

S T . O L A F C O L L E G E

Northfield, Minnesota

COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

May 30, 1965

Delivered by The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey,
Vice President of the United States

Thank you, President Rand.

Governor Rolvaag, the distinguished son of a very illustrious professor and teacher and scholar of this great college, the world known and famed Ole Rolvaag, for whom this Memorial Library on this campus was dedicated; John Mason Brown, with whom I have shared another occasion of great significance such as this today; members of the faculty of St. Olaf; trustees of this great college; the graduates of this class of 1965; and the parents and friends of students and college alike:

It is a rare privilege for me to be permitted to come to this campus today and to share these ceremonies. What a beautiful day and what a beautiful and lovely setting. This is as it should be on commencement because surely the spring of the year and the early days of summer remind us of the strength and the life of vitality of not only that which we see around us in forms of flowers, trees, and shrubbery but also of young people and of their hopes and aspirations. To be privileged to address a graduating class is a rare one and it carries with it a sobering responsibility. These are unusual days and the young men and women of this class go forth into a most unusual and changing world, but it was ever so. Each class faces its own challenges and its own problems and each generation has a new world in which to live -- a world of great change, sometimes for the good and sometimes for the bad, but change surely is the pattern of our life and in this day and age, dramatic change.

Last week I was in Minneapolis and I participated in a television program over the communications satellite Early Bird and as I spoke my voice and my image

were transmitted simultaneously to the homes and the shops of men and women on the European continent and elsewhere. There was a time lag of only a split second in that communication. Two months ago at Cape Kennedy I watched as two men left earth in a space capsule. They knew their course and their destination far better and were, I might add, in less danger than Christopher Columbus and his men when they ventured across the ocean a relatively short time before in history. You'd be interested to know that the manager of that mission Gemini 3 from Cape Kennedy, the project director, was a man by the name of Christopher Columbus in our day and age. And on that occasion at Cape Kennedy I observed, too, that it had been only some 61 years since Wilbur and Orville Wright had kept their 170-pound aircraft aloft for 12 seconds over a distance of 120 feet and thus was the age of aeronautics born. On Thursday, June 4, but a few days hence, two more American astronauts, James McDivitt and Edward White, majors in the United States Air Force, will attempt a 62-orbit, four-day flight and also the world's first space rendezvous with their second stage rocket booster and Major White plans to be the first American to emerge from that space capsule and float free in space and it will be done and many more things yet to come.

These developments represent but the infancy, the beginning, of a whole new epic in man's relationship to the universe; and yet, my fellow Americans, only 30 years ago a most exciting of human experience was described by a great American poet, Carl Sandburg, and listen to what he said just 30 years ago: "And riding on a limited express one of the crack trains of the nation, hurdling across the prairie into blue haze and dark air go 15 all steel coaches holding a thousand people and I ask a man in the smoker where is he going and he answers Omaha." Thirty years ago man's aspiration was Omaha, today it is the moon. Yes, it is the stars, Mars, the universe.

So what an exciting time to be alive. How fortunate we are and how fortunate this class of 1965 because as surely as I stand before them interplanetary travel will be the order of the day in your lifetime and as surely as I am here with you

man will be in space laboratories orbiting this earth performing what we now consider to be miraculous feats but what will become commonplace, repairing satellites in orbit, taking care of them as one would his automobile in the mechanics shop -- this in a very few years in your lifetime.

Now it is said that the everyday life of modern man has changed more in the last 65 years than in the 2,000 years before and I suppose that is a truth. To a large degree these changes rest on new transportation and communication, new sources of power and new knowledge; and almost all of it is connected with the growth of modern science and technology. Indeed there are more scientists and engineers alive today than all the previous scientists and engineers from the beginning of history. In fact, 90% of all the scientists and engineers that ever lived are alive right now this hour. Sometimes I think most all of them live in Washington, D. C.! And in this technological society, which is the wonder of our time, we have almost invented the technique of invention. Today being able to clearly state a technological problem or to define a technological need is almost tantamount to a solution to that problem or that need. Our knowledge is becoming so extensive that its very size and complexity give us reason for concern and cause problems. In some fields, the fact is that it is easier to rediscover something than to search existing literature to find it. This is what we mean by the information explosion -- the vast array of information that comes to the scientist, to the student of the day in such overwhelming flow that he is incapable of assimilating it.

But in the midst of our technological progress, which I site to you by these examples, we need to ask some questions. Is technology, which is the hallmark of this society, desirable for its sake? What changes is it creating in our society? And then, how do we harness it? Technology has brought us tremendous good. It has made life longer and better for millions of men and women, but in recognizing its benefits I believe it is fair to say that we must not allow it to become our master. We must understand technology's effect on our society and to ensure that

it continues to serve us and not itself, because the same technology which gives life can take it away. The same technology that can remake a world can destroy it. Therefore technology must be watched as a source of power and be converted to good and not to evil.

I think there is only one certain way that we can achieve this, and this great college -- and its heritage and its promise -- represents that way. It is through education, an education with meaning, with philosophy, education with response and respect to that omnipotent power of divine providence. Technology has made education as I speak of it the central need of the 20th century America. Higher standards for teaching, for research, excellence must replace mediocrity. There is no room for mediocrity any longer in the day and age of which we are a part. I couldn't help but think as I visited some of the projects over which I have some jurisdiction by law, in the space program, what mediocrity would mean. Mediocrity is failure, mediocrity is death, mediocrity is catastrophe, mediocrity is disgrace in the space age. There is only one standard -- excellence. As close to perfection as man can go -- excellence -- without it there is nothing but destruction and failure. Our curricula have changed, as you know, from grade school through graduate school. The challenge of modern day science and technology has made it a necessity that all of us make education a lifetime activity. What seemed true yesterday may not be at all true today or tomorrow, and your government has recognized this necessity for educational excellence. This congress -- and congresses preceding it, but this congress in particular -- is passing historic legislation which makes long-range investments in educational excellence, investments in human resources that will enrich the individual and ultimately the nation.

But what kind of education shall it be? You're going to determine that as citizens. This faculty will help determine it. There is a need of course to educate people to utilize and develop technology. We need more scientists, we need more engineers, we need more professional people; and then, too, we must educate people so that they may find useful work in life, gainful employment.

It is quite apparent in this age of science and technology that the man with little or no skill has little or no place and surely has difficulty in finding a job. Two out of three of the unemployed in this nation today are without a high school diploma -- over 1,100,000 regretablely of the better than four million school dropouts. Jobs for the unskilled are of another day, and they are disappearing. Then we must recognize that this same technology beyond reaching or beyond reducing the need for the unskilled worker has made basic changes in our patterns of employment, changes that you will have to face. Today workers in the service producing industries number ten million more than the workers producing goods. With this fantastic gross national product that your country boasts of -- well over almost 650 billions of dollars -- we have no more workers in manufacturing today than we had in 1929. It is automation, the machine, that the workers in the service producing industries expand; and the white collar worker, the professional, or the semi-professional, is far more numerous than the blue collar worker. And this pattern will continue and be accentuated. I repeat this only to remind those who have not had your good fortune to graduate from a great college or university that education is the key to a better life. It is the key to the future, and the person without it in the days ahead is doomed to trouble, to wandering from place to place, wondering what his future will be. But in the future it will not be enough even to possess a skill if that skill is not needed in great number. Skills come and go. The needs come and go. Training and re-training, continuous education will be the order of your future.

Yes, we need education to train the people who can operate the instruments of your technology and to prepare people for changing occupational patterns; but more importantly we need men and women, citizens of this country who can look beyond their technology, beyond the material things. We need a society that is known and recognized not for the quantity of its goods but for the quality of its people. We need education to produce those who aspire to more than the pursuit and the manufacture of goods and objects.

Now I know there are those who believe that too many of our schools and colleges and universities still carry too high a percentage of the liberal arts in their curriculum. Why, they say, why study literature or language, why study ancient history, why a major in the arts, haven't you heard, this is the new technological world? It is the world of plastics, of heat shields, of solid state and that new man-made instrument called the computer and the transistor.

All of this is true, but to these I give my answer and I trust it will be yours. Let us not confuse means with ends. What do we seek for man on this planet? What is it that you want? Or as the prophet has said, "Who am I?" What do we seek? I trust it is what we have said we seek: human dignity, personal expression and fulfillment, freedom with its privileges and its duties, and justice not just for ones self but for others. Technology in itself is not the end of our aspirations, and those who are the scientists and the technicians are the first to say so, to say that it is no more than a tool, and the value of that tool depends on the intelligence and the judgment and the creativity of man himself. Yes, on the resources of intellect and the spirit of a people and a nation; and these resources to a large degree are developed by an educational experience which involves man in ideas as well as things, in controversy as well as conformity, in ethics as well as engineering. Technology despite its achievements is today only coming into early maturity; and if we are prepared to engage it wisely -- and that is the purpose of your education -- it can indeed help us towards our ultimate ends. Physical well being will not make all men philosopher kings or even happy people, and more rapid communication does not ensure that men more wisely communicate.

John Stuart Mill, that great 19th century philosopher and political scientist, said that the worth of a nation is the worth of the individuals composing it. Woodrow Wilson told us that a nation is as rich as its people. Our goal is to upgrade the worth of the individuals in the American society and elsewhere. Our purpose is to see that all Americans -- and I underscore the word all, without any

regard to national origin or race or color or region -- that all shall share in and all be asked to contribute to our progress. The aim of this generation must be the fulfillment of equal opportunity and then to ask for the sharing of responsibility and it is with this goal and purpose as our challenge that this day we wage war, not in far away places but at home: war on poverty, war on discrimination, war on illiteracy and upon disease. These are the ancient and the stubborn enemies of mankind and these are the ones that should attract the attention and the concern of this generation. In times past mankind may have lacked the tools, the know-how, and the resources to win this war. Some people have said you can do little or nothing about those who are the victims of poverty. In one day and age that may have been the case, but not now because this generation has been blessed with the means and the resources to wage the war and to wage it successfully. Modern science and technology has given us the weapons to destroy these ancient enemies. Yes, weapons to make a better new world or, if we lose our sense of values, to destroy the world that we have. Science and ethics, technology and reason are the foundation, the building blocks, of the great society and it is here in our blessed land that we can be the active participants in that exciting and demanding experience of building that great society for ourselves and for others in far away places.

The President recently told us about this great society and I think no word or words explain it better than his. He said it is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, or a finished work; it is a challenge, constantly renewed, beckoning us towards a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the products of our labor. Yes, the great society belongs to the men and women of strong faith and conviction, not to those of little or no concern with themselves or with others. It belongs to people who believe they can move mountains and proceed to do it. And I submit that this is a challenge worthy of this generation: the building of a society of compassion as well as of comfort, of humanism as well as hardware, of freedom as well as pleasure. I happen to be one of those Americans that believes that what we will to do we can do. The only question before America

is to make up its mind what it wants to do. A nation that possesses 50% of the world's gross wealth for this little number of people, a nation that possesses unbelievable resources of intellect and talent as well as the tools of science and technology can do what it wills to do if it has the will. The question is whether the comforts of our life weaken the will, whether the pleasures of our time deny us the discipline. But I think not. I believe we can do it.

Alexis de Tocqueville, a great French philosopher, captured this spirit of our America over a century ago and that spirit has never changed. I only wish some American could have been so perceptive, but here is what he said: "America is a land of wonders in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. No natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of men, and in his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do." Here is a man that had unbounded faith in the American spirit. Indeed ours is the most exhilarating task of all and it is the task of this day and age to preserve this America that Lincoln called "the last best hope on earth", to preserve this last best hope as the place for the renewal of the human spirit and the liberation of human potentiality.

So to this class and to my fellow citizens, let us retain compassion in the midst of indifference, ideals in the midst of cynicism, and belief in the midst of despair. Let us never forget that this land now as before represents a beacon light of hope not only for those in our own midst but for a suffering people throughout the world. Let us, therefore, neither fear nor worship the technology which is the creature of our mind and hand. Let us use it as our ally in the creation of a more perfect society, an ally in the relentless search for a justice and an enduring peace. And in the words of Isaiah, whose eternal words move us to this day: "Look forward to the time when every valley shall be exalted and every mountain and hill shall be made low and the crooked shall be made straight and the rough places plain." The words of the prophet describe to us the world of peace, the world of justice, and the world of hope that an educated man should hold dear.

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REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

ST. OLAF'S COLLEGE

MAY 30, 1965

*seen the Communist
satellite, Early Bird.*

∟ Last week, in Minneapolis, I participated in a television program. As I spoke, my voice and my image were transmitted simultaneously to ~~living rooms~~ *the homes and shops* of men and women on the European continent.

∟ There was a time-lag of only a split-second in that communication.

∟ Two months ago, at Cape Kennedy, I watched as two men left earth in a space capsule. They knew their course and their destination far better -- and were, I might add, in less danger -- than Columbus and his men when they ventured ~~west~~ *across the ocean* a relatively short time before in history.

And, on that occasion at Cape Kennedy, I observed too that it had been only some 61 years ~~before~~ ^{since} ~~that~~ Wilbur and Orville Wright had kept their 170-pound aircraft aloft for 12 seconds over a distance of 120 feet,

~~Read the advertising headlines:~~

~~"Language Barriers Are No Longer A Business Problem."~~

~~"New Capabilities To Make You Forget The Old Ones."~~

~~"Cut Seat Reservation Time From 2 Minutes to 34 seconds."~~

~~"Never Before So Many Instant Answers Available To So Many."~~

~~"Is Man Obsolete?"~~

~~And only thirty years ago the most exciting then of human experiences was described by Carl Sandburg:~~

⊗ On Thursday, June 4th Astronauts James McDivitt and Edward White, majors in the U.S. Air Force, will attempt a 62 orbit, 4 day flight - and the world's first space Rendezvous with their Second Stage Rocket Booster - and White plan to become the

First American to emerge from a space capsule and float free in space. —

⊗ and only 30 years ago the most exciting of human experiences was described by Carl Sandburg:

" . . . riding on a limited express, one of the crack trains of the nation . . . hurtling across the prairie into blue haze and dark air go fifteen all-steel coaches holding a thousand people.

" . . . I ask a man in the smoker where he is going and he answers 'Omaha'."

∟ Thirty years ago man's aspiration was Omaha.

Today it is the moon — the universe. What an exciting time to be alive! ⊗

∟ ~~I~~ ^{is} have heard ~~it~~ said that the everyday life of ~~the~~ modern ~~average~~ man has changed more in the last 65 years than in the two thousand years before. To a large degree ~~if you examine these~~ these changes, it becomes clear that they rest on new transportation and communication, ^{new} sources of power, new knowledge -- almost all connected with the growth of modern ^{science and} technology.

and indeed,

There are more scientists and engineers alive today than all previous scientists and engineers ^{taken} together. *from the beginning of history.* And I sometimes think they all live in

Washington).

And, in this technological society, we have almost invented the technique of invention. Today, being able to clearly state a technological problem or define a technological need is almost tantamount to a solution to that problem or that need.

~~The fact is that~~ our knowledge is becoming so extensive that its very size and complexity can cause problems. ~~We almost know too much.~~ In some fields ~~today~~ it is easier to rediscover something than to search existing literature to find it. — *Information Explosion*

~~Americans of all people are known for their technological efficiency.~~

~~In fact, we are often criticized as being so materialistic that we spend all our time and energy in pursuit and manufacture of objects.~~

~~I think the great part of that criticism is unjustified.~~

But, in midst of our technological progress, we must ask questions:

Is technology desirable for its own sake?

What changes is it creating in our society?

How do we harness it?

~~As the advertising headline says, "Is Man Obsolete?"~~

~~I personally have no intention whatever of becoming obsolete.~~

Technology has brought us tremendous good. It has made life longer and better for millions of men and women.

But, in recognizing ^{its} technology's benefits, we must not allow it to become our master.

◀ We must ^{understand} ~~recognize~~ technology's effect on our society and insure that it continues to serve us, and not itself.

◀ There is only one certain way we can achieve this. It is through education. Technology has made education the central need of 20th - century America.

◀ Curricula have changed from grade school through graduate school. ^{The Challenge of Science and Technology} ~~Changing technology has~~, in fact,

^{has} made it a necessity that all of us make education a lifelong activity. What was true yesterday may not be true tomorrow.

^{and your Government} ~~This Administration~~ has recognized this necessity for educational excellence. And this Congress is passing historic legislation which makes long-range investments in that excellence.

~~But no amount of government investment will be enough if all of us as citizens do not recognize our responsibility to make education -- in our own homes, in~~

our children's schools, ^{7 - in our colleges + universities} in our libraries -- our first priority.

~~In this age,~~ ^{But} what kind of education shall it be?

-First of all, there is of course the need to educate people to utilize and develop technology, ~~per se~~.

It is a reality that, if we expect to benefit from technology, there must be those who can operate it.

In the past ten years, for instance, a new industry has come into being in the United States : the computer industry.

This industry requires those who can design, develop, manufacture, maintain and use its products.

Over 20,000 general-purpose computers are now installed in the United States alone. By 1970, another 500,000 additional computer programmers will be needed in this country. That number will multiply many times over during your lifetimes.

⑩ It is with this goal and purpose as our standard that we ~~have~~ wage war on Poverty, ~~that we~~ ~~seek to eliminate~~ discrimination, illiteracy, and disease. These ancient enemies of mankind ~~are~~ represent a tragic waste of Human resources. Yet, we know that our most precious resource is the Human Resource. We are determined to conserve and develop these human resources -

But, what kind of Education shall it be?
First of all, there is the need to educate people
to utilize and develop technology - We need
more scientists and engineers.

~~Computers are multiplying and so is the need for people
trained to use them.~~

and ~~that we~~ Secondly, we must educate people so that they
may find useful work in life.

It is quite apparent that, in this age of ^{science and} technology,
the man with little skill has difficulty finding a job.

Only 3 per cent of the entire American labor force is
unskilled. But even 5 per cent is too much.

~~Today, one out of every three unemployed never went
beyond grade school. ^{two} ^{of the} two out of three unemployed do not
have a high school diploma. Jobs for the unskilled are
disappearing. ~~They will continue to disappear.~~~~

Then, we must recognize that technology -- beyond
reducing the need for the unskilled worker -- has made
basic changes in our patterns of employment.

Today, workers in the service-producing industries number 10 million more than workers producing goods. And the white-collar worker is far more numerous than the blue-collar worker. This pattern will perpetuate itself.

But \angle In the future it will not be enough, ~~then~~, even to possess a skill -- if that skill is not needed in great number. There were thousands of bankrupt carriage shops and unemployed blacksmiths when we entered the automobile age.

\angle Yes, we need education to provide the people who can operate the instruments of technology. ~~We also need education~~ *and* to prepare people for the changing occupational patterns ~~which technology has thrust upon us~~.

\angle ~~But finally~~ *But, more importantly* ~~And most importantly~~ we need men and women who can look beyond technology. *We need*

a society that is known and recognized for the quality of its people, as well as the quantity of its goods

↳ We need education to produce those who can indeed see more than the pursuit and manufacture of goods and objects.

↳ There are those today who worry because many of our schools and universities still carry such a high percentage of liberal arts in their curricula.

↳ Why, they say, study literature or language? Why study ancient history? Why a major in the theater arts? Haven't you heard, this is the new technological world?

↳ It is the world of plastics, heat-shields, solid-state, the Computer and the Transistor!

To these, I give my answer: Let us not confuse means and ends.

↳ What do we seek for man on this planet?

Human dignity.

Personal expression and fulfillment.

Freedom.

Justice.

↳ Technology in itself is not the end of our aspirations. ~~etc~~

No, I am not among the Luddites -- those who in past times destroyed technology so as to remove a threat they did not understand.

I say that we, as a nation, must continue to develop a technology second to none in the world. We must offer the best possible education in technology and for technology.

~~and~~ those who lead technology are the first to say that it is no more than a tool.

↳ The value of that tool depends on the intelligence, judgment and creativity of man himself → yes,

↳ ~~The value of that tool depends~~ on the resources of intellect and spirit of our nation and its citizens.

↳ These resources are developed by education which involves man in ideas as well as things, in ethics

as well as engineering.

↳ Technology, despite its achievements, is today only coming into early maturity.

↳ If we are prepared to engage it wisely, it can indeed help us toward our ultimate ends.

↳ Physical well-being will not make all men philosopher kings.

↳ More rapid communication ^{does not insure that} ~~will not make men more~~ *men more* wisely communicate.

~~But these things can someday ease man's everyday burden so that he may one day lift himself beyond his search for food, shelter and material comfort.~~

↳ John Stuart Mill said the worth of a nation "is the worth of the individuals composing it." ~~The~~ Our goal is to up-grade the worth of the individuals in the American Society - ~~at all times~~. Our purpose is to see that all Americans shall share in and contribute to ~~the~~ *our* progress.

~~It is with these objectives and~~

It is with this goal and purpose as our challenge that we wage war on Poverty, discrimination, illiteracy, and disease.

These are the ancient and stubborn enemies of mankind. In times past, mankind may have lacked the tools, the know-how, the resources to win this war - but modern science and technology has given us the weapons to destroy these ancient enemies ~~or to destroy ourselves. The choice is ours - to be determined by us now know that we can win~~
~~the~~

Science and Ethics, technology and reason; ~~are the foundation~~ ^{are the foundation} ~~blocks~~ of the Great Society, and it is here in our blessed land that we can be active participants in the exciting and

Let us then, today, in this generation produce
men and women who, as individuals, will build a
society of compassion as well as comfort ... of humanism
as well as hardware ... of freedom as well as Frigidaire.

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a safe harbor, a resting place, a
final objective, a finished work. It is
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This is a challenge worthy of your
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President Rand
John Mason Brown

Gov Rolvaag

REMARKS OF VICE PRESIDENT

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

ST. OLAF'S COLLEGE

MAY 30, 1965

Faculty
Graduates
Trustees

Beautiful day
America Beautiful

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new sources of power, new knowledge -- almost all connected with the growth of modern science and technology.

↳ ~~And~~ Indeed, there are more scientists and engineers alive today than all previous scientists and engineers from the beginning of history. In fact, 90 per cent of all scientists that ever lived are alive today. (And I sometimes think they all live in Washington.)

↳ And, in this technological society, we have almost invented the technique of invention. Today, being able to clearly state a technological problem or define a technological need is almost tantamount to a solution to that problem or that need.

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↳ Technology, despite its achievements, is today only coming into

early maturity.

↳ If we are prepared to engage it wisely, it can indeed help us
toward our ultimate ends.

↳ Physical well-being will not make all men philosopher kings *or even happy people.*
↳ More rapid communication does not insure that men more wisely

communicate.

↳ John Stuart Mill said the worth of a nation "is the worth of the
individuals composing it." Our goal is to up-grade the worth of the
individuals in the American society -- our purpose is to see that all
Americans shall share in and contribute to our progress. (It is with
this goal and purpose as our challenge that we wage war on poverty,
discrimination, illiteracy and disease.

*Equal
Opport.*

↳ These are the ancient and stubborn enemies of mankind. In times
past, mankind may have lacked the tools, the know-how, the resources
to win this war. ↳ But modern science and technology have given us the
weapons to destroy these ancient enemies.

*Yes, weapons to
make a better ^{new} world, or destroy the
one we have. -*

Science and ethics; technology and reason, are the foundation of the Great Society. And it is here in our blessed land that we can be active participants in the exciting and demanding experience of building that Great Society. ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~President~~ ^{talent,} It "is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the products of our labor."¹

This is a challenge worthy of your generation. The building of a society of compassion as well as comfort; of humanism as well as hardware; of freedom as well as pleasure. What we will to do, we can do!

Alexis de Tocqueville captured this spirit over a century ago:

". . . America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement. . . no natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man -- and in his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do."

Indeed, ours is the most exhilarating task of all: to preserve America as the place for renewal of the human spirit and liberation

of human potentiality

↳ So let us retain compassion in the midst of indifference --
ideals in the midst of cynicism -- and belief in the midst of despair.

*American
the Pat.
of
Hopi!*

Let us neither fear nor worship technology. Let us use it as our
ally in creating a more perfect society - *a word of Peace.*

And, in the words of Isiah, look forward to the time when "Every
valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill shall be made
low; and the crooked shall be made straight, and the rough places plain."

as well as ^{Pleasure} pleasure & ^{Whatever we will to do} we can do!

- 10 -

Alexis de Tocqueville captured this spirit over a century ago: "... America is a land of wonders, in which everything is in constant motion and every change seems an improvement... no natural boundary seems to be set to the efforts of man -- and in his eyes what is not yet done is only what he has not yet attempted to do."

~~We have no intention of resting on our oars -- or on our laurels.~~

~~The Great Society, as President Johnson has noted, "is not a safe harbor, a resting place, a final objective, a finished work. It is a challenge constantly renewed, beckoning us toward a destiny where the meaning of our lives matches the marvelous products of our labor."~~

Indeed, ours is the most exhilarating task of all: to preserve America as the place for renewal of the human spirit and liberation of human potentiality.

So let us retain compassion in the midst of indifference -- ideals in the midst of cynicism -- and belief in the midst of despair.

Let us neither fear ^{it} nor worship ~~science and technology~~.
~~Let us not fear change. Let us seek it as~~ *Let us*

use it, as our ally in creating a more perfect society.

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