

India Ponders Successor To Nehru

NEW DELHI (UPI) — India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru is at last facing up to the crucial question: After him who?

The question has been raised many times before — by newsmen, by party and Nehru has always avoided a direct answer. In a democracy a man does not nominate his own successor, he says.

Yet as he approaches his 74th birthday, Nehru knows that he

now must answer the question in some form so if he should suddenly be disabled, India would not be thrown into panic because of a political vacuum.

Nehru is the unquestioned leader of India today, just as he has been ever since this nation achieved independence from the British in 1947 after years of struggle and turmoil. He has such popularity that even after the Com-

munist Chinese invaded Indian territory last year and made a shambles of Nehru's neutralist policy, there was no public outcry for his resignation. Right or wrong, there was no political successor ready to step in.

Nehru has now given an inkling of his thinking on this very important matter to be found in his "quit order" served August 24. On that date, he ordered six of his cabinet ministers to resign in or-

der to take on political assignments for the ruling Congress party in their home districts.

Of the six to go, two are juniors and have little standing in the party. But the four others are tried, able and efficient administrators, and each one has a substantial band of followers. Had they remained in the cabinet, in an emergency each one would have been a contestant for the leadership of the party — and of India itself.



LUNCH TIME — The Senate recently voted a one-year extension of the Mexican Farm Labor Act, a law which permits Mexican farm hands, or braceros, to work in the U. S. House action is pending. In this photo, braceros eat lunch by the roadside. — UPI Telephoto

Controversy Rages Over Mexican Farm Laborer, Has Effect On U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate recently voted a one-year extension of the Mexican Farm Labor Act, a law which permits Mexican farm hands, or braceros, to work in the United States. House action is pending.

Just who is the bracero and what effect does he have on farm life in the United States? And why is he allowed to work the American farms in face of domestic unemployment?

Importation of the bracero has come under fire in recent years by organized labor and liberals in Congress who contend the system aggravates the domestic job picture. This resistance has already brought House defeat to an attempt to extend the law for two years instead of one.

The bracero represents the largest single bloc of foreign workers entering this country annually. Smaller groups include Canadians, Jamaicans, Bahamians and even some Japanese.

Met Wartime Shortage

The braceros were first brought in to meet a wartime manpower shortage in 1943. More than 32,000 entered that year. By 1954 the number had climbed to more than 300,000. Yet, this was long after the acute manpower shortage had ended.

After 1954 the influx tapered off. Last year 195,000 braceros worked in American fields. In the first six months of this year 82,000 entered.

FAMILIAR SETTING

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Alan Ladd was made to feel right at home when he reported to work at Paramount studios for "The Carpetbaggers."

His first scenes were shot on Stage 14 which was originally built for "Two Years Before the Mast," one of Ladd's most successful films.

1918 made legal entry. These statistics include only those Mexicans who enter legally. Others, known traditionally as "wetbacks," ford the Rio Grande River each year in considerable numbers.

Last year the braceros worked fields in 21 states, ranging as far east as Indiana. In 1949 a four-man committee appointed by the then secretary of labor, James P. Mitchell, concluded that the bracero deprived American citizens of job opportunities, shortened their working season, and held down wages and earning power.

Bracero Assured Benefits

Opponents of the system argue that the bracero, even before entering the country, is assured certain minimum amounts of work, free housing, insurance and transportation. But under the present law none of these benefits goes to the American migrant. An amendment to the Senate-passed extension would provide such advantages but it is questioned whether things would be equal between the migrant and the bracero even if the hostile House passes the measure.

Labor Department officials describe the American migrant as a social accident, created by the very technological developments which have produced huge food surpluses in this country.

Modern farm machinery brought increased production and opened the era of crop specialization they say; thus eliminating the need for the old fashioned year-around hired hand.

As a consequence, what the corn fields of the Midwest and bean fields of the South and Far West need are large labor supplies for short seasons of cultivation or harvest. The American migrant came about to fill this need and while tied to the land is a resident of nowhere.

In principle an American employer can get foreign workers

only after requesting state agencies to supply help. The agencies are the arms of the Bureau of Employment Security which oversees the system of importing foreign help.

Later, in an effort to combat these conditions another secretary, Arthur J. Goldberg, put in to effect what were called "adverse effect rates." These rates were to be paid all farm help, both foreign and domestic. But that standard was still low, ranging from 60 cents an hour in Arkansas to no higher than a dollar an hour in most other states.

Since the early part of the Kennedy administration, when the adverse rates were put into effect, the Bureau of Employment Security has reported no significant improvements, but it looks to the Senate-approved amendment to put the domestic workers on a par with the bracero.

Also in the legislative mill, but only in the investigative stage, is a movement by the bureau to raise again the farm worker's minimum wage. This will be up to the House which as yet has shown no disposition to go along with the Senate.

'PSYCHE 59'

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — The lights went up in London's Shepherd Studios for "Psyche 59" with an international cast sharing billings — Curt Jurgens, Patricia Neal, Edward Judd and Samantha Eggar.



RETURN OF THE TURTLE — Nine years ago Karen Perry wood-burned her name and address on a land turtle and let it go in the desert near her Phoenix, Ariz., home. Last weekend it paid a return visit to the young lady. While exploring the desert, Dave Gelfert of Phoenix discovered the nearly dehydrated turtle and noticed some faint lettering on its shell. He traced it with a crayon and came up with Karen's initials and address. He promptly returned the turtle. And to a 16-year-old girl it seemed like a miracle. — UPI Telephoto

These four "possibles" reckoned to succeed Nehru are: Finance Minister Morarji Desai, Communications Minister Jagjivan Ram, Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, and Food and Agriculture Minister Sadasiv K. Patil. Their ranking in the cabinet followed this order.

Of the four ordered to the "wilderness," only two have fair prospects of staging a come-back to the cabinet — Lal Bahadur Shastri and Sadasiv Patil.

A year ago, Morarji Desai was considered the most probable successor to Nehru. A stern man in many ways, he has lately angered many of his Congress party colleagues because he has been found to be completely blind to public opinion.

He is branded as a "right reactionary" by the so-called Nehruvites of the Congress party. The conservatives, once his supporters, are having second thoughts over his administrative ability. The moderates would not support him because he is too unaccommodating. There is doubt, too, if Nehru likes him at all.

The third man in the present hierarchy, Jagjivan Ram, belongs to the scheduled castes. This of course, is no bar to his becoming the prime minister. Of all the ministers, he has been the single constant factor in the Nehru cabinet which has seen quite a few changes during the 16 years it has been in power.

But because of certain administrative lapses, which are talked about but not written into a charge sheet, Jagjivan Ram is no longer so popular with the party. In any cabinet reshuffle he was almost certain to be sent out.

The choice of the successor to Nehru would have to be made, then, from the two remaining "possibles," the fourth and fifth men on the present cabinet, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Sadasiv Patil.

Patil, 63, is an able organizer, an eloquent and effective speaker, a ruthless opponent, a man of action and quick decisions, and one who believes in getting things done. If India needs a strong man after Nehru, then his star will certainly shine on him.

He has a sizeable following in the Congress party. But he is a controversial figure. Those of his party men who are oriented to the Nehru way of thinking are hostile to him. Since he is intelligent, efficient, and unlike Morarji Desai — a strong leader, they consider him their greatest obstacle on the road to socialism.

The men who steer the middle course between the rightists and the leftists in the Congress party, and ultimately it is they who will matter in the choice of Nehru's successor — will not vote for Patil because he is not acceptable to all the party factions.

It is here — on the question of who will be compromise personality — that Lal Bahadur is likely to outstrip others who may be in the running for the country's leadership after Nehru is gone.

The 59-year-old, short statured, unassuming Lal Bahadur has a knack of pleasing almost everyone. Hailing from Allahabad, Nehru's home town, he has steadily built up a position for himself in the party. For all practical purposes he is next to Nehru now, even though he may rank fourth in the cabinet in the order of seniority. Today, he is Nehru's first adviser.

Not only is he liked by all the factions of the ruling party, he also is respected by all sections of the opposition including the Communists. He is considered neither too much of a socialist, nor too much of an advocate of free enterprise. He is the man who admirably fits in with the mixed economy pattern of India, and also with this country's policy on alignment in the East-West political struggle.

According to present plans, Nehru will ask Lal Bahadur to head the organizational wing of the ruling party after he is relieved of his ministerial responsibility. As the president of the Congress it will be his job to revitalize the national organization which at the moment is in a moribund condition.

If, as the president of the Congress, he is able to pull up the organization and put an end to the incessant arguments between factions, or at least to reduce these to a harmless minimum, he will establish himself as the "redeemer" of the flagging ruling party. It will be time then for Nehru to call him back to the cabinet as his next man.

By that time, too, his two seniors in the present cabinet hierarchy, Morarji Desai and Jagjivan Ram, will not be present to challenge his position.

This perhaps, is the real significance of the Nehru plan to draft ministers for undramatic party work in the hinterland.



WHO WILL IT BE? — Shown here are four Indian political leaders, anyone of whom could be a successor to Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. They are, top left, Agriculture Minister Sadasiv K. Patil; top right, Finance Minister Morarji Desai; bottom left, Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri; and bottom right, Communications Minister Jagjivan Ram.

Britain's Sir Lovell Favors Moon Trip

MANCHESTER, England (UPI) — Sir Bernard Lovell, Britain's best known space authority, wants to make one thing clear — he is absolutely in favor of the American man-on-the-moon project as one of the greatest enterprises humanity has ever faced.

The 59-year-old scientist was a frankly worried man as he spoke to this reporter about his recent trip to Russia and the suggestion he brought back that Soviet scientists were ready to abandon their own effort to land an astronaut on the moon in favor of some sort of international project.

Lovell said he was distressed because his remarks had been misinterpreted in the United States as opposition to the American venture and because his critical comments on certain aspects of the American space program had led to charges he was a "pink."

"This has caused me a great deal of personal worry," he said. "It is absurd to call me anti-American. Even the slightest criticism of anything the United States does in space draws this sort of attack despite the enormous help we have always given the Americans here at Jodrell Bank."

Two months ago in Moscow, in the Bijou Palace that once was Catherine the Great's and now is the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences, Lovell heard an extraordinary admission from Mstislav Keldysh, who is president of the top Russian scientific body.

Keldysh said Soviet scientists saw no solution in the present state of the art to the problem of protecting an astronaut from fatal doses of radiation on his way to the moon, while he was there and on the return journey. Some new and as yet unknown form of shielding would have to be discovered first, the Russian told Lovell.

Keldysh also said that although the Russians had hit the

moon as far back as Sept. 13, 1959 — a feat tracked and verified by Jodrell Bank — they had not been able to produce a method of getting the astronaut back from the moon, even assuming he landed there safely.

Therefore, he said, the Soviets were setting aside their man-on-the-moon project in favor of landing instruments on the moon.

On his return from a trip which



SIR BERNARD LOVELL

included the first visit by a Westerner to the main Russian tracking station in the Crimea, Lovell wrote to James E. Webb, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the United States, embodying the gist of what he had been told by Keldysh.

In effect this was that Russia would favor an international effort to put a man on the moon, if it were decided at an international scientific congress that this feat was possible.

Somehow, Lovell feels, his anxiety that the West should know Soviet thinking on the project was garbled in its transmission to the United States and he found he was regarded as opposing a project he always has favored.

Lovell told me his position was this:

"I would like to see an international effort to land a man on the moon. But if Russia has really decided to abandon this phase of its program — and one should exercise caution in trying to assess what Russia will actually do — then I am in favor of the United States going ahead with its own plans."

Lovell said it was difficult to determine whether the Russians really believe robots can do a 100 per cent job of exploring the moon.

"At least in the academy," he said, "they seemed to feel they could get most answers to moon problems by unmanned instrumented landings."

But he said in his opinion this would not be completely satisfactory.

"You can use instruments when the circumstances are known," he said. "But where circumstances are unknown, as they will be on the moon, you need a human to ask the next question. A machine is not a man. It cannot make on-the-spot judgments, it cannot deal with the unexpected, it cannot select from alternatives not foreseen by its designers."

"You would have to send unmanned probes over a period of years to get the answers that a trained geologist would get in a few hours on the surface of the moon."

One of these answers, he said, of the most intriguing of scientific questions: Is the planet earth unique in its formation and in the life on it, or are there other planets in the cosmos which might also engender and support life?

Daring Rescue Of Mussolini Led By Young German SS Officers

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Few incidents in history have equaled in audacity the rescue of Italian dictator Benito Mussolini from a mountaintop prison in Italy just 20 years ago. The story of that escape, led by a young German SS officer, follows.)

By WILLIAM F. SUNDERLAND

ROME (UPI) — Benito Mussolini looked out the window of his "prison" in surprise as one glider after another smashed into the rocky hillside around the hotel perched high on the Gran Sasso. It was two o'clock in the afternoon of Sept. 12, 1943. And it probably was one of the most daring rescues ever made.

Adolf Hitler, Otto Skorzeny and Mussolini all played a part. The story had its beginning on the 25th of July. After an all-night meeting of the Grand Council of Fascism, Mussolini was arrested at the villa Savoja on the orders of King Victor Emmanuel.

First the Italian dictator was taken to a carabinieri (national police) barracks on the Via Quirinale Sella in Rome. From there, during the next month, he was taken to various "prisons" — first to the little island of Ponza, then the island of Maddalena and finally, on Aug. 28, to the hotel high on the nearly inaccessible Gran Sasso Mountain (The Great Rock Mountain) in central Italy.

The hotel was called the Alberg-Rifugio (Refuge Hotel) and the only way to get there was by funicular railway.

While Mussolini was being taken from prison to prison, Hitler had been busy. On July 26, the day after Mussolini's arrest, the German Fuehrer called in five young officers. The youngest, SS Captain Otto Skorzeny, was chosen to lead an expedition to rescue Mussolini.

Skorzeny went immediately to Italy, but it took time to find out where the carefully hidden Fascist dictator was being kept. Finally, it was proven without doubt that Mussolini was on the island of Maddalena near Elba. Skorzeny, with Hitler's approval, planned to attack the island at dawn on Aug. 27.

But on the morning before, while German troops were embarking for the operation, Mussolini was flown back to the mainland and then two days later to Gran Sasso.

It didn't take long for Skorzeny's men to find out where Mussolini was this time. They carefully plotted the attack, making aerial photographs and doing everything possible to find out details of the difficult terrain without making the Italians suspicious.

There were three possible ways of attack. A ground attack, a parachute landing or a glider landing. A ground attack would take too many men, a parachute attack was too dangerous with the little ground and the thin high air.

The glider attack was almost as dangerous but appeared to be the only way out, so this was the way Skorzeny decided to do it.

On Sunday, Sept. 12, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the gliders were in the air and in one of them was an Italian general, Soletti, who Skorzeny hoped would be able to help rescue Mussolini without the danger of bloodshed.

As the gliders cut loose from their tow planes and drifted to earth, Mussolini looked out the window of his second-story apartment. The gliders were to have landed on what from the air looked like a triangular field behind the hotel. But it turned out to be too steep, so Skorzeny led them in onto the rough, rocky ground in front of the hotel.

Mussolini watched as the gliders smashed into the ground and their light fabric split open. Men poured from the ruined gliders and General Soletti shouted in Italian at the carabinieri troops guarding the hotel: "Don't shoot... don't shoot." Mussolini, leaning from his window, shouted the same thing.

A lieutenant guarding "Il Duce" made him get away from the window, but not before Skorzeny had seen him.

The young SS captain, using the back of one of his men as a springboard, leaped to the first floor terrace of the hotel. He already had found the radio at the hotel and destroyed it so no messages could be sent.

Skorzeny soon arrived at Mussolini's room and dashed in. The two Italian lieutenants with Mussolini made no effort at defense. The Italian colonel in charge of the hotel — and Mussolini — was given one minute to surrender. He did, by solemnly presenting Skorzeny with a glass of red wine with a bow.

Mussolini threw his arms around Skorzeny and said: "I knew that my friend Adolf Hitler would not desert me."

But there still was the problem of getting Mussolini off the Gran Sasso. Going down the funicular would have meant a certain fight. A plane had landed in the valley below, but had damaged its landing gear.

Finally, a light plane — piloted

by a Capt. Gerlach — managed to land on the plateau of the Gran Sasso.

Mussolini came out of the hotel and, before boarding the plane, shook hands with the staff, as if he were a departing honored guest. The staff, as one, roared "Duce... Duce... Duce."

Skorzeny insisted on going in the light plane, too. As he said later: "If there was a disaster, all that would be left for me would be a bullet from my own revolver. Adolf Hitler would never forgive such an end to our venture."

With the three men inside the plane, Gerlach put on full power.

Twelve men held the plane by the tail and wings as the power built up.

At a wave from Gerlach, they let go and the plane rolled away. It rose into the air at the last moment and then dropped sickeningly over the edge of the plateau.

As Gerlach fought to pull the plane out of the dive, Mussolini said later, "It was a moment of real terror for me."

Less than 100 feet above the ground, the plane came out of the dive and flew away — towards a short lived "freedom" for Mussolini. He died on April 28, 1945, at the hands of Italian partisans.



for modern man

MODERN APPROACH — Shown is one of the photos used to illustrate passages in the book, "One Way For Modern Man," published by the American Bible Society. — UPI Telephoto

Modern Approach Used To Boost Bible Reading

NEW YORK (UPI) — A clergyman looked out of his sixth floor office onto the milling noon hour crowd on Madison Avenue and then turned thoughtfully away from the window.

"I have the feeling I have something with which I can communicate with them," he said, holding aloft a strikingly illustrated paperback book.

The book is entitled "One Way For Modern Man." Its text is the Gospel of John in the modern English of the J. B. Phillips translation of the Bible.

The American Bible Society just published the daringly modern approach to the scripture in hopes of making the Bible appealing to people who do not usually read it.

"Our main concern is to arrest the reader attention of the non-religiously oriented segments of the population who would not normally pick up a dark heavy Bible," said the Rev. Dr. Arthur P. Whitney, executive secretary of the Bible Society.

The society hopes "One Way" and subsequent books of the Bible it will publish in "spoken" English and modern illustration will prove to be especially popular among young people.

"Our feeling is that we haven't even scratched the surface with the student population," Dr. Whitney said.

"One Way" is one phase of a new program, "God's word for a new age," which is intended to emphasize the pertinence of the Bible's message to contemporary people.

In its first adaption of a biblical book for "modern man," The American Bible Society selected the book of John because of its popularity among mission and evangelical groups.

"And there is more of an educational overtone than with the other gospels because John was a little more philosophical," Dr. Whitney said.

Following is a well-known section of the book John 3:16-3:21 in the King James version and then in the Phillips translation used in "One Way For Modern Man."

but that the world through Him might be saved.

He that believeth in Him is not condemned: But he that believeth not is condemned already, because he hath not believed in the name of the only begotten Son of God.

And this is the condemnation, that light is to come into the world and men love darkness rather than light, because their deeds were evil.

For everyone that doeth evil hateth the light, neither cometh to the light, lest his deeds should be reproved.

But he that doeth truth cometh to the light, that his deeds may be made manifest, that they are wrought in God.

J. B. PHILLIPS' Translation

"...For God loved the world so much that He gave his only Son so that everyone who believes in Him should not be lost, but should have eternal life. You must understand that God has not sent His Son into the world to pass sentence upon it, but to save it — through Him. Any man who believes in Him is not judged at all. It is the one who will not believe who stands already condemned, because he will not believe in the character of God's only Son. This is the judgement — that light has entered the world and men have preferred darkness to light, because their deeds are evil. Anybody who does wrong hates the light and keeps away from it, for fear his deeds may be exposed."

But anybody who is living by the truth will come to the light to make it plain that all he has done has been done through God."

QUESTION

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Before embarking for the Moscow Film Festival Tony Curtis asked Bob Hope if he wanted him to "return the \$1200 you owe Russia?"

Hope's latest best-selling book is titled "I Owe Russia \$1200."

ROYAL VISIT

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — Prince Chatri Yukola of Thailand, whose family has extensive theater interests in his native land, has paid a visit to Warner Bros. studio to see how American movies are made.