

(3) ballet schools; (4) the circus school; (5) arts in education programs in Pioneer Houses as well as in Houses of Culture.

In addition, there are evening schools for adults. Due to the shortened working day (recently reduced to seven hours for employees in business institutions and industry) and the gradual improvement in the material conditions of the working people, there is more time and interest to pursue music education. The government is encouraging participation in these amateur movements, and, as reported to us, this is being done to provide intellectual advancement for the people as well as to insure intelligent and informed audiences.

An aside here would be a comment about the attendance at concerts, ballet, theater, the circus. If there were vacant seats for any of these presentations anywhere in the cities visited, it would be hard to believe. On the other hand, standees were always in substantial numbers. The same comment can be made concerning visitors to galleries and museums. On occasion, so great were the numbers of visitors, that waiting lines—and patient ones—were frequent.

RECENTLY there has been a new trend in evening courses in music which are being offered. Employees in industry and factories may apply to the Conservatory in their area or Republic for the purpose of enrolling in classes. This is called correspondence education. There are twenty-one Conservatories in twelve of the Republics, and most of the Conservatories offer these correspondence courses. A part of the correspondence courses includes sixty days of direct work with the teachers, during which time the students are given official leave from their work with transportation costs paid by the government to the city in which the Conservatory is located. Qualification for participation in the Conservatory correspondence courses is through the special technical schools of music.

At the present time there are 1800 primary music schools and one hundred primary art schools in the Union