

REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

SHATTUCK SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

Faribault, Minnesota

May 31, 1975

It's a pleasure to be back at Shattuck to participate in another commencement. I've had the privilege of seeing many groups of young men step over the threshold to maturity here.

It has been years since my youngest son, Douglas, graduated from Shattuck. Much has changed since then.

When Skip, Bob, and Doug were at Shattuck, it was a boys' military prep school. It's now a coordinate, civilian school.

Our nation was embroiled in a war far from our shores when Doug graduated. That war is behind us now, and we have grown wiser as a result of that experience.

Martin Luther King was fighting the battle for civil rights in the South then. An assassin's bullet ended his life, but his battle has been continued -- not only in the South, but also in the North; not only for blacks, but for all disadvantaged groups.

America is a nation born of change. From the very beginning of our history, we were a people who were not content with the status quo. We were a people with a dream of a better future, and with the individual commitment to our ideals to make that dream a reality.

The words of our Declaration of Independence declared our dream for the future: "We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness -- That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness."

With these words we established a new form of government, one that proclaimed the supreme and inalienable rights of the individual. We asserted that government exists to protect those rights, to safeguard liberty, and facilitate the fulfillment of individual dreams and hopes.

Throughout our history, even as our social, political and economic structures were changing, we tried to fulfill these promises and make that original dream a reality. In not too many years, that task will fall on your shoulders, and it will be your responsibility to secure life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness in the world of the future.

You will be inheriting an exciting world of challenges, a world in which the rate of change has increased tremendously. Not only is change more rapid today, but more things change at the same time, making change an explosive force to be used for better or for worse.

The composition of our labor force has undergone great change.

At the turn of the century, 38 percent of the American work force were farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foremen. Today, less than 4.3 percent of our labor force is engaged in agriculture, and we talk of agribusiness as a growing force in American agriculture.

In 1900, four percent of the labor force were professional and technical workers; today, 13.8 percent of the labor force is in this category, and 10 years from now, it will have expanded another 2 percent.

In 1900, only 18.1 percent of women, including female children, were members of the labor force. Today, 37.4 percent of women are part of the labor force. But 1985, 38.7 percent of the labor force itself will be women.

The character of our economy has changed.

At the turn of the century, capitalism and private enterprise were the hallmarks of our economy. Today, we have a mixed economy -- capitalism, cooperatives, private enterprise, collective enterprise, and so forth.

Tomorrow's economy undoubtedly will be different. The ever-increasing and fast rate of change in the economy is illustrated by the fact that sophisticated money managers of corporations lend excess corporate funds for periods as short as 24 hours.

Communications techniques have changed.

In 1900, communication between cities was by mail, carried by train. The telephone had just come into use. Communication between nations took months, as messages needed to be sent by ship.

Today, the telephone is commonplace, long-distance Xerox machines enable instantaneous communication between cities, and the airplane and space satellites have made it possible for nations to communicate without delay.

By 1990, laser transmissions and widespread home use of video computers may further revolutionize communications.

Health care has changed.

Infant mortality rates are down, polio has been conquered, new life-saving techniques have been developed. Health care will continue to improve as computerized diagnostic assistance and permanent two-way communications links between hospitals, doctors' offices and other facilities become commonplace. At the same time, a whole new set of concerns revolving around the quality of life and health care have become important.

Our concept of the relationship between ourselves and our natural resources has changed.

For two hundred years we looked upon our natural resources as inexhaustible. Today, we recognize that not only energy resources, but also other natural resources are limited. Conservation has become a household word, and the search is on for new ways to make our natural resources last longer, and to provide new sources -- natural and artificial -- for the building blocks for our technological society.

The world has changed.

Marxism was just a dream in 1900 while traditional colonial empires were commonplace. Today, there are fourteen communist states, no traditional colonial empires, and 151 sovereign nations.

The newly independent nations are actively pursuing their own national interest, and in the process, challenging some of our notions about the relative roles of nations.

We as a nation have undergone several drastic changes in our foreign policy -- from isolationism to becoming the leader of the free world. More recently, we have recognized that there are limits to our power, and that there is not an American solution to every international problem. But world peace still remains a goal, rather than a fact.

Our government has changed.

It has grown larger, more complex. The challenge for the future will be to make it more responsive to the citizenry, more open to scrutiny.

What does all this mean? It means that you will be inheriting a world which is very different from the world inherited by my generation.

It will be a world, not in which less than one-half or two-thirds of our population live in urban areas, but in which 85 percent of our people reside in urban areas.

It will be a world in which more people will exist, more mouths will need to be fed, more demands will be made by more nations for a share in the bounties of the world.

It will be a world in which technology either will be a boon to mankind, enabling him to conquer famine, disease, and poverty, or an albatross around his neck, leading him to develop ever more sophisticated weapons of destruction and methods of tyranny.

To paraphrase Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the era of the pioneer certainly is not at an end, only the area for pioneering has changed.

Today, you are taking one more step on the road toward facing these challenges of the future -- to harness our technology, to secure the blessings of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness to future generations, and to make the world a better and safer place for all people.

I cannot promise you that meeting the challenges of the future will be simple or free of trials. Advances have never come easy. But, out of the militancy of the civil rights reform came a better appreciation of the value of every person, out of the trauma of Watergate came a more responsible and more open government, out of the pain of Vietnam came a fuller understanding of the limits of American power, and out of the difficulties of the future can come a better life for the generations to come.

I've talked to you a great deal about change and the future. I've emphasized how potent a force change has been and will be. But, before I leave you I want to remind you that certain things do not change -- faith, loyalty, moral values. I know that here at Shattuck, these values are nurtured, and I am confident that they will stay with you as you confront the difficult and challenging future.

Let me conclude with the words of the Reverend Robert Goolledge, Episcopal Rector of Boston's Old North Church, at the anniversary of the hanging of the lanterns there 200 years ago -- the signal that sent Paul Revere on his famous ride by horseback. I think they are appropriate for us today.

"The two lanterns which are shown from this steeple," he said, "led us to two centuries of some progress in reason, in liberty and in faith, -- but not enough to some gains in thinking, acting, and trusting in freedom, but not enough.

"The steeple of the Old North Church will shine with a third lantern tonight. A new signal that will call us to renewed effort and renewed hope in our third century.

"It will say, 'We will yet make the American promise a reality.

"We will yet make it the truth every day, everywhere for everyone.

"We will go forward and we will stumble, but we will try again and again."

This is the challenge of the third century -- yours and mine.

This is the challenge I leave with you today.

#

117th Commencement
Bishop McNary

Rev E. John Oyer

~~Headmaster~~ Jack Ware

Harold John Ware III

REMARKS BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

President of Shattuck
Senior class

SHATTUCK SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

FARIBAULT, MINNESOTA

MAY 31, 1975

X
Today is the first day
of the Rest of your
life

IT'S A PLEASURE TO BE BACK AT SHATTUCK TO PARTICIPATE
IN ANOTHER COMMENCEMENT. I'VE HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF SEEING
MANY GROUPS OF YOUNG MEN STEP OVER THE THRESHHOLD TO
MATURITY HERE.

L IT HAS BEEN YEARS SINCE MY YOUNGEST SON, DOUGLAS,
GRADUATED FROM SHATTUCK. MUCH HAS CHANGED SINCE THEN.

L WHEN SKIP, BOB, AND DOUG WERE AT SHATTUCK, IT WAS A
BOYS' MILITARY PREP SCHOOL. IT'S NOW A COORDINATE, CIVILIAN
SCHOOL.

L OUR NATION WAS EMBROILED IN A WAR FAR FROM OUR SHORES WHEN
DOUG GRADUATED.) THAT WAR IS BEHIND US NOW, AND WE HAVE GROWN
WISER AS A RESULT OF THAT EXPERIENCE.

└ MARTIN LUTHER KING WAS FIGHTING THE BATTLE FOR CIVIL
RIGHTS ~~IN THE SOUTH THEN~~┐ AN ASSASSIN'S BULLET ENDED HIS
LIFE, BUT HIS BATTLE HAS BEEN CONTINUED -- NOT ONLY IN THE

SOUTH, BUT ALSO IN THE NORTH; NOT ONLY FOR BLACKS, BUT FOR ALL
DISADVANTAGED GROUPS.

*when my son was a student
here, Alan Shepard & John Glenn
were space heroes -*

└ AMERICA IS A NATION BORN OF CHANGE┐ FROM THE VERY BEGINNING
OF OUR HISTORY, WE WERE A PEOPLE WHO WERE NOT CONTENT WITH THE
STATUS QUO. WE WERE A PEOPLE WITH A DREAM OF A BETTER FUTURE,
AND WITH THE INDIVIDUAL COMMITMENT TO OUR IDEALS TO MAKE

THAT DREAM A REALITY.

*We have always
been Pioneers - adventurers.
We have always been confident -
optimists.
We have learned to adjust, to
accommodate to change & reality.*

THE WORDS OF OUR DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE DECLARED
OUR DREAM FOR THE FUTURE: "WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE
SELF-EVIDENT, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE
ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS,
THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF
HAPPINESS -- THAT TO SECURE THESE RIGHTS, GOVERNMENTS ARE
INSTITUTED AMONG MEN, DERIVING THEIR JUST POWERS FROM THE
CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED, THAT WHENEVER ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT
BECOMES DESTRUCTIVE OF THESE ENDS, IT IS THE RIGHT OF THE
PEOPLE TO ALTER OR TO ABOLISH IT, AND TO INSTITUTE NEW
GOVERNMENT, LAYING ITS FOUNDATION ON SUCH PRINCIPLES, AND
ORGANIZING ITS POWERS IN SUCH FORM, AS TO THEM SHALL SEEM
MOST LIKELY TO EFFECT THEIR SAFETY AND HAPPINESS."

WITH THESE WORDS WE ESTABLISHED A NEW FORM OF GOVERNMENT,
ONE THAT PROCLAIMED THE SUPREME AND INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF
THE INDIVIDUAL. WE ASSERTED THAT GOVERNMENT EXISTS TO
PROTECT THOSE RIGHTS, TO SAFEGUARD LIBERTY, AND FACILITATE
THE FULFILLMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DREAMS AND HOPES,

THROUGHOUT OUR HISTORY, EVEN AS OUR SOCIAL, POLITICAL
AND ECONOMIC STRUCTURES WERE CHANGING, WE TRIED TO FULFILL
THESE PROMISES AND MAKE THAT ORIGINAL DREAM A REALITY. IN
NOT TOO MANY YEARS, THAT TASK WILL FALL ON YOUR SHOULDERS,
AND IT WILL BE YOUR RESPONSIBILITY TO SECURE LIFE, LIBERTY,
AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS IN THE WORLD OF THE FUTURE,

YOU WILL BE INHERITING AN EXCITING WORLD OF CHALLENGES,
A WORLD IN WHICH THE RATE OF CHANGE HAS INCREASED
TREMENDOUSLY.

NOT ONLY IS CHANGE MORE RAPID TODAY, BUT MORE

THINGS CHANGE AT THE SAME TIME, MAKING CHANGE AN EXPLOSIVE

FORCE TO BE USED FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE.

*almost overwhelms
us!*

① -- THE COMPOSITION OF OUR LABOR FORCE HAS UNDERGONE GREAT
CHANGE.

L AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, 38 PERCENT OF THE AMERICAN

WORK FORCE WERE FARMERS, FARM MANAGERS, FARM LABORERS,

AND FARM FOREMEN. *h* TODAY, LESS THAN 4.3 PERCENT OF OUR LABOR

FORCE IS ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE, AND WE TALK OF AGRIBUSINESS
get feed the world

AS A GROWING FORCE IN AMERICAN AGRICULTURE,

L IN 1900, FOUR PERCENT OF THE LABOR FORCE WERE PROFES-

SIONAL AND TECHNICAL WORKERS; TODAY, 13.8 PERCENT OF THE

LABOR FORCE IS IN THIS CATEGORY, AND 10 YEARS FROM NOW, IT

WILL HAVE EXPANDED ANOTHER 2 PERCENT.

L IN 1900, ONLY 18.1 PERCENT OF WOMEN, INCLUDING FEMALE CHILDREN, WERE MEMBERS OF THE LABOR FORCE. TODAY, 37.2

PERCENT OF WOMEN ARE PART OF THE LABOR FORCE, BUT IN 1985,

e/m + 407.

38.7 PERCENT OF THE LABOR FORCE ITSELF WILL BE WOMEN.

(2) -- THE CHARACTER OF OUR ECONOMY HAS CHANGED.

L AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY, CAPITALISM AND PRIVATE ENTERPRISE WERE THE HALLMARKS OF OUR ECONOMY. TODAY,

WE HAVE A MIXED ECONOMY -- CAPITALISM, COOPERATIVES,

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE, ^{*Government*} COLLECTIVE ENTERPRISE, AND SO FORTH.

*1900-
small
business*

In 1900 - unions were weak - today strong. Bigger today

L TOMORROW'S ECONOMY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE DIFFERENT.

THE EVER-INCREASING AND FAST RATE OF CHANGE IN THE ECONOMY IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE FACT THAT SOPHISTICATED MONEY MANAGERS OF CORPORATIONS LEND EXCESS CORPORATE FUNDS FOR PERIODS AS SHORT AS 24 HOURS.

③-- COMMUNICATIONS TECHNIQUES HAVE CHANGED.

↳ IN 1900, COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CITIES WAS BY MAIL,
CARRIED BY TRAIN. ^{or telegraph} THE TELEPHONE HAD JUST COME INTO USE.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NATIONS TOOK MONTHS, AS MESSAGES NEEDED
TO BE SENT BY SHIP.

↳ TODAY, THE TELEPHONE IS COMMONPLACE, LONG-DISTANCE XEROX
MACHINES ENABLE INSTANTANEOUS COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CITIES,
AND THE AIRPLANE AND ^{Communications Space} ~~SPACE~~ SATELLITES HAVE MADE IT POSSIBLE
FOR NATIONS TO COMMUNICATE WITHOUT DELAY.

↳ BY 1990, LASER TRANSMISSIONS AND WIDESPREAD HOME USE
OF VIDEO COMPUTERS MAY FURTHER REVOLUTIONIZE COMMUNICATIONS.

④ -- HEALTH CARE HAS CHANGED.

L INFANT MORTALITY RATES ARE DOWN, POLIO HAS BEEN CONQUERED,
NEW LIFE-SAVING TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN DEVELOPED. HEALTH CARE
WILL CONTINUE TO IMPROVE AS COMPUTERIZED DIAGNOSTIC
ASSISTANCE AND PERMANENT TWO-WAY COMMUNICATIONS LINKS BETWEEN
HOSPITALS, DOCTORS' OFFICES AND OTHER FACILITIES BECOME
COMMONPLACE. AT THE SAME TIME, A WHOLE NEW SET OF CONCERNS
REVOLVING AROUND THE QUALITY OF LIFE AND HEALTH CARE HAVE BECOME
IMPORTANT.

⑤ -- OUR CONCEPT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OURSELVES AND OUR
NATURAL RESOURCES HAS CHANGED.

FOR TWO HUNDRED YEARS WE LOOKED UPON OUR NATURAL
RESOURCES AS INEXHAUSTIBLE. TODAY, WE RECOGNIZE THAT NOT
ONLY ENERGY RESOURCES, BUT ALSO OTHER NATURAL RESOURCES ARE
LIMITED. CONSERVATION HAS BECOME A HOUSEHOLD WORD, AND THE
SEARCH IS ON FOR NEW WAYS TO MAKE OUR NATURAL RESOURCES LAST
LONGER, AND TO PROVIDE NEW SOURCES -- NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL
-- FOR THE BUILDING BLOCKS FOR OUR TECHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

⑥ -- THE WORLD HAS CHANGED.

MARXISM WAS JUST A DREAM IN 1900 WHILE TRADITIONAL
COLONIAL EMPIRES WERE COMMONPLACE. TODAY, THERE ARE FOURTEEN
COMMUNIST STATES, NO TRADITIONAL COLONIAL EMPIRES, AND 151
SOVEREIGN NATIONS.

THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT NATIONS ARE ACTIVELY PURSUING THEIR
OWN NATIONAL INTEREST, AND IN THE PROCESS, CHALLENGING SOME
OF OUR NOTIONS ABOUT THE RELATIVE ROLES OF NATIONS.

WE AS A NATION HAVE UNDERGONE SEVERAL DRASTIC CHANGES
IN OUR FOREIGN POLICY -- FROM ISOLATIONISM TO BECOMING THE
LEADER OF THE FREE WORLD / MORE RECENTLY, WE HAVE RECOGNIZED
THAT THERE ARE LIMITS TO OUR POWER, AND THAT THERE IS NOT AN
AMERICAN SOLUTION TO EVERY INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM / BUT WORLD
PEACE STILL REMAINS A GOAL, RATHER THAN A FACT.

⑤ -- OUR GOVERNMENT HAS CHANGED.

IT HAS GROWN LARGER, MORE COMPLEX / THE CHALLENGE FOR
THE FUTURE WILL BE TO MAKE IT MORE RESPONSIVE TO THE CITIZENRY,
MORE OPEN TO SCRUTINY. — *accountability!*

In my life time - ^{REA} Radio, Television, Atomic Energy, The Space Program, the electro cardio gram, Nuclear medicine, the computer, the Diesel Engine, Sulpha, Penicillin, anti Protos, Heart Surgery, Kidney Transplant, Cobalt for cancer

WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN? IT MEANS THAT YOU WILL BE

INHERITING A WORLD WHICH IS VERY DIFFERENT FROM THE WORLD

INHERITED BY MY GENERATION.

IT WILL BE A WORLD, ~~NOT IN WHICH LESS THAN ONE HALF~~

~~OR TWO-THIRDS OF OUR POPULATION LIVE IN URBAN AREAS, BUT IN~~

WHICH 85 PERCENT OF OUR PEOPLE RESIDE IN URBAN AREAS.

IT WILL BE A WORLD IN WHICH MORE PEOPLE WILL EXIST, MORE

MOUTHS WILL NEED TO BE FED, MORE DEMANDS WILL BE MADE BY

MORE NATIONS FOR A SHARE IN THE ^{Products} ~~BOUNTIES~~ OF THE WORLD.

IT WILL BE A WORLD IN WHICH TECHNOLOGY EITHER WILL BE A

BOON TO MANKIND, ENABLING HIM TO CONQUER FAMINE, DISEASE,

AND POVERTY, OR AN ALBATROSS AROUND HIS NECK, LEADING HIM

TO DEVELOP EVER MORE SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS OF DESTRUCTION

AND METHODS OF TYRANNY.

✓ TO PARAPHRASE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, THE ERA OF THE
PIONEER CERTAINLY IS NOT AT AN END, ONLY THE AREA FOR
PIONEERING HAS CHANGED.

✓ TODAY, YOU ARE TAKING ONE MORE STEP ON THE ROAD TOWARD
FACING THESE CHALLENGES OF THE FUTURE -- TO HARNESS OUR
TECHNOLOGY, TO SECURE THE BLESSINGS OF LIFE, LIBERTY, AND
THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS for FUTURE GENERATIONS, AND TO MAKE
THE WORLD A BETTER AND SAFER PLACE FOR ALL PEOPLE.

✓ I CANNOT PROMISE YOU THAT MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF
THE FUTURE WILL BE SIMPLE OR FREE OF TRIALS. ADVANCES HAVE
NEVER COME EASY. BUT, OUT OF THE MILITANCY OF THE CIVIL
RIGHTS REFORM CAME A BETTER APPRECIATION OF THE VALUE OF
EVERY PERSON, OUT OF THE TRAUMA OF WATERGATE CAME A MORE

RESPONSIBLE AND MORE OPEN GOVERNMENT, OUT OF THE PAIN OF

VIETNAM CAME A FULLER UNDERSTANDING OF THE LIMITS OF AMERICAN

POWER, AND OUT OF THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE FUTURE CAN COME A

BETTER LIFE FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME.

I I'VE TALKED TO YOU A GREAT DEAL ABOUT CHANGE AND

THE FUTURE. I'VE EMPHASIZED HOW POTENT A FORCE CHANGE HAS

BEEN AND WILL BE. BUT, BEFORE I LEAVE YOU I WANT TO REMIND

YOU THAT CERTAIN THINGS DO NOT CHANGE -- FAITH, LOYALTY,

MORAL VALUES. I KNOW THAT HERE AT SHATTUCK, THESE VALUES ARE

NURTURED, AND I AM CONFIDENT THAT THEY WILL STAY WITH YOU AS

YOU CONFRONT THE DIFFICULT AND CHALLENGING FUTURE.

LET ME CONCLUDE WITH THE WORDS OF THE REVEREND ROBERT
GOOLEGE, EPISCOPAL RECTOR OF BOSTON'S OLD NORTH CHURCH, AT
THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE HANGING OF THE LANTERNS THERE 200 YEARS
AGO -- THE SIGNAL THAT SENT PAUL REVERE ON HIS FAMOUS RIDE
BY HORSEBACK. I THINK THEY ARE APPROPRIATE FOR US TODAY.

"THE TWO LANTERNS WHICH ARE SHOWN FROM THIS STEEPLE," HE
SAID, "LED US TO TWO CENTURIES OF SOME PROGRESS IN REASON,
IN LIBERTY AND IN FAITH, -- BUT NOT ENOUGH; TO SOME GAINS IN
THINKING, ACTING, AND TRUSTING IN FREEDOM, BUT NOT ENOUGH.

"THE STEEPLE OF THE OLD NORTH CHURCH WILL SHINE WITH A
THIRD LANTERN TONIGHT. A NEW SIGNAL THAT WILL CALL US TO
RENEWED EFFORT AND RENEWED HOPE IN OUR THIRD CENTURY.

"IT WILL SAY, "WE WILL YET MAKE THE AMERICAN PROMISE
A REALITY.

"WE WILL YET MAKE IT THE TRUTH EVERY DAY, EVERYWHERE FOR
EVERYONE.

"WE WILL GO FORWARD AND WE WILL STUMBLE, BUT WE WILL TRY
AGAIN AND AGAIN."

THIS IS THE CHALLENGE OF THE THIRD CENTURY -- YOURS AND
MINE.

THIS IS THE CHALLENGE I LEAVE WITH YOU TODAY.

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