

[Aug 7, 1966]

EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY
HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
ON FACE THE NATION
SUNDAY, AUGUST 7, 1966

Our present anti-inflation policies are being very severely tested. Both the recent airline strike and the steel price rise do not have a major economic effect upon the American economy, but they do have a psychological effect. I would hope that American industry and American labor would clearly understand that self-discipline and restraint are attributes, not only to be desired but to be fulfilled, if this country is to avoid pains of very serious inflation.

That psychological effect, I think, is very bad. Gardner Ackley, the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, speaking at Ann Arbor, Michigan, recently said that the total amount involved in the steel price rise was about \$90 million and in an economy of over \$700 billion that this was not a significant or a major factor.

However, steel is a bellwether industry. And when steel does increase its prices, this has a tendency to encourage other industries to increase their price or prices. Therefore, psychologically it is very bad. Economically, the immediate impact can be relatively well absorbed.

The airline industry settlement that was recommended to the membership by the negotiators, of industry and labor, was approximately 4.3 per cent, a little over 4.3 per cent. Now this, of course, was above the national guidelines of 3.2. However, it should be noted that productivity in airlines has been over 9 per cent during the past five years. It should also be noted that machinists have received less pay than other machinists, for example, in the bus industry or -- one example that was used was the repairmen and the machinists for the garbage trucks in New York City.

However, the 4.3 could well be absorbed by the airline industry without any major effect upon them. But again the psychological effect was one of violating or going beyond the guidelines.

Role of Government in Settlement of Airline Strike

The airline strike in the beginning was not a national emergency. It was an inconvenience; it did cause economic difficulty for workers and for companies and investors. And it surely caused inconvenience for many, many travelers. But as it goes on, I think it becomes a very critical matter. And, therefore, the industry, that is management and labor, ought to take a good hard look at what is going on. Now surely we do not want to have the Congress of the United States constantly involved, or the President of the United States, in a back-to-work, literally a forced back-to-work movement. And I doubt that American management wants the Congress of the United States to legislate the economics in a particular dispute.

Management and labor in disputes such as the airlines dispute ought to understand that while it may be a national emergency in some cases to have a strike, it can be a matter of such grave national importance that people lose patience and reveal this to the Congress. The Congress of the United States then may take action which would not be desirable for either management or labor.

Economic Freedom Economic Growth and Inflation

We are at a point in our economy where we must ask ourselves this question: Can a relatively fully employed economy maintain both economic freedom and a continued economic growth without undue inflation. I believe that what happened in the instance of steel -- and I must say that I believe industry owed it to the President, once he

had asked them to speak to him, to consult with the White House and the President and his advisers -- but I think what happened in steel was that they felt they could get by with a price increase at this time, particularly if the price increase was not too extravagant, and this was a rather modest increase.

This action brings up the whole matter of a voluntary policy and the whole subject of whether or not you can have a high velocity, fully employed expanding economy, with all the stresses and strains that we have and still have economic freedom. I hope we can. But economic freedom, like political freedom, calls for self-discipline and it calls for restraint and it calls for a consideration of the national interests. And every single businessman and trade union in America is on the spot now. Are they going to take into consideration the national well-being; are they going to be reasonably well-satisfied with fair profits and reasonably good wages; or are they going to try to take advantage of the high velocity, relatively fully employed economy and push their luck.

I am of the opinion that with a degree of cooperation on the part of business and labor and government we can work out voluntary programs which will guide this country through a rather difficult time. There isn't any real reason for inflation getting out of control in this country. We do have some mild inflation. We have, for example, a six per cent rise in the wholesale price index, the last five years. And there has been an appreciable rise in the past six months. It is this past six months that is really testing us. And yet we have an economy that is growing, productivity is increasing. Most of the rise in the cost of living has been in services and in some food products.

Role of the Federal Budget

I feel that the budget that the President presented to the Congress last January was a reasonable budget. I believe that the fact that the projected deficit for fiscal '56 which ended June 30th, a projected deficit of \$6.4 billion that was reduced to \$2.3 billion, indicates that the government has been tending to its fiscal responsibilities and its budgetary responsibilities. The President has appealed

to the members of Congress to stay within his budget guidelines. And he knows that there are possibilities of Congress exceeding that budget in a rather considerable amount. He has asked that the budget that he presented be respected, and if anything, be slightly reduced and not increased.

I know that the President of the United States has exerted great influence and pressure upon the departments of government to reduce spending, to cut capital outlays and, as you know, he has used the authority and the respect and responsibility of his office to encourage self-discipline and voluntary restraint.

Possibility of a Tax Increase

The President's economic advisers, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Council of Economic Advisers, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and others, are looking over the entire economic situation to see whether or not, for example, additional fiscal restraints may be necessary, such as a tax increase.

We do not think at this particular time that this is needed. We are hopeful that the good signs that we had a couple of months ago on the economy may continue. And if they do we can get through this period. I might add insofar as the war in Vietnam is concerned, it places a far smaller strain upon the economy than did the Korean war; about half. And yet we now have an economy of over \$725 billion. It ought to be able to ride out this storm and it can if people do not seek to take advantage of what is and could be a very critical situation.

"POSSIBILITY OF BUDGET REDUCTIONS"

If we have to cut back in our space budget it would mean that our timetable on space development would be seriously disrupted. It would also result in dismantling a number of fine organizations that we have in private industry and government. At least it would mean reducing their scope of activity. It has been a very difficult task to put together this teamwork of government and industry in the field of space. But we have to have priorities and the first priority is our national security. And we are not going to cut back on that, nor are we going to renege

on our commitments overseas. We are going to fulfill our requirements of Vietnam.

Secondly, we do have a priority in terms of people who in America are in need of some help to lift themselves out of a rather unfavorable or indeed intolerable condition. We have needs in education. We have needs in our poverty program. We have needs in our cities. So if you have to make some cuts, and cuts will be made if necessary, they will be in the areas that have the lower priority. And I suppose one of those areas as the President mentioned, would be space.

Congressional Acceptance of the President's Budget

If the Congress of the United States respects the President's budget that was submitted last January for fiscal 1967, then we ought to be in a reasonably good position so far as the government's activities are concerned to restrain inflationary pressures. The Government's expenditures have increased primarily in the field of defense and in the field of training and education and health. Now expenditures for health are really expenditures that produce income, that produce a better people and a better society, because the cause of sickness alone is a very serious cost in our economy. The expenditures for education which have been more than doubled in the last two years are, I think, very valuable investments. They improve productivity.

Possibility of Controls

Many of these expenditures are directed toward immediate training of low-income workers and of relatively poorly prepared workers, to make them available for jobs right now on the spot. We also need restraint on the part of government.

President Johnson has insisted upon this. He wants to see this Nation of ours go through this period without having to resort to mandatory controls, without having to increase taxes, heavy taxes that could disrupt the economy very seriously. And I might add that we are watching what is happening in the home building industry. We are watching what is happening in many other areas so that we don't get from an inflationary posture into a deflationary one.

TIMB

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FACE THE NATION

as broadcast over the
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Sunday, August 7, 1966 - 12:30-1:00 PM EDT

GUEST: HONORABLE HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
Vice President of the United States

NEWS CORRESPONDENTS: Martin Agronsky
CBS News

Philip Potter
Baltimore Sun

Harry Reasoner
CBS News

PRODUCERS: Prentiss Childs
Ellen Wadley

DIRECTOR: Robert Vitarelli

MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, the past week the administration has accepted an out-of-line wage increase for the Machinists Union in trying to end the airline strike and a steel price rise that was admittedly inflationary. Does this mean, as President Johnson once said, that this administration is willing to settle for a little inflation rather than a little recession?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, it does mean that the present anti-inflation policies are being very severely tested. Both of these cases that you have given to me, Mr. Agronsky, are cases that do not have a major economic effect upon the American economy, but they do have a psychological effect. I would hope that American industry and American labor would clearly understand that self-discipline and restraint are attributes, not only to be desired but to be fulfilled, if this country is to avoid pains of very serious inflation.

ANNOUNCER: From CBS Washington, FACE THE NATION, a spontaneous and unrehearsed news interview, with Vice President of the United States, Hubert Humphrey.

Mr. Humphrey will be questioned by CBS News White House Correspondent Harry Reasoner, Philip Potter, Washington Bureau Chief for the Baltimore Sun.

CBS News Correspondent Martin Agronsky will lead the questioning.

We shall resume the interview with Mr. Humphrey in just a moment.

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MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, you have made the observation that neither the steel price rise nor the raise in wages proposed by the airline machinists has a major economic effect, only a psychological effect, as you put it. However, doesn't it set a pattern that might be followed up in other industries, both in price rises and wage raises; and does this mean when you say this that the administration does not support, for example, the legislation that is now before the Congress, before the House, to call for compulsory bargaining, to force the machinists back to work? Does this mean that the administration rejects this?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Mr. Agronsky, that is quite a big question.

MR. AGRONSKY: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: This breaks down at least into two parts.

MR. AGRONSKY: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I did say that the immediate effect of the steel price rise and of the projected settlement which was rejected on the part of the machinists in the airline strike did not have any serious economic impact, but that it had a psychological effect. And that psychological effect, I think, is very bad. Let me be specific. Gardner Ackley, the Chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, said at Ann Arbor, Michigan yesterday, speaking there, that the total amount involved in the steel price rise was about \$90 million and in an economy of over \$700 billion that this was not a significant or a major factor.

However, steel is a bellwether industry. And when steel does increase its prices, this has a tendency to encourage other industries to increase their price or prices. Therefore, psychologically it is very bad. Economically, the immediate impact, as I said, it can be relatively well absorbed. Now, let's take a look at the airline industry.

The airline industry, the settlement that was recommended to the membership by the negotiators, of industry and labor, was approximately 4.3 per

cent, a little over 4.3 per cent. Now this, of course, was above the national guidelines of 3.2. However, it should be noted that productivity in airlines has been over 9 per cent during the past five years. It should also be noted that machinists have received less pay than other machinists, for example, in the bus industry or -- one example that was used was the repairmen and the machinists for the garbage trucks in New York City.

However, the 4.3 could well be absorbed by industry, by the airline, without any major effect upon them. But again the psychological effect was one of violating or going beyond the guidelines. Now this all gets into this whole subject of guidelines and it also gets into the subject of what should be the role of government in a matter such as the airline strike. And if you wish to, I would like to direct my attention to it.

You asked about the legislation before the Congress.

MR. AGRONSKY: Yes.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Now, the airline strike in the beginning was not a national emergency. It was inconvenience, it did cause economic difficulty

workers and for companies and investors. And it surely caused inconvenience for many, many travelers. But as it goes on, I think it becomes a very critical matter. And, therefore, the industry, that is management and labor, ought to take a good, hard look at what is going on. Now, surely we do not want to have the Congress of the United States constantly involved, or the President of the United States, in a back-to-work, literally a forced back-to-work movement. And I doubt that American management wants the Congress of the United States to legislate its economics in a particular dispute.

Therefore, my appeal on this broadcast today is that the management and the union better get back to the negotiating table. They are not doing well by the American people. There hasn't been any effort at negotiating since the proposal of better than a week ago was rejected. In the meantime, management and labor have been waiting to see what Congress is going to do. Well, nobody knows what Congress is going to do. The House of Representatives hasn't acted. The chairman of the committee of the House has appealed to the management and labor to go back to work.

Management and labor in the airline dispute ought to understand that while it may not be a national emergency to have an airline strike, it can be a matter of such grave national importance that people lose patience and the Congress represents the people. And the Congress of the United States may very well take action which would be not very desirable for either management or labor. So my appeal on this broadcast is, you still have time today, management and labor -- this includes the airlines and the Machinists Union -- go back to that conference table, negotiate your differences and come to the American people with a reasonable and equitable settlement.

There were only two items that seemed to be particularly difficult, the cost of living factor in the contract and something relating to pensions. The whole structure of free enterprise and collective bargaining is on the block.

MR. AGRONSKY: The length of the contract, too.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Sir?

MR. AGRONSKY: The length of the contract, too.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, the length wasn't too important. It was a difference between 42 months, as I recall, and 36. The economic benefits were of

primary importance.

MR. POTTER: Mr. Vice President, in connection with this inflationary trend that we see, the President certainly put his prestige behind the settlement that was suggested for the airline strike and he did ask the steel people to come in and at least talk to the White House before they made price increases. What -- he used to be quite persuasive in dealing with business and labor -- what accounts for the erosion of his persuasiveness, in your judgment?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: We are at a point, Mr. Potter, in our economy where we have to ask ourselves this question: Can a relatively fully employed economy maintain both economic freedom and a continued economic growth without undue inflation. I believe that what happened in the instance of steel -- and I must say that I believe industry owed it to the President, once he had asked them to speak to him, to consult with the White House and the President and his advisers -- but I think what happened in steel was that they felt they could get by with a price increase at this time, particularly if the price increase was not too extravagant, and it was a rather modest price

increase.

It puts on the line, once again, the whole matter of voluntary policy or the whole subject of whether or not you can have a high velocity, fully employed expanding economy, with all the stresses and strains that we have and still have economic freedom. I hope we can. But economic freedom, like political freedom, calls for self-discipline and it calls for restraint and it calls for a consideration of the national interests. And every single businessman and trade union in America is on the spot now: Are you going to take into consideration the national well-being; are you going to be reasonably well-satisfied with fair profits and reasonably good wages; or are you going to try to take advantage of the high velocity, relatively fully employed economy and push your luck.

I think if they push their luck too much, Mr. Potter, that things could develop in the Congress of the United States which neither management or labor would like very much.

MR. POTTER: Such as permanent legislation to stop strikes, for instance?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I hope not. I am not

for that, myself; but people do lose their patience. And I am of the opinion that with a degree of cooperation on the part of business and labor and government we can work out voluntary programs which will guide this country through a rather difficult time. There isn't any real reason for inflation getting out of control in this country. We do have some mild inflation. We have, for example, a six per cent rise in the wholesale price index, the last five years. And there has been an appreciable rise in the past six months. It is this past six months that is really testing us. And yet we have an economy that is growing, productivity is increasing. Most of the rise in the cost of living has been in services and in some food products.

MR. REASONER: Mr. Vice President, there are people who would say that the self-discipline is not coming from the government, that the President and the administration are trying to do too much at a time when they are trying to sustain a war and full employment and growth. Do you concede any validity to their charges that the inflationary pressures are coming largely from the government?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I feel that the budget that the President presented to the Congress last

January was a reasonable budget. I believe that the fact that the projected deficit for fiscal '66 which ended June 30th, a projected deficit of \$6.4 billion that was reduced to \$2.3 billion, indicates that the government has been tending to its fiscal responsibilities and its budgetary responsibilities. The President has appealed to the members of Congress to stay within his budget guidelines. And he knows that there are possibilities of Congress exceeding that budget in a rather considerable amount. He has asked that the budget that he presented be respected, and if anything, be slightly reduced and not increased.

I know that the President of the United States has exerted great influence and pressure upon the departments of government to reduce spending, to cut capital outlays and, as you know, he has used -- as Mr. Potter indicated -- the authority and the respect and responsibility of his office to encourage self-discipline and voluntary restraint. We are very aware of the dangers of inflation. And while I am on this subject, let me say that the whole subject matter of guidelines is now under review by the Labor-Management Advisery Committee. The President's economic advisers, the Secretary of the Treasury, the

Council of Economic Advisers, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, and others, are looking over the entire economic situation to see whether or not, for example, additional fiscal restraints may be necessary, such as a tax increase.

MR. AGRONSKY: This session of the Congress?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I said such as a tax increase, if it is needed. We do not think at this particular time that it is needed. We are hopeful that the good signs that we had a couple of months ago on the economy may continue. And if they do we can get through this period. I might add insofar as the war in Vietnam is concerned, it places a far smaller strain upon the economy than did the Korean war, about half. And yet we now have an economy of over \$725 billion. It ought to be able to ride out this storm and it can if people do not seek to take advantage of what is and could be a very critical situation.

MR. POTTER: Would you anticipate a sharp cut-back in federal spending before a proposal for a tax increase? I note that the President the other day suggested he might cut back in space. You are Chairman of the Space Committee for the government, do you see that as a good possibility?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I hope that doesn't
 happen because if we have to cut back in space it
does mean that our timetable on space development
will be seriously disrupted. It also means that
 you will have to dismantle a number of fine organ-
 izations that we have in private industry and
 government. If not dismantle, I mean reduce their
 scope of activity. And this has been a very diffi-
 cult task to be able to put together this teamwork
 of government and industry in the field of space.

But we have to have priorities and the first priority
 is our national security. And we are not going to
 cut back on that, nor are we going to renege on our
 commitments overseas. We are going to fulfill our
 requirements of Vietnam.

Secondly, we do have a priority in terms of
 people who in America are in need of some help to
 lift themselves out of a rather unfavorable or
 indeed intolerable condition. We have needs in
 education. We have needs in our poverty program.
 We have needs in our cities. So if you have to
 make some cuts and cuts will be made if necessary,
 they will be in the areas that have the lower
 priority. And I suppose one of those areas the
 President mentioned.

Contrast
 his words

MR. POTTER: Would be space.

MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, aren't you moving in effect toward exactly what the Republicans keep recommending as, for example, both Mr. Dirksen in the Senate and Mr. Ford in the House last week said that the whole root cause of inflation was domestic spending, and that unless we cut back on spending on domestic programs, we couldn't counter inflation. Do you accept that Republican reason?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I do not. If the Congress of the United States -- and it is a good Congress -- will go along or respect the basic figures -- I don't mean they can't make adjustments within those figures -- of the President's budget that was submitted last January for fiscal 1967, then we ought to be in a reasonably good position so far as the government's activities are concerned to restrain inflationary pressures. The government's expenditures have increased primarily in the field of defense and in the field of training and education and health. Now expenditures for health are really expenditures that produce income, that produce a better people and a better society, because the cost of sickness alone is a very serious cost in

our economy. The expenditures for education which have been more than doubled in the last two years are, I think, very valuable investments. They improve productivity.

MR. POTTER: In the long term.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Not all long term. As a matter of fact, many of these expenditures are directed toward training -- immediate training of low-income workers and of relatively poorly prepared workers, to make them available for jobs right now on the spot. Really, what we need here is restraint on the part -- yes, of government. President Johnson has insisted upon this. He wants to see this Nation of ours go through this period without having to resort to mandatory controls, without having to smack on taxes, heavy taxes that could disrupt the economy very seriously. And I might add that we are watching what is happening in the home building industry. We are watching what is happening in many other areas so that we don't get from an inflationary posture into a deflationary one.

MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, we will get into all that. There are many more questions we would ask and we will resume the questioning in a moment.

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MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, I want to check your reserve of sparks. You said some time ago that you had enough spark left in you to lead a might good revolt in this country, if you were a Negro and had to live under the slum and poverty conditions that so many Negroes must live under. That became the focus of a very considerable national controversy, as you know. I wonder if you would like to give us an idea of what you had in mind when you said that and, in view of the controversy, respond to the points that were raised by your observation.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, Mr. Agronsky, I was speaking of the conditions which exist in far too many of our cities which I think are very bad. I believe that the American city today is in a crisis. I hope that our cities do not become divided racially and I trust above all that we will not relegate to the slums and to the broken-down areas of the city, people of a particular race, the American Negro or the Puerto Rican, or any other minority group. Cities ought to be the finest manifestation of man's creativity, of his ability to create a good society and good institutions for the health, the well-being and the intellectual

attainment of our people.

So I struck out, yes, I hit out at the horrible conditions that exist in our cities. But I also said -- and I repeat these words -- I do not want to be misunderstood. I believe in law observance. I believe in law enforcement. We cannot have violence and violence cannot be condoned. Regrettably that part of my statement didn't seem to get as much attention. But I have been a mayor of a city and I know what it means to have to enforce the laws.

MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, how do you spur civil rights reform without literally inciting a revolt?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: In the United States we have ways and means of -- through the democratic processes -- getting people's views to the proper authorities.

MR. AGRONSKY: But does it ---

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY. There is a great difference between the peaceful picket and rioting, looting, burning, violence, disorder. And there is no room in the United States for that. We don't need it and what is more, that the cause of civil rights is done great damage by this kind of

hooliganism. It gets out of hand. Innocent people are seriously affected. As a matter of fact much of the lawlessness and disorder and beatings and violence, the fires, all of this -- much of it has been inflicted upon the Negro themselves that live right in the neighborhood where the conditions -- where these conditions take place.

MR. AGRONSKY: But your own remark reflected your understanding of the fact that the Negro is impatient, that he is not willing to wait with this pedestrian pace of reform. And in making that remark you demonstrated that you understood how he was driven.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I do, I think -- I can't say I fully understand because these conditions have not been a part of my life. But I believe that I have some understanding of the frustrations and of the tension that people must feel that live under these conditions. And, therefore, as a public official, what I wanted to say to other public officials is, let's take timely action, let us not wait for disaster. Let us not hold off to do what we ought to do. And let's do what we ought to do because it is the right thing to do.

You know, it is sort of like the international scene. Frequently we do things internationally when the Communists have already been on the march and torn a country apart. And then we go in to try to repair the damage. What we ought to be thinking about at home and abroad is how do you build a relatively just society, a society of opportunity, to try to adjust some of the imbalances and the inequities so that these conditions that promote violence and that lend themselves to demagoguery and disorder and lawlessness and rioting do not occur.

MR. REASONER: But, sir, isn't there a kind of conflict building up in which you may find yourself in the middle, the impatience of the people which lead to rioting and the impatience of other people who feel that things are going too fast? For instance, do you see a sign in the victory of the Republican conservatives?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I think there was only one Republican conservative that I noted that has won any major victory and that was out in the State of Idaho.

MR. REASONER: And governor candidate Reagan in California.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, governor candidate Reagan.

MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Derounian in New York.

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: But I don't expect the Republicans to win, Mr. Reasoner. I really believe that the American people are a fair people. I think the American people are deeply disturbed over the conditions that exist in many areas of our nation. I think they are equally disturbed over the fact that a few people are trying to take things into their own hands and are going about looting and burning and causing grave disorder. What we need to do is to have people that will cooperate with our efforts for the demonstration city program, to get our rent supplement program, to help me with my youth opportunity program. And let me say this, that in cities in the United States where the youth opportunity program, providing jobs for teenage youth, particularly the Negro teenager, where that program has been effective there have been no riots.

MR. POTTER: Mr. Vice President --

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: There have been no riots. I think that program within itself shows what can be done.

MR. POTTER. Mr. Vice President, we have been discussing politics a little, some people see you and Bobby Kennedy, Senator Kennedy of New York as rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972. He has been getting a lot of requests to go out and help Democrats who are in trouble this year, Pat Brown in California, Duncan in Oregon, Mennen Williams asked him to come into Michigan -- are you being asked to go into these states and to come into areas where the Democrats feel they are in trouble?

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes, I am, Mr. Potter, and I hope I can go into many of these areas. We have received from 125 to 175 invitations a day. I don't tell too many people about them, but --

MR. AGRONSKY: Did you get from one Brown or Duncan or --

VICE PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: My goodness, yes. And I hope that my friend Senator Kennedy will go into these states. He is popular. He can be helpful and I am sure he will work for the democratic candidates. And I intend to go into some of those states, too. I plan to be in California, in the state of Oregon. I believe we

mapped out a program now will take me into approximately thirty-five states at the request of the individuals there. And I hope our President makes some of these trips.

MR. AGRONSKY: Mr. Vice President, I sincerely regret that our time is up. Thank you very much for being here to FACE THE NATION.

A concluding word in a moment.

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ANNOUNCER: Today on FACE THE NATION, Vice President of the United States Hubert Humphrey was interviewed by CBS News White House Correspondent Harry Reasoner, Philip Potter, Washington Bureau Chief for the Baltimore Sun, CBS News Correspondent Martin Agronsky led the questioning.

Next week, another prominent figure in the news will FACE THE NATION.

FACE THE NATION originated in CBS Washington.

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