

. COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE .

SUMMARY

Sunday, August 11, 1957

SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY APPEARS ON COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE

1. Senator Humphrey today accused Republican House leader Martin and Vice President Nixon of playing politics with civil rights legislation instead of working for civil rights.
2. Senator Humphrey states he favors exchange of students and news men with Russia and Red China.
3. The Senator agreed with the policy of the United States National Students Association in its disapproval of the Russian Peace Festival and its desire for a sincere student exchange program. He proposed we have a student conference in the United States.
4. When asked about Secretary of State Dulles' recent statement that including Red China in a disarmament agreement would make it too complicated, Senator Humphrey pointed out that any disarmament agreement that is effective must be complicated and that disarmament will take years to achieve.
5. When asked if he felt the people of Chicago would approve of Russian planes flying over their city, the Senator suggested they might well prefer Russian observation planes to Russian Bombers.

COMPLETE TEXT FOLLOWS

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COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE
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SUNDAY, AUGUST 11, 1957

GUEST: SENATOR HUBERT HUMPHREY (D., Minn.)

MODERATOR: RUTH GERI HAGY

PANEL: **HAROLD BAKKEN, University of Minnesota
and President of the United States
National Students Association

ANNA KISSELLGOFF, Bryn Mawr College,
Guest Editor, Mademoiselle Magazine

BARBARA LEMON, University of Colorado and
member of The Hecht Company Fashion
College Board.

MIKE BROWER, Antioch College

AL ZIMMERMAN, Georgetown University Law
School

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**The United States National Students Association has taken
an official position against the Youth Festival in Russia
and will begin its annual Congress of student editors,
student body presidents, college deans and nearly 1,000
delegates at Ann Arbor, Michigan next week.

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THE ANNOUNCER: Here comes the future. From Washington, D. C., the news capital of the world, we present COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE.

Today, Senator Hubert Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, will meet our panel of college reporters from across the nation in their unrehearsed news conference.

Here is our creator-moderator of COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE, Ruth Hagy --

MISS HAGY: Hello. Welcome to another weekly edition of COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE. Senator Humphrey, it is a great pleasure to have you with us in our campus newsroom and I would like you to meet our college reporters immediately.

From the University of Colorado, Barbara Lemon, who is a member of the Fashion College Board of the Hecht Company of Washington.

From Georgetown University Law School, Al Zimmerman.

From Bryn Mawr College, Anna Kissellgoff who is a guest editor of Mademoiselle Magazine and the editor of her school newspaper, College News of Bryn Mawr.

From Antioch College in Ohio, Michael Brower, and from the University of Minnesota, the President of the United States National Student Association, Harold Bakken.

I would like to salute Mr. Bakken and the NSA, which this month is celebrating its 10th anniversary in a congress which will convene later this month at Ann Arbor, Michigan,

at the University of Michigan, and in this 10-year period, these students have welded together a national organization which is the Federation of Student Governments of over 350 colleges and universities and they have provided the world leadership to weld together an international brotherhood of students that now has 16 nations as members of it associated in the free world, and they are going to hold their international meeting this September in Africa, in Nigeria.

Students, I believe Senator Humphrey, who has appeared before the camera so often, needs little introduction to you but I do want to remind you before you start to question him that he is a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, that he is one of the three members of the Democratic steering committee of the liberal Democrats who waged a fight on civil rights bill, he is a member of the Agriculture and Forestry Committees and a member of the Subcommittee on Disarmament among his many other assignments.

Now, to open your program, here is the first prize-winning question for which Mrs. Ralph Huckleberry of Evansville, Indiana, will receive a 30-volume set of the Encyclopedia Americana and she writes to you, Senator Humphrey:

"Some House Democrats voiced the opinion privately that the Republican Administration is stalling in the Civil Rights Bill and hoping to carry the issue over into the 1958 election year. In your opinion, is this so, and what effect would it have on an election year?"

1 **SENATOR HUMPHREY:** In my opinion I will say to Mrs. Huckleberry that it is so, regrettably. Now I have attempted as one Senate Democrat, but more important as a United States Senator, to fight a good fight for civil rights legislation without consideration to partisanship. I am no Johnny-Come-Lately in this struggle for civil rights. I have been at it every day of my life since I have been in public life and surely since I have been in the Senate. I believe I can honestly say that I introduced the first Civil Rights Bills in the 81st Congress right after the President's Commission on Civil Rights had reported.

 The proposal that we finally acted upon here in the Senate and in the House included measures which I had personally introduced in the 81st, 82nd, 84th and 85th Congresses.

 Now I have worked with good faith with Senator Knowland, whom I believe to be an honorable man and who conducted himself in a most honorable manner to get civil rights adopted in the Senate, but I am a little bit concerned about what they are doing over in the House, and I suggest that rather than make an issue out of it, we make legislation, and the way to do that is to have the House act on the Senate bill with some modifications and amendments.

MISS LEMMON: Senator, do you think that the House will pass a Civil Rights Bill with the amendment?

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SENATOR HUMPHREY: I think they should. Now this doesn't mean that this Civil Rights Bill is the final word. And may I say that legislation is generally less than you want. The compromise principle frequently gets into legislation, but there are three sections to this bill and they are rather important. Section i, the Civil Rights Commission is intact. It is much better than anyone even had a right to expect that they were going to get out of all the legislative struggle that we had. And then there is the Right to Vote Section which with the exception of the Jury Trial Amendment is a very strong section.

Now the Jury Trial Amendment I think weakened it somewhat. And then of course there is the Federal Juror Amendment which permits any person regardless of race, color or creed, or whatever may be his station in his respective state, to serve on a Federal Jury. I think that is a decided advance.

MISS LEMMON: I have here a press release that you gave on Wednesday, July 31, in which you said "Enactment of a Jury Trial Amendment will foster violations of voting rights."

If this is so, Senator, why did you vote for the Jury Trial Amendment?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I did not vote for the Jury Trial Amendment. I fought it with all the strength at my command

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and I said I thought the Jury Trial Amendment weakened Section 4. I thought Section 4 without the Jury Trial amendment was a preferable section. But I have learned in the process of legislative life that you don't always get just what you want.

Now I think the issue is clearcut. Do the Republicans want a Civil Rights Bill which is the first Civil Rights Bill in 37 years, or do they want a fight? Do they want a Civil Rights Bill or do they want to just play politics. And may I just add quite respectfully that I haven't noticed the Republicans being too enthusiastic until a recent date for civil rights.

How do you think we got this filibuster rule in the Senate which permits filibusters? Through the Wherry compromise, the late Senator Wherry of Nebraska, and the Senate democrats. That is why we have filibusters in the Senate today, and it was only this year when they saw a little what I consider political asset in it that they shifted their ground.

MR. BROWER: Senator, if you really believed the enactment of that Jury Trial Amendment would foster ^{violations of} voting rights, then how could you in good conscience vote for this bill? Senator Morse voted against it. Why didn't you?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Because I didn't say it would foster

violations only, I said it wasn't as good as having a non-jury trial provision. Frankly this isn't just a voting rights bill, it is a bill that establishes a Civil Rights Commission of six members appointed by the President, confirmed by the Senate, with subpoena powers, with the courts having the powers of injunction. It establishes a new standard for federal jurors, those who serve on federal juries, it provides for civil injunctions in voting rights cases, 95 percent of the cases, and all we are simply saying is that in some criminal contempt cases you get a jury trial.

That isn't as good as I would like it, but it is much better than we have ever had before, and I suggest instead of trying to reach for the millenium, make some accomplishment, that you not be satisfied with it, but that you accept it and we can always come back for more.

I frankly felt that this was a substantial advance and I am going to say to you quite firmly, and if you will permit me to say with quite good humor, I have been in the fight for civil rights all of my life and I have had to take a lot of criticism because I have stood firm for civil rights. I still am for civil rights, and some of these Johnny-Come-Latelies are not impressing me a bit by their so-called ---

MISS HAGY: Who do you mean?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: So many of those taking such a firm stand on wanting an all-out bill. I prefer to have people name their own culprits in this instance.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: I would prefer to have people name their own culprits, too.

You have talked about culprits. Let's have you name the culprits.

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SENATOR HUMPHREY: I have no desire to name any culprits, at all.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Do you think it is really right to refer to your opposition as culprits and then say you won't name who they are?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I will accept your standard on that if you want me to name a few people whom I think are standing in the way of this I will say the Republican leader of the House, Mr. Martin. When did he become a champion of civil rights? Mr. Martin did not become a champion of civil rights and I will say in the United States Senate the Vice President of the United States when he was on the Labor and Public Welfare Committee was one of those who dissented on a civil rights bill out of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Now, sir, who is helping civil rights more today, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Martin, or Mr. Johnson and Mr. Rayburn?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I would say the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People might be a little more on the pro-civil rights side than either of those and they seem to think it would be well if I passed the bill. I think I will just take my stand with them. Thank you.

MR. BROWER: Do you think the President will veto this bill if it comes through with a jury trial amendment?

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SENATOR HUMPHREY: I hope not. I hope the President is a reasonable man. And may I say that in the 83rd Congress the Republicans had full control. They did not report out any bill. In the 80th Congress they had full control, they didn't report out any bill. In fact they didn't even have any hearings on civil rights bills, and I want you to know, Mr. Brower, that I was in the Senate of the United States when this so-called filibuster amendment, Rule 22, which permits unlimited debate, which is one of the real albatrosses around the processes of good government -- around the neck of the process of good government, was foisted upon the Senate by a coalition of southern democrats, a handful of them and an overwhelming majority of Republicans.

MR. BAKKEN: Senator Humphrey, this bill includes a provision for the punishment of anyone who lets out secret testimony of the commission which the bill establishes.

This smacks of freedom of the press. The New York Times has said that some legislators have admitted this got into the bill by accident. Aren't you obligated to get this provision out of the bill?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I think it could be easily taken out. All you need to do in the House is when the House accepts the Senate bill it does so by receding from its own, concurring with the Senate, with amendment, and one of the amendments could be to eliminate that particular section, yes.

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QUESTION: Do you consider this then a realistic alternative, one that is likely to come about?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I think it will come about. There won't be very much discussion about that and I don't think there was any determined effort to deny information to the press and while I believe in full freedom of information I also believe that the press has an obligation for responsibility.

MISS HAGY: Senator, just to summarize the situation supposing now that the House refuses to go along with the Senate's version of the bill, what do you think the Senate will do? Are you going to adjourn and let this go over until the next Congress or will you stay here? What do you think will happen?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I am not in charge and I was a small minority on the Democrat side in this civil rights legislation. I would say we are not asking that the House concur with the Senate bill. We are asking that the House not put this into conference committee. Because anyone who is really a realist about this and is really sincere about civil rights, knows if you put this into a conference committee, with the great differences of opinion between the conference on the part of the Senate and the House, you are apt to get no bill. You are running the risk of getting no bill.

Now, I say to you that if the major organizations in the

4 United States, the 16 of them that have supported civil rights are willing to say that we ought to have action in this session of the Congress and if they are willing to take the Senate bill confining the criminal contempt case, as far as the jury trial amendment is concerned, to voting rights -- that is limiting the scope of that jury trial amendment -- I think we ought to accept it. And then if it doesn't work you can always come back for more. But let's not go around and presume that everybody is a crook. Let's not presume that people aren't going to bide by the law.

I submit that Section 4 of that bill which gives a Federal judge the opportunity to enforce and protect the voting rights of individuals will work, and it will work in most of the cases.

Now, there will be some instances where you can get to a jury trial situation that it may be will not work and that is what I meant when I said I thought it opened it up for violations.

MR. BAKKEN: To move to another subject, the wire services today announced that 47 students attending the Moscow Youth Festival had been going into Red China against the wishes of the State Department. Indeed the State Department has said that it may well prosecute these students for moving into Red China.

Do you think the State Department should prosecute these students and do you think their visit will have any favorable effects?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Now Mr. Bakken, you are the head of the largest student organization in the United States and you have a great responsibility to these students and to the American people as the head of a great student organization. I imagine some of these students are members of your organization. Let me just turn this around on you for a minute. You are a bright and intelligent and responsible man. What do you think? I would like to get some advice from you on this.

MR. BAKKEN: The position that the United States National Students Association has taken, Senator Humphrey, is that while it is extremely anxious to have cultural and social contact with these other students, particularly from Iron Curtain countries, and indeed upon Soviet Party Secretary Khrushchev's statement regarding this, sent a telegram to him and to a youth organization in the

Soviet Union asking for such exchange, it feels that the Moscow Festival at which these people are participating is not the means through which to find real contact. It has, along with most of the other representative student groups in the world, boycotted that Festival, feeling that it is simply a propaganda vehicle set up by the Soviet Union to promote their own ends.

I think the same could be said regarding students who will be moving into China now. That while we would like to see a long-term exchange set up, one which allows for a real opportunity to meet and understand each other, that these are simply propaganda vehicles and do not offer any real opportunity for meeting students.

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Can I just comment. I want to say to Mr. Bakken, a fellow Minnesotan, that I concur with the view of your Association. It is a very responsible view and one which by the way does not necessarily underscore what the State Department has done. I think our State Department is too stuffy when it comes to young people. I think our State Department just plain lacks imagination when it comes to cultural exchange in your people. I don't know what we are afraid of. Our young people are responsible. They are more responsible sometimes than the older ones. They have a way of knowing how to develop democracy and have a way of knowing how to develop democratic institutions.

and I am wholly in agreement that we should establish a much more broad cultural exchange program and not be worried about where the exchange is going and as a matter of fact it wouldn't be a bad idea if we would have a Youth Festival over here. We have festivals for everything else. We crown queens every day for everything from sandpaper to watermelons and we have all kinds of festivals for our own people, and it would appear to me that would be a wonderful thing to have a worldwide youth conference in the United States of America. And I don't mean one like we had several years ago where we invited 87 students to Cornell University. I am talking about one where you invite 80,000 young men and women to come to the United States and see this great country. And it wouldn't cost us nearly as much, may I say, as some other things that we are doing and it might be much more fruitful.

MISS HAGY: Senator, you have just touched on a very sensitive point with me. You know I have been trying to arrange this conference for five years.

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I didn't know, but I am all for it.

MISS HAGY: Yes, I have. I have had State Department approval on it, but the problem is until we get the fingerprinting provisions removed, we can't get the students in from all around the world, and they will not come if they have to be fingerprinted.

SENATOR HUMPHREY: The fingerprinting provision is another

ridiculous provision of law and I have said so a number of times, and we have introduced legislation to take it out of the immigration statutes and I think it is particularly true when it comes to young people, as a matter of fact.

We are not going to have any spies in particular from these young people, and if we do I would trust our Central Intelligence and our FBI is good enough to catch a few young folks if they need to be caught.

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MISS KISSELGOFF: Getting back to this immediate case, do you think these students going to China should be punished, not only legally, but later in their life as having a pro-Red label?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I don't think they necessarily have a pro-Red label, that isn't the point, but the point is they have an obligation to their country. They know this is a violation of the law and I would suggest they be just a little bit more considerate of the country.

Now, this doesn't mean that the law is necessarily right but there are many laws on the statute books which many of us don't feel are right, but it doesn't give us the privilege of going out and flaunting them. I don't agree with the present immigration laws and I don't agree with some of the other laws we have relating to economic matters but it requires obedience until you can change the law.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Since you are interested are you going to call some of these students perhaps to the Foreign Relations Committee when they return?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I couldn't say.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Would you like to have them?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I would like very much to see some of them. As a matter of fact, one of the students, Mr. Madally is from the University of Minnesota, and I am sure Mr. Bakken knows him, and his father and mother are very

2 prominent citizens in our state. He is now in New York City and I am hopeful that I will be able to get him. If he is listening in to this broadcast -- I don't suppose I am permitted to do this but I wish he would come to Washington because I want to see him.

MISS HAGY: We will have him on this program if he comes to Washington.

Mr. Brower --

MR. BROWER: Senator Humphrey, what about Secretary Dulles' ban on newsmen going to Red China?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I think it is wrong, definitely wrong. I have been against it for a long time. I sincerely believe that our country needs to have more information on Red China and I would like to have it come from American news sources rather than from the British or the French or the others and I think you can trust our own newsmen as well as you can anyone else and since Red China is a reality I think it would be well if we try to find out a little bit about what she is up to.

MR. BROWER: Do you think the newsmen who when in opposition to this ban should be punished?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I don't know what all this talk is about punishment. It is like civil rights. Everybody is trying to punish somebody. I think it is much better for people to observe the law and people to try to cooperate and

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then to have people try to change laws they believe are wrong in a peaceful process.

I don't think it will do any good to punish anybody. I think what is more important is that people grow up and be a little bit more understanding of the world in which we live and see if we can't arrive at a more sensible policy and arrive at one that will serve our interests just a little better and I think it would serve our interests better if we knew a little more about what was going on behind the bamboo curtain.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: Sir, this week I believe you had a conference with Mr. Dulles. Could you give us some idea of what happened in that conference?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Mr. Zimmerman, I regret to inform you I did not have a conference with Mr. Dulles. It was a matter of news note that I was to have one as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Disarmament. Regretably, Mr. Dulles was leaving our city on Friday for a much needed rest and we were unable to arrange our schedule to see him. These are very busy days in the Senate and I will let you in on a secret, I was in conference committee -- that is where we have a conference between the House and the Senate, for three days about 10 hours a day, and we just simply couldn't adjust our schedule in an effort to arrange for another meeting.

MR. BAKKEN: Senator Humphrey, to return to the question

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of Red China, you have claimed and stated that Red China must be included in any disarmament agreement which is negotiated. The President this last week in his press conference said that this was too complicated. Would you care to comment on his statement?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Well, disarmament is complicated and if the President feels we are going to get some kind of disarmament agreement that isn't complicated, I must say he is not being very realistic. I can think of no subject that is more complex, that will tax our patience more, that will compel us to have more ingenuity and initiative, or that is more complex and complicated than disarmament. And if you are looking for an easy answer, this isn't one you are going to think up in the middle of the afternoon while you are relaxing. You are going to have to work on this for years. I have been of the opinion that any success in the disarmament field will come piecemeal. Bit by bit. Painstaking patience, persevering patience, unbelievable patience and then keeping at it.

If you are ever able to obtain something like the open skies proposal which Mr. Dulles presented recently to our allies and to the Soviet, then you must extend this to China because China is such a huge area with such tremendous power, with such great potential resources for destruction that it would be, I think, ignoring the self-

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interests of the United States and our own national security not to insist that China, with over 650 million people be included in a disarmament compact.

MISS LEMMON: Senator, this is also regarding the London conferences and the open skies agreement. Dulles and Stassen have both offered inspection of the Western Hemisphere to Soviet Russia. Now, if the Russians buy this plan, do you think that Congress and the United States people will accept it?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Yes, I would think that we would accept it if we had the same privileges in the Soviet Union, but again may I say that it is one thing to read this story in the newspaper and it sounds very thrilling -- but I can tell you that my subcommittee, the subcommittee of which I am privileged to be chairman, for a year and a half, has studied meticulously, believe me, week in and week out, the possibilities of the so-called aerial inspection, open skies and ground inspection program. It is fraught with many, many difficulties. First of all we don't even have the techniques available to do the job of inspection.

MISS KISSELLGOFF: Senator, can you honestly see the American public accepting Russian planes flying over Chicago?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Oh, yes. I want to say I would be much happier to have Russian planes flying over Chicago without bombs than with them and I think it is about time that

we made up our mind that both nations today have within their power, or within their capability, the possibility of destroying the other.

You know this argument that we have more H bombs than the Soviet has, I think that may be true. I will take their word for it. But if it takes 1,000 bombs to destroy the world and you have 9,000 and the Soviet has 2,000, what difference does it make if you have more.

We are getting to the point now in the development of missiles and the thermo-nuclear weapons where we simply have to be thinking about the terrible possibility of surprise attack and therefore I think the American people as a peace loving people and as a trusting people, would be willing to take some calculated risk for peace.

Now, don't misunderstand me. It is a calculated risk. I think we ought to know that. But what we are doing now is a calculated risk, too. Not having any kind of disarmament. But we will try to get the best inspection that it is humanly possible to obtain. And we won't move overnight. It will take time. Lots of time. If we can just impress this on the people. Time is required.

1 MR. ZIMMERMAN: Senator, you use the terms "time," "patience," "meticulous," and I have heard those terms used a lot. Now exactly when, though, are we going to get some results on paper and an agreement.

SENATOR HUMPHREY: When the Soviet Union is willing to agree. I can not change their mind for them.

MR. ZIMMERMAN: How long?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: I haven't the slightest idea. But I want to say that I will dedicate the rest of my life to it, Mr. Zimmerman, so you will have a chance to live another 20 years. That is just about what it adds up to.

MISS HAGY: Our time is almost up. I am sorry. We are not finished yet, but I want to get your comment on a statement you released, I believe, this morning, about the shortage of stockpiles of food in Europe. Would you talk about that for a few moments?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Well, I have received from the Department of Defense in recent days a very illuminating and rather surprising statement or letter in which the Department of Defense has now admitted to me, after questioning, that we have inadequate food reserves abroad for our allies and for our own forces in case of an outbreak of hostilities.

Now I have always believed that a part of a great defense program was adequate stocks of food and fiber. Because a military establishment does not rely strictly

upon weapons. It also relies upon food. And therefore rather than complain about our surpluses in the United States, it appears to me that it would be wise and prudent and good sense just to station in certain areas of the world -- let's say in Turkey. Let's say in Italy. Let's say in Great Britain. Let's say in Germany. Let's say in areas where we have large commitments of American Naval, Air and sea power, and where we have allies, let's station there surpluses, or some of our reserves of food that can be stored, and I think this would add to the defense picture, the defensive strength, and also to the stability of the countries.

MISS LEMMON: Are you saying this because you represent a farm state that has surpluses in food?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: No, I am trying to be a United States Senator.

MR. BROWER: Good is not the only form of foreign aid. Lately Soviet Russia has been increasing greatly her foreign economic offers and yet the Senate-House Conference Committee just reported back to the Senate a Foreign Aid Bill which was \$500 million less than the President's request, which he described as absolutely essential. Why didn't you vote against that report back to the Senate?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: May I say to you, my friend, I fought hard in the Senate for the President's Foreign Aid Bill and we were able to bring out a Foreign Aid Bill that was

3 almost identical to what the President wanted. I do not have a vote in the House. We got down to the point in the Conference Committee, Mr. Brower, where you get no bill or some kind of a bill. When will we be able to get the American people to understand that we have two houses of Congress, and believe it or not, a member of the other house can be pretty stubborn if he wants to, and they have a point of view.

What is more they had record roll call votes and they had to respect those record roll call votes, and we came out with the best bill we could, sir.

MR. BROWER: Senator, to return to politics, do you think as a leading liberal that you could consider Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts also a liberal?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Well, now you don't want me to go around making a judgment on everybody. Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts is a fine man. He represents his state well. He is a liberal Democrat. He is a member of the Democratic Party and a credit to his country, his family and himself.

MISS HAGY: You say that you think he is ahead -- well, as a matter of fact others do, too -- for the Presidential nomination. Do you still think that at this moment?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Well, I think that Senator Kennedy has been indicated in the polls as doing quite well when it comes to Presidential nomination, but the Presidential Convention isn't until 1960 and in politics, oh, my, a lot

can happen between now and 1960.

MISS HAGY: What about your own plans?

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Well, I have been privileged to serve the people of Minnesota in the Senate and in 1960 my second term will come to an end and I will have to make a decision then as to whether or not I am going to run for reelection, and in the meantime I am going to try to conduct myself as a responsible, United States Senator. I am not going to be thinking about running for anything at all, except doing the best I can about the issues that are before us.

MISS HAGY: I am afraid that our time really has run out, sir. It has been all too short.

SENATOR HUMPHREY: It surely has.

MISS HAGY: We had had a lot of questions for you. Thank you for coming, Senator Humphrey.

SENATOR HUMPHREY: Thank you very much.

MISS HAGY: Thank you, students, for your very interesting questions. And you our friends at home, I hope you will continue to send in your questions to Encyclopedia Americana, Box 82, Washington 4, D. C. If you want to win a set of the Encyclopedia Americana, send in your questions on national or international issues. Remember the address, Box 83, Washington 4, D. C., to the Encyclopedia Americana.

Our guest next week will be Senator John Sherman Cooper,

Republican of Kentucky.

Until next week, good bye and a good week from Ruth Hagy and the college correspondents of COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE.

ANNOUNCER: You have just seen COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE where the citizens of tomorrow meet the leaders of today. COLLEGE NEWS CONFERENCE is created and produced by Ruth Hagy. Assistant to the producer, Helen Jean Rogers. Director, Richard Armstrong.

This program was originated in Washington.



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