BY HUBERT H. HUMPHREY ASSOCIATION, ST. MARY'S COLLEGE MINNESOTA -NOVEMBER 11, 1969 Not very long ago when I came to meetings like this and talked to gatherings of educators, I spoke about the importance of Federal legislation and Federal appropriations in our mutual effort to improve the quality of public education. It is with much pleasure that I come today as one of you - as a practicing pedagogue. You might say I'm on a reverse Sabbatical, on leave from Washington to academia Shope on leave??? In any event, as a result of this occupational change,

vantage point from which to speak.

America's education professionals are as diverse in attitude and resources as the plural American culture. But as educators, I think there is one thing on which we can agree: that we should not want to -- and probably find it increasingly difficult to -- confine ourselves to the limitations of the academic program as we try to impart within to the young.

In these less than temperate times. I think we all find ourselves obliged to relate what we teach -- and how we teach -- to the major concerns of contemporary life.

How we teach Yes indeed. For if we are to be wise and faithful stewards of the minds of the Nation's young, it is essential that we give serious attention to the way in which we and our students live and study together -- and it is together.

my friends. I find myself studying all the time else I should never be able to keep up with these fine young minds!

As teachers, we must nurture our common humanity in a world increasingly dehumanized by sheer size, by mass media and massive construction, by shrinking distance and a rambunctious explosion of the population.

As teachers, we owe our youth the spirit of honest inquiry; we must join in open-minded examination of the treasured shibboleths of our generation -- painful or not.

We cannot dust off this difficult generation with patronizing tolerance - or impatient intolerance - else we shall lose them altogether.

This is not a time when young people are noted for passivity. If we do not have a constant concern for the quality of our discourse, we are apt to find ourselves in a desperate

last-ditch dialogue with disaffected dissidents.

We must struggle unceasingly for comprehension -theirs and ours -- at a time when our communication, though
constant, is too often trite, meaningless, repetitive and even,
on occasion, evasive or dishonest.

We must let the lecture platform serve as a form and a

fulcrum, remembering always that education is not an end in itself, but serves the intellectual, moral, cultural, social and material progress of mankind.

We must teach -- by word and deed -- that civilization
is of consequence and concern is not corny, and our students
must in turn recognize that the generations that preceded them
had these qualities in large measure.

I am under no illusion that the ills of society will respond with placerity to such academic medicine, but when those of us who act as transmitters not only of our own but of the world's culture, join our serious students in seeking honest and

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relevant answers to the important concerns of their generation, there is bound to be a therapeutic impact.

We hear a great deal about the new breed of youthful rebels these days. I am not sure that this generation differs qualitatively from those that preceded it. I don't know if they are different -- or only more so.

Indo know that am tredtof generalities—from both cenerations. There are lots of turned-on middle-aged Americans and there are lots of square kids.

The young paint with a very broad brush. Phoniness and materialism -- the most frequent targets of the young -- are hardly endemic to my generation. They have been with us always, as have treachery and perfidy and other human frailties.

To me, candor is a virtue and tactlessness is not and the line between them is thin indeed.

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To me patience is a virtue; to the young it appears to be anathema. I do not ask patience of them -- they are the agents provacateur of progress and patience would hardly be appropriate to this role -- but I do ask that they recognize and respect the efforts and achievements of those who preceded them in this activist arena. We haven't been cooling our heels waiting for them; we've been pretty busy.

Concern and outrage are y po means the special province of the young. resent apathy

civil disobedience. But I know too the other side of this coin: that the right to dissent carries with it the obligation to permit others the right of advocacy.

I'm not afraid of disagreements, they are the healthy sign of an open society. Tension doesn't scare me physical tension is a good thing, it holds up our bridges. Inner tension is responsible for much of our great creative expression. A certain adversary quality in the pupil-teacher relationship can be con-

"Vallyes next meadaws 7 meditation but avec 7 action Involvement structive -- so long as there is mutual respect.

To the young I say: it is not enough to speak with great moral indignation if we do not make morality the basis of our personal dealings with each other.

To my co-professionals I say: it is not enough to teach the intricacies of Constitutional interpretation if we cannot practice its essentials in our daily life. As to theory is meaningless when the heart is dissident. If we believe in majority rule and minority voice, we must not only practice it, but enforce it, each of us, in our classrooms as elsewhere. This kind of classroom is active democracy.

freedom is all about.

As educators we cannot secrete ourselves in the scholar's study. Intellectual contemplation for its own sake is a luxury; we must act on what we believe. It is good to study history. It is even better to make it. But we must take the quatern of the material form.

care to be sure of our data and of our value judgments before we move to action.

Knowledge without commitment may be wasteful, but commitment without knowledge is dangerous.

If we are going to solve the tough problems facing society today it will take study, self-doubt, hard work - and passionate involvement. These things we owe our students - and ourselves - plus comprehension and the ability to commun-

icate it.

As we mark the beginning of American Education Week,

1969, it is good to note that the United States today provides
more education for more citizens than any nation in history.

Education has come a long way since our founding fathers first

contemplated the relationship between self-government and public enlightenment.

But we cannot rest on our numerical laurels, we cannot

let our schools deteriorate into adolescent storage bins. Our schools must be incubators for tomorrow's leaders, and we who deal with minds must be especially careful to make our schools shaping institutions that reach out to the individual, to the community, and to the world.

Education is a social tool and educators must act with

an eye for the national interest as well as the community

concern

If we can provide education that is relevant to life in our infinitely complicated contemporary world, we will have done much to preserve the strength and vitality of our society.

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