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roster. About 2 miles northward was the growing community of Nottingham where a Presbyterian Church was organized and a frame building erected in 1870. There were only 12 or 13 members to sustain the church, but their zeal and enthusiasm was contagious. St. Paul's Catholic Church was organized in 1861 and an imposing frame building erected. Included in the church activities was a school for about 50 boys and girls with over 70 families enrolled from a large area including a part of old Collinwood.

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

The early records of Euclid Township gave little or no information except to record that a township meeting was held in the schoolhouse. The first mention of schools as a part of the community was made in 1828 when the entire township was divided into districts. It is noteworthy that with a rapidly increasing population of pioneering minded people there was a demand for the formal teaching of children. The first of these schools was known as a Blab School in which the loudest voiced pupil had every advantage. (Imagine what a boon that kind of school would have been to some of the grownups we know today.) Teachers were poorly trained and served on an itinerant basis, often boarding wherever the townspeople saw fit to provide.

Following the Civil War and the return of many volunteer soldiers to the area, the erection of "little red schoolhouses" progressed. Euclid Township had more than its share of these one-room, eight grades, teacher-janitor taught buildings. As late as 1900, there were 11 such buildings scattered strategically throughout the township. The list of districts is as follows:

1. Located on North Street (Chardon Road).
2. Located at corner of Babbitt and Lake-land (Noble).
3. Located at Lake Shore Boulevard and East 200th Street (Cut Road).
4. Located at corner Dille and St. Clair (Nottingham).
5. Located at Green Road and Euclid Avenue.
6. Located at Chardon Road and Richmond.
7. Located at corner Green and Mayfield Roads (South Euclid).
8. Located at Richmond Road and Mayfield Road.
9. Located at South Euclid.
10. Located at East 260th Street and Lake Shore Boulevard (Upson).
11. Located at Bluestone Road (Bluestone).

In 1868 a small class of six pupils was organized into a high-school unit. They attended on School Street (North Street) but no record is available on what happened to the group. There was only one teacher-principal-superintendent to assume all the responsibilities and no doubt little thought was given to the value of records.

A high school was erected in 1894, chartered in 1896 and graduated its first class in 1897. There were six in the graduating class who received diplomas: Oliver Callahan, Ella Honck, Will Houck, Libbie Pelton, Addison Verbsky, Loida Verbsky.

Will Houck was killed in the Spanish-American War, the others were alive in 1947 and several of them were present for recognition at Euclid Central High School on February 10, 1947.

FIFTY YEARS OF EDUCATION GROWTH, 1898-1947

Following the graduation of the class of six, the high-school course was extended by the superintendent, Everett L. Abbey, and his recently appointed assistant, A. Hawthorne Maves.

School census showed a total of 868 boys and girls eligible for school. The enrollment was only 45 in the high school. Superin-

endent Abbey expressed a regret that more children did not avail themselves of the opportunity for a free education. Reports disclose that the average daily attendance was 418 in all districts. Absence and tardiness prevailed to a marked degree; in 1 year, 1897-98 there were 1,439 cases of tardiness. This was an average of about 3½ tardy marks per pupil and according to the superintendent, was 10 times more than necessary. However, walking was the chief means of transportation except for those who came some distance and they rode horseback or drove a horse and buggy. A tie-shed was used for the stabling of the horses. Parents were mostly indifferent to the educational needs of their offspring and frequently kept the children home to work or because the "cow was due to calve today." In 1899, Superintendent Abbey disclosed that there were 87 cases of whipping in 1 year; 5 of whom were girls. On this subject the superintendent states, "We are opposed to corporal punishment believing it should be banished to animals and slaves. The American boy, like the ancient Roman, should not be whipped. But so far, we are unable to avoid it altogether. It will be inflicted only as a last resort before sending to the reform farm."

In 1909 the first graduating class under the newly appointed Superintendent Joel O. Oldt had its commencement. Dr. Clement Martzoff, president of Ohio University, was engaged as the speaker. The class consisted of three girls and one boy—Juliette Harms, Emelle Harms, Leona Smith, and Carl Scheuring.

Many youth have since passed through the educational portals of Euclid's high schools—Central, Shore, and Euclid Senior High. Many were dropouts or early leavers and found satisfactory work in the tremendous growth of industry. Occasionally a class reunion brings together many of these graduates and acquaintances. It is most inspiring to see and realize the progress these pupils of yesteryear have made of their lives and perhaps their opportunities. Among this large group numbering many thousands are some renowned individuals. They are to be found in the fields of science, medicine, law, industry, law enforcement, and in professional work of every kind.

Education has contributed not only to the youth within our community but to the collective community of Euclid and has been a bulwark in State and national defense and growth. It has proven the oft quoted axiom: "The future belongs to those who prepare for it."

TRANSPORTATION

Early means of travel going from Euclid to points east or west were frequently achieved by water. Originally the small canoe was used and later rowboats came into common use. The route led down Euclid Creek to the lake, and, if not too rough, canoe or rowboat carried the traveler to his destination. If the lake was dangerously rolling, the boat passenger took to the bank and "footed it" to his objective. This meant crossing small streams, climbing banks, and frequently cutting inland to the trail. Traveling Indians, roaming animals, and groups of wanderers had established this trail through constant use and years later the paths developed into accepted roads.

Increased use of the roads demanded that some means be found to make them passable in inclement weather. This led to plank roads being built, and since the builder usually assumed the cost, the road had toll gates at the limits of each builder's domain. State laws permitted the road owner to collect for travel over his section to help defray the expense of his investment. A toll gate was in use as late as 1903 and was operated by a Mr. Hazen who had only one arm. The gate was located just east of 212th Street, about half way to 214th Street. The

improved road ran west to the East Cleveland Y, and another section ran east to Wickliffe.

In the year 1881 the New York, Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) Railroad was built. Two tracks were laid and the train schedule was frequently referred to as triweekly—through 1 week and try to get back the next. Nevertheless, the coming of the railroad to Euclid was a milestone in the township's development.

The Nickel Plate was so nicknamed as a result of a pun by Edward L. Young, associate editor of the Norwalk, Ohio, Chronicle, who noticed that the initials NYCL could be pronounced "nickel." The process of finishing metals known as nickel plating was becoming popular at this time. Mr. Young coined the term "Nickel-plated railroad" and the pun caught the public fancy. It was reprinted in other papers, including New York and Chicago dailies.

Several years later, when the Vanderbilt interest purchased the railroad from its founders, Mr. Vanderbilt remarked: "It should be nickel-plated at the price we paid for it." The term has been commonly used for over half a century.

Earmarking of livestock was common as late as 1861 and records were kept on file in the township clerk's office. Some of the so-called brands were:

"Lewis Dille's do A crop off the left ear transfer to John West."

"Calvin Dille's do A swallo fork in the right ear and under bit in the left."

"Samuel Mollrath's do A crop off of the left ear and a slit in the end of same."

"Elihu Richmond's earmark is a square crop off the left and two half pennies out of the underside of the right ear."

"Robert Young's is a hole in each ear."

Lack of stockproof fences made this means of identification necessary.

National elections played a rather exciting roll in Euclid, especially in the year of 1860 when Abraham Lincoln ran on the newly organized Republican Party against Stephen A. Douglas on the Democratic ticket.

Official Euclid records disclose that the Lincoln-Hamilton team received 255 votes; Douglas-Johnson team received 104 votes; and the Breckenridge-Lone team received 7 votes.

GROWTH AND INCORPORATION AS A VILLAGE

Many factors enter into the growth of a community. Harbors and water transportation played a most important part during the 19th century. Had Euclid received the grant for the Ohio Canal, Cleveland would probably have been a suburb of Euclid. However, the harbor facilities and potentialities of the Cuyahoga River favored Cleveland's growth over any other port along the south shore of Lake Erie. But, some means of rapid transportation of coal to steel and a dispersal of the resultant products was needed. The railroad belts furnished this essential.

Euclid is still growing, largely because of the strategic location of railroad facilities coupled with the foresight of its leadership, both past and present. Between the two railroads is a manufacturer's paradise for development. Few communities are so ideally favored. Industry, both heavy and light, has found that Euclid is partial to industrial development. This means homes, schools, churches, and local government must meet the demands of growth.

The feeling of growing into a village resulted in more than the required 30 electors signing the petition "praying to incorporate the territory described in said petition into a village." Election was set for February 14, 1903, voted upon and tallied as follows:

For incorporation.....	130
Against incorporation.....	126

A true copy of the minutes—in part—of a meeting called by the president of the board of trustees, dated February 17, 1903, is recorded in the village council proceedings,

volume No. 3, pages 338 to 340. Thus Euclid became a village.

The first village election resulted in the following persons being elected to office:

Office	Citizens ticket	Votes	Peoples ticket	Votes
Mayor.....	H. S. Pickands.....	61	Charles Harms.....	48
Clerk.....	H. S. Dunlop.....	63	R. R. Vogt.....	37
Treasurer.....	J. W. Smith.....	67	R. A. Hunt.....	37
Marshal.....	Wm. Covert.....	66	Wm. Hazen.....	35
Council for 2 years.....	H. Avery.....	58	J. J. Carey.....	38
Do.....	Willard Frissell.....	67	J. J. Murphy.....	37
Do.....	J. W. Bentley.....	57	J. Lilly.....	45
Council for 1 year.....	J. F. Cavanaugh.....	58	John Marzel.....	37
Do.....	W. M. Cope.....	60	O. Welch.....	40
Do.....	A. D. Lowden.....	61	Albert Lock.....	35

However, the township also continued to remain as an electorate and elected officers on the same date to the following responsibilities: Trustee, Henry Faust; treasurer, Chas. A. Lamb; justice of the peace, C. F. Knuty; constable, F. B. Rogers. Assessors: Euclid precinct, John Davis; South Euclid precinct, H. L. DeVoe; North Euclid precinct, J. H. Husong; Nottingham precinct, C. H. Voorhees. Eleven road supervisors were also elected.

In November 1925, Charles R. Ely was elected mayor on a platform of improved economy and abolition of the fee system. He faced a delinquency in tax collection attributed to the poor judgment in allotment improvements of previous years. One of his first acts was to obtain council approval to abolish the costly fee system and to appoint full-time men to handle the engineering problems. Rigid economy in street improvements was enacted, and only those streets of reasonable usage were further improved.

Industrial expansion became the program for development soon after Mayor Ely was inaugurated. The land between the two railroads was looked upon as an ideal location. The council adopted a liberal policy to encourage prospective manufacturing companies. Among the first large plants to choose Euclid facilities was Chase Brass & Copper Co. Addressograph-Multigraph Co. followed in 1930 after considering some 30-odd cities as possible sites. The main offices and the new plant were built and the business moved to Euclid from Chicago. Addressograph-Multigraph brought many of its personnel to operate the huge organization. Other plants followed, and today Euclid has one of the largest industrial areas in Ohio.

During the early years of the depression, a delegation of Euclid citizens and Mayor Ely applied in person to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington for funds to finance a Euclid housing project. On October 3, 1933, a grant for housing expenditure of \$1 million was authorized by the Federal Government to be used in erecting individual homes. Government authorities claimed this was the first housing project approved by the Government.

In the summer of 1929, the old town hall caught fire and before sufficient equipment could arrive, this landmark was a roaring inferno and only at great risk were the original records rescued. The building loss was quite complete. The city government officials used the old hotel on Chardon Road as its headquarters. During this period plans were prepared for a new administration building or city hall, and under WPA authorization the new building was completed in 1938.

The population in 1920 was officially recorded as 3,363 and in 1930 increased about 400 percent to a total of 12,751. Since Eu-

clid is one of those communities built lengthwise rather than square, the problem of adequate transportation was imperative to the residents and factory workers. A municipal bus line was placed in operation in the year 1935.

Kenneth J. Sims was elected mayor in November 1937 and took office on January 1, 1938. The end of the depression was not in sight and the unusual demand for relief was a major issue in the first few months of his administration. However, by inspiring a cooperative attitude and enlisting the support of the schools, churches, American Legion, Kiwanis, and various other civic organizations, the problem was effectively met. People did not go hungry even though the luxuries of previous years were not permitted.

In 1942 the Thompson Products Co. purchased a site of 120 acres fronting on both East 222d Street and Euclid Avenue, on which was erected a \$13-million plant for the production of aircraft valves. This division of Thompson Products was christened Tapco. Government orders justified a further expansion through the finances of the Defense Plant Corporation and Tapco added facilities nearly equaling the original plant. The manpower schedule called for at least 7,000 workers. Other expansions included Cletrac, Cleve Aero, Cleveland Hobbing Machine, Euclid Electric, Euclid Case, and a large number of smaller industries of sufficient diversification to insure a rather steady employment demand.

The expansion of industry brought about an acute housing shortage for the defense plant workers. A survey was conducted by the Federal Works Agency and a defense housing program was deemed essential to national defense. Two units were recommended, 1 of 500 homes built on East 200th Street (known as Euclid Homes), and the second a unit of 800 homes built on property facing Babbitt Road and known as Lake Shore Village. The first unit was completed in 1942 and the second in 1943. Both were immediately filled to capacity and had a long waiting list of applications.

Growth of the city brought new demands on utilities as well as protection against fire, traffic hazards, and the need for added police facilities, together with school expansion.

In 1947 a Federal grant of \$50,000 was achieved through the untiring efforts of Congresswoman BOLTON whose vision for the community and influence in Washington, enabled the city of Euclid to avail itself of the provisions of Federal assistance. Euclid has thus met these demands in a manner which convinces people that Euclid city is a good place to live.

"On the strength of past achievements the future holds promise and fruition."

LEONARD B. VOORHEES.

Restoration of Freedom to Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. ROMAN C. PUCINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1959

Mr. PUCINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a joint resolution which I hope will receive the approval of Congress before we adjourn this session.

This resolution calls for an affirmation by Congress that it is the intent of the Congress of the United States that the people of the captive nations of Europe be given a right to choose their own philosophy of government and their own rulers in a spirit of complete freedom.

I am enclosing an editorial which appeared in the Washington Star, commenting on the unprecedented reception given our Vice President by the people of Poland during his recent visit to that country.

The estimated 250,000 Poles who greeted the Vice President of the United States upon his arrival in Warsaw should demonstrate to the entire free world the very profound yearning and respect that these Polish people have for the United States and for the principles of freedom. This was not necessarily an expression for Mr. Nixon but, rather, it was the only way the Poles could demonstrate their admiration for America and their traditional hatred of communism.

As the Washington Star points out in its editorial of August 4—

Directly and indirectly, the people of Poland have said many eloquent things in the extraordinarily warm welcome they have accorded Vice President Nixon. In marked contrast to their lukewarm, if not sullen, reaction to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's recent visit, they have left no room for doubt that their heart belongs much more to the United States than to the U.S.S.R.

I firmly believe that the United States should now go on record, as categorically as we can, that we in this country and the people of the free world in general share with the people of the captive nations their longing for freedom.

The adoption of the resolution which I have proposed today would indeed be a heartening reassurance to these people that their great dedication to the principles of freedom, which they continue to maintain despite the fact that they have had to live under Communist rule forced upon them after World War II, is greatly respected by those of us fortunate enough to live in a free country.

I am one of those who views with great concern the pending visit of Soviet Premier Khrushchev to this country. I do not think that it will serve the purposes announced by those who have arranged this visit. However, since the Soviet Premier is going to be in this country, I

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think that it is incumbent on the Members of Congress to make known to the President of the United States that when the Soviet Premier does come here, the President should firmly impress on him that this Nation must continue to view all Soviet foreign relations with suspicion so long as these captive nations are forcefully held in the Soviet orbit.

It should be made clear to Mr. Khrushchev that there is a true road to peace, and that road leads through the captive nations, which must be given an opportunity to choose their own government in free and unfettered elections supervised by the United Nations before tensions in Europe can be eased.

It should be made clear to Mr. Khrushchev that you cannot take the noble nations of central Europe and plunge them under communist rule against their will and expect lasting peace in Europe.

If the Soviet Premier sincerely wants peace, let him demonstrate it to the free world by releasing the captive nations from their forceful rule by Moscow and let these nations voluntarily pick their own form of government.

Mr. Speaker, the Washington Star editorial, which I mentioned earlier, follows. I believe that it eloquently speaks out for the cause of a free Poland and all the other nations now being held captive by the Communists:

[From the Washington Star, Aug. 4, 1959]
CATALYST IN POLAND

Directly and indirectly, the people of Poland have said many eloquent things in the extraordinarily warm welcome they have accorded Vice President NIXON. In marked contrast to their lukewarm, if not sullen, reaction to Soviet Premier Khrushchev's recent visit, they have left no room for doubt that their heart belongs much more to the United States than to the U.S.S.R.

This is a fact that may be stated quite objectively, without any desire to draw invidious comparisons. The Poles and the Russians, after all, have been at odds for centuries, often in the most bitter way—under the Czars as well as under the Communists. Mr. Khrushchev himself, who presumably okayed the Warsaw regime's decision to invite Mr. NIXON, is too good a student of history to have to be told about this, and we may assume that he has not been particularly surprised by what has happened—hurt perhaps, but not surprised.

The truth is, of course, that there is a unique affinity—historical and affectionate—between our country and the Poles. Since that long-ago time when men like Pulaski helped George Washington to achieve victory over the British in the American Revolution, great numbers of these people, over a period of generations, have emigrated to the United States and played an important part in building it to its present greatness. Small wonder, therefore, that Mr. NIXON has gone through a sort of triumphal march in Warsaw.

But the plaudits of the great Polish crowds have been addressed not simply to the Vice President, but to our entire country and to the free way of life it stands for. Mr. NIXON in that sense, by his presence over there, has been a kind of catalyst. Just the sight of him has been enough to move the people—hundreds of thousands of them—to cry "Bravo, America!" and to make clear that years of Communist control (somewhat less stringent than in most satellite lands) have not succeeded in eradicating their love of liberty and their pro-American views.

Knowing the Poles as they do, Mr. Khrushchev and his colleagues in the Kremlin probably have not been taken aback by all this. Yet, since the same sort of mood prevails in varying degrees throughout their satellite empire, they must sometimes wonder most seriously about the loyalty of that empire and their ability to hold on to it. This is one of the subjects that Mr. K. is likely to be challenged on repeatedly, and at great length, when he visits our country next month.

**Unrestricted World Travel by the People,
as Well as Heads of Government, Can
Only Bring About Better Understanding
Between People Everywhere**

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HARRIS B. McDOWELL, JR.

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, August 10, 1959

Mr. McDOWELL. Mr. Speaker, unrestricted world travel by the people, as well as heads of Government, can only bring about a better understanding between people everywhere in a world which has grown really quite small.

It is the people, and especially the young people, who can learn and who can profit from travel and from living for awhile, be it ever so brief, among other peoples and in other nations, for they will be tomorrow's leaders.

There can be no strangers in this world since there are no longer faraway places in these days of the jet transport.

The free world must welcome the opportunity which the Vice President has opened up for further development of exchanges of people and of cultural programs.

In his Moscow television speech, Vice President Nixon declared:

Both the exchange of persons and the cultural exchange programs should not only be continued but sharply expanded. The more Americans who visit and get to know firsthand the people of the Soviet Union and the more Soviets who do the same in the United States, the better understanding we shall have.

Both World War I and World War II grew out of basic miscalculations on the part of the leaders of Germany as to what the reaction of America and the free world would be. We cannot disarm, nor can we hope for peace until the leaders of the Soviet Union know America well enough to avoid similar miscalculations about our people and our iron purpose to maintain the freedoms which we consider essential.

The Eisenhower-Nixon policy of barnstorming exchanges between top Government leaders can be looked upon by the American people with approval if later developments do not indicate that it comes about only as a result of the failure of the Geneva Conference.

The gladhanding of top officials, however, can be misleading. We in the United States must remain firm as we calmly evaluate the newspaper headlines

reporting the outward actions and words of the candidates for national and world acclaim.

It is unfortunate that we cannot know what goes on behind the closed doors of secret diplomacy. There must be no more Pearl Harbors for the American people to regret.

It is interesting to note that a spontaneous movement to promote closer relations between teachers of the East and West has developed in Washington, D.C., at an assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

The New York Times of August 6, 1959, reports that the move came when delegates from several European nations offered to set up programs to exchange information with Asian representatives.

Dr. William G. Carr, secretary-general of the confederation, hailed the plan for exchanges. Dr. Carr, who is also executive secretary of the National Education Association, said that foundation support would be sought to make the exchanges possible. The organizations represented at the meeting in the Nation's Capital represents some 3 million teachers throughout the world.

I have recently introduced a bill, H.R. 7533, to amend the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 to authorize the President to provide for participation by foreign governments and citizens of other countries in artistic and cultural activities in the United States.

This bill amends Public Law 860, 84th Congress. This legislation, first, would make the President's special international cultural exchange program a true two-way exchange program which it is not at present; second, provide for the inclusion of students of and teachers in educational institutions in the United States and abroad. The major if not whole emphasis of this program at present is on the professional. Van Cliburn was a product of the Juilliard School of Music; Jaime Laredo, who won first prize recently in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Music Competition, was a graduate of the Curtis Institute, yet these and other great American artists have not been included in the President's special international program.

Another provision of this bill, H.R. 7533, would enlarge the present Advisory Committee on the Arts in the Department of State from 9 to 21 members. The 12 members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts first appointed under the provisions of H.R. 7533 must be appointed by the Secretary of State from among persons nominated by the following organizations: the Music Educators National Conference, the American Educational Theater Association, the College Art Association of America, the National Art Education Association, the National Council of the Arts in Education, the American National Theater and Academy, the National Music Council, the American Federation of Arts, the American Institute of Architects, the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Association of American Colleges,

This bill, H.R. 7533, also provides that the Commissioner of the U.S. Office of Education shall be Vice Chairman ex officio of the Advisory Committee on the Arts of the Department of State.

If this administration is really serious about expansion of the exchange of persons and the cultural exchange programs it will strongly support my bill, H.R. 7533, and similar legislation which is before the Congress at this time which has been introduced by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMPSON] and Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, coauthors of the Humphrey-Thompson Act, Public Law 860, 84th Congress.

I include the text of my bill, H.R. 7533, a New York Times article, and an article by Doris Fleeson which appeared in the Washington, D.C., Evening Star of August 4, 1959:

H.R. 7533

A bill to amend the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 to authorize the President to provide for participation by foreign governments and citizens of other countries in artistic and cultural activities in the United States, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) section 3 of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 1992) is amended by inserting "(a)" immediately after "Sec. 3." and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsections:

"(b) The President is authorized to provide for participation by foreign governments and by citizens of other countries in activities in the United States similar to those provided for in subsection (a) of this section and section 12 of this Act, except that he shall not provide for the participation of industrial or trade exhibitors or exhibits in trade and industrial fairs in the United States under this subsection.

"(c) (1) Students of and teachers in, educational institutions in the United States who are sent abroad, either individually or in groups, under the provisions of this Act shall be selected through the Institute of International Education or a comparable organization which shall also arrange for their tours abroad and for their participation and presentations in festivals, competitions, and exhibitions abroad.

"(c) (2) Students of, and teachers in, educational institutions in foreign countries who are brought to the United States individually or in groups under the provisions of this Act shall be selected through an agency of the government of the country in which they reside, or through the Institute of International Education or a comparable foreign organization. The tours in the United States of such foreign students and teachers and their participation and presentation in festivals, competitions, and like exhibitions in the United States shall be arranged for by the Institute of International Education or a comparable organization."

(b) Paragraph (1) of subsection (a) (as designated by subsection (a) of this section) of section 3 of such Act is amended (1) by inserting "professional or nonprofessional" immediately before "creative", and (2) by inserting immediately after "groups" the following: "(including individuals or groups from educational institutions)".

Sec. 2. Section 2 of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 is amended (1) by inserting "(1)" immediately after "nations by", (2) by inserting "including cultural develop-

ments and achievements of students and teachers in educational institutions in the United States", and (3) by striking out "throughout the world;" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "throughout the world, and (2) facilitating the presentation in the United States of the artistic and cultural contributions and achievements of the peoples of foreign countries."

Sec. 3. Section 5 of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Not less than 20 per centum of the funds appropriated pursuant to this section shall be expended to carry out the provisions of section 3(c)."

Sec. 4. (a) Subsection (a) of section 10 of the International Cultural Exchange and Trade Fair Participation Act of 1956 is amended (1) by striking out "from among its membership and nine other members appointed by the Secretary of State." and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "from among its membership, and a Vice Chairman ex officio who shall be the Commissioner of the United States Office of Education, and twenty-one other members appointed by the Secretary of State."; and (2) by inserting immediately before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "including national educational organizations in such fields".

(b) The twelve members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts first appointed to the offices created by the amendment made by clause (1) of subsection (a) of this section shall be appointed by the Secretary of State from among persons nominated by such organizations as the Music Educators National Conference, the American Educational Theater Associations, the College Art Association of America, the National Art Education Association, the National Council of the Arts in Education, the American National Theater and Academy, the National Music Council, the American Federation of Arts, the American Institute of Architects, the National Education Association, the American Council on Education, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the Association of American Colleges. The term of office of three of the members first appointed to such offices shall be one year, notwithstanding the provisions of section 10(d) of such Act.

Sec. 5. Title I of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 is amended by inserting immediately after section 104 thereof the following new section:

"Sec. 104A. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1959, and for each succeeding fiscal year, from the foreign currencies which accrue under this title, not to exceed the equivalent of \$5,000,000 for financing the translation, production, and distribution of educational motion pictures and filmstrips abroad."

[From the New York Times, Aug. 6, 1959]

EDUCATORS PLAN WORLD EXCHANGE—OFFER OF ASIAN AND EUROPEAN DELEGATES INVOLVES BOTH TEACHERS AND PUPILS

(By Leonard Buder)

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 5.—A spontaneous movement to promote closer relations between teachers of the East and West developed here today at the annual assembly of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession.

The move came when delegates from several European nations offered to set up programs to exchange information with Asian representatives. The exchange, first, proposed by the Netherlands teachers' organization, would involve pupils as well as teachers.

Dr. William G. Carr, secretary-general of the confederation, hailed the plan. Dr. Carr who is also executive secretary of the National Education Association of the United States, the host organization for the assembly, said that at first the program would be limited largely to an exchange of correspondence and educational materials.

However, he said that foundation grants might be obtained later to make it possible for teachers from eastern and western countries to visit each other.

The confederation's resolutions committee met today to draft its report. It is expected to present a resolution tomorrow calling for condemnation of their treatment of teachers. The assembly ends tomorrow.

A special report submitted earlier to the assembly asserted that East Germany forced its teachers to promote communism in and out of the classroom and to spy and inform on pupils and parents.

The only Communist country represented at the assembly is Yugoslavia.

About 700 delegates and observers from 74 countries are attending the assembly, which is the first in this country since the world organization was established in 1952. The confederation represents, through its member groups, more than 3 million teachers.

Sessions are being held at the Mayflower Hotel and the headquarters building of the National Education Association.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Evening Star, Aug. 4, 1959]

CHANGE OF DIRECTION ON VISITS: INVITATION TO KHRUSHCHEV IS CALLED EMOTIONALLY DIFFICULT FOR SOME IN UNITED STATES

(By Doris Fleeson)

It was difficult to tell at his hastily summoned press conference whether President Eisenhower was relaxed and happy over his decision "to melt a little bit of the ice that seems to freeze our relations with the Soviets."

He spoke pleasantly enough, though showing a slight trace of irritation over the fact that so important a command decision should have been "one of the worst kept secrets of our time." This may have been only a reversion to his military days when such abundant leakage about so delicate a subject would have been unthinkable.

Certainly the President has had the green light from most political intersections for his exchange of visits with Soviet Premier Khrushchev. There can be little question that the people, not only of the United States but of the world, will go a long way in the name of peace. The new generations feel in their bloodstream the nuclear threat as older men and women cannot.

With the diplomatic instinct which served him so well during the war and can almost be said to have made him President, Mr. Eisenhower will see the major Western allies before the Soviet exchange. It was a commonplace at Geneva that General De Gaulle is happy about practically nothing touching upon the Soviet Union and that Chancellor Adenauer of West Germany is not far behind him.

Yet with all the Eisenhower support at home, and his sound intention of touching his bases before the face-to-face encounters with Khrushchev begin, the new project is one of those enterprises of great pith and moment whose currents may turn awry. The President has been a part of some great decisions that now can be defended only as a good idea at the time, such as allowing the Russians to reach Berlin first in World War II.

He also saw, and later became a part of, Republican use of the Yalta Conference failures in order to win elections at home. It is a wry irony, freely commented on in Congress after the President's announcement, that a Republican administration