

## Division of Education, Social Welfare Difficult in Russia, Mrs. FDR Claims

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT  
 New York—Forty years ago, before the Revolution in the Soviet Union, only about 10 per cent of the people could read and write. Today education is free.

It is a little difficult to divide Soviet education and health and social welfare into completely separate departments, because the training of a doctor comes under education and certain medical institutes come under social welfare.

Actually, education starts in the first year of a child's life. From the time it is born the mother takes the child to the district center once a month for medical attention and is trained herself in ways of exercising and training her baby. Then the baby goes to a nursery, after that to a kindergarten.

**Technical Education**  
 From the kindergarten the child begins seven- or 10-year school. At 14, when it completes seven-year school, the child may decide to take a technical education. Here there may be three or four years of training leading toward some kind of a skilled job. A nurse, for instance, would have seven years and three or four more in specialized training.

If a child goes on to 10-year school, it then must make up its mind whether it wishes to be an engineer, an architect, a teacher, or a lawyer. Five years are needed to prepare for a chosen profession. If the child decides to be a doctor, it must have six years after which three years are given to the state, wherever the state decides, though at present an effort is made to consult the wishes of the student. After that, the doctor may specialize and higher examinations must be taken.

Anyone who goes to technical school for three or four years may take an examination if he decides to go on to a university. **Visited Moscow University**  
 In Moscow, I visited Moscow university, a new building with a tall tower which gives a beautiful view of the city. There is a separate building for engineering and for other faculties.

In 1955-'56 there were 22,000 enrolled in the university, 16,000 on full time and 6,000 in correspondence or evening courses.

In the country as a whole, there are 1,800,065 enrolled in 765 universities and colleges.

The students are divided as follows: Engineering, science and architecture, transport and artists, economics and law, teacher training, medicine and sports. There are 3,800 technical institutes.

A student is granted 290 rubles (\$29) to live as a student for the first year and 780 rubles in the higher grades. Twenty-one rubles pay for a room and three rubles, three kopecks for a meal, three meals a day.

**Same Pattern Over Country**  
 My main impression of Soviet education was the fact that the pattern laid down in Moscow is actually carried out throughout the whole country. Nurseries exist everywhere — on state farms, collective farms and in factories. So do the kindergartens; so do the schools.

Actually, in a country as big as the U.S.S.R. with a varied population, there have to be educational adjustments in various parts of the nation, and each republic, they told me, is independent. In many cases, where the language is different, the schools teach the local language with Russian as the second language. I will tell you how this is accomplished in Tashkent, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, which is as far as I could get from Moscow.

The organization of education, medicine or social welfare is much the same everywhere. In Tashkent, as I went through an academy of music, I was told they had 30 schools of music in the Uzbek Republic. Specializing in music at the academy requires five years of training.

**Many Orchestras**  
 This academy has 350 students and 150 teachers. Its purpose is to seek out young people gifted in music to become teachers or enter into any of the many musical careers open to them throughout the Soviet Union, where there are many orchestras and music is provided in the amusement parks and many of the city squares.

I was told that 40 years ago there were no music schools and the music of the area was handed down from generation to generation. While the music of all countries now is taught, the playing of national instruments is still preserved.

This particular academy in Tashkent has a philharmonic orchestra with two divisions, and the state provides 6,000,000 rubles a year to run the academy.

The academy is not only interested in music, however. There are 30 theaters in the Republic of Uzbekistan, providing employment for youngsters who take drama.

A new development in the U.S.S.R. school system is the boarding school, and I went to visit one in Tashkent. Here children enroll as they leave kindergarten, going home to their families on the week ends.

**Schools to Control Thought**  
 I surmise these boarding schools were established largely for political reasons, to control the thought of young people. But I was told they were set up to make life easier for the families because, as yet, housing is difficult, and since all the women work, it is not easy to look after the children at home.

There are 12 boarding schools in Tashkent and 19 in the whole Uzbek Republic, as well as 85 orphanages for the very needy. The republic has 72,000 teachers.

Samarkand, near Tashkent, is a very old city. The oldest part was destroyed and only the ruins are left, but much is being restored and some of the colors of the old mosaics have remained brilliant.

In Samarkand, there are 41 schools with 26,000 pupils. They have 16,000 students in four colleges and 1,400 students in the medical institutes. They have six scientific research institutes.

**Interested in Research**  
 I would like to stress the fact that the government of the U.S.S.R. is interested in research in every possible field and the advances being made are due to the fact that both money and men are available to these research institutes.

Samarkand is the center of a great agricultural district. It has, however, 55 factories. Some make cinema apparatus, but they concentrate on the food industry and spare parts for agricultural machinery.

I went through a Samarkand hospital where 260 children suffered from bone TB and had come from throughout the district.

In Tashkent, I went through a factory which makes cotton and thread and employs 18,000 workers, of whom 75 per cent are women. The average factory wage is 750 rubles (\$75) a month. But for engineers the wage is 1,200 to 2,000 rubles a month and the chief engineer who

showed us around makes 2,500 a month.

The factory runs on three shifts and, while I was assured that the air is kept free from lint, I was not convinced that this was done to the point of absolute safety.

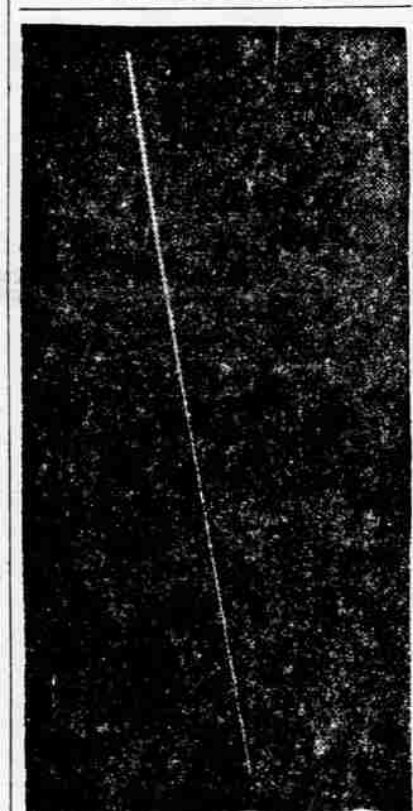
**Everything Planned in Moscow**  
 This will give you some idea of the extent of the organization of education and of the way health, education and social welfare all impinge on each other.

It is well to bear in mind that everything in the Soviet Union is planned in Moscow and carried out along much the same plan in every part of the country, except for minor adjustments that may be absolutely essential. But whatever form is adopted, it is compulsory.

There were many questions in my mind that could not be answered in my short stay in the Soviet Union. I am trying, however, to give you a picture of conditions there as they are today. But, remember, we have to look at this from the point of view of people who had very little of either education or medical care in the days before the Revolution.

There are many things that Americans would get very little out of and would resent, because our background and opportunities have been entirely different. But it is a mistake not to recognize what is happening in the U.S.S.R. so that we may be better prepared to meet the challenge and show the real gains that can be made in a free country to the benefit of the world.

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**SPUTNIK ON THE RUN**—U. S. Air Force photographers stationed at Elmendorf Air Force Base in Alaska spotted and photographed the Russian earth satellite as it whizzed across the skies just after five in the morning. The satellite's speed was so great that individual photographs could not be obtained. The time exposure reveals the satellite as a brilliant streak of light against the blackened sky.

**"SCOWL STRIKE" ENDS**  
 Rio De Janeiro — Chorus girls at a Rio night club called off a "scowl strike" Saturday following the settlement of a dispute with the management. For the duration of the dispute, the girls had refused to smile at the customers.

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## Great Deal of Money Spent for Developing Helicopter Service

By A. ROBERT SMITH  
 Mail Tribune Correspondent  
 Washington — The federal government is spending a great deal of money in hopes of fostering the sort of local helicopter service that



Alaska Airlines last week said it wants to provide for the metropolitan areas of Seattle and Portland and the Willamette Valley.  
 But the whole helicopter experiment—and government officials frankly call it an experiment which may or may not pan out—must cope quite some distance before the Northwest can expect to see the air filled with whirlybirds. Alaska Airlines is just one of 70 applicants for helicopter service who have been forced to sit out the experimental stage and hope the results are successful.

Three commercial helicopter airlines are now functioning, in Los Angeles, Chicago and New York, and no more are expected to be certified by the Civil Aeronautics Board until these companies have come closer to breaking even than they have to date. It is now costing Uncle Sam about \$1,000,000 a year for each of these operations in flat subsidies to keep the helicopter operators from going broke. The bill since the experiment began is \$15,000,000 or more.

**Problem in Machine**  
 Basically, the problem seems to lie in the nature of the machine itself. Manufacturers have yet to provide these companies with suitable, economical helicopters that will shave costs and

### WRECKED PAMIR DOCKS

Hamburg, Germany — Wreckage from the German windjammer Pamir has arrived here for possible use as evidence in the marine court hearing on the ship's loss, it was disclosed Saturday. The wreckage was brought to Hamburg, home port of the Pamir, by a freighter that had been in the area where the vessel went down in a mid-Atlantic hurricane Sept. 21 with a loss of 80 of the 86 persons aboard.

### NTW BURGLARY TWIST

Waterloo, Iowa — Authorities said burglars broke out of a drug store instead of breaking in. They said the bandits apparently hid in the store when the owner locked up — then smashed the back door to get out.

increase payloads. Los Angeles Airways has been using the Sikorsky S-55, which seats only seven passengers plus baggage. If every seat was occupied on every trip, it still would not pay off.

The Pentagon has been an interested party in all of this, putting unknown sums into major development work on bigger helicopters. Alaska Airlines said it planned to use a commercial version of the S-56, a two-engine machine used by the Marine Corps, and Navy and capable of carrying 35 passengers.

The military is well satisfied with the \$100,000,000 to \$250,000,000 which it has sunk into helicopter development, if only for the 22,000 servicemen rescued by helicopter in the Korean war. Its use has revolutionized the tactical deployment of combat troops.

**Dollars And Cents**  
 But the commercial experiment, unlike the military considerations, is predominantly concerned with dollars and cents. The single engine vehicle now in use in the three cities must be replaced by twin engine helicopters for safety's sake as well as the sake of bigger capacity.

Looking into the future, Raymond Sawyer, executive director of the CAB, said, "Paradoxically, I believe that the fast-moving jet age in long-haul air transportation will usher in the slower moving helicopter age in the short-haul air transportation." Sawyer believes helicopters can tap the short-haul market, trips of less than 250 miles. Airlines today get only 2 1/2 per cent of this traffic.

The Post Office Department has been in on the experiment, paying the helicopters to carry air mail from airports to downtown post offices and outlying communities. Trucks can do it cheaper now, but the post office is looking ahead. But the department doesn't want to extend the experiment to other cities until the costs come down.

"When American industry has met that challenge," observed Sawyer, "and we have a multi-engine, economic, 35 to 50-place vehicle, which has a reasonable chance of operating commercially without government subsidy, I am sure you will find the Civil Aeronautics Board, now as in the past, no only willing, but anxious to join in doing its part to develop this new dimension of air transportation into the wonderful era we all know it will be."

And that's when helicopter service can be expected to come to the Pacific Northwest. Not before.



**LOOK ALIKES**—Pamela (left) and Patricia Schatz, two-weeks-old Siamese twins, strike a similar pose in a Philadelphia hospital during their photo debut after their separation operation. The twins had been joined back to back at the pelvis.

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