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REMARKS



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VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF

SECONDARY SCHOOL PRINCIPALS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

FEBRUARY 7, 1966

I am happy to be here in the good company of my fellow-educators.

As you may know, I am a refugee from a college political science department.

And in my twenty years of public service -- as mayor, as Senator, and as Vice President -- I have taken the approach of the educator. For I believe that the way enlightened ideas become public policy is through the enlistment of support and active advocacy by enlightened, informed people. Jefferson rightly said that no nation can be both ignorant and free.

Certainly this has never been more true than today, when the very survival of free institutions -- and, for that matter, of mankind -- depends on our ability to absorb, to understand, and to wisely use the flood of information, impulses and events which engulfs us each day.

It seems quite obvious to me, therefore, that urgent, national priority must be given to investment in education. And this is what is being done.

This Congress -- because of the legislation it has enacted, culminating in the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 -- has fully earned the right to be called "the Education Congress," It has set the basic foundation on which we can build American education in the difficult years ahead. A First, President Johnson, as a former teacher himself, feels the importance of education right down to the marrow of his bones, and has given superb leadership to our quest for better education.

Second, the majority of Americans have come to realize that the soundest, the most productive investment a nation can make is in the education of its children. We have leadership. And we have citizens willing to support leadership. Last week the President, in an historic special message to Congress, proposed giving education an added international dimension. And he laid special stress on the importance of education in the developing countries. Lever since old Ben Franklin, we Americans have believed with him that:

"Early to bed, early to rise Makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise." Well, for a good half of the world's people -- the - 7,-++ half that live as peasant farmers in Asia, Africa, and Latin America -- Ben Franklin's formula just doesn't work.

These people get up before sunrise. They go to bed not long after sunset. And they work hard in between. But they are lucky if they win, by their dawn-to-dark efforts, the barest subsistence.

It is hard for us, in the comfort, convenience, and security that most of us enjoy, to truly know what life is like for those on the outside of affluence and well-being. The other would - the world of festion of Powerly Today we are engaged in a great effort to help bring peace, stability -- and, finally, some degree of social and economic well-being -- to the tortured nation of South Vietnam. We are trying to help create an environment in which the Vietnamese people may be left in peace with the opportunity for self-determination and independence. We stand firm in our resolve to see this effort through.

Yet how many of us truly appreciate the scope of the task -- even should Communist aggression and terrorism be checked tomorrow?

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It means turning old at age 30 under the everyday burdens of existence. It means living with disease as a constant companion. It means hopelessness for the future. It means illiteracy and ignorance. Life like this means, as one American information officer has put it, It'cutting off the development of a man's mind, his birthright access to thousands of years of human civilization, human thought, human enjoyment of this world. The peasants of Vietnam -- and of other nations on other continents -- live many thousands of miles away

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You all recall the poem by Edwin Markham inspired by Millet's painting, "The Man with the Hoe." It begins: "Bowed by the weight of centuries he leans Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground The emptiness of ages in his face . . . " And Markham concludes with the solemn warning "O masters, lords and rulers in all lands How will the future reckon with this man . . . After the silence of the centuries?"

Make no mistake: The time of reckoning has come and the silence of the centuries has ended. The outsiders of mankind have awakened to the fact that hunger and poverty are not inevitable -- not written in the stars. How and where will these people turn for their chance for a better life? Will they cast their lot with peaceful, democratic means? Or will they fall victim to the promises -- or brute-force -- of totalitarians? The Chinese Communists, indeed, have frankly announced their master pan for the future -- to turn the peasant masses of the world, largely non-white, against the privileged minority in the industrial nations, largely white.

I believe that we can -- as we must -- meet this challenge. It is the supreme challenge of this century. Ke first accepted this challenge with President Truman's historic 1949 Inaugural Address, launching the Point Four program of technical assistance to the developing countries, and we have been at work meeting it ever since. We have done enough, and learned enough, to realize that there is no single panacea. (But one thing has become increasingly clear in recent years -- that, while investment in harbors, dams and factories is important, investment in human beings and their capabilities is critical -- investment such as we make in the citizens of our own country.

That is why the foreign aid program proposed by the President last week puts health and education in the forefront as "basic building blocks to lasting peace." "Education," The President has said, "lies at the heart of every nation's hope and purposes. It must be at the heart of our international relations." Well, here I am speaking to the converted. But I think you must have been pleased to hear this basic lucator principle re-stated. Cimerica We have proposed the enlargement of the programs of educational assistance administered by A.I.D. in developing countries, with special emphasis upon teacher training and vocational and scientific education. We have urged stepped-up research in development of new techniques for teaching basic skills and eradicating illiteracy.

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And we know that this is not a one-way street. We need to know more about other countries, and they have much to teach us. We have made a number of proposals for this purpose including the imaginative one of a Peace Corps in reverse -- "Volunteers to America." I commend this message and these programs for the kind of thoughtful attention which I know that you, as professional educators, will give them

Now let me turn to something of vital concern to us, both as educators and as members of the great family of man.

Now and then, in the accounts of Americans who have spent their lives in the developing nations as teachers, we run across observations like this.

"In the beginning, youngsters are bright and eager to learn. But too many of them seem to lose their zest year by year."

And occasionally some acute observer will say: "The light seems to fade out of their eyes." What these perceptive teachers sense almost intuitively, recent scientific research has shown to be all too tragically true.

We have known for a long while that malnutrition causes physical retardation. In very recent years, we have come to realize that it can cause lasting mental retardation as well.

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Up to the past year or so, we had thought that, if we could assure every child in these countries the opportunity for an education, he would take full advantage of it.

Now we realize that we must start much further back if these children are to retain and develop the capacity to learn.

That is why the President has laid new stress as well on nutrition, on a balanced diet, on food enriched with proteins and vitamins.

We know, in undertaking these initiatives, that we cannot do it all alone. That is why there is a strong emphasis on self-help, and on helping the developing countries to grow more of their own food.

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These are ways we can make the years ahead not years of disaster and destruction but years of hope and progress.

For, as Arnold Toynbee has well said, our generation has the chance to "be well remembered not for its horrifying crimes nor its astonishing inventions, but because it is the first generation since the dawn of history in which mankind dared to believe it practical to make the benefits of civilization available to the whole human

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I think this has happened for two reasons.

First, President Johnson, as a former teacher himself, feels the importance of education right down to the marrow of his bones, and has given superb leadership to our quest for better education.

Second, the majority of Americans have come to realize that the soundest, the most productive investment a nation can make is in the education of its children.

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