25 235/1.5/23/248

The capital of Byelorussia has 12 institutions of higher learning, including a university and polytechnical institute. ~~the city also has many~~ ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ and chiefly trained specialist for the national economy. The city also has many secondary schools colleges vocational and factory schools. ~~the main library is~~ These schools teach a seven year course of vocational and political subjects. Houses for students are located near their respective institutes, non-resident students live here. often their number exceeds the rooms, and many have to rent rooms in the city. all rooms 14-15 feet house 5-6 students with just enough room to allow metal beds to be placed around the walls and a table and chairs in the middle there is not room enough for closets so clothing is kept in suit-cases under beds. here, except during the three-month summer vacation, students live and study for 5 years. common rooms with stoves, are also located at the rate of 1 room to 8 student living quarters, for cooking. the cleanliness of linen, and rooms, as well as the entire dormitory falls upon the students. The number of students in the USSR in 1960/61 was 2,396,000 U.S. fig. 1,846,000 or 102 per 10,000 112 per 10,000

All students in higher educational institution receive "STIPENDS" or grants of money at the rate of 40 rubles a month, regardless of chosen vocation for excellent to outstanding grades a student may receive the maximum of 50 rubles per month. Thus all students are paid to study in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States where students must pay tuition to learn. this is the reason why the Soviet Union studies out almost three times as many engineers, there are 109,000 in 1959. many agronomists 49,200, technicians and other specialist this is why the Soviet Union has more doctors per 10,000 of the population (19.5) than any other country in the world USA 12.1 (1960) regardless of the lack of of dormitories and poorer living conditions of the students. that we have in the US., we could definitely learn from the rigorous and highly specialized educational system of the Soviet Union. a system which quickly and carefully instills political as well as vocational training into each and every student. just as at the factory and plant each and every institute has its corps of party chiefs, technical and classroom teachers and professors as well as student. at the 22nd congress in October 1961 Khrushchev prophesied that by 1970 1 out of 10 of persons living in the Soviet union will have a higher education, this is an unheard of figure, but it is possible under the system in the Soviet Union.

Foreign languages are also held positions of priority in the Soviet educational plan.

263