

**PROSPECTS OF MANKIND:  
EPISODE 207: THE PEACE CORPS, WHAT SHAPE SHALL IT TAKE?**

March 5, 1961

Description: ER hosts a discussion on new legislation to create a Peace Corps and the objectives of the Peace Corps program.

Participants: ER, John F. Kennedy, Sargent Shriver, Senteza Kajubi (identified on screen as “Senteca Kajubi”), Samuel Hays, Hubert Humphrey

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[Theme music begins 00:19]

[Title Sequence:] [Text overlaid on *Prospects of Mankind* logo] National Educational Television / Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt / *Prospects of Mankind*

[Bob Jones:] [Voice over] From Washington, DC, National Educational Television presents the WGBH-TV production: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, *Prospects of Mankind*.

[Image of the White House]

[Bob Jones:] [Voice over] On the day President Kennedy issued an executive order creating a Peace Corps, Mrs. Roosevelt went to the White House to discuss it with him.

[Theme music ends 0:47 ]

[ER:] Mr. President, you're very kind indeed to give us a few words of introduction to the program, *Prospects of Mankind*, which is to be on the Peace Corps, which is one of your great interests. I would like to know how you originally thought of this. It seems to carry out your appeal for everyone to be of service in your inaugural address, but how did you come to invention--to think of it first?

[John F. Kennedy:] Well, of course, it had been discussed by uh a good many Americans, and this idea of uh particularly young Americans using their uh desire for service for the uh benefit of mankind uh. Congressman [Henry] Reuss in the House, Senator [Hubert] Humphrey, and the others have been talking a good deal about it. And I felt during the uh fall that it uh should be a matter to which we address ourselves. And we've now organized it. And we hope by the end of this year to have uh between five hundred and a thousand young men and women, though perhaps later on we can go to all ages, in service around the world, in the service of peace. So then I'm very hopeful that uh this will do a great deal for other countries but will also do something for our own people.

[ER:] Well this, of course, is a great opportunity. Eh and um this beginning is a pilot project, I imagine, and you hope that it will develop and that new things will--will appear as you work it out. It seemed to me that it was the beginning of a broadening of our whole idea. And perhaps I'm wrong in this, but possibly that we have been thinking in so much of the past of so many questions on a national scale only, and this was the beginning of thinking on an international scale. (2:40)

[John F. Kennedy:] Well, I-I agree, and I think that uh it-the fact that this concept of service, to uh our country, or really in a broader way, to the cause of peace, the fact that there's gotten such an

overwhelming response by--in schools and colleges across the country, show that a--shows that there's a strong thread, a strong cord of uh service and a desire to be involved in a great effort that really runs through our people. With all the emphasis on uh the life of ease, which uh we hear so much about in this country, I think the fact that this response has come forward is one of the most encouraging things that I've seen. These uh young men and women will not be paid any salary, they'll live uh among the uh people of the country to which uh they're credited. They will work on particularly on uh teaching, on uh health, malaria eradication and so on, and on agriculture, how they can improve the food production. Those three areas. And we'll send men and women who can serve and be a credit to this country and to the cause with which they're associated.

[ER:] Probably on sanitation too.

[John F. Kennedy:] And on sanitation, that's correct.

[ER:] And possibly on um on helping people to use, to better advantage, the things that they have had, as scientific discoveries make it possible. [John F. Kennedy: That's right.] Because I know that in certain areas of the world, there--there are foods available that people do not use, which might be of great value to the people. (4:06)

[John F. Kennedy:] Well, I'm uh hopeful that uh this will uh be a -- uh--as I say, I think it can do a good deal abroad, but can also do something here at home in turning our attention to uh public service, national service, instead of [ER: Well I--] always following our own pursuits.

[ER:] 'Tis a great opportunity also for our young people to learn about the world in which they live. But also I like the idea that it may be extended--ed to older people also and I understand your hope is that other countries will come in and also um do much of this work as--as we begin it.

[John F. Kennedy:] That's right. The British have been doing some on a limited scale. A group has been set up, and a group of volunteers, and uh they have uh done remarkable work. I'm sure that there is through the whole free world community a great desire by young men and women to--to be of service, and I hope that that great asset can be tapped. So this is the beginning, we want to use as much as we can private institutions, private universities, private organizations which have been in this work, so that we can make the most effective use of our talent.

[ER:] Yes, and will it be possible, for instance, uh where--for the UN to call upon um uh our people for service [John F. Kennedy: Yes, we--] if they have projects.

[John F. Kennedy:] That's right. We're going to attempt at uh the beginning to cooperate as closely with them as possible. (5:33)

[ER:] Well, that would be a very valuable service because um it would remove uh the cost in a great many cases, which would be a very valuable thing. And will they be able to work under experts in countries, for instance, where you are sending an expert in a certain field, you could send young people who are really getting their training still, couldn't you?

[John F. Kennedy:] Yes, though I think the uh people we send abroad uh should be uh--have skills which could be uh sharpened I think by uh study either in this country or in the country to which they're going, so that we can make the most effective use of our uh talent. It is expensive to send people abroad; it requires a good deal of effort by their part. We want to make sure that those we send can bring a uh return on it.

[ER:] Well I was interested that uh, for instance, among the groups you mentioned, you mentioned labor. It seems to me that there is a great deal that could be offered by labor. For instance, in many countries they want the technicians, electrician, uh a plumber, [John F. Kennedy: Yes, yes.] [ER laughs] or various things, which perhaps you would not get out of many young people.

[John F. Kennedy:] That's right. I uh think that after we've gotten started, we should attempt to uh cover every uh age group, because there's a desire to serve among and a capability among all Americans, not just--though I think at the beginning, we'll probably have the biggest response from younger people. I hope that those with special skills who are older, language skills as well as technical skills, will find it possible to devote some of their lives.

[ER:] But it is, it is possible for them to have a period of orientation to learn the language, isn't it?

[John F. Kennedy:] Well, I would feel that uh in order to uh do it most effectively that there should be uh some uh skill in the language before they uh--

[ER:] Before they offer their services.

[John F. Kennedy:] Before they offer their services. If we're only going to--we're only going to be able to send really relatively a limited number of people uh considering the need, and therefore they should really have a skill, a talent, and a desire to serve.

[ER:] Still, there are not many people uh who know certain languages where the need is greatest. So I-I should think that there would have to be an effort made to give them at least some basic training in learning the language, and then they can acquire more on the--on the uh job.

[John F. Kennedy:] Well, I agree. Some of the uh esoteric dialects uh would require -- [ER laughs] but if uh it-it takes many months to really learn to be effective in a language, and if we and -- and we really have to balance off-- uh we'll really have to wait and see how many volunteers we get and what their skills are. But I would think that those who would be uh-certainly go at the beginning would be those who have some particular talent which they can bring to the program. (8:17)

[ER:] And you think of it, also as being a valuable um as being valuable to us as Americans in our gain in knowledge of the world, don't you?

[John F. Kennedy:] That is right, they will all come back uh with the most valuable uh experience, and as I say, one of the most encouraging facets of the entire concept of the Peace Corps has been the response. Uh I think that uh we have uh really thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in this country who want a chance to be of service to the country, and to causes with which we are associated. [ER: Could not we als--] This gives them one area. (8:54)

[ER:] Could not we also use some of these people in depressed areas in this [John F. Kennedy: That's right, that's right.] country to do a revitalizing of certain things in those areas that need it to be done?

[John F. Kennedy:] One of the matters which we're now studying is how we could use uh Americans who desire to serve in our own country: slum areas, in uh uh education retraining, uh and all the rest. And we are going, we hope, in the coming months, to be able to dec--decide how we are going to determine that program.

[ER:] It would seem to me that that would be a part of this that would develop and that might be extremely useful because um there are people who can't go out of their own country, but I was interested

in reading over--I can't remember if it was in your statement or not -- um that you would send uh, perhaps eventually even couples um if uh they both [John F. Kennedy: If they both--] trained [John F. Kennedy: That's right.] and were both able to do something. And um I have seen couples working together, for instance, in Israel, um in a-in a children's village. And I think that this might be uh something which could be used in our own depressed areas very well if you could put a couple with certain kinds of training in to help them rebuild and re-restart um new industries or something that had to be done in the area. It might help us a great deal [John F. Kennedy: That's right.] as well as helping other countries.

[John F. Kennedy:] Exactly, I-I as a matter of fact, uh we are now attempting to uh see how we can use this reservoir of uh talent and uh desire in-in here in our own country as well as abroad. I just want to say that it's uh a pleasure to have participated in this discussion which is going to be carried on, and also uh to uh welcome uh Mrs. Roosevelt uh back to the White House (ER and John F. Kennedy laugh).

[ER:] Oh, thank you very much. And I am very grateful to you. Thank you, Mr. President.

[John F. Kennedy:] Thank you. (10:54)

[Screen fades to black and opens to the WTTG studio with ER and her guests sitting around a coffee table.]

[Bob Jones:] [Voice over] Now in the studios of WTTG in the nation's capital, Mrs. Roosevelt continues the discussion on the newly established Peace Corps with her special guests.

[Camera closes in on each individual as the guest is announced]

Senator Humber Humphrey, Democrat from Minnesota, is sponsoring legislation for the permanent and expanded Peace Corps. He is chairman of the Disarmament Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Professor Samuel Hayes is the author of *The Peace Corps Task Force Report*, requested by the president. He is a social scientist in the department of Economics of the University of Michigan and has served on several government missions to the Far East. Senteza Kajubi is here from Makerere College, the University of East Africa, which will receive the first Peace Corps group of American teachers. He is presently at the University of Chicago, and is the secretary of the Uganda Educational Association. R. Sargent Shriver has been heading the Peace Corps effort for the White House. He is chairman of the Chicago Board of Education and was twice leader of Experiment in International Living groups. Now here is Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] [Talking over the conversations of the panelists] I'm very happy to welcome our audience again today, to what I think is a very important program, because the response to the Peace Corps has been phenomenal, and I'm very happy that this is so. I think my first question will be to you, Mr. Shriver, you've just been designated the director of the Peace Corps, and um I think the first thing that we--all of us want to know is what in your mind is the primary objective?

[Sargent Shriver:] I think the primary objective, Mrs. Roosevelt, is to tap the skilled manpower of the United States, and to put it at work in the service of foreign governments who request it. We don't want to go with Peace Corps volunteers to any country except a country that has invited us. And uh in that country we want to do what they want to have us do, not what we think ought to be done. Therefore, I'd say that the first uh objective is to organize the skilled manpower that's available in this country, the dedicated people, and put them to work internationally for the benefit of all, especially of course for the benefit of peace.

[ER:] Senator Humphrey, you introduced the first legislation in this field, could you uh give an answer to what you feel are the important objectives?

[Hubert Humphrey:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, I think that Mr. Shriver has uh- has uh stated it rather concisely and uh meaningfully. Uh I might just add that it seems to me that the Peace Corps might very well fortify many of the existing programs of public and private groups in depth, including even the activities of the United Nations and surely many of our great charitable and philanthropic organizations. Also one of the aims of the Peace Corps is to uh really permit this great surge of goodwill uh that's uh so ever present in the American community, and I'm sure it's in other communities, to manifest itself in some practical work and meaningful purpose. I think that uh when you put together what you've said, Mr. Shriver, the reservoir of talent plus this great desire of goodwill, that uh we are uh stating somewhat what is the major objective. (14:35)

[ER:] Thank you, and how about you, Professor Hayes? You must have some particular thing to offer.

[Samuel Hayes:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, I'm thinking primarily of the need in other countries, where this need comes from for the kind of people we're talking about. A modern society, a modern economy, is based upon educated people, trained people. It takes a long time to train and educate people. What we can do is, on the one hand, help with the process of education and training, and on the other hand, temporarily send in educated and trained people to fulfill these jobs while the necessarily long process of building up a corps of people who are adequately trained uh goes on. So I see this as being uh temporary and helping with the process of modernization which all of these countries are trying to achieve.

[ER:] Well, Mr. Kajubi, you're here today, as the one representative from the countries who may really want uh to draw on this goodwill that uh we feel exists in the United States. Have you something you'd like to say about the objectives?

[Senteza Kajubi:] Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, this puts a great deal of responsibility on my shoulders, but um I'll-I'll make a few comments. Um there's no doubt at all that in many of these so-called underdeveloped parts of the world, the most serious bottleneck is the shortage of trained manpower, and this is one field in which the United States can contribute. So in principle, this um idea scheme will be welcomed greatly by people in the underdeveloped parts of the world. However, I should like to say that it should not be a one-way street in which the United States is giving without feeling that they too will be getting something uh in return. So I think it should be a mutually beneficial scheme in which the Americans would feel that they too are learning [Unknown speaker: Sure.] something about the rest of the world and that the rest of the world will have something in return to contribute to the United States in this scheme. (16:37)

[ER:] That's a very important part of it from my point of view. [Senteza Kajubi: Yes.] Uh what would you like to talk about, Mr. Shriver? (ER laughs)

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, I'd like to emphasize that--the point that you just made, that this is very much a two way street. I think that all-all of us are looking forward to the impact that this program might well have on American education, for example. [Unknown voice: Yes.] I hope that if the Peace Corps goes on for a number of years, uh Professor Hayes, that some of the students, maybe at Michigan, will begin to prepare themselves for Peace Corps service in the sophomore year. They might start studying languages that they might not otherwise uh have attempted to take on. They might study the culture of-of uh countries that they would not have uh gotten into, and in that way prepare themselves to be better Peace Corps workers when they actually go abroad. There's no doubt in my mind that it'd be fine for American education if it's run properly, and it'd also be a great thing for the people who go over [Unknown speaker: And I'll--]. Think of the opportunity, being over there two or three years, and learn-learning the language and the customs. It's a great educational adventure for our people.

[Senteza Kajubi:] So I-I-I think right from the beginning what ought to be really emphasized is this spirit, even before we even begin to speak of the mechanics. [Sargent Shriver: Completely mutual, mhm mhm.] The-the spirit of the-of the scheme is very important and should be emphasized right from the beginning. This uh mutual benefit from both sides. And I--

[ER:] Yes, because you feel that if they go in that spirit, the spirit of learning [Senteza Kajubi: That's right.] as well as offering [Senteza Kajubi: Offerings.] something, that uh the best can be attained out of it. [Senteza Kajubi: Yes.] Now I have found that - I have found that if we could approach um, our-our first contacts with people in other areas of the world in the spirit that we have come to learn something, [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.] it has a tremendous effect in the ability we have to offer anything because [Senteza Kajubi: That's right, that's right.] they respond to that uh, I don't know whether to call it uh spirit of humility, but what-what has been your experience, Senator? (18:15)

[Hubert Humphrey:] Well uh, Mrs. Roosevelt, I uh wanted to make two observations uh. Uh first uh I think this will be have a healthy impact on our political understanding of the world in which we live. We Americans are prone to read uh a pamphlet or a headline or an editorial about so called emerging nations, or underdeveloped nations, and-and this uh streak of compassion in you says, "Oh, we must do something about it," or somebody else says, "Well, that's not my business" so we treat it superficially. But when you have a substantial number of young people uh that are really living with their neighbors in other parts of the world, not living above them, not living removed from them but a part of the of the family, so to speak, and right down at the basic fundamental parts of community life, you're going to have a better understanding of the world in which we live. I can't help but believe that this is one of the more important contributions that we're going to get out of it.

[Samuel Hayes:] I wonder if we can't uh tie this in with what Mr. Kajubi was saying about the mutual uh kind of a program which we should carry on. We're going to learn more, other governments are going to find a common purpose here, if we can find projects within this country, such as, Mrs. Roosevelt, you were talking with the President about uh uh. Projects in this country in uh soil conservation, and depressed areas, uh in teaching as-- Mr. Shriver, you were talking about the need to build up training courses. Who could-who could better help us with our training than people from these countries themselves who would help train our own Peace Corps people to go abroad. So there are many ways in which we could have projects in this country [Senteza Kajubi: Yes.] to use people from these same countries where our people will then shortly go. (19:59)

[ER:] Well, Professor Hayes, I find a number of questions um, I find a great desire to serve, as the mail which all of you have received, would indicate, but I-and I also in a much smaller way have had a number of people write me. I find one question that comes up is the question of um no pay. Now uh what is the policy, really, as regards to that?

[Sargent Shriver:] (Clears throat) Well, Mrs. Roosevelt, as I thought that no one should be encouraged to come into the Peace Corps to get rich [everyone laughs]. Uh-uh we've heard a great deal about the ugly American and the man who lives overseas and is uh living so high above the standard of living of the country where he's located that uh a very bad impression has been made. And our objective--

[ER:] I can now remember that some of our GIs were accused of taking the girls away from uh the-the people [Sargent Shriver laughs] who really lived in the country where they were stationed for a while [ER laughs].

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, I think our Peace Corps--

[Hubert Humphrey:] That seems even more dangerous than getting rich! (All laugh)

[Sargent Shriver:] Our Peace Corps volunteers are going to have to use other means than money for that, I suppose. But the basic objective was to focus right off the bat on the fact that there would not be a lot of pay for this service. Now of course, we're going to cover the living cost, the allowances, housing, uh some pocket money and so on for our people while they're overseas. Nobody can live without any pay, that's obvious. And the amount of pay which a person would receive as a volunteer in the Peace Corps will vary from country to country depending on the conditions in that particular country.

Now at the same time, it's our intention to build up, month by month, a severance payment, uh a bonus if you will, to be given to the Peace Corps volunteer when he or she returns to this country. If in a particular case that person had a home responsibility that they wished to fulfill while they were overseas, that bonus could accumulate for the benefit of their family, for a-for a mother or sister of something of that kind who might be going to school--

[ER:] But could it be paid out during a period uh because that's-- (21:58)

[Sargent Shriver:] It could be. [ER: That's the important thing.] Yes, it could be. The basic idea originally and at this time is that it would accumulate for the benefit of most of the people so that when they return, they wouldn't return penniless to the country [ER: Well I--] without any little cushion to tide them over for the first few months until they get adjusted.

[ER:] I would agree in that, but I think there are a great many young people who will want to go um in this Corps or -- who perhaps have had their education because uh a brother or a sister, a younger brother or a sister, deferred theirs for a little while, and they will feel a responsibility to help out a little bit for the younger member of the family, or perhaps as soon as they're able to earn they ought to take some small responsibility for an older member of the family. And I think there should be uh some kind of an allotment that could be made [Sargent Shriver: Mhm.] from your building up process, [Hubert Humphrey nods in agreement] [Sargent Shriver: Yes.] still some would be there, building up for that cushion at the end. But I-I think there are too many people that you would cut out, who have some kind of personal responsibility, if you don't make some of those numbers there.

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, let me say that we intend to be flexible on that. There's no question about it that we ought to have it flexible enough to cover the points that you mention, and that is our intention. Uh--

[Hubert Humphrey:] Uh, Mr. Shriver, we in the uh this preliminary legislative discussion of this with uh Congressman Reuss, and the late Senator [Richard] Neuberger, and myself and others, we talked about uh the allowances which you are indicating, and uh then about equivalent to um uh a private's pay in the army, about eighty dollars a month, uh as a sort of an uh extra allowance that would be made available. And pretty much along the lines that you've discussed, sort of holding it uh back, or making it available monthly for wherever it was designated to be used. I think Mrs. Roosevelt makes a good point. When a number of our young people that have graduated from colleges uh have taken their turn, so to speak, in the family (ER Nods) and somebody else's turn is coming up, and you're required, as the older brother or the older sister, under the family arra-agreement to sort of help along a younger brother or a younger sister. I think these -- all of these matters need to be looked into. The point that ought to be emphasized here is that we are in an embryonic stage. This is uh-this is uh a developing program, it isn't uh-it isn't set uh that the President's executive order and your description of the program, Mr. Shriver, uh indicate that we're feeling our way. And I hope the public will understand that. That this is in a sense an experiment, and it's an experiment in-in peaceful pursuit, may I say to my good friend from Uganda, this isn't a part of the Cold War at all, this is a part of the warm heart [Senteza Kajubi: Well--] and the open mind (Hubert Humphrey laughs). (24:45)

[Senteza Kajubi:] Well, I should like to butt in here and say that from the point of view from the recipient countries, what is really important is not how much-or the uh-how much money the participant receives or does not receive. If Americans are going to go into these countries with a spirit of sacrifice on their faces, that we have sacrificed television, we have sacrificed this to come here and live with you, but come in an arrogant and rather condescending manner. This might be more harmful, you see, th-than beneficial. So what will matter to us when these people come, is to come in a good spirit, able and willing to do the job for which they are assigned. And in fact, I should say that if they came, living on mere pocket money, and are unable to travel around in the countries where they come, they are unable to get some person for a cup of tea because they're just living on petty pocket money, I think this might develop a provincial idea within the-the countries where they happen to be. They should be able to move around and see. They should have a Land Rover probably, if possible [ER: Yes.] and see the country and learn about it.

[ER:] Yes, it's important, I think, that they should be able to travel 'round [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.] and important that they should be able to offer hospitality. [Senteza Kajubi: Yes, yes.] Eh I think that's a very important thing because that's the way you make your contacts with um people.

[Sargent Shriver:] One of the points that you just made then, and I think Sam, you mentioned before, that I think's important is that before any of these people go overseas, there's going to be a training program in this country [Unknown Voice: Yes.]. It may be as long in this first batch of-of prospects, of volunteers, as three or four months. And during that time we would like to have in the training program in this country students from the country to which our Peace Corps volunteers are going to go. For example, if we were going to send, hopefully perhaps to Uganda, your country, [Senteza Kajubi: [unclear terms]] some prospective teachers, let's say fifty, and we had them at a uh a training course this summer, we would hope to have a number, let's say fifteen or twenty students from Uganda going to the training program this summer with our people, giving them the point of view, for example, you just expressed, [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.] and I think it's very important that they hear from people like you exactly what they're expected to do when they arrive. [Senteza Kajubi nods in agreement.] (26:52)

[ER:] I think so. But, Professor Hayes, I'd like to ask you one question. Um I believe, of course, that one thing that has to be got across to many of the people who are going, young or old, in this program, is a sense of discipline, a sense of doing what they're told to do, whether they um understand it always completely or not. And I wonder how you think that can be done, and what you think uh, I'm thinking of health, you see, [Samuel Hayes: Yes, mhm.] and ways of um of-of living uh while they're there.

[Samuel Hayes:] It seems to me that this ought to be part of the training program, of which there should be several parts. We-we uh of course have language, although in some circumstances, language a new language isn't particularly necessary. In some of these countries, English is used already as a-as a teaching language, or as a common language or for the positions these these people would have. In others, they would have to have the language. They'd need to have training in culture, in economics, and the politics of the country they're going to. They'd need to know something about the United States, (all laugh) so that they'd be good interpreters of American culture and American society and American politics as well. (28:08)

[ER:] They'd need to know something about religions.

[Samuel Hayes:] Yes. (Senteza Kajubi laughs) But they need also, a training in how to live in a foreign country, which is what you're talking about in terms of self-discipline. How to avoid to disease and what to eat and all the rest of it. And this is something I suppose we can, we can develop a training course for. Perhaps the military have had something of this sort.

[Sargent Shriver:] Actually it's been suggested that after the people arrive in-in any particular country, that they stay uh in a staging area after arrival for a week or ten days, to uh become uh acclimatized, you might say, to that particular situation [Unknown speaker: Mhm.]. It hasn't been decided whether or not that would be done [Hubert Humphrey: Seems sensible.] but that certainly is possible in the training area.

[Samuel Hayes:] But the problems in different countries are different. Uh the dietary and the uh problems of disease often are different. (28:50)

[Hubert Humphrey:] I think we ought to get a little more information about the recruitment program, uh Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Shriver. About also the cooperative relationships that will exist between uh government organizations such as the one that you head up Mr. Shriver, the Peace Corps, and the voluntary agencies. I say this because uh misinformation can cause uh considerable difficulty, and we have a large number of people that would just like to rush right on in, you know, and just help as much as they could, and we are deeply appreciative of that spirit of generosity. But I--as you've discussed it with me, and we've had our little visits about this, and as Mrs. Roosevelt and the President have discussed it, uh it seems that one of the first uh criteria will be uh a very selective recruitment process. And then a rather intensive training process on top of what abilities that you already have. And then I like your idea of uh-of a staging area so to speak, and to get acclimated some kind of um-of um conditioning to not only the climate and the food, but to the customs, on-on-on the-on the spot. Mrs. Roosevelt uh had a moment here where she said we also need to know something about their religions. Yes, the mores of the group--

[ER:] Well, that affects foods very much, [Hubert Humphrey: Of course, of course.] you see? And-and the way in which you do things, I think it's important our people who go should know something about the religions of the countries and the customs.

[Samuel Hayes:] Well, you have both the recruitment and the selection problem together, don't you. [Sargent Shriver: Yes. We do.] I'm a little worried about the political problem, [Sargent Shriver: Yes.] of a hundred thousand people wanting to go, and you're sending five hundred or a thousand this year and perhaps uh five thousand in another year or two. Uh don't you see something of a-of a--how are you going to handle this uh?

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, uh we don't have any pat answers to those questions. What we do know is that we want to have a national recruiting drive which would enable every person who wants to apply, regardless of race, color, or religion, uh to make an application [Hubert Humphrey: Or age.] or age, to volunteer. Uh then after those volunteer forms have been completed the selection process will begin. Now we're going to have to select people who are equipped to fulfill the jobs which are on the ledger, so to speak. And this is only going to be determined after we've talk to the countries in question to find out what kind of people they want from us. Naturally, we're going to have to select the best one's that we can. Now how do you determine who is best? [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.] I'll tell you the answer to that, nobody knows! [Unknown speaker: Well.] Uh you have to have some standards, that's true. But I've talked to a lot of people here in the last two weeks, and a lot of research institutes, Professor Hayes, and everybody agrees on one thing: that there's no test you can give, one test or two tests or three tests, which can tell who's going to be the perfect person overseas. There's going to be some mistakes. [Samuel Hayes: Well--] Now you were talking about that earlier, Mrs. Roosevelt, we have to be prepared for some uh - some uh failures.

[Samuel Hayes:] So you might take more in, perhaps, than you could use?

[Sargent Shriver:] No question about it.

[Samuel Hayes:] And try them out for a while?

[Sargent Shriver:] That's right. For example, to go back to Uganda, or any country. If we were trying to get a hundred teachers, let's say, to go a particular country this fall, we should certainly start off with twice that number in preparation or in-in training for that country. And then we, on a trial and error basis, we would wash out, as they used to say [Unknown speaker: Sure.] in the Army or in the Air Force, we'd wash out some of these prospects. And by the time they actually got over there, we might have only one of every two who started. [Hubert Humphrey: Well, we--] This is going to be tough work and people are going to have to find that out. (32:20)

[Hubert Humphrey:] We do have some uh background of experience though. We have the-the International Voluntary Services, for example [Sargent Shriver: A very good organization.] and you have this British experiment [Sargent Shriver: Sure.]. We have a number of our foundation groups [ER: Oh--] and church groups--

[ER:] Oh, you have a great, great, deal of experience. [Hubert Humphrey: That's true.] For instance, your American Friends Service Committee [Hubert Humphrey: Yes.] has been sending people for years.

[Hubert Humphrey:] Yes, indeed.

[Sargent Shriver:] That's right, but now I talked to them and even they admit that uh with all their experience, and all their tests, [ER: Yes.] every one of their cases doesn't turn out perfectly.

[ER:] Oh, no!

[Hubert Humphrey:] And this is something we need to uh make quite clear when you start out on this. [Sargent Shriver: That's right.] This isn't an operation in perfection, [Sargent Shriver: That's right.]. We're using people, and uh that-that poses some problems. And when this happens we may have to see a time where a person is sent to a country, or is offered to a country, finds uh the country, finds the person unacceptable, or the individual finds the conditions something that uh he or she can't take, so you have to remove them quickly. And I'm-I-I want to predict something uh, Mr. Shriver--

[Sargent Shriver:] You're right!

[Hubert Humphrey:] Some of these folks are going to get in trouble, [both laugh] and then somebody is going to say in Congress, [Sargent Shriver: That's right.] "See, the whole program is a boondoggle," or [Sargent Shriver: Yea.]-- let's uh let's uh move that out right now, because when you're dealing with people, particularly in uncharted areas of human relations and of uh hum-and of uh social contact, you're going to have some troubles. But uh if we're going to try to get into a program in which there are no troubles, uh well I-I don't know just exactly what it's going to be! Outer Space even has its troubles, [ER laughs] much less inner Space. [ER clears throat]

[Senteza Kajubi:] I think before we leave this point I should like to say that uh in the receiving countries, every possible effort should be made to seek the cooperation and moral support of whatever organizations there are in the country. For example, in the teaching profession, uh teaches' organizations in these countries should be consulted. Because I mean if you brought fifty teachers to Uganda and it was not the idea, or the Uganda teachers' association was not consulted, I mean if this friction came along it might make the implementation of the scheme very difficult. [Unknown speaker: Mhm.] [ER: Right.]. And I think in this respect, as far as teaching is concerned, we have here, in this country, the Office of the WCOTPs in this country, the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession, which can provide information about uh-uh the various teaching organizations all over the world, so that they

are contacted and consulted before uh teachers are sent in. This could be true in other professions too. (34:41)

[Sargent Shriver:] I think -- I-I agree with you, I think that we ought to consider bringing representatives of the teacher organizations [Senteza Kajubi: Yes.] from foreign countries to the training centers in this country [ER: But also--] to help in the training process and to uh explain the uh--

[Senteza Kajubi:] The education system over there.

[Sargent Shriver:] The procedures in this country, that's correct.

[ER:] Also, in many other ways.

[Unknown speaker:] Yes.

[Samuel Hayes:] Success is not simply a matter of selection and uh training then. [Sargent Shriver: No.] It's very much a matter of working out arrangements with the other country [Hubert Humphrey: That's right.] and the situation in which these people work. I've been interested uh, Mr. Shriver, that uh one way of uh solving some of these problems is, of course, a pilot program, an experimental program. I uh hear that you are planning to do something right away without waiting for the long process of Congressional legislation and appropriations which might be into-into the fall [Sargent Shriver nods in agreement] before something would be finalized. Is this the plan? (35:31)

[Sargent Shriver:] That's correct. We're trying to get underway uh-uh promptly, and the reason for that uh is simply the fact that uh a huge number of people graduate from schools and colleges each uh spring, in uh around May. If we waited until uh everything was worked out and all the questions were answered and a bill, Senator Humphrey, had passed both houses of the Congress and was signed by the President, we would miss, probably, all of the calendar year of 1961 because the students and the teachers would have made other commitments for this year.

[Hubert Humphrey:] Yeah, but we ought to make it clear that the Congress has expressed its intent and its interest in this matter, in the Mutual Security Act of last year.

[Sargent Shriver:] No question about it.

[Hubert Humphrey:] And there is uh at least broad authority for the Executive Order that the President issued and for the-uh your very limited establishment at the moment. And I uh--

[Sargent Shriver:] I mentioned, actually, that he was fulfilling [Hubert Humphrey: Yes.] uh-uh the wishes of Congress in this respect--

[Hubert Humphrey:] I think that's true, and um I-I was discussing with some of you uh um earlier, that we have a precedent in this uh back with the Rural Electrification Administration. Before REA, which is our rural electric cooperative uh organization in the states, as you know, uh before that was uh institutionalized, or before it was made as a permanent adjunct of government, uh the uh President uh Roosevelt uh set it up under a broad authority that existed for emergency powers for the president. And then the next year, and well in fact the same session asked the Congress to proceed. [Text on screen reads "Hubert Humphrey" and disappears]. Now that's what you're going to have to do, Mr. Shriver, as I understand it [Sargent Shriver: That's correct.]. And there's general reorganization going on now in the entire overseas program, and uh at the right time in the very near future, Professor Hayes, I hope that we'll be able to present in both the House and the Senate a bill that will uh give firm foundation to the

Peace Corps, and broaden its scope and give unquestioned authority and funds uh to proceed. I don't think we'll have too much trouble. I want to say I think the Congress will be rather receptive in light of the interest of the public. (37:27)

[ER: Well, I-I'm hoping very much that a good deal of this can also be coordinated with programs that now exist in the United Nations. Because through their specialized agencies, they already have programs that are very acceptable in many countries where perhaps they are a little nervous about taking from one country too much for fear of economic control [Sargent Shriver: Mhm.]. And therefore, I think we should uh be very careful to explore what the specialized agencies um have in prospect where we could channel some of this um uh goodwill, um voluntary um-um work. Which certainly would make it um less expensive for some of the agencies and uh ought to contribute both to the education of the individual going [Sargent Shriver: Mhm.] and to the UN program, whatever it is.

[Samuel Hayes:] (Speaks over unknown speaker) Mrs. Roosevelt, I'm sure you know that uh something of this sort has already been started on a-on a pilot basis by Netherlands and West Germany, which have been recruiting young people, where they have some expert skills, but really quite young people, and assign them, with the na-national government paying the salary, but assign them to work for specialized agencies in particular projects overseas, [Unknown speaker: Hmm] run under the UN auspices. So there's already a precedent for this too. Of course, to have a substantial expansion, you would need to put-put in some money along with this for administrative and supervisory costs, but uh surely there could be a wide increase in the use of exactly this mechanism of-of simply assigning individuals, paid by their national governments at the request of the specialized agencies who work at the request of recipient governments. (39:20)

[ER:] Well, of course there is--

[Sargent Shriver:] I thought it might be well for me just uh to say, Mrs. Roosevelt, how this task force organization is setup to operate, because it does have a section devoted specifically to the point you're talking about. Uh the way we conceive of it at this time, and all of this I'd like to emphasize as you mentioned a few minutes ago, Senator Humphrey, it's experimental [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.]. The way we're set up now is we have five ways of operating [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.]. Number one we can operate by making grants to private voluntary agencies in this country. Now they'll have to live up to certain standards, Peace Corps standards if you will, they'll have to recruit according to certain standards, train according to certain standards, and do the kind of work that uh fits in with the Peace Corps uh objectives. They can't have any proselytizing or propogandizing and so on. But well as long as they fit within those standards we would attempt to give money or services direct to private groups. Then we'd also try to work in a separate section with university groups. Similar standards would apply [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.]. There's also a section set up to work with the UN, and we would like to offer to the UN special agencies as much manpower and woman power [Sargent Shriver's gesture towards ER] [general laughter] as it's possible for us to uh-to uh have them accept. Then we'd also want to work uh with direct government operations that we would institute with host governments [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.]. And finally, we'd like to have a -- and we do have, a separate section just providing manpower to some of our own governmental agencies, for instance the United States Information uh-uh Service [Hubert Humphrey: Yes.]. We would like--if they need teachers in their language schools in a particular country, we would like to try to find teachers and provide them to our own agencies. To the existing programs at some of the universities. Your university has a lot of programs overseas, doesn't it, uh Professor. Hayes? (40:58)

[Samuel Hayes:] Uh we have a few.

[Sargent Shriver:] I thought they had three or four, don't you--doesn't Michigan have three or four?

[Samuel Hayes:] We have three or four at the University of Michigan and Michigan State has uh eight or ten [Sargent Shriver: Oh.]. So together we [Sargent Shriver: Yes.] do quite a lot.

[Hubert Humphrey:] He has a whole folder -- he has a whole folder of new programs that [unclear terms] --

[ER:] I understand --

[Sargent Shriver:] He has a whole folder. Well I would like to put people into those programs if they can be helpful to improve the um depth, I think you used that phrase--

[ER:] Well, I think for instance, in world health, where they have made--done a great deal already in the uh eradication uh of um uh Malaria, uh this certainly could be a recruitment possibly.

[Sargent Shriver:] Yes, yes. We hope to uh be able-- to be of service to that program--

[ER:] And Harvard has - Harvard has some programs,, too. I happen to have a grandson there who's interested in one of them [laughs].

[Sargent Shriver:] We can't mention Harvard now, you know. (ER laughs)

[Hubert Humphrey:] Well, by the way, I-I-I'm get to thinking we may be uh letting people feel that uh most of this is at rather high levels that we're talking of-of-of conduct or activity [Sargent Shriver: Mhm, mhm.]--

[ER:] Well they--

[Hubert Humphrey:] But we're actually going to need skilled workers who uh-to help people put up uh very uh modest housing. We're going to need people that work on very simple sanitation projects [Sargent Shriver: Right.]. We're going to need people that have uh skills as brick layers, as plumbers, as electricians, uh all kinds of people. Uh that's when we'll maybe have to broaden the program a little more than what you call the younger set uh. Go into a more mature and some of the older people . I-I-I feel that uh what we're really talking about here is bringing in--uh back up a moment here. I want to say you know, one of the things that has worried me, Mrs. Roosevelt, about the so-called United States' activities overseas is that most people equate our US activities overseas as the government activities when in fact America is not just government, thank goodness [Senteza Kajubi laughs]. America is people, and its-it represents these hosts, the-these thousands of voluntary organizations, and the millions of people that want to do things. It represents our own enterprise, our own trade unions, our cooperatives, our schools. And uh, Mr. Shriver, I think that what you're in charge of more or less is, in a sense, uh the cooperative endea-uh the cooperative endeavor of bringing together so many of these private forces in America, to put them to work to do good. Uh the government gets identified with the Cold War, regrettably. And people identify as something more--

[Sargent Shriver:] Yes, we're interested in other things beside the missile gap. [Hubert Humphrey: Yeah.] We're interested in the housing gap, maybe.

[Hubert Humphrey:] And The health gap, [Sargent Shriver: The health gap.] the literacy gap [Sargent Shriver: Education gap.]. And--

[Samuel Hayes:] And you're not just mobilizing US government agencies [Sargent Shriver: No.], you're mobilizing society for this effort.

[Sargent Shriver:] That's right. That's what we hope.

[Senteza Kajubi:] This is a very important point. I was very happy to note from the president's remarks, that uh this scheme will not be limited to young college graduates only, [Sargent Shriver: No.] but that people in all ages, who have something to contribute, will be utilized. Because some of the countries will need um more trained personnel in particular, specialized fields and so-on, so that these should be able to be drawn upon. And this idea of the Cold War struggle is a very important one because if Americans come to us as missionaries against Communism and so on, [Sargent Shriver: Well, that's not--] it's going to have the opposite effect of what Americans perhaps themselves would like to see. We-we are not interested in these Cold War ideas ourselves, these are not our problems. Our problems are the health gap, [Sargent Shriver: Mhm.] uh gaps in agriculture, are not in eh communism or whatever other political philosophies might happen to be. (44:16)

[Sargent Shriver:] Uh there-there's a group up in Princeton, Mrs. Roosevelt, who call themselves uh, their organized for creative survival. [ER and Senteza Kajubi laugh] And actually what the younger people I sense are interested in is not so much the missile gap, but proving to people around the world that they're really interested in establishing a human contact, a human relationship, with people of various races and creeds and in different countries. And if they go with that mind, I think they'll be successful. If they go with the other point of view, it'll be a failure.

[Senteza Kajubi:] That's what I-I fear.

[ER:] Well, I think-I think it's very well understood that um in a program of this kind, you want to keep out as far as possible anything but the idea that you are serving, with the hope of creating greater understanding, and of um uh actually helping, not of-not of forcing any ideology on people, that would be [Senteza Kajubi nods in agreement] almost an impossibility. I mean if you tried to do that, you'd be lost, as far as the program went. But you will have to do some controlling of um people, because a great many people have a passion for trying to make other people think the way they do. And particularly Americans, I'm afraid. [ER laughs] (45:34)

[Sargent Shriver:] Well that'll be part of the training program, won't it? (All laugh)

[Samuel Hayes:] Yes. [ER coughs]

[Hubert Humphrey] I know I uh -- I feel that there's another uh program that might very well fit in with what you uh are now directing, Mr. Shriver. And that is this like Project Hope, you've heard of the-the ship, Project Hope? [Sargent Shriver: Yeah]. We-we have a program here that we call the Mercy Fleet. Uh some people call it the White Fleet or the Mercy Fleet uh to uh utilize some of our uh hospital ships, our supply ships, equip them with technicians, and make them like floating, uh moveable laboratories and uh-uh experimental stations and uh universities to go to the great port cities, to-to work with your doctors, your teachers, your agricultural specialists, sort of upgrade the general professional area of any uh country. Well now, this, along with the Peace Corps, it seems to me would be a very-a very powerful force. And I noticed that in one of the newspaper this week that uh-uh the director of the uh Project Hope ship said that it was enthusiastically received, that there wasn't enough dockage space to even accommodate the people that wanted to come visit. And when the youngsters would come down to the-the wharf or the dock, they would uh be uh yelling "Hokey," "Hokey" (ER chuckles) uh and they didn't say "Hokey go home", [ER: No.] they said, "Hokey stay here!", you know? [All laugh] And I think that this uh this too has uh uh something of the flavor of service, and I like what the President Kennedy has

been trying to tell- tell us uh during these early days of his administration. He's telling us that uh we have a job to do and that uh a little sacrifice is good for the soul, [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.] and it might even be helpful around the world [Senteza Kajubi: Yes.]. [Hubert Humphrey laughs] I think it is.

[Samuel Hayes:] Now this-this is national service, certainly, and one of the questions which has been raised a good deal is whether service of this sort should not be considered the equivalent of service under the Selective Service Act. [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.] I-I notice there's been some difference in the recommendations made on this, uh Mr. Shriver, you have a recommendation in your report to the president, I think.

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, our recommendation -- yes, uh Professor Hayes -- our recommendation was that uh-uh service with the Peace Corps uh not be concern-considered an exception from the selective service system. Uh we would hope uh that it might be considered a deferment [Samuel Hayes: Mhm.] uh during the period that a person was serving with the Peace Corps. It might even be uh administratively handled so that subsequently they would not be called up under selective service. But certainly at the beginning, we're not asking for an exemption and we're not even asking that the service be a the uh considered the equivalent and that they not be called up. We'll leave that to the selective service system. (48:37)

[ER:] Well, it has one great advantage, and that is that people can serve in the Peace Corps perhaps who might not be eligible for uh military service.

[Unknown speaker:] Ah yes.

[Samuel Hayes:] Like all those young ladies. (Laughing)

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, that's fine, you mentioned the girls--

[ER:] You see, you did say something about women!

[Sargent Shriver:] That's right!

[ER:] And I have always felt that um uh women should be a part of any service [Senteza Kajubi: That's right.] I think-I think it's important thing to send women overseas. There's many areas where to find--I'll just tell you I met a little young woman from a certain area in Africa, who had had great difficulty in being allowed to come over here to study welfare work for women and children [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.]. And uh she wanted teaching here in what we did, but she had to overcome first of all at home the feeling that a woman didn't go out. Now I think it would be enormously useful in many cases to show that a woman could be trained, if she was trained she could be useful to more than just her little home-circle, and um I-I think there are many things that women can do in this program that perhaps the men can't do at all!

[Sargent Shriver:] I'm sure you're correct. And matter of fact, I find we've had some suggestions already from a number of the women's colleges, [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.] and I'm happy to say from the presidents of those colleges uh about things that women can do, and also that there's a great deal of interest in the colleges, in doing some sort of national service. [Hubert Humphrey: Mhm.] [Samuel Hayes: Well--] One of the things that interested me on that point is-is that you know ten or twenty years ago it seems to me that the Gallup Poll had a poll, and they asked the uh parents of uh boys and girls whether they'd like them to go into government work or into politics, [Hubert Humphrey: Yes.] and all the parents, let's say 75 to 80 percent said, "Oh no, don't go into politics; politics is a dirty business" and all this kind of thing, but a poll--a Gallup Poll just, I think about ten days ago on the Peace Corps, perhaps you saw it [Hubert Humphrey: Yes, mhm.] 70 or 80 percent of the parents, when asked if there-they

would be glad to have their boy in the Peace Corps said they would, [Hubert Humphrey: Yes.] and that's a complete reversal and I think it's a very significant one, and I hope it is, a significant change of opinion in the minds of American uh mothers and fathers. (50:31)

[Hubert Humphrey:] Well, I've found it right with my own boys, and I-I think that uh the young people respond uh rapidly to it and-and-and happily. I want to go back to this military service uh angle. Because uh when we uh were discussing this legislatively a year ago in the pioneering stages, uh the bill that I had introduced, I believe that Congressman Royce introduced, included an exemption from selective service but not from universal conscription in the case of national emergency. I mean you don't get any release from your military responsibilities. But I-I'm prone to think uh, Mr. Shriver, that your approach to it is the better. Uh it uh -- this may be reason for deferment uh because this is very vital service, just as college students have deferment. Also uh because of the volunteering on the part of our young men, we don't have a heavy call under selective service anymore, it's very modest, as a matter of fact. Uh so that um there's no use of stirring up the lions as they say about this and getting this program into trouble uh in some areas of public opinion by letting people say, "Well, this is a program for draft dodgers" or something. I think it's a whole lot better to put this program on its own feet and let people serve in it who want to serve, and if they get a deferment under selective service, they'll get it only because their local selective service board feels that this is a proper thing to do, and if -- they'll have no special benefits. I don't think young people want-- (52:01)

[Senteza Kajubi:] That's an American problem though, Senator. I have to say--

[Hubert Humphrey:] Yes, that's our problem.

[Senteza Kajubi:] As far as we are concerned in the recipient countries, uh we don't mind whether a person is eligible to serve or not, so long as he comes there, as I said in the beginning, to do a good job with a good heart--

[Hubert Humphrey:] I was thinking of Congress, you see [Hubert Humphrey laughs].

[Senteza Kajubi:] Yeah-yeah, I mean this is an American problem from the view of the other part of the world--

[ER:] Yeah, no, that's not your--that doesn't enter into your problem, but I--

[Sargent Shriver:] You know that I talked to General [Lewis] Hershey, excuse me, Mrs. Roosevelt [ER: Yes, do tell.] I think it's approximately eighty thousand people now at this age, the age of the Peace Corps volunteer who are deferred for work in what are considered essential industries like [Hubert Humphrey: Sure, sure.] technicians, electronics, and so on. So right there, we have uh indication that we'd have to get up to at least eighty thousand in the Peace Corps before we present--begin to present any problems to the military services.

[Hubert Humphrey:] I must say to our good friend Mr. uh Dr. [Senteza Kajubi: Kajubi.] Kajubi uh that uh we have some very delicate political problems occasionally at home [Laughing] that many a good program that is uh launched with the uh precision of an outer space satellite, even a Sputnik, [Senteza Kajubi: Mhm.] gets off course if you don't do some, if we don't talk these things out like we're doing here, you see?

[Senteza Kajubi:] That's right, yes.

[Hubert Humphrey:] But I agree with you, this is essentially our-our own domestic problem.

[Senteza Kajubi:] Yes.

[ER:] Mr. Senator, uh possibly eh, this means that um we need to rethink our whole military program. [Hubert Humphrey: Yes.] I have an idea that defense means very different things today from what it meant uh ten years ago [Hubert Humphrey: I should say so.]. And I would think that the time had come to possibly rethink what you mean by um security of the country, what you mean by the real necessity for defense today. And so I have had a feeling that this, of course, um uh did not have any tie to the Peace Corps, and yet that when you in the Senate or the House, come to reconsider the security of the country, you may think quite new things along new lines, and I think it would be a good thing. (54:01)

[Hubert Humphrey:] I surely agree with you, Mrs. Roosevelt, I only regret [coughing] that we're bogged down in the morass of the past on these matters, because to have one word, and maybe this is an unfortunate word for this uh very kindly program, that in this struggle in which we're faced today, that the uh the economic vitality of our country, the-the spiritual vitality of our country, the educational competence of our people, the technical skill of our manpower is maybe is, well it-it is the solid fabric and muscle of the nation, really. And not just the-the military, which is merely-merely the reflection of the nation's strength in a sense, it's the fine edge, the other part is the-is the strong blade. I-I think we've got a lot of rethinking to do, Mrs. Roosevelt.

[ER:] I'm so glad you think so, because--

[Hubert Humphrey:] I really do--(both laugh)

[Sargent Shriver:] Now, that we're talking about the political end of it, I might just mention one fact that I think might be helpful, Senator Humphrey, when it's discussed on the Hill and that is that the initial budget for the Peace Corps as established by the President is the cost of one Atlas missile firing. One [Hubert Humphrey: One-] One. (ER laughs)

[Senteza Kajubi:] May I butt in here and say just one point, that is there are many thousands of people in this country who come from the underdeveloped parts of the world, and as part of this program, they should be brought in to do maybe their practice here. Men who is in engineering, who is now owing to union regulations cannot work in this country and get practice. So that if they are brought in with this idea and they get practice and experience here, which they can take home in their homeland, they will be able, in the future, to take the places [ER: Be more useful--] [Unknown speaker: Mhm.] of the youth who be in the meantime doing the jobs [ER: That--] which are required to be done.

[Samuel Hayes:] Yes indeed.

[ER:] That, however is a political subject [all laugh] that you have to discuss, don't you, with your unions. (55:46)

[Sargent Shriver:] Well, and we can mention one more thing to and that's that we are establishing a committee of businessmen, government officials and labor leaders and educators who will watch these Peace Corps volunteers while they're overseas [ER: I have--] and prepare job opportunities for them when-- [ER: I have--]

[Hubert Humphrey:] When they can return--

[ER:] To stop you.

[Sargent Shriver:] Yes.

[ER:] Our time is coming to a close. I want to thank each one of you. I want to thank you very much, Mr. Shriver, and you, Mr. Kajubi, and you, Senator Humphrey, and you, Professor Hayes. You have been wonderful to come today, and I hope that we have a better idea of what the pilot project will be and that this is a developing program, which is most important to remember. And now, I hope you will join us again next month at what I hope will be also a timely program. Au revoir!

[Theme music begins 56:55]

[Credit Sequence:] [Text overlaid on *Prospects of Mankind* logo] Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt / *Prospects of Mankind*/ Hubert Humphrey/Samuel Hayes/ Senteca Kajubi/ Sargent Shriver/ The President of the United States/ Peace Corps, NET, 10 Columbus Circle New York 19, N.Y.

[Bob Jones:] [speaking while names appear on credit sequence] Senator Hubert Humphrey is the leading sponsor of the Peace Corps legislation in the Senate. Professor Samuel Hayes is the author of the "Peace Corps Task Force Report," requested by the president. Senteza Kajubi is visiting here from Makerere College, the University of East Africa, where the first American Peace Corps teachers will be sent. R. Sargent Shriver has been heading the Peace Corps effort for the White House. We were proud to present a special introduction to this program by the President of the United States. For further information on the Peace Corps, write to Peace Corps NET ten columbus circle, New York nineteen, New York.

[Credit Sequence:] [Text overlaid on *Prospects of Mankind* logo] Executive Producer: Henry Morgenthau III / Producer-Director: Paul Noble / Producer-Writer: Diana Tead Michaelis / Bob Jones: Bob Jones Production Assistants: Joan Dery, Susan Dunham / for Brandeis University, Coordinator: Beryl Rubens, Consultant: Lawrence Fuchs / produced in cooperation with: Brandeis University / for the National Educational Television and Radio Center / by the Lowell Institute Cooperative Broadcasting Council WGBH-TV Boston / Metropolitan Broadcasting Corporation WTTG-TV

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[Theme Music ends 59:12]

[Credit Sequence:] Image of NET logo.

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