

June 3-4, 1967



SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

June 3-4, 1967

81st Annual Commencement
South Dakota State University
Brookings, South Dakota



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In the Cause of Mankind

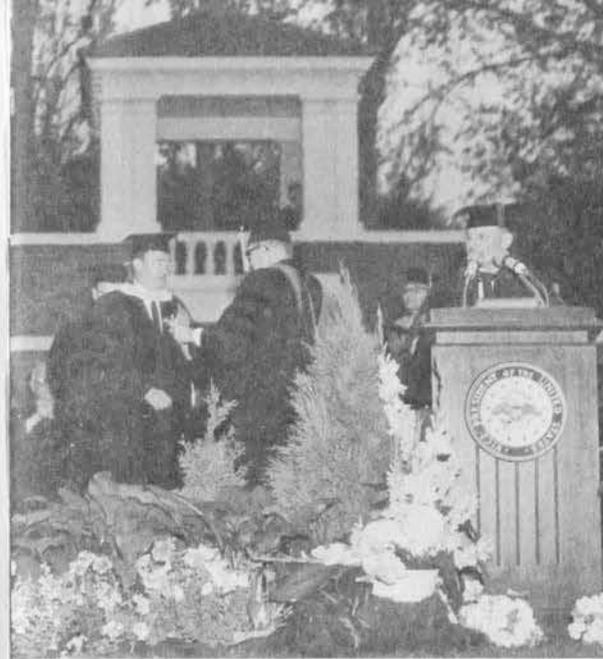
In a recent speech our Vice President, Hubert H. Humphrey said:

"All we hope for America—all we seek for our children and grandchildren, all we desire for mankind—is dependent on the excellence of our educational system. . . . we believe—above all else—that every person, whatever his condition or status, possesses the right to achieve all of which he is capable of becoming."

These words boldly state a basic belief that appears in many of Vice President Humphrey's writings and addresses. That quality education for all who can use it is the key to all other goals of our civilization. This University also embraces the belief.

For more than three-quarters of a century South Dakota State University, like other land-grant institutions, has worked to achieve the ideals of high educational standards with equal educational opportunity. We are proud to have participated in creating a great tradition—the worldwide growth of "democracy's colleges."

The honor we bestow this evening on the Vice President of the United States is the highest we can grant. But the even greater honor of the presence at our Commencement ceremonies of the distinguished champion of the land-grant tradition reminds of our obligations. As we confer the honorary degree, Doctor of Science, on Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, we re-affirm our convictions in and rededicate our efforts to the philosophy which we share with him: Education "in the cause of mankind."



"... the Dreams of the Future"

The following transcript is a full, true and complete record of the Commencement address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey given at South Dakota State University, Brookings, South Dakota, June 4, 1967.—Cecilia M. Beirne, official court reporter, Third Judicial Circuit, State of South Dakota.

I am somewhat overwhelmed by the beauty of the setting. I have given many Commencement addresses, I always enjoy them, even though the audience is not always in the same frame of mind, and I thoroughly enjoy coming to college campuses and university audiences.

It adds to the meaning of life, the spirit of joy in life; but I can say to this audience with the utmost sincerity that I have never experienced a more moving occasion than this, a more beautiful scene, and a more hospitable and warm reception.

My friend, Senator McGovern, said, as we saw the graduates coming into this great outdoor amphitheater, "We see before us a part of the heart of America."

And it is true. The best, the best is here. And because I know the best is here, I am somewhat terrified as to what I am going to do about it. I am accustomed to speaking, but never at the right time, on the right occasion, with the right message.

Dr. Briggs was kind enough to mention that I was once a college professor, and there may be just a little bit of self-protection in my coming back to college campuses, because you know how precarious elective office is, and I may need work.

I have a great love for South Dakota State University. I can teach in either the social sciences or pharmacy.

I am like that chap applying for a teaching job in geography. He didn't know that the board of education was split on whether the world was flat or round. Finally the superintendent who was interviewing him said, "I have to ask you a question," and he said, "the board is split on the subject of the globe and geography. Some believe the earth is flat, and some believe it is round. How do you feel about it?" He said, "I can teach it either way."

So I believe that I have now lent some credibility to my teaching qualifications. Then I always tell the students that I am a soft grader, which arouses public opinion in your behalf.

Truly I am honored to be at your 81st Annual Commencement, in the presence of your Governor, one of your Senators, and the Board of Regents and members of this distinguished faculty.



South Dakota should be very proud of this fine University, and I know that it is. I am very proud to have my roots here in this state, and I am very proud to have a member of my family graduating from this fine University. In all truth, I am very proud to be here.

I don't quite know just where to start talking to this graduating class.

Maybe I had better tell you what Bob Hope told the Georgetown University graduating class a couple years ago. And I am entitled to talk about Bob Hope. His birthday is just two days later than mine, and his wife's birthday is on my day. But he said this, and I quote him, "My advice to you graduates who are about ready to go out in the world—Don't Do It!"

But after having said that, I thought it over and I am afraid you are going to have to go anyway. There are those who want to stop the world and get off, but we have had a little trouble getting it stopped. Some of us are trying to escape it, and as chairman of the Space Program I want you to know that I do not volunteer for the first flight to the moon. I have a couple other candidates for that. Besides the astronauts, I mean.

I want to quote to you from a letter that Thomas Jefferson wrote to his great friend John Adams. By the way, you remember that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson were inveterate, hostile political enemies during their active political years, and then they became the dearest of friends. So if you happen to see a Republican or Democrat

around who seem not to be getting along, don't choose sides too soon, because they are apt to become close friends and turn on you. But Adams and Jefferson grew to truly love each other. Actually, when one heard of the death of the other, he also died, on the same day.

Jefferson wrote, "I like the dreams of the future better than the history of the past." And I can't think of a better subject for Commencement, because Commencement is about the future. The past is over, and you can't do much about it. Most people won't even remember the grades you got, good or bad. You are starting a whole new chapter and I think that statement of Jefferson's is so characteristic of America, because we are a people of the future.

In fact, we are the future, and as we look ahead, you are the children of tomorrow. Always remember that.

Very few people are interested in what you did yesterday. We are primarily concerned about where we are going, not where we have been. We have always been futuristic. In fact, our forebears left the Old World determined to create a new society based on new premises and new ideas, the premise of self-government, human dignity, natural rights, God-given rights, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

So today I am going to talk about that future, and I am going to be somewhat prophetic, even though I don't qualify as a prophet.

It was just 30 years ago this summer that I left my friends and family in South Dakota and set out to continue my schooling at the University of Minnesota after having been out six years, and I want to give a word of advice to some of you men. I know it is great to get a scholarship and a fellowship, but it is even better to get a wife who will help put you through college, which is what I did.

Muriel got a job in Minneapolis and so did I, and we went back to school and it was great fun.

Your parents and your grandparents have told you all about those days of 30 years ago, and I am sure you don't believe it. My youngest son called me not long ago and said, "Dad, I am in trouble."

I said, "What is the trouble?"

He said, "I have to get a paper in right away on the depression.

Do you know anything about it?"

I said, "Good grief, man, I have been telling you about that depression for the last five years. Haven't you ever listened?"

He said, "Oh, I just thought it was some more of that talk, and I haven't paid much attention to it. If you have any pamphlets or books on it, will you send them out?"

So you see, things become relevant when they become pertinent to some objective in your life.

Those 30 years ago are as clear in my mind, and I am sure they are in the minds of some of you here, as breakfast this morning. Those were the days of 25-cent wheat and unbelievable dust storms. And I want to say a word to the members of the faculty here who teach economics. I learned more economics in one South Dakota dust storm than I have in seven years of University life. And I will never forget it either.

But here we are 30 years later. Brookings looks different, South Dakota looks different, and it looks better, too. This is a new South Dakota. It is vital and young, it is vigorous and growing. Its economy is expanding and it is one of the leading states in agriculture and mineral development. There is new industry and arts.

We have come a long way in 30 years. I know the Governor is proud of his state. I heard him talking about it in Washington at the Governors' meeting with the President, and for a moment I thought he was from Texas.

I think the Governor will tell you I said to him, "Take it easy,



there is only one Texan here.”

I want you to know he did a good job, too.

Well, you forged ahead and South Dakota today can really say it stands among the prosperous states of our nation; at least, it is more prosperous than ever before.

But I don't want to talk about those last 30 years because I can't do anything about them. I would like to forget those 30 years and think about the next 30.

The next 30! The last third of the 20th Century! If that doesn't make some of you feel a little older than you felt when you came in here, just draw a deep breath.

And remember that this group sitting in front of me is going to see that last third of the 20th Century. You are going to be in the full bloom of life. You are going to be in charge of things around here. You will be “The Establishment” and some of us that get in our second childhood will perhaps pick at you. Maybe I can put it this way, you are going to be in charge of our country and my Medicare, and I want to be sure you are doing well.

Aldous Huxley, the British novelist and quite a skeptic and cynic in his own right, expressed an opinion that I want to share with you. It is an opinion many people have these days. Here is what he said: “I have peered into the future, and it won't work!”

Well, I am a little different than Huxley; I looked into the future and I believe it will work.

I happen to believe the future is not already predetermined by some metaphysical or deterministic law. I think the future is what we choose to make it. As I said across the length and breadth of this land, it is all right to study ancient history—but don't live it! Make your own history. History is in your hands, you can make it!

The purpose and the great end of life is not knowledge alone, but it is action; and you are called upon in this generation—and in all generations—to act, to make the kind of America you want, to build the kind of world you envision!

There is no doubt at all that we live in a period of unbelievable crisis—but we always have. There were never any real “good old days.” They get a little better the further you get away from them—

but this is a crisis period—the nuclear age, the space age, Southeast Asia, the Middle East.

I am reminded that the Chinese have a way of writing the word “crisis” by two characters. One of those characters, one way you look at the character, signifies danger—and then you look at the other and it signifies opportunity. The choice is yours.

You can go around constantly feeling that you are in danger and see the very life spirit drained out of you, or you can look at this world as it is today and say, “What an opportunity.” What an opportunity to do better! What an opportunity to change it! What an opportunity to build on it!

There are two kinds of people, people that see problems and difficulties—and people that see the same set of circumstances but see challenges and opportunities. You have to make up your mind which you want to be.

The very sciences and technology that literally threatens mankind's destruction and existence—and we have that technology today—and Senator McGovern knows about it, and so do I—that same science and technology that we see on this campus can make life more liveable, make it better, and make the promise of a good life a reality.

The task of statesmanship is to avoid catastrophe, to avoid nuclear war. And I think we will, because I believe mankind has an almost uncontrollable desire for survival; and if we can avoid nuclear war, then what of the tomorrows? If we can't, then don't worry, it is all over. You won't be here!

If we can, we can predict with reasonable certainty the America of the year 2000. I want to look ahead to the year 2000. It is not far, not far at all—just around the corner.

I think this is the time to point out what H. G. Wells said about this great business called education and civilization. Wells said something like this: “Civilization is a race between education and catastrophe.”

I hope you fellows win, you are educated. I hope you ladies win. And might I add that you owe a great deal to this civilization. And maybe this is the time for me to disabuse you of some mythology.



You have no doubt been told, some of you, that you have earned your way through college. That is a lot of malarkey! No person ever paid his way through a university! Who is there that has the resources to buy the works of Shakespeare, the great artists, the accumulated culture of ten thousand years?

Your Governor, and your Board of Regents, yes, and your Senator and your legislators can tell you that for every dollar you spent to get an education, the community has spent 10!

You owe at least two-thirds of your life to everybody else except yourself and your family. You are the privileged ones. So am I. I was given an education by the people of the state of Minnesota and the people of the state of South Dakota. If I live to be 100, I will be able to make at least the first down payment on the principal. Up to then it has been only interest. We are the fortunate ones, and it is to the educated and graduates that the responsibility must rest for the kind of a life that this world is going to have and that we are going to have.

Let me tell you what it looks like to me. And I take these calculations from wiser men than the one speaking to you.

Personal incomes will double what they are today in the next 30 years, at a minimum. The work week will be about 28 hours. Thomas Watson, the President of International Business Machines, said it will be about 25 hours.

Most people will have at least four or more weeks paid vacation. We will be able to fly to London in less than one hour by ballistic transport. In the year 1972, we will fly there in two hours by supersonic transport, and we will take 400 passengers in one load. It will take more time to get the baggage off the plane than it will to get from London to New York.

We will have communication satellites that will literally put a network around this world so that we can speak to each other, so that the family of man is a family. And we will have communication satellites that will make this great State University a "World University" in which the lecture classrooms will have the professors of nations all over the world speaking to the students, and we will have instantaneous translation of foreign languages by machine. It is already being done in the laboratory, and from the laboratory to daily use is an average of 15 years.

I want to repeat what I said, that the classroom in Brookings, in South Dakota State University, not in 30 years but in not over 10 years from now, will have the finest minds of the world literally piped in by communication satellite and closed circuit TV.

We communicate with Southeast Asia now by communication satellite. We can speak from Washington, D.C., to Saigon more readily and with clearer reception than you can call from Brookings to Huron. And we are just beginning.

We will have space laboratories, interplanetary travel.

I was just in Valley Forge, Penn., the day before yesterday, and



I was looking at the Voyager Project that will take first an unmanned satellite to Mars. And within a few years—before the year 2000—men will visit Jupiter, Mars, Venus and other planets. The Moon—that is for children—we will have that by 1970. We will have at least a station on the Moon by 1971. We will put men into orbit and we will have laboratories there—which we can do now—they will be there 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, 180 days. Professors right from this University—you didn't know it, gentlemen, but you are going to take a trip.

They will go up in a satellite, there will be an airlock on a floating hotel, so to speak, and laboratories in orbit. They will dock—with the Gemini experiences as you have seen, and the Aegena, and the docking exercises—men will walk from the satellite into the laboratory, live in the laboratory, and observe in the laboratory, and study the solar system.

And you ask why? So that man becomes acquainted with his neighborhood, with the children of the sun. And do you realize that we only get a vision of the sun that equals about one per cent of what you can get in space?



Oh, what we can learn! I envy this younger crowd; they are just coming into their own.

And what about disease?

Well, bacterial and viral disease will be virtually eliminated. Hearts and other organs of the human body will be transplanted from one body to another. And, thank goodness, scientists tell us that it is possible within this last third of the 20th Century that death from cancer will be as rare as death from bubonic plague today. Need I tell this audience that one out of every five in this audience will have cancer, and one out of every three will die of it, under present circumstances. What a blessed day it will be when we find the answer to that.

A universal language will have been evolved through the use of automated communication. We will be able to reach remote places like Nigeria and Thailand on television phones.

Housewives will be able to prepare and cook meals in a few minutes by pressing one or two buttons on the kitchen console.

Robots will do many of the menial tasks now done by man. Weather will be controlled, at least on a regional scale. Imagine what that could mean to many areas of America! Some of you wonder why



we spend so much money in the space program. I want to give you a figure, for your press, that just came to mind. We will save more this year—because of the Nimbus weather satellite system which predicts weather with a degree of certainty such as we have never known before—than the cost of the space program in the second year of our space effort, which was slightly over two billion dollars. Once we get real weather predictions, we can prevent floods, and we can save millions and billions of dollars in property loss and in life.

But what about the greater question of peace and war? A reconnaissance satellite whirling around, or literally in orbit, viewing the whole earth like an eye in the sky—or as our enemies call it, “spy in the sky”—will be able to see what goes on on this earth.

Right now, as I speak to you, a reconnaissance satellite 120 miles above this earth can see clearer than you can see from here to the TV tower. It can spot an object no larger than a garbage can or 50-gallon drum and identify it.

What does this mean for disarmament and arms control? It means we can have international inspection. It means we can tell what is going on. Literally there is no place to hide.

And the deserts will bloom.

We were talking this evening at dinner about the irrigation in South Dakota, how wonderful it will be, and what it will mean in new income to this State. But, do you realize what it will mean when the Biblical prophecy that “The desert shall bloom and give forth the fruit therefrom”—do you know what it will mean? And it can be done, and will be done in your time, in the next five years, ladies and gentlemen.

Desalinization of water in 25 years, commonplace. Putting together atomic energy, the sea, the technology. We will be able literally to irrigate the deserts. The food shortage that today confronts mankind for at least 5 to 10 years will be but another page in history.

I really believe that depressions can be eliminated or moderated by a rational control of the economy, by what we call advance warnings.

These are some of the things we see ahead. Man can have a great-



er abundance of food and fiber. How are we going to get it? I told you one way. How else can we get it?

Well, I happen to be chairman of the new Maritime Resources and Engineering Council, and you know what we are doing? We are studying the ocean. Seventy-one per cent of the earth's surface is water, and what do we know about it? We know about the top of it, we know little or nothing about what is in it.

I often joke about the fact that whenever Congress gives the Vice President anything to do, it is either in the space program or in oceanography—either out of this world or at the bottom of the sea.

But it is fascinating. It is a new science, and we are going to farm the sea just like we farm the land, for protein—we are doing it now—this protein concentrate. And we will bring forth minerals, copper, gold, and manganese by the hundreds of millions of tons. We will build buildings on the ocean floor, live there.

It is being done—it is just a matter of whether or not we are willing to make the investment now to do it in a bigger scale. All of these things we can do.

Nationalism will be less important in the year 2000. I predict it will have passed its peak as a source of international conflict. And ideology will be much less important as a source of conflict.

Marxism, which plagues the earth today, and which is a colossal failure, will be in its final stages—it is in its death rattles now—or it will be in the stage of senility as a motive force in human affairs. I believe it is abundantly clear to the objective observer that

time is on the side of freedom and self-determination—not on the side of totalitarianism.

In the year 2000, I see the United States and a greatly-changed Soviet Union as possible cooperating partners—working together in the shrinking part of the world which then remains underdeveloped. We will either work together, or there may be no world.

I have painted a pretty rosy picture but I want to finish by giving you something to take home and ponder because if you think you are going to be living in Utopia after these next 33 years, you are wrong. Every wonder that I have pointed out brings with it something that is not so wondrous.

Here is a small sample of some of the problems.

What are you going to do with that leisure time when you have a 28-hour work week, and paid vacations? What are you going to do with it? More trouble? More boredom? Another television set and a can of beer?

Or are you going to find ways for cultural development, for creative outlets for what God gave you, that intellect and that spirit?

I might add that the prospects for additional leisure time don't look very good for professors, or for ministers, or for social workers, psychiatrist, governors, and senators, and even Boards of Regents. And it doesn't look very good for Presidents and Vice Presidents. I am afraid the more leisure time, the more we think we have to talk.

It seems peculiar, doesn't it, that we should have problems with leisure time. When Thomas Jefferson lived, 10 per cent of the people lived in cities. The figure is now 70 per cent. By the year 2000, it will be 80 per cent. Does that make us a better America? I wonder.

The cities of the future will face unbelievable problems of water and air pollution.

I left New York City this morning and looked down those great canyons of steel and concrete. There was a fog and a smog, even though the sky was clear and the sun was bright. Man has polluted the air he breathes.

And there are clogged transportation systems. Imagine what it will be like in the year 2000.

So we have problems. In short, the problems of today will be with us, but in an advanced stage—unless we intensify our efforts in meeting them.

And then let me recite another problem that all these wonderful things are going to bring us—the problem of land for recreation. We are going to need much more space, we are going to have many more people. We are going to have people with twice the income, and two to three times as much time to travel.

We now have approximately 50 million acres of land set aside for recreation. The statesman of today will be the man who thinks far enough ahead, like Theodore Roosevelt did, to 150 million acres needed by the end of the century. Of course, when he proposes it, he will be defeated, but he will have made a noble sacrifice.

Or are you going to deny the future generations the touch of nature?

All of us have spiritual needs, and we need, periodically, to get away from the pressures of life, we need to get away from people, we need complete solitude. And I want to put the question to this graduating class and to their families if they have families—will there be enough open space left, will there be enough of nature left, for us to commune with? Not the way we are going.

And now let me give you the problem that all will face—of privacy. Because the same science and technology that has given us so much has posed a monstrous problem, one that should worry each of us.

One of man's most sacred rights is that of privacy, to be left alone; not to be spied upon, not to have people sneak in on him.

Unless we are very vigilant, in law and practice, that precious right will be gone.

We are witnessing now the step-by-step perfection of the technology of eavesdropping. Man now knows how to use electronic devices to pick up a conversation blocks away, to tap a phone, to read mail without opening an envelope, and to photograph from afar.

Privacy may become a relic of an earlier civilization unless we are determined to respect human dignity.

There was a student at one of the campuses on the West Coast who carried a sign on him that I saw—because everything was being computerized at his college—his grades were being computerized, his courses were computerized, they run everything through a computer these days—and this chap had a sign on him that said: “Don’t bend or mutilate, I am a person.”

We must make sure we treat people as people, and not as just another digital item in a computer.

These computers keep many records. Pretty soon there will be a dossier on everybody. I worry about it.

And what about that great problem of prosperity? Or wealth? Is too much prosperity going to weaken the moral fabric of our society? There are signs that it does. Some of the most difficult problems come from our wealth. And indeed, some of the most disenchanting are the wealthy.

I was reading today in a New York Times Sunday Magazine section the article by Dr. Clark Kerr of the University of California. He was telling of those students who seem to cause the most difficulty, or who seem to be the most disaffected, and the most unhappy, and who are they? The sons and daughters of the poor? Not on your life! They are too busy getting through school and studying.

The good student? No. But the spoiled upper middle class. Prosperity.

And as some people have said, too many have never experienced the reality of work, self-reliance, or self-discipline.

Now there is always the danger that this increasing prosperity will set loose forces that will break down the institution of the family—which can erode the religious commitment—which can create more psychological stresses in society—and ultimately undermine moral values.

To paraphrase Adlai Stevenson—this is how he put it and he had a great sense of humor—“We must be watchful lest, in the year 2000, our litany be the singing commercial on the TV, our temple the

supermarket.” The man had an incisive mind.

These are just some of the problems, but I am an optimist and I have reason to be, because I am an American. I have lived to see a great country do the impossible. I think we are going to manage these problems because we are educating people to do so.

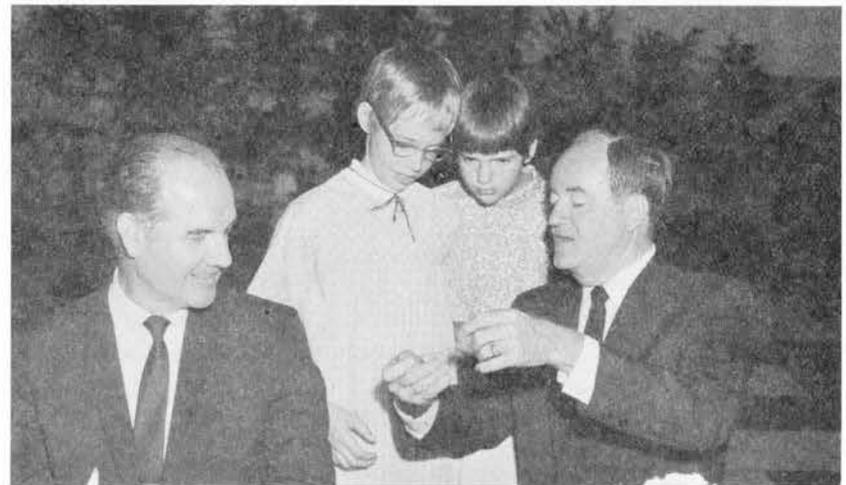
I also think that in managing these problems we are going to do something else. We are going to write poetry, and we are going to compose symphonies, we are going to have great artists, and we are going to be able to have Sunday dinner together. That is part of life, too.

Let me try to put these future years in perspective. Pretend for just a moment, be a child with me, just be a child for this moment. Pretend that you are about to see a movie, such as you have never seen before—one that lasts three years.

This movie shows the earth from creation to the present, with every second in the movie representing 50 years of time.

You are quite bored with the first year of the film, as you see nothing but vapors floating around. It is not until the second year of that movie that organic life appears. Halfway through the third year forms of human life come about, and it is not until 2 years, 11 months, and 3 weeks of the movie have passed that man enters the scene.

When there are only 2 minutes and 20 seconds left in this three-





year movie, we arrive at the point where recorded history began. Then there is a terrific movement. Everyone seems to be rushing hither and yon. Tribes and armies invade, there is war, and there is trouble. Castles are built and destroyed. Huge cities erupt on the landscape. With 40 seconds left, Christ is born. With two seconds remaining Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation, 100 years ago.

In the last second Communism makes its entrance and covers a third of the earth's globe. The automobile, the airplane, and atomic power are invented. The fruits of science revolutionize our lives, and much of mankind is affluent and prosperous. Then, suddenly, the lights go out. Just before the last tenth of a second. Or the last half second.

How does the movie end?

What happens next?

The answer lies within ourselves. It lies within ourselves, because as the great Englishman wrote, "I can not say that I am the slightest degree impressed of your bigness" when he saw America, "or your material resources. Size is not grandeur, territory does not make a nation. The great issue about which hangs the terror of overhanging Fate is, what are you going to do with all these things?"

What are you going to do with that last half second of that three-year movie, or that last three-fifths of a second?

Graduates of 1967, and graduates yet to come, you will have to write the answer to that yourself. This is one production you will have to complete. You don't have much time, but you have everything to work with.

Don't disappoint either the producer or the viewer, because it is your work.



"Pinned" and Commissioned



“... with Loyal Hearts and True...”

77th Annual Meeting
 South Dakota State University
 Alumni Association



Neva Whaley Harding, Brookings, class of '97, receives a congratulatory kiss from President H. M. Briggs as the only member of the 70-year class attending alumni events.



Several members of the class of 1917 attended their "golden anniversary" reunion. Pictured from left to right, front row, are Ray Cunningham, Ames, Iowa; Mrs. Daisy Eikem, Mankato, Minn.; Henry J. Miller, Berlin, N. J.; Mrs. Virgil Ashbaugh, Durham, N. C.; Clarence Styer, Seattle, Wash.; Charles Rudd, Denver, Colo. Back row: B. Harry Sanders, Huron; Mrs. John Troyer, Martin; Louis Westgate, Adrian, Mich.; Aubrey Sherwood, De Smet; Axel Petersen, Indio, Calif.; Mrs. Joseph Hill, Brookings, and O. Leon Anderson, Billings, Mont.



Officers of the South Dakota State University Alumni Association are (from left) Howard F. Aarstad, Watertown, executive board member; Paul E. Brown, Arlington, vice president; Carl O. Norberg, Sioux Falls, executive board member, and Erland W. Gustafson, Clark, president. Graduates of 1897, 1907 and 1917 were honored at the reunion.



Orville G. Bentley, center, former dean of agriculture at South Dakota State University and presently dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, was honored as a "Distinguished Alumnus." Mrs. Bentley smiles approval as E. W. Gustafson of Clark, Alumni Association president, right, offers congratulations.



Members of the class of 1907 gathered for a reunion. Pictured left to right are Mrs. Rilla M. Eells, Brookings; Dr. Cecil Salmon, Hyattsville, Md., and Mrs. Clarence Shanley, Brookings. Not present when the picture was taken was Mrs. John J. Buck, Denver, Colo.

"To Educate the Whole Man"

It is the task of the land-grant institution of higher education to enable its students not only to understand and master what is, but also what may be.

The land-grant philosophy became reality in South Dakota when the Territorial Legislature passed an enabling act on Feb. 21, 1881, founding the present South Dakota State University. Construction of the first building began in 1883, and opening ceremonies were held Sept. 24, 1884.

The following instructional chairs had already been named in 1885: Practical agriculture, natural science, mathematics, engineering, veterinary, English literature and science of language, military, practical business, political and domestic economy, modern languages and music.

South Dakota State University today is the largest institution of higher education in South Dakota and composed of six colleges—Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Arts and Science, Engineering, Home Economics, Nursing and Pharmacy—and the General Registration Division. It is the first institution in the state to hold full accreditation for doctoral programs from the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. Full accreditation has been granted for doctoral work in Agronomy, Animal Science, Agricultural Economic and Plant Pathology. Preliminary accreditation is offered in Chemistry and Sociology, and doctoral programs are now also offered in the College of Engineering.

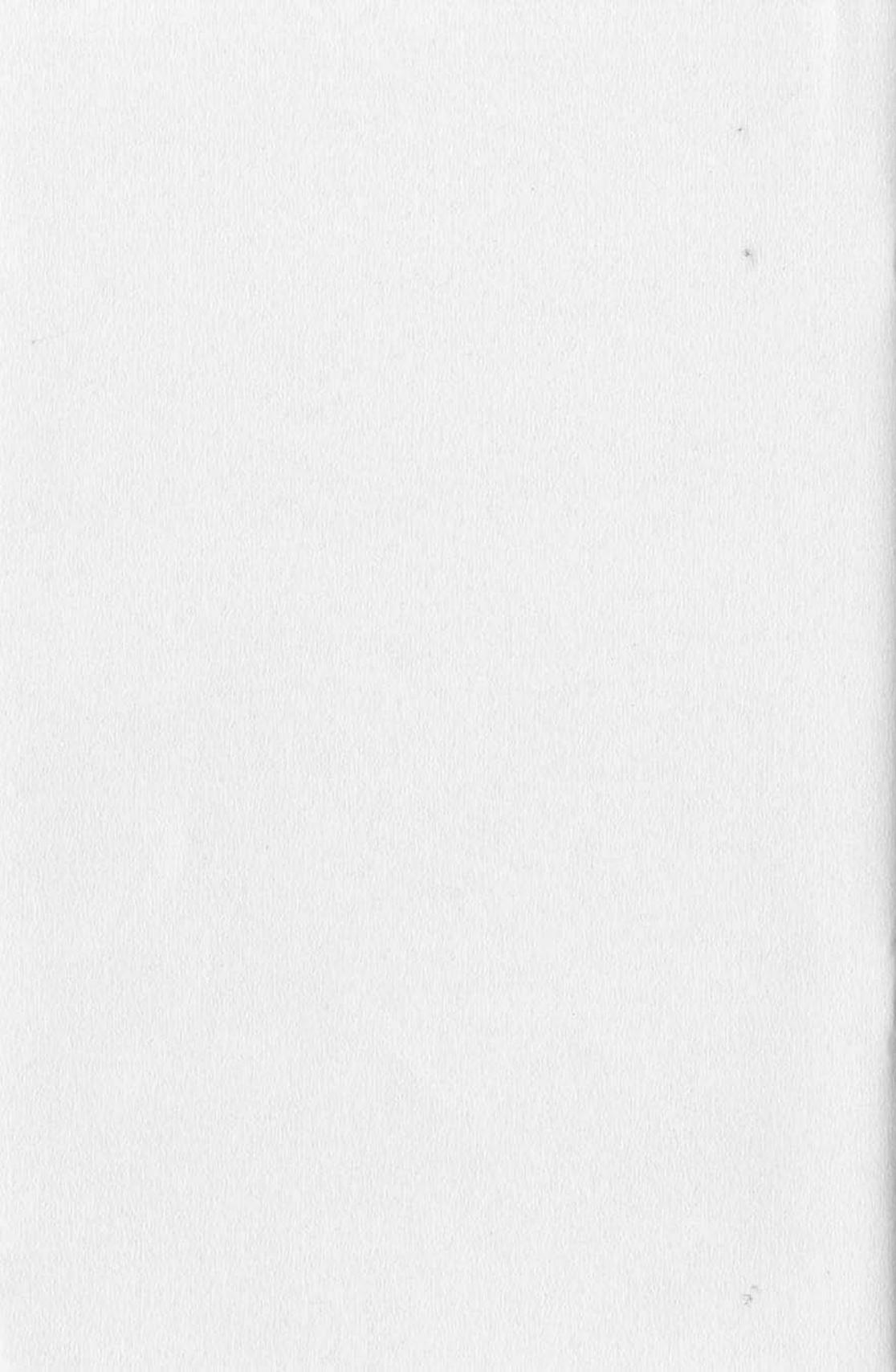
First regular commencement exercises were held Aug. 9, 1888, for a class of three. Graduates to date number in excess of 16,000.

Enrollment in 1884-85 numbered 17; students on campus today exceed 5,000.

President Hilton M. Briggs is the thirteenth in a line of succession beginning with George Lilley (1884-86). Dr. Briggs has served since June 4, 1958, and says of South Dakota State University's mission:

"There was a time when muscle could meet the challenge of tomorrow. Today's challenge, however, will be met by the mind, specifically the educated mind . . . Our mission hasn't changed, although the world has."





~~College Professor~~

REMARKS

Hubert

VICE PRESIDENT HUBERT HUMPHREY
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY

BROOKINGS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Rev Strand

81st Annual Commencement

JUNE 4, 1967

President Briggs

Gov - BOE

~~Stan Bailey~~

Sen. Mc Govern

Board of Regents

Faculty

Mr Burke

Rev Strand

"I like the dreams of the future," Thomas

Jefferson wrote, "better than the history of the past."

And, in America, I think this is true for most

of us. - We look ahead!

We are the children of tomorrow. And we always

have been -- ever since our forebears left the old world in a

determination to create a new society built on new premises and

ideas.

And so today I want to talk about the future, and

what it may bring to all of us.

Georgetown U

x Bob Hope

~~Georgetown~~

"my advice to you graduates about
ready to go out in the world -
Don't Do it!"

It was just 30 years ago that I left my friends and family here in South Dakota and set out to continue my schooling.

↳ Your parents and grandparents have told you all about those times. They remember them, ~~as I do~~, as I do -- just as clearly as today's breakfast. ~~No one who lived them will forget them.~~

↳ Those were the days when wheat sold for 25 cents a bushel.

↳ Those were the days ^{9th dust} when ~~wind storms~~ ~~two inches of dust on everything in my hometown of Doland~~ ~~and~~ ^{and the days} ~~when~~ the street lights had to be turned on at midday, [↳] If the members of the economics faculty will permit me: I learned more about economics from one South Dakota dust storm than from all my postgraduate work.

↳ It sometimes seemed in those days that men would never stand up straight again, or that anything lay ahead but desperation and grief.

There is a new S. DAK - modern, vital, growing!

But only 30 years later, ~~South Dakota is gaining on population~~
~~the country is gaining~~ *not losing - population* This town of Brookings has about

~~two and a half times as many people as when I left the state.~~

South Dakota is a leader in our nation in production of *It has forged ahead in Education*
minerals and in agriculture *And our whole country stands*
and industries stronger and more prosperous than ever before.

We have come a long way in these 30 years. But our progress in the next 30 can be even greater.

1/3 of the 20th century What will things be like in another 30 years -- *the last final*
~~or in 30 years plus~~, in the year 2000? *and Skeptic -*

Aldous Huxley, the British novelist, expressed an opinion that many seem to have these days: "I have peered into the future, and it won't work!" !!

But I believe it will work! For I believe the future is not already determined by some metaphysical, deterministic law!

~~I believe~~ it is what we choose to make it.

or as Prof. [unclear] put it to the graduating class at [unclear] - "My advice to you graduates about to go out into the world - Don't do it!"

The Great End of Life is not Knowledge, but Action

There is no question ^{but} this is a time of crisis!

But I am reminded that the Chinese have a way of writing the word "crisis" by two characters -- one which signifies "danger," the other "opportunity."

The choice is ours to make!

The very science and technology which threaten mankind's existence also offer us the means to make life more human and liveable in the years ahead.

If we are able to avoid nuclear war -- and I believe we will -- we know today where we will be in America by the year 2000.

can predict with some degree of certainty

H.G. Wells - "Civilization a race between Education & Catastrophe"

Most of the futurists agree:

Personal incomes will be double what they are today.

The work week will be about 28 hours.

Most people will have four or more weeks' paid vacation.

We'll be able to fly to London in less than an hour by ballistic transport. or in 2 hrs by Supersonic

Transport

Communication satellites will bind the world in one huge network of communication.

Explain the America

- Space Laboratories - Interplanetary Travel -
unmanned + manned - ~~Research~~

↳ Bacterial and viral diseases will be virtually
eliminated. ↳ Hearts and other organs will be transplanted
as easily as tonsils are removed today. ↳ Death from cancer
will be as rare as death from bubonic plague today.

↳ A universal language will have evolved through
the use of automated communication. - Machine Translation
of foreign languages.

↳ We'll be able to reach remote places in Nigeria
or Thailand on our television phones as easily as we today
phone the local grocer.

↳ Housewives will be able to prepare and cook meals
in a few minutes by pressing one or two buttons on the kitchen
console.

↳ Robots will do many of the menial tasks now done
by man.

↳ Weather will be controlled, at least on a regional
scale.

↳ Reconnaissance Satellite - a spy in
the sky - can monitor and observe
entire nations - this alone can be a
great help in supervising disarmament.

↳ The deserts will bloom, because of the large-scale use of desalinated water.

↳ Depressions ~~will~~ ^{can} be eliminated ~~for good~~ ^{or moderated}, because of rational control of the economy. ~~*~~

and There are other things we can see ahead -- because they are already in the beginning stages.

↳ Two-thirds of the world goes to bed hungry today. But in the year 2000 only about one-eighth of mankind will fall into this category -- if we act wisely -- despite the fact that at the turn of the century world population will be double ~~what it is~~ ~~more than half again as large as~~ today.

↳ Man can have a greater abundance of food and fiber, because of fantastic improvements in world-wide agricultural productivity, plus the ability to farm and mine the ocean -- the world's greatest undeveloped resource.

As chairman of the new National Marine Resources and Engineering Development Council, I have become familiar with the great potentialities of mining the ocean -- which is 71 per cent of the earth's surface.

*minerals
oil
food*

We are now on the verge of developing commercial ocean farming for fish -- which may be as significant a transition as the one that man made from hunting to agriculture ages ago.

Although only an eighth of the world will be hungry in 2000, it may well be that eighth of mankind which will compose the combustible element in international relations.

Although nationalism will still be an important force in the year 2000, I predict that it will have passed its peak as a source of international conflict.

Likewise, ideology will be much less important as a source of conflict. Marxism will be in its final stages of senility as a motivative force in human affairs. For I believe it is clear, even now, that time is on the side of self-determination, ^{→ freedom} and against totalitarianism.

↳ In the year 2000, I see the United States and a greatly-changed Soviet Union as possible cooperating partners -- working together in the shrinking part of the world which then remains underdeveloped.

However, lest you think that mankind will be living in Utopia 33 years from now, let me hastily disabuse you of that notion. Here is but a small sample of the problems which Americans will be facing in the year 2000:

The problem of more leisure.

↳ With a 28-hour work week and longer paid vacations, Americans will have much more leisure time. The key question is:

What are we going to do with that increased leisure time?

Are we going to spend more time traveling and in sports and cultural activities, or are we simply going to spend more hours in front of our color TV sets with beer cans in our hands?

I might add that the prospects for additional leisure time don't seem good for professors, ministers, social workers, psychiatrists, and Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States.

Problems of the cities.

When Thomas Jefferson lived, about 10 per cent of our population lived in the cities. Now, the figure is 70 per cent. By 2000, the figure will be 80 per cent.

The cities of the future will face problems of water and air pollution, clogged transportation systems, the maintenance of public services, the prevention of urban blight and decay --

in short, the problems of today ^{but} in advanced stage --
unless we intensify our efforts in meeting them.

and then the Problems of available land for recreation.

A greatly-increased use of outdoor recreational facilities and areas will characterize the year 2000. There will be almost twice as many people, with twice as much income, with twice as much time for travel.

↳ All of this means that we will have to increase the land dedicated to outdoor recreation from the approximately 50 million acres at present to about 150 million acres by the end of the century -- by three times.

↳ ~~think we~~ all have a spiritual need within us -- the need, periodically, to get away from the pressures of life and commune with nature, in complete solitude, ~~And it will be~~
But, will there be
~~the responsibility of all of us to make sure that there will be~~
enough nature left for us to commune with.

The problem of privacy.

The Science + Technology which
~~The technological giant which~~

beneficial in so many ways can also have its monstrous side.

↳ And this is one that worries me.

↳ I fear that one of our most sacred rights, the right of privacy, will be compromised by the year 2000, if we are not vigilant.

↳ We are now witnessing the step-by-step perfection of the technology of eavesdropping. Man now knows how to use electronic devices to pick up a conversation in a room, tap a phone, read mail without opening the envelope, and photograph from afar.

120 Miles in Space, Photograph clearly an object no larger than a 50 gal steel Drum.

~~I am afraid that if strict measures aren't taken to control this invasion ^{of privacy} by remote control ^{there may} be severe psychological consequences in a society that feels it is constantly under surveillance.~~

~~Don't fold, bend, or mutilate - In a Person~~

Another kind of invasion of privacy relates to the computer and the great improvement that has been made in record-keeping and gathering collating information about individuals.

With the ever-increasing demand for information, there is the prospect that there will be a dossier on every member in society.

However important record-keeping is for the needs of a modern society, I am most concerned that everyone will be burdened with an unerasable record -- that in its record-keeping, society will have lost the benign capacity to forget.

and the increasing population squeeze will be another threat to privacy.

Many of us recently heard of an experiment with rats which showed that their meanness and combativeness increased with an increase in the density of population in a given area. And our daily newspapers tell us the same thing about people in our big cities.

~~But the most ironical~~

But what ^{of} The problem of great affluence of wealth!

Is too much prosperity going to weaken the fabric of our society?

There is always the danger that increasing ^{prosperity} affluence will set loose forces which will break down the institution of the family ... which will erode religious commitment ... which will create more psychological stresses in society ... and which will undermine some of our more basic moral values.

↳ To paraphrase Adlai Stevenson, we must be watchful lest, in the year 2000, our litany be the singing commercial and our temple the supermarket.

The problems to which I have just referred are far from an exhaustive list.

↳ Yet, with all of them to solve, I am still an optimist.

I think that we're not only going to solve them, but that in the process we are ~~not going to~~ ^{also going} to write poetry or compose symphonies ^{and} have Sunday dinner together!

Remember - The Street

↳ In closing, let me try to put these future years in perspective.

↳ Pretend, for a moment, that you are about to see a movie like no other movie you've ever seen -- one that lasts three years.

↳ This movie shows the earth from creation to the present, with every second in the movie representing 50 years of time.

↳ You are quite bored for the first year of the film, as you see nothing but vapors floating about. It is not until the beginning of the second year that organic life appears. Half-way through the third year, vertebrates are seen, and it is not until two years, eleven months, and three weeks of the movie have passed that man enters.

↳ When only two minutes and twenty seconds are left in this three-year movie, we arrive at the point where recorded history began. Then, there is a terrific movement.

WHEN HE VISITED AMERICA A CENTURY AGO, THOMAS
HUXLEY WROTE: "I CANNOT SAY THAT I AM IN THE SLIGHTEST
DEGREE IMPRESSED BY YOUR BIGNESS, OR YOUR MATERIAL
RESOURCES, AS SUCH. SIZE IS NOT GRANDEUR, AND
TERRITORY DOES NOT MAKE A NATION. THE GREAT ISSUE,
ABOUT WHICH HANGS THE TERROR OF OVERHANGING FATE, IS
WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO WITH ALL THESE THINGS?"

Everyone seems to be rushing hither and yon. Tribes and armies invade and are pushed back.

Castles are built and destroyed.

Huge cities erupt onto the landscape.

With forty seconds left, Christ is born.

With two seconds remaining, Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation.

↳ In the last second of this three-year movie, communism makes its entrance and covers a third of the globe.
the
The automobile, / airplane, and atomic power are invented.
The fruits of science revolutionize the lives of the affluent portion of mankind.

Then, suddenly, the lights are switched on.

How does the movie end? What happens next?

↳ The answer lies within ourselves. And the time to start is now. — Write your own

ending - write history

"The great end of life is not knowledge, but Action" - Thomas Huxley!

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ERASABLE

THE COMMENCEMENT ADDRESS

of

THE HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

VICE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES

1 SOUTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY
2 81st ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT, June 4, 1967
3 Brookings, South Dakota
4

5 INTRODUCTION BY PRESIDENT H. M. BRIGGS:

6 South Dakota State University has a very unique and
7 wonderful privilege this evening. We have as our guest
8 speaker for this Commencement a Native Son of South
9 Dakota, who spent many of his years in the State of
10 Minnesota, and in public service work, including that
11 of college professor, Mayor of the City of Minneapolis,
12 and three terms in the United States Senate. He now
13 serves us all as Vice President of the United States.
14 Our own Vice President, our own Native Son of South
15 Dakota,--HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

16 (Standing applause)

17 BY VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY:

18 Thank you very much. Thank you.

19 President Briggs; Governor Boe; my good friend,
20 Senator McGovern; the Members of the Board of Regents
21 and their distinguished Chairman, Mr. Burke; Reverend
22 Strand; the Officers here of the United States Army and
23 Air Force; the Cadets that were commissioned today;
24 Members of this Faculty of South Dakota State University;
25 the Students and Graduates; Friends and Neighbors all:

1 First, may I just say that I am somewhat over-
2 whelmed by the beauty of this setting. I have given
3 many Commencement addresses, I always enjoy them, even
4 though the audience is not always in the same frame of
5 mind (laughter) and I thoroughly enjoy coming to
6 college campuses and University audiences. It adds
7 to the meaning of life, the spirit of joy in life;
8 but I can say to this audience with the utmost
9 sincerity that I have never experienced a more moving
10 occasion than this, a more beautiful scene, and a more
11 hospitable and warm reception.

12 My friend, Senator McGovern, said, as we saw the
13 graduates coming into this great outdoor amphitheater,
14 " We see before us a part of the heart of America."
15 And it is true. The best, the best is here. And
16 because I know the best is here, I am somewhat
17 terrified as to what I am going to do about it. I am
18 accustomed to speaking, but I am never accustomed to
19 speaking at the right time, on the right occasion, with
20 the right message. (Laughter).

21 I did appreciate the fact that Dr. Briggs was
22 kind enough to mention that I was once a college
23 professor, and there may be just a little bit of self-
24 protection in my coming back to college campuses,
25 because you know how precarious elective office is,
 and I may need work. (Laughter)

1 And I have a great love for South Dakota State
2 University. And I can teach in either department, the
3 social sciences or the pharmacy school. (Laughter)

4 I am sort of like that chap that was applying for
5 a teaching job in a course in geography. He didn't know
6 that the Board of Education was split on whether the
7 world was flat or round. Finally the superintendent who
8 was interviewing him said, "I have to ask you a question,"
9 and he said, "the Board is split on the subject of the
10 globe and geography. Some believe that the earth is
11 flat, and some believe it is round. How do you feel
12 about it?" He said, "I can teach it either way."

13 (Laughter)

14 So I believe now that I have lent some credibility
15 to my teaching qualifications. Then I always tell the
16 students that I am a soft grader, which arouses public
17 opinion in your behalf. (Laughter)

18 Truly I am honored to be at your 81st Annual
19 Commencement, in the presence of your Governor, your
20 Senator, one of your Senators, and in the presence of
21 the Board of Regents and the Legislators of this
22 distinguished faculty. South Dakota should be very
23 proud of this fine University, and I know that it is.
24 I am very proud to have my roots here in this State, and
25 I am very proud to have a member of my family graduating

1 from this fine University, and in all truth, I am very
2 proud to be here.

3 I don't quite know just where to start talking to
4 this graduating class. Maybe I had better tell you
5 what Bob Hope told the Georgetown University graduating
6 class a couple of years ago. And I am entitled to talk
7 about Bob Hope. His birthday is just two days later
8 than mine, and his wife's birthday is on my day. We
9 have the same birthday, and as I wrote to her, it is
10 just too bad that Bob was a little slow (laughter)--
11 but he said this, and I quote him, "My advice to you
12 graduates who are about ready to go out in the world--
13 Don't Do It!" (Laughter) But after having said
14 that, I thought it over and I am afraid you are going
15 to have to go anyway. There are those who want to stop
16 the world and get off, but we have had a little trouble
17 getting it stopped. Some of us are trying to escape
18 it, and I am Chairman of the Space Program, but I want
19 you to know that I do not volunteer for the first
20 flight to the moon. I have a couple of other candidates
21 for that. (Laughter) Besides the astronauts, I mean.

22 So tonight I want to (Laughter and applause)--
23 I thought you would come with me there--(Laughter)--
24 so tonight I think I should be in character and not
25 attempt to be the humorist, but attempt to stay within

1 my discipline and my work in the field of public life.

2 I want to quote to you from a letter that Thomas
3 Jefferson wrote to his great friend John Adams. By the
4 way, you remember that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson
5 were inveterate, hostile political enemies during their
6 active political years, and then they became the dearest
7 of friends. So if you happen to see a Republican or
8 Democrat around who seem as if they are not getting along,
9 don't choose sides too soon, because they are apt to
10 become close friends and turn on you. (Laughter) But
11 Adams and Jefferson grew to truly love each other.
12 Actually, when one heard of the death of the other, he
13 also died, on the same day.

14 Jefferson wrote, "I like the dreams of the future
15 better than the history of the past." And I can't think
16 of a better subject for Commencement, because Commence-
17 ment is just about the future. The past you had is all
18 over, and you can't do much about it. Most people won't
19 even remember the grades you got, good or bad. You are
20 starting a whole new chapter and I think that statement
21 of Jefferson's is so characteristic of America, because
22 we are a people of the future. In fact, we are the
23 future, and as we look ahead, you are the children of
24 tomorrow. Always remember that. Very few people are
25 interested in what you did yesterday. We are primarily

1 concerned about where we are going, not where we have
2 been. It is all right to spend some time about where
3 you are. We have always been futuristic. In fact,
4 our forebears left the Old World in a determination to
5 create a brand new society based on new premises and
6 new ideas, the premise of self-government, human
7 dignity, natural rights, God-given rights, life, liberty,
8 and the pursuit of happiness.

9 So today I am going to talk to you the best that I
10 know how about that future, and I am going to be some-
11 what prophetic, even though I don't qualify as a
12 prophet. Let me just say a word for reference.

13 It was just thirty years ago this summer that I
14 left my friends and family here in South Dakota and set
15 out to continue my schooling back in the University of
16 Minnesota after having been out six years, and I want to
17 give a word of advice to some of you men. I know it is
18 great to get a scholarship and a fellowship, but it is
19 even better to get a wife who will help put you through
20 college, which is what I did. (Laughter).

21 My Muriel got a job in Minneapolis and so did I,
22 and we went back to school and it was great fun.

23 Your parents and your grandparents have told you
24 all about those days of thirty years ago, and I am sure
25 you don't quite believe it. My youngest son called me

1 up not long ago and he said, "Dad, I am in trouble."
2 I said, "What is the trouble?" He said, "I have to get
3 a paper in right away on the depression. Do you know
4 anything about it?" I said, "Good Grief, man, I have
5 been telling you about that depression for the last
6 five years. Haven't you ever listened?" He said, "Oh,
7 I just thought it was some more of that talk, and I
8 haven't paid much attention to it. If you have any
9 pamphlets or books on it, will you send them out?"

10 (Laughter) So you see, things become relevant when
11 they become pertinent to some objective in your life.

12 Well, those thirty years ago are as clear in my
13 mind, and I am sure they are in the minds of some of
14 you here, as breakfast this morning. Those were the
15 days of twenty-five cent wheat, and those were the days
16 of those unbelievable dust storms when we had to turn
17 the lights on down town in mid afternoon in order to
18 see across the street. And I want to say a word to
19 the members of the faculty here who teach Economics,
20 I learned more economics in one South Dakota dust storm
21 than I have in seven years of University life. (laughter)
22 And I will never forget it either.

23 But here we are thirty years later. Brookings
24 looks different, South Dakota looks different, and it
25 looks better too. This is a new South Dakota. It is

1 vital and young, it is vigorous and growing. Its
2 economy is expanding and it is one of the leading
3 states in this Nation in agriculture and mineral
4 development. There is new industry and arts. We have
5 come a long way in thirty years. I know the Governor
6 is so proud of his State. I heard him talking about it
7 down in Washington at the Governors' meeting with the
8 President, and for a moment I thought he was from Texas.
9 (Laughter). I think the Governor will tell you I said
10 to him, "Take it easy, there is only one Texan here."
11 (Laughter) I want you to know he did a good job, too.

12 Well, you forged ahead and South Dakota today can
13 really say it stands among the prosperous States of
14 our Nation; at least, it is more prosperous than ever
15 before.

16 But I don't want to talk about those last thirty
17 years because I can't do anything about it, and I have
18 just celebrated a birthday the other day and I would
19 like to forget those thirty years and think about the
20 next thirty. The next thirty! The last third of the
21 20th Century! Now if that doesn't make some of you feel
22 a little older than you felt when you came in here, just
23 draw a deep breath. And remember that this group
24 sitting in front of me are going to see that last third
25 of the 20th Century. They are going to be in the full

1 bloom of life. And I want to have a word with you--
2 you are going to be in charge of things around here.
3 You will be the establishment and some of us that get
4 in our second childhood will maybe pick at you, you
5 can't tell. (Laughter) Maybe I can put it this way,
6 you are going to be in charge of our Country and my
7 Medicare, and I want to be sure you are doing well.

8 (Laughter)

9 Now Aldous Huxley, the British novelist, and quite
10 a skeptic in his own right, and cynic, expressed an
11 opinion that I want to share with you this evening. It
12 is an opinion that many people have these days. Here is
13 what he said: "I have peered into the future, and it
14 won't work!" (Laughter)

15 Well, I am a little different than Huxley; I looked
16 into the future and I believe it will work. For I happen
17 to believe that the future is not already predetermined
18 by some metaphysical or deterministic law. I think the
19 future is what we choose to make it. As I said across
20 the length and breadth of this land, it is all right to
21 study Ancient History, --but don't live it! Make your
22 own history. History is in your hands, you can make it!
23 You know, the purpose and the great end of life is not
24 knowledge alone, but it is action; and you are called
25 upon in this generation--and in all generations--to act,

1 to make the kind of America that you want, and to build
2 the kind of world that you envision!

3 Now, there is no doubt at all that we live in a
4 period of unbelievable crisis--but we always have.
5 There were never any real "good old days." They get a
6 little better the further you get away from them--but
7 this is a crisis period--the nuclear age, the space age,
8 Southeast Asia, the Middle East--but I am reminded that
9 the Chinese have a way of writing the word "crisis" by
10 two characters. And I believe that a member on this
11 campus, Mr. Shaw, could tell you a little bit about that.
12 One of those characters, one way you look at the
13 character, it signifies danger,--and then you look at
14 the other and it signifies opportunity. Now the choice
15 is yours. You can go around constantly feeling that you
16 are in danger and see the very life spirit drained out
17 of you, or you can look at this world as it is today and
18 say, What an opportunity! What an opportunity to do
19 better! What an opportunity to change it! What an
20 opportunity to build on it! There are two kinds of
21 people; people that see problems and difficulties, --
22 and other people that see the same set of circumstances
23 and see challenges and opportunities. You have got to
24 make up your mind which you want to be.

25 Now the very sciences and technology that literally

1 threatens mankind's destruction and existence--and we
2 have that technology today--and Senator McGovern knows
3 about it, and so do I--we are privileged to know a bit
4 about it in our Federal Government--that same science
5 and technology that we see on this campus can make life
6 more liveable, make it better, and make the promise of
7 a good life a reality.

8 The task of statesmanship, my dear friends, is to
9 avoid catastrophe, to avoid nuclear war. And I think
10 we will, because I believe that mankind has an almost
11 uncontrollable desire for survival; and if we can avoid
12 nuclear war, then what of the tomorrows? If we can't,
13 then don't worry, it is all over. You won't be here!

14 Well, if we can, we can predict with reasonable
15 certainty the America of the year 2000. I want to
16 look ahead to the year 2000. It is not far, not far
17 at all--just around the corner.

18 I think this is the time to point out what H. G.
19 Wells said about this great business called education,
20 and civilization. I can remember his words and I just
21 jotted them down here as I was listening to the opening
22 proceedings. H. G. Wells said something like this:
23 "Civilization is a race between education and
24 catastrophe." I hope you fellows win, you are educated.
25 I hope you ladies win. And might I add that you owe

1 a great deal to this civilization. And maybe this is the
2 time for me to disabuse you of some mythology. You have
3 no doubt been told, some of you, that you have earned
4 your way through college. That is a lot of malarky!
5 No person ever paid his way through a university!
6 Who is there that has the resources to buy the works of
7 Shakespeare, the great artists, the accumulated culture
8 of ten thousand years? Your Governor, and your Board of
9 Regents, yes, and your Senator and your legislators can
10 tell you that for every dollar you spent to get an
11 education, the community has spent ten! You owe at
12 least two-thirds of your life to everybody else except
13 yourself and your family. You are the privileged ones.
14 So am I. I was given an education by the people of the
15 State of Minnesota and the people of the State of South
16 Dakota. If I live to be 100, I will be able to make at
17 least the first down payment on the principal. Up to
18 then it has been only interest. We are the fortunate
19 ones, and it is to the educated and graduates that the
20 responsibility must rest for the kind of a life that this
21 world is going to have and that we are going to have.

22 Let me tell you what it looks like to me. And I
23 take these calculations from wiser men than the one
24 speaking to you. Personal incomes will double what they
25 are today in the next thirty years, at a minimum.

1 The work week will be about 28 hours. Thomas Watson,
2 the President of International Business Machines said
3 it will be about 25 hours.

4 Most people will have at least four or more weeks paid
5 vacation. We will be able to fly to London in less
6 than one hour by ballistic transport. In the year 1972,
7 we will fly there in two hours by supersonic transport,
8 and we will take 400 passengers in one load. It will
9 take more time to get the baggage off the plane than it
10 will to get from London to New York.

11 We will have communication satellites that will
12 literally put a network around this world so that we
13 can speak to each other, so that the family of man is
14 a family. And we will have communication satellites
15 that will make this great State University a World
16 University, in which the lecture class rooms will have
17 the professors of nations all over the world speaking
18 to the students, and we will have instantaneous trans-
19 lation of foreign languages by machine. It is already
20 being done in the laboratory, and from the laboratory
21 to the daily use is an average of fifteen years.

22 I want to repeat what I said, that the classroom
23 in Brookings in South Dakota State University, not in
24 thirty years from now, but in not over ten years from
25 now, will have the finest minds of the world literally

1 piped in by communication satellite and closed circuit
2 TV, from all over the world. It is a fact now!

3 We communicate with Southeast Asia now by
4 communication satellite. We can speak from Washington,
5 D.C. to Saigon more readily and with clearer reception
6 than you can call from Brookings to Huron. And we are
7 just beginning.

8 We will have space laboratories, interplanetary
9 travel. I was just in Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, the
10 day before yesterday, and I was looking at the Voyager
11 Project that will take first an unmanned satellite to
12 Mars. And within a few years, -before the year 2000-
13 men will visit Jupiter, Mars, Venus and other planets.
14 The Moon, -that is for children--we will have that by
15 1970. We will have at least a station on the Moon by
16 1971. We will put men into orbit and we will have
17 laboratories there --which we can do now--they will be
18 there 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, 180 days. Professors
19 right from this University here---you didn't know it,
20 gentlemen, but you are going to take a trip. (Laughter)

21 They will go up in a satellite, there will be an
22 airlock on a floating hotel, so to speak, and
23 laboratories in orbit. They will dock, -with the
24 Gemini experiences as you have seen, and the Aegena, and
25 the docking exercises--men will walk from the satellite

1 into the laboratory, live in the laboratory, and observe
2 in the laboratory, and study the solar system. And
3 you say why? So that man becomes acquainted with his
4 neighborhood, with the children of the Sun. And do you
5 realize that we only get a vision of the Sun that equals
6 about one percent of what you can get in space? Oh,
7 what we can learn! I envy this younger crowd, they are
8 just coming into their own.

9 And how about disease? Well, bacterial and viral
10 diseases will be virtually eliminated. Hearts and
11 other organs of the human body will be transplanted
12 from one body to another. --I have here as easily as
13 tonsils are removed, but I remember when they removed
14 mine and it wasn't too easy. I think it will be easier
15 than that.--(Laughter). And thank goodness, scientists
16 now tell us that it is possible, within this last third
17 of the 20th Century, that death from cancer will be as
18 rare as death from bubonic plague today. Need I tell
19 this audience that one out of every five in this
20 audience will have cancer, and one out of every three
21 will die of it, under present circumstances. What a
22 blessed day it will be when we find the answer to that.

23 A universal language will have been evolved through
24 the use of automated communication. We will be able to
25 reach remote places like Nigeria and Thailand on

1 television phones.

2 Housewives will be able to prepare and cook meals
3 in a few minutes by pressing one or two buttons on the
4 kitchen console. And girls, don't complain to your
5 husbands about being tired of housework if you can do
6 that. But it is now possible, and is being done.

7 Robots will do many of the menial tasks now done
8 by man. Weather will be controlled, at least on a
9 regional scale. Imagine what that could mean to many
10 areas of America! I just recall that some of you
11 wonder why we spend so much money in the space program.
12 I want to give you a figure here, for your press, that
13 just came to mind. We will save more this year,--
14 because of the Nimbus weather satellite system which
15 predicts weather, and predicts it with a degree of
16 certainty such as we have never known before--than the
17 cost of the space program in the second year of our
18 space effort, which was slightly over Two Billion
19 Dollars. Once we get real weather predictions, we
20 can prevent floods, and we can save millions and
21 billions of dollars in property loss and in life.

22 But what about the greater question of peace and
23 war? A reconnaissance satellite whirling around, or
24 literally in orbit, viewing the whole earth like an
25 eye in the sky,--or as our enemies call it, "spy in

1 the sky"--will be able to see what goes on on this earth.
2 And right now as I speak to you, a reconnaissance sat-
3 ellite that is 120 miles above this earth can see
4 clearer than you can see from here to the TV tower. It
5 can spot an object no larger than a garbage can or a
6 50-gallon drum and identify it. What does this mean for
7 disarmament and arms control? It means that we can have
8 international inspection. It means that we can tell
9 what is going on. Literally there is no place to hide.

10 And the deserts will bloom. We were talking this
11 evening at dinner about the irrigation in South Dakota,
12 how wonderful it will be, and what it will mean to new
13 income in this State. But, my dear friends, do you
14 realize what it will mean when the Biblical prophecy
15 that "The desert shall bloom and give forth the fruit
16 therefrom" --do you know what it will mean? And it
17 can be done, and will be done in your time, in the next
18 five years, ladies and gentlemen.

19 Desalinization of water in 25 years, commonplace.
20 Putting together atomic energy, the sea, and technology.
21 We will be able literally to irrigate the deserts.
22 The food shortage that today confronts mankind for at
23 least five to ten years will be but another page in
24 history.

25 I really believe that depressions can be eliminated

1 or moderated at least, by a rational control of the
2 economy, by what we call advance warnings.

3 These are some of the things we see ahead. Man
4 can have a greater abundance of food and fiber. How are
5 we going to get it? I told you one way. What other
6 way can we get it? Well, I happen to be Chairman of the
7 new Maritime Resources and Engineering Council, and you
8 know what we are doing? We are studying the ocean.
9 Seventy-one percent of the earth's surface is water, and
10 what do we know about it? We know about the top of it,
11 we know little or nothing about what is in it.

12 I often joke about the fact that whenever Congress
13 gives the Vice President anything to do, it is either
14 in the Space program or in oceanography--either out of
15 this world, or at the bottom of the sea. (Laughter)
16 But it is fascinating. It is a new science, and we are
17 going to farm the sea just like we farm the land, for
18 protein,--we are doing it now--this protein concentrate,
19 literally to bring forth the fruit of the sea. And we
20 will bring forth minerals, copper, gold, and manganese
21 by the hundreds of millions of tons. We will build
22 buildings on the ocean floor, live there. It is being
23 done--it is just a matter of whether or not we are
24 willing to make the investment now to do it in a bigger
25 scale. All of these things we can do.

1 Nationalism will be less important in the year 2000.
2 I predict that it will have passed its peak as a source
3 of international conflict. And ideology will be much
4 less important as a source of conflict. Marxism, which
5 plagues the earth today, and which is a colossal failure,
6 will be in its final stages--it is in its death rattles
7 now--or it will be in the stage of senility as a
8 motivative force in human affairs; for I believe it is
9 abundantly clear to the objective observer that Time
10 is on the side of freedom and self-determination--not
11 on the side of totalitarianism.

12 In the year 2000, I see the United States and a
13 greatly-changed Soviet Union as possible cooperating
14 partners --working together in the shrinking part of
15 the world which then remains underdeveloped. We will
16 either work together, or there may be no world.

17 But now I have painted a pretty rosy picture but
18 I want to end up here now by giving you something to
19 go home and ponder about, because if you think you are
20 going to be living in Utopia after these next 33 years,
21 you are wrong, because every wonder that I have pointed
22 out brings with it something that is not so wondrous.

23 Here is a small sample of some of the problems.

24 What are you going to do with that leisure time
25 when you have that 28-hour work week, and paid

1 vacations? What are you going to do with it? More
2 trouble? More boredom? Another television set and a
3 can of beer?

4 Or are you going to find ways for cultural
5 development, for creative outlets for what God gave you,
6 that intellect and that spirit?

7 I might add that the prospects for additional
8 leisure time don't look very good for professors, or for
9 ministers, Rev. Strand, or for social workers, psychia-
10 trists, Governors, and Senators, and even Boards of
11 Regents. And it doesn't look very good for Presidents
12 and Vice Presidents. I am afraid the more leisure time,
13 the more we think we have to talk. (Laughter) Well,
14 these are some of the problems. Leisure time! It
15 seems peculiar, doesn't it, that we should have problems
16 with leisure time? Now when Thomas Jefferson lived,
17 ten percent of the people lived in cities. The figure
18 is now 70 percent. By the year 2000, it will be 80
19 percent. Does that make us a better America?
20 Well, I wonder.

21 The cities of the future will face unbelievable
22 problems of water pollution, and air pollution.

23 I left New York City this morning and I looked
24 down those great canyons of steel and concrete, and
25 there was a fog and a smog, even though the sky was

1 clear and the sun was bright. Man has polluted the
2 air he breathes.

3 And there are clogged transportation systems.
4 Imagine what it will be like in the year 2000.

5 So we have problems. In short, the problems of
6 today will be with us, but in an advanced stage--unless
7 we intensify our efforts in meeting them.

8 And then let me recite another problem that all
9 these wonderful things are going to bring to us--the
10 problem of land, for recreation. We are going to need
11 much more space, we are going to have many more people.
12 We are going to have people with twice the income, and
13 two to three times as much time to travel.

14 We have approximately 50 million acres of land now
15 set aside for recreation. The statesman of today will
16 be the man who thinks far enough ahead, like Theodore
17 Roosevelt did, to 150 million acres needed by the end
18 of the century. Of course, when he proposes it, he
19 will be defeated, but he will have made a noble
20 sacrifice, may I say. But it is needed.

21 Or are you going to deny the future generations
22 the touch of nature?

23 All of us have spiritual needs, and we need,
24 periodically, to get away from the pressures of life,
25 we need to get away from people, we need to get out

1 in complete solitude. And I want to put the question
2 to this graduating class and to their families if they
3 have families--Will there be enough open space left,
4 will there be enough of nature left, for us to commune
5 with? Not the way we are going.

6 And now let me give you the problem that you all
7 will face, of privacy. Because the same science and
8 technology that has given us all these things we speak
9 of, has posed a monstrous problem, one that should
10 worry every one of us.

11 One of man's most sacred rights is that of privacy,
12 to be left alone; not to be spied upon, not to have
13 people sneak in on him.

14 And I want to say that unless we are very vigilant,
15 in law and practice, that precious right will be gone.

16 We are witnessing now the step-by-step perfection
17 of the technology of eavesdropping. Man now knows how
18 to use electronic devices to pick up a conversation in
19 a room blocks away, to tap a phone, to read mail without
20 ever opening an envelope, and to photograph from afar.

21 Privacy may become a relic of an earlier civili-
22 zation unless we are determined to respect human
23 dignity.

24 You know there was a student at one of the
25 campuses on the West Coast who carried a sign on him

1 that I saw--you know because everything was being
2 computerized at his college--his grades were being
3 computerized, his courses were computerized, --they run
4 everything through a computer these days-- and this
5 chap had a sign on him that said: "Don't bend or
6 mutilate, I am a person." (Laughter)

7 We have to watch to make sure that we treat people
8 as people, and not as just another digital item in a
9 computer.

10 These computers keep many records. Pretty soon
11 there will be a dossier on everybody. I worry about it.

12 And then what about that great problem of prosperity?
13 Or wealth? Is too much prosperity going to weaken the
14 moral fabric of our society? There are signs that it
15 does. Some of the most difficult problems come from
16 our wealth. And indeed, some of the most disenchanted
17 are the wealthy.

18 I was reading today in a New York Times Sunday
19 Magazine section the article by Dr. Clark Kerr of the
20 University of California. He was telling about some of
21 those students who seem to cause the most difficulty,
22 or who seem to be the most disaffected, and the most
23 unhappy, and who are they? The sons and daughters of
24 the Poor? Not on your life. They are too busy getting
25 through school and studying.

1 The good student? No.

2 But the spoiled upper middle class. Prosperity.

3 And as some people have said, too many have never
4 experienced the reality of work, self reliance, or
5 self discipline.

6 Now there is always the danger that this
7 increasing prosperity will set loose forces that will
8 break down the institution of the family--which can
9 erode the religious commitment--which can create more
10 psychological stresses in society--and ultimately
11 undermine moral values.

12 To paraphrase Adlai Stevenson--this is how he put
13 it--he had a great sense of humor--"We must be watchful
14 lest, in the year 2000, our litany be the singing
15 commercial on the TV, and our temple the supermarket."
16 The man had an incisive mind.

17 These are just some of the problems, but I am an
18 optimist and I have reason to be, because I am an
19 American. I have lived to see a great country do the
20 impossible. I think we are going to manage these
21 problems because we are educating people to do so.

22 But I also think that in managing these problems
23 we are going to do something else. We are going to
24 write poetry, and we are going to compose symphonies,
25 we are going to have great artists, and we are going

1 to be able to have Sunday dinner together. That is
2 part of life too.

3 But let me try to put these future years of yours
4 in perspective. Pretend for just a moment, be a child
5 with me, just be a child for this moment. Pretend that
6 you are about to see a movie, such as you have never
7 seen before--one that lasts three years.

8 This movie shows the earth from creation to the
9 present, with every second in the movie representing
10 50 years of time.

11 You are quite bored with the first year of the
12 film, as you see nothing but vapors floating around.
13 It is not until the second year of that movie that
14 organic life appears. And halfway through the third
15 year, why forms of human life come about, and it is not
16 until 2 years, 11 months, and 3 weeks of the movie
17 have passed that man enters the scene.

18 The movie is almost over and man just came in.
19 And when there is only 2 minutes and 20 seconds left in
20 this three-year movie, we arrive at the point where
21 recorded history began. Then there is a terrific
22 movement. Everyone seems to be rushing hither and yon.
23 Tribes and armies invade, there is war, and there is
24 trouble. Castles are built and destroyed. Huge cities
25 erupt on the landscape.

1 With 40 seconds left of the movie, Christ is born.
2 And with two seconds remaining of this three-year movie,
3 Lincoln signs the Emancipation Proclamation, 100 years ago.
4 In the last second of this three-year movie, Communism
5 makes its entrance and covers a third of the earth's
6 globe. The automobile, the airplane, and atomic power
7 are invented. The fruits of science revolutionize our
8 lives and much of mankind is affluent and prosperous.
9 The, suddenly, the lights go out. Just before the last
10 tenth of a second. Or the last half second.

11 How does the movie end? You can't find out.

12 What happens next? Isn't it a terrible experience
13 to have it build up to such a crescendo and such a
14 climax, and then the lights go out, and what happens
15 next?

16 Well, the answer lies within ourselves. It lies
17 within ourselves, because as the great Englishman
18 wrote, "I can not say that I am the slightest degree
19 impressed of your bigness" when he saw America, "or
20 your material resources. Size is not grandeur,
21 territory does not make a nation." The great issue about
22 which hangs the terror of overhanging Fate is, what are
23 you going to do with all these things? "

24 What are you going to do with that last half
25 second of that three-year movie, or that last three-

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fifths of a second?

Graduates of 1967, and graduates yet to come,
you will have to write the answer to that yourself.
This is one production that you will have to complete.
You don't have much time, but you have everything to
work with.

Don't disappoint either the producer or the
viewer, because it is your work.

Thank you.

(Standing applause)

Herb
ERASABLE
RASCOTEIN

1
2 STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA)
3 COUNTY OF BROOKINGS) SS

4 I, Cecilia M. Beirne, an official court reporter
5 in and for the Circuit Court, Third Judicial Circuit,
6 State of South Dakota, hereby certify that I was
7 present and recorded in shorthand the Commencement
8 Address by Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, given
9 at Coolidge Sylvan Theatre, at South Dakota State
10 University, at Brookings, South Dakota, on June 4,
11 1967, commencing at 7:15 p. m., and that I personally
12 transcribed it, and that the within and foregoing
13 transcript is a full, true, and complete record of
14 said shorthand notes.

15 Dated at Brookings, Brookings County, South
16 Dakota this 16th day of June, 1967.

17
18 
19

20 Official Court Reporter
21 Third Judicial Circuit
22 State of South Dakota
23
24
25



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