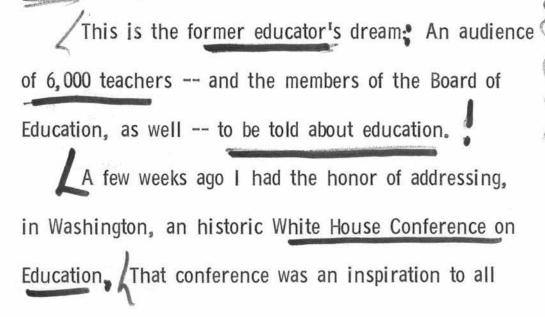
REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY PUBLIC SCHOOL PRE-SCHOOL CONFERENCE CLEVELAND, OHIO SEPTEMBER 7, 1965

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We must face the fact that two-thirds of the world is poor, hungry, and sick and that the gap between rich and poor nations widens each year.

We must face the fact that globe is exploding with people.

We must face the fact that we are engulfed in great waves of scientific and technological change which we do not fully understand, and which can overcome us or save us.

We must face the fact, too, that there are people in this world who would make it a totalitarian world --

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He also said, in equal truth: ". . . What service can we ever render to our country equal to promoting education? . . . The exertions and mortifications are temporary; the benefit eternal."

Cleveland has learned this lesson well.

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the citizens of this city came to recognize that it was

time for a change.

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You increased, this year, your summer school enrollment by 300 per cent.

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You are providing to this city education of quantity and quality.

And this city, and our country, are the better for it. The 153,000 students in your city schools will certainly be the better for it. + 90,000 m Private Tomorrow is the first day of the fall school term for most of America.

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We contacted private businessmen, we contacted state employment services, we worked through the Neighborhood Youth Corps, we increased where possible federal hiring.

A have not yet given my final report on this program to the President. But I will take the risk today of predicting it will show that this Youth Opportunity Campaign resulted in employment of more than 1 million young Americans who would otherwise have been unemployed this summer.



Two weeks ago we undertook yet another campaign at the President^Is direction: a Back-to-School campaign.

In these past two weeks we have worked with radio and television stations, recording companies, with newspapers and magazines, with public officials, church leaders, trade associations, we patriotic organizations, we businesses.

I personally have written letters and sent Back-to-School materials to mayors of 600 American cities, to every Congressman and Senator, to 125 disc jockeys. A Secretary of Commerce Connor has contacted 6,000 individual American business firms, Secretary of Labor Wirtz has contacted 1900 Employment Service offices. Commissioner of Education Keppel has written to 11,000 school superintendents and 12,000 principals; the Postmaster General to almost 34,000 postmasters; other government agencies to literally thousands of private and public organizations.

Our message has been this: Help get young

The test of our efforts will come, in most parts of America, tomorrow morning. - His week + If we have been successful we will have helped thous ands of young people say "yes" to their futures. But our campaigns this summer, and in the last two weeks, have been measures only to meet emergencies at hand.

- 10 -

To meet the long-term, undeniable educational necessities of this nation, we are now engaged in constructing solid blocks to build upon,

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, the Vocational Education Amendments, the Manpower Training and Development Act, the Higher Education Bill, the Teaching Professions Bill -- this is legislation passed or soon to be passed by this United States Congress -- a Congress which has done more for education than any previous American Congress.

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This is a Congress whose members have overwhelmingly recognized that education is the keystone of our free society, of our democratic system.

This is a Congress responding to the needs and the wishes of the American people. This year, for the first time, public opinion polls show that Americans consider opportunity for education to be their most important domestic concern.

Yes, the American people are ready for bold and creative efforts in education. The Congress is making those efforts. But what about those with direct responsibility in education? Let us be honest with ourselves and recognize the Despite the dedication and hard work of American educators, there are deficiencies in American education. We must correct them,

We must, for example, continue eliminating obsolete and outmoded teach ng methods and curricula -- methods and curricula which stunt the development of creative thinking and understanding.

We have begun to emphasize the importance of understanding the basic structures of mathematics, languages, and the physical and biological sciences.

As you know far better than I, new approaches in these subjects show that our young people have astounding capacity for learning when they are truly challenged and excited by the learning process. Let us make the learning process exciting, too, in teaching of the humanities, the social sciences, and the arts. - + Can be !!

For these are the disciplines at the heart of creative expression and, indeed, of free political institutions.

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We must, of course, balance and integrate these approaches with the experience that only a skillful teacher can provide. But ample evidence exists to suggest that such balances can be achieved in almost every subject area.

We must also accelerate our attempts to improve the training and preparation of teachers . . . to explore more efficient patterns of local school organization . . . and to develop additional sources of money available to our states and localities to pay for better education.

Yes, we have an obligation to adapt our educational system to meet the challenges and demands of a changing world. In the past few years we have come a long way toward meeting these challenges and demands. But we still have great ground to cover.

If we need -- as we do -- new techniques, new instruments, and new methods to assist in the process of education, we also need something old -- something eternal -- the spirit of personal commitment.

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The American educator and **American** citizen must think in larger terms . . . more ambitious terms than we have even yet begun to contemplate. The lessons we learn at home must be applied in other places.

We of this American generation have the chance to be remembered, as Toynbee says, not for crimes or even for astonishing inventions, but as the first generation to dare to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human race.

And the surest way to that goal is the way of education. Through investment in education we can begin to close the gap between rich and poor.

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Let us proceed, then, to let quality in education enhance the quality of life, Let opportunity in education lend opportunity to all mankind.

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This is the former educator's dream: An audience of 6,000 teachers -- and the members of the Board of Education, as well -- to be told about education.

A few weeks ago I had the honor of addressing, in Washington, an historic White House Conference on Education. That conference was an inspiration to all who participated in it. For that conference was not just the usual meeting of genial people, a few formula speeches, and a closing banquet. It was a conference marked by questioning, by debate, by challenge to old ways of thinking. And that is good. For our country today can afford nothing less than the fullest development of the potential of each of its citizens. And that can only be done through education -- education in tune with the times, education of and for excellence.

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Tomorrow is the first day of the fall school term in most of America.

But for many young Americans, who should be returning to school, this will not be true. If our national problems of school dropouts continues at its present pace, we will have in ten years some 32 million adults in the labor force without a high school diploma. These will be 32 million Americans, without adequate skill and education, in a society demanding more skill and education than ever before.

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To meet the dropout problem of tomorrow -- the problem of those faced with deciding whether or not to go to school at the beginning of the fall term -- we in Washington have taken active and direct steps this summer.

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We must have the courage and foresight to use new mechanisms and devices to help the learning process. We cannot afford to waste educational research and development because we are timid or lack the imagination to use what is new.

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