tuesday, expressing the Kremlin leader's entire willingness to meet if Mr. Kennedy was still willing. Mr. Kennedy made the decision to accept that day before he left on his trip to Ottawa.—Reuter & UPI.

Bakhshi To See Indian Home Minister On Maharaja's Succession
NEW DELHI, May 29: Bakhshi Gulshan Mohammed, 'Premier' of Jammu and Kashmir, will discuss with the Indian Home Minister the question of recognition of Yuvraj Karam Singh as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir when the former visits Delhi towards the end of this month. Although there was no agreement between the late Maharaja and the Government of India about his succession, no constitutional hurdle is expected in conferring the title on the Yuvraj. Press reports stated here.—PPA.

Free Algeria Will Be Ready To Befriend France
TUNIS, May 29: The Algerian Nationalist Prime Minister, Mr. Ferhat Abbas, said last night, an independent Algeria would be ready to reach out her hand in friendship to France. In an 'appeal to the Algerian people' published here last night and broadcast over Tunis Radio, he said that the task starting in Evian today should aim at liberation of Algeria, but also at the best relations with the French people. 'If France is ready honestly and finally to turn over the dark page of colonialism, we are ready to patch our wound and overcome our bitterness. "In the name of you all, I say that reconciliation is still possible". M. Abbas said an independent Algeria would be ready to respect those French interests not opposed to Algerian interests. The Evian talks should allow the Algerians real exercise of their sovereignty, he said. 'Internally sovereignty must allow Algerians to promote necessary economic and social development. 'Externally, Algeria intended to maintain fruitful relations with all peoples and with France'. But he said, Algerians must remain mobilised. 'Negotiation is not peace. The forces of evil, the retrograde troops, the ultras, continue to manifest themselves. 'We hope that the Europeans of Algeria understand once and for all and that a new era is starting and that they have nothing to gain by tying their lot with Communism. There will be room for all Algerians in free Algeria.—Reuter.

3 Smugglers Killed
LAHORE, May 29: The Sulej Rangers, in a brief encounter with smugglers shot dead three of them at three different places early this week.—APP.

24-HOUR TELECOM SERVICE
The Posts and Telegraphs Department has made special arrangements for expediting handling the heavy press traffic to be used on the occasion of the visit of the US Vice-President, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson. Round-the-clock radio-telephone, teletype, radio-photo, voice-cast and telex services have been provided. Direct transmission to New York and other overseas centres has been made available from the special Telecommunication Office set up at Hotel Metro-polis.

Malayan Envoy Presides Over London Iqbal Day
"Morning News" Service
LONDON, May 29: Iqbal Day was celebrated here under the auspices of the Pakistan High Commission on Wednesday night at the Islamic Cultural Centre. The High Commissioner for Malaya presided over the function and read a paper on Iqbal, his works and philosophy. Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Yousuf, Pakistan High Commissioner, introduced the President to the audience. His introduction was so detailed that the Malayan High Commissioner good humouredly pointed out that it was a occasion for talking about Iqbal and not about him. Prof. Haderi read a paper on the Persian works of Iqbal. Recitations from the works of Iqbal were presented by a few Pakistani ladies.

Quetta-Pishin Uplift Schemes
QUETTA, May 29: The Quetta Pishin District Council has approved 13 development schemes estimated to cost Rs. 47.175. The Loralai District Council has approved irrigation schemes sent to it by the Basic Democracies of the district. The villagers have offered to contribute in the form of Land, labour and locally available materials. The Kotwal Union Council has made arrangements for the running of a bus service from Sarangpur, Tarinsherkha Khana, News Killi and Quetta.—APP.

India's Population Growth Slower Than America's
LONDON, May 29: Birth control alone could not solve the problem of the world's growing population, according to Sir Oliver Franks, Provost-Elect of Worcester College, Oxford. Sir Oliver pointed out recently that the population of India alone is expected to increase by between 40 and 50 million in the next decade. Yet India's birth rate was slightly lower than that of America. The population increase was due to increased longevity. 'This problem is with us anyhow. The answer is not just a little pill,' Sir Oliver added.

Gift Parcel
One gift parcel containing a small Transistor Radio reached Dacca from Japan on December 20, 1960. As the value exceeded Rs. 100- I submitted an import permit from the Controller of Imports and Exports, Chittagong on January 19. Then I contacted the office of the Superintendent of Customs, Foreign Post, for release of the parcel and I met everybody including the Superintendent himself on two occasions but the parcel was not released. I sent reminders in writing on February 20, March 7 and March 16 and ultimately I wrote to the Assistant Collector of Customs, Dacca on March 31.

Postal Inefficiency
On January 16, 1961, I sent a registered A.D. letter, under registered No. 168, to the Associated Press of Pakistan, Karachi, through the Sub-Post Office, Thatta, but so far I have not received acknowledgement receipt from the post office. In this connection, I have sent many letters to the Sub-Postmaster, Sub-Post Office, Thatta, and have said many personal visits, but so far I have not received the original acknowledgement receipt from the post office. Will the postal authority look into this matter without further delay? FAZAL MOHD. SHEIKH. Thatta.

Ghanaian Crowds Denounce Portugal, NATO & USA
ACCRA, May 19: Thousands of dancing, singing Ghanaians waved anti-NATO and anti-US placards yesterday during a demonstration against Portugal's handling of Angola. Demonstrators who showed up at US and French Embassies and the British High Commissioner's office waved placards saying "Down with NATO", "US get out of Africa", "Salazar drips with Angolan blood". Steel-helmeted riot police ringed the buildings, but no violence was reported. Then the hoisting, jeering crowds, organised by the Ruling Convention Peoples Party assembled in a public arena to hear Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Tawiah Adamah call the Portuguese "filthy, uneducated people." The crowd roared its approval of resolutions to be sent to parliaments of all African States and the United Nations, urging: —All Independent African States to break diplomatic relations with Portugal. —African parliaments to ban trade with Portugal and all entry of Portuguese ships and planes. —The United Nations to establish a refugee fund for Africans. **COMMONS VOTE** The House of Commons yesterday rejected by 277 votes to 201 a Labour opposition move to censure the Government. **India's Population Growth Slower Than America's** LONDON, May 29: Birth control alone could not solve the problem of the world's growing population, according to Sir Oliver Franks, Provost-Elect of Worcester College, Oxford. Sir Oliver pointed out recently that the population of India alone is expected to increase by between 40 and 50 million in the next decade. Yet India's birth rate was slightly lower than that of America. The population increase was due to increased longevity. 'This problem is with us anyhow. The answer is not just a little pill,' Sir Oliver added. **Nikita At UK Trade Fair In Moscow** MOSCOW, May 29: Mr. Nikita Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders attended the opening of the British trade fair in Moscow's Sokolniki Park yesterday. The fair—Britain's biggest onslaught on the Soviet market was opened by Mr. Reginald Maudling, President of the UK Board of Trade. At a mild dispensing machine Mr. Khrushchev toasted his British hosts in Milk and said "I drink to peace." He continued to walk tirelessly for two and a half hours through the pavilions. He said "I have a good impression of this fair. It is a good business project. Seeing the things that are useful, necessary and good, we will buy what the British want to sell." The Premier was in a joking mood. He asked a corset display and quipped: "What are you trying to do—shake the nerve of our women?"—UPI. **Gurmani In Hospital** LAHORE, May 29: The former West Pakistan Governor, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, was yesterday admitted in the Mayo Hospital following a complaint of internal bleeding. According to his doctor he is progressing satisfactorily.—APP.

OFFER FOR THE SALE OF THE SHARES OF THE OLYMPIA TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED

Monnoo Nagar, Tangi, Dacca.

REGISTERED OFFICE: Monnoo Nagar, Tangi, Dacca. (East Pakistan)

(This is not a prospectus or a public offer for sale of shares by or on behalf of the Company)

THERE ARE NO DEBENTURES OR LOAN CAPITAL OUTSTANDING

Application has been made to the Karachi Stock Exchange, for permission to deal in and quotation for Shares.

The Offer for Sale will open on Monday the 5th June 1961.

SHARE CAPITAL

AUTHORISED CAPITAL:

20,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL:

7,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each Rs. 75,00,000

RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS: over Rs. 62,90,000

PROFIT AND LOSS APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT: , Rs. 15,45,870

OFFER FOR THE SALE OF THE SHARES
OF

OLYMPIA TEXTILE MILLS LTD.
TANGI, Dacca (E. PAKISTAN)

(THIS IS NOT A PROSPECTUS OR A PUBLIC OFFER FOR
THE SALE OF SHARES BY OR ON BEHALF OF THE
COMPANY)

DIRECTORS

Name	Address	Description
1. Hajee Mian Dost Mohd.	Paribagh, Dacca.	Industrialist Chairman-Olympia Textile Mills Ltd.
2. Mr. Mohd. Sadiq.	Olympia Building, Somerset Street, Saddar, Karachi.	Industrialist.

capacity of 30,000 Yds. per day.

POWER

The Mills has its own Power House comprising of three Generators of 200. KWs each in addition to the Government Supply. A fully equipped workshop and engraving plant is also attached with the Mills.

RESERVE AND OTHER FUNDS

The present Reserve funds of the Company comprise as follows:-

General Reserve	Rs. 15,00,000
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THE OLYMPIA TEXTILES MILLS LTD., held by Mr. Mohd. Sadiq and others (hereinafter referred to as the offerers) 1,75,000 fully paid-up ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each are offered for sale at the rate of Rs. 16.00 each, subject to the terms and conditions mentioned hereinafter.

The offer made by the Offerers is in their individual capacity as shareholders of the Company and not as a prospectus or a public offer for sale of shares by the Company or on its behalf.

CONDITIONS OF OFFER

- (1) This offer for sale will open on the 5th June 1961 and will remain open till the close of banking hours on the same day.
- (2) The sale price of the shares namely Rs. 16.00 per share is payable in full on application.
- (3) Applications are to be made for the shares referred to above on the prescribed form appended hereto.
- (4) Applications must be in the names of individuals or Limited Companies and not in the names of firms. Applications in the names of minors or persons not nationals of Pakistan will not be entertained. Not more than four persons can apply jointly.
- (5) Applications are to be made for a minimum of 100 shares or multiples thereof.
- (6) Application forms will be obtainable from any member of The Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd. or from branches of Habib Bank Ltd., Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd., National Bank of Pakistan and United Bank Limited.
- (7) Application forms duly filled in, together with the remittance in cash or by Crossed Cheques or Drafts for the full amount payable at the rate of—Rs. 16.00 per share, should be sent to branches of the banks referred to above.
- (8) Cheques or Drafts accompanying the application forms must be drawn in favour of "MOHD SADIQ & BROTHERS—Sale of shares account" and crossed "Payees Account only". The cheques or drafts must be drawn on banks in the same town to which the applications are sent.

COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE

- (9) Brokerage at one per cent will be paid on the actual number of shares sold in respect of applications bearing the stamp of any member of The Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd., but in respect of such sale of shares no commission will be paid to the bankers to this issue. Commission at 1/4 per cent will be paid to the Bankers on the actual number of shares sold, if the applications in respect of such shares are received through them directly and do not bear the stamp of a broker. These charges of brokerage and commission will be paid by the Offerers.
- (10) The Offerers may sell the full number of shares applied for but reserve the right, in their discretion, to sell a lesser number than those applied for.
- (11) On the Offerers accepting the applications for shares, the share certificates in respect of the number of shares sold will be sent to the applicants at the address as given in their respective applications or such share certificates may be delivered to them personally, if offerers are approached for this purpose. In case the applications are accepted for a lesser number of shares than those applied for, the balance amount refundable to the applicants will either be sent by cheque, by

X. Mr. Mohd. Bashir.

A. Mr. Mohd. Munir.

Insurance House
No. 1, 2nd Floor,
Habib Square,
Bunder Road,
Karachi.

Shahid-e-Millat
Road, Darul Aman
Housing Society,
Karachi.

Industrialist.

Industrialist.

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. MONNOO LIMITED — 78 Motijheel
Commercial Area, DACCA.

BANKERS TO THE OFFERERS.

HABIB BANK LIMITED.

NATIONAL BANK OF PAKISTAN.

MUSLIM COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

UNITED BANK LIMITED.

AUDITORS

Messrs. A. QASEM AND COMPANY,
Registered Accountants & Auditors,
14, Jinnah Avenue, Dacca.

ARCHITECTS

Messrs. THARIANI & CO.,
68, Laxmi Building, Bunder Road, Karachi.

post or such amount would be paid to the applicants personally.

- (12) On receipt of the share certificates, the applicants are required to return to the Offerers the original receipts received by them from the Bank. The relative transfer forms in respect of the shares sold by the Offerers will be sent to the applicants by post or such transfer forms will be delivered personally, if the applicants approach the Offerers for this purpose, only on production of the above mentioned receipt.
- (13) On receipt of the share certificates in respect of shares sold to the applicants and the relative transfer forms, the applicants may get such shares transferred to their names in the books of the company after paying all charges, including cost of share transfer stamps and share transfer fee, that may be charged by the company. The entire responsibility for getting the shares transferred to their names shall rest with the applicants.
- (14) The Offerers will make every effort to send the share certificates and the relative transfer forms to the applicants within a period of one month from the date of application, but no guarantee thereof is given. If owing to unavoidable circumstances, delivery of the share certificates is delayed, due notice will, however, be given.
- (15) The OLYMPIA TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED have made an application to the Karachi Stock Exchange Limited for permission to deal in and for listing their shares for quotations.

BRIEF INFORMATION REGARDING THE AFFAIRS AND WORKING OF THE COMPANY

The Offerers, without incurring any responsibility as to the accuracy of the statements contained hereunder, wish to convey the following information.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE

The Capital structure of the Company is as follows.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.

20,00,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED & PAID UP CAPITAL:

1,50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each Rs. 15,00,000

MANAGING AGENTS

The Company is managed by Messrs Monnoo Limited, who are the Managing Agents of the Company appointed for a period of 20 years from April 1958. The Managing Agents are entitled to the following remuneration as per Agreement:

- (a) A commission of 6 per cent on net annual profits as defined in Section 87-C (3) of the Companies Act 1913.
- (b) Rs. 2,000/- monthly office allowance.
- (c) Reimbursement of all actual expenses directly incurred in administering the affairs of the Company.

HISTORY OF THE MILLS

The Company was incorporated as a Private Limited in the year 1952 and it has been converted into a Public Company Limited by shares with its Registered Office at Dacca since April, 1958.

The Mills of the Company is situated at Tangi, Dacca (East Pakistan) and spread over an area of 35 Acres of Land and comprise of 25,400 Spindles working, 4,234 Spindles under import from the Company's own financial resources, while negotiations for import of further 1,820 spindles are expected to be finalised soon, thus bringing the total strength of Spindles to 31,544.

The Weaving department comprises of 337 Cotton and Art Silk Looms while the allotment of further 136 looms is under the active consideration of the Government.

The Mills is equipped with a full range of Printing, Dyeing, Bleaching and yarn mercerising machinery with a

Taxation Reserve Rs. 11,00,000
Depreciation Reserve Rs. 12,11,340
The Profit and Loss Appropriation Accounts is of Rs. 15,45,870.52.

GENERAL

The Company has obtained permission from the Controller of Capital Issues to increase the Issued Capital of the Company from Rs. 75,00,000 to Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Out of the amount of further capital to be issued with the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, bonus shares of the value of Rs. 15 lacs will be issued to the Offerers that is the present holders of shares in the proportion of 1 bonus share for every 5 shares held by them by appropriating Rs. 15 lacs from the balance in the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account.

According to the requirements of the Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd. for the purpose of listing of shares, 20 per cent of the shares are required to be offered for sale to the public. As the Issued Capital of the Company will be raised by Rs. 15 lacs on the issue of bonus shares to the Offerers on receiving sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues as aforesaid, with a view to complying with the Stock Exchange requirements the Offerers are offering for sale to the public 2,75,000 shares of Rs. 10/- each, that is of the total paid-up value of Rs. 27,50,000/- which would be 20 per cent of the Issued Capital after the bonus shares are allotted to the Offerers.

WORKING OF THE MILLS

During the year ended 31st March 1961, the Mill had a turn-over of Rs. 1,32,65,820.11. During this period there was control on yarn and textile products. After the lifting of the control, the Mills had a turn-over of Rs. 13,75,000.00 in one month only. With the removal of control, the Printing Section of the Mills is expected to get a good flow of outside cloth for printing which is expected to bring good returns.

During the year ended 31st March 1961, there was an increase of 35.5 per cent in the turn-over than the previous year's. The products of the Mills enjoy considerable popularity in East Pakistan and they have a ready market.

WORKING RESULTS

Year ended	Sales	Gross Profit	Net Profit	Depreciation Reserve	Reserve
31-3-59	1,18,41,405	22,56,411	8,12,918	4,47,082	10,71,879
31-3-60	1,26,16,504	40,91,367	20,34,385	6,12,940	15,00,000
31-3-61	1,30,83,536	30,60,000	27,60,000	6,87,977	27,60,000

DIVIDENDS

Year ended 31-3-57	on 75,000 shares Rs. 100/- each @ Rs. 10/- per share	7,50,000
Year ended 31-3-58	on 75,000 shares Rs. 100/- each @ Rs. 10/- per share	7,50,000
Year ended 31-3-59	on 75,000 shares Rs. 100/- each @ Rs. 12-1/2 per share	9,37,500
Year ended 31-3-60	on 75,000 shares Rs. 100/- each @ Rs. 12-1/2 per share	9,37,500
Year ended 31-3-61	Proposed one Bonus Share for every five shares held.	

INVESTMENTS

The Company has made an investment of Rs. 24 lacs in the shares of Olympia Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited, situated at Landhi in Karachi. The said Olympia Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited have already opened a Letter of Credit for the import of 12,400 spindles. The shipment of these spindles has already started and the construction of the building is well in progress. The said Olympia Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited will be eligible for tax holiday for a period of four years.

54/- MOHD SADIQ
for and on behalf of Offerers.



PRICES OF OVER 2,00,000 PAIRS SLASHED



JUNIOR
4.50

SUNFLOWER
4.50

DILAWAZ
4.50

CAUTIOUS TRADING WITNESSED ON STOCK EXCHANGE

By Our Commercial Correspondent

A cautious mood continued to characterize trading on the Karachi Stock Exchange yesterday with operators discriminating in their choice. The present sentiment is attributed to the proximity of the budget.

With the fast approaching budget and division of activity in other trades channels the Stock Exchange has been bereft of normal trading activity. Investors have grown extremely cautious and are reluctant to enter into fresh commitments. According to the stock market sources, the present trend is likely to continue till the presentation of the budget.

Forward issues were slightly under pressure. Adamjee Jute May opened at 17.94 and closed at 17.93. June was quoted at 18.05 at the close. Adamjee Industries climbed down at 19.24. Papers May stood at 16.02, while Jute finished at 16.74. Kohinoor Industries were reactionary for both the deliveries.

Burewala were quiet. Colony Textiles were wanted at 119.00 and Crescent changed hands around 105.00. Dawood cotton opened at 42.35 and then moved up to 42.50 at the time of close.

FLUCTUATIONS AT A GLANCE

Share	Open	High	Low	Close	Previous	Rate or
						fall
Adamjee Jute	17.93	17.93	17.91	17.91	17.93	-0.04
Adamjee Ind	19.34	19.34	19.34	19.34	19.34	Nil
Asbestos cement	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.30	-0.05
Amin Jute	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	12.40	Nil
Bawany Jute	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	Nil
Bataia Eng	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.25	Nil
Burewala Jute	196.25	196.25	196.25	196.25	196.25	Nil
Colony Jute	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	120.00	-0.50
Crescent Jute	105.20	105.20	105.00	105.00	105.20	-0.20
Dawood cotton	42.35	42.50	42.35	42.50	42.40	+0.10
Gammone	13.00	13.05	13.00	13.05	13.02	+0.03
Habib Bank	21.90	21.90	21.90	21.90	21.90	Nil
Habib Ind	16.30	16.35	16.30	16.30	16.20	+0.10
Habib Jute	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	270.00	Nil
K. Paper	16.04	16.05	16.04	16.05	16.02	+0.03
Kohinoor Ind	29.70	29.70	29.58	29.58	29.94	-0.36
L. Bawany Jute	11.62	11.62	11.62	11.62	11.62	Nil
Mohd. St. ord	71.40	71.40	71.40	71.40	71.40	Nil
Pan Islamic	107.00	108.00	106.50	108.00	107.50	+0.50
Pak Refinery	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25	100.25	Nil
PIA	7.05	7.07	7.05	7.07	7.07	-0.02
Steel Corp	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.97	10.97	Nil
Sui Gas	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	234.00	Nil
Zeal Pak	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	21.15	Nil

SATURDAY'S CLOSING RATES

The following are yesterday's official closing rates at 1 p.m.	
BANKS	
Bahawalpur Bank	88.00
Habib Bank	21.90
Muslim Comm.	88.00
National Bank	53.00
National Comm.	30.00
PIFCO	800.00
PICTC	10.45
State Bank	113.50
United Bank	11.00
CEMENT	
Asbestos cement	14.25
Zeal Pak Cement	21.15
CHEMICALS	
Glaxo Laboratories	181.00
Khewra Soda	13.00
Pak Oxygen	15.20
Petrochem	9.90
Valika Art Fabrics	17.50
Valika Tex.	222.00
Valika Woollen	222.00
Bones Vouchers	117.00
Habib Tex. New	27.00
Fateh Tex.	52.45
FORWARD SETTLEMENT	
The following are yesterday's rates in the forward section at 1.30 p.m.	
Bonus Vouchers (May)	116.75
Bonus Vouchers (June)	120.00
Adamjee Jute (May)	17.90
Adamjee Jute (June)	18.05
Adamjee Ind. (May)	19.24
K. Paper (May)	16.02
K. Paper (July) XD	15.74
Kohinoor Ind. (May)	20.33
Kohinoor Ind. (June)	20.00

Steady Trend In Jutegoods

By Our Commercial Correspondent

Steady trend featured trading in the Karachi jutegoods market yesterday. The steadiness during the week was due to fresh arrivals and anxiety on the part of holders to dispose of in the face of good jute crop.

Altogether 1,600 bales were lifted by the Government and another 200 bales by private upcountry buyers and 100 bales by Iran but this was not reflected in the price structure due to good ready position. Calcutta market during the week showed a sagging tendency.

Turnover yesterday was about 200 bales out of which about 75 bales were dispatched to upcountry.

Adamjee B. Twills 242.00
Ispahani B. Twills 242.00
Bawany B. Twills No Stock
People B. Twills No Stock
Crescent 229.00
Platinum B. Twills 242.00
Star B. Twills No Stock
D.W. Flour Adamjee 213.00
D.W. Bawany No Stock

Hessians Adamjee 45x11 (per 100 yds) 84.00
Hessians Ispahani 45x11 (per 100 yds) 85.00
Bawany 45x11 (per 100 yds) 83.00
Platinum 45x11 No Stock
Star 45x11 No Stock

Hessians Adamjee 50x9-12 (per 100 yds) 69.00
Bawany 50x9-12 (per 100 yds) 67.50
Ispahani 50x7-12 (per 100 yds) 69.00
Jute Twines Bawany No. 1 135.00
Jute Twines Bawany No. 2 No Stock
Bawa No. 1 130.00
Bawa No. 2 128.00
Jute Twines (Ispahani) C/JM (May) 122.00

Lyallpur Market
LYALLPUR, May 20:
26 counts: Telephone 23.00; Rawalpindi 23.00; Duck 22.00; Shahad colony 22.25; Crescent 23.00; Zeenat 22.00 to 23.00; Khanawal 22.00; United 22.00; Panjnad 20.00; Swat Mills 22.25; Premier 22.25; Burewala 32.00; Zeenat 31.50; Crescent 31.50; 32 counts: Niazat 31.00; Ab-basi 30.25.

40 counts: Zeenat 40.00; Crescent 40.00; Bafan 36.00.
Food grains: Wheat 13.50 to 14.12; Grams 13.31 to 13.81; Gur 30.00 to 35.00; Mash 26.00 to 32.00; Moong 25.00 to 26.00; Turmeric 20.00 to 21.50; Masoor 22.75 to 23.50; Rice 22.25; Jawar 14.00 to 16.00; Maize 11.00 to 13.00; Bajra 16.00 to 18.00; Shakkar 32.00 to 37.00; Sugar desi 65.00 to 75.00; Ghee 227.00; Chilies 60.00 to 65.00; Cottonseed 26.50 to 27.75; Cottonseed cake 17.00 to 18.00; Cottonseed oil unquoted; Toria oil 71.00 to 71.25—APP.

SLUGGISH FEELING IN THE WEATHER COTTON FUTURES

Poor Foreign Sales

By Our Commercial Correspondent

The Karachi Cotton market yesterday closed the week sluggishly, activity being restricted to a very meagre turnover in the forward section. Ready section remained inactive. Foreign sales were discouraging.

Fortnightly foreign sales during the fortnight ended May 15 were 1275 bales, comprising 1225 bales of Desai cotton and 50 bales of staples. Total sales to date are 2,51,612 bales, out of which 91,000 bales are of Desai cotton and 1,40,112 bales of staples.

The 4F July delivery opened at 70.30 to close around the same level. The highest touched was 70.40.

The 4F May started at 71.05 to close at the same level. In the forward section the volume of business was about 3,000 bales.

Ready activity was negligible. Cotton arrivals were 70 bales from Sind. Total arrivals since the commencement of the season are 1,34,138 bales.

EXPORT
Exports were 1,767 bales to Japan, Saudi Arabia, and East Pakistan. Principal shippers were Messrs. Noman Co. (Pak.) Ltd.

The above exports comprised 1,466 bales of staples, 235 bales of cotton waste and 66 bales of yellow.

COTTON YARN
Export entries of cotton yarn were 182 bales, out of which 79 bales were shipped to foreign countries and 103 bales to East Pakistan.

SPOT RATES
The following are yesterday's official spot rates:

Bind Desi 97.00
Punjab Desi 94.00
Bahawalpur Desi 95.00
4F Punjab RG 85.80
4F Punjab SG 90.80
LSS Punjab RG 88.80
LSS Punjab SG 93.30
NT Sind RG 92.80
NT Sind SG 97.30
229F Punjab RG 93.80
229F Punjab SG 100.30
AC 134 RG 95.30
AC 134 SG 102.80
Lassani RG 95.80
Lassani SG 107.80

BONUS VOUCHERS
The Export Bonus Vouchers on Saturday were transacted at 117.00 in ready. May delivery opened at 115.80 and closed at 116.75 at 1 p.m., while June quoted around 129.00.

Karachi Cotton Yarn Rates
The following are yesterday's rates of the Karachi Cotton Yarn per bundle of 10 lbs. including sale tax.

181 COTTON YARN

AMERICAN CONTRACT

May 24.05 24.05
October 24.10 24.10
December 24.20 24.20
March 24.65 24.65
May 24.85 24.85
July 24.90 24.90

A much improved turnover in

WEST PAKISTAN:
Bahawalpur 112.24 0.0 0.2 -0.2
Cherat 95.70 0.0 8.9 -4.8
D. I. Khan 113.80 0.0 6.6 -0.3
Hyderabad 106.80 0.0 0.7 -0.6
Jacobabad 113.83 0.0 1.3 -1.2
Karachi (Manora) 86.36 0.0 1.6 -0.9
Karachi (Main) 91.79 0.0 0.2 -0.1
Lahore 109.72 0.0 1.7 -0.4
Lyallpur 107.76 0.0 0.7 -0.1
Multan 112.84 0.0 0.8 -0.4
Murree 89.61 0.0 12.9 -0.1
Nokundi 101.79 0.0 0.2 -
Peshawar 107.72 0.0 3.8 -1.5
Quetta 89.69 0.0 2.1 -0.8
Rawalpindi 104.71 0.0 8.0 -3.4
Sialkot 107.84 0.0 1.8 -0.8
Sukkur 109.87 0.0 0.5 -

EAST PAKISTAN:
Bogra 106.82 0.0 4.0 -1.3
Chittagong 91.80 0.0 -
Dacca 95.83 0.0 13.7 -
Sylhet 93.79 0.0 -

Aircraft Timings
SUNDAY
PIA
Arr. Dep.
Karachi-Karachi 00.45 -
Kar-Lahore-Rawal-pindi-Peshawar-Karachi 16.30 06.00
Karachi-Lahore-RPindi-Karachi 23.05 15.00
Teh-Karachi 03.30 -
Kar-Teh-Rawal



...and many more.

**BUY NOW
FOR EID**

Bata

SERVE YOU WELL

GLOBE

ENGINEERING		
Ala Maqbool	97.25	
Batala Eng. Ord.	87.75	
Gammon (E. Pak)	135.00	
Gammon	13.00	
Hyderi Cons.	14.50	
Pakistan Cables	11.65	
Steel Corp.	10.97	
FUEL & POWER		
Karachi Elec.	118.00	
Electric Ord.	144.00	
Karachi Gas	176.00	
Pak Refinery	100.25	
Rawalpindi	14.00	
Sui Gas	234.00	
INSURANCE		
Adamjee Ins. AL	11.10	
Central Ins. AL	11.75	
Crescent Star	7.40	
Eastern Federal	7.20	
Habib	16.30	
Insurance Ind.	9.50	
New Jubilee	30.00	
Premier	4.55	
Pak Ins. Corp.	191.00	
United Insurance	10.00	
Eastern Ins. Co.	100.00	
JUTE		
Adamjee Jute	17.91	
Amin Jute	12.40	
Chittagong Jute	14.50	
Latif Bawany	11.62	
Pak Jute	6.94	
Victory Jute	11.70	
Platinum Jute	10.35	
Bawa Jute AL	9.90	
Karim Jute AL	11.25	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Adamjee Industries	19.34	
Brooke Bond	10.70	
Maqbool Co.	9.00	
Hyderabad T and S	4.25	
Karnaphuli	16.04	
Kohinoor Ind.	20.70	
Lipton (Pak) XD	20.70	
Punjab Veg. Ghee	19.00	
Pakistan Tobacco	13.60	
Spencer (Pak) Ord.	20.30	
Spencer Pref.	8.90	
Spencer Pref. "A"	10.95	
Security S Deposit	14.00	
Wazir Ali Ind.	9.40	
SUGAR & ALLIED INDUSTRIES		
Charasda Sugar Pref.	104.00	
Charasda Sugar Ord. FP	144.00	
Charasda Sugar Ord. FP	75.00	
Murree Brewery	15.35	
Premier Sugar	162.00	
Premier Sugar (Pref)	101.50	
Thal Industries	90.00	
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS		
KRTC (Spot)	8.40	
Mohammadi Steam Ord.	71.40	
Mohammadi Steam Pref.	70.00	
Pak Bay	160.00	
Pan Islamic	108.00	
Chittagong Steam Corp	43.30	
Karachi Transport	27.75	
PIAC Ord. "A"	7.05	
PIAC Ord. "B"	4.30	
TEXTILES		
Ahmed Bawany	13.00	
Burewala	196.25	
Colony Ord. XD XR	120.00	
Colony Tex. Pref. XD	94.50	
Colony Woolen	104.75	
Crescent Textiles	105.00	
Dawood Cotton	42.50	
Dog Mohd Cotton	14.00	
FD Textiles	112.00	
Fazir Spinning	104.00	
Gulbura	17.75	
Husein Tex.	22.30	
Hafiz XD	27.00	
Harnai Woolen	8.30	
Khairpur Tex.	12.65	
Karachi Edible Oils		
The following are yesterday's rates of the Karachi edible oils:		
Cottonseed oil (May)	87.25	
Cottonseed oil (June)	87.20	
Rapeseed oil (May)	71.25	
Rapeseed oil (June)	71.20	

STEADY LEVELS HELD IN OILSEEDS	
By Our Commercial Correspondent	
Steady levels were held in the Karachi oilseeds market yesterday. The volume of business was moderate.	
The cottonseeds section was unchanged. Ready business was limited. Arrivals were 12,727 maunds. So far the total arrivals are 21,17,796 maunds as against 14,80,490 maunds last year during the corresponding period.	
Rapeseeds were more on the quiet side with a restricted turnover of about 2,500 bags. Arrivals were fairly large. Total arrivals to date are 25,49,873 maunds. The corresponding figure for the same period last year was 13,91,606 maunds.	
Rice exports were 56 maunds of Basmati rice to Baniya and Jeddah. About 12,572 maunds of old rice were shipped to East Pakistan. About 3,500 maunds of permati rice, and sale Basmati rice were shipped to Bahrain and Aden.	
OIL SEEDS	
Saru Dadulane	25.25
Saru Nawabshah	27.50
Saru Punjab	29.75
Saru Shahadkot	25.25
Saru cakes	6.12
COTTONSEED Cakes (1-12 mds)	
With bags	15.87
Without bags	15.27
COTTONSEEDS READY (1 md.)	
NT Roller	15.50-16.50
Sawing	15.75-16.75
Drain	14.75-15.25
4F	17.75-19.00
(Rs. per md.)	
Moong Sind	22.50-23.00
Bajra	21.50-22.00
Jowar	16.50-17.00
wheat	15.50-16.50
Masur	22.00-22.50
Masur dail	19.50-20.00
Urad	25.50-26.00
Urad Bengal	21.50
Barley (2 mds.)	20.00-20.50
Matar	24.50-25.00
Gujar Tharparkar	32.50-33.00
Bahawalpur	35.50-36.00
Nawabshah	33.00-33.50
Lasbella	32.50-33.00
Gram Yellow	34.75-35.00
Gram White	37.50-38.00
Gram Sanyasi	34.50-35.00
Gram Dali	46.00-47.00
RICE	
Begmi	57.00-57.50
BULLION MARKETS	
LAHORE: Gold tezabi 156.00; Gold 22KT 124.00; Silver tezabi 211.00; Silver 900 204.00.	
LIVALLPUR: Gold 133.50; Silver tezabi 212; Silver 900 209.	
BOMBAY: Silver ready 199.50; Silver forward 199.30; Gold delivery 119.75; Gold forward 119.25; Gold sovereign 95.00.	
Multan Market	
MULTAN, May 20: Wheat 13.00 to 14.00; Rice fine 42.00 to 50.00; Rice dala 21.50 to 24.00; Bajra 18.00 to 19.00; Barley 10.00 to 11.00; Mash green 26.00 to 28.00; Grams 19.50 to 24.25; Cottonseed 15.50 to 16.00; Rapeseed oil 74.00 to 75.00; Cottonseed oil 68.75 to 69.00; Shakkar 30.00 to 38.00; Desi sugar 30.00 to 72.00; Chilies 55.00 to 65.00; Desi sugar not available; Desi ghee 230.—Reuter.	

London Stocks Suffer Setback	
LONDON, May 20: There was a further setback in London stock markets yesterday and the week ended on a generally dull note. Buying was again on a reduced scale in front of the Whitsun Holiday but offerings were light and losses usually small. The profit margins warning by the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries at the annual meeting recent disappointing company news and the overnight reaction on Wall Street where mainly responsible for the further decline.	
Gilt-edged securities were quiet and easier with sentiment affected by a sharp rise in this week's UK Treasury Bill rate. Dollar stocks reflected the overnight setback on Wall Street. In the foreign bond market Greek lost ground. Extensive falls were recorded in the Industrial market but seldom exceeded a few pence. Most leading issues eased and ICI was another shilling lower at 77 1/2-12. Drug shares continued to lose ground further reflecting the Government move to reduce drug prices.	
Distillers were marked down on the proposed capital raising plans by way of a rights issue. Company news was mainly disappointing and was responsible for a number of falls. Gold shares rallied from a dull opening and showed modest gains on balance. Coppers were mainly lower and the reaction in tin shares gathered momentum. Oil shares were dull. Tea shares move lower while rubber were subdued. — Reuter.	
Lahore Market	
LAHORE, May 20: Wheat 14.40 to 16.00; Grams 14.75 to 15.25; Barley 12.00 to 12.50; Suji not available; Moong 23.50 to 25.00; Masoor 22.00 to 22.50; Mash 25.00 to 26.00; Bajra 11.00 to 11.50; Taramera 21.00 to 22.00; Rice basmati 40.00 to 50.00; Jawar red and white 15.00 to 16.50; Maize white 13.50 to 14.00; Shakkar 32.00 to 40.00; Gur 30.00 to 40.00; Desi sugar 50.00 to 65.00; Desi ghee 55.00 to 60.00; Spices Chilies 65.00 to 100.00; Salt 4.00 to 4.12; Turmeric Pak 90.00; Caraway white 100 to 100.50; Caraway No 1 200 to 300; Oilseeds: Cottonseed desi 26.50 to 27.00; Cottonseed oil 73.00 to 73.50; Rapeseed 25.00 to 26.00; Sait 4.00 to 4.12; Turmeric Pak 90.00; Caraway white 100 to 100.50; Caraway No 1 200 to 300; Oilseeds: Cottonseed desi 26.50 to 27.00; Cottonseed oil 73.00 to 73.50; Rapeseed 25.00 to 26.00; Sait 4.00 to 4.12; Turmeric Pak 90.00; Caraway white 100 to 100.50; Caraway No 1 200 to 300; Dry fruits: Almond (katha) 80.00 to 81.00; Almond (kagha) 120.00 to 150.00; Almond (ker) 300.00; Sultana 70.00; Raisin 45.00; Groundnut 45.00 to 52.00; Dry dates 45.00 to 50.00.—APF.	

Syrian Cotton Exports	
DAMASCUS, May 20: Only 400 tons of Syria's current cotton crop are still available for sale, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Export contracts signed from the beginning of the season in September until the beginning of May totalled 98,804 tons compared with 81,800 tons during the corresponding period last year. The current crop totalled 111,704 tons, of which 12,500 tons were used locally. The cottonseed crop totalled 123,200 tons, of which about 27,350 tons exported. The remainder was kept for sowing next season. — Reuter.	
Karachi Bullion	
The following are yesterday's closing rates in the Karachi Bullion Market:	
Gold Tezabi	177.00
Silver Handle	218.00

I.C.I. now offers 'Arceton' 12 & 22 at the following reduced rates:-

Product	New Price for Retailers
'Arceton' 12-136 lbs. Cylinders.	Rs. 4.25 per lb. for 1 to 2 Cylinders.
'Arceton' 22-113 & 119 lbs. Cylinders.	Rs. 9.50 " " " "

And for larger concerns and Refrigeration Engineers:

'Arceton' 12-136 lbs. Cylinders.	Rs. 4.00 per lb. for Purchasers of three Cylinders and above in one lot.
'Arceton' 22-113 & 119 lbs. Cylinders.	Rs. 9.00 " " " "

To avoid disappointment book your orders early.

For further particulars please contact:

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (PAKISTAN) LTD.

224, West Wharf, P.O. Box No. 4731, Karachi.

Australians Amass 402 Against Glamorgan Harvey and O'Neill Score Centuries

CARDIFF, May 20: The Australian cricket tourists passed 400 in their first innings for the second match running in their game against Glamorgan here today.

Norman O'Neill and Neil Harvey both scored centuries in the Australian total of 402 and Alan Davidson remained with an unbeaten 68 before the innings ended just before the scheduled close.

Harvey who batted 182 minutes for 117 was perhaps a shade more attractive than the other Australian century-maker, hitting a six and 15 fours.

O'Neill, though used his feet to get to the pitch of the ball, and throughout his 170 minutes stay did not give a single chance against a Glamorgan attack which never wilted. He scored 21 fours in his 124.

The later Australian batsmen took heavy toll of the bowlers, and Davidson mercilessly collected a six and 12 fours in his 80 minutes at the wicket.

Glamorgan, although heartened by an early success when Bobby Simpson dragged a ball from Wheatley on to his stumps, had a thankless task. The bowlers worked hard and the fielders gave little away, but they could not halt the Australians' run progress.

The Australians won the toss and batted on a bone-hard wicket against Glamorgan at Cardiff Park today. They soon lost Bobby Simpson, who chopped a ball on to his wicket in the second over from fast-medium bowler O. S. Wheatley.

A four by Harvey off Peter Walker brought the 50 up in 56 minutes.

Lawry's innings came to a close at 88 when he edged a faster ball from Shepherd to the wicketkeeper. Norman O'Neill was soon off the mark. He punched Jim McConnon off the back, past mid off for four then, with a straight drive off the same bowler, brought the 100 up in the last drive over before lunch.

At the interval the Australians were 107 for two, with Harvey 56 not out.

Harvey and O'Neill both scored their second centuries of the tour. For Harvey, it was his second 100 off the Glamorgan attack. In 1953, he cracked 180 at Swansea.

Harvey's knock today ended when Walker, at backward short-leg, brilliantly scooped up a catch.

Peter Burge, previously unbeaten in any match on the

task, and a fine day's cricket ended with Wheatley polishing off the innings with the wickets of Quick and Kline with successive deliveries.



NEIL HARVEY



Australians (1st Innings)	
R. Simpson b Wheatley	1
W. Lawry c Evans (D.L.)	1
Shepherd	31
R. N. Harvey c Walker	117
Shepherd	117
N. O'Neill not wicket b Ward	124
P. Burge lbw b Shepherd	1
K. Mackay c Evans (D.L.)	68
Ward	28
A. Davidson not out	68
W. Groult c Parkhouse b McConnon	2
G. McKenzie c McConnon	4
Walker	4
L. Quick b Wheatley	2
L. Kline Wheatley	2
Extras	18
Total	402

Fall of wickets 1-3, 2-68, 3-194, 4-206, 5-300, 6-327, 7-336, 8-358, 9-402, 10-402.

Bowling Analysis	
Evans (J. S.)	21-27-0-0
Wheatley 24-8-28-3	Walker 12-1-45-1
Shepherd 25-4-66-3	

NOTED ON THE TRACK

By Our Time-Keeper

The following work was noted at the Karachi Race Course during the week ending May 20.

I Wonder Why (Bornstein) had pace work over mile in 2:51.

Carlton (Bornstein) was easy over mile in 2:0.

Radley (Dhani) traversed six in 1:27.

Phalagone (Bornstein) went over six in 1:30; pace work.

Guinea Gold (RB) pleased six in 1:23-12; moving easy.

Admiral's Command (Marshall) and Handsome (Bornstein) held Dignity (RB) over six in 1:23-12.

Shilmore (RB) was hard held over six in 1:28.

Lalazar (Fau), Sea Battle (RB) and Ronlis (Barkat) had pace work over six in 1:28.

Bornstein (Bornstein) held Bluff (Phillips) over six in 1:26.

Five of Pakistan (Marshall) negotiated six in 1:27; easy.

Rhoda (Aslam) had Princess Suraya (RB) for company over five in 1:13; both handy.

SPURTS
Rajput (RB) was easy over last three in 0:41.

Honourable (Sher) moved freely over last three in 0:41.

Miraculous (RB) did last three with Little Wonder (Majid) in 0:41; both handy.

Rhoda (Aslam) traversed last three in 0:42; easy.

Sweet Pie (Barkat) was moving freely over last three in 0:42-12.

Carlton (Bornstein) was not extended over last three in 0:43.

Dynamite (Hashim) was easy over last three in 0:44.

Star of Bhit (Wood) was not extended over last three in 0:45.

KB's Office-bearers
For New Term

The following Office-bearers were elected for the year 1961, at the annual general meeting of the Karachi Badminton Association held last evening in the Board Room of the Karachi Port Trust:

Mr. I. A. Abbasi, SQA (President); Messrs. Mian Mohammed Akhtar and M. Tahir Maki (Vice-Presidents); Mr. Zahid Siddiqui (Secretary); Mr. Kalimur Rehman Khan (Joint Secretary); Mr. Iqbal Ahmed Khan (Hon. Treasurer); Messrs. A. Rodriguez; H. H. Bahrucha; V. A. Ansari; Mahmood Ali Khan; Sami Khan (Committee Members).

The annual report for the

Crown Prince Best For Summer Cup Carlton, Miraculous Hard To Beat

By Our Racing Correspondent
The Summer Cup of middle distance for horses in class 100 will be a race to watch at Karachi Races. The notable entries for the Cup event include Crown Prince, Rough Deal and Armada.

Rough Deal remains unbeaten so far after his first win, and as a racing rule should be the public's fancy, but he carries 9-4 which would be a handicap on the distance in hand to beat him.

Armada needed a day when facing out to fourth position the other day. I like him for an upset.

This leaves Crown Prince who trotted home a comfortable winner last Sunday. Comparatively he is also better placed in a race than his rivals and is given the necessary support to win the race.

Carlton in the middle distance is a hard nut to crack. He is a hard nut to crack in the middle distance.

The following are all my selections for the day's racing.

Place of five runners are outstanding a capture, a recommendation as the day's best bet.

At A Glance

First Race—5 furs
Best: Serfer
Next best: Alamgir
Third Chance: Handsome

Second Race—7 furs
Best: Little Wonder
Next best: Young Minx
Third Chance: Rhoda

Third Race—7 furs
Best: Miraculous
Next best: Rainy Day
Third Chance: Posti

Fourth Race—7 furs
Best: Carlton
Next best: Prince Charming
Third Chance: Pretty Star

Fifth Race—6 furs
Best: Look Here
Next best: Daring Venture
Third Chance: Morning Star

Sixth Race—1 mile
Best: Crown Prince
Next best: Rough Deal
Third Chance: Armada

Seventh Race—5 furs
Best: Prince Lomond
Next best: Jan Baaz
Third Chance: Royal Hunt

Double Event Pools: 1st-3rd and 2nd-5th races
Treble Event Pool: 4th-6th races

First race starts at 3 p.m.
Best on form: Carlton
Best double: Carlton and Miraculous

Best treble: Carlton, Miraculous and Prince Lomond.

Zakir Hussain Visits
P.W.D. Sports Club

Mr. Zakir Hussain, Minister for Home Affairs paid a visit to the P.W.D. Sports Club.

Blue Bird Causes
Major Upset At
Lahore Races

LAHORE, May 20: Riding by I. A. Sultan rode rank outsider Blue Bird to victory to create a major upset in the Gymkhana races here this afternoon.

Even exchange were held between the punters and the bookmakers on an afternoon which was sultry and listless.

Trainer Raja Fauzdar Khan backed a creditable double through favourite Rippet and outsider Champion in the fourth and the sixth race respectively.

The following are the complete results:
Youngster Plate 5 Furs
Yad-i-Kil (Mr. N. A. Khan) 8-3 Ali Ahmed

Divisional Soccer Associations By End Of August

ASGHAR KHAN'S
DIRECTIVE

PESHAWAR, May 20: Air Marshal Mohammad Asghar Khan, Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Air Force, who is also the President of the Pakistan Football Federation has asked the Divisional Commissioners in East and West Pakistan to form football associations under the new constitution of the Football Federation by the end of August this year.

In a letter addressed to the Commissioners, Air Marshal Asghar Khan has emphasised the need of revitalising the game he has also pointed out that in the past due to the lack of proper organisation, development of the football game has suffered a lot.

It may be added that the Ad Hoc Committee of the Federation, at its meeting held here on May 4, adopted the new constitution of the Pakistan Football Federation which laid down that all the provincial organisations should be dissolved and replaced by associations on divisional levels.

It may also be added that the divisional associations will be constituted by the newly formed District Football Associations.

PPA.

Recreation For
Youth Week

By Our Sports Reporter
The Organisers of the "Recreation for Youth Week" are to be congratulated for making up the National Recreation Association from "Beauty sleep" that they had gone into, if nothing else, at least the printed Post Card giving the programmes for the Week, implies that the Week is being conducted under the auspices of the NHA, Pakistan. However, we understand from the organisers that the week is being conducted jointly by all youth welfare organisations, and the NHA has no hand in the work of promoting, planning or organising.

Agit II
Akbar Plate Div. III 6 Furs
Jet Rippet (Mr. Mohd Aslam Qureshi) 9-0 Mohd Asad

Flower (Mr. M. Rashid Qureshi) 8-4 Irshad Mohd Kili Led (Mr. Mohd Rashid) 8-4 Ali Shah

Referee: J. N. Mohd Ishaq

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K.M.C. Overwhelm Young Baloch Grand Hat-Trick By Haroon

By Our Sports Reporter
Karachi Municipal Corporation lived up to their reputation by recording a convincing victory over the determined Young Baloch side at the Railway Stadium ground yesterday to qualify for the semi-final of the Prince Aly Khan Memorial Gold Cup Football Tournament. They won by four goals to one, after leading 2-1 at lemon time.

The highlight of the match was a brilliant hat-trick by Haroon for the winners. Playing in the inside right position, Haroon combined well with his colleagues and sealed the most danger to the Baloch defenders.

The KMC gave a much improved performance and defeated terms for the major part of the game. Their defence too played its part admirably with Khuda Bux working very hard.

Young Baloch put up a plucky fight, but their forwards failed to utilise the chances that came their way.

First to run into the lead in the 8th minute when a Abdullah-Rashid move paid off, Baloch could not make much headway thereafter and slowly gave way to the KMC attackers.

After an early setback, the winners rallied quickly to restore parity in the 15th minute through Rabbani, the extreme left. In the 33rd minute right-in Haroon broke through the Baloch defence to give his side the lead.

Coming back to the attack after the breather, the KMC struck twice through Haroon in the 43rd and 62nd minutes to emerge winners after two drawn encounters earlier.

The teams were:
KMC: Ghulam Hussain, Ali Murad and Khuda Bux, Yar Mohd., Saleh Mohd. and Fazl Aslam, Haroon, Kadir Bux, Ghani and Rabbani.

Young Baloch: Ghaffar Wahid, Nisar, Naseer, Akhtar, Kiran, Abdullah, Rashid, Ishaq, Lal Mohd. Sr. Lal Mohd.

Referee: J. N. Mohd Ishaq

Referee: J. N. Mohd Ishaq

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Referee: J. N. Mohd Ishaq



HAROON

Banks' Cricket League

The Chartered Bank defeated the Mercantile Bank in the British Banks Cricket League by seven wickets at the Aga Khan Gymkhana ground on Friday.

The Mercantile Bank making first use of the double wicket were all out for 150 runs. In reply the Chartered Bank hit up 152 for the loss of three wickets.

Summarised Score: Mercantile: 150 (M. Mohd 48, J. K. Iram 43).

Chartered: 152 for 3 (A. Qadir 57 n.o., Zafar 36 n.o.)



Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.

Adamjee Chambers, McLeod Road, KARACHI

LIFE, FIRE, ACCIDENT, MARINE

12 Killed In Police Firing In Assam

GAUHATI, (Assam), May 20: Twelve people, including a woman and child, were killed when police opened fire yesterday on a violent crowd at Silchar, South-East Assam.

The crowd was demanding recognition of Bengali as an additional state language of Assam, according to reports reaching here.

A crowd of 2,000 was reported to have stopped a police van carrying nine people arrested following earlier agitation.

When they failed to follow the repeated warning to disperse, the police opened fire, killing the 12 and injuring 22 others.

A dusk-to-dawn curfew was clamped down on the town immediately after the incident, and armed forces are now patrolling the town.

Lathi-charge and the use of tear-gas against demonstrators were also reported from Badarpur about 20 miles west of Silchar, and Karimganj, about 30 miles west of Silchar on the border with East Pakistan.—*Reuters & UPP.*

Constitution Committee

LAHORE, May 20: The Cabinet Sub-Committee dealing with the Report of the Constitution Commission has been expanded from five to seven with the inclusion of the Minister of National Reconstruction and Information, Mr. Habibur Rahman, and the Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Mr. Akhtar Hussain.—*APP.*

NEW DELHI, May 20: Mohammed Hussain, a "Pakistani" national, who had crossed into India without a passport, was on Thursday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment under the Passport Act in Amritsar.—*UPP.*

KHURSHID

(Continued from page 1)

ed. It is significant, however, that after his recent trip to Muzaffarabad, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Mansur Qadir, signed and issued a "joint communiqué" after his talks with the Azad Kashmiri President, Mr. K.H. Khurshid. It is also noteworthy that for some months now Mr. Khurshid's Government has been calling itself the "Azad Government of Jammu and Kashmir".

It is now being argued by the A.K. Government that Pakistan's cease-fire commitments were tied up with the execu-

MRS. JOHNSON AND MRS. SMITH SPEND A BUSY DAY

Mrs. Lyndon Baines Johnson and Mrs. Jean Kennedy Smith spent a busy and interesting day in Karachi, yesterday meeting Pakistani women and getting to know something of their social and cultural activities.

Soon after their arrival in the city, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Smith, accompanied by Begum Burki and Mrs. William Rountree, wife of the US Ambassador to Pakistan, visited the studios of Radio Pakistan.

Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Smith also visited the Civil Hospital, where they went around the children's ward and the orthopaedic ward.

LUNCHEON

Later, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Smith were guests of honour at a special ladies luncheon at the State Guest House, arranged by the Ministry of External Affairs. Several distinguished Pakistani women were present, including Begum Manzoor Qadir, Begum Burki, and Begum Rountree.

Before the luncheon, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Smith were shown a display of various types of Pakistani handicraft, tastefully arranged in one room of the State Guest House by members of the All-Pakistan Women's Association (APWA).

A variety programme arranged by the All-Pakistan Women's Association followed the luncheon.

Mrs. D. K. Smith paid a visit to the Habibi School of Fine Arts and Dabab Studios in the afternoon.

Later in the afternoon, Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Smith visited the Cottage Industries Sales and Display Centre and the Design Centre.

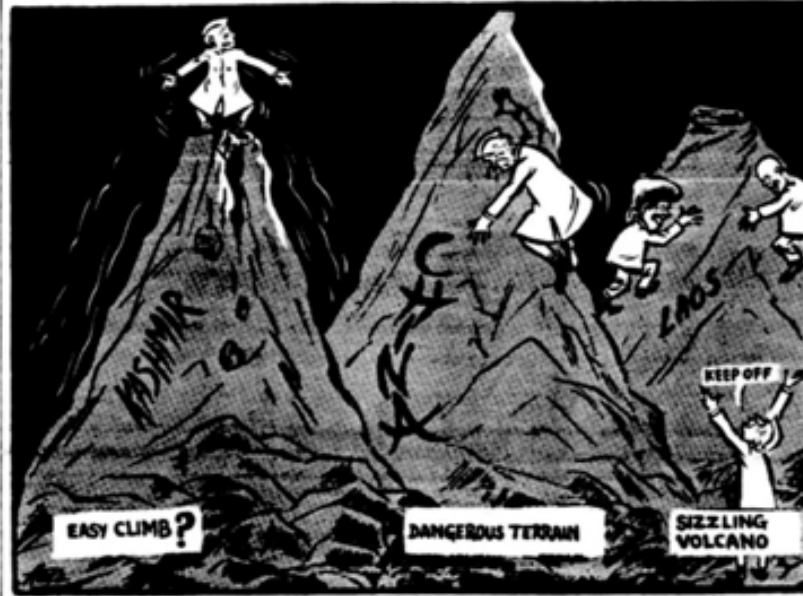
Tara Singh & Fateh Singh Offer To Go On Fast

NEW DELHI, May 20: The Akali leader Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh have offered to go on a fast immediately as they felt "extremely unhappy" over the abrupt end to the Nehru-Fateh Singh talks.

Referring to Mr. Nehru's reported refusal to hold an inquiry into the charges levelled against Master Tara Singh, about his "complicity with Pakistan", the Akali leader said this was adding "insult to injury" and signified "perpetuation of discrimination against the Sikhs".—*UPP.*

tion of the United Nations resolutions on Kashmir. If the latter are now a dead letter, so can be the cease-fire commitment.

THE NEW MOUNTAINEER



US STANDS BY ALLIES

(Contd. from page 1)
son, to Pakistan, Lt-Gen. W. A. Burki, Minister for Health and Social Welfare, made the following speech at the Karachi Airport yesterday:

Mr. Vice-President, Mrs. Johnson, Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I have much pleasure in extending to you Mr. Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson, a very warm welcome to Pakistan. The time at your disposal for this visit is very short but even in this short period you will be able to feel for yourself the depth of our feelings towards your great country.

Pakistan shares with you the great ideals of freedom and liberty, the maintenance of human rights and dignity of man and the preservation of international peace and good-will amongst the nations of the world. We greatly appreciate the noble sentiments you have just expressed on behalf of your President and your country.

Our President Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan is looking forward to meeting you, and to his conversations with you and to learning from you personally about the success of your mission to the countries you have visited.

Economic issues seem to have dominated yesterday's discussions. Increased American assistance may be forthcoming to help Pakistan achieve the raised targets of the Second Five-Year Plan.

ified harassed officials by saying it was all in the game and nothing was going to happen, anyway. Gen. Burki seemed to be enjoying the situation.

Mr. Johnson repeated the performance while returning from a visit to the naval establishments when he mounted a traffic control kiosk to address a sizeable crowd.

The burden of his many chaty speeches during the day was that friendly relations between Pakistan and the USA had come to stay and that his talks with President Ayub centred on the question of raising living standards.

On most occasions his speeches were greeted with slogans of "Pakistan Zindabad", "Pakistan-American Friendship Zindabad".

APP adds: The US Vice-President and Mrs. Johnson received a warm welcome on arrival at Karachi Airport by his Boeing 707. Mr. Johnson, wearing a cream coloured suit of light material, was greeted by Lt-Gen. W. A. Burki, the senior-most Minister of the Cabinet, and Begum Burki. The US Ambassador and Mrs. Rountree also greeted the Vice-President and his wife.

General Burki presented the C-in-C of the Navy, Rear-Admiral A. R. Khan; the Station Commander of the Army, Brig. A. J. R. Khan; and Air Commodore Das of the Pakistan Air Force. Mr. Johnson's handshake was long and warm.

Introductions over, the Vice-President turned to walk to the

in the afternoon.
Mr. Johnson and other members of his entourage arrived at Naval Dockyard (West Wharf) at about 4-45 p.m. in a motorcade. On arrival he was greeted by Rear-Admiral A. R. Khan, HQA, Commander-in-Chief Pakistan Navy. Mr. Johnson, who was accompanied by Lt-Gen. W. A. Burki, Minister for Health and Social Welfare took the salute from a 100-man naval guard of honour.

The national standard presented to the Pakistan Navy in November last year by the President of Pakistan was also paraded with the Guard. The P.N. Band played the National Anthem of the United States and Pakistan while Mr. Johnson took the salute. The US Vice-President then inspected the guard.

GOES ROUND THE HARBOUR

After inspecting the Guard, Mr. Johnson, accompanied by Lt-Gen. Burki and the Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Navy, walked across to the Naval Jetty and boarded PNS Mahmood, a coastal minesweeper for a cruise round the Harbour. As the minesweeper made its way, P.N. Ships moored at various berths and moorings in the Harbour paraded Guards in honour of the US Vice-President. Mr. Johnson returned the greeting from the Bridge of the Minesweeper.

The US Vice-President was visibly impressed by the spectacle of the Warships lined up for his review. He repeatedly remarked, "I enjoyed every bit of it. It has been a wonderful show. You have a very fine set-up."

Nasution Warns Indonesian Communists

JAKARTA, May 20: The Indonesian Defence Minister, Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, has bluntly warned Indonesian Communists to keep out of security matters.

Gen. Nasution is apparently concerned over Red efforts to infiltrate the Government by joining the 25,000 Permesta rebel troops in North Celebes, who have surrendered and agreed to rejoin the Indonesian nation.

Because of the number of rebels involved, the Indonesian Government has had to permit them a measure of self-Government.

Gen. Nasution, however, did not mention the Communists by name.—*UPL.*

Nehru Flies To Assam For Talks On Autonomous State

NEW DELHI, May 20: The Indian Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, left for Assam by air yesterday. During his brief stay there he is to have talks with the All Parties Hill Leaders Conference, which is demanding an autonomous Hill State.

Civic Reception

(Continued from page 1)

the defence of the free world can be really effective unless a just solution of the Kashmir dispute was found."

It was in the interest of friendship and the interest of peace that "your country bring all your wisdom and all your resources to bear upon a just and speedy solution of the Kashmir dispute."

Mr. Johnson paid compliments to President Ayub and said his countrymen were looking forward to receive him in the United States in November this year.

The American Vice-President broke all rules of protocol at the citizens reception when he asked his wife and the sister of President Kennedy to speak on this occasion.

Both the ladies in their brief speeches expressed their joy and happiness to be in Karachi. They paid compliments to the women of Pakistan who were working hard to make their country "better and brighter".

The Vice-President reached the Frere Hall nearly half an hour late for the reception. He was received at the gate by H. M. Habibullah, Agha Abdul Hammed, Administrator of Karachi, and the members of Karachi Municipal Committee.

Mr. Johnson who was accompanied by his wife and the sister of President Kennedy and Lt-Gen. Burki shook hands warmly with the people. He was presented with silver caskets as token of love and respect from the citizens of Karachi.

Vice-President warmly thanked the Commanding Officer of the Minesweeper (Lt-Gen. K. R. Niazi) and the officers and

Indian Paper Calls US Policy Clumsy

NEW DELHI, May 20: "The Times of India" yesterday criticised the United States as an editorial even while the U.S. Vice-President, Mr. Johnson, was touring the country.

Charging that U.S. policies were "clumsy," the newspaper said it was difficult to understand the U.S. delaying the Geneva conference over the issue of Laotian representation. "Apparently not satisfied with having obstructed the confer-

ence and invited on itself the humiliation of being compelled to change its view, the U.S. delegation went on, in effect, to question the bona fides of the International Commission."

KOREAN COUP

The editorial also criticised the United States for the state-ments in Korea by its commanding officer, Lt-Gen. Carter B. Magruder, in connection with the Seoul military coup.—*UPL.*

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to all concerned that our clients Messrs. HUSEIN TEXTILE MILLS LIMITED, having their registered office at 1st Floor, Insurance House No. 2, Hab'b Square, Bunder Road, Karachi, have contracted to purchase a plot of land with buildings thereon presently known as FORBES BUILDING, situated at Bunder Road, Off Saleh Mohd. Street, Dunolly Road, Karachi, bearing Survey No. 8A, Sheet S.R.I. measuring 4917 sq. yds., situated in Serai Quarters, Karachi, together with about 56 sq. yds., now forming part of the aforesaid plot from its owners, Messrs. Bachubhai F.E. Dinshaw and Eduljee F.E. Dinshaw residing at New York USA. If any one has any claim, right, interest or title in respect of the said plot of land and building or has any other objection to the transfer of the said plot and building to our clients then he may forward his claim or objection to us on behalf of our clients within a fortnight of this notice failing which it will be presumed that there is no claim or objection in respect thereof and if any one had any claim or objection he has waived the same. Our clients shall then be free to purchase the said plot and building and no claim or objection will be entertained thereof in respect of the same.

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It can be taken for granted that President Ayub will have approved Mr. Lyndon Johnson of Pakistan's burning desire to seek a solution of the Kashmir dispute and the need for American persuasion and pressure towards this end.

The subject, however, is unlikely to be mentioned in the joint communique to be issued on the talks.

CIVIC ADDRESS

It is noteworthy that an address of welcome—usually prepared with official consent—presented to Mr. Johnson at a civic reception last evening rather sharply reminded him of the "somewhat bewildered" reaction on the part of Pakistanis that "our friends" have failed to distinguish between sincere friendship and political opportunism. This was an obvious reference to America's new-found support for neutralism.

The address, presented a few hours after the first round of talks, also urged the United States to bring to bear all its resources for a just and speedy solution of Kashmir.

Mr. Johnson evaded both these issues in his reply as also in his numerous off-the-cuff way-side sermons which were reminiscent of an election-time round of hustings.

Ever since his arrival in Karachi yesterday morning, Mr. Johnson kept on confounding his security escorts and the protocol officers because of his irrepressible eagerness to "meet the people."

COMMON MAN PLEASED

Evidently, he hit it off with the common man. A man in Elphinstone Street was heard remarking after a close encounter with Mr. Johnson: "Say, brother, he seems to be a friend."

Mr. Johnson did not take long to reveal his boyant, informal self to the people who had collected to greet him. As he was driving towards the town after going through the usual chore of official ceremonies at the airport, he took off his jacket, loosened his necktie and stood up in his car with the air of a man eager to please and just waiting to be pleased.

He stopped his motorcade to talk to a school-child and next greeted a camel-cart driver to invite him to visit the United States.

BURKI PACIFIES OFFICIALS
The security escort had its toughest time when Mr. Johnson started a round of handshakes with a crowd in Saddar. It was Lt-Gen. Burki who pacified

took a royal salute. The national anthems of the US and Pakistan were played by the PAF band. The Guard of Honour was presented by a 100-man detachment of the Punjab Regiment.

NATURE OF MISSION

The Vice-President in his speech on the occasion extended the greetings of the American people to Pakistanis. He described his visit as a mission of confidence and not a mission of doubt.

Then he asked Madam Jeanne, sister of President Kennedy, to say a few words. She said she had great admiration for the country and referred to the friendly feelings that exist between Pakistan and the USA.

She was followed by Mrs. Johnson who also expressed pleasure on her visit to Pakistan.

The Vice-President was then escorted to the dignitaries who were waiting to meet him. The External Affairs Minister, Mr. Mansur Qadir; the Finance Minister, Mohammad Shoaib; and the Minister for Fuel and Power Mr. Z. A. Bhutto, as well as heads of missions, high officials and leading citizens were introduced to Mr. Johnson.

He then drove off from the airport to the President's House. As the cars were leaving, Mr. Johnson took off his jacket, loosened the knot of his tie, turned up his sleeves and stood in the open car waving at the crowds. Twice he stopped on the way to talk with people in the crowds on Drish Road.

On arrival at the President's House, Mr. Johnson was received by Mr. Ayub Khan.

The President, Mr. and Mrs. Ayub Khan, General and Begum Burki chatted together for sometime before the US Vice-President left to lay a wreath on the tomb of the Quaid-i-Azam.

Visits Quaid's Mazar

U.S. Vice-President Lyndon Johnson laid a floral wreath on the mazar of the Quaid-i-Azam shortly after his arrival here.

Mr. Johnson drove to the mazar in shirt sleeves standing in the car and waving to the crowd that had gathered on roadides.

At the mazar he was received by officials of the Karachi Administration. He was accompanied by Lt-General W. A. Burki and some members of his entourage.

Mr. Johnson placed a red and white flower wreath on the mazar.

Visits P.N. Units

Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson, Vice-President of the United States of America, paid a visit to units of the Pakistan Navy yesterday

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Morning News MAGAZINE SECTION

The centenary of the birth of Dame Nellie Melba was celebrated on May 19.

MELBA: Homage To A Queen Of Song

ONE hundred years ago, on May 19, Helen Porter Mitchell was born in the Melbourne suburb of Richmond. As Dame Nellie Melba, she was destined to put Australia on the map of the civilised world more sorely and more lastingly than any other man or woman before her time.

Although it is 30 years since Melba was buried on the outskirts of her beloved Lilydale, near Melbourne, Australians travelling on the Continent at the present time will still encounter Europeans who identify Australia as Melba's birthplace.

Such lasting fame is achieved by few mortals in each generation. That Melba won this world acclaim at a time when Australia was little thought of abroad is a tribute to her unique gifts and personality.

Melba's Character

SHE was blessed with a God-given voice which enabled her to sing herself into the hearts of millions of people, but she was much more than a great singer. Throughout her long career, Melba proved herself unique as a woman who was intensely proud of her country and determined that whatever fame she won should be shared with her country and her countrymen.

This trait in Melba's character shows itself in numberless ways: her very choice of Melba as her stage name; the inscrip-

tion 'East, West, home's best' on the clock-tower of Coombe Cottage, her Lilydale home; and in her search for a 'second Melba', which became almost an obsession in the closing years of her life.

Beverly Nichols' "Evensong"

THE real story of Melba has not yet been written. Her autobiography does not do her justice — the Beverly Nichols novel, EVENSONG, is juvenile and curiously feeble and the few other books about her are inadequate. And with that tendency to deride the great countless damaging stories have been invented around the name of Melba. But perhaps these provide in themselves a measure of the awe the great singer inspired among her own people.

The story of Nellie Melba is the story of one woman against the world, a most unconventional story at a time when convention ruled society from its aristocratic pinnacles down to the lowest sub-strata of the poor. Her struggle began soon after the break-up of her marriage to Charles Armstrong, son of a northern Ireland baronet and manager of a Queensland sugar mill.

Nellie persuaded her father a native of Scotland and a well-to-do quarry operator in Melbourne to take her baby son, George to London where she hoped to win recognition as a singer. But when the trio arrived London was apathetic. Sir Arthur Sullivan heard Nellie sing and told her that if she studied hard for a year he might be able to offer her a

small part in THE MIKADO. Further disappointments followed and an ignominious return to Australia seemed inevitable, but Nellie's faith in herself never wavered. "I am going to Paris to see Madame Marchesi," she said.

Interview With Marchesi

SHE told her father: If Madame Marchesi does not think anything of my voice, I promise to return to Australia and try to be happy there." David Mitchell reluctantly agreed to the pact and Nellie and her small child crossed the Channel for the momentous interview with Marchesi, acknowledged as the greatest teacher of operatic singing of the day. Nellie was terrified when Marchesi sat down at the piano and told her to sing. Her terror grew when the teacher told her not to screech at the top notes, but she put all she had into singing as softly as she could.

Suddenly Marchesi sprang from her stool and rushed out of the room leaving the young Australian aghast. Marchesi had run into her husband's study to announce breathlessly: "At last I have found a star!" She returned to tell Nellie "if you stay with me and work hard, I will make something extraordinary of you."

Marchesi was as good as her word and in October 1887, the 26-year-old Nellie Armstrong made her bow in the world of opera as Madame Melba, a name formed from the city of her birth. RIGOLETTO had been chosen for her debut, which took place at the Theatre de la

Monnaie in Brussels.

NEXT morning the music critics spoke with one voice: a new and brilliant star had risen, they proclaimed whose voice was a revelation for its purity and amazing technique. Offers of engagements began to flow in and Melba chose the one closest to her heart: an offer to appear as Lucia at Covent Garden.

She made her Covent Garden debut in May 1888 and suffered yet another setback. The opera house was half empty, the audience was half hearted and the critics denuded her with faint praise. Melba returned to Brussels and continued to triumph at the Theatre de la Monnaie.

The next year she was back in London for her second Covent Garden appearance, in Gounod's ROMEO AND JULIET. She was partnered by the Polish tenors, Jean and Edouard de Reszke and this time the curtain rose on a packed house. When it finally descended on that brilliant night Melba had won a permanent place in the hearts of the British public: a place she was to retain unchallenged until her emotional farewell appearance in June 1926.

Queen Of Song

AS if to place the final seal on Melba's role as Queen of Song, Queen Victoria commanded the young Australian to sing before her at Windsor. There now followed an unbroken series of triumphs in Paris, in Vienna, in St. Petersburg where enthusiastic Russian officers laid their cloaks across the snow from the stage door to Melba's carriage, which was

itself banked high with orchids. In Sweden King Oscar bowed to her from his theatre box and next day invited her to his palace. When he spoke to her in Italian, Melba's reply was typical: "Perhaps your Majesty does not know I am Australian!" In that case the King replied, "let us talk Australian."

Italy presented a formidable challenge to the new star, but she met it with her usual courage and decision. When Melba arrived in Milan to make her first appearance at La Scala opera house, she was warned that the Italians were jealous of the ascendancy she had established over their own singers in the European capitals and at Covent Garden. There were dark rumours that the food would be poisoned that the hotel lift would be tampered with and would crash when she entered that she would be attacked if she ventured into the streets at night. Highly nervous Melba nevertheless faced up bravely to the ordeal and made her entrance on to the La Scala stage, only to find that most of the audience had turned their backs on the stage and were talking loudly.

However she rose to the occasion with an electrifying performance and before the end of the first act of LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR a tremendous 'Brava' rang through the great theatre. At the end of the opera recalled applause and more curtain calls told that Melba had won over her most difficult audience. The United States was conquered effortlessly when Melba toured there after starring at the opening

(Continued on page III)



From Gilgit one comes down to earth with reluctance, deeply touched by the eternal miracle of light, shade, sun and snow in a world where nature has the only voice

GILGIT In Limelight

THE Rajas of Puniel and Gup's are very loving relatives. As Uncle and Nephew they are as fond

climbers from distant countries enliven the villages with their energy, youth and enthusiasm, bent on reaching the highest mountains. They endure sweat

By Camille Mirepoix

its problems melt away. At times the mountains become circular and the plane waves its course with an almost magical grace. Each week he calls in the Councils of the Gilgit and Northern Areas and



they freeze—and pant breathlessly for miles—all to achieve that indescribable feeling which overwhelms the most hardened climber and bathes him in a glory so aesthetic that his body no longer seems earthly as he lands on the summit—a conqueror. Horsemen and fishermen find diversion beyond belief in the Gilgit Agency. The attractions are so numerous. They portray how much mankind desires the simple things of life away from modern and scientific delights. Yet countless people do not know how strategic the Gilgit Agency is and what true purpose it serves as an Asian stronghold.

Uncle Gupis and his nephew in Punjab are but two of the several people of aristocratic lineage who dwell in the far flung regions of the Gilgit Agency which covers hundreds of rocky square miles in the most densely mountainous region of the world—The Himalayas of West Pakistan.

In the extreme far north of the Agency, the Mirs of Nagar and Hunza with royal blood in their veins hold court in a natural setting of scenic grandeur where the ibex roams and succulent game flies overhead. Each year in late Spring, expeditions start and mountain

Protective Shield

PAKISTAN on its Hunza State boundaries is bordered by Afghanistan, Russian Turkistan and the Chinese controlled Sinkiang Province. In recorded history, invasions of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent took place in these Himalayas. Thus in effect Pakistan constitutes virtually the protective shield of the sub-continent on its Gilgit frontiers and is of great importance to the security of the free world.

For this reason, permits are required to visit the Gilgit Agency which are now obtained easily by bona fide travellers from the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, via any Tourist

Bureau Gilgit is reached by PIA plane from Rawalpindi or by a 3 day jeep trail on the Khagan Valley. It is 80 minute flight and a preview of undreamed beauty. As the plane soars in the air the firmament takes on a new look. Climbing steadily towards the high mountains, one can see Murree below looking like a tiny town of toy houses on a hillside. Abbottabad appears and Muzaffarabad shines in the sunlight. After 25 minutes the plane has climbed beyond 12,000 feet towards the snow covered ranges. Mount Nanga Parbat rises in the midair like an invincible warrior standing guard. The Kaghan Valley is seen with its steep track cresting the Babasur River.

In the distance, glistening with melting ice the Karakoram line comes into view and the jeep tracks become dark spaces in the Indus Gorge. Fearsome and fantastic yet drenched and overshadowed by towering cliffs.

Fabulous

EVERY moment on board is a precious experience. The pilot guides his plane as carefully as a mother wheels her baby's carriage in a crowded street. Passengers are invited to sit in the cockpit. A thrill beyond words—the earth and

inches away from the rocks. Part of the pleasure in reaching Gilgit is this fabulous flight in the heavens. One comes down to earth with reluctance, deeply touched by the eternal miracle of light, shade, sun and snow in a world where nature has the only voice.

Once long ago, travel to Gilgit was a precarious hazard. Passable only by caravan, borne-trade over high passes, months would elapse before safe arrival. Historically, Gilgit staged its own mild revolution in 1947, throwing off the yoke of allegiance to the Maharaja of Kashmir. With Pakistan at the back of it since that date, roads have been cleared and planes fly daily according to climate and season. Like a dove sheltered from the sea, Gilgit's entrance is a grassy green inlet surrounded by white capped mountains. Gentle contrast against the blue of the sky with a desert approach. An oasis where palm trees, fruits and flowers grow wild. Gilgit Village is the judicial headquarters of the entire agency.

Political Agent

THE Political Agent, Habibur Rehman is in residence leading a busy life. His duties are like those of a Governor while playing host to people from all walks of life. He is the local

Health Agency and Public Works to discuss what improvements can be made for the area. He opens the daily Polo Meet which is attended by all the villagers.

A splendid new Rest House with modern amenities, equal to a good hotel, awaits guests for 8 rupees a day. The lounge and dining rooms (meals extra or cook your own) are very smart. The spacious grounds embrace the old English cemetery whose tombstones have epitaphs related to wars of the past century. Smothered in flowers, it is NOT gruesome, rather it resembles a small park. One mile away there is a smaller rest house called Chinar Bagh set on a grassy plateau, but no modern amenities. Rates here are only 3 rupees daily. A good camping atmosphere by the Gilgit River where climbers and students enjoy the simple life. Horse-back riding is very popular. The trails lead through cubbed and earth roads across countless brooks to the airport. It is a good stiff five mile run, taken by visitors and residents alike in the cool of the evening. Willows border the paths and wagtails hop down in curiosity. As darkness falls, the call to Muezzin is heard for prayers. Lamps dim and bazar doors close. Gilgits go to sleep early and arise with the dawn. Life is uncomplicated.

(To be continued)

Akbar Allahabadi

His Rabelian laughter sought to cure the Oriental society of uncritical assimilation of the West.

AKBAR Allahabadi will always be regarded as one of the first rate poets so long as the Urdu language continues to be spoken, written and understood in the world. A genius for wit, a social reformer, and a patriot with a philosophic bent of mind. Akbar stands unique among the poets of Urdu language because he chose wit and sarcasm for expression of his thoughts and ideas. His verses, whether on political or social conditions of his time or on religion and culture, will thus continue to provoke laughter and thought among his readers.

The reader will, therefore, try in vain to search for those qualities in the verses of Akbar which characterised the style of the old masters. For instance, there is not much of lyrical fervour in his later writings. No eloquent and soft expressions, no elegant constructions, nothing of the sort. The structure of his verses, on the other hand, is rather simple and colloquial. But Akbar did not make a complete departure from the old

school. Sticking closely to the old form of the Ghazal, Akbar changed its substance by introducing into it a variety of subjects other than those of love. To this was added a new style and diction manifesting a new colour and touch in the form of wit and humour, sarcasm, satire and parodies combined with a variety of novel modes of expression characteristic of his jovial disposition.

East-West Conflict

AKBAR represents a period when Western values began to dominate our cultural life and to make a strong bid for our soul. Here Akbar gave a warning that all the glittering things that came from the West need not be gold. So a strong sense of discrimination was necessary. He expressed his ideas on the conflict between East and West in terms of humour and sarcasm.

In fact Akbar was a born humorist. Stray glimpses of his wit and humour may be found even in his earliest compositions. "Avadh Punch", a humorous Weekly of Lucknow, which originally published his articles started his qualities of ridicule by offering his talents a wide scope to expand. Thus the new ways of life introduced by Western civilisation and culture and the new system of education bringing new ideas about religion, politics and society, provided his genius with ample

opportunities to use sarcasm and ridicule as an instrument for the reform of our society. Not satisfied with the manifestations of Western civilization, he took them up one by one and made them the targets of his humour.

The first and foremost among them was the so-called advancement of science which in its nineteenth century surroundings pretended to explain every phase of Nature in terms of reason. The claim was tall for Science tried to explain only the how of a thing and not the why and that, too, to a limited extent. Thus he ridiculed Darwinism and other results of scientific enquiries which shook the faith of many in the West. But he welcomed knowledge of things that also helped the growth of inner life of man.

Akbar was fully aware that if in carrying out his mission he adopted the method of a missionary or a mouji he would not succeed. The bulk of the newly educated class in the country was not prepared to listen to any view not supported by Western writers. Akbar, therefore, adopted a style which, through sarcasm, hit the bull's eye and was also engaging, attractive and effective.

His Humour

AND as Akbar laughed, like a Rabelais, his listeners also laughed with him. The result was that those who had come

By Prof. Syed Ahmad

to regard the Western education as the panacea of all ills of the country began to pause and see. A revaluation of national ideals became necessary. Akbar thus succeeded in his objective to bring home to the people the real cause of their misery—the loss of their personality.

Thus Akbar's humour, was not mere humour. In the garb of humour, he explained the meaning of things around him and gave vent to his own feelings about them. It was a calculated effort in which humorous expression was brought to bear upon an exposition of ethical, political and spiritual problems of the country.

Nor was Akbar's humour confined to a particular class of society. It was aimed at all and sundry. Akbar boldly denounced the trappings of Western civilisation, that tried to destroy our soul, as unnatural and unsuitable to our conditions. He exposed its futility and artificiality, and ridiculed those who labouring under complexed were moulding their lives according to western values to the utter disregard for our own Social life.

Huay to qadar muhazzab khabl shor ka munh nah dekha. Kafi umr hujalon men marry apatal jakar. He ridiculed the sophisticated



new order. He bitterly deplored religious indifference and condemned wholehearted reliance on pseudo-science. Thus he kept up the dignity of our life under subjection through the medium of sarcasm.

Satire And Parodies

THE distinctive characteristics of Akbar's style are sarcasm, satire and parody. Here Akbar would not say what he wants to say direct but somewhat in a roundabout manner giving twists and turns to his expression.

For instance, in the following verse he shows how Western culture has robbed men and women of honour and dignity: "Khuda kay fazl say buri miyan dono muhazzab hain. Hijab unko mihnen aata inhen ghussa naheen aata."

Most arresting, however, are Akbar's parodies on the verses of famous Persian and Urdu poets particularly those of Sadi and Hafiz two of which he has twisted in his own way as in the following:

"Lagi hamko Yurup ki thandi hawa,
"Karima be bakhshaye bar hal-i-ma.
It's a yurup-e-saqi be-den voice be-mahdiha,
"Keh seel saan namood awwal walay ulfad muskiliha."

Perfect Artist

GIFTED as he was with a rare creative genius and an

aptitude for original expression, he selected his themes from the most ordinary things of life, but the creative talent in him gave such meanings and interpretations, to them, and his poetic skill presented them in so novel and original a language that those things have assumed a new significance and importance, under his pen:

Mureed-i-dahr huay toba maghrebi kari,
"Na-ay janam ki tamanna men khud-kushi karit."

Akbar also had a wonderful command over language, which besides being fully reflected in the various modes of his expression—witty, humorous, sarcastic and satirical—culminated in the poem entitled "Namsa be Namsa-Avadh Punch", referred to earlier. Another poem in which this quality has manifested itself in an equal measure is the translation of a poem of Southey describing the flow of a river torrent.

The secret of Akbar's greatness and popularity, however, lies in the fact of his being truthful, sincere, frank and bold. For while he denounced the spicing of Western civilisation, culture and education, he welcomed everything from any quarter that contained some inherent good in it. He held religion in profound regard and had a genuine sympathy for the afflicted and down-trodden and an unconcealed hatred for

PAKISTAN JUNIORS' LEAGUE

To

My dear niece and nephew,

We are experiencing very hot weather here in Karachi. The evenings are cool with a breeze which makes up for all the heat during the day.

Well, my dears, what about suggestions for the competition which I am thinking of holding in August? I am sorry that the Post Bag and Pen Pal columns could not be published on the 7th and 14th as I was out of Karachi.

More next week.

Yours affectionately,

Auntie Shirin.

One Good Mother Is Worth A Hundred School Masters

By Mohd. Humain A Karim,
Karachi. P.J.L. 5559.

IT is commonly observed that what a man turns out to be when he grows up depends upon the training he receives in his childhood. The training received during childhood is of two kinds—the one received at school and in company of friends and the other received at home.

At home the greatest influence on the child is exercised by the mother. The mother's influence comes first because it begins when the child is still an infant. From that time onwards till a child grows up, the mother's influence is paramount. True, a child is influenced by the father and other relatives, as well as acquaintances and neighbours, but their influence comes later. A teacher is able to influence a child at a very late stage when a child has

already received indelible impressions on its highly impressionable mind. Besides, a teacher is able to have a child under his or her control only for a portion of a day, while the mother has the child under her control most of the time.

A mother is, therefore, in a position to exercise tremendous amount of influence on her child. If a child has received some unfavourable impression, say from bad company, it is for the mother to eradicate these impressions. It is a slow and tedious task and no teacher can have either time or patience to do it. A teacher has a number of pupils to look after as a time and individual problems of each child, therefore, cannot be tackled in a classroom. It is possible only at home and who could do it better than mother? Mother with her infinite love and sympathy, her understanding and her intuition is the best teacher for a child. She can understand her child better than anyone else and, therefore, can exercise the most beneficial influence.

If the mother has such a great task to perform the building up of the character of the child, she must be duly trained for her role. It is true, of course, that it is not necessary to teach her to be a mother. She learns that by instinct—but she must be trained to act her great role with success. An educated, well-read and cultured mother will be able to train her children better than

LIFE OF A FISHERMAN

By Farooq Ahmad Siddiqi,
Karachi. P.J.L. 5590.

Like the cultivators, the fishermen are also a class by themselves. Their profession is to catch fish and sell it in the market.

The fishermen have no landed property. Fishing crafts are their only property. A net is the principal item on the fishing craft. The men live on the seashore or river banks.

Fishermen do not send their children to school. Instead they teach them the art of catching fish from early childhood. Most of the fishermen are ignorant and are happy with a simple living.

Their lives are very hard. They run from market to market with their loads of fish. They demand a very high price for the fish. After selling fish, they buy rice, pulses etc. and then they go home. They have hardly any leisure. They are very poor and are mostly in debt. They do not get a regular supply of yarn for their nets. Restriction in catching fish has added to their worries.

The Rise Of Islam

WHEN our beloved Holy Prophet passed away in the year 632 A.C., the Arabs were a race who were impatient to conquer and subdue. The religion of Islam had infused in them a new vitality and, united by their faith and the bold preachings of the Rasul, they looked around themselves for new lands and peoples to invade and make all embrace their faith.

To the west of their motherland the Arabs saw the crumbling of the ancient Roman and Greek civilization. Istanbul— which was then Constantinople— was the centre of an Eastern Roman Empire which was fast becoming plagued by battles and uprisings. Further east, the Arabs witnessed the turmoil of the Persian Empire bedevilled by assassinations and disputes. And after the exit of Emperor Harsha Vardhana from India in 648 A.C. this sub-continent became a weak and floundering land.

This state of deterioration which was in progress during our Rasul's time, became even more enhanced after his death. And so, the restless Arabs observed wide-spread confusion and disunity among their neighbours.

Powerful State

FIRST Hazrat Abu Bakr and then Hazrat Umar let their people to thundering victories over the Constantinian empire as well as the Persian one. Even Jerusalem, which was a stronghold of the

By JAVEED JANBAR
KARACHI P.J.L. 3610

Jewish and Christian faiths, was not spared. And before twelve years after their becoming Khalifa, Hazrat Abu Bakr and Hazrat Umar had united the lands of Turkey, Persia, the whole of the Middle East as well as Arabia into a singularly powerful Islamic state.

By 657 A.C. the religion of Islam had spread throughout the countries which are now Turkey, U.A.R., Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkistan and Saudi Arabia.

Special mention must be made here about the alleged destruction of the priceless libraries in Alexandria by the Arabs during their invasions. It has now been quite clearly proved that the Arabs, who were in their time, great admirers of intellect, could not have carried out a wanton burning of unique books and documents in the famous libraries. Learned historians now contend that a better part of these great libraries was destroyed during a siege by one of Caesar's armies. After that Emperor Theodosius of Constantinople brought an end to the wonderful collection in the libraries by using the books as fuel to heat his bathing water.

Not being discouraged by the deaths of the first few insuring Khalifa's, the Arab people remained united as a single dynamic force. Their armies carried the banners of Islam to the East as well as to the West. General Qasbi led them right across North Africa to the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. General Tariq, after whom Gibraltar (Jabal-ut-Tariq) is named, conquered the whole of Spain and Islam at last got a foot-hold in Europe. The surge of conquest even entered the land which is

now Southern France. On To Sind

MEANWHILE, the Arabs did not forget the East. Their command grew over the Afghan lands, to the far reaches of Mongolia as well as lower down in Hind. Between China and Spain (excluding India) the conquerors slew their flag of victory.

But a major and far-reaching catastrophe occurred in 742 A.C. The Arabs in Spain and Southern France could not get reinforcements from their homeland as the distance involved was very great. A united army of Christians at the battlefield of Tours in S. France defeated the Arabs who had to retreat to Spain.

If this crucial battle had been won by the Arabs, European history would have been very different. An Arab triumph would have meant complete conversion of the Europeans to Islam and..... But this is only a supposition and as such must be discarded. However, the importance of the battle of Tours should not be forgotten.

And that was the magnificent wave of Islam that swept and shook the earth. For more than a hundred years, half of the old world shouted glory to the Arabs. A new faith took root which till today commands millions of Muslims from Morocco to Indonesia. Islam had come to stay. After these eventful years of battle victory and rule Arabs settled down to developing their empire. Great attention was paid to the arts and specially the fabulous Haroun Rashid was a devout patron of intellectual merits and cultural activities.

The story of the recession of the Arabs and Islam from Spain and parts of Asia is another one which shall be dealt with separately. This account was the summary of a majestic and sensational era in world history. It was, in fact, the rise of Islam on this planet of ours.

Note: This article is based on facts found in many books dealing with Islam. The most important books which were used are "Glimpses of World History" by Nehru and Oxford's Great Lives.

Auntie Shirin's POST BAG

P.J.L. 4615 Syed Qamar, Karachi. Your letter to the pen pal has been forwarded. Is this your first visit to Karachi?

P.J.L. 4812 Emdad Hossain, Sylhet. Best of luck for the examinations.

P.J.L. 4713 Amber Hakim, Dacca. I am sorry, but I did not receive your first letter. I have received the poem sent by you. P.J.L. 3521 Shamas Elahi, Karachi. Thank you for your suggestion of writing the ages of member with their names.

P.J.L. 1378 Mashur Sheriff, Dacca. Thank you for your suggestions. A member becomes an ex-member at the age of 18. I have received your article.

P.J.L. 6972 S. Jemher Abbas, Dacca. Congratulations for your success. Do send the articles if they are good, they will be published.

Ex-member Farveez Akhtar, Chittagong. Your name cannot appear in Pen Pal columns as you are now an ex-member.

P.J.L. 4239 Md. Abu Wahed, Rajshahi. Best of luck for the exams. If you want to write to the P.J.L. member in Ghana, you must send the necessary stamps with your letter. I will send it on to him.

P.J.L. 4967 E. A. Ward, Dacca. I have received the Sunday Smiles sent by you previously.

P.J.L. 6041 M. Nizamuddin, Rangpur. Why have you sent a duplicate coupon? Do send the article you have written. If it is good, it will be published.

P.J.L. 6016 Sultana Begum, Chittagong. Welcome I am glad you find the P.J.L. page interesting. I live in Karachi.

P.J.L. 4626 A. Razak, Karachi. You did not enclose the letter to the pen pal.

P.J.L. 5235 Abdus Siddique, Dacca. I am sorry about the misprint.

P.J.L. 5528 Md. Aminul Haq, Barisal. Please accept my sincere sympathies on your recent bereavement. May God give you strength to bear the great loss.

P.J.L. 5648 M.A. Jinnah, Dacca. Congratulations on your recent success. Your letter to the pen pal has been forwarded.

P.J.L. 4863 Khurshid Alam, Dacca. You must be more patient about the letters from pen pals. Remember, they come from such a distance. Names and addresses of foreign pen pals appear often on the P.J.L. page.

P.J.L. 5722 Haidys Nath Hask, Dacca. I have changed your date of birth. Best of luck for the examinations. Names and addresses of foreign pen pals appear often on our page.

P.J.L. 5991 Swapna Roy, Mysore. I do not know where you read that the P.J.L. page will be published once a month. I do not think hard working students can neglect their studies by reading the P.J.L. page, for it is published only on Sunday which is a holiday for ALL. A P.J.L. badge costs Re. 1.50. You can obtain it by sending the money to Morning News, Karachi or Dacca.

P.J.L. 6001 Shah Nawaz, Chittagong. Do send your article if it is good it will be published. Ex-member M.S. Kamshik Rangan Choudhary, Sylhet. Your name cannot appear in the Pen pals column as you are now an ex-member.

Shadia Farveez, Karachi; Syed Farid Hossain Elahi, Faridpur; M. Zakaria Usman, Karachi; Habibur Rahman, Dacca; Najmul Huda, Dacca; and A.M.M.A. Hasham, Chittagong are over-age, so cannot be enrolled as members.

WHY YOUR PRAYER REMAINED UNANSWERED

WHEN I was a kid I asked for a gramophone for my birthday present from my Dad. I also prayed to God for the fulfilment of my wish but I never got the gramophone. But there is something more precious that I learnt when my Dad finally said,

By Aslam Sabath, Comilla

was in finding a job. They have watched the dear one die. Since their prayers were not answered they thought it was useless to pray. We seldom realize that disillusionment, the freedom from false belief, is the healthiest experience possible.

"Prayer is conversation with God." So few of us understand prayer because we don't make it conversation. We deliver an

we question God or His purpose. No matter how great our longings or how fervent our pray, when God says No, we must question ourselves and our desires. Many times, we pray for what we want. We should not ask what is wrong with our prayers. We wouldn't be realistic, however, unless we faced the fact that while our desires may be right and we ourselves are able to receive that for which we pray, still God may say No.....why? Little enough, very often only



panam Colony, Dacca.
 6053 Abdul Moniem, Azampur Estate, Dacca.
 6054 Shamsuzzaman Khan, Tejgon, Dacca.
 6055 Mozammel Hossain, Victoria Park, Dacca.
 6056 Mr. Bedaruddin Kutubi, Victoria Park, Dacca.
 6057 M. L. Roy, Orient Pharmacy, Barisal.
 6058 Anjum Iqbal, College Road, Chittagong.
 6059 Sved Monul Haque, Paharali, Chittagong.
 6060 Nirmal Kumar, Daulatpur, Khulna.
 6061 Rita Ratna, Mondir, Rahmatganj Lane, Chittagong.
 6062 Samar Kumar Raha, Narha, Khulna.
 P.J.L. 6073 Qamar Maqbool, Rizvia Colony, Karachi.
 P.J.L. 6074 Anwarul Haq, Jahangir Road, Karachi.
 P.J.L. 6075 Nazrul Islam, Thanaipara, Lalmonirhat, Shafayerul Karam, K.C. Dry Road, Chittagong.
 P.J.L. 6076 S.M.A. Matin, Jail Road, Myemensingh, Dacca.
 P.J.L. 6077 K. A. Siddiqui, Rinn Road, Dacca.
 P.J.L. 6078 Kaniz Fatema, M.A. Road, Chittagong.
 P.J.L. 6079 Aziz Sharafi, Chandmari Road, Chittagong.
 P.J.L. 6080 Mohinir Ara Begum, Munawar Bari, Comilla.
 P.J.L. 6081 Syed Raza Haider, Jessor Road, Khulna.
 P.J.L. 6082 Sabira Mankani, Love Lane, Chittagong.
 P.J.L. 6083 Abdul Hashem Bhuiyan, Pir Jatrapur, Comilla.
 P.J.L. 6084 Mohammod Ahsan Habib, Ramgarh Chittagong Hill Tracts.
 P.J.L. 6085 Mohammad Ehsan Habib, Ramgarh Chittagong Hill Tracts.
 P.J.L. 6086 S.M. Sarwar Ali, Paharali, Chittagong.

Fascinations Of Karachi

By Aslam A. Sakhedina, Karachi P.J.L. 3388

THE city of Karachi with its population fast rising to three million is the largest metropolis of Pakistan. It has the best airport in Asia and in its harbour (Keamari) are seen ships from distant countries. It will soon have the Quaid Mausoleum.

The President's House, the Bond Assembly Building, the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Exchange are important buildings. American Chancery Building, opposite the famous Frere Hall Gardens designed by the world famous Austrian Architect Mr. Richard Neutra, is a recent addition. The State Bank Building under construction on McLeod Road, the city's main business centre, will be twelve-storeys high and will be the highest building in Pakistan. The Qamar House, the Mohammadi House and the Finlay House, are other buildings.

Pen Pals

THE following members want pen pals. Those desiring to write to them should address their letters to them c/o Auntie Shirin, Morning News, Karachi, or Dacca. Don't forget to write your own P.J.L. number on the envelope also the P.J.L. number of the pen pal to whom you are writing. Enclose a stamped envelope, otherwise the letter will not be forwarded to the pen pal.

P.J.L. 4812 Master Emad Hossain, (15 years) Sylhet, wants pen pals in Britain, USA, Australia, etc. Hobbies are music, newspaper reading and angling.
 P.J.L. 6028 Master Alifuddin Ahmed, Dacca has forwarded the names and addresses of some foreign pen pals. They are:—

1. Djawary Sarbinie, Djalan Memkan 7223, Jogja, Java, Indonesia.
2. Tony Thomas, 48, Railway Road, N.S.W. Australia.
- P.J.L. 4972 Master Jousher Abbas, (14 years) wants pen pals in Canada, France, U.S.A. and Pakistan. Hobbies are stamp

collecting, swimming, music and cricket.
 P.J.L. 6043 Miss Kalpana Bhatlacharya (14 years) Rajshahi wants pen pals in Great Britain, Hobbies are stamp collecting and photography.
 P.J.L. 6023 Miss Kaneez Fatma, (10 years) Dacca wants pen pals in Pakistan, India, Japan, USA and Germany. Hobbies are music, reading books, and writing stories.

P.J.L. 4967 Master Z.A. Waris, Dacca, has forwarded the names and addresses of some foreign pen pals. They are:—

1. Master Ashok Groves, 1 Alias Buildings, Robtak Road, C. Bagh, New Delhi 5, India.
2. Master Tuan Asad Abdeen, 151, Teakwaste Estate, Tenna Kumbura, Kandy, Ceylon.
3. Miss Mika Abe, 2823, 1-Chome Sonna, Otaku, Japan.
- P.J.L. 6041 Master M. Nizamuddin (15 years) Rangpur wants pen pals from Pakistan, U.S.A. (Continued on page III)



Children Of Gilgit

(See Story On Page 1)

First Man In "Space"

"MAN has conquered space", shouted my small brother as he came running into my room where I was sitting, reading a comic. I didn't bother about what he said because he would always tell such stories to me. "Man has conquered outer space", he repeated again. "Don't talk nonsense", I said and was about to look back at my comic book when he said, "If you don't believe me then come and hear the radio", saying this he pulled me from the couch. Everyone in the family was soon near the radio to hear the news.

Most of the news was about Major Gagarin and how he conquered space. After the news ended, I went into my room and sat down on the couch. This time however, I was not reading a comic but was thinking about Major Gagarin and his heroic deed. Suddenly the phone rang. I went and took up the receiver. "Are you Samuel Jones?" said a hoarse voice. "Yes" I replied courteously. "I am Joseph Winz speaking, you have been ordered

By Zahed Hossain Deen, P.J.L. 3832

to come to our headquarters, as soon as you possibly can. Then the man put down the phone. I quickly dressed myself and went to the headquarters, where I found two men waiting for me. One of them took me to the office, while the other departed. The man made me sit down, and then said, "Are you ready to go?" I asked puzzled. "Go where?" the man repeated astonishingly, have you forgotten that you are going to the moon?" "I absolutely forgot about it", I said slowly. "Your rocket is ready and is waiting for you," the man said as he accompanied me towards the giant machine.

Only a few were assembled outside the rocket and all of them were officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration Department. I bade everyone farewell for the last time and got into my rocket. I sat on my seat and pushed a button, there was a zooming sound and my rocket with me inside shot up. I felt a little dizziness at first, but soon everything became normal. After a long ride I looked down to see the earth, and what do you think the earth looked like, a big football. Soon after the earth became smaller and smaller until it looked exactly like the globe which is located on my study table back at home. Now

and then I felt thirsty and had to drink milk or water through a tube. A few hours later my rocket reached the moon. After I had thoroughly checked to see whether I was in the moon or not I got down. I felt very proud to be the first man to land in moon. Then I roamed about to discover something new, but I could find none as everything was similar to the earth. But this time I began to feel hungry and so I took out some food and prepared lunch. I picked up some flowers to take it to the people of the earth. Then I took a camera (for there are many in the rocket) and went to take some photos of the surroundings.

After staying in the moon for three hours, I decided to return to the earth. I bade goodbye to the moon, got back into my rocket and soon I was on my way home (earth).

On the earth I received a tremendous ovation. I was hugged and kissed by people and a great reception was arranged in my honour and I was presented with medals. Suddenly someone said, "Hey, get up you day dreamer". I opened my eyes to find my small brother standing in front of me instead of all the people and the medals. I washed my face and sat at the table for tea. Everyone was still commenting about Major Yuri Gagarin and his flight, but I was thinking of my own flight to the moon. I sincerely wished for my dream come to truth.

"You've got to face it my boy: I can't give you a gramophone."

"There's a miracle in getting what you want," my Dad said. "Sometimes a much greater miracle happens when one doesn't get what he wants".

Many people no longer pray because of what they call disillusionment. Sometimes in life they may have prayed for wealth, power, comfort or suc-

GOD SAYS NO
 Prayer is indeed the desire of sincere souls and few of us find our miracles, because we cannot discover what we want most. And sometimes we are never able to find out until our desires are crushed and we are forced to look at life from a new angle, which we perhaps saw for the first time, when God says "No".
 When disappointment comes, there are a few questions, before

time alone can give us the reason. But if alongside the cry which comes to all of us sooner or later: "Why, God why....?" We can give the simple affirmation. There is some reason, and one day we shall find it. "We can save ourselves many heartbreaks."

Beside yes or no, there is another answer God often gives us when we pray. Time and again, when I used to ask my mother for some special gift, she would say, "Just be patient and do all you can and then we'll see."

So I think God answered us many times. So with prayers, we really don't know the millionth part of it. But what we do know is enough to enable us to use it and through it to let God use us.

Friendship

By Quamrul Haider, P.J.L. 5988

TO have a friend is a great blessing in life. Friendship, as the poet says, is divinely bestowed on man. But a true friend is hard to find. A true friend will stand by you in trouble. Nothing will separate him from you except death. He lives for you and, if necessary, will die for you. You can confide in him even more than in your brothers and sisters.

He will not play false with you even for life. He will help you, if need be, with money, with advice or anything. You can count on his help even after your death. He will look after your children or your property as no one can or will. Such a friend is rare on earth. But he is blessed who has even one such friend.

A man has to beware of false friends of which there are too many in this world. They will profusely profess friendship, will be with you in your prosperity, but will leave you the moment their interest has been served or you have fallen on bad days. They are not good

of heart. They may lead you astray and ruin you. They are worse than enemies whom we know as such. These false friends are our worst enemies in disguise. We should shun them as we shun evil.

Man cannot live without society. He has his companions in all stages of his life. But they are not all his friends in the true sense. He mixes with them, and passes happy hours with them. He is at enmity with none but is friendly to all. Yet he may have no true friend among them. Friendship is a higher thing than companionship. We have to be very careful in choosing friends. None should be accepted as a friend who has not stood the hardest test.

We have an instance of real friendship in Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice'. Antonio risked his life for his friend Bassanio who, on his part, was prepared to give up his life to save Antonio. We all know the story of Damon and Pythias. They have set to the world the highest example of friendship. Rabindranath the poet was a life long friend of Sir Jagdish the scientist, and naturally one served as a corrective to the other. They were very happy in their friendship. All friends are.

SUNDAY SMILES

By Alifuddin Ahmed, Dacca (P.J.L. 6028)

1. Native: "Sahib, I saw a lot of tiger tracks about a mile north from here."
- Hunter: "Good! which way is south?"
- Girl: "Arriving late at game."
- What's the score Larry?"
- Escort: "Nothing to nothing."
- Girl: "Oh good! Then we haven't missed a thing!"
- White: "Shall we have a friendly game of cards?"
- Green: "No, Let's play bridge."

By Meer Mohd. Kamdar, Chittagong (P.J.L. 1837)

- Jim: Now there is a man I have to take my hat off to!
 Jack: Who is he?
 Jim: My barber!
 Angry man: What use is the time table when all the trains are late?
 Peter: How would you know that the trains are late if you didn't have a time-table.



PAKISTAN Juniors' League

MEMBERSHIP COUPON

Name.....

Address.....

Date of birth.....

School/College.....

Themes Of Modern Poetry In France

By Jean-Claude de IBERT

THE awarding of three consecutive Nobel Prizes for Literature to poets has thrown some light on an art which might seem obsolete in the age of electronic machines and spatial rockets. Although during the war years in France poetry found a rather large audience which passionately followed the output of the poets then in favour such as Aragon, Eluard, Char and Emmanuel, it should be remembered that with the return to a normal life poetry no longer interested but a limited public.

This neglect by the public for contemporary poetry is not due to a divorce between the poet and the reader but rather to a misunderstanding. The

average reader adheres to and participates in the transformation of life and the modern world but although he understands the evolution which society and its fundamental values undergo at various levels, he is disconcerted by all forms of innovation on the level which is most familiar to him—that of language and the expression of feeling.

More than in any branch of artistic activity, this phenomenon presents a particularly critical aspect in poetry. Painters such as Braque, Villon, and Manessier and writers such as Mauriac, Sartre and Malraux are celebrated throughout the world, poets such as Saint-John Perse (who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1960), Pierre-Jean Jouve, Pierre Reverdy, and Francis Ponge are known only in a small initiated circle. Is modern poetry so difficult to penetrate?

Tendencies

ALTHOUGH multiple the tendencies of modern poetry correspond to the pre-occupations which one observes in other fields; substitution of the feeling of the real for the feeling

of nature, research for a humanism which places man above his contradictions, exploration of the inner life superimposed on the world of appearance, an attempt to define the relations which link man with the universe, affirmation or dispute of the power of the truth, so many elements enter into the inspiration of such poets as Y. Bonnefoy, A. Bonquet, J. Dupin, A. du Bouchet, J. C. Renard, R. Sabatier, and H. Pichot who are among the best representatives of the new generation of poets revealed during the last ten years.

The questions and answers, which are the fruit of this research, are most often close to those which regulate our daily existence, the manner in which poets express them undoubtedly meet a personal aesthetic, but by using current words, they reform the world as do the biologist, the physicist, the chemist and the geologist in their laboratories by adding the presence of experience and by leaving the mark of a thought which endeavours to formulate the irrational when it is not carried to the limit of the true and the improbable as in "Les Contes du demi-sommeil" by Marcel Bealu who associates the fantastic and the humorous with the drama of impossible desires.

Contemporary Poet

THE contemporary poet is not a dreamer nor a magician. He observes what he imagines, he elaborates what he verifies; his field of experience covers large expanses of the real where everything which constitutes it is related to the same level—the atom as well as the rock, the rose as well as the sea. His vision of the world is not far from that of the scientist; the verbal matter on which he works and which is placed in support of all existence is comparable to living matter; it is often complex, but it restores to life what it borrows from life to determine the creative power.

There will undoubtedly be no misunderstanding any longer between the poet and the public when the latter approaches modern poetry with that sovereign availability of spirit, which it shows when it watches popular science films, without any preconceived ideas, without believing that poetic conduct is necessarily identified with the exaltation experienced as an adolescent before a sunset or a flower in bloom. This is the direction of poetry criticism: it shows us that its enigmas are born of the highest exigencies of the heart and thought.

retired or he giving it serious thought, but Melba strongly opposed any such suggestions. Her voice had not lost its magic and she was determined to go on.



Mumtaz Mahal

NURJEHAN was wise, for-sighted and loyal. She faced the enemy courageously to free Jehangir, with her niece Arjumund Banu in her arms at that crucial moment. Brought up under her care, Arjumund was docile, sweet-tempered, willing to do the bidding of her superiors.

He inwardly prayed that it was something living and not imaginary. When he recovered his equilibrium he advanced and said "The articles are very desirable and I should like to purchase the whole stall." The maiden with folded hands bowed without saying anything. Khurram left the premises and shut himself up in his apartments, with his own thoughts.

Meanwhile a courier came and announced to Arjumund Banu Begum that H.I. H. Khurram has been pleased to purchase

By Atiya Begum

eriors. She was quiet, refined, modest and exceptionally beautiful. Nurjejan never tried to influence her natural feminine instincts. She made up her mind that as the future Empress of India, Arjumund will discharge her duties to the husband and throne befittingly.

Nurjejan was the inventor of the Meena Bazar, where all the

the whole shop and has commanded it to be removed to his private apartments. Nurjejan was as pleased as Prince Khurram was also of a retiring nature intensely studious and a great patron of art. The great union was solemnised in a befitting manner which led to a romance of unfathomable devotion, such as has made history. 'Arjumund' was titled as 'Mumtaz Mahal' and Mumtaz Mahal was immortalised in a monument which has no equal in beauty and splendour. The Emperor Shah Jehan adored his gentle lovely wife who was

New Theory Of Solar System

By Mr. Muhammad Yunus Khan Afridi

M.A. LL.B. F.R. G.S (LONDON)

IN the Solar System the most prominent heavenly bodies are the Sun and the Earth, of these the Sun is considered to be stationary and the Earth as moving. But when this hypothesis is read in the light of the Divine Revelations, it does not hold water and prove to be incorrect as it is quite reverse to them.

But the words of God cannot be wrong, they are Universal truth. Then the necessary inference would be that the current belief regarding these two heavenly bodies is wrong which is due to the inadequate and defective researches made on the subject. In other words, the reverse condition is correct that is, the Earth is stationary and the Sun is moving. If this is taken to be correct then the question arises how the phenomena of Day and Night and change of seasons will be caused.

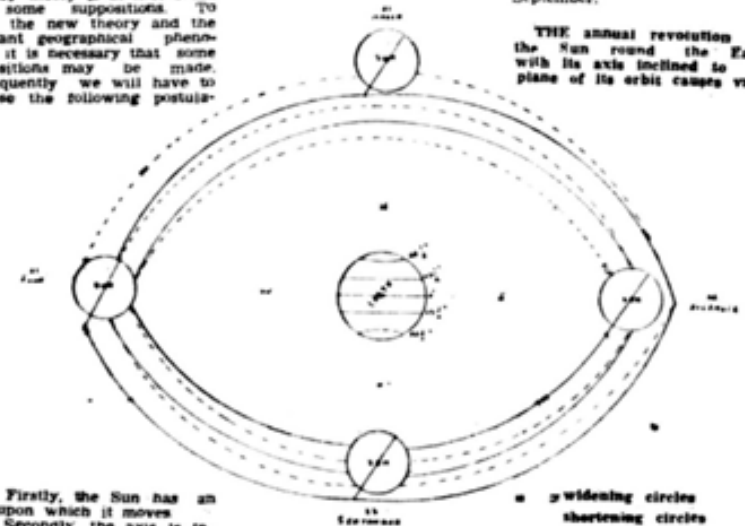
In the following lines efforts are made to explain the occurrence of both these phenomena on the basis of this new theory without causing any complications or confusion in the minds of the students of Geography. Every theory is at first based upon some suppositions. To prove the new theory and the resultant geographical phenomena it is necessary that some suppositions may be made. Consequently we will have to suppose the following postulates:

Sun, while remaining nearer to the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth, it remains away from the Southern Hemisphere, and vice versa.

The upper portion of the Sun which is nearer to the Earth due to the inclination of its axis will give more light and heat to that part of the Earth and will consequently be hotter than that which is away from it, as happens on 21st June, when there is longest day and shortest night. The reverse of which occurs on 22nd December, when the lower part of the Sun is nearer to the Earth than the upper one. In the first position the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth has Summer and the Southern Winter. While in the second position the Northern Hemisphere has Winter and the Southern has Summer.

Taking into consideration the Sun's position on 21st June the weather conditions can be explained as follows, that in the former case the sun's rays pass through lesser atmosphere and, therefore, lose less of their heat by absorption. In the latter case the Sun's rays will lose greater heat by absorption, as they will have to pass through greater atmosphere. Thus parts of the Earth nearer to the Sun will have hot season and those away from it will have winter season. Thus it will be observed that when there will be hot season in Northern Hemisphere of the Earth, there will be winter in the Southern Hemisphere and vice versa. At the poles of the Earth the Sun is visible for six months and out of sight for six months. Equinoxes will take place, as usual, on 21st March and 23rd September.

Diagram Day And Night, Change Of Seasons



THE annual revolution of the Sun round the Earth with its axis inclined to the plane of its orbit causes various



Marcel BEALU



Saint-John PERSE

MELBA

(Continued from page I) in Melbourne. She began, by

of the Metropolitan Opera House in November 1933. Of a later visit to America the New York GLOBE commented: "The Melba rage which has possessed New York will always be remembered as one of the most extraordinary manifestations of enthusiasm for art."

Back To Native Land

IN 1907 Melba sailed for Australia on her first return visit after nearly 15 years. Despite her resounding European and American triumphs she was nervous about how her native land would receive her. It is turned out, her fears were quite unfounded. Her train journey down the eastern coast from Brisbane where her ship docked was a triumphal procession, reaching an unbelievable climax of enthusiasm in Melbourne.

Her first Australian concert after her return was an overwhelming success. People stood all night in Collins Street to book seats at three guineas each. Some hours before the concert opened police had to be called to control the dense mass of people who had gathered outside Melbourne Town Hall.

When Melba revisited the scenes of her childhood in Lilydale the town gave her an unforgettable welcome. Every house was decorated, a triumphal arch spanned the main road and an escort of horsemen accompanied her carriage to Coombe Cottage. The local newspaper, the LILYDALE EXPRESS, marked the occasion by appearing in gold print on blue paper.

This was the first of a regular series of visits by Melba to Australia. She spoke in many interviews of her longing for the Australian sunshine and the companionship of her girlhood friend. There was also the strong bond with her father, whose 50th birthday Melba celebrated by accompanying him to morning service at St. George's Church in Collins Street Melbourne.

Greatest Ambition

ON her return to London, Melba set about fulfilling one of her greatest ambitions to bring her own opera company to Australia. With George Musgrove and James Cassius Williamson, an American actor who had settled in Australia, Melba visited the musical centres of Europe and chose her company. In the summer of 1911 the company sailed for Australia. Its two seasons of eight weeks each in Melbourne and Sydney made operatic history in Australia as well as substantial profits although expenses amounted to Rs. 40,000 a week.

Melba made Coombe Cottage her base during the First World War and worked harder and ever before in raising funds for the Red Cross. Her concerts in Australia (the United States and Canada were reported to have raised Rs. 1 lakh for charity). During the war years Melba began giving singing lessons free of charge at the Albert Street Conservatorium

teaching the voice production method she had learned from Marchesi to the teaching staff of the conservatorium. Her pupils described Melba as a very human teacher who knew how to use the warmth of her personality to extract the best from them. She was authoritative, but never talked down to students. She could be domineering and demanding but she also gave unstintingly and the lessons were usually happy and informal.

The great singer's quest for 'another Melba' a successor was so close to her heart that she left a legacy of Rs. 30,000 for a Melba Scholarship at the Albert Street Conservatorium. This scholarship is still of great value but Melba's real legacy to the young singers of her own country was the establishment of a continuing tradition of outstanding vocal quality.

This great tradition has truly burgeoned since the 1930's when Marjorie Lawrence won international acclaim as a Wagnerian singer; John Brownlee the famous baritone who Melba assisted was prominent in the same period.

New Honours

SHORTLY after the signing of the armistice that ended the First World War, King George V asked Melba to make her way to the peace celebrations in London. She had become Dame Nellie Melba in the New Year's honours list of the year. Melba was then nearing 66, an age when most singers would either have

Throughout the 1920's Melba continued her round of the musical capitals of the world, with occasional return visits to Australia. She was singing almost as marvellously as ever and drawing enthusiastic audiences but there was an undercurrent of sadness in each performance.

Her farewell performance at Covent Garden in 1926 was attended by the King and Queen. It was recorded so that it is still possible to share the poignancy of the occasion and to hear the perfection of Melba's speaking and singing voice.

Melba was in Paris towards the end of 1930 when her last illness struck. As usual when she was ill or troubled she felt the call of Australia. She went straight from France to her homeland, but when the ship reached Fremantle, Melba was seriously ill. In January she entered St. Vincent's Hospital, Sydney where she died on February 24th 1931, three months before her 70th birthday. Australians mourned her death as a national sorrow.

Long Day Closes

MELBA was buried in Lilydale cemetery not far from her beloved Coombe Cottage. After the burial service the Melbourne Liedertafel sang THE LONG DAY CLOSES, and after a brief silence a chorus of Australian song birds rose from the nearby eucalypt trees. They sang a fitting requiem to the passing of a great Australian.

Pen Pals

(Continued from page 11)

France, U.K. Japan, Germany and Australia. Hobbies are pen friendship and photography.

PJL 6016 Miss Sultana Begum (12 years) Chittagong wants pen pals in Calcutta, Germany, Spain and Portugal.

PJL 5492 Master A. Razzak (will be 16 years) Karachi wants pen pals from Pakistan, Switzerland, Ceylon etc. Hobbies are stamp collecting, photography, sports, reading books and travelling.

PJL 5559 Master Mohd. Hussain, (15 years) Karachi, wants pen pals from East Pakistan. Hobbies are stamp collecting, reading, writing and sports.

PJL 6053 Master Jawad Asad (11 years) Khulna wants pen pals from Pakistan, Italy, France, Japan, China, Russia, USA, U.K., U.A.R. and Norway. Hobbies are reading, photography cricket and penfriendship.

PJL 6055 Master Jahed (14 years) Khulna wants pen pals from all over the world. Hobbies are stamp collecting and playing football and cricket.

PJL 6072 Master Nirmal, (13 years) Khulna wants pen pals from all over the world. Hobbies are photography and hunting.

PJL 5919 Master A. O. Arshad (14 years) Rangpur wants pen pals from Hungary, Burma, and U.A.R.

PJL 5994 Miss Nasra (will be 16 years) Dacca wants pen pals in West Pakistan and India. Hobbies are stamp collecting and penfriendship.

PJL 5990 Master Faruq Ahmed Siddiqi (14 years) Rajshahi wants pen pals from Pakistan. Hobbies are stamps and photography collecting and correspondence.

PJL 6019 Miss Shahana Salim (15 years) Khulna wants pen pals in U.K., USA, Germany, Canada, Japan, West Pakistan and Calcutta. Hobbies are gardening, playing badminton reading and cycling.

PJL 6065 Master Abdul Monem (14 years) Dacca wants pen pals in U.K., USA, Switzerland, Canada, Thailand, Ceylon and Japan. Hobbies are collecting and exchanging stamps.

PJL 6063 Master Abdul Matin (13 years) Narayanganj wants pen pals. Hobbies are stamp collecting, reading and penfriendship.

PJL 5318 Master Kiran Sanakar Saha, (15 years) Narayanganj, wants pen pals. Hobbies are stamps and coins collecting, photography, swimming and pen friendship.

PJL 6021 Miss Rokhsana Chowdhury (13 years) Khulna, wants pen pals from all over the world. Hobbies are pen friendship, swimming and singing.

ranking personages were invited to patronise the handsome art and needle-crafts made in her "Hunar Nagar," Industrial Home in the Palace.

At the celebration of the Naamooz, the elite were invited to attend, and all looked forward to a pleasurable time. The ladies of the Industrial Home decorated their stalls tastefully each more attractive than the other.

Arjuman Banu made sweets with her delicate hands and fashioned them into diamond-like ornaments worn by crystalised dolls. This turned out to be the most magnetic spot which drew crowds who were breathless with the artistic ingenuity of the creations.

Prince Khurram, while sauntering leisurely, saw something gleaming a distance and strode towards the crowd. The courtiers on seeing the Royal Prince moved away respectfully. Khurram glanced at the myriads of gleaming diamonds fashioned into specific shades, finally looked above where a huge crystal ball face was swinging merrily sending out flashes of sparkles. He smiled approvingly and saw a shy maiden who out of respect had stepped back and was screened by the shining articles. Khurram gazed at the vision stunned in silence.

blessed with a number of children during her married life of over twenty years.

Noble Qualities

DAUGHTER of Ashraf Khan, Arjuman inherited the noble qualities of her famous aunt Nurjehan and proved an excellent councillor in State matters and in the management of the imperial household and was virtually worshipped for her humanitarian work for widows, orphans and the sick. All the huge proceeds of Crown lands and mansabs (purse money) were devoted to the relief of the needy and poor. She was indispensable personally to the Emperor—a wise Counsellor to the Empire—a benefactress to all requirements of the needy. She educated herself to all. Her end came too soon and knowing how the Emperor would feel she called Jehan Ara (the adornment of the world) and placed her hands in those of Shah Jehan and said "Do not grieve—She will be with you in all your State work. Allah calls me." She looked at both until the light faded and her lovely eyes closed for ever. The Emperor adorned discarded his Regalia and appeared even on State occasions in pure white muslin. It was not only the grief

(Continued on page IV)



SURELAP a prime product of Pakistan's jute industry, has become a fashion must in the United States where old-fashioned feed sacks and flour bags were never like these new styles that feature housepacking in bright new colours and exciting prints. At left, the model displays a shirtwaist with the fringed hem which is completely lined and comes in natural bar-colour with a rope belt while model at right wears a shirtwaist of cotton housepacking printed in shades of brown on a beige background.

making an angle of 66-1/2 deg. (3) Thirdly, it constantly points to the same direction.

(4) Fourthly, the sun moves round the Earth from East to West.

(5) Fifthly, the Sun, while revolving round the Earth in elliptical curves continues to broaden them daily for six months till it completes its final circle, as shown in the diagram appended herewith. Then it begins its return journey and consequently continues to shorten its circles till it comes to the position from which it had started.

Starting from these postulates the sequence of Day & Night

205 1/2 days. This process is repeated every year.

The Sun's axis, as has been said before, is inclined to the plane of its orbit and constantly pointing in the same direction it makes an angle of 66-1/2 deg. The axis must remain inclined. Its inclination is the most important factor in bringing out the changes in seasons. If it were perpendicular to the plane of its orbit all places on Earth's surface would have received equal light and heat. Consequently there would have been 12 hours day and 12 hours night and no change of season would have occurred. With the inclination of the axis the

tions in the length of day and night and the difference in the distance of the Sun from various parts of the Earth causes changes of seasons.

This it will be observed that this theory is the soundest, most logical, consistent reason and easily understandable as

1) it is just according to our daily observation that the sun travels from East to West, causing Day & Night. There is no complication about it.

2) changes in seasons take place gradually as per new

(Continued on page IV)

Who keeps the squeak

out of your car?

WE DO!



SHELL LUBRICATION

HAS NOW STARTED AT—

CENTRAL SERVICE STATION
(NEXT TO NAZ CINEMA)

SULKA SERVICE STATION
(NEAR KHAYYAM CINEMA, DRIGH ROAD)



SAVES TIME SAVES COST BETTER SERVICE

STARS AND YOUR DESTINY

By ARGUS

Capricorn

(JAN: 15-FEB: 14): If you find things difficult and feel that you have been misunderstood by your superiors try to readjust yourself for the time being. Even if you get a little money it will not provide you with the desired relief. A new business deal becomes imminent. Never hesitate to put in your best efforts and make the best of it. Attend to your health.

Aquarius

(FEB: 15-MAR: 14): You may get an opportunity to finalise one of your plans. You can look forward and co-operation from an old associate. Never involve yourself into family affairs this week. If you are doing business in partnership you may have a good time. A little effort in the right direction will fetch you good dividends. Plan for new voyage may not be finalised due to difficult conditions.

Pisces

(MAR: 15-APR: 14): A personal issue may become a source of worry this week. Do not become sentimental but try to take it easy. If you have arrears to collect put up your claim with tact and there is possibility of partial success. An old business arrangement shows signs of fading out. If you are interested in revising it arrest the deterioration this week. One of your family member becomes difficult to deal with.

Aries

(APR: 15-MAY: 14): Things may appear to be complicated but they can be controlled if you agree to compromise. You are likely to get some money though not unexpected. Claim is regard to family property will enter into a new stage. Business will be dull. It is better to concentrate on recoveries. If you are interested in moving into new residential premises do not take hasty decision.

Taurus

(MAY: 15-JUNE: 14): If you are taking care of new duties, it is better to be cautious against your rivals. It is time to tackle an outstanding issue in regard to your responsibilities and there is every likelihood that you will receive the co-operation of your immediate boss. If you are involved in a tricky deal it is advisable to handle it with care otherwise you stand to lose some money. Attend to your family's health.

Continued

promptly if you required to invest more money. Travelling with a view to settle outstanding issues will be successful.

Cancer

(JULY: 15-AUG: 14): You are likely to get some money. An old family issue becomes troublesome all of a sudden. Attend to it with a cool head. If you are interested in a change the response from the other side will be rather cold this week. A rival in business may try to harm your position. Be on your guard and live up to your commitments. Avoid the influence of a new comar.

Leo

(AUG: 15-SEPT: 14): If you find your colleagues non-co-operative do not react sharply for the time being. The behaviour of an old friend may upset you. One of your superiors will try to find fault with your routine duties. A business deal already in consideration is likely to become complicated. It is better to go slow and finance it when you get a favourable opportunity.

Virgo

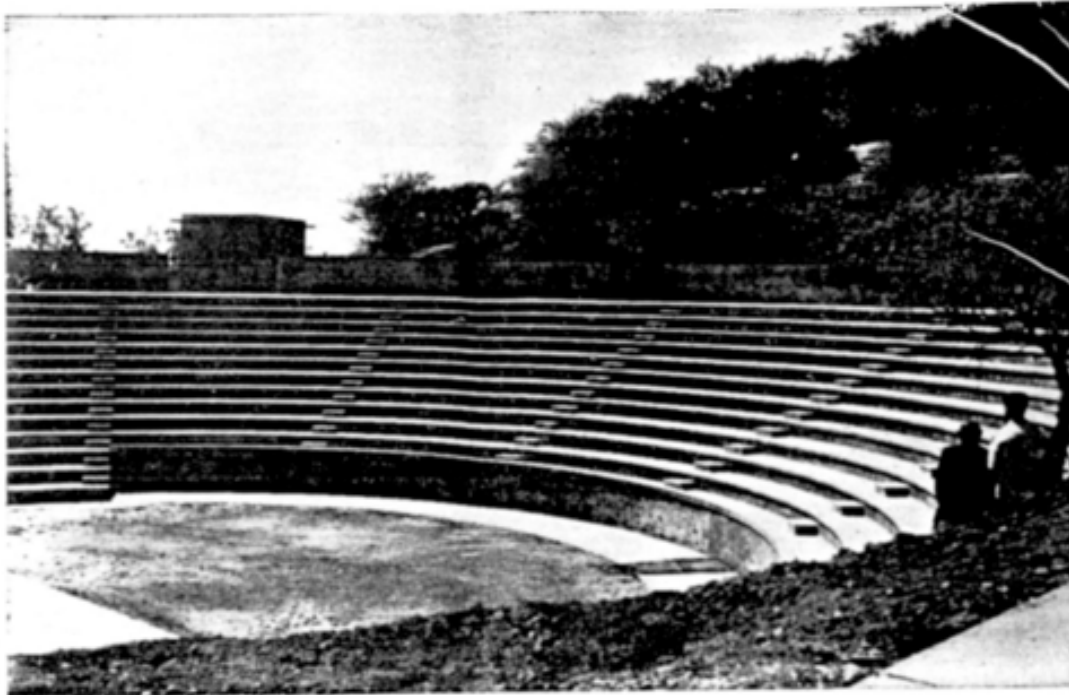
(SEPT: 15-OCT: 14): You will be disgusted with the existing state of affairs. If you are desirous of change use your influence during the last days of the week. If your family is interested in travelling things will become difficult. A new business arrangement becomes tricky all of a sudden and you will be at your wit's end in regard to its future. Look around and you will find some one to assist you in this regard.

Libra

(OCT: 15-NOV: 14): The interference of a third person will create some misunderstanding in your family life. If your promotion is due put up your claims with tact and there is possibility of your succeeding in your representation. If you are doing business in partnership avoid misunderstanding otherwise you will be involved into unnecessary complications. Do not travel unless it is a routine one.

Scorpio

(NOV: 15-DEC: 14): In regard to routine duties you will be required to take precautions otherwise you are likely to be involved into wrong decisions. If you have a subsidiary source of income it is better to take care of it otherwise things will become risky. Business will take new



ART NOTES: | Air Theatre In Pindi |

Need For An Open Air Theatre

I happened to be in Pindi this week when the President inaugurated the first open-air theatre there in the idyllic surroundings of the lush green Ayub National Park.

It is a beautiful arena-like edifice with wide open spaces and several flights of steps in a descending order, seating capacity is enough to hold nearly 3,000 persons, and the stage below is so huge that it should be the envy or the largest performing ballet or theatre group.

This natural, convenient and economical centre (virtually no running or maintenance cost), augurs well to become the focal point of many cultural activities, in particular of the performing arts—music, dancing, and of course theatre, which is still in a nascent stage in the country.

"Pindi Play House"

In Pindi, as in most other areas of Pakistan, few amateur drama groups have had sustained growth; and the emergence

definite advantages, climatic as well as economic and professional.

Places for rehearsal by amateur dramatic groups are difficult to come by, and full stage performance facilities are at present limited to only two of three halls. Apart from being expensive—its 200-300 per hour—performance—most of these halls is air-conditioned and the warm humid evenings of Karachi can be spent anywhere except in closed breezeless stuffy halls.

Again the seating capacity in no case exceeds 500, and in order to meet the high production costs, the rates of tickets have to be kept pretty high, i.e. Rs. 10, Rs. 5, and Rs. 3, averaging at Rs. 5 per seat which is more than three times what the average movie-goer pays for air-conditioned comfort.

Advantages

cut down their overheads on such items as rent of hall etc. at present a good 10 per cent of the total expenditure—while at the same time reducing the rates of tickets by half without any damage to the box office. Instead of 500, the seating capacity would be 1000 or even 1500 so that many more people can enjoy the same performance at a substantially reduced cost, easily comparable with the rates of cinema tickets.

The Cost

AND now the question of questions: How much would it cost to put up an open-air theatre?

Talking in comparative terms, the cost should be very substantially less than that of constructing a proper, enclosed auditorium or hall like the one the Karachi Arts Council has been actively considering for the last many years. Instead

same overall budget. Indeed, an open-air theatre would be an open invitation to the people to associate with as well as participate in the creative as well recreational aspects of the performing arts.

Two recent occasions when one deeply felt the necessity for a large open-air auditorium were the performance in the city by the Japanese ballerina, Madam Shigeo Sasada and the popular singer Talat Mahmood.

In a town of two million people Shigeo performed for three nights and the total number of people that could be sardine-packed in the most 'eligible' of halls in the city—Theosophical Hall—was not even 500 on any one night! And even after all the doors were opened from one end to the other, these 500 people sweated as they watched: the dancers themselves almost dripping wet from the heat and humidity back stage.

Surely, it should be possible to evolve a less puritan atmosphere for the pursuit and appreciation of the arts!

In the other case—that of Talat Mahmood—not even one per cent of his fans could see

BOOK REVIEWS

'Pakistan And The United Nations'

By K. SARWAR HASAN
New York: Manhattan Publishing Company, 1960
328 pp. Price \$3.

THE book under review is an outstanding piece of work. The author's workmanship combines remarkable powers of analysis with equally remarkable powers of synthesis. Mr. K. Sarwar Hasan has utilised a vast amount of variegated material. Well-documented works some times make heavy reading. But it is a most striking quality of this work that it is fully documented and yet reads smoothly.

The scope of the book is indicated by the titles of its chapters, which are: Asia and the Emergence of the United Nations; Pakistan: Origins and Relations with India; Regional Arrangements; Kashmir Dispute; The Issue of Kashmir Dispute; Failure of United Nations Mediation; Palestine and Suez; Self-determination and other Rights; Economic Assistance Programmes; Some Cold War Issues; The United Nations and its Future.

The strongest part of the book is the portion on Kashmir. The mass of facts produced in it is overwhelming. Mr. Sarwar Hasan here displays the lawyer's shrewd sense in disentangling legal issues. The two chapters on Kashmir are sure to give an uneasy feeling to readers across the border. Their perusal will pick many a conscience.

Mr. Sarwar Hasan's scrutiny of Pakistan's regional alliances is penetrating and dispassionate. It is bracing to recall the words of Liaquat Ali Khan, cited in the book. The late Prime Minister's view clearly was that acceptance of obligations to a foreign power leads to "subservience in foreign policy". Mr. Hasan candidly notes that the SEATO Pact "was received without enthusiasm" in Pakistan, that "the Baghdad Pact undoubtedly divided the Arab World," that it "increased instability in the region," and contributed to the strengthening of Soviet influence in the Middle East. The author has pointed out the disadvantages to Pakistan flowing from the pact with the West. The author's comparison of the Baghdad Pact with the Baghdad Pact is not convincing. The crucial difference between the two is that the latter was a pact between small

contains some constructive criticism of the working of the Organisation. The second half of this chapter is more in the manner of reportage and lacks the even flow of the rest of the book.

The publication of this work has set up a new standard of writing on international affairs in this country. After long years of work in the study and teaching of law and in the study and conduct of international affairs, Mr. Sarwar Hasan has reached the stage of life when he can contribute his best in writing on the major issues of world affairs especially those relating to Pakistan. Let us hope this volume is a precursor of others to come.

Riazul Islam.

"Isai Mishanarise Mulaqat"

(An interview with a Christian Missionary) by Sayeed Bin Waheed B.A. (Alig), Pp. 72. Published by Dindar Anjuman N-115 Korangi Town 3, Karachi 31.

THIS is a pamphlet on religion, reproducing a dialogue between the author and a Dutch Christian missionary in Pakistan. The subjects discussed are the conception of Holy Trinity, the historicity of the New Testament, polygamy, the position of woman in Christianity and Islam, etc. The attitude of the writer is polemical and provocative and one can therefore understand that for weighty subjects like the above a medium for a judicious discussion—much less the form of a dialogue. It would have been better if a good historical and philosophical discussion had been undertaken with due justice to the subjects—A.B.C.

"Naya Daur"

(No: 23-24). Edited by: Saranullah and Qamar Sultana. Published by: The Pakistan Cultural Society, Karachi 5. Pp. 430. Price: —Rs. 4/-

During recent years, a good number of Urdu literary quarterlies have appeared in the market and the present trends seem to be of publishing more quarterlies than monthlies. "Naya Daur" is a quarterly which has been successful in establishing excellent traditions for itself in the past.

The same under review con-

JUNE: 15-JULY: 10:
One of your superiors will misunderstand you and even indicate certain signs of hostility. Never hesitate to approach him personally and it will be good to discuss things in a matter-of-fact way. Business will show signs of improvement especially in new channels. Act

The second part of the story "From House to House" would appear next week.

Solar System

...(Continued from page 111).

theory the Sun widens and shortens its elliptical circles daily gradually and successively.

(3) It is not in contradiction to the Divine revelation but just according to it. Now it follows that the new theory is not only more appealing to the common sense but it is just in conformity with the teachings of the Quran, wherein it has clearly been laid down that the Sun is moving and the Earth is stationary. The following verses of the Holy Quran tell us about the movement of the Sun:

(1) Chapter 13 Sura Raad, Verse 2
He has subjected the Sun and the Moon to His law each one runs its course for a term appointed.

(2) Chapter 13 Sura Ibrahim, Verse 33.

And He hath made subject to you the Sun and the Moon both diligently pursuing their course.
(3) Chapter 17, Sura Al Ambia, Verse 23.

And the Sun and the Moon all the celestial bodies wheel along each in its rounded course.

(4) Chapter 21, Sura Lukman, Verse 29.

He has subjected the Sun and the Moon to His law each running its course for a term appointed.

(5) Chapter 23, Sura Zumar, Verse 5.

The Sun and the Moon to His law each follow a course for a time appointed.

(6) Chapter 23, Sura Yasin, Verse 40.

Each Sun and Moon just swims along in its own orbit according to law.

(7) Chapter 25, Sura Yasin, Verse 38.

And the Sun runs his course for a period determined for him that is the decree of (Him) the exalted in might, the All-knowing.

(8) Chapter 27, Sura Rahman, Verse 5.

The Sun and the Moon follow courses exactly computed.

From the above verses of the Holy Quran it would be quite clear that the Sun is a moving heavenly body and not an stationary one, as is wrongly believed by the scientists.

The following verses of the

Watch the trends before you take any hasty decision. You will be in a position to collect some money.

Sagittarius

(DEC: 15-JAN: 10):

Due to the influence of a woman your married life will show signs of unpleasantness. It is better to check this evil influence and clear misunderstanding, if any. Your work is likely to be appreciated by your superiors. A new business arrangement becomes tricky. It is advisable to handle it with tact. Do not accept the advice of an unconcerned party in regard to this business arrangement.

A few months ago was among the first attempts to introduce amateur theatre in a serious manner.

How far will theatre activity in Rawalpindi be augmented by the facility of the newly constructed open-air theatre, is yet to be seen. An obvious snag is Rawalpindi's severe, prolonged winter and a substantial rainy season, which limits the use of the open-air auditorium to summer months only.

In a city like Karachi however an open-air theatre has certain

KARACHI will have a green belt around it for the supply of fresh vegetables and fruits after the completion of an irrigation project in three years. The scheme, recommended by the West Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority, has been approved by the Economic Committee of the Presidential Cabinet.

The aim is to construct a 146-

By H.B. Khokhar

foot high dam on the Hub river near Karachi to utilise the rain waters for irrigation purposes. The 22,900 foot long dam will create a thirty square-mile artificial lake with a capacity of 750,000 acre feet of water.

The dam will be built just below the confluence of Shorin Nala and the Hub river at an estimated cost of Rs. nine crore to be provided by the Central Government. The plan has anticipated flood discharge of five lakh cusecs. The construction of first phase comprises dam reservoir and four distributor-lets which will be completed

almost round the year during Karachi's mild, breezy rammasa evenings would appear to be obvious answer to our problem, practical as well as most economical.

The maintenance cost of such an open-air theatre would be infinitely lower than that of a regular sheltered, carpeted and air-conditioned hall, and the seating capacity could be multiplied many times over.

It would thus be possible for an amateur dramatic group to

business on this project—where the Arts Council may not be able to collect even in five years—an open-air theatre may take practical shape within a fraction of that amount—and in less than a year.

Also the overheads and maintenance costs being almost negligible, the open-air theatre would give a tremendous fillip to amateur talent in the performing arts, and make it possible for many more activities to be introduced and sponsored within the

towns and music maker. High rate of tickets and low seating capacity kept the mass of people away of obliged them to effect sale-crashes. And one wondered how easy, convenient and satisfying it would have been if the rates of tickets instead of Rs. 25 downward were its 3 downward and if the seating capacity for each performance, instead of 1000 or so were 500.

We must have an open-air

detailed surveys, designs and investigations to find out the feasibility of the main project. The feasibility report on the Hub river project was submitted to WAPDA by its consultants—Associated Consulting Engineers, Karachi, after surveys and investigations. The 250-page report stated that the irrigation scheme based on Hub river near Karachi was a feasible project.

After examining the report of these consulting engineers WAPDA recommended the Hub river project to the Central Government last year for creating a green belt extending over 150,000 acres.

The Karachi Irrigation project was formally approved by the Economic Committee of the Presidential Cabinet last month and work on it is expected to be resumed during the financial year beginning from July 1, 1961.

The blueprints and preliminary plans for the Hub river dam have already been completed while the preparation of detailed designs for the issuance of tenders is in hand by the WAPDA.

The Governor of West Pakistan, who is Agent to the President for the Federal Territory of Karachi, inspected the site of the Hub Dam project recently and held a conference for expediting the execution of this ambitious scheme which will add to the beauty of Karachi.

Work on this project was suspended last year by the present Government which called for a feasibility report. A sum of Rs. five lakh was provided for

power, while the because the Baghdad Pact is military and diplomatic support by the Anglo-American powers.

The chapter on self-determination and Other Rights brings out neatly and effectively the part played by Pakistan in the United Nations in promoting the liquidation of colonial rule in Asia and Africa. Pakistan's support to the nations and countries struggling for freedom was unqualified and unstinted. She played a conspicuous role in the deliberations of the United Nations on the issues of the freedom of Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, and on the Palestine question.

The last chapter dealing with the future of the United Nations

short stories by Khawla Ahmad Abbas, Anwar, Jameela Hashmi and Shakir Akhtar. Poetical pieces by Jost, Faiz and some younger poets like Anjum Azmi, Anwar Moazzam and Naqi Farooqi. A radio play by Saleem Ahmad. Excellent ghazals by Firaq, Ahmad Nadim Qasmi and Hameed Naeem. Thought provoking articles by Majnun Gorakhpuri, Mumtaz Shireen and Jamil Jalibi and lastly exhaustive reviews on over a dozen new literary publications of varied interest.

The editorial deals with certain dangerous trends that have invaded the Urdu literary field. A.E.

Mumtaz Mahal

(Continued from page 111)

of one man but the whole empire. The Emperor during their happy days together often asked her as to what sort of a gift would she fancy and at long last she said, "a mausoleum in which we would sleep together." The Emperor set to collecting the architects of the times to satisfy the only request she ever made about a common place.

They did. But the Empress shook her head and said, "This is not the one of my dreams." Shah Jehan sent for Ali Mardan Khan the eminent architect of the times and said "you will have to answer with your head if you fail." Ali Mardan in all humility prayed fervently all night long. The next morning an ascetic presented himself and said, "There is some trouble at the Palace" and sent for Ali Mardan Khan and gave him a potent. Ali Mardan Khan dropped in a doze. Meanwhile the retainers brought food, gifts, clothes and money, all of which were piled up at the side. After a few hours the architect awoke a changed man—radiant and hopeful—got to work instantly and mechanically. A heavenly structure was seen on the paper. There stood the TAJ with its perfectly beautiful symmetry.

The Empress on seeing the monument together with Shah Jehan smiled and shed silent tears of happiness. The Palace entourage who were watching the whole scene burst into expressions of thanks to the Almighty and turned round to look for the holy ascetic, who had vanished into thin air leaving all valuables heaped up behind. The oracle worked and there stands the TAJ a symbol of Love unconquerable, imperishable in the annals of world's history. The Emperor delicious with joys unbounded personally supervised its structure.

Shah Jehan was a master builder. The two graves were encrusted with varieties of real gems. The original enclosure screen was of solid gold patterned with fine gems. Legend says—though it stands on the watery banks of Yamuna (Jumna), it will remain firm and erect displaying its flawless symmetry. As if built by fairy hands, it seems to commune with the Heavenly spheres the

sun moon stars. They shed their golden and silver rays deepening the mystery of light and shade. In all the nature's vagaries of clouds, rains and storms it shines supreme. Truly Taj Mahal the resting place of Shah Jehan and Mumtaz Mahal sheds its resplendent lights and scintillates like a flawless drop of pearl all throughout the ages since 1631.

FASCINATIONS

(Continued from page 11)

ings that add to its grandeur. The Elphinstone Street and Victoria Road are the city's fashionable shopping centres. The art of window display does not exist here, but behind the windows one will find expensive rugs and carpets from Islamic and various beautifully woven silk fabrics. There are also lacquer and brass-ware. Another busy shopping centre is the Bohri Bazaar, where you can buy most of your requirements from rare luxuries to basic necessities. Pedlars with merchandise slung on their shoulders, move about the place.

STRIKING CONTRAST
As in many oriental cities, there is a striking contrast between the past and the present. Huge skyscraper tower over humble single-storied buildings. Cars as well as the traditional camel and donkey carts sleep at the same traffic light. The city has first class hotels like the Beach Luxury Hotel overlooking the sea, the Metropole Hotel and the Palace Hotel. The National Museum in Frere Hall has a fine collection of antiquities.

Ruses, trams as well as numerous taxi cabs and motor rickshaws, help the tourists to have a quick sight-seeing tour of the city. Malir is a pleasant residential district. Malir is the home of the naval officers; Manghoptr is known for its hot sulphurous springs; Hawkes Bay and Clifton are beautiful beaches. There are also many cinema houses, where one can go and enjoy a movie.

Karachi at night has quite a festive look. The streets are lit up with coloured bulbs and neon signs and water fountains playing lovely music add gaiety and charm to the city. The sparkle and grandeur lasts till about midnight, after which the city is plunged into darkness, unlike the Western cities where the streets are flood lit throughout the night.

Karachi—Green Belt

within three years.

WITHIN four years of its completion, the irrigation from this new system will have developed 60,000 acres of absolutely barren land in Karachi and Lasbela areas. With intensive irrigation, the cultivation would be 84,000 crop acres per annum, bringing an annual income of about Rs. four crores through fruits, vegetables and other crops.

These crops are estimated to yield 15 crore maunds of fodder, 37 lakh maunds of vegetables, 65 lakh maunds of fruits and about forty lakh maunds of sugar-cane, which can be used for the production of about 25 lakh maunds of sugar annually.

The fodder produced in the area will be sufficient to support 75,000 heads of cattle in Karachi and would result in an additional 19 lakh maunds of milk, increased meat and beef to meet the growing demands of the increasing population in Karachi.

Besides economic advantages, this project will make the area

picturesque and recreational around Karachi. The development of the barren land would also enable disposal of the sewerage water of Karachi in the fields and thus reduce the operation cost of sewerage scheme in the city.

THE WAPDA engineers have also proposed the development of hydel power from the Hub river dam and hope to develop 2,000 kilowatts at an estimated cost of Rs. 75 lakh which would increase power production in the Karachi area to meet the power shortage.

The Karachi Irrigation project, which is also known as the Hub river scheme, was first approved by the Central Government in 1937, at a cost of Rs. 426 lakh (internal Rs. 356 lakh and external Rs. 70 lakh). The work on this project was taken in hand later and till the end of 1959 a sum of about Rs. 91 lakh had been spent on it.

Work on this project was suspended last year by the present Government which called for a feasibility report. A sum of Rs. five lakh was provided for



Hub River near Karachi.