

R E M A R K S

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

REBILD, DENMARK

JULY 4, 1969

Your Royal Highness, President Emborg, Members of the Rebild Society, my fellow-countrymen - and in saying my fellow-countrymen, I include all Danes and Americans and all Scandinavians.

After all, it was Queen Margrethe who united the three Nordic countries about 600 years ago. And for 400 years Denmark and Norway were united under the Danish Crown. My mother was born in Kristianssand, Norway. So what am I, Norwegian or Dane?

I feel like that admiral of the Danish/Norwegian fleet: the Danes call him Tordenskjold and the Norwegians call him Peter Vessel. But this is the way of democracy - freedom of choice. In this instance, I choose to call you my friends.

Denmark and the United States have been friends for almost 200 years. This is an example of friendship in freedom that makes this Independence Day celebration a unique and exciting occasion.

But our bonds of friendship are more than those of formal diplomacy. Ours is a friendship deeply rooted in democratic faith and practice.

It is a friendship enriched by the ties of family here and in America - of friendship strengthened by common cause in war and common purpose in peace. It is a friendship of partners in alliance for a security of free nations.

July 4th - Independence Day - is more than an American holiday. Like other great moments of history - French Bastille Day, Danish Constitution Day - it commemorates a manifesto of freedom for all mankind.

We recall those immortal words from the Declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which our life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". These are words of freedom and emancipation for all time and all people. These are words of a continuing revolution - of the unfinished business of freedom's cause.

Now, as in the yesterdays, emancipation is our task - to free the human spirit and mind from prejudice, fear, hate, and ignorance.

It was Thomas Jefferson who reminded us that no nation can hope to be both ignorant and free. We have made our choice by making education the driving force of democracy.

How can we improve the education of our children and the continuing education of millions of young people and adults?

We know that education is more than what happens in a school building early in one's life. We know that true education is the rich and varied experiences of life itself.

We know that the walls which separate schools from the "real world" outside -- walls which have made education seem irrelevant to many students, and walls which have restricted education's rightful claim on the total resources of the American nation, must be destroyed.

In this spirit I have been an evangelist for the twelve-month school year in the United States, but not just twelve months of the traditional academic curriculum. Year-round education would afford school administrators and teachers the flexibility to develop all kinds of imaginative and innovative programs - programs which dramatically involve the students, teachers and parents in work experiences, recreation and job training, community service and the arts and culture.

The concept of open schools open to persons of all ages can transform schools into vital centers of community activity and encourage meaningful parental participation in the educational process - for education cannot flourish in the atmosphere of hostility and distrust which prevails in many large American cities.

Education has released powerful forces of change - sometimes violent and destructive - as man seeks to adjust himself to new realities in an old world.

Education ultimately must harness these turbulent forces of change for constructive purposes.

H. G. Wells was right in saying that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe.

Surely - - in this the 24th year of the Nuclear Age and the 12th year of the Space Age - - we are compelled to recognize that education can prepare nations for war or for peace. The moral purpose of education rests in our hands.

What, then, is the goal of an education? Is it to produce a high standard of living? YES.

Is it to create wealth and power? YES.

Is it to advance science and technology? YES.

Yes, all of this, but above all education's purpose must be to humanize the works of man - to improve not only the quantity of goods, but also the quality of life.

To put a man on the moon - YES - but even more significantly to help put a man on his feet here on earth.

We know that for a political regime to survive, the people must share certain basic assumptions and values. In a democratic system, these arise from a common understanding about the nature of man, the dignity of the individual, the necessity for free and open expression, and the legitimacy of political opposition.

Educators bear a major portion of the responsibility for transmitting these values and beliefs to the future leaders of every democracy - and to the people who will select these leaders.

Let us declare the decade of the 1970's the decade of education - calling on every nation to expand its program of educational opportunity for people of all ages and all races.

Let us resolve to turn away from the cruel and costly works of war to the creative and productive ways of peace.

Peace in the world - justice at home - these are the legitimate aspirations of mankind's children. For us to strive for less would be unworthy of our heritage.

The United States is anxious to participate as a willing partner in the process of nation-building and international cooperation. We must share our knowledge - our science and technology - with others, just as others must be willing to share with us.

Once again, we appeal to all nations to join together in exploring outer space, and the ocean depths.

A new age of exploration lies before us. What an opportunity for us to work together as one family - children of the earth - exploring the wonders of the universe.

We must dramatize the process of education as never-ending - involving people of all ages - and offering free nations a priceless opportunity to achieve a new enthusiasm for life and a rededication to the principles of a democratic society.

As Adlai Stevenson once said: "Democracy is not self-executing. We have to make it work and to make it work we have to understand it ... Democracy's need for wisdom will remain as perennial as its need for liberty".

We must permit neither loud shouts nor faint hearts to jeopardize the human progress of the past few years ... or to sacrifice the tremendous achievements which are within our grasp if we press forward now.

And this is why every person who cherishes the principles of democracy and freedom must become personally committed to the revitalization of the educational process ... in whatever country he or she may live.

President John F. Kennedy said it well: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education ... for education is the keystone in the arch of freedom and progress."

Thank you.

For Release: Friday PM's
July 4, 1969
For Information Call: John G.
Stewart - 202-395-6930

R E M A R K S

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

REBILD, DENMARK

JULY 4, 1969

In these challenging and turbulent times, our attention is sometimes diverted from the fundamentals of our social and political order.

Around the world, this is the era of dramatic confrontation and rebellion -- on university campuses, in our great urban areas, on many far-off battlefields, violence and disruption are the order of the day.

Our daily papers and television seemingly never tire of reporting these events in minute detail.

But it is precisely in times like this that we should examine anew the principles and processes on which our civilization rests.

We know that for a political regime to survive, the people must share certain basic assumptions and values. In a democratic system, these arise from a common understanding about the nature of man, the dignity of the individual, the necessity for free and open expression, and the legitimacy of political opposition.

Educators bear a major portion of the responsibility for transmitting these values and beliefs to the future leaders of this democracy...and to the people who will select these leaders.

The lessons of democracy must be learned anew by each generation. And each generation must voluntarily renew the democratic covenant which binds this society together.

We recall Thomas Jefferson's admonition that "man cannot be both free and ignorant." And we ask whether our educational system is capable of meeting the severe challenges which lie ahead.

In the past months as a private citizen -- the first such months I have spent in twenty-three years -- I have thought a great deal about these questions and all that they imply.

- 2 -

My decision to return to the college campus as a teacher -- a decision which surely qualified me for some kind of battle pay -- was made solely out of my concern for the educational process in America.

How can we improve the education of our children...and the continuing education of millions of young people and adults?

I am frank to admit that I don't have all the answers... even though I do have some ideas on the subject.

In the Presidential campaign this past fall, I attempted to carry the message that education is more than what happens in a school building early in one's life. I talked of education as the rich and varied experience of life itself -- and of education continuing throughout a person's lifetime.

I spoke of tearing down the walls which separate schools from the "real world" outside -- walls which have made education seem irrelevant to many students, and walls which have restricted education's rightful claim on the total resources of the American nation.

In this spirit I have been an evangelist for the twelve-month school year in the United States. But not just twelve months of the traditional academic curriculum. Year-round education would afford school administrators and teachers the flexibility to develop all kinds of imaginative and innovative programs -- programs which dramatically involve the students, teachers and parents in work experiences, recreation and job training, community service and the arts and culture.

The concept of open schools open to persons of all ages can transform schools into vital centers of community activity and encourage meaningful parental participation in the educational process...for education cannot flourish in the atmosphere of hostility and distrust which prevails in many large American cities.

This will, of course, require a massive new infusion of assistance by the national government to states and local school districts. I have proposed, for example, that the United States Congress establish a trust fund for education financed with revenues from Federally-owned oil shale deposits -- a source of billions of dollars in potential revenue.

As a Nation, the United States is at the crossroads in the development of the educational system which is essential for the survival of democracy.

There are today in America, millions of dedicated and concerned persons of all ages striving to upgrade and improve the process of education.

The United States has never produced a more sensitive and concerned generation of students -- and we must listen to what they are trying to say, even if we may sometimes disapprove of the way they say it.

We must dramatize the process of education as never-ending, involving people of all ages, and offering America a priceless opportunity to achieve a new enthusiasm for life and a rededication to the principles of a free and democratic society.

We must permit neither loud shouts nor faint hearts to jeopardize the exciting progress of the past few years...or to sacrifice the tremendous achievements which are within our grasp if we press forward now.

This is why I returned to the campus as a teacher. This is why many of you here today have dedicated your lives to the challenge of education. And this is why every person who cherishes the principles of democracy and freedom must become personally committed to the revitalization of the educational process...in whatever country he or she may live.

President John F. Kennedy said it well: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education...for education is the keystone in the arch of freedom and progress."

Thank you.

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**YOU
ARE CORDIALLY
INVITED
TO**

**The 4th of July in Denmark at
the Rebild National Park where
the American Independence Day
has been celebrated since 1912.**

Danish Royalty at Rebild.



It is my hope that these reunions may long continue into the years to come, preserving and strengthening the venerable and rich bond of friendship across the Atlantic, and at the same time strengthening the friendly relations between the United States of America and Denmark.

H. M. King Frederik IX.

THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

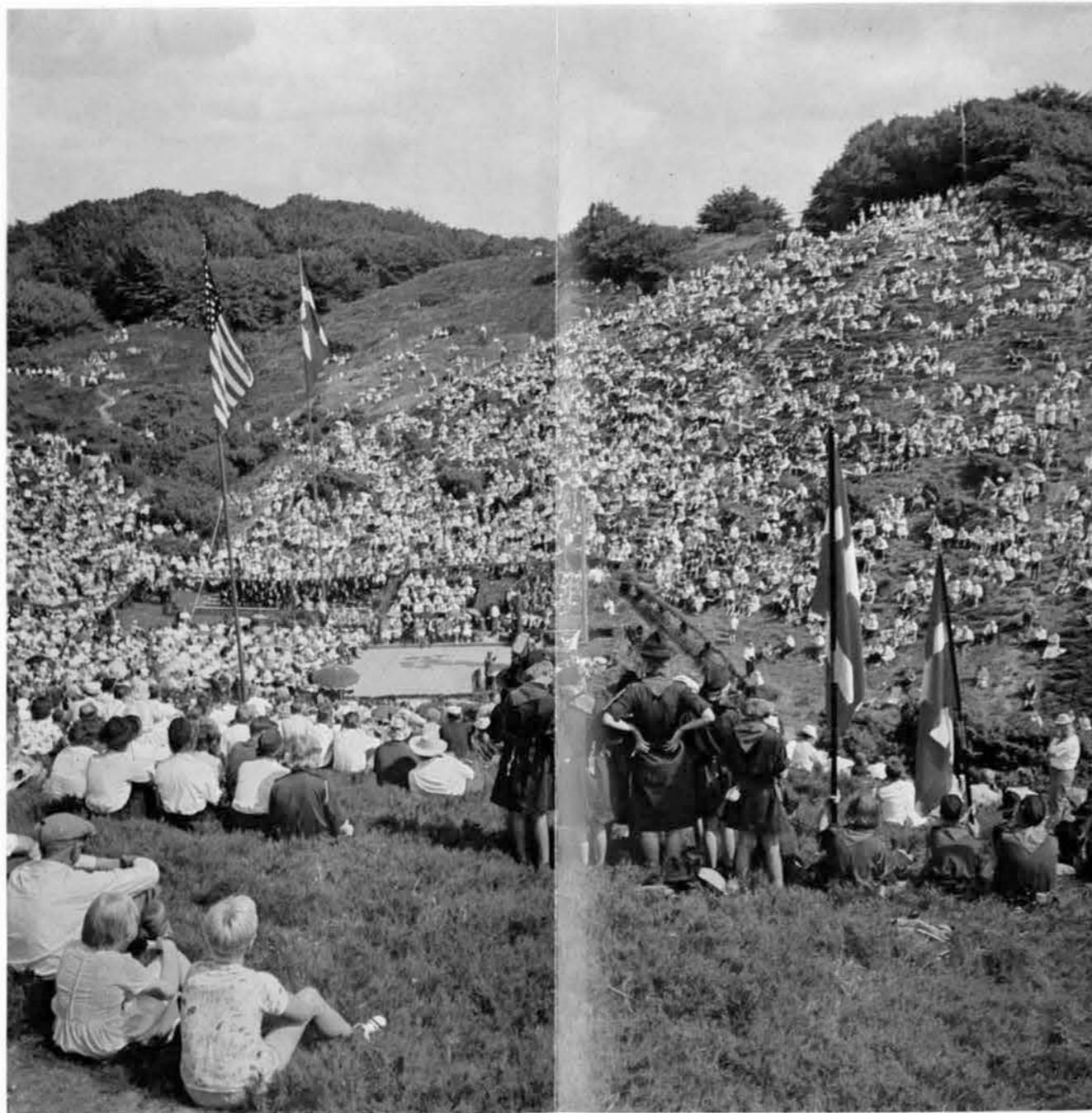
Celebrated every 4th of July at the Rebild National Park in Denmark. – A symbol of friendship between the American people and the Danish people. Let Walter Cronkite tell you about it. – Walter Cronkite, distinguished CBS-TV news commentator was the featured American speaker at the 1967 celebration speaking on "America Looks at Denmark". The following is quoted from his CBS-TV network program the same evening he took a SAS plane to Denmark.



The largest patriotic observance of the 4th of July anywhere takes place – not in America, but – in the rugged hills at Rebild National Park in Denmark. Tens of thousands of Danes, Americans and others journey there each year to celebrate our Independence Day. There are patriotic speeches and greetings from world leaders. The National Anthems of both Denmark and The United States are sung. And the program also includes speeches from well known Americans.

Since World War Two speakers of the Rebild Festival have included Chief Justice Earl Warren, Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, Walt Disney, Richard Nixon, Doctor Ralph Bunche, Kingman Brewster, the president of Yale University and former New York Mayor Robert Wagner.

The history of the Rebild Festivals is fascinating. It began with a series of meetings to promote mutual understanding between Denmark and the United States. Those meetings, held on July Fourth, were transferred



An inspiring and magnificent spectacle.

in 1912 to the heather-covered moors at Rebild, on the Jutland peninsula. And Americans of Danish descent have traveled there, along with other Americans and Danes, each Independence Day. Many have brought relics from home – mementos of Danish pioneer days in America. One is a covered wagon brought from Utah – and it's kept, along with other souvenirs of that kind, in the Lincoln Memorial Log Cabin at Rebild – which itself was built with hand-hewn logs from a number of states.

Americans who visit Rebild seem to come away warm- ▶

Max Henius of Chicago (1859–1935) who in 1912 brought this great vision into being. Doctor of Chemistry, he headed the Wahl-Henius Institute in Chicago. President Chicago Public Libraries 1914–20 and 1925–31. President Rebild National Park Board and Honorary President 1934; Honorary President (1932) Danish Immigrant Archives at Aalborg. Active in numerous humanitarian and international societies. Honorary Citizen of Aalborg 1929.



The huge Cimbric Boulder, erected adjacent to the Park. From here the Cimbric went forth about 100 B.C. to battle their way through Europe.

ed by the cordiality they've experienced – and filled with admiration for the Danes. Perhaps it's the discovery that the Danes share with us an exultant spirit of independence – which seems especially appropriate for the Fourth of July. But there's also an independence of soul, a freedom of spirit and an expression of individual integrity that captures our attention and imagination. Those qualities may once have been commonplace, but they're all too rare nowadays. Visiting Americans also learn to appreciate the Danish sense of good order – that puts material things in proper perspective, and recognizes the mutual obligations citizens have toward one another.

This correspondent was deeply honored by an invitation to appear as the principal speaker at the Rebild Festival 1967. For me, it was the greatest Fourth of July ever. And I tried to tell those at the festival about the warm feeling we Americans have for the Danes, their country and their culture. For Denmark is a land that commands respect – and wins love from all who cherish freedom. It was a privilege to join with Danes and fellow-Americans in the celebration of our Fourth of July at Rebild.

The first Fourth of July celebration in 1912 was attended by the late King Christian X and some 10,000 people. The Golden Jubilee celebration in 1962 by some 40,000. The Stars and Stripes and the Danish Dannebrog head an avenue of the flags of the 50 states in the Union.

There will always be a Rebild.

The Rebild National Park Society, Inc. is a non-profit body, incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois. It is dedicated to the friendship between the American people and the Danish people. That friendship is traditional and goes back to the Revolutionary War and Civil War days.

From a Representative of the Third Generation.

It was a great and rewarding experience to visit last year the land of my Danish ancestors. And to feel the friendship and tradition of the Danish people. And it was an unforgettable event to attend the Rebild Festival on July 4th.

K. H., Captain, United States Air Force.

An American Student says: – It was worth-while going from Copenhagen to Jutland to be at the Rebild celebration on July 4th. I didn't know it would be so grand. I shall never forget it. –

From the Rebild Golden Jubilee message (1962) by the late President **John F. Kennedy**:

"Danes and Americans have celebrated Independence Day on July 4th at Rebild, Denmark, for fifty years. It is, I think, a most extraordinary example of international friendship when the people of another country celebrate American Independence Day on their own soil. In gathering each year at Rebild, Danes and Americans pay solemn tribute to the democratic ideals and values cherished by each people."

"A thrilling experience and one that I shall never forget."
Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the United States.

"On the eve of our departure from Denmark, I wish to thank the Rebild National Park Board for the wonderful experience of participating in this year's Rebild celebration. It is a memory that I shall long cherish."
Ralph J. Bunche.

The Lincoln Memorial Log Cabin and Immigrant Museum at Rebild National Park. It houses a covered wagon brought from Utah, and numerous exhibits.



ALL ROADS LEAD TO REBILD.

Danish roads are excellent. Enjoy the charming Danish countryside. Plenty of parking space at Rebild which is only a few miles south of Aalborg.

By Car-Ferries from Zealand via Hundested to Grenaa/Aarhus, Sjællands Odde to Ebeltoft, Kalundborg to Aarhus/Juelsminde.

By Ferries to Jutland from Norway and Sweden. From Great Britain to Esbjerg, Jutland. Direct from Copenhagen to Aalborg.

Advance reservations should be made for all ferries.

By Plane: From New York, Chicago, Los Angeles or Seattle to Copenhagen. From Copenhagen to Aalborg or from all Europe to Aalborg via Copenhagen Airport at Kastrup.

By Fast Trains to Aalborg from Copenhagen.

Office of the President: "Hyldgaardsminde", Rebild, 9520 Skoerping, Denmark. Tel.: Skoerping (08) 39 11 53.

Office of the Secretary: P. O. Box 316, Huntington, W. Virginia, 25708. Tel.: (304) 529-7171.

New York Address: Rebild National Park Society, Inc., 280 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel.: (212) 697-5101.

Danish mormon
folk Danes
Girls Guard Band from Aarhus
Youth for Understanding, Aarhus
Chorus - Aarhus
M.S. American Band

000903

REMARKS

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION

REBILD, DENMARK

JULY 4, 1969

"Danish
Kinner"
Vej-Når

Joeynber
your colleagues

Reybold

Your Royal Highness, President Emborg, Members of the Rebild
Danska Venner Society, my fellow-countrymen and in saying my fellow-countrymen, I
include all Danes and Americans and all Scandinavians,

After all, it was Queen Margrethe ^{mar-gray-thä} who united the three Nordic
countries about 600 years ago. And for ^{almost} 400 years Denmark and Norway
were united under the Danish Crown. My mother was born in Kristians-
sand, Norway. So what am I, Norwegian or Dane?

I feel like that admiral of the Danish/Norwegian fleet: the Danes
call him Torden-skjold ^{TORDEN-SKULDE} and the Norwegians call him Peter Vessel. But this
is the way of democracy - freedom of choice! In this instance, I choose to
call you my friends.

Denmark and the United States have been friends for almost 200
years. This is an example of friendship in freedom that makes this Inde-
pendence Day celebration a unique and exciting occasion.

↳ But our bonds of friendship are more than those of formal diplomacy.
 ↳ Ours is a friendship deeply rooted in democratic faith and practice.

↳ It is a friendship enriched by the ties of family here and in America -
 a friendship strengthened by common cause in war and common purpose in
peace. ↳ It is a friendship of partners in alliance for ^{the} security of free nations,

↳ July 4th - Independence Day - is more than an American holiday.,
 Like other great moments of history - French Bastille Day, Danish Consti-
tution Day - it commemorates a manifesto of freedom for all mankind.

↳ We recall those immortal words from the Declaration of Indepen-
 dence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created
equal and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights,
 among which our life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness". ↳ These are
 words of freedom and emancipation for all time and all people. These are
 words of a continuing revolution - of the unfinished business of freedom's
cause.

↳ Now, as in the yesterdays, emancipation is our task - to free the
 human spirit and mind from prejudice, fear, hate, and ignorance.

↳ It was Thomas Jefferson who reminded us that no nation can hope
 to be both ignorant and free. ↳ We have made our choice by making education
the driving force of democracy.

Therefore we ask -

How can we improve the education of our children and the continuing education of millions of young people and adults?

We know that education is more than what happens in a school building early in one's life. We know that true education is the rich and varied experiences of life itself,

We know that the walls which separate schools from the "real world" ~~are~~ -- walls which have made education seem ~~irrelevant~~ ^{meaningless} to many students, and walls which have restricted education's rightful claim on the total resources of the ~~entire~~ nation, must be ~~destroyed~~ ^{removed.}

In this spirit I have been an evangelist for the twelve-month school year in the United States, but not just twelve months of the traditional ~~school~~ ^{studies} ~~academic curriculum~~. Year-round education would afford school administrators and teachers the flexibility to develop all kinds of imaginative and innovative programs - programs which dramatically involve the students, teachers and parents in work experiences, recreation and job training, community service and the arts and culture.

The concept of open schools open to persons of all ages can transform our schools into "vital centers of community activity and encourage ~~effective~~ ^{effective} ~~parental~~ ^{by parents in} participation in the educational process. Education cannot flourish in the atmosphere of hostility and distrust, ~~and it will not flourish~~ ^{in an} ~~large American cities.~~ ^{It must be the}

It requires the renewment of community support and national commitment -
Cooperation and Confidence.

Life as Change - and

↳ Education has released powerful forces of change - sometimes violent and destructive - as man seeks to adjust himself to new realities in an old world.

↳ Education ultimately must harness these turbulent forces of change for constructive purposes. *The art of progress is to preserve order amid change; and to preserve change amid order.*

↳ H. G. Wells was right in saying that civilization is a race between education and catastrophe.

↳ Surely - - in this the 24th year of the Nuclear Age and the 12th year of the Space Age - - we are compelled to recognize that education can prepare nations for war or for peace. The moral purpose of education rests in our hands.

↳ What, then, is the goal of an education? Is it to produce a high standard of living? YES.

↳ Is it to create wealth and power? YES.

↳ Is it to advance science and technology? YES.

↳ Yes, all of this, but above all education's purpose must be to humanize the works of man - to improve not only the quantity of goods, but also the quality of life.

↳ To put a man on the moon - YES - but even more significantly to help put a man on his feet here on earth.

↳ We know that for a political regime to survive, the people must share certain basic assumptions and values. In a democratic system, these arise from a common understanding about the nature of man, the dignity of the individual, the necessity for free and open expression, and the legitimacy of political opposition.

Educators bear a major portion of the responsibility for transmitting these values and beliefs to the future leaders of every democracy - and to the people who will select these leaders.

↳ 50th year
Let us declare the year of the 1970's the decade of education - calling on every nation to expand its program of educational opportunity for people of all ages and all races.

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↳ Peace in the world - justice at home - these are the legitimate aspirations of mankind's children. For us to strive for less would be unworthy of our heritage,

↳ The United States is anxious to participate as a willing partner in the process of nation-building and international cooperation. We must share our knowledge - our science and technology - with others, just as others must be willing to share with us.

↳ Once again, we appeal to all nations to join together in exploring outer space, and the ocean depths,

↳ A new age of exploration lies before us, ↳ What an opportunity for us to work together as one family - children of the earth - exploring the wonders of the universe.

↳ We must dramatize the process of education as never-ending - involving people of all ages - and offering free nations a priceless opportunity to achieve a new enthusiasm for life and a rededication to the principles of a democratic society.

As Adlai Stevenson once said: "Democracy is not self-executing. We have to make it work and to make it work we have to understand it ... Democracy's need for wisdom will remain as perennial as its need for liberty". *and, unending self-examination must be the perennial price of liberty, because the work of self-government never ceases.*
↳ We must permit neither loud shouts nor faint hearts to jeopardize the human progress of the past few years ... or to sacrifice the tremendous achievements which are within our grasp if we press forward now.

↳ And this is why every person who cherishes the principles of democracy and freedom must become personally committed to the revitalization of the educational process ... in whatever country he or she may live.

↳ President John F. Kennedy said it well: "Our progress as a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education ... for education is the keystone in the arch of freedom and progress."

Thank you.

~~Harold~~

M E M O R A N D U M July 2, 1969

To Susan D.

From Truman C.

Re: call to Harry Reasoner of CBS (About HHH speech at Rebuild Hills on
Done on above date. I tried to "turn him on," but frankly think he
was not all shook up about doing something. ~~XXXXXX~~ By the time you
read this, my opinion will be confirmed as true or false.

HUBERT HUMPHREY ADDRESSES FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION
IN DENMARK

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey will address the

1969 Fourth of July Celebration of American Independence Day

in the Rebild Hills, Denmark. Professor P. Nyboe Andersen,

Denmark's Minister of Economic & Market Affairs, will also speak.
in Denmark

The first American Independence Day celebration/was held
in 1912. Now ~~the~~ festival -- the largest Fourth of July observance
to be held anywhere -- brings 30-50,000 people annually to the
Jutland peninsula ^{of Denmark.} The program ~~is~~ ^{which includes} speeches, messages from
world leaders, and festivities ~~is~~ broadcast over Danish radio
and TV.

This year the theme is "Education and cooperation in technology
between the U.S. and Denmark and among all countries to develop
democracy and peace."

The text of Mr. Humphrey's speech follows.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

June 10, 1969

THE DANES CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY

Professor Hubert H. Humphrey American
Principal Speaker at Rebild, Denmark

The Rebild National Park Society, Inc. announces that former Vice President, Professor Hubert H. Humphrey, and Denmark's Minister of Economic and Market Affairs, Professor P. Nyboe Andersen, have accepted the Society's invitation to be the American and Danish speaker, respectively, at the 1969 Fourth of July Celebration of the American Independence Day in Rebild Hills, Denmark, where the largest patriotic observance of the Fourth of July anywhere takes place.

The Society is an Illinois non-profit organization with members in every state of the Union and in Denmark, and with chapters in New York, Detroit, Houston, San Francisco, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Thule, Greenland. Mr. Erik Emborg, prominent Danish businessman in Aalborg, Jutland, and owner of a large export company with links to all parts of the world, is president of the Rebild National Park Society, Inc.

Started in 1912

It was in 1912 that the first American Independence Day celebration was held on Danish soil, in the presence of the late King Christian the Tenth of Denmark and an audience of some 10,000 people, including high American and Danish officials. Now these festivals draw from 30,000 to 40,000 people every year, and the program is broadcast over the Danish radio and television network and on short-wave to all the world and ships at sea.

Caspar H.W. Hasselriis of New York, who is the only living member of the original Rebild Committee of 1912, and who in 1940 founded the Danish Information Office in New York, describes these annual festivals on Danish soil as a monument to Danish American friendship. To the question: Why does Denmark celebrate the American Independence Day? - he replies:

"Out of friendship for the United States, where hundreds of thousands of Danes have found hospitality and prosperity. Out of love for the democratic ideals which Denmark has in common with the United States."

But why in the heather?

"The Rebild Hills are hallowed because the Danish moor and heath have now been cultivated into farm and wood land. Danish-born Americans bought this tract of ancient virgin heath, deeded it as a National Park to the Danish State and provided that it should remain in its natural state and reserved for an American Independence Day Festival every Fourth of July."

Well-known Speakers and
American and Danish Bands

During the years a long list of American and Danish speakers have addressed the festival. Among the former, just to mention a few: Chief Justice Earl Warren, Paul G. Hoffman, the then former Vice President Richard M. Nixon (1962), Dr. Ralph Bunche, Kingman Brewster, Jr., President of Yale University, the late Walt Disney, former Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Walter Cronkite, and Richard Netter, President of "Thanks to Scandinavia, Inc."

Greetings from Presidents of the United States have been read. Music played by American and Danish bands, singing by American and Danish college choirs, and solos by members of the Royal Danish Opera have been other features of the two-hour program from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. And the celebration continues in the evening with a folk festival in the nearby city of Aalborg of which one of the participating Danish-Americans is named "Mayor for a Day".

This year, the theme for the principal speakers will be "Education, co-operation in technology between the U.S. and Denmark and among all countries to develop democracy and peace", and the Danish Prime Minister and Mrs. Hilmar Baunsgaard have agreed to attend the Festival. The entertainment will be provided by the U.S. Air Force Band from Wiesbaden, Germany; Aarhus Girl Guard's orchestra; Danish actress Gerda Gilboe; the Youth for Understanding Choir from Ann Arbor, Michigan, and the Brigham Young University Folk Dancers from Utah.

Last, but not least, an exhibition of American products will be shown in shops and stores all over North Jutland, Denmark, to present the U.S. way of life, education, outdoor life, etc.

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REBILD NATIONAL PARK SOCIETY, INC.

An Illinois Non-Profit Corporation

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GUNNAR JENSENIUS, *Vice President*
KAI JOHANSEN, *Vice President*
ARSEL NIELSEN, *Vice President*
BORGE ROJING, *Secretary*
UPPE SALOMONSEN, *Vice President*
HENRIK SANDER, *Treasurer*

PROGRAMME FOR THE 4th OF JULY, 1969.

Activities at Rebild - Aalborg.

Date.

July 3

Arrival by car / plane / ship
Reception by the Lord Mayor of Aalborg

15.30 - 17.00

Reception by "Stiftamtmanden"
(His Majesty the King's representative for Northern Jutland)
at Aalborg Castle.

16.30 - 18.00

Reception
hosted by Admiral Waldemar F. A. Wendt, US Navy, and
US Ambassador to Denmark.

20.00

Rebild National Park Society's informal "get acquainted
Dinner" at Rold Storkro, Rebild.

July 4

10.00 - 11.00

Initiation of distinguished guests of Aalborg as members
of the Key Brother Order, Christian IV's Guild,
at Jens Bang's Stenhus.

12.30

Special reception at Rebild National Park Society's
permanent secretariat, "Hyldgaardsminde" at Rebild.

12.30

Light "Tent Luncheon" at Rebild with subsequent walk
to the Hills for

14.30 - 16.30

Section II of the programme, transmitted on Radio and
Danish and International TV.

19.30 -

Official Dinner at Hotel Hvide Hus, hosted by
The 4th of July Committee
(City of Aalborg - Danish-American Club
Tourist Association - Rebild National Park Society)

- 24.00

Public Ball at the Aalborg Hall with US Navy.

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Remarks

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
American Independence Day Celebration

Rebild, Denmark

July 4, 1969

-- on university campuses, in our great urban areas, on many far-off battlefields, violence and disruption are the order of the day.

[In these challenging & turbulent times, our attention is sometimes diverted from ^{the} fundamental ~~to one~~ of our social and political order.

[Around the world this ~~is~~ ~~is~~ this is the era of dramatic confrontation and rebellion, a period ~~wherein many of our most basic beliefs and assumptions about government and society are sorely tested. It is in precisely such a~~ ~~And~~ ~~that it is precisely such a time as these~~ in times like this

Our daily papers and television seemingly never tire of reporting these ~~disruptions~~ ^{events} in ~~split~~ minute detail.

[But it is precisely in times like this that we should examine anew the ~~the~~ principles and processes on which our civilization rests. [We know that for a political regime to survive, the people must share certain basic assumptions and values.

(2)

3

(New ~~text~~
New
70)

~~For a political regime to survive, the people must share certain basic assumptions and values.~~

In a democratic system, these arise from a common understanding about the nature of man, the dignity of the individual, the necessity for free and open expression, and the legitimacy of political opposition.

↳ Educators bear a major portion of the responsibility for transmitting these values and beliefs to the future leaders of this democracy...and to the people who will select these leaders.

↳ The lessons of democracy must be learned anew by each generation. And each generation must voluntarily renew the democratic covenant which binds this society together.

3

-4-

This process of renewal is never automatic and the outcome is never guaranteed. Indeed, in some periods, like the present, the process of renewal can be tumultuous and even violent.

At such moments we wonder aloud whether our system will retain the resilience and vitality to survive.

We see other political systems falter and collapse. And we ask whether it can happen here.

Thomas

We recall Jefferson's admonition that "man cannot be both free and ignorant." And we ask whether our educational system is capable of meeting the severe challenges which lie ahead.

~~We are deeply troubled by the preliminary report of the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of~~

(4)

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Violence that "the key to much of the violence in our society seems to lie with the young. Our youth account for an ever-increasing percentage of crime, greater than their increasing percentage of the population. The thrust of much of the group protest and collective violence -- on the campus, in the ghettos, in the streets -- is provided by our young people."

Faced with these harsh facts, we can properly ask this question: "Will the Presidential Inaugural of 1980 -- not to mention 1984 -- be as peaceful and tranquil as one we witnessed just four weeks ago?" As educators, we can avoid neither asking the question nor doing everything in our power to guarantee an affirmative response.

In the past ~~month~~^{months} as a private citizen -- the first such month^s I have spent in twenty-three years -- I have

~~to~~ (5)

thought a great deal about ^{these questions} this question and all that ~~it~~ ^{they} ~~implies~~ ^{imply}.

My decision to return to the college campus as a teacher -- a decision which surely qualified me for some kind of battle pay -- ~~and my decision to participate in the educational endeavors of Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc. --~~ ^{was} ~~were~~ made solely out of my concern for the educational process in America.

How can we improve the education of our children ... and the continuing education of millions of adults?

I am frank to admit that I don't have all the answers ... even though I do have some ideas on the subject. ~~And I~~ ~~look forward eagerly to testing these ideas in the coming months at~~

(6)

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In particular I support a school construction and operating fund program, under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, to improve the quality of education in metropolitan and rural areas.

this past fall,
I attempted to carry the message that education is more than what happens in a school building early in one's life. I talked of education as the rich and varied experience of life itself -- and of education continuing throughout a person's lifetime.

I spoke of tearing down the walls which separate schools from the "real world" outside -- walls which have made education seem irrelevant to many students, and walls which have restricted education's rightful claim on the total resources of *the American* ~~this~~ nation.

① 437

↳ In this spirit I have been an evangelist for the
in the United States
twelve month school year. But not just twelve months
of the traditional academic curriculum. Year-round
education would afford school administrators and teachers
the flexibility to develop all kinds of imaginative and
innovative programs -- programs which dramatically
involve the students, teachers and parents in work ex-
periences, recreation and job training, community service
and the arts and culture.

The concept of open schools open to persons of all
ages can transform schools into vital centers of community
activity and encourage meaningful parental participation in
the educational process... for education cannot flourish in
the atmosphere of hostility and distrust which prevails in
many ~~of our~~ *American* large cities.

8 24

This will, of course, require a massive new infusion of ~~federal~~ ^{by the national government} assistance to states and local school districts. I ^{for example, the U.S.} have proposed that Congress establish a trust fund for education financed with revenues from federally-owned oil shale deposits -- a source of billions of dollars in potential revenue.

~~This country should take full advantage of this price-less natural resource... and we should use it to support the most priceless human resource of all - educated human beings.~~

The United States is at

As a nation we are ~~at~~ the crossroads in the development of the educational system which is essential for the survival of democracy.

The daily headlines of controversy on many college

(9)

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campuses -- the terribly complex problems of achieving real education opportunity in our inner city neighborhoods -- these events may convince some people that now is the time to go slow in reshaping the educational enterprise of this country.

Such a failure of nerve at this moment in American history would be a grievous, even tragic, mistake.

There are today in America

~~hidden by the obscurities and irrationality of a few~~

~~are~~ millions of dedicated and concerned *persons* ~~Americans~~ of all ages striving to upgrade and improve the process of education.

~~in this country.~~

The United States

~~This country~~ has never produced a more sensitive

and concerned generation of students -- and we must listen to what they are trying to say, even if we may sometimes disapprove of the way they say it.

(10)

-16-

America
Nor has this country ever produced a more gifted generation of teachers and school administrators -- and *should be supported* we must support these persons, not restrict further the resources so urgently needed to achieve the reforms and improvement which ~~must be made.~~

This can be done if *we must* dramatize the process of education as never-ending, involving people of all ages, and offering America a priceless opportunity to achieve a new enthusiasm for life and a rededication to the principles of a free and democratic society.

We must permit neither loud shouts nor faint hearts to jeopardize the exciting progress of the past few years... or to sacrifice the tremendous achievements which are within our grasp if we press forward now.

11

This is why I ^{returned} ~~am returning~~ to the campus as a

teacher. This is why ^{many of} you have dedicated your lives to

the challenge of education. And this is why ^{every person who} ~~all of us~~

~~cherishes the principle of democracy and freedom must~~
~~must take education's case to the American people in the~~
~~become personally committed to the revitalization of the~~
~~coming months and years.~~
~~educational process... in whatever country he or she may live~~

^{President} John F. Kennedy said it well: "Our progress as

a nation can be no swifter than our progress in education...

for education is the keystone in the arch of freedom and

progress."

Thank you.

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