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FACTS

on the proposed

NATIONAL SERVICE PROGRAM

GOALS OF A NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

TO WORK WITH PEOPLE IN URGENT NEED. The program will provide full-time... at the request of local public... groups... will work with these Americans in greatest need... of the United States and its Territories and Trusts.

TO MOTIVATE OTHER CITIZENS TO CIVIC SERVICE. The experience... will be... motivate many more... This will help to solve... of our people.

TO IMPROVE THE NATIONAL SERVICE. Many Americans... by dramatizing their... problems -- world... America.

"We shall be judged more by what we do at home than what we preach abroad."

-- John F. Kennedy

The President's Study Group
on a
National Service Program

Washington 25, D. C.

March 27, 1963

In the midst of this nation's general prosperity, critical human needs still exist. With our great human resources, many more citizens should be encouraged to serve in their local communities to help meet these needs. As a means of stimulating even greater citizen action, the President has recommended creation of a National Service Corps. This Corps will provide, upon local invitation, qualified men and women of all ages to serve for a limited time in projects directed toward these unmet needs.

GOALS OF A NATIONAL SERVICE CORPS

TO WORK WITH PEOPLE IN GREAT NEED. The program will provide full-time opportunity for dedicated service. At the request of local public and private community groups, national service corpsmen will work with those Americans in greatest need in both urban and rural areas of the United States and its Territories and Trusts.

TO MOTIVATE OTHER CITIZENS TO GIVE SERVICE. The corpsmen--men and women working full time in the program -- will, by their example, motivate many more citizens to give part time service in their own communities. This will build an even greater voluntary effort directed at the most critical needs of our people.

TO DRAMATIZE HUMAN NEEDS. Many Americans in greatest need are far removed from our daily lives -- many are unseen and forgotten. By dramatizing their human needs, a national service program -- while not of itself solving these problems -- would spur action on many fronts in an attack on forces causing deprivation in America.

TO ATTRACT MORE AMERICANS INTO HELPING PROFESSIONS. The experience of serving others will inspire many people to choose careers in the service professions -- social work, teaching, nursing -- which suffer from critical shortages of trained personnel.

Accomplishment of these goals will demonstrate to the nation and to all its citizens the extent of human needs and the means of attacking them. The Corps will thus act as a catalyst to greater citizen effort directed toward the elimination of deprivation.

The overseas success of our Peace Corps volunteers . . . carrying skills and ideals to needy people, suggests the merit of a similar corps serving our own community needs: in mental hospitals, on Indian reservations, in centers for the aged or for young delinquents, in schools for the illiterate or the handicapped.

*--President John F. Kennedy
On the State of the Union
January 14, 1963*

The President's proposal for a national service program stems directly from his concern for the most pressing human needs of our nation. This program challenges Americans of all ages to renew their efforts to combat the problems of a rapidly growing and changing society.

This proposal followed a two-month's study by a Cabinet-level committee, which recommended that legislation be enacted to get the program underway this fall with 150 to 300 corpsmen, eventually expanding to an optimum of 5000 in perhaps three years.

The President is fully aware that a small task force of 5,000 men and women cannot solve all the problems facing 33 million Americans in great need. Even 50,000 volunteers would not be enough. The President is also aware that the federal government alone cannot do the job.

But he does know that Americans have responded to a call from their government in a time of war. Now he is expecting them to respond to another great challenge in time of peace.

It was felt that such a program, with the full weight of the Presidency behind it, would do more than anything else to focus national attention on the fight against ignorance, poverty, and disease in America. And that once the Presidential spotlight was directed on what has often been called our "hidden poverty," millions of Americans would respond to the challenge at both the state and community level.

Where the Program Stands Now

Acting on the President's instructions, the Cabinet-committee's Study Group has developed the national service guidelines discussed in this booklet. Legislation to enact the program, based upon these guidelines, will be sent to Congress in the spring of 1963.

THE CRITICAL NEEDS

Educational Deficiencies. Eight and three-tenths million persons in the United States have less than five years of schooling. Forty per cent of the pupils entering fifth grade do not graduate from high school. Nearly a third of those entering ninth grade later become high school drop-outs.

The Mentally Retarded. About 5.4 million adults and children in the United States -- three per cent of the population -- are mentally retarded. They are significantly impaired in their ability to learn and to adapt to the demands of society.

The Mentally Ill. One in ten of the population has a recognizable, though not necessarily a severely disabling mental disorder. More than one million mental patients are treated each year in the United States. About half of all beds used in hospitals in the United States are occupied by mental patients. More than half of the mental patients in state hospitals receive no active treatment of any kind for their mental illness.

Persons in Institutions. A total of 80,300 dependent and neglected children were in institutions in 1961. About 615,000 persons 65 years and older are in institutions.

Migratory Farm Children. There are 350,000 to 450,000 children in domestic migrant families. About 225,000 migrate with their parents. More than half are retarded educationally from one to four years. School achievement is usually under fourth grade.

American Indians. Their average life expectancy is only 42 years. Malnutrition and inadequate sanitation is common.

Cuban Refugees. Of the more than 165,000 Cuban refugees who have migrated to the United States in the past two years, between 15 and 20 per cent are under twenty-one. Thirteen thousand are unaccompanied children.

Appalachia, USA. The Appalachian area of this nation--148,000 square miles of mountains and valleys in parts of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee --contains many pockets of economic depression. In the past 12 years, more than a million men, women, and children have been forced to move out to survive. Half of the families that remain subsist on less than \$60 a week. Many subsist on far less. The mountaineers are among the more than 300,000 farm families whose tillable land averages less than 15 acres and produces less than \$1,100 cash annually.

Rural Poverty. Over half of the poverty in America is rural poverty. About 6,200,000 rural families are currently living below the minimal levels of health, housing, food, and education that our present stage of scientific knowledge specifies as necessary for life as it is now lived in the United States.

Social Services. Almost half of the counties in the United States lack the services of a full-time child welfare worker. About 21,000 additional fully-trained social workers will be required by 1970.

The Elderly. Nearly a tenth of our population is composed of people over 65 years of age. They comprise more than a sixth of the needy.

These facts and statistics, staggering as they are, represent only a small visible part of the iceberg of human needs of this nation.

Many of these needs will continue to be unmet as long as poverty remains and the present shortages exist among members of the helping professions -- medicine, nursing, social work, teaching.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR SERVICE

In the Youth Message delivered February 14, President Kennedy recommended legislation to establish a national service program and outlined the program to Congress.

He called for "those citizens of every age, young and old, who wish to be of help -- whose present skills, jobs or aptitudes enable them to serve their community in meeting its most critical needs -- and whose idealism and situation in life enable them to undertake such an assignment on a volunteer basis."

The President paid tribute to the millions of Americans who have served in voluntary private service organizations through the years. "But in a population growing in numbers, urbanization and the recognition of social problems, we need not only more professional personnel -- more doctors, nurses, teachers and social workers -- but an even greater number of dedicated volunteers to support the professional in every area of service," he stated.

Recommendation to Congress

"I, therefore, recommend legislation to establish a National Service Corps -- a small, carefully-selected volunteer corps of men and women of all ages working under local direction with professional personnel and part-time local volunteers to help provide urgently needed services in mental health centers and hospitals, on Indian reservations, to the families of migrant workers, and in the educational and social institutions of hard-hit slum or rural poverty areas," said the President.

He described a small task force of men and women working in locally-planned and initiated projects, at the invitation of community institutions, and under local supervision and utilizing local facilities.

"The community's chief goal," said the President, "should properly be the development of the project to the point where local volunteers or paid staff workers could take over permanently the tasks initially undertaken by the corpsmen; and it is to be

hoped that the example of men and women rendering this kind of service would motivate many more Americans to participate on a part-time basis."

Appeal to Senior Citizens

President Kennedy's Special Message on Aiding Senior Citizens, delivered to Congress February 21, 1963, again called for establishment of the national service program and stressed the ways in which older Americans could make vital contributions to its objectives.

"Voluntary service by older persons can both demonstrate their continued skill and provide useful activity for those retired from gainful employment but anxious to make use of their talents. Enactment of the National Service Corps recommended last week is urged again as a constructive opportunity for senior citizens to serve their local communities. This program would provide an ideal outlet for those whose energy, idealism and ability did not suddenly end in retirement."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Q. How many corpsmen will participate?
 - A. The program would start with 150 to 300 men and women in early fall, gradually expanding to 1,000 at the end of fiscal year 1964 and a maximum of 5,000 in perhaps three years.
2. Q. How can only 5,000 corpsmen hope to solve the problems of the whole country?
 - A. Five thousand corpsmen -- even 50,000 -- could not alone solve these problems. The President's Study Group feels that effective solutions can be achieved only through the personal concern and involvement of millions more Americans working on the problems in their own communities. The Study Group believes that a program of modest costs will serve to stimulate the interest necessary to generate new voluntary efforts among those Americans now serving, as well as those who do not know how or where to help their fellow men help themselves.
3. Q. How much will the program cost?
 - A. Based on a build-up to 1,000 corpsmen, it is estimated that cost for the first year would range from \$4.2 million to \$6.5 million. Variables such as amount of re-adjustment pay, reimbursable agreements involving other agencies and local contributions account for the range.
4. Q. Would the establishment of a national service program mean federal interference in problems that should be the sole concern of States and communities?
 - A. No. Corpsmen can only work with local community agencies and institutions by invitation of the community. A national service program would seek to focus local attention on local problems.
5. Q. Will projects be planned from Washington?
 - A. No. Local community agencies and institutions will plan and develop their own projects -- and plan ways for corpsmen to help develop additional volunteer resources within the community.
6. Q. Who will supervise the corpsmen's work on the project?
 - A. The local sponsoring agency.

7. Q. How will the corpsmen assist a community's own professionally trained people?

A. One great problem shared by most local agencies and institutions is an acute shortage of professional people. They simply do not have enough people to go around. There is an urgent need not only for more professional workers, but for auxiliary workers who could perform tasks which do not require advanced levels of professional training.

8. Q. What would be the role of the communities requesting corpsmen for local projects?

A. The community may develop a counterpart force of their own local volunteers to work with the corpsmen on a project. Corpsmen may help organize this counterpart force.

9. Q. How would project areas be chosen?

A. Local public and private organizations will submit project proposals. From these proposals, officials of the national service program, assisted by a non-federal, expert advisory review board, will select the local projects in which corpsmen will be of most value.

10. Q. When will the corpsmen leave a project?

A. The community goal will be completion of the project to the point where their own local agency staff members or volunteers can take over permanently the tasks originally assigned to the corpsmen.

11. Q. Will a community have the authority to terminate a project?

A. Yes. Since the community initiates and supervises all projects (and supervises the work of the corpsmen as well), it also can terminate a project at any time.

12. Q. Aren't there millions of volunteers already working full and part time throughout the country -- and doing an adequate job?

A. There are -- and they are doing an excellent job. President Kennedy frequently has commended these Americans who have been engaged in social and charitable work in their communities for years.

But staggering problems remain -- and are increasing daily. Poverty is still a very real fact of life to millions in this country. Many problems in mental retardation and mental illness are vast and require greater local attacks. People living on Indian reservations and in urban and rural slums frequently lack the skills and education to make a decent life for their families.

In proposing a national service program, the President is not suggesting that these volunteers are doing an inadequate job. He is suggesting that many, many more volunteers are desperately needed.

13. Q. Won't a national service program be in competition with other volunteer programs?

A. No. Nor will it overlap with other volunteer programs. Every existing volunteer program is vital in dealing with urgent local, state, and national problems. Corpsmen from a national service program would supply badly needed manpower to the existing volunteer programs - when invited to participate. In some cases, local community groups might ask the corpsmen to form the nucleus of a totally new program -- designed by the community. In both cases, corpsmen would seek to attract more volunteers from the community into that community's service work, rather than competing and overlapping with the volunteers already working on local problems.

14. Q. What is the reaction of professional organizations to the national service program?
- A. The professional fields, which presumably would be most closely concerned with the use of volunteers -- social work, social service, education, mental health and retardation -- have responded to the concept with interest and enthusiasm. Some of the organizational support for the proposed program is listed in Section V.
15. Q. Isn't a national service program like the proposed Youth Employment Act program?
- A. No. The Youth Employment Act is concerned with finding constructive employment opportunities for boys and girls 16 through 21 who lack adequate skills for today's labor market. The national service program, with skilled and carefully trained men and women of all ages, is aimed at helping solve our country's most critical human needs.
16. Q. Who would be eligible to serve in a national service program?
- A. U. S. residents having sufficient maturity and skill necessary to perform needed services. Corpsmen must be at least 18 years old. It is assumed that the majority will be older. A college degree is not required. Corpsmen will be chosen without regard to race, religion, or sex. Corpsmen must be physically able to perform assigned tasks.
17. Q. Will enough Americans be willing to serve as corpsmen?
- A. There is strong evidence "Yes". Not only the enthusiastic response to the Peace Corps, but surveys conducted by the Study Group staff indicate that many people will want to serve. Surveys among more than 10,000 college students throughout the nation indicated that 70% of them would be willing to join or consider joining the NSP, while similar studies among more than 4,000 senior citizens indicate that 57% of them would join or consider joining the NSP.
18. Q. Will the corpsmen be paid?
- A. No. They will receive only subsistence and a modest re-adjustment payment -- but no salary.
19. Q. How long will the corpsmen serve?
- A. The standard term will be one year. Re-enlistment for an additional year will be permitted. Corpsmen could quit at any time. They could be dismissed for reasons of health or inadequate performance.
20. Q. What training will corpsmen receive?
- A. Each corpsman will receive approximately four weeks of full-time pre-assignment training, including supervised field work. The training period will acquaint the corpsmen with the nature of his project and augment the skills he needs to achieve project aims.
21. Q. Where will the corpsmen live?
- A. In the same community in which they serve and under conditions similar to those of the people with whom they are working.
22. Q. Will corpsmen have responsibilities in addition to the project assignment?
- A. Yes. Corpsmen will be expected to participate fully in the social and recreational life of the community. They may also help the local agency mobilize private volunteers to serve in the project.

23. Q. Will corpsmen be exempted from the draft?
A. No. They will be deferred, but no exemptions will be allowed.
24. Q. Can a national service program be of long-range benefit to the service professions?
A. Yes. The experience of having served others through a national service program will inspire corpsmen to choose careers in the service professions -- social work, teaching, nursing.

SIX PROPOSED COMMUNITY PROJECTS

In preparing the report to the President, the Study Group consulted State, county and local officials and hundreds of organizations around the country, as well as the professional fields that would be most concerned with the use of volunteer workers.

Forty public and private service organizations designed models of projects showing how they could use corpsmen in local community programs and suggesting over 400 possible roles for corpsmen.

The following are summaries of six local proposals.

Working On An Indian Reservation

The tribal council of a large Indian reservation has outlined a series of community development projects which could utilize corpsmen. The Council leaders said that existing projects have barely scratched the surface of the Indians' depressed economic and social conditions.

An expensive farm irrigation project completed several years ago has lain idle because the Indian families do not know how to use it. If corpsmen could teach methods of irrigation farming, up to 100 families could engage in productive farm work.

Indian housing conditions are among the worst in the nation. The Tribe attempts to provide better homes by supplying the materials with which tribesmen can build new homes. However, many of the Indians lack the skills needed to carry out this self-help program. One job for the corpsmen would be teaching the Indians construction skills so they could carry out home building projects.

The tribal council serves as the government of the reservation and operates police and court systems. Corpsmen with administrative ability could help improve the effectiveness of these operations.

The tribe believes that its members would learn skills that will enable them to continue the various projects after the corpsmen are gone. Also, it hopes that people from neighboring communities will want to take part in the projects and help continue them after the corpsmen leave.

Helping the Mentally Ill

Mental hospitals and facilities for the mentally retarded throughout the nation have found that volunteer workers can greatly aid in programs for their patients. This fact, along with the greatly overloaded staff conditions in many mental health facilities, stimulated several proposed projects in this field.

One proposal came from a southern state mental institution which has 1,500 patients receiving admittedly inadequate care for lack of sufficient staff. Up to 25 per cent of these inmates might be released if corpsmen, working under professional supervision, were available to give personal attention to patient rehabilitation.

Corpsmen with an educational background in psychiatric work would help in administering and interpreting tests given to patients to measure their progress. They could teach the mentally retarded, and others with appropriate experience could work in occupational and physical therapy. Some corpsmen could assist in the administration of the institution.

Aiding the institution's follow-up program, corpsmen could go into the community to help released patients meet the problems of adjusting to society. They could also help the former patient's family cope with the problems they must face.

Corpsmen would also play a vital role by making residents of nearby communities more aware of the need for volunteer workers. Thus, the presence of corpsmen would attract more local volunteers to carry on after the corpsmen have gone.

Aiding Migrant Farm Workers

In the United States today, migrant farm workers and their families number over two million. The average annual income of migrant families is only \$1,000. Adequate standards of living are unknown to the vast majority of these people.

A state commission in a western state has developed a program in which corpsmen would assist local workers in helping the migrants. The corpsmen would have three main roles: Education aides, health aides, and community development aides.

The children of migrant workers move from school to school as their parents move across the nation. These children profit little from what schooling they receive because of desperately uneven educational histories, language barriers, and ill health. The corpsmen would help in school programs by seeking out the children and bringing them to school; by referring sick children to clinics; and by tutoring those who cannot be helped in the classroom. The corpsmen would also teach night classes in migrant camps.

Because of his lack of knowledge about health matters and his poor housing and sanitation facilities, the migrant often carries illness with him from community to community.

Although many communities have medical resources to help the migrants, doctor and patient do not get together. Corpsmen would try to bring them together in two ways: By telling the migrants what medical facilities are available, and by discussing the needs and attitudes of the migrants with local medical personnel.

Corpsmen would also work to bridge the gap between the migrants and the communities. By encouraging local residents to sponsor youth clubs, recreation projects and other joint programs, and by encouraging the migrants to carry out self-improvement projects, the corpsmen would help overcome the mutual misunderstanding and distrust between the migrants and the community.

Assisting in Rural Community Development

In the nine-state Appalachian area, mining and marginal farming -- the traditional occupations for mountain area residents -- are producing progressively fewer jobs. Although lacking skills for jobs in industry, many residents have migrated to cities or to other areas of the country, hoping to raise their standard of living above a bare subsistence level. For those who remain, especially in remote rural regions, educational levels often are low. Health and sanitation conditions often are below minimum standards.

A southeastern state in the heart of the Appalachian chain has launched a major attack on some of these problems. The state has organized area and community development councils in many counties. The state government will attempt to provide technical assistance to groups which have organized projects in basic education and training for adults, self-help housing, extension of rural library resources, stepped-up health information projects and a variety of special projects aimed toward the development of industries to provide jobs for local residents.

Community development groups could use corpsmen in each of these projects, with the overall aim of stimulating local volunteers to join the program. The corpsmen would provide practical assistance in extending basic adult education and training program in rural mountain communities and working with mountain families in home health programs. Community leaders also cite the urgent need for people with business development experience, who would work with them to improve the local business, industrial and employment outlook for the area.

The state's activity has set the stage by creating an awareness of the need for help. Corpsmen would help trigger the response.

Working with Newcomers in a City Slum

Each year hundreds of thousands of people move from rural areas to slums of our great cities. These new urban citizens, with little formal education and work experience, often are bewildered by the complexities of their new surroundings.

A settlement house in an Eastern city has proposed a project in which corpsmen could help these people meet their very human and immediate problems. Under the professional guidance of the settlement house staff, the corpsmen would help in recreation programs and after school tutoring programs for the children. They would organize programs to inform newly-arrived families about hospital facilities, schools, housing codes, and job opportunities.

Making early contact with these incoming families is highly important. One of the jobs of the corpsmen would seek out these families in their homes, churches and meeting places to describe the many community agencies and organizations available to help them.

Providing Education for Neglected Urban Youth

School failure and school drop-outs represent a tremendous challenge to the future vitality of our nation. Too many young people who quit or fail in school have the ability to succeed if given help and guidance.

The board of education of one large city has submitted a project in which corpsmen would be used to help both students and drop-outs. The corpsmen's tasks would be as varied as the reasons for school failure.

For example, one of the most serious disadvantages of many children entering school from deprived home backgrounds is limited verbal skill. The child often has not been exposed to the varieties of spoken expression that most children hear in their homes. Thus, he may fall behind and never catch up in the basic skills of reading and writing. With professional guidance, corpsmen would organize speech clinics and other group activities to improve the verbal ability of these children.

Another often neglected group of children are those with better than average IQs who do poorly in school because of emotional difficulties caused by problems in their home life. Often well-behaved in school, these children quietly drop out before graduation.

Under professional guidance, a corpsman would work with 20 to 30 such students on an individual basis. He would serve as a combination case worker, friend and counselor, trying to help the children solve -- or at least learn to live with -- their home problems. He would tutor them after school and generally serve as a guide throughout the critical period when they ordinarily might quit school.

The board of education proposal also calls for the corpsmen to help develop new school-community programs for local volunteers. These new programs would be co-sponsored by local community organizations.

NATIONAL RESPONSE

Citizen Response

One of the main jobs of the Study Group was to find out if there were, in fact, volunteers who would come forward to work in the proposed program. It was assumed that young adults and senior citizens would be the people most likely to enlist in a program. Therefore, the Study Group sent out a large number of questionnaires to people in these groups to measure their interest in participation.

More than 10,000 students at 65 colleges and universities replied to the questionnaires. 88% said they felt a national service program is desirable. 70% said they would join, or consider joining, such a program.

Responses from over 4,000 senior citizens showed that 82% think the program desirable, and 57% said they would join or consider joining.

Gallup Poll

In November, many newspapers published a Gallup Poll which showed that 62% of those questioned favored a counterpart for the overseas Peace Corps. The Corsicana, Texas Sun citing this survey, said: "Six out of ten Americans questioned in a national poll approved of the idea. The public's judgment in this matter is sound."

Editorial Support

Forbes Magazine

Malcolm S. Forbes, publisher, wrote in a signed editorial: "The Administration's plan to set up in this country a domestic equivalent to the Peace Corps is first rate. For a variety of reasons, many, both young and old, may not be able to undertake overseas service in the Peace Corps. We have at home, however, a wide and crying need for those idealistically motivated and with proper background to tackle the assorted specific tasks at hand. At very low cost such idealism can be intelligently harnessed and directed for maximum effect."

Life Magazine

"The well of American idealism is still deep, especially on campuses. Why not channel it into the many undeniable pockets of great need that deface our own prosperity?"

The Boston Globe

"The proposal has splendid possibilities, both for the earnest and well educated young people who would volunteer and for those they would assist. We hope the administration's deliberations bear fruit."

The Canton Ohio Repository

"There are dozens of jobs to be done here at home that no one would do for pay, but which hundreds of Americans would tackle for a chance to do something useful."

The Decatur Illinois Herald

"There is really no limit to what good might be done."

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"This is slow, discouraging work, attractive only to idealists. But it must be undertaken on a scale far greater than local and state revenues permit if poverty on the lowest economic level is not to become chronic."

The Reading Pennsylvania Times

"There would, of course, never be any success approaching complete solving of internal social ills, but any progress over and above the present efforts would be a welcome blessing."

The New York Post

"The need is obvious," citing personnel shortages in the social service fields, and concluding that the program "would not only help fill the gap, but could become a way of recruiting for social work and nursing."

New York Herald Tribune

Columnist Robert G. Spivack (citing William James' famous essay, "The Moral Equivalent of War"): "We no longer think in those terms, but the need for a 'moral equivalent' for not wasting the talents of young Americans remains. A national youth service program could help develop this precious national resource."

The Saginaw, Michigan News

The program is "another opportunity for Americans to answer the President's challenge to ask what they can do for their country."

The Baltimore Sun

The editors suggested that the program "could pay long-term dividends to the volunteers themselves."

The Louisville Courier-Journal

The national service program and the proposed Youth Conservation Corps "deserve wide popular support. They can hardly be set in motion too soon for most communities, among which Kentucky must emphatically be counted."

Organizational Support

From the first, the Study Group assumed that a national service program could not succeed, and should not even be attempted, without strong support from the many organizations already working in every phase of social service. The Study Group and its staff has met or corresponded with hundreds of leading organizations and individuals in service fields. Thus far, official endorsement has been received from the following:

Religious Groups

B'nai B'rith Youth Organization
Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
Friends Committee on National Legislation
National Catholic Welfare Conference
National Conference of Catholic Charities
National Council of Catholic Men
National Council of Catholic Women
National Jewish Welfare Board, Inc.
Protestant Episcopal Church (Rt. Rev. Lichtenberger, Presiding Bishop)
Synagogue Council of America
Unitarian Service Committee
United Hias Service

City Governments

Mayor Jerome Cavanaugh, Detroit
Mayor Charles Dail, San Diego
Mayor Richard Daley, Chicago
Mayor Richard Lee, New Haven
Mayor Arthur Selland, Fresno
Mayor James H. J. Tate, Philadelphia
Mayor Raymond R. Tucker, St. Louis
Mayor Robert Wagner, New York City
Mayor Ben West, Nashville

Farm

Michigan Farmers Union
Montana Farmers Union
National Catholic Rural Life Conference
National Farmers Union

Indian Affairs

Association On American Indian Affairs, Inc.
National Congress of American Indians

Labor

Executive Council, AFL-CIO
Glassblowers Association
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
District 65 - Retail, Wholesale, and Dept. Store Union
AFL-CIO Community Department Citizenship Apprentice Program
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
Amalgamated Labor Life Ins. Co.
Dining Car Employees

Latin Americans

National Council for the Spanish Speaking

Mental Health

National Association for Mental Health, Inc.
National Committee Against Mental Illness
American Psychiatric Association

Minority Groups

Congress of Racial Equality, Inc.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
National Urban League, Inc.

Education

American Federation of Teachers
Council for Exceptional Children - A Department of NEA
National Education Association - several departments
Philadelphia Federation of Teachers
School Dropouts: A Division of NEA
Southern Conference Education Fund, Inc.
Student National Education Association

Senior Citizens

Allied Senior Citizens Clubs, Inc, of California
American Association of Retired Persons and National Retired Teachers Association
Chicago Senior Citizens Association
Commission on Aging -- State of Michigan
Council of Senior Citizens Organizations -- Schenectady County, New York
Golden Age and Senior Citizens Clubs of the U.S.A.
Golden Ring Council of Senior Citizens
National Council of Senior Citizens, Inc.
National Council on the Aging
Northeast Community Geriatric Clinic, Philadelphia
Orthodox Jewish Home for the Aged
Retired and Older Workers Committee of UAW
Senior Citizens Central Association for Philadelphia and vicinity
Senior Citizens of America
State of California Citizens Advisory Committee on the Aging

Social Service

Community Welfare Council of the Dayton Area
Council on Social Work Education
Florence Crittenton Homes Association
Mission Neighborhood Centers, Inc., San Francisco
National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers
United Neighborhood Houses of New York
National Association of Social Workers, Inc.
National Health Council
National Social Welfare Assembly
National Travelers Aid Association

Social Service--Continued

Police Athletic League, New York City
United Service Organizations, New York City

State Governments

Governor William Wallace Barron, West Virginia (Chairman of Conference of Appalachian Governors)
Governor Edmund G. Brown, California, (Member of Executive Committee of National Conference of Governors)
Governor John Burns, Hawaii
Governor Bert T. Combs, Kentucky, (Member of Executive Committee of National Conference of Governors)
Governor John M. Dalton, Missouri, (Member of Executive Committee of National Conference of Governors)
Governor John Dempsey, Connecticut
Governor William A. Egan, Alaska
Governor William L. Guy, North Dakota
Governor Richard Hughes, New Jersey (Chairman of Committee on Public Health and Welfare, National Conference of Governors)
Governor Otto Kerner, Illinois
Governor John King, New Hampshire

Governor John W. Reynolds, Wisconsin
Governor Albert Rosellini, Washington (Chairman of National Conference of Governors)

Governor Terry Sanford, North Carolina
Governor Matthew E. Welsh, Indiana

Veterans

American Veterans Committee
Regular Veterans Association of the United States

Women's Organizations

American Association of University Women
National Council of Catholic Women

Youth

Challenge
National Conference on P.A.L. and Youth Activities Police
National Federation of Catholic College Students
National Federation of College Young Democrats
U.S. National Student Association
Young Adult Council
Young Christian Students

A National Service Program WOULD

- Ensure that projects are requested and established by local community groups.
- Work through existing agencies and institutions.
- Stimulate self-help to an extent allowing withdrawal of corpsmen from the local project.
- Require local supervision of the corpsmen.

A National Service Program WOULD NOT

- Send corpsmen to projects except by local invitation.
- Administer local projects from Washington.
- Interfere with state and local prerogatives.
- Provide corpsmen with more than a subsistence allowance and a modest severance.
- Send corpsmen to localities which have sufficient local programs and resources.
- Displace workers.
- Compete with or be a substitute for existing programs.
- Be a substitute for traditional voluntarism.
- Accept a project which does not plan an eventual phase-out of the national corpsmen.