Harry S. Truman: Life-Long Learner 1884-1972 Dr. Jon E. Taylor





HISTORY

1901 Independence High School

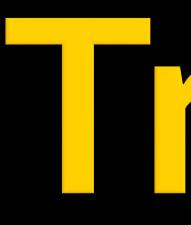


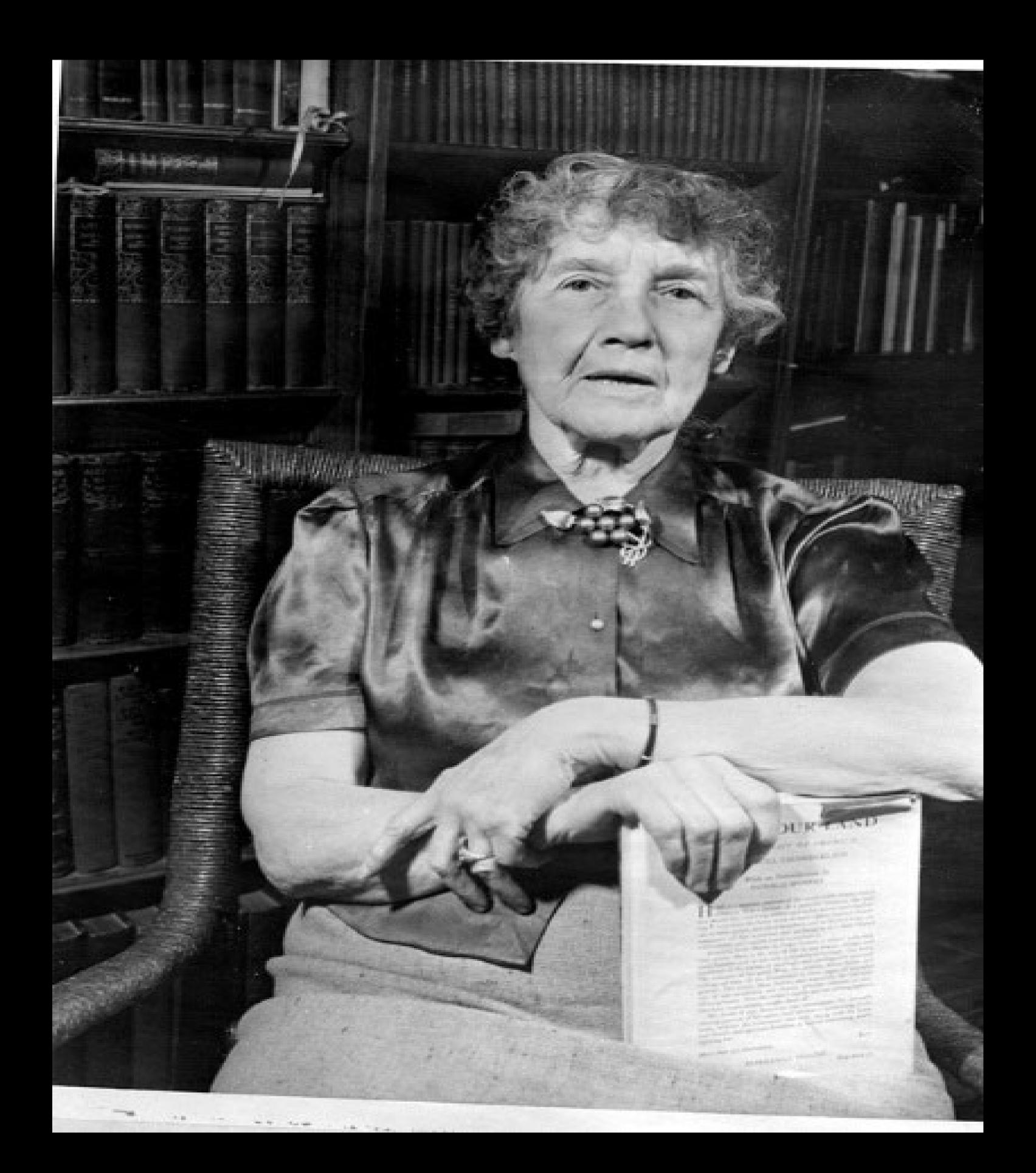






Juventus spes mundi





Truman's Teachers

MATILDA BROWN ARDELIA HARDIN PALMER





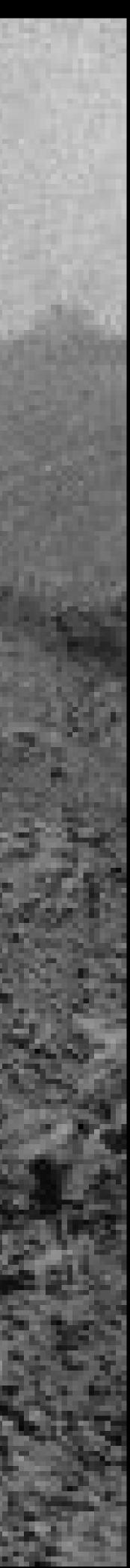






Farmer 1906-1917



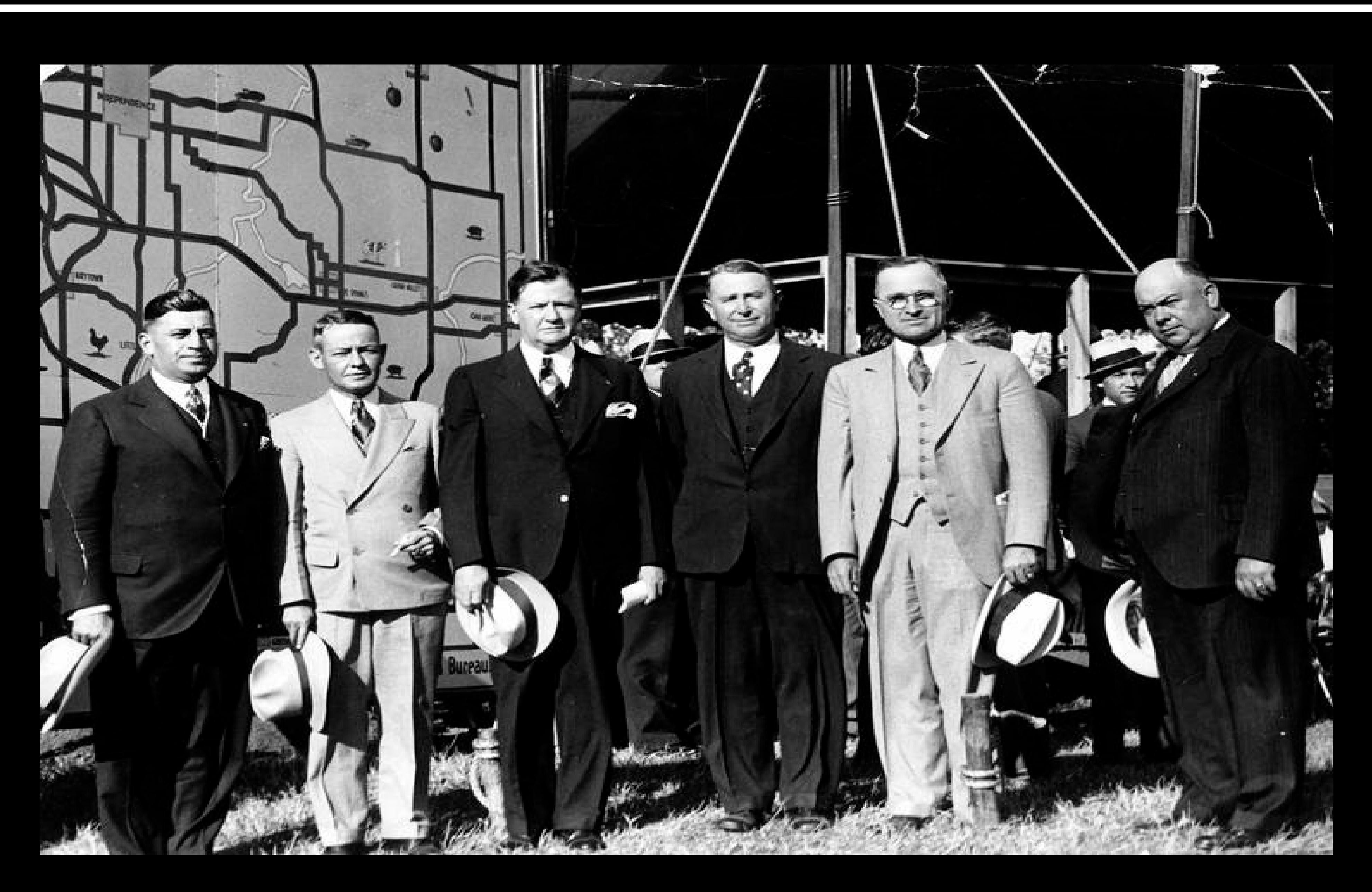






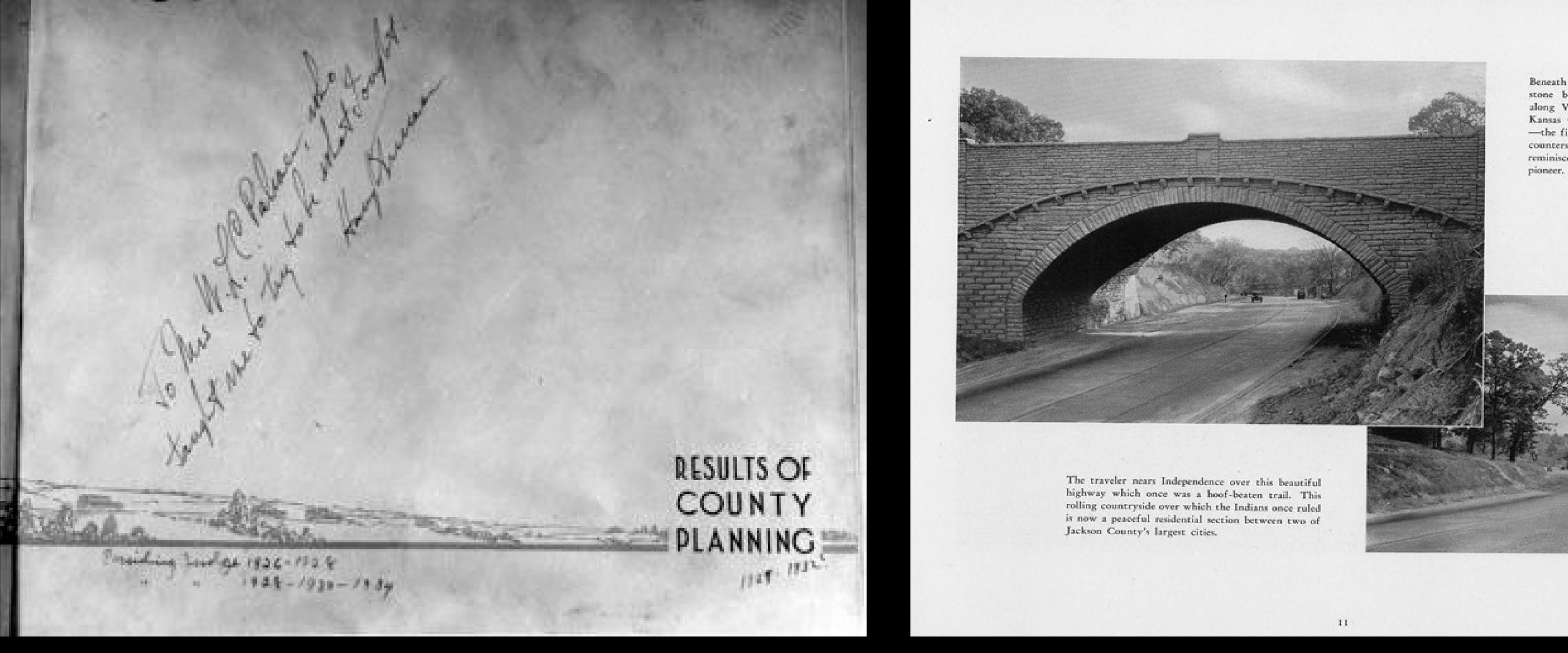
World War I veteran 1917





County Judge 1922-1924 and 1926





Results of County Planning 1932



Beneath an architecturally striking stone bridge the traveler sweeps along Van Horn Road, east from Kansas City toward Independence -the first lap of a trip which encounters many historic landmarks, reminiscent of the early days of the

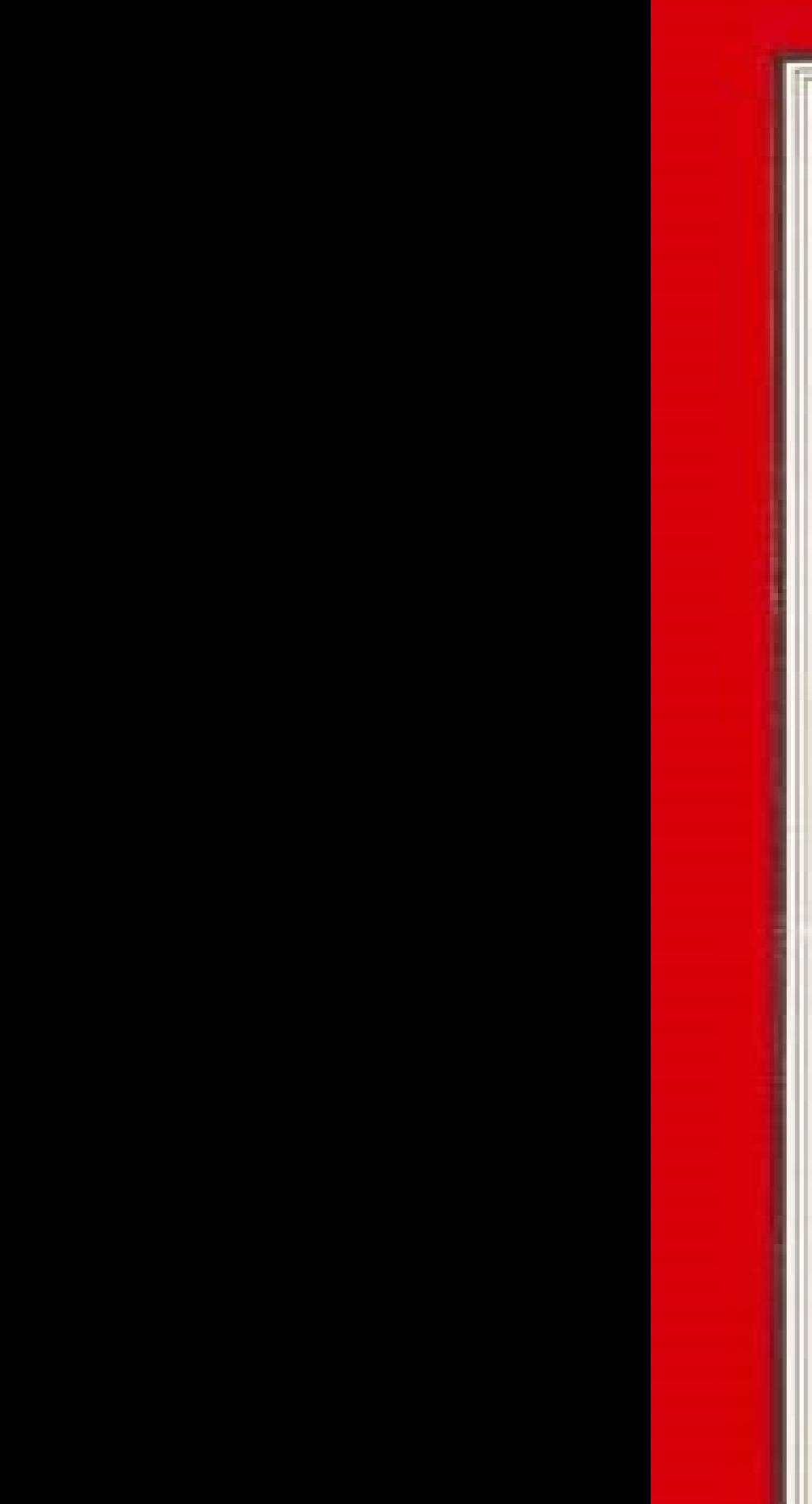


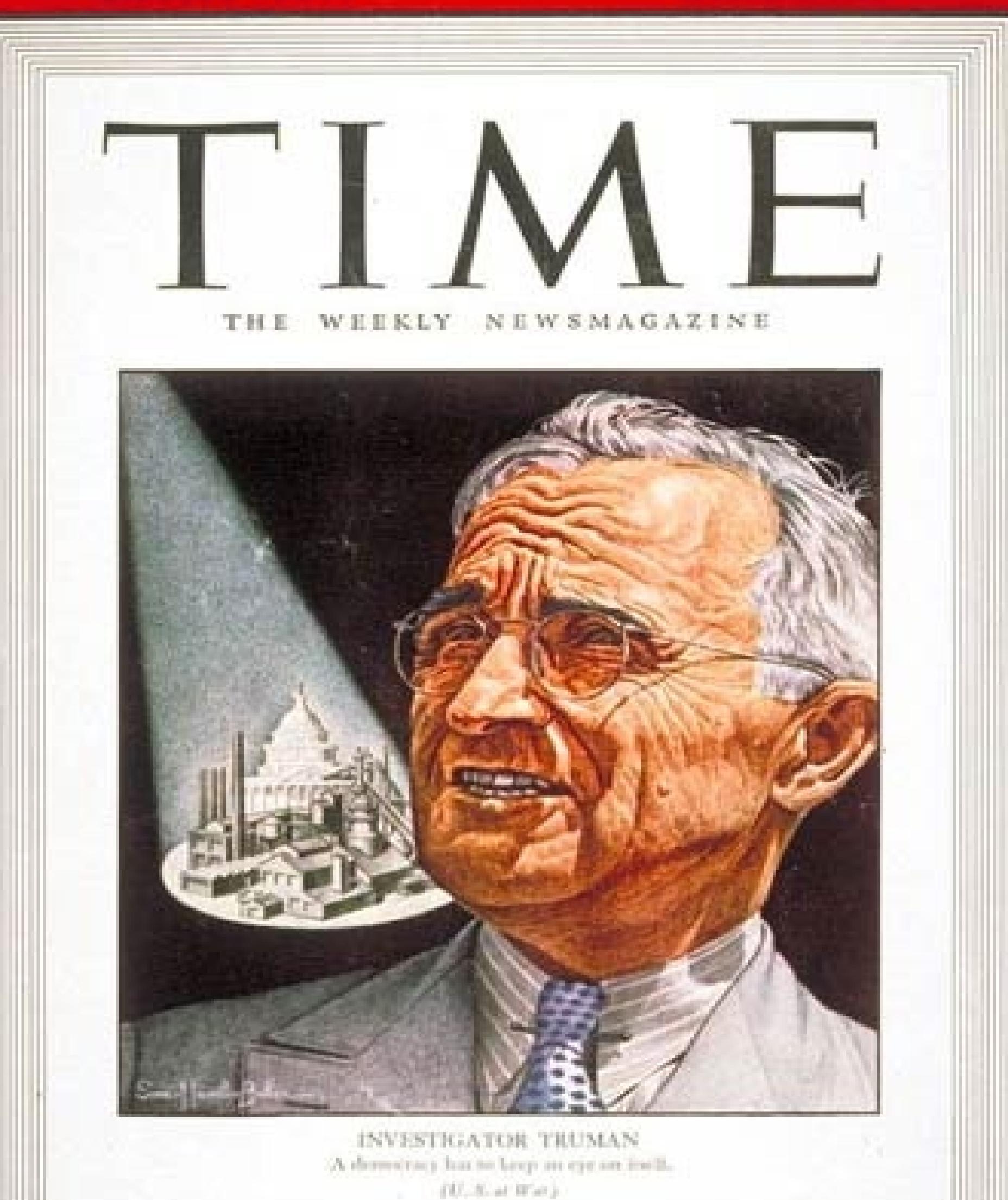




1934 Senate Campaign Re-elected 1940

Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program 1941-1944

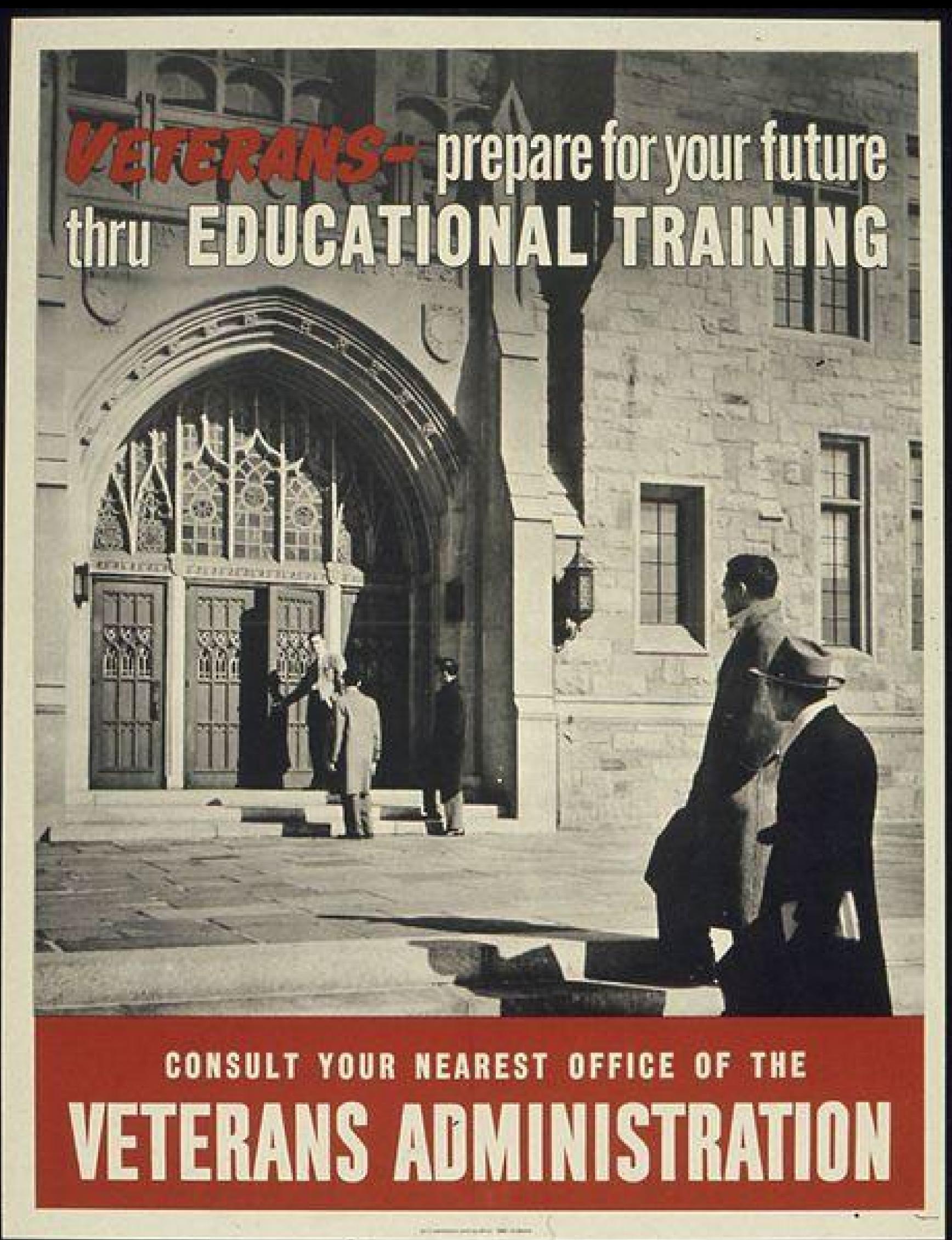






Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 "GI Bill" June 22, 1944







Roosevelt and Truman 1944









Westminster College March 5, 1946



National Commission on Higher Education July 11 and 13, 1946 Higher Education for American Democracy December 15, 1947

CHAPTER I

Education for a Better Nation and a Better World

Education is an institution of every civilized society, but the purposes of education are not the same in all societies. An educational system finds its guiding principles and ultimate goals in the aims and philosophy of the social order in which it functions. The two predominant types of society in the world today are the democratic and the authoritarian, and the social role of education is very different in the two systems.

American society is a democracy: that is, its folkways and institutions, its arts and sciences and religions are based on the principle of equal freedom and equal rights for all its members, regardless of race, faith, sex, occupation, or economic status. The law of the land, providing equal justice for the poor as well as the rich, for the weak as well as the strong, is one instrument by which a democratic society establishes, maintains, and protects this equality among different persons and groups. The other instrument is education, which, as all the leaders in the making of democracy have pointed out again and again, is necessary to give effect to the equality prescribed by law.

THE ROLE OF EDUCATION

It is a commonplace of the democratic faith that education is indispensable to the maintenance and growth of freedom of thought, faith, enterprise, and association. Thus the social role of education in a democratic society is at once to insure equal liberty and equal opportunity to differing individuals and groups, and to enable the citizens to understand, appraise, and redirect forces, men, and events as these tend to strengthen or to weaken their liberties.

In performing this role, education will necessarily vary its means and methods to fit the diversity of its constituency, but it will achieve its ends more successfully if its programs and policies grow out of

Letter to the Speaker on Federal Aid to Education May 26, 1948

"I regard the proper education of our youth as a matter of paramount importance to the welfare and security of the United States. Public provision for education has been primarily the concern of the several States, and must remain so. The maintenance of freedom of thought and expression depends in large measure upon keeping our systems of education free from central control. But it is necessary and proper that the Federal Government should furnish financial assistance..."







UC Berkeley June 12, 1948



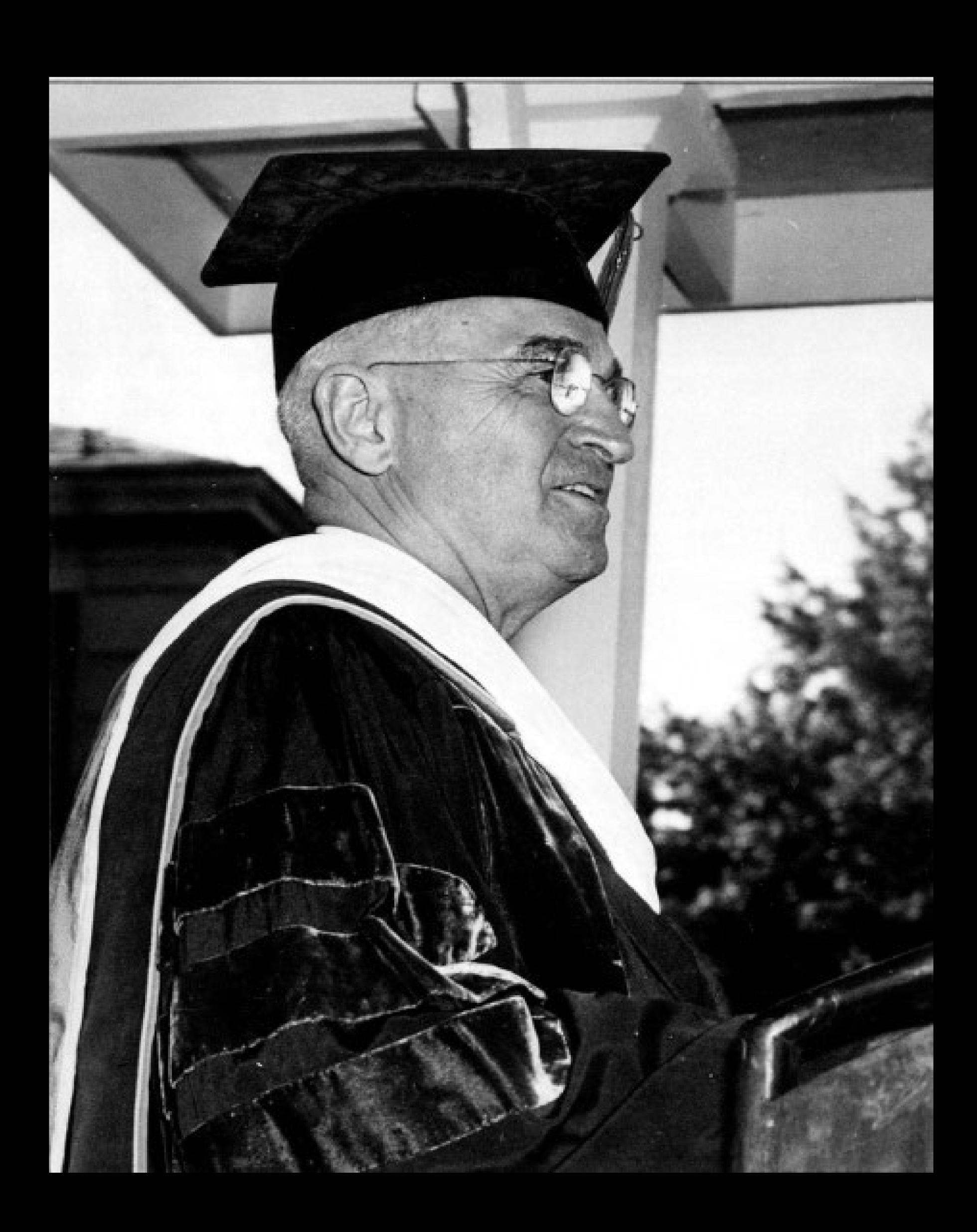


Rollins College Winter Park, FL March 8, 1949





Howard University June 13, 1952



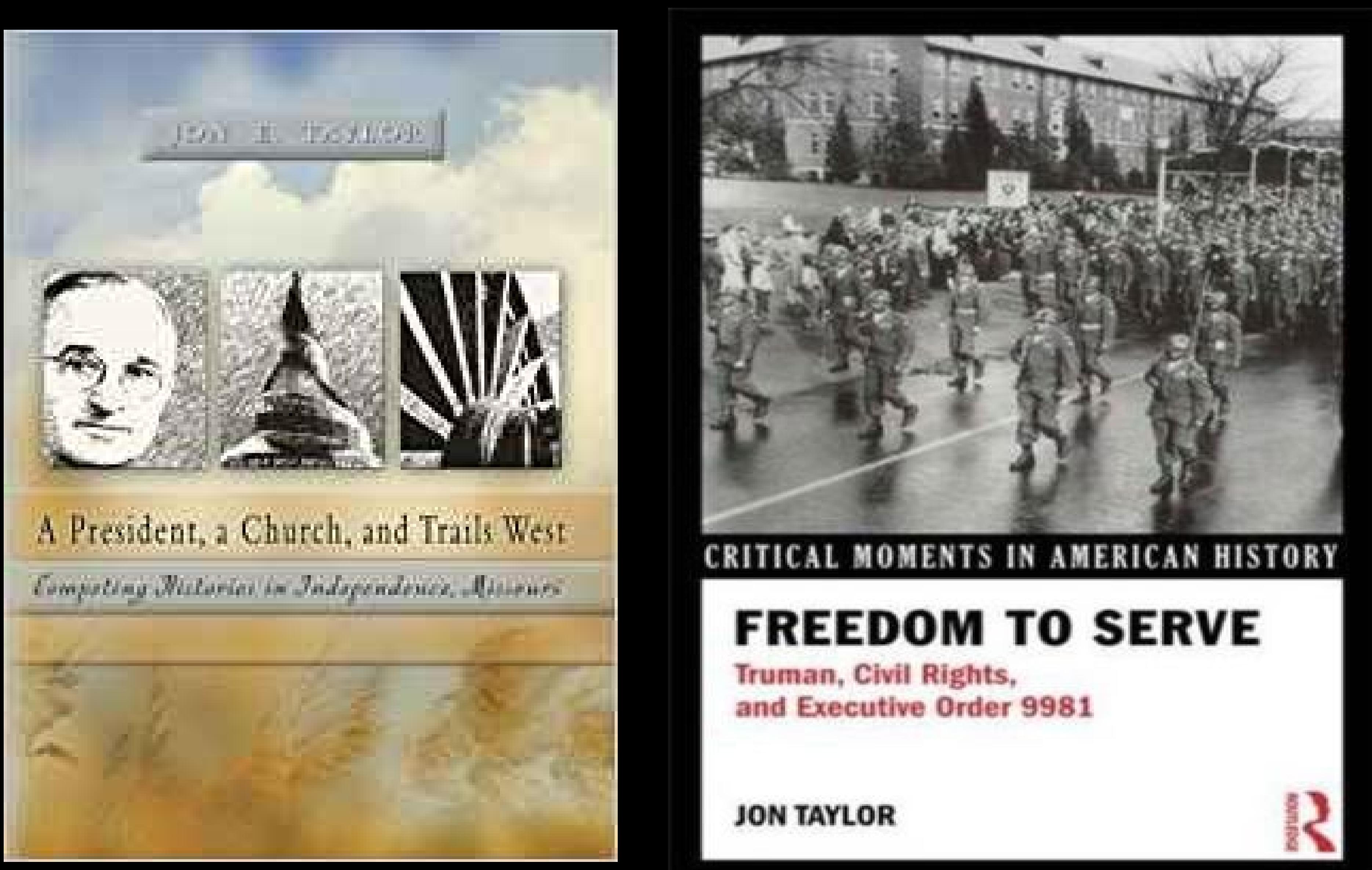




The American Presidency Project Harry S. Truman Library and Museum History of Education Quarterly August 2007 Volume 47 number 3. Christopher P. Loss Between Citizens and the State: The Politics of American Higher Education in the 20th Century

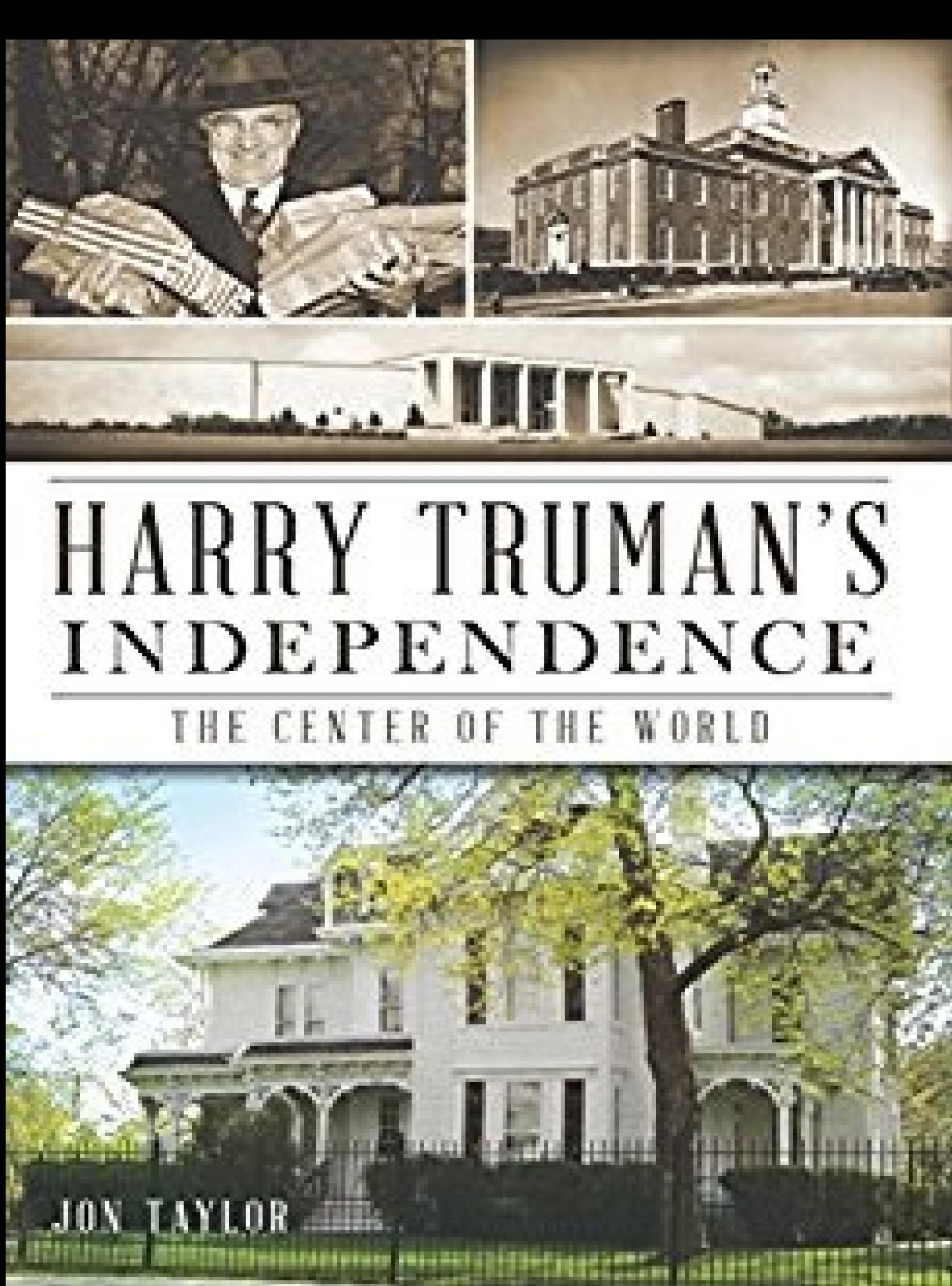
Sources/Resources





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