s-22-70

## Hickel Welcomes Students in Politics

By E. W. KENWORTHY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 21— Secretary of the Interior Walter J. Hickel welcomed today the movement of thousands of college students into the political process, saying that, regardless of its effect on political parties, "it will help the country."

In a speech before the National Press Club, Mr. Hickel said that "the triumph" of the antiwar rally here on May 9 was that it opened up "new lines of communication" with the Government and elected officials.

"The tragedy would he they dried up," he said.

Mr. Hickel, believing there was a lack of communications between the Administration and the young and that the Administration lacked sympathetic understanding of the motives behind much of student dissent, wrote to President Nixon on May 6, urging him to "listen to their ideas and problems."

In his speech today and in reply to questions, Mr. Hickel was conciliatory in his references to the President, but he did not retreat from the thesis of his letter that "youth in its protest must be heard.'

## Sees Violence Opposed

"Today's college students, with a few exceptions, do not tify—told him, "the President want to be pushed into the corner of violence," he said. He said the President had motto, it is their instinct and motto, it is their instinct, and ly about the letter, and then inexperienced. Mr. Pollack is

responded favorably, though nation of youth as I am. indirectly, to his letter. Soon When asked whether he saw



Associated Press

Walter J. Hickel, Secretary of the Interior, addresses the National Press Club.

radicalized by isolation and added: "I don't think there regarded as a good vote-getter would be any doubt about the but not nearly as popular as In response to questions, Mr. fact that the President is as Hickel said the President had concerned about that [the alie-

after the delivery of his letter, any indication that his letter he said, he received a phone had produced any changes in call from the White House. The White House attitudes, Mr. caller—whom he did not iden-Hickel said, "You'd be as good

a judge of that as I would." He added that the most effective way of communicating with Mr. Nixon was to "write a let-

## Questions About Future

Questioned whether he would remain a Cabinet member, he said, "that's not for me to decide."

There has been considerable speculation here and in Alaska that Mr. Hickel would resign and run either for the Senate seat now held by his appointee, Theodole F. Stevens, or run for Governor.

He dismissed today the idea of running for the Senate, say-ing that "my good friend, Ted Stevens, will win." Mr. Stevens must run this year for the re-mainder of the term of the late EL. L. Bartlett, and gain in 1972 for a full term of his own.

On the question of running for the Governorship that he surrendered on coming to Wash ington, Mr. Hickel said, "We have two good men running [for the Republican nomination] So I guess my place is right here in Washington for right now."

The two declared Republican candidates are Gov. Keith M. Miller (former Lieutenant Governor under Mr. Hickel) and Representative Howard W. Pollack. Many Alaskan Republicans who came here a few weeks ago to lobby for the Trans-Alaskan pipeline critized Governor Miller as inept and Mr. Hickel.

Mr. Hickel would have to move soon if he decided to run for Governor because the filing deadline is May 31.