QUALITY EDUCATION: THE NATION'S SCHOOLS, THE NATION'S CHILDREN

Remarks by Ernest L. Boyer President

The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching

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SCHOOL

This evening I've been asked to talk about

the quality of education in America.

And reflect on how the nation's schools

- can help this country meet its
- civic and economic obligations

in the century ahead.

And perhaps the best place to begin is January 20, 1990

- when President George Bush—in his second State of the Union message—
 - announced 6 ambitious goals
 - for all the nation's schools.

On that occasion, the president—as a first objective for the nation—declared that

- by the year 2000
- every child in America will come to school
 - ready to learn.

I recognize that this is an audacious,

hugely optimistic proposition

and yet,

- · dreams can be fulfilled
- · only when they've been defined.

And if, during the decade of the 1990s,

- the school readiness of children would become
- not "just" a slogan, but a serious call to action,

I'm convinced that all of the other goals

would—in large measure—be fulfilled.

NOT READY

But I also must tell you that

we have a very long way to go.

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Just last fall at The Carnegie Foundation

- we surveyed more than 7,000 kindergarten teachers from coast to coast,
- asking them about the school readiness of children.

And, frankly, I found it deeply troubling that

- according to these teachers,
- 35 percent of the nation's kindergarten students—
 - · more than one in three-
- come to school not well-prepared for formal education.

They were deficient

- · in language,
- in general knowledge,
- in social development,
- and in health.

And it's our disadvantaged children who are most at risk.

HEALTH

The harsh truth is that,

- in America today,
- nearly one out of every four children
 - under the age of six
 - is officially classified as poor.

They're malnourished, hugely disadvantaged

· long before they march off to formal education.

Today, more than twelve million children in this country are hungry

some time every month.

And one-fourth of all pregnant women in this country

- have belated prenatal care,
- or none at all
 - which dramatically endangers the brain development of unborn infants.

And if—in this country—we continue to neglect the poor children, I'm convinced that

- both the quality of education
- · and the future of the nation
 - will be imperiled.

Winston Churchill—who had a way with words—declared that

 there is no finer investment for any community than putting milk into babies.

And it's absolutely clear that

- if all children are to come to school well prepared to learn.
- we simply must have good food for mothers and their children,
 - since good nutrition and good schooling
 - are inseparably interlocked.

PRESCHOOL

But beyond a healthy start—for mothers and for babies—

- school readiness also means <u>quality preschool</u> for every disadvantaged child,
- to help them overcome
 - · not just poor nutrition,
 - · but linguistic deprivation, too.

To put it as bluntly as I can:

- If we want all children to be "ready to learn"
- this surely means full funding of Head Start.

And frankly I consider it a national disgrace that

- two decades after Head Start was authorized by Congress,
 - less than half the eligible children are being served.
- It's like having a vaccine for a dreaded disease
- and callously denying it to youngsters.

PARENTS

I'm suggesting that

- school readiness means a healthy start.
- It means preschool for every disadvantaged child.

But being "well prepared" for school

also means empowered parents.

Parents are, after all, the first and most essential teachers.

And if all children are to come to school ready to learn

- we simply must have parents
 - who first give love,
- speak regularly to their children,
- respond thoughtfully to their questions,
- and who read to them at least 30 minutes every day.

TELEVISION

And while speaking of school readiness and language,

- I'd like to say just one word
- about the influence television is having on our children.

We have, in the United States today,

19 million preschoolers.

And, according to the most recent estimates, these children

- · watch television
- 14 billion hours every single year.

On Saturday morning,

· during the so-called children's hour,

The youngsters of this country are "served up"

- a steady diet of junk food commercials,
- and cartoons that contain—on average—
 - 26 acts of violence every single hour.

And then we wonder why we have troubled schools

and violence in the streets.

In the new Carnegie report, called "Ready to Learn," we propose that

a ready to learn "children's" channel be established.

After all, we have cable channels for

- news,
- · and sports,
- and weather,
- and sex.

Is it unthinkable that we would have

 at least one channel devoted exclusively to the education of young children?

I'm suggesting that school readiness means

- · good health.
- It means good nutrition.
- It means good parenting.
- It means universal preschool education,
- and it also means television that enriches rather than degrades the lives of children.

THE BASIC SCHOOL

But there is another side to the equation.

- And while all children must be well prepared for school,
- it's also true that all schools
- must be ready for the children.

And this means

- a major restructuring of public education,
 - especially in the early years of learning.

Several years ago—at the National Press Club—I proposed that we reorganize the first years of formal education

into a single unit called the Basic School.

The Basic School would combine kindergarten to grade 4.

- It would give top priority to language,
- · and every student from the very first would be
 - reading,
 - writing,
 - engaging in conversation
 - listening to stories

in what the foreign language people like to call the saturation method

Let me pause to make one essential point. Language is the most essential function. Our proficiency with words, our use of symbols, allows us to be connected to one another.

And every child by the time they leave 4th grade must have the capacity to

- read with comprehension
- write with clarity, and
- effectively speak and listen.

Class size is crucial, too.

And in the Basic School there would be no class with more than 15 students.

Frankly, I find it ludicrous to hear school critics say

- class size doesn't matter,
- especially in the early years when children urgently need one on one attention.

I've never taught K or first grade. But I have 10 grandchildren, and when we go to McDonald's, I know how much attention they need.

TEACHERS

Finally, in the Basic School, let's give

- more dignity and
- more status to the teachers.

I'm suggesting that excellence in education means excellence in teaching.

I'm convinced that if we'd give as much status to first grade teachers

- as we do to full professors
- that one act alone would revitalize the nation's schools.

I'm also convinced that most school critics

- could not survive one week
- in the classrooms they so vigorously condemn.

And for teachers at all levels, I'd like to see a

- "career ladder" for teachers,
- one in which good teachers would be rewarded for their work.

I'd also like to see a dramatically expanded in-service education program—

- one in which teachers would have at least a full day each month, or
- one week at the beginning and the end of the school year,
 - to focus on professional assignments.

The teacher training program also might be extended to 5 years—

- with the fifth year focusing exclusively on a classroom experience,
- with the new teachers working closely with a mentor.

Above all, let's have more teacher recognition.

Frankly, I'd like to see the president invite

- the teacher of the year to a dinner in the East Room of the White House,
- declaring to the nation that teachers are the unsung heroes of the nation.

SCHOOL CLIMATE

This brings me, finally,

to the upper grades of formal education.

In his State of the Union message the President declared that

- by the year 2000
- every school in America will be disciplined and drug free.

Again, an absolutely noteworthy goal,

but where do we begin?

During our study of the American high school several years ago, I became convinced that what we really have

- is not just a school problem
- but a youth problem in this country.

As we went from school to school it became clear that all too many teenagers feel

- unwanted and
- unneeded and
- unconnected to the larger world,
 - with the old increasingly separated from the young.

Large schools are impersonal, often depressing, institutions, and I'm convinced that many students drop out

 simply because no one noticed that they had, in fact, dropped in.

Frankly if I had just one wish

- I'd break up every large school into units of no more than 400 students each.
- I'd assign every student to a "family circle" of 15-20 students to meet with mentors at the beginning of each day
 - to talk about their school work,
 - to share their hopes and fears,
 - and to know that someone truly cares.

Vachel Lindsay wrote:

It's the world's one crime its babes grow dull

Not that they sow, But that they seldom reap.

Not that they serve, But have no gods to serve.

Not that they die, But that they die like sheep.

in a climate the foreign language people like to call the saturation method.

And it's for this reason that we propose in the Carnegie report, High School, a new Carnegie unit,

a community service program

- in day-care centers,
- in youth camps,
- in retirement villages,

so students can

- · have a larger sense of purpose, and
- see a connection between what they learn and how they live.

John Gardner said on one occasion,

a nation is never finished,

you can't leave it standing,

as the pharaohs did the pyramids.

It has to be rebuilt with each new generation.

And I'm convinced the most urgent task our generation now confronts

- is to strengthen the schools and higher education.
- And, above all, to build a better world for children,
 - who are, after all,
 - the future of the nation.