

Russians Surge Ahead In Educating Citizens

Editor's Note: Dr. Alvin C. Eurich, former acting president of Stanford University and first president of the State University of New York, is vice president and director of the Fund for the Advancement of Education established by the Ford Foundation. He recently inspected the Soviet education system, from kindergartens to universities in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev. He interviewed students, professors and the ministers of higher education.

By ALVIN C. EURICH
Written for United Press

NEW YORK (UP)—Russia and the United States are the only two great powers in the history of man that have dared to educate everybody. The Soviets in recent years have surged ahead at a terrific pace.

They give much more than lip service to education; they assign it top priority. In doing so they challenge us in an area where we think we are strong.

We tend to pooh-pooh their effort at our own peril. The Russians have the advantage with clear-cut goals for their educational system. They aim to train specialists for the service of the state who are thoroughly indoctrinated in communism. We want to educate the "whole person" or the "total man" without knowing clearly what this means.

To achieve their goals the Soviets have set up a thorough and rigid system of education which provides for few electives. We have developed an easy-going educational program differing widely among institutions and school systems.

Paid While Learning
Because of the importance the Soviets attach to education:

They have enough teachers. Practically all of their university graduates are prepared to teach in secondary schools. About one-half of the graduates actually do go into teaching.

The salaries of university professors or top educators are just about the highest paid in Soviet society. The professor's base pay is 6,000 rubles per month. For any outside work, he gets extra pay. Although a direct comparison in dollars is almost impossible, at 10 rubles to a dollar, the professor could earn \$20,000 or more a year.

This places him on a par with a manager of a large manufacturing plant. His base pay is about double that of a practicing physician. Furthermore, a professor's taxes and rent are low and he pays nothing for medical services or for the education of his children.

As an incentive to further study, teachers are granted time off at full pay to advance their studies. Students are admitted to an institution of higher learning wholly on the basis of scholarship and examinations and not on ability to pay for an education. This means that practically all top-ranking students have an opportunity for higher education. They are paid for going to the university, the highest ranking students getting the most pay.

Far from Perfect

Students who drop out along the way go to farms or may get technical training. University students are not drafted for military service, on the theory that no kind of service can be more important than that performed by a thoroughly trained specialist.

This is a striking contrast with the U.S. educational system where there is a critical shortage of at least 120,000 teachers this year and another 80,000 teachers do not meet minimum standards; where professors in large universities receive an average of \$7,000 a year and those in smaller institutions considerably less; where teachers must take advanced training at their own expense; where top-ranking students can get a higher education only if they can afford to pay for it.

To be sure, it is most difficult to have clear objectives for an educational program in a democracy. Also the pressure groups demanding their particular brand must be satisfied even though the result is utter confusion.

To be sure, Russia's educational system is not perfect—far from it. The program is extremely rigid not only in prescribed courses but also with its requirement of a standard textbook for each course throughout the country. Also the humanities suffer with the strong emphasis on science and mathematics.

If, however, the long-range cold war is to be won or lost by the supply of highly educated manpower, is it not time for us to reconsider the education of our youth?

Censure Move On Morse Is Unlikely

Repeats Attack On Pres. Eisenhower

WASHINGTON (UP)—A Senate censure move against Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Or.) appeared unlikely today despite GOP anger over his attack on President Eisenhower. Senate Republicans demanded that Morse publicly apologize for calling Eisenhower and Teamster boss Dave Beck "the same kind of immoralists" in a Detroit speech last Saturday.

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.) told the Senate Wednesday that if Morse made the statement on the Senate floor he might have been "subject to censure." Sen. Styles Bridges (R-N.H.) called Morse's statement "shocking."

Morse, a former Republican, promptly repeated the statement on the Senate floor and challenged his GOP critics to try to censure him for it.

Cites Power Deal

He "invited" the Senate GOP policy committee to introduce a censure resolution and include remarks he made "on or off the Senate floor."

"Introduce it and let's get on with the trial," he said. Morse charged that Eisenhower had in effect taken money out of the pockets of taxpayers by giving a tax write-off to the Idaho Power Co. for the construction of power dams on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon.

Morse said he saw no distinction between "a Dave Beck" reaching into the pockets of his union members for "an interest free loan" and the Eisenhower administration "putting its hands into the pockets of the taxpayers" for what he said was in effect a similar loan to Idaho power.

He said the administration's tax write-off program for utilities, such as Idaho power, was a "prostitution" of legislation enacted by Congress to help build defense plants which would have limited productive use after the war.

Gets Some Support

By "comparison of the wrongdoings of the Eisenhower administration" in case after case, Morse said, "I can't square this administration with political morality."

"In my book," he said, "the President of the United States is guilty of political immorality."

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) said Morse's remarks were "far more odious" than anything ever said by the late Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), whose conduct was condemned by the Senate.

Sen. Bridges' chairman of the Senate GOP policy committee and leader of the attack against Morse, said Morse "went further than it is proper to go" and that his remarks were "in poor taste."

"It is shocking to compare the President of the United States to a man who has taken the Fifth Amendment more than 200 times," Bridges said.

A few Democrats rallied to Morse's defense.

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D-S.C.) said Morse failed to make clear "one distinction between Beck and Eisenhower: Beck did know what he was doing."

Slow Down And Live Is Safety Slogan

"Slow Down and Live" is the traffic safety slogan for the 1957 program to operate from the eve of May 29 through the Labor day week-end. Sponsored by the national association of state safety coordinators, the program is maintained by state officials.

The aim of the campaign, which has received the support of the mayor and all law enforcement officials of this community and every community in the United States, is to concentrate on the violations connected with speed—such as excessive speed, speed too fast for conditions, improper passing, following too closely and failing to yield the right-of-way.

Business, industry, civic, and service groups of this area are being asked for their support of this valuable program, and to "slow down and live."

Rastetter Is Named On Rotary Committee

LUCERNE, Switzerland (UP)—William C. Rastetter, Jr., Fort Wayne, Ind., was confirmed today as a member from Zone 2 of the nominating committee to choose a president of Rotary International for 1958-59.

Consult With Japs On American GI Soldier Charged With Jap Murder

WASHINGTON (UP)—The State Department has instructed U.S. Ambassador Douglas MacArthur II to consult with Japanese authorities on the status of an American GI charged with killing a Japanese woman.

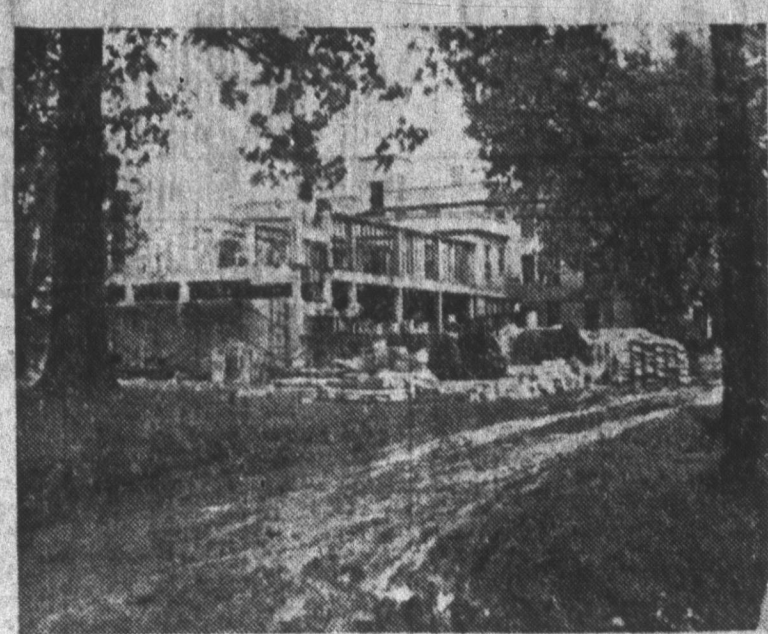
Officials said today MacArthur was told to send to Washington, after the consultations, his recommendations on resolving the current fight over whether Japan or the United States should try the soldier.

The order went out to MacArthur after the case was brought to the attention of the White House.

The soldier, Army Specialist Third-Class William S. Girard, is accused of killing Mrs. Naha Sakai by firing an empty cartridge at her from a grenade launcher while he was guarding a machine gun emplacement at a U.S. firing range in Japan.

The Japanese claim he must be tried under local law in accordance with the provisions of the "status of forces" agreement between the two countries. The Pentagon has refused to deliver Girard to Japanese authorities because some military officials feel he should be tried by an American court martial because the incident occurred on a U.S. base.

President Eisenhower, after conferring with Army Secretary Wilber M. Brucker, ordered the Pentagon and State Department to work out a solution with the Japanese.



BRICK IS NOW BEING LAID on the first floor of the new addition to the Adams county memorial hospital, and forms were erected Wednesday for the second story of the addition. The rear addition and one to the front of the building, which will change the location of the office to give greater privacy to the patients, are to be completed about January 1, 1958.—(Staff Photo)

Hearing Is Held On Long Kohler Strike

Unfair Practices Charged To Union

CHICAGO (UP)—A National Labor Relations Board examiner is expected to rule within a month on charges of unfair labor practices brought in the three-year strike against the Kohler Co.

Examiner George A. Downing would up a two-day hearing in the case Wednesday and said he would submit his recommendations to the NLRB, possibly by mid-June. He said the NLRB probably would not reach a decision on the issue before mid-July.

Attorney Lyman Conger, representing the Sheboygan, Wis., plumbing-ware firm, charged the United Auto Workers with deliberate refusal to discuss company proposals, thereby prolonging the nation's longest major strike.

Conger also denied a UAW accusation that Kohler refused to bargain and maintained the UAW was offered a "choice" of contracts.

The attorney said one contract was held by Kohler with an independent union, the Kohler Workers' Assn. which affiliated with the UAW in 1952. The other offer was for a new pact providing a 6-cent hourly wage boost.

Alan Graskamp, president of the Sheboygan UAW Local 833, said earlier the company offers were rejected because they did not contain provisions for arbitration and seniority interpretation which were contained in the KWA agreement.

Government attorney George Squillacote, serving as "prosecutor" in the hearing, accused Kohler of trying to "undermine the union by bad faith bargaining."

"The company only wanted a revival of the cozy situation that had existed between it and the Kohler Workers' Assn.," he said.

"The company could have settled the matter by stopping its attempts to enforce demands it knew the union would not accept," Squillacote added.

The government attorney also charged that Kohler sought to negotiate a "unilateral contract without consulting the union." He indicated such an offer did not fall under the category of collective bargaining.

Now You Know
BOSTON — (UP)—Cranberries, for which Massachusetts is famous, were called "craneberries" by early settlers because the blossom and stem reminded them of a crane's neck.

Says Grass Silage Better For Sheep

Tests made by J. M. Lewis, livestock researcher at the University of Illinois Dixon Springs experiment station, show that lambs and ewes on grass silage last winter weighed more at pasture time this spring than similar animals that had been fed corn silage.

The grass silage contained more protein than the corn silage and did not need supplemental soybeans oil meal. Thus grass-legume silage put more gains at less cost than corn silage on both lambs and ewes.

Since sheep like short pasture, regrowth from spring and summer silage cuttings makes good sheep forage later in the season.

Part Of Fair Trade Act Unconstitutional

Ruling Is Made By Indiana High Court

INDIANAPOLIS (UP)—Part of Indiana's Fair Trade Act is unconstitutional, the Indiana Supreme Court ruled Wednesday in a split decision.

The majority opinion, with three of the five judges concurring and a fourth agreeing in part, was written by Judge James Emmert. Emmert said the 1937 act had been used by some manufacturers and retailers to "fix prices for every retailer in Indiana" on certain products.

The decision stemmed from a suit filed in Marion County by the Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co., Grand Rapids, Mich. Bissell claimed the Shane Co., Inc., Indianapolis, sold its sweepers below the minimum price agreed on in contracts with certain retailers.

Superior Court Judge Hezzie Pike ruled in Shane's favor, declaring the Fair Trade Act unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court said in its ruling that contracts between manufacturers and various dealers setting a minimum price were constitutional. But it said the portion of the act which allows the price fix to include dealers not under contract—as in the Shane case—was unconstitutional.

Judge Arch Bobbitt wrote an opinion agreeing only in part with that view. Judge Frederick Landis wrote a dissenting opinion. Judges Harold Achor and Norman Arterburn agreed with Emmert.

Trade in a good town — Decatur

Methodists Plan For Bible School

Vacation School To Open Here Monday

The daily vacation Bible school at the First Methodist church, West Monroe at Fifth street, will convene May 27 through June 7. Sessions will start each morning at 9 o'clock and will close at 11 o'clock.

The Bible school will be divided into four groups. The kindergarten class will include those children who are four years of age through those of age six who have not yet attended school. They will study "Friends Near and Far."

The primary class will include those who have been in grades one through three during the past school year. The topic of their class will be "Our Families." The junior class include those who have been in grades four and five, and they will study "Meet Your Neighbors."

The intermediate class will be made up of those who have been in grades six, seven and eight. They will study "God's World and Ours." In addition to the study topics each group will have a daily program built around worship, recreation and handicraft projects.

Each child will be furnished with a textbook and all required craft materials.

A daily collection will be received during the worship hour of each class. The money received in this offering will be sent to the Bashor children's home in Goshen.

Chairman of the school will be Mrs. Lowell Smith. She will direct all activities and will arrange for special programs. A fine group of teachers and assistants has been secured. The kindergarten will be taught by Mrs. Wyles Parrish, Mrs. Raymond Walters, Mrs. Richard Childs, Mrs. Paul Moore, Mrs. Delmar Vanhorn, Mrs. Robert Smith, Mrs. Charles W. Chew, and Mrs. John Heffner. Teachers of the primary will be Mrs. William Brown and Mrs. David Heller. The juniors will be taught by Mrs. Leonard Soliday and Mrs. Doyle Collier. The intermediates will be taught by Mrs. Robert Rice and Mrs. Virgil W. Sexton. Joe Smith will be in charge of recreation. Assistants in the classes will be the following: Barbara Borror, Thelma Walters, Dorina Dedolph, Jackie Chew, Etta Mae Soliday, Linda Sexton, Nancy Rice, Becky Maddox, Susan Custer, Pat Sovine and Janalee Smith. The Rev. Virgil W. Sexton will assist in the worship services.

At the conclusion of the study course each member will receive a certificate showing that they have completed the work. On Sunday, June 9, there will be a special program at the church built

around the work of the Bible school. At that time parents will have opportunity to view the work of the classes and will also see actual demonstrations by the teachers and children of how the class periods were conducted.

All children in the age groups indicated above are invited to attend. No pre-registration is required. The church office will arrange transportation for any child. Please call 3-3228 or 3-3889.

Postal Department Inefficiency Cited

Says Department 30 Years Behind Times

CHICAGO (UP)—If the automobile industry operated the way post offices do, the average family car would cost \$20,000, a Chicago management consultant said today.

Edmund Cyrol, president of E.A. Cyrol and Co., industrial consultants, said the post office is about 30 years behind the times.

Cyrol last month offered Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield some of his ideas on work measurement, work simplification, and what he described as "indirect labor."

Cyrol said he had not heard from Summerfield directly regarding his ideas, but is currently corresponding with a deputy, Maurice Stands. Cyrol and Stands plan to discuss some of the ideas at a meeting in June.

Business methods should be extended to the government, Cyrol said.

"It is the biggest business of all," he said.

The post office is the perfect place for automation, yet it has virtually none, Cyrol said. Emphasis should be placed on "indirect labor" like sorting, handling, distribution, he said.

Cyrol recommended that the ordinary mailing envelope become standardized.

He said that if envelopes were manufactured in six or seven standard sizes, each envelope equipped with an extended tab which could be perforated or punched, the letters could be sorted automatically, much the same way IBM processes material.

Cyrol said he understood that every letter now goes through six manual sortings before it reaches its destination.

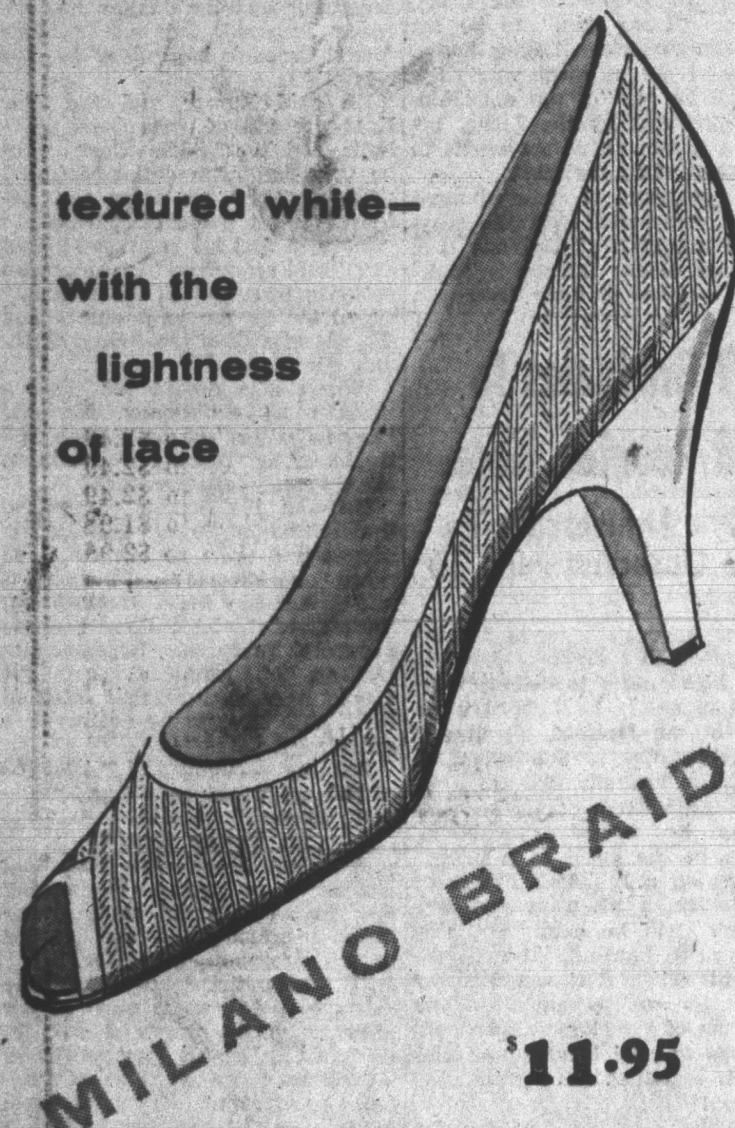
To fulfill his plan, Cyrol said, a "task force" should be formed, made up of such persons as time study experts, those who know "traffic" in paper work, experts in work simplification.

Any Challenge?

WATERVILLE, Me. — (UP)—At 83, Mrs. Eldora Brackett and Mrs. Ellura Chamberlain believe they are the oldest twin sister in the United States.

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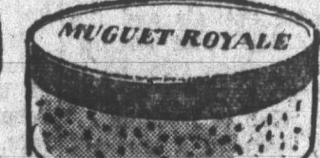
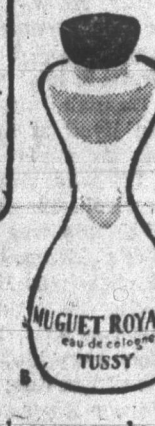
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