

"Ask why God made the gem so small
And why so huge the granite?
Because God meant mankind should set
A higher value on it."

Mankind is indeed small in God's world but extremely important. We recognize that every nation needs her heroes. Every nation needs her men of courage and daring for the battlefield. Every nation needs her men of courage and daring for the battlefield. Every nation needs her men of discretion and integrity to sit on the seats of the bar of justice. Every nation needs her men who are filled with deep religious faith and conviction, men who will stand for God, men whom God will use as the prophets and the teachers of that nation in the days ahead.

We recognize the greatness of our beloved country. America is one nation, one people. Yes, it is one blood! The welfare, progress, security and survival of each of us reside in the common good—the sharing of responsibilities as well as benefits by all our people. Democracy in America rests on the confidence that people can be trusted with freedom. Peace must be the first concern of all governments, as it is the prayer of all mankind. Our task is to make the national purpose serve the human purpose; that every person shall have the opportunity to become all that he or she is capable of becoming. The variety of our people is the source of our strength and ought not to be a cause of disunity or discord.

The American free enterprise system is one of the greatest achievements of the human mind and spirit. The roots of our economy and our life as a people lie deep in the soil of America's farm land. America's bountiful supply of natural resources has been one of the major factors in achieving our position of world leadership, in developing the greatest industrial machine in the world's history, and in providing a richer and more complete life for every American. Our future must rest upon a national consensus.

We should praise the Lord for the progress witnessed in our time. By almost any measure the 20th Century has been a time of dynamic technological and economic change. Since the turn of the century, we have witnessed a 200-fold increase in the speed at which man can travel. Over the same time span, such break-throughs as radio, television, and the communications satellite have revolutionized man's ability to communicate. Advances in such fields as medicine, psychology, and chemistry, to name a few, have been so striking as to defy the comprehension of the average layman. And the development of nuclear energy has placed at man's disposal a source of power which could result in either unlimited good or immeasurable mischief.

Science and technology are, in the United States today, a part of the fabric of life itself. We have, in the past twenty years, entered a new phase of the great American adventure. Throughout the world, technology, and the science which supports it, have provided new means of education, new sources of power, new ways of processing data, and fast, reliable transportation and communications. Man is extending his reach beyond this earth and into the vast reaches of space.

These developments have been accompanied by substantial advances in economic welfare. Since 1914, the average weekly earnings of our workers have increased from about \$10 a week to almost \$110 a week. At the same time, the leisure of America's workers has been enhanced by a 20 percent cut in the average work week.

It has been predicted that by 1975 some three-fourths of our labor force will be producing goods and services that have not yet been developed. Unless educators—and other public and private policy makers—demonstrate unusually keen foresight, our future economic and technological achievements

could be tarnished by a large and growing reserve of inadequately or inappropriately prepared workers.

Dr. Rolla Franklin Wood, Professor Emeritus of History and Political Science of Central Missouri State College, has been honored many times and in many ways. One example was the article "Professor Wood and Missouri," which appeared in 1958, and which reviews his life and many of his educational and governmental achievements. As a salute to the R. F. Wood Memorial Fund and Dinner at Warrensburg, Missouri, on April 22, 1967, and the Committee I chair and the members—as follows: Hon. James C. Kirkpatrick, Secretary of State of Missouri; Dr. Earl O. Harding, Executive Secretary, Missouri Baptist Convention; Dr. Perry G. McCandless, Professor of History and Political Science, C.M.S.C.; Dr. Homer Clevenger, Vice President and Academic Dean, Lindenwood College; Dr. Ann C. Pfau of Whitewater, Wisconsin; Mrs. Iris W. Sturgis of Warrensburg, Missouri; and U.S. Senator Edward V. Long of Missouri—I will attempt to review Dr. Wood's career and its influence on mankind as viewed as fundamental principles. It is to be hoped these principles will become common guideposts. These are:

1. There is dignity in hard work and virtue in achievement.

A little sod house sheltered the James M. and Laura Rader Wood family from the extremes of hot and cold weather of the Nebraska prairies, and Professor Wood was the eldest child. Yes, Dr. Wood symbolizes many characteristic American traits, perhaps most obviously the driving force to pull himself up by his bootstraps. His career reflects the central issues of the times. Like other men of mark in history, he had much to overcome, because great men are not gods—they have been gripped by the same all-too-human passions, repressions and encumbrances which afflict every other mortal—but they have achieved greatness because they fought through to their goals. The New Testament phrase, "He that overcometh" is personified in Dr. Wood.

To say that Professor Wood's career was strewn with obstacles is to put him in the general class of achievers. Regardless, he became the well-rounded and high principled educator with a spacious outlook. He has been a learner because of his desire to increase his effectiveness as a reformer and to improve the quality of life itself. The sense of personal responsibility is great. He did not believe in waiting for things to take a turn for the better. He has not advocated a policy of "go-it-alone," but he understands what it is to become one's own spokesman.

2. There is opportunity for zealous Americans of all ages and in all seasons.

John Adams found the meaning of America in the scope it gave for the opportunity to excel—which, he said, "next to self-preservation, is ever the great spring of human action." Let us encourage the "rising generation in America," as Professor Wood would classify them; the brightest, best-educated, most highly-motivated generation of young people we have had since the founding of the Republic—when the 32-year-old Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, Henry Knox built an artillery corps at 26, Alexander Hamilton joined the independence fight at 19, and Rutledge and Lynch signed the Declaration for South Carolina at 27. Thus, there must not be conflict on the road to success because of age.

3. There is rejoicing in the pioneer educational progress of our country, but the urgent need for further and greater governmental participation in public education at all levels is now.

On March 2, 1867, the Act to establish a Department of Education was signed into law by President Andrew Johnson, and Henry Barnard was appointed to serve as the first head. As prescribed by the bill, the first ex-

ecutive assumed office at an annual salary of \$4,000, with a staff of three clerks under the aegis of the National Government. Barnard's administration, which lasted only 3 years, nevertheless set a high level of purpose and performance for the new Office of Education for the 100 years that have followed.

Dr. Wood realizes that the growth of public facilities and public services in America has not measured up to the needs of a steadily growing, increasingly urban population. Despite a stepped-up effort in recent years, there is still a sizable backlog of unmet needs. In a real sense, the pressure for expanded public facilities and public services stems from technological progress.

Not only does a substantial backlog of sorely-needed facilities exist, but population must be considered. The population, which totalled under 195 million in 1965, is expected to reach 230 million by 1975 and the proportion of the population crowding into urbanized area will continue to increase. And, finally, by 1975 the total output of the nations' economy, assuming continued high levels of employment, will be in the vicinity of \$1,250 billion per year—as against \$680 billion in 1965.

In the postwar period, there has been a tremendous upsurge in enrollments in public elementary and secondary schools. In contrast to the 25 million pupils who attended public schools in 1947, enrollments in 1965 reached 42 million. The estimate for 1975 is 48 million.

4. There is recognition of the need of large and small institutions of higher education that will provide quality education.

The economics of small scale education may be against us now; the idea that an educational experience is only acquisition of knowledge, a form of social and private capital to be received like an injection, the sheer weight of the numbers of people who must have more knowledge than they can gain in high schools has released forces that work against small colleges. Because of training and experience, Professor Wood knows that if the small colleges should fall before these pressures, it could only mean we no longer cared about the development of the total individual personality which must be held sacred.

5. There is need for academic freedom for the entire academic community.

Academic freedom is a modern term for an ancient idea. The struggle for freedom in teaching can be traced at least as far back as Socrates' eloquent defense of himself against corrupting youths of Athens.

Dr. Wood realizes that by ousting Dr. Clark Kerr as President of the University of California, Governor Reagan and the Board of Regents have taken a long step toward effecting what two years of disruption by Mario Savio and his fellow-wreckers of the New Left failed to accomplish—the undermining of one of the country's most distinguished institutions of higher education.

6. There is need for recognizing the shifting of status and population in our world.

There has been a steady movement of people off the farms and into the growing industrial and commercial areas. The growing numbers that first crowded into the cities have overflowed into the suburbs—into one suburb after another, stretching the urban area far beyond the boundaries of the central city and leading to the suburban sprawl. A major step in closing this gap has recently been taken. Thanks to the efforts of the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, there now exists a solid blueprint—projected to 1975—of state and local public facility needs.

It might have been Professor Wood but it was Lewis Mumford who wrote: "What makes the city in fact one is the common interest in justice and the common aim, that of pursuing the good life." He drew in turn upon Aristotle, who wrote that the city "should be such as may enable the inhab-

itants to live at once temperately and liberally in the enjoyment of leisure." If we add the objective of rewarding and satisfying work, we have a goal worthy of the efforts and work of this entire generation of Americans.

7. There is need to encourage greater American leadership in the world community.

"One of the great phenomena of the human condition in the modern age," Walter Lippmann said recently, "is the dissolution of the ancestral order, the erosion of established authority . . . Because modern man in his search for truth has turned away from kinds, priests, commissars and bureaucrats. He is left, for better or worse, with the professors." Yes, much of our idealism came from Professor Wood.

America today occupies a most unique position, one that has perhaps never before been conferred upon any other world power. On the one hand, America is the leading power, the world leader in a hundred different fields of human endeavor. In terms of national prosperity, in terms of individual productivity, in terms of international philanthropy and commitment, in terms of concrete contributions to the advancement of mankind the world over, we stand alone, unmatched, unrivaled by the achievements or the capabilities of any other nation.

But to that story there is a parallel. In our determination to protect the national interests of South Vietnam, we also stand virtually alone. A mere handful of the world's free nations has stepped forward with tangible and moral support. And what of the rest of the world? They have chosen to follow one of two courses: the politically safe course of neutrality or the easy course of outright opposition. This is to be regretted.

8. There is need to make government service more inviting.

Dr. Wood inspired many of us to devote a part of our lives in government service, and the United States Civil Service, like the old French Foreign Legion, is an excellent place to lose one's identity, but its other virtues are less easy to discover. In the vast Sahara of government service the worker is beset by deadly conformity, conflicting loyalties and sniping from unseen enemies.

9. There is need for maintaining a sane dialog in life.

People have cited this to illustrate the problems one encounters in cross-cultural adaptation and the unwillingness of even the most scientifically oriented people to rely on empirically established fact. To Professor Wood a sane dialog is possible if the person maintains an open mind and operates in a democratic fashion.

Dr. Wood has stood for the important principles of life that have relevance for our times. His social insights are remarkable. He recognizes that America's dedication to freedom and equality can not be taken for granted. I shall always treasure the memory of the years that he was my teacher. I feel I can say with Kipling:

"I have eaten your bread and your salt
I have drunk your water and wine
That death shall die once beside
The lives you lived have made mine."

Also, just before Adlai Stevenson died, he was in New York prior to embarking for Geneva and London. On his bedside table was found a printed page which he had marked. It was entitled *Desiderata* and was found in Old St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, dated 1692.

I can think of nothing more appropriate for you of this generation, three centuries later, than this passage from *Desiderata*:

"Go placidly amid the noise and the haste and learn what peace there may be in silence . . . Speak your truth quietly and clearly; and listen to others, even the dull and ignorant; they too have their story . . . If you compare yourself with others you may become vain and bitter; for always there will be greater and lesser persons than yourself.

"Enjoy your achievements as well as your plans. Keep interested in your career, however humble; it is a real possession in the changing fortunes of time. Exercise caution in your business affairs; for the world is full of trickery. But let this not blind you to what virtue there is; many persons strive for high ideals; and everywhere life is full of heroism.

"Be yourself. Especially do not feign affection. Neither be cynical about love; for in the face of all aridity and disenchantment it is as perennial as the grass. Take kindly the counsel of the years, gracefully surrendering the things of youth. Nurture strength of spirit to shield you in sudden misfortune. But do not distress yourself with imaginings. Many fears are born of fatigue and loneliness. Beyond a wholesome discipline, be gentle with yourself: You are a child of the universe no less than the trees and the stars; you have a right to be here. And whether or not it is clear to you no doubt the universe is unfolding as it should.

"Therefore be at peace with God, whatever you conceive Him to be. And whatever your labor and aspirations in the noisy confusion of life keep peace with your soul. With all its sham, drudgery and broken dreams, it is still a beautiful world."

In his beloved *Walden*, Henry David Thoreau must have had Dr. Wood in mind when he wrote many years ago a statement which I treasure and which I hope is one you will recall throughout your lifetime:

"I know of no more encouraging fact than the unquestionable ability of man to elevate his life by conscious endeavor. It is something to be able to paint a particular picture, or to carve a statue and so make a few objects beautiful, but it is far more glorious to carve and paint the very atmosphere and the medium through which we look, which morally we can do. To effect the quality of the day, that is the highest of arts."

I have always found it stimulating to turn my attention to Dr. Rolla Franklin Wood, a great educational statesman, and it is especially gratifying to do so now. He is a figure of heroic proportions in education, one who contributed notably in making American democracy a visible force. He is destined to cast a long shadow. "And Everybody Said 'Amen!'"

CONGRATULATIONS DR. BROOKS

(Mr. RANDALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RANDALL. Mr. Speaker, last Thursday, May 18, I paid a courtesy visit to Dr. Phillip C. Brooks, director of the Truman Library, located in my home city of Independence, Mo.

To my surprise, I learned Dr. Brooks was in the city of Washington to become the recipient of the distinguished service award from the General Services Administration.

Since then I have had the opportunity to review the program of the annual honor awards ceremony. I have observed that my good friend, Lawson B. Knott, Jr., administrator, during the program quite rightly concluded that the reputation of GSA as an efficient and responsible arm of the executive branch is due to the capability, energy, and effectiveness of its employees.

From scanning the program, I learned there were several different classifications of service awards ranging from that of distinguished service award to such titles as meritorious service, commendable service, outstanding ratings, and superior performance.

I was pleased to note that my distinguished constituent, Dr. Phillip C. Brooks, who has served as director of the Truman Library since 1957, which is a beautiful facility and part of the National Archives and Records Service, was one of the three recipients of the highest award granted at the annual honor awards ceremony.

Among the achievements accomplished by Dr. Brooks since his appointment as first director of the Truman Library was to make available all of the 5 million manuscript pages of the Truman papers available to researchers within 2 years of the opening of the library. Dr. Brooks then proceeded to collect the papers of associates of President Truman which has added over a hundred manuscript collections and more than 2 million documents to the library's collection.

It is gratifying to know that our library in Independence, Mo., has gained a national reputation as a scholarly institution because of the Library for National and International Affairs which was launched by Dr. Brooks as a part of the Truman Library's research activities. Furthermore, Dr. Brooks has been the moving force in the development of the Truman Library Museum.

From personal experience, I know it is a fact that this outstanding facility in itself is one of the area's foremost tourist attractions. As a fellow citizen of Independence I can speak from personal knowledge rather than hearsay that Dr. Brooks enjoys the most excellent relations with the press and local government. His relations with the entire community are exemplary.

The citation presented carried the wording:

Distinguished service as Director of the Harry S. Truman Library, Independence, Missouri, since June 1957 constitutes a notable contribution to the program of the National Archives and Records Service.

I am most pleased to add my own words of praise to say he has handled with great skill all of the unusual problems of a manuscript depository. Because of his friendly and cordial relations with students at the library and visitors to the museum, he has contributed immeasurably to the success of the Truman Library. Congratulations, Dr. Brooks.

AA ELIGIBILITY FOR NATURALIZATION

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the country was recently faced with the distressing circumstance of a petitioner for naturalization who was fully eligible for that exalted privilege except for the fact that although she had fully complied with all of the requirements for naturalization as the spouse of a U.S. citizen, her eligibility failed suddenly because of the death, in action, of her husband in the Armed Forces, shortly before the final hearing on her petition.

Under the existing law, this unfortunate result must follow because the spouse of a U.S. citizen who applies on that basis, with the accompanying exemptions from the usual requirements of law, must be a "spouse" right up until