

From the Office of  
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey  
1311 New Senate Office Building  
Washington 25, D. C.  
Capitol 4-3121, Ext. 2424

FOR RELEASE: Wednesday P. M.'s  
August 5, 1959

SENATOR HUMPHREY: INVITE YOUNG PEOPLE OF SOVIET BLOC AS WELL AS KHRUSHCHEV

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, proposed today that the United States and its Free World allies extend a broad invitation not only to Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev, but also to a large number of high school students from the Soviet bloc of nations.

Addressing 135 teenagers from 19 friendly nations this noon at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington -- participants in the 1959 Civil Air Patrol International Air Cadet Exchange Program -- Senator Humphrey said: "An exchange program -- whether between White House and Kremlin or between schoolhouse and schoolhouse -- offers at least the opportunity to destroy mistrust and misunderstanding."

"The Free World should welcome the chance to exchange young people with the Soviets," Senator Humphrey declared. "Personally, I think it almost as important to have several thousand youngsters from the Communist nations visit us as to have Mr. Khrushchev come over. For vital as it is that the present Communist leadership come to understand us, it is equally vital that the next generation, the leaders of tomorrow, should understand us."

"Let them see us -- warts and all," the Minnesotan told the International CAP Cadets, "just as you have seen us; let them see us with our faults as well as our virtues, in short, see the truth about America and Americans."

"It is perhaps time, too," he said, "that the Free Nations undertake the sponsorship of a Youth Festival in which the free and unimpeded exchange of ideas among students of all nations will be permitted, rather than the kind of festival in which the rules are rigged to block any meaningful exchange."

Senator Humphrey emphasized that it is as important for the youngsters from the Communist bloc to visit the other nations of the Free World, with our common heritage, as to come to the United States. "We of the Free World should open our doors wide to these young people, and issue a friendly challenge to the leaders of the Soviet bloc to let their high school students come to our countries on extended visits."

"We in turn should be prepared to send the best of our young people over to the nations of the Communist bloc on reciprocal visits," Senator Humphrey proposed.

Emphasizing that the West must continue to maintain its shield of military strength and to solidify Western economic and political ties, Senator Humphrey told the Cadets that "we are being severely tested, not simply by the Communist military and economic challenge, but, more fundamentally, our courage is being measured, our good sense, our patience, and our steadiness."

"It is not enough to be stronger militarily and economically, when the task of genuine leadership also demands qualities of spiritual greatness, Senator Humphrey declared. "We must be willing to rise above the arms race and the ruble war, to seek some common ground with the peoples now behind the iron curtain, and to have the courage to permit our institutions and our political-economic system to meet the test of sharp and even hostile critics."

M o r e

"We in the West seem to have survived the occasional problems rising from our own intra-Western student exchange programs," Senator Humphrey commented, and went on to point out that increased American participation in cultural and athletic events abroad and in international trade fairs since the Humphrey-Thompson Act of 1956 had also been a notable success.

"The baby must learn to crawl before it can walk," Senator Humphrey noted, "and before we can hope to see any genuine cooperation between East and West, there are whole mountain ranges of hostility and distrust and sheer misunderstanding to surmount. A grass-roots exchange program among students could be the beginning of an eventual era of increased cooperation."

"Is it not within reason to at least hope for the day when East and West will turn from the dreary works of war to an exhilarating competition in the works of peace?" Senator Humphrey asked. "Let us at least now take these small steps to establish communication, in the hope that out of the emerging leadership of the Communist bloc there may come leaders who will be willing to join us in the only war worth fighting -- the war against man's ancient enemies of poverty, disease, hunger and ignorance."

*Sam Grey*!!

*Pan-Am*  
001400

*Rec. Inven*

Notes for Senator Humphrey's  
Luncheon Address  
Washington, D.C.  
August 5, 1959

*Capt Scribner*  
*Col Breeskin*  
*Cong Foley*  
*Genl McElroy*

*Civil Air Patrol*

Barney Breeskin will introduce you.

*I like you*

\* \* \* \*

*1947 - Canada & Britain*  
*started*  
*with us*

The Air Cadet exchange program is one of the finest  
demonstrations ~~of my thesis~~ that one of the secrets of  
building good international relations is to turn loose  
the young people.

I truly hope that you have found a warm welcome here  
as guests of our country. Of course I am pleased that my  
own state of Minnesota has been among the 19 host-states  
for a group of you young men.

*our C.A.P. Program*

I am interested in your impressions of our country.  
*will be here*  
You ~~have been here~~ for a month -- a long time. You ~~have~~ *will*

*have*

~~had~~ a chance to see us pretty much as we are -- with

our faults and our virtues. —

Now let me put some questions to each of you.

✓ You know that our own President Eisenhower has just

*Mr. Khrushch*  
invited the Soviet Premier to visit the United States.

As a recent visitor to the United States, what would

you suggest that Mr. Khrushchev ought to see here? In

other words, what part of our American life, what part

of our American society do you think would be most

illuminating and informative for Mr. Khrushchev to

see?

*I believe that you will find at your places a*

*but some paper*  
pen and paper.

If you will take the time before you leave the

country this week, or when you have returned to your own homes, to jot down some ideas on this subject, I will guarantee you that they will be given intensive study. Your ideas would be valuable to us. !!

L Let me put to you a second question: What did you think of us -- quite candidly? What are your principal impressions of your visit here to America?

I would truly like to know.

*as friends we must speak honestly!*

L If you will write me -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey at the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C. --

I will be most grateful.

\* \* \*

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I seriously feel that consideration should be given to inviting over some other teen-agers. I

*Africa, Asia,  
New Zealand,  
Aust*

think that it would be well for the United States

and the Free World allies together, to extend a

broad invitation to visit us, not only to the Russian

Premier but also to a large number of highschool

students from the Soviet bloc of nations.

*East Germany  
Rumania  
Poland  
Czech  
Albania  
Hungary*

An exchange program -- whether between White House

and Kremlin or between schoolhouse and schoolhouse

*or Air Cadet &  
Air Cadet*

offers at least the opportunity to destroy mistrust and

misunderstanding.

*— and build friendship!*

*Lee*

The Free World should welcome the chance to exchange

young people with the Soviets. Personally, I think it

almost as important to have several thousand youngsters

from the Communist nations visit us as to have Mr.

Khrushchev come over. For vital as it is that the

present Communist leadership come to understand us, it

is equally vital that the next generation, the leaders

of tomorrow, should understand us.

Let them see us -- warts and all, just as you have seen us; let them see us with our faults as well as our virtues, in short, see the truth about America and Americans.

It is perhaps time, too, that the Free Nations undertake the sponsorship of a Youth Festival in which the free and unimpeded exchange of ideas among students of all nations will be permitted, rather than the kind of festival in which the rules are rigged to block any meaningful exchange.

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It is as important for the ~~youngsters~~ <sup>youth</sup> from the

Communist bloc to visit your nations as to come to

the United States. We of the Free World should open <sup>wide</sup>

our doors ~~wide~~ to these young people, and issue a

friendly challenge to the leaders of the Soviet

bloc to let their highschool students come to our

countries on extended visits.

We in turn should be prepared to send the best

of our young people over to the nations of the

Communist bloc on reciprocal visits.

I ~~want to~~ <sup>must</sup> emphasize most strongly that the ~~West~~ <sup>free nations</sup>

must continue to maintain <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ shield of military

strength and to ~~solidify~~ <sup>strengthen our</sup> ~~Western~~ economic and political

ties.

But it is not only our physical strength that is being  
tried. We are being severely tested not simply by the  
Communist military and economic challenge, but, more  
fundamentally, our <sup>moral</sup> courage is being measured, our good  
sense, our patience and our steadiness.

It is not enough to be stronger militarily and  
economically, when the task of genuine leadership also  
demands qualities of spiritual greatness. We must be  
willing to rise above the arms race and the ruble war,  
to seek some common ground with the peoples now behind  
the Iron Curtain, and to have the courage to permit  
our institutions and our political-economic system to  
meet the test of sharp and even hostile critics.

~~now command the free countries~~

We in the ~~West~~ seem to have survived the

occasional problems rising from our own intra-Western student exchange programs. Our increased participation in cultural and athletic events abroad and in international trade fairs since the Humphrey-Thompson Act of 1956 has also been a notable success. These exchange programs do work!

The baby must learn to crawl before it can walk, and before we can hope to see any genuine cooperation between East and West, there are whole mountain ranges of hostility and distrust and sheer misunderstanding to surmount. A grass-roots exchange program among students could be the beginning of an eventual era of increased cooperation.

Inter Air Cadets  
Exchange

① Youth Aviation - Can break through the "Hate Barrier" the Prejudice Barrier

Is it not within reason to at least hope for  
the day when ~~East and West~~ <sup>world</sup> will turn from the

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in the works of peace. Let us at least now take these

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!! This is the  
young peoples  
opportunity!

Sp file: Aug. 5, 1959  
Wash. D.C.

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Air Cadets

Notes for Senator Humphrey's  
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Washington, D.C.  
August 5, 1959

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\* \* \* \* \*

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Let me put to you a second question: What did you think of us -- quite candidly? What are your principal impressions of your visit here to America? I would truly like to know.

If you will write me -- Senator Hubert H. Humphrey at the Senate Office Building in Washington, D. C. -- I will be most grateful.

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Floor Statement  
by  
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey

Mr. President, I had the privilege on August 5 of addressing a gathering of young men who are participants in the Civil Air Patrol International Air Cadet Exchange. These young men, from 19 countries besides our own had just returned from an extensive visit to various host states, from New Hampshire to California. Meeting again in Washington on August 4 as the guests of the National Headquarters of the Civil Air Patrol, these fine young men -- all from free and friendly nations -- had a unique opportunity to exchange views and to meet with their opposite numbers in the 20 other countries involved. This was the 11th consecutive year of the International Air Cadet Exchange -- an exchange created to foster an international brotherhood of air-minded youth of the free world.

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The first Exchange held by the United States was with Canada and Great Britain in 1948. Participating this year with the Civil Air Patrol 19 foreign nations were represented: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, Israel, Italy, Mexico, The Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Turkey.

A total of 280 American and foreign air cadets are taking part in the program. The Exchange was made on a 5-for-5 basis except in the cases of Canada and Great Britain. Twenty-five cadets were exchanged with each of these countries. One CAP officer and one U.S. Air Force officer accompanied each U.S. group going abroad. Two adult escorts ~~are accompanying~~ <sup>accompanied</sup> each visiting group to the United States.

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Civil Air Patrol cadets participating in the Exchange are selected from each state in the Union as well as Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia. Selections are based on character, service, leadership, and other honor traits. American cadets are between the ages of 17 and 19.

The cost of the Exchange in the United States is financed by the Civil Air Patrol corporations and with donations from industry and public-spirited individuals. The expense of the American International Air Cadet Exchange activities overseas is borne by the sponsoring foreign aeronautical agency. The U.S. Air Force provides the necessary overseas airlift for both the American and foreign participants.

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The visiting Exchange participants from overseas arrived in New York on July 20th and departed for 18 states where they were the guests of local CAP organizations.

The CAP host wings for the 1959 foreign exchanges were:

New York - Belgium  
Michigan - Brazil  
Virginia - Canada  
New Mexico - Chile  
Florida - Denmark  
West Virginia - France  
Minnesota - Great Britain  
Alabama - Greece  
New Jersey - Israel  
Delaware - Italy  
Tennessee - Mexico  
Oklahoma - Netherlands  
Connecticut - Norway  
Iowa - Peru  
New Hampshire - Portugal

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Illinois - Spain

Montana - Sweden

California - Switzerland

Nebraska - Turkey

It was a real pleasure to address these splendid young men when they were luncheon guest of Pan American Airways, as well as a number of civic organizations. It was a further pleasure to be introduced by Colonel Barnee Breeskin of the Civil Air Patrol -- a vigorous and active supporter of the CAP movement -- and to share the platform with my good friend Representative John Foley, General Stephen McElroy, National Commander of the CAP and other distinguished guests.

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At the luncheon, Mr. President, I felt it would be an interesting experiment to solicit from these young men who have just visited our country for the first time, their candid opinions on what they have experienced. I asked them to write me on this subject, and also to indicate to me what they felt that very high-ranking visitor, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, should see in the United States, above all else. I am hopeful that we shall receive from these young men a number of very good and constructive ideas.

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Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have  
printed at this point in the Record, excerpts from my  
remarks at the luncheon of August 5, 1959.

August 11, 1959



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