

Mr Lumb - Mr Reeves
Mr Plachy
Plauke

Dr Kerr
Mr Braithwaite
Faculty
Graduates
Friends.

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

HURON COLLEGE

HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA

MAY 31, 1966

It is good to be home. It is good to be with family and friends. For ^{wonderful} ~~myself~~ and myself this is a homecoming.

Huron and Huron College are a precious part of our lives...there are so many happy memories and so many trying experiences that come rushing into our thoughts.

The words of Sir Walter Scott best express our emotions..."Is there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said, this is my own, my native land."

~~And for myself, I feel new strength, new spirit, when I return to these prairie lands.~~ Like Prometheus of Greek mythology I renew my strength when I touch this good earth.

But lest I seem to sentimental ~~and~~
~~romantic~~ about the yesterdays, the South
Dakota of our youth was not only a land
 of friends and family, but it was also a
land in which the winds blew..in which
 homes and farms and businesses were lost...
~~in which~~ goodmen worked and fought to no
 avail...~~in which~~ heartbreak and despair
became a part of everyday life... ~~in which~~ yes
dreams were literally turned to dust.

But, the spirit of the people was
 undaunted. Faith in tomorrow...the in-
domitable will to see it through...these
 are the hallmarks of a great people...these
 are the qualities of character that live in
 my memory.

But To come home today is far better than
to return to what we knew then. To come
home today is to live the good new days.

And we reverently thank God for it.

This country needs no more days like
the old days of the 1930's.

Today our nation is one of well-being
 and abundance. Huron College graduates of
 1966 find a different South Dakota and a
 far different America. The lands are fertile;
 the crops are good; the economy is pros-
perous; yes our nation is strong, rich, and
 powerful. *The Doors of opportunity for an educated
 person are wide open.*

I suppose it is almost impossible for
 the college graduates of this decade to
 understand and feel the heartaches, the
 despair, and the dashed hopes of the Great
 Depression of the 1930's. ~~It~~

But, this generation of young Americans
 faces problems and challenges no less de-
 manding and no less vital to our survival.

The filthy slums of our cities; racial
 bitterness and unrest; delinquency and
 illiteracy; these are the enemies within
our gates...they challenge our sense of
 justice and humanity. True equality of
 opportunity ^{for all} remains the unfinished business
 of our democracy. ~~It is a goal that must be~~
~~the goal~~

Just as it is difficult for this generation to understand the Great Depression, so it is even more difficult for Both our generations to comprehend what life is like for the 2/3rds of humanity that live in the areas of world poverty...the 2/3rds whose daily lives are marked ^{marked} ~~by~~ the horrible facts of hunger, disease, ignorance and violence.

This is the other World...the world of the poor. ^{But,} so unfamiliar to most Americans. This is the world of the majority...the world of want and despair; the restless, turbulent, revolutionary world. It is the world to which the late and beloved Pope John XXIII referred when he said, "Where there is constant want, there is no peace."

The desperate need of the world today is to narrow the widening gap between the rich and poor nations of the world.

Young
Young
 Today there are millions of families - spending their last day on earth because they haven't the strength or health to keep going.

But those who remain will tear the fabric of peace to shreds, unless they have some reason to believe that there is hope for a better life and hope for justice.

bring hope - to
 In recent months President Johnson has made three historic proposals designed to help the developing nations with the essentials of nation-building: education, health, and food.

All three are interrelated. Progress in any one of the three aids the others.

It is on this solid foundation of expanded educational opportunity, health services, and food production that the impoverished peoples of the earth can build their new lives.

Every generation of Americans must

remember the wise counsel of Thomas Jefferson who said, "You can not be both ignorant and free."

↳ But in this heartland of America — the granary and bread basket of our nation — let me direct your attention to the subject of food.

↳ We have made it a matter of national priority — and must do so ^{on} an increasing scale — to help the developing nations obtain food: ↳ Not just food for survival but food of a quantity and quality and so distributed as to release the energies needed for sustained economic growth.

Food for Peace Our food aid programs, over the past 10 years, have brought over 140 million tons of food to hungry people.

↳ Hunger, malnutrition and famine have been ~~averted~~ *checked. Millions of lives have been saved.* Schools and hospitals have been built.

↳ Seventy million children today receive American food in school-lunch and family

*We have fed the hungry
we have clothed the naked
we have healed the sick*

and child-feeding programs.)

↳ But, despite these efforts, the world is hungrier today than it was 10 years ago.

↳ The world population explosion continues.

and if current trends continue, world population could double in the next 35 years.

And the explosion is greatest in the nations already the hungriest.

~~It is estimated that~~ *By* 1980 the developing nations may need as much as 750 million tons of grain each year. This is 300 million tons more than they required in 1960. It is equal to the entire present grain production of North America and Europe combined.

Crop forecasts for this year indicate serious shortages in world production of cereal grains, vegetable oils, and proteins.

Lack of protein is an especially serious problem for children. The minds of hundreds of millions of children are today being dulled and stunted, by lack of protein. ~~Therefore those children even reach school age~~ *Malnutrition has placed a heavy mortgage on the future of many nations.*

Obviously, we must think more in terms of helping people to produce their own food and fiber. *no matter how generous we may wish to be, we cannot alone feed the hungry.*

Our goal should be nothing less than each child being able to look ahead to a future where hunger and famine are no longer the everyday companion.

There are those who say it can't be done. I say--with our skill and determination; with equal commitment by the other rich nations of the world; with perseverance and courage by those who lead the poor nations--that it can be done!

It *is*, in fact, being done today even under great handicaps, in Vietnam.

↳ The South Vietnamese people have since 1954 doubled their production of rice, their most important crop.

↳ Modern agriculture is being introduced to Vietnam, including the county extension agents and agricultural education.

~~and the people benefit.~~ ↳ The primary credit for this achievement, of course, belongs to the Vietnamese peasants and their hard work and initiative. They learn quickly. They are a vital people.

↳ But we have helped.

↳ We have taken initiative, too, toward development of the whole Mekong River delta--a development which would benefit many millions of people and several nations. This is the hope of the future for South East Asia.

↳ In India, the food crisis is critical.

More lives may be saved in India this year by American food than the total populations of North and South

Vietnam together. *L* We are currently shipping over a million tons of food grain a month to India.

In addition, we are helping the Government of India to take long overdue practical steps of self-assistance; To develop a price incentive program for food grains; a long-range soil and water conservation program; agricultural education and research ~~and other things.~~

(b) Throughout the world, Americans are at work helping to build self-sustaining economies. This is the work of Peace.

(X) *L* Every year over 5,000 foreign technicians, scientists, teachers, and other agriculturally oriented people come to the the United States for training -- training particularly related to their own countries. *Over 80,000 students from other lands, are in our universities.*

We do not, and cannot, attempt to conquer hunger alone.

Hunger is a world problem.

like disease + illiteracy,

△ We must encourage a truly international effort to combat hunger and modernize agriculture.

△ We must strengthen the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. △ The efforts of the International Banking organizations, and of the United Nations Development Program should be expanded.

and △ We are prepared to increase our participation in regional as well as world-wide efforts.

~~People will not forever die
quietly in this troubled world.~~

Twenty centuries ago the Roman phil-
osopher, Seneca, observed that "a
hungry people listens not to reason,
nor cares for justice."

↳ No one nation or region of the
world can live in plenty, callous to the
needs of others without moving further
toward the destruction of peace.

↳ This world cannot rest upon a
base of hungry, needy, ignorant, and
despairing people without sooner or
later experiencing a violent explosion.

↳ Let us, then, who share in this
miracle of American abundance, work
to give full impetus to a new world
of hope and peace. One person with
dedication and faith is worth 99 who
have only passive interest.

↳ Dante said: "The hottest places

in Hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

∟ We cannot, in a world of deprivation and hunger, remain neutral. Nor shall we -- we have declared war on a World hunger!

∟ There is only one kind of war the American People want to wage.

∟ ~~That is~~ the War against hunger, ignorance and disease.

∟ Let the world go forth that American is a life-giving nation, not a life-taking nation.

But Peace is more than a wish or speech or treaty. Peace is food and fiber. It is health and educa-

tion. The building blocks of peace can be found in fertile fields and pastures, in productive peasants and farmers, in workers,

Peace is the peace of plenty freedom.

Peace, like money, caters to the rich.

teachers, businessmen, soldiers,
and servants of the people who
have the vision of a better day
and are not afraid to devote
their lives to it.

Yes, Peace is building. It is
the day to day hard work and
sacrifice of nations and people.

↳ It is the United Nations
keeping the Peace in the Middle
East - *in Africa - and Cyprus,*

↳ It is the Peace Corps at work
in 50 countries.

↳ It is foreign aid for developing
~~institutions~~ *nations.*

↳ It is the unheralded work and
contributions of a host of volun-
tary agencies in far away places.

↳ Peace requires volunteers just
as an army needs recruits. ↳ The
work of Peace ~~above all requires~~ *demands*
faith, patience, and perseverance.

↳ The cause of peace requires many sacrifices.

↳ World Peace is served when aggression is stopped.

just ↳ Peace may require resistance to aggression as it does in South East Asia today.

↳ Peace is well served when free nations join together in common defense and in mutual security.

↳ Peace requires the strong to be willing to walk the extra mile in search for the peaceful settle-
ment of International conflict.

↳ Yes, Peace is negotiation with-
out any pre-conditions. ↳ It is the
willingness to talk and to reason
even when others reject such an
honorable course. #

↳ In the years ahead, as citizens
of the richest and most powerful
nation on earth, yours will be the
responsibility of leadership in

seeking the peace.

↳ And leadership for peace requires far more than a large stock of gunboats and a hard fist at the conference table.

↳ Leadership for peace requires more than the ability to go-it-alone -- although we must not be afraid to do so when necessary.

↳ Leadership for peace requires understanding of the problems we face ... of the resources at hand... and of the objectives we seek.

↳ It requires the ability, perhaps even more, to lead and inspire others-- to lead and inspire in a sense of common enterprise.

↳ This, then, is the test of ourselves: Not to march alone, but to lead in such a way that others will wish to join us.

~~I think the most we can expect is this: That in the world~~
~~there is, no doubt that we~~
 Americans have the vision, the
 endurance and the courage to stand ^{to}
~~and see it through for what we~~
~~believe in.~~
live, to work, and if need be to die for what we believe in

So Mrs. Humphrey and I have come home today.

The blessing of our generation has been to see a nation deep in poverty and dust ~~arise~~ ^{and} become a nation of abundance, of hope, of increasing social justice, and of international leadership.

~~And you can be remembered as~~
~~and you can be remembered as~~
~~not for crimes or~~
~~even for astonishing inventions,~~
 but ^{and you can be remembered as} the first generation to dare to make the benefits of civilization available to all mankind.

↳ The blessing of your generation can be the opportunity to help build a world in which men may dwell in homes of light, in valleys green with nature's bounty, and in nations ruled by laws of justice. *To dream of less, but be unworthy of us.*

REMARKS

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The words of Sir Walter Scott best express our emotions...

"Is there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said,
this is my own, my native land."

Like Prometheus of Greek mythology, I renew my strength when
I touch this good earth.

But lest I seem too sentimental about the yesterdays, the South
Dakota of our youth was not only a land of friends and family, but
it was also a land in which the winds blew ... in which homes and farms
and businesses were lost ... good men worked and fought to no avail ...

heartbreak and despair became a part of everyday life ... yes, dreams were literally turned to dust.

But, the spirit of the people was undaunted.

Faith in tomorrow ... the indomitable will to see it through ... these are the hallmarks of a great people ... these are the qualities of character that live in my memory.

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Huron College graduates of 1966 find a different South Dakota and a far different America.

The lands are fertile; the crops are good; the economy is prosperous; yes, our nation is strong, rich, and powerful. The doors of opportunity for an educated person are wide open.

I suppose it is almost impossible for the college graduates of this decade to understand and feel the heartaches, the despair, and the dashed hopes of the Great Depression of the 1930's.

But, this generation of young Americans faces problems and challenges no less demanding and no less vital to our survival.

The filthy slums of our cities; racial bitterness and unrest; delinquency and illiteracy; these are the enemies within our gates ... they challenge our sense of justice and humanity. True equality of opportunity for all remains the unfinished business of our democracy.

Just as it is difficult for this generation to understand the Great Depression, so it is even more difficult for both our generations to comprehend what life is like for the 2/3rds of humanity that live in the areas of world poverty ... the 2/3rds whose daily lives are marked and marred by the horrible facts of hunger, disease, ignorance and violence.

This is the other World ... the world of the poor ... so unfamiliar to most Americans.

But, this is the world of the majority ... the world of want and despair; the restless, turbulent, revolutionary world.

It is the world to which the late and beloved Pope John XXIII referred when he said, "Where there is constant want, there is no peace."

The desperate need of the world today is to narrow the widening gap between the rich and poor nations of the world.

Today there are millions of young families - spending their last day on earth because they haven't the strength or health to keep going.

But those who remain will tear the fabric of peace to shreds, unless they have some reason to believe that there is hope for a better life and hope for justice.

In recent months President Johnson has made three historic proposals designed to bring hope - to help the developing nations with the essentials of nation-building: education, health, and food.

All three are interrelated.

Progress in any one of the three aids the others.

It is on this solid foundation of expanded educational opportunity, health services, and food production that the impoverished peoples of the earth can build their new lives.

Every generation of Americans must remember the wise counsel of Thomas Jefferson who said, "You cannot be both ignorant and free."

But, in this heartland of America - the granary and breadbasket of our nation - let me direct your attention to the subject of food.

We have made it a matter of national priority - and must do so on an increasing scale - to help the developing nations obtain food:

Not just food for survival but food of a quantity and quality and so distributed as to release the energies needed for sustained economic growth.

Our food aid programs, over the past 10 years, have brought over 140 million tons of food to hungry people.

Hunger, malnutrition and famine have been checked. Millions of lives have been saved.

Schools and hospitals have been built.

Seventy million children today receive American food in school-lunch and family and child-feeding programs. We have fed the hungry. We have clothed the naked. We have healed the sick.

But, despite these efforts, the world is hungrier today than it was 10 years ago.

The world population explosion continues.

And, if current trends continue, world population could double in the next 35 years.

By 1980 the developing nations may need as much as 750 million tons of grain each year.

This is 300 million tons more than they required in 1960. It is equal to the entire present grain production of North America and Europe combined.

Crop forecasts for this year indicate serious shortages in world production of cereal grains, vegetable oils, and proteins.

The minds of hundreds of millions of children are today being dulled and stunted, by lack of protein. Malnutrition has placed a heavy mortgage on the future of many nations.

Obviously, we must think more in terms of helping people to produce their own food and fiber. No matter how generous we may wish to be, we cannot alone feed the hungry.

Our goal should be nothing less than each child being able to look ahead to a future where hunger and famine are no longer the everyday companion.

There are those who say it can't be done. I say - with our skill and determination; with equal commitment by the other rich nations of the world; with perseverance and courage by those who lead the poor nations - that it can be done!

It is, in fact, being done today even under great handicaps, in Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese people have since 1954 doubled their production of rice, their most important crop.

Modern agriculture is being introduced to Vietnam, including the county extension agents and agricultural education.

The primary credit for this achievement, of course, belongs to the Vietnamese peasants and their hard work and initiative. They learn quickly. They are a vital people.

But we have helped.

We have taken initiative, too, toward development of the whole Mekong River delta - a development which would benefit many millions of people and several nations. This is the hope of the future for Southeast Asia.

In India, the food crisis is critical.

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In addition, we are helping the Government of India to take long overdue practical steps of self-assistance; to develop a price incentive program for food grains; a long-range soil and water conservation program; agricultural education and research.

Every year over 5,000 foreign technicians, scientists, teachers, and other agriculturally oriented people come to the United States for training - training particularly related to their own countries. Over 80,000 students from other lands are in our universities and colleges.

Throughout the world, Americans are at work helping to build self-sustaining economies. This is the work of peace.

We do not, and cannot, attempt to conquer hunger alone.

Hunger, like disease and illiteracy, is a world problem.

We must encourage a truly international effort to combat hunger and modernize agriculture.

We must strengthen the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

The efforts of the international banking organizations, and of the United Nations Development Program, should be expanded.

And we are prepared to increase our participation in regional as well as world-wide efforts.

Twenty centuries ago the Roman philosopher, Seneca, observed that "a hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice."

No one nation or region of the world can live in plenty, callous to the needs of others, without moving further toward the destruction of peace.

This world cannot rest upon a base of hungry, needy, ignorant, and despairing people without sooner or later experiencing a violent explosion.

Let us, then, who share in this miracle of American abundance, work to give full impetus to a new world of hope and peace. One person with dedication and faith is worth 99 who have only passive interest.

Dante said: "The hottest places in Hell are reserved for those who, in a period of moral crisis, maintain their neutrality."

We cannot, in a world of deprivation and hunger, remain neutral. Nor shall we - we have declared war on world hunger!

There is only one kind of war the American people want to wage.

The war against hunger, ignorance and disease.

Let the word go forth that America is a life-giving nation, not a life-taking nation. We seek the peace of plenty and freedom.

But peace is more than a wish or speech or treaty. Peace is food and fiber.

It is health and education.

The building blocks of peace can be found in fertile fields and pastures, in productive peasants and farmers, in workers, teachers, businessmen, soldiers, and servants of the people who have the vision of a better day and are not afraid to devote their lives to it.

Yes, peace is building. It is the day-to-day hard work and sacrifice of nations and people.

It is the United Nations keeping the peace in the Middle East -
in Africa - and Cyprus.

It is the Peace Corps at work in 50 countries.

It is foreign aid for developing nations.

It is the unheralded work and contributions of a host of voluntary
agencies in far away places.

Peace requires volunteers just as an army needs recruits.

The work of peace demands faith, patience, and perserverance.

The cause of peace requires many sacrifices.

World peace is served when aggression is stopped.

Yes, peace may require resistance to aggression as it does in
Southeast Asia today.

Peace is well served when free nations join together in common
defense and in mutual security.

Peace requires the strong to be willing to walk the extra mile
in search for the peaceful settlement of international conflict.

Yes, peace is negotiation without any preconditions.

It is the willingness to talk and to reason even when others
reject such an honorable course.

In the years ahead, as citizens of the richest and most powerful
nation on earth, yours will be the responsibility of leadership in
seeking the peace.

And leadership for peace requires far more than a large stock of gunboats and a hard fist at the conference table.

Leadership for peace requires more than the ability to go-it-alone - although we must not be afraid to do so when necessary.

Leadership for peace requires understanding of the problems we face ... of the resources at hand ... and of the objectives we seek.

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This, then, is the test of ourselves: Not to march alone, but to lead in such a way that others will wish to join us.

Let there be no doubt that we Americans have the vision, the endurance and the courage to stand, to live, to work, and, if need be, to die for what we believe.

So Mrs. Humphrey and I have come home today.

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And you can be remembered as the first generation to dare to make the benefits of civilization available to all mankind.

The blessing of your generation can be the opportunity to help build a world in which men may dwell in homes of light, in valleys green with nature's bounty, and in nations ruled by laws of justice. To dream of less would be unworthy of us.

REMARKS

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY

HURON COLLEGE

HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA

May 31, 1966

Dr. Kerr, Dr. Braithwaite, Dean Mergler, members of the faculty of Huron College, Board of Trustees, members of the class of 1966, every guest, visitor, and neighbor, how good it is to be with you tonight.

Dr. Kerr, may I first make reference to an earlier preceding of this evening, when the alumni of this college honored some very distinguished graduates of this splendid school. An old friend of ours, the Harold Lumbs, affectionately known as "Lefty" honored tonight; Mr. Reeves and Mr. Plachy. All distinguished citizens and all honored by Huron College and its student body.

Today we had the privilege, or at least I had the privilege of listening to Mrs. Humphrey give a fine luncheon speech and I must tell the audience what Dr. Kerr said, to keep the Vice President in the proper sense of humility and understanding that should become that office. He said, "If you do half as well as Muriel, we will consider that you have done well enough." Dr. Kerr, I am going to try and live up to half as well, expect no more.

It is good to be home. I am sure you know that it is very good and very pleasant for me to be with my family, my mother, brother Ralph, sister-in-law Harriet, and with our many friends of this wonderful community.

For Muriel and myself, this is truly a wonderful home-coming, because Huron and Huron College are a very special and precious part of our lives. There are so many happy memories here and yet so many kind of experiences that come rushing like a flood through our minds.

I suppose that the words of Sir Walter Scott best express our emotions, they are trite and they are old, but yet so meaningful. "Is there a man with soul so dead who never to himself has said, this is my own, my native land." That is the way we feel.

And like Prometheus, of greek mythology, I seem to renew my strength when I touch this good earth of South Dakota and see these many good friends.

But lest to this graduating class of 1966, I seem tired and old and all too sentimental about the yesterdays, and that often happens with Commencement speakers, you know. The South Dakota of our youth is not only a land of friends and family, but it was also a land in which the wind blew, in which homes and farms and businesses were lost and good men worked and fought to no avail. Heartbreak and despair became a part of everyday life. Dreams were literally turned into dust, how well I remember.

But the spirit of the people, that was the saving grace. The spirit of the people was undaunted, faith optomism in tomorrow and the indominable will of the people to see it through.

These are the hallmarks of a great people, the giants of this earth, the people of this country. These are the qualities and character of the people in this area that live in my memory.

But now to come home today on May 31, 1966, is far better than to return to what we knew then in the so called good old days. To come home today is to live the good and new days and let me say to the graduates, there will never be a better day than the one we live now and then the one you will live tomorrow.

For all of this we reverently thank God All Mighty.

You know this country needs no more days like the old days of the 1930's. We can get along without those days.

Today our nation is one of well-being and abundance and Huron College graduates of 1966 find a very different South Dakota and a very different America than many of us knew. The lands are fertile, the crops we hope are good, the economy is prosperous. Yes, our nation is strong and rich and powerful. And to you, the doors of opportunity for an educated person, are wide open. The future is yours for the taking thereof.

Now I suppose it is almost impossible for college graduates of this decade to understand and feel the heartaches, the despair, and the dashed hopes of the great depression of the 1930's.

You know I have been telling my boys and our daughter about this period; and just about a month ago our seventeen year old son, then seventeen, wrote to me and said, "Dad, send me some pamphlets about the depression, I have to write a paper." And poor Dad had been telling him about it for seventeen years and yet he needed to have a pamphlet. But, it was ever so with each generation.

This generation of young Americans faces new problems, and new challenges no less demanding and no less severe and no less vital to our survival. Let me just list them for you, because they are here.

The filthy slums of our cities—the cancer within our midst, racial bitterness, and unrest, delinquency, and illiteracy. These are the enemies within our gates. The enemies to be defeated.

They challenge our sense of justice and humanity, and true equality of opportunity which is the promise of this land, remains the unfinished business of our democracy, and it is to that business that this graduating class and hundreds more like it across this land must dedicate their lives.

Now just as it is difficult for this generation to understand the great depression, so may I say it is even more difficult for our generation to comprehend what life is like in the 2/3rds of humanity that live in the areas of world poverty...the 2/3rds whose daily lives are marked and marred and smeared by the horrible facts of hunger, disease, ignorance, and violence.

In fact my friends this is like another world remote and distant and unknown to us. This is the other world, the world of the poor, unbespeakable poverty. So unfamiliar to most Americans. But I must submit that this is the world of the majority of God's children. The world of want and the world of despair, the restless turbulent violent revolutionary world that you face. And it is the world in which the late and beloved Pope John XXIII referred when he said, "Where there is a constant

want, there is no peace." and yet peace is mankinds business; without it there is nothing.

Peace is the highest act of statesmanship, and most demanding discipline of this century. A desperate need of the world today is to narrow that widening gap between the rich and the poor nations of the world, lest the gap devour us and destroy us.

Today there are millions of young families spending their very last day on this earth, because they haven't the strength or the health to keep going.

But mind you that those who remain, and there are many who will literally tear the fabric of peace to shreds, your peace and your world, unless they have some reason to believe that there is hope for a better life and hope for justice.

Now this is and could appear to be a sad story, yet fortunately this generation of Americans is better equipped to deal with these problems than any that we have ever known, but it is the duty of each of us to be frank and candid with one another. There is no gain in guilting the living and deceiving one another.

In recent months, the president of the United States has made three historic proposals designed to bring hope to this multitude of mankind and to help the developing nations with the essentials of nation-building. What are those essentials?

Education - that is how we built this nation, health and food; and all three are interrelated and interdependent. Progress in any one of the three aids the other, and it is on this solid

foundation of expanded educational opportunity, health services, and food production that the impoverished peoples of the earth can build their new lives. It is in education, and health, and food that your lives can be preserved and protected.

Every generation of Americans must remember the wise counsel of Thomas Jefferson who said, "You can not be both ignorant and free." and a world of ignorance is a world of despotism.

A world of ignorance is a world of disaster, but in this heartland of America...the granary and the bread basket of our nation...let me direct your attention tonight to but one of these subjects; these three elements of education, health, and food and I select for you tonight a very mundane subject, but one that is of critical importance of this day and hour, food.

Now we made it a matter of national priority and we must do so on every increasing scale to help the developing nations obtain food for their people. Not just food for survival, but food of a quantity and quality and so distributed to so release the energies of the people needed for sustained economic growth and tranquility.

Food for peace as we call it, and the young senator from this state that wrote me a note and urged that I might come here along with the gracious and friendly invitation of Dr. Kerr and the trustees; Senator McGovern, has been one of the main architects of food for peace.

Our food aid programs over the past ten years have bought over 140 million tons of food to hungry people.

Hunger, malnutrition, and famine, the scourge of mankind through the centuries, have been checked and millions of lives

have been saved, saved by the farmers and the producers of food and fiber of this very state. What greater honor could befall a people than to save a life.

Schools and hospitals have been built from the proceeds of food.

Seventy million children tonight, today receive American food in school lunch and family and child-feeding programs.

Seventy million would be the victims of hunger were it not for America.

Yes, my fellow Americans, the spirit of this college, a great institution, religiously motivated, we have fed the hungry, we have clothed the naked and we have healed the sick, we have kept the faith.

But despite these efforts the world is hungrier today than it was ten years ago.

The world population explosion continues and if current trends continue, world population could double within the next 35 years.

By 1980 the developing or the under developed nations may need as much as 750 million tons of grain each year. This is 300 million more tons than were required in 1950 and for the farm people of this area, let me tell you, it is equal to the entire present grain production of North America and Europe combined. That is the shortage that we face the next fourteen years.

Crop forecasts for this year indicate serious shortages in world production of cereal grains, vegetable oils, and protein.

The minds of hundreds of millions of children are today being dulled and stunted by the lack of protein. Malnutrition has placed a heavy mortgage on the future of many nations and malnutrition is a threat to the peace of this world.

Now obviously, we must think more in terms of helping people produce their own food and fiber no matter how generous we may be, no matter how filled with compassion and charity, we cannot alone feed the world nor should we expect to.

But our goal should be nothing less than each child being able to look ahead to a future where hunger and famine are no longer the everyday companion. Where those words of the Lords Prayer, "Give us this day our daily bread," become a reality.

There are those who say, of course, that this can't be done that this is just sheer idealism, well I say with our skill and our determination and with your committment and the committment by the other rich nations of the world, with perseverance and courage by those who lead these poor nations, that it can be done. And if not; there is no world. It will be destroyed. It is in fact fortunately being done in many areas of the world today. It is being done under great handicaps even in Vietnam.

The South Vietnamese people have since 1954 doubled their production of rice and many other crops.

Modern agriculture is being introduced including the county extension agents and agricultural education, this is the other war that is being fought and the one that can be won, and unless we win this one you can win no war at all.

The primary credit for this achievement, of course, belongs basically with the Vietnamese people. Their work and their

initiative is something to behold. They learn quickly and they are a vital and vigorous people, but I must say we helped and we have taken the initiative too towards the development of a whole MeKong River area-the-Delta- a great area of the world that has been untouched by human engineering and human hands. A development which could benefit millions and millions of people and several nations and this is the hope of the future of South East Asia.

In India, there is a food crisis that is critical.

More lives may be saved in India this year than by American food than the total populations of North and South Vietnam put together. Or if we fail, more lives will be lost. We are currently shipping from America over one million tons of feed grains per month to feed the starving and needy millions of the sub-continent.

In addition we are helping the government of India to take long overdue practical steps of self-assistance to develop prive incentive programs for grains, a long range soil and water conservation program, agriculture education and research. Education, research; the key; the key to their freedom because you cannot be both ignorant and free.

Every year over 5000 foreign technicians, scientists, and teachers and other agriculturally oriented people come to this land for training.

In fact over 80,000 students from other lands are in America tonight at our Universities.

Throughout the world Americans are at work and you can be

proud of them. At work helping to build self-sustaining economics and our America is going to need you in that endeavor. Because this is the work of peace.

We do not and cannot attempt to conquer hunger alone.

Nor can we conquer disease and illiteracy by ourselves, but we can lead.

We must encourage therefore a truly international effort to combat hunger and modernize agriculture.

We must strengthen the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and be committed to it. The efforts of the International Banking Organizations and of the United Nations Development Program need to be expanded and you need to pledge your support.

We are prepared as a nation and a people to increase our participation in regional, as well as world wide efforts, to save the peace by combating mans ancient enemies of pestulance and disease and hunger.

Twenty centuries ago a great Roman philosopher, Seneca, observed that "a hungry people listens not to reason, nor cares for justice."

No one nation or region of the world, therefore, can live in plenty, callous to the needs of others without moving further towards the destruction of the peace.

This world cannot rest upon a base of hungry, needy, ignorant, and despairing people without sooner or later experiencing a violent explosion.

What I am saying to the young people of the class of 1966 is simply this; the future of your lives is more dependent on

what happens to South East Asia in the sub-continent in the middle East than what happens in South Dakota or even America.

We are a family of people in an ever shrinking world.

Let us then to share in this miracle of American abundance, work to give full impetus to a new world, a new world of hope and peace. Remember that one person with dedication and faith is worth 99 who have only a passive interest.

Dante said, "The hottest places in Hell are reserved for those in a period of moral crisis, who maintain their neutrality."

Woe, unto those who are neutral when a moral issue is at stake, and hunger is a moral issue. Illiteracy and ignorance is a moral issue. Disease and pestilence is a moral issue, it knows no politics.

We cannot therefore, in a world of deprivation and hunger, remain neutral and still be moral, nor shall we, because if the word has not gone out, then let it down from this place that we have declared war on world hunger, ignorance, and disease.

There is really only one kind of war that the American people ever want to wage and that is the war against hunger, ignorance, and disease and no people have ever been better prepared.

So let it be known that America is a life-giving nation, not a life-taking nation. Let history remember us for our scholars, not only our soldiers. Let future generations look back upon us not as a world policeman, but as a source of enlightenment.

Now just a word then about peace, because we seek the peace of plenty and of freedom, but I must say in all candor

to those who seek this peace, that it is more than a wish or a speech or a treaty or even a demonstration.

Peace is food and its fiber and its health. These are the building blocks of peace. Not the poetic words of wish and dream, the hard substance of building stone by stone the cathedral of peace, and those building blocks of peace can be found in the fertile pastures, in productive peasants and farmers, in workers in their factories and shops and teachers in their classrooms and businessmen and soldiers and servants of the people who have a vision of a much better day and are not afraid to devote their lives to it.

Yes, peace is building, not asking, not pleading, it is the day to day hard work and sacrifice of nations like our own and people everywhere.

It is the United Nations keeping the peace in the Middle East in Africa and Cypress and it is the peace which needs you desperately at work in over fifty countries and it is foreign aid from this rich America to the impoverished; helping them develop their economy and it is the unheralded work and contributions of a host of voluntary agencies, missionaries, churches in far away places...that is peace.

Peace requires volunteers, just as an army needs recruits and the work of peace demands faith, patience, courage, almost beyond human description and perseverance and the cause of peace requires sacrifices even greater than on the field of battle.

And then may I say that world peace is served when aggression is met and stopped, before it becomes a pattern of International conduct.

Peace may require resistance to aggression, armed resistance, as it does tonight in South East Asia.

Peace is well served when free nations join together in common defense and mutual security, but above all peace requires the strong, and we are strong; to be willing to walk that extra mile, to be humble in the search for a peaceful settlement of International conflict.

Yes, real peace is negotiation without any preconditions and it is the willingness to talk and to reason even when others reject such an honorable course. The willingness to endure insult and yet seek peace.

In the years ahead the citizens of this richest and most powerful nation on earth, yours will be the responsibility of leadership in seeking the peace. That is why you have a college education.

And leadership for peace requires far more than a large stock of gunboats, even though that stock we have, and a hard fist at the conference table, even though that is what some people may recommend.

Leadership for peace requires also more than the ability to go-it-alone, although we must not be afraid to do so when necessary.

Leadership for peace requires the understanding of the problems that we face, world knowledge, and of the resources at hand and the objectives that we seek.

It requires the ability perhaps even more to lead and to inspire others, to lead and inspire in a sense of common

enterprises.

This then, is the test of ourselves. Not to march alone, but to march in such a way that others will wish to join us and to follow.

So Mrs. Humphrey and I have come home today, we hope a little more experienced, hopefully a little wiser, and also very fortunate and much blessed.

But the blessing of our generation has been to see this nation that was once deep in poverty and dust arise, stand tall and strong, and become a nation once again of abundance, but more importantly a nation of hope and of social justice, and of every expanding opportunity for more and more people.

We of my generation have seen our beloved America take on the role of International leadership and to do it well.

And you of this generation, yours is a much better future, because as Toynbee, that great British historian said, "That we can be remembered, not for our crimes, or even our astonishing inventions." And now I paraphrase it for you, you can be remembered as the first generation in all of recorded history to make the benefits of civilization available to all mankind.

The blessing of your generation, then, can be the opportunity that you have in your time to help build a world in which men may dwell in homes of light, valleys green with nature's bounty and a nation's rule by laws of justice.

These are the dreams of young men and women, but it is only through the dreams and the visions of the young that an old world can survive.

To dream of less than this kind of a world is to be unworthy of us.

To dream and plan will give us the greatness which our leadership requires.

I commend this class, I salute you for your achievements, and I charge you with the responsibility of doing better than those who came before you.



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