

GOOD...
any old time!



The
 cracker
 with the
 lively
 cheese
 flavor

Sunshine CHEEZ-IT

at his side explained a detail of the furnace which at one firing converts 600 tons of iron into steel. Now four rugged steelworkers danced up to the fiery door, one by one, to hurl a shovelful of raw dolomite into the 2900-degree blaze. As they worked, they answered the Indian visitor's questions: What kind of raw material were they shoveling in? How much? At what stages? Why?

Mrinal Datta is one of 300 Indians who in the past year and a half have come to the United States for training in steelmaking. He is the son of a Calcutta doctor and a graduate in science from the University of Calcutta and in metallurgical engineering from Banaras Hindu University. He came to America as part of an unprecedented international venture in which private industry, private philanthropy and private education, without a penny's assistance from the U. S. government, have teamed up to help a new nation.

To industrialize rapidly, India desperately needs more steel. She has some of the world's richest iron deposits, magnificent manganese resources, plenty of coal and limestone—but only three steel mills. The nation's total steelmaking capacity comes to a mere ten pounds per capita. (Ours is 1700 pounds per capita.) In 1947, when India gained her independence, a few privately owned Indian companies, notably Tata Iron and Steel, began expanding. Then the government got long-term credits from British and West German companies and from the U.S.S.R. to

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 build three new mills of one million capacity each.

But where were the foremen, department heads and superintendents to come from? Although technical schools were turning out 600 engineers a year, they didn't have the firsthand knowledge and experience to supervise new steelworkers. They needed on-the-job training.

In 1955 Douglas Ensminger, a Ford Foundation representative in India, was talking with India's Minister of Commerce and Industry. From that conversation the germ of a program emerged: Why not let American steel companies give enterprise help? The idea, after much negotiating, was to set up an Indian Steel Training and Education program, called IN STEP. For this, the Ford Foundation put up \$10 million. Five American colleges—Carnegie Tech, Illinois Tech, Case Western Reserve, Youngstown and Lehigh—agreed to provide engineering facilities. And ten major U. S. steel companies agreed to take Indian engineers into their plants, develop special courses for them and train them for a year. Ben Fairless, former head of American Iron and Steel Institute, said, "In this way we can tear down the prejudice in the East—that we don't want to share our knowledge with them."

In August 1957 the first 11 Indian engineers arrived in the United States. A group of 85 came in November. Another 100 came in the autumn. These 300 men