

PRESS CONFERENCE OF

THE HONORABLE HUBERT HUMPHREY
VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HONORABLE W. WILLARD WIRTZ
SECRETARY OF LABOR

THE HONORABLE ALEXANDER TROWBRIDGE
ACTING SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

THE HONORABLE JOHN MACY, JR.
CHAIRMAN, UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Tuesday, March 21, 1967

United States Department of Labor

Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: Gentlemen, this is the announcement of what is now the Third Summer Youth Opportunity Campaign.

I think you have a statement being released by the President today, a statement which indicates the outlines of this program, identifies it as being headed up through the President's Council on Youth Opportunity, of which the Vice-President is acting as chairman.

The situation is this. It is like the situation last year and the year before, except it is this year acute by another half-million 16 to 21 year olds.

In June, July and August this year there will be almost 13 million 16 to 21 year old boys and girls looking for work in this country. That is 400,000 more than there were a year ago.

As nearly as we can get a fix on the situation, there will be 2 million of that group who will not have jobs this summer unless we do something extra and special about it.

About half of those 2 million, on whom we have got to zero in, will be boys and girls who are out of school and whose return to school may very well depend upon whether they have this extra work this summer.

Roughly the other half will be boys and girls who are heading into more permanent life-time work.

It just comes down to something that is that simple and yet

that big -- namely, that we have got to find 2 million or as many of that number of jobs as we can this year, this summer, to meet this need.

Now, the situation in 1965 and 1966 was, as I say, roughly the same, although not so sharp in degree.

Two years ago and last year, as a result of this program, which involves the cooperation of the several government agencies or layers of government -- federal state and local -- but much more significantly, the private employers of the country -- was that we did line up roughly a million, last year somewhat over a million, extra jobs. Now, this showed up when the summer was over in a variety of ways and in a variety of measurements. It was a success last year, as it was the year before, except for one fact, and that is that it is perfectly clear from the figures and the results in last year's experience that the minority group boys and girls did not get their share of these summer jobs. It is just that clear, and it is just that unfortunate.

The unemployment rate last year among the teenage or the 16 to 21 year old non-white boys and girls was three times what it was among the white boys and girls. And the improvement in the situation as a result of this special program last year met the one problem -- it did not meet the other.

Just as another reflection of this aspect of the problem, in the unemployment figures which were released just within the last two or three days, the unemployment figures for February of this year, just last month, we find the same thing showing up again. There has been an improvement in almost all of the employment situations except when we come to the teenage unemployment group, and particularly when we come to the non-white part of that group. That unemployment rate increased last month from about 11.5 per cent to over 13 per cent. And it is going to be worse this summer unless we bore in on it.

These are the dimensions of the problem.

There is here to discuss with you the plans in connection with the development of the plans which we are working on Mr. Trowbridge, Acting Secretary of Commerce, and John Macy, Director of the Civil Service Commission.

I am going to turn to them now and then expect from the Vice-President a fuller statement when he arrives.

ACTING SECRETARY TROWBRIDGE: Thank you, Bill.

The Department of Commerce is just about in the process unfortunately of adding to Postmaster General O'Brien's severe problem, because we are about to mail out some 900,000 letters addressed to employers across the country. I hate to add to Larry's problems -

he has plenty of them in running the Post Office. But I think this is for a good cause.

Obviously, the success of last year's program and the previous year was largely due to the kind of response which came from the private sector of the employers across the country to the appeal for their assistance in bringing out new jobs for youth during the summer.

The Federal Government did a great deal on its part. But the massive number must come, of course, from private employers across the country.

This, to my mind, is an example and another example of the kind of program where business and government can and do pull together. It is for the common good of our citizenry, it is good for the businesses as well.

I have been bothered by a particularly recurring theme recently, and that is that an awful lot of young people in our colleges, in our schools, do not, for one reason or another, seem to have the enthusiasm for business careers that they once had. I think maybe a cause of this is that they have not really had an association with business activity, and that they begin to develop a certain mythology about business careers which can be overcome and is overcome by actual experience in it. And the kind of summer

experience which comes out of this program I think will redound very strongly to the benefit of the employer, the whole business community, because it will be generating a new group of managers, it will be generating people who will, by experience, have gained a better knowledge of the working method of the economy. And it will be a generation of people who will be ready to take on more and more responsibility as they go back into school, come back for work next summer, or go on into permanent employment at the end of the summer.

So we really have a program here in which the government can and is going out strongly to the business community and saying -- let's pull together on this one, let's make it work.

We in government can and will take on a number of youth during the summer. But the big job, the big numbers, will come from the private sector.

I like the program because we can do so -- in doing so we are able to say to the business community: this is really not only a socially good program, but one that is going to come to your benefit as an employer as well.

And I think we are going to get the kind of response which we got last summer, excellent response, one which we can all be proud of.

So when we move out into this program and devote an awful lot of

our efforts to it, it is another one where we are working for some common goals, and I think we will get the kind of response which is going to be very, very exciting to see.

Chairman Macy is here to talk in terms of the federal program.

CHAIRMAN MACY: Thank you.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would like to speak for the Federal Government as an employer in the Youth Opportunity Campaign.

I am here to pledge to the President and the Vice-President the determination of federal managers to make this program as successful in 1967 as it was in 1966 and 1965, only more so.

Because of the wholly satisfactory performance of the young people who were hired in the two previous summers, federal managers throughout the government and across the country are thoroughly sold on the value of this program. As employers, they have benefited from the summer work experience every bit as much as the youngsters themselves have benefited from the employment.

Thousands of youngsters hired each summer have given back much more than they have received by performing necessary and meaningful work that would not have been accomplished without them.

To paraphrase this year's campaign theme -- they help us as we help them help themselves.

This campaign has become so well known among the ranks of

federal managers that the word YOC is a part of the regular employment language, and managers are already talking about their YOC activity for the coming months.

As I have visited federal offices and installations around the country during the past year, managers have told me, one after another, heart-warming stories about the success of these youngsters, how they have come into an office or into a shop or into an installation, and with very little preparation in the course of the summer have acquired skills that have made them productive members of the government family.

These managers point with pride that very few failures have been recorded, and where those failures were recorded, sincere efforts were made on the part of the supervisors to convert failure into subsequent success.

A large proportion of the youngsters have come from the most deprived areas of our big cities. It has been heartening to see them take hold in sometimes their first involvement in the unfamiliar world of work. Some of those who were employed in the past two summers have since completed school and are now valuable career employees within the Federal Government. Many of them as a result of their summer experience decided to return to school when before that experience they had had serious doubts about the value

of further education.

Others today eagerly look forward to returning to the agencies where they worked last year.

And all of us hope to be able to have them back once again.

So you can all of you count on the Federal Government to do its part in this very rewarding program, a program that offers rewards to those among our youth who participate and also provide rewards to the taxpayers who receive their benefits.

We recommend this program highly to other employers. As Mr. Trowbridge has said, we hope that companies and corporations, organization of all kinds, will join in this effort in 1967.

We would be happy to share our federal experience with any other employer in an effort to stimulate a broader range of activity on the part of everyone.

To those who have not yet participated in this program, in the Youth Opportunity Campaign, we say, in keeping with the activities of the summer season -- come on in, the water is fine.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: I have just been looking at these statistics again. I want to be sure the impact of this is clear. I am looking again at the figures we just put out last week. February unemployment -- 3.7 per cent total. Both sexes, 16 to 19 year old, 13.2 per cent. That is the comparison, the problem we are talking about

here, with the general problem.

The unemployment rate for men 20 years and over, 2.2 per cent.

Youth - 13.2 per cent.

This is the only major industrialized country in the world which has a youth unemployment problem more serious than the adult problem.

To figure out why that is true presents some very interesting possibilities.

And then on the record last summer -- you may have that in statistical form -- as between August 1965 and August 1966, which is a year of the improvement of this program, in the second year over the first year, we can find at the end of it this statistical change.

Unemployment among the 16 to 21 year olds in August 1965 had been 9.6 per cent. And although a half-a-million new youngsters came into that work force last year, it was reduced in August 1966 to 8.6 per cent -- from 9.6 to 8.6.

But then when you break it down in terms of white and non-white, the improvement between August 1965 and August 1966 was an improvement from 8.7 per cent to 7 per cent.

But if you look at non-white, 16 to 21 year olds, what happened last year was that where in August 1965 that unemployment rate had been 16.9 per cent -- this is non-white -- 16 to 21 year olds, August 1965 -- in August 1966 it had gone up to 20.3 per cent.

Enough of these figures.

We will be glad to take any questions you have, and hope that the Vice-President will be here shortly.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, these figures would indicate that the program needs improvement. It would indicate that the program is primarily affecting -- holding down the unemployment rate of white youths and is not preventing a sharp deterioration in the unemployment situation for the Negroes.

What changes --

SECRETARY WIRTZ: That carries it one step too far. If I give you the absolute figures, there was a substantial improvement in the numbers of employed among non-white as well as white.

QUESTION: The percentage rate --

SECRETARY WIRTZ: The percentage rate is still throwing us off.

QUESTION: What changes are proposed or have been adopted in the new program to attempt to see that more of the jobs go to non-whites?

SECRETARY WIRTZ: It is pretty hard to answer that question in specific terms, because there is not any specific answer. I can not give you the details of it. I don't think it is any longer principally a matter of discrimination. I do not think these figures result from different attitudes as far as employers are concerned towards white and non-white. I think they result primarily from the hard fact that

there is a larger percentage of non-whites who have less training and are more disadvantaged than is true in the case of the whites. There are more of them who have either kicked themselves around or been kicked around until they present harder employment problems.

There are more of them, a higher percentage of them -- not more in absolute numbers -- there is a higher percentage of them who have dropped out of school earlier. There is a higher percentage of them who have had trouble with the law, even to the point where there will be on the records something that presents disqualification.

And there is no shorter answer than to recognize those facts, look them right square in the face, and to try to urge, as we have been in the other employment programs, those factors be taken into account.

But to duck the reasons for it is not to get us ahead one single bit.

Those are the reasons, in my judgment.

QUESTION: One of the suggestions that has been made for getting these people into the work force is the restructuring of jobs. I wonder if the government or private industry has any plans for this summer for new, aggressive restructuring programs.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: John.

CHAIRMAN MACY: There is a general program within the Federal

Government for not only short-term summer jobs, but also for regular longer-term jobs, that is aimed at a critical analysis of the various tasks in jobs to assure that we do make opportunities for those who present themselves in the labor market with a lower skill level. Hopefully this will permit additional employment of some of those that the Secretary has referred to.

As far as the government's summer program is concerned, the Youth Opportunity Campaign is primarily aimed at finding jobs that would not ordinarily be a part of the regular employment of the government agencies. These are tasks that need to be performed but are not normally a part of the agency's work force. There is a great variety of them. They are for the most part jobs that can be performed without any kind of skill training or any high level of education.

In the communities where the youngsters are employed, they are usually referred to the federal employers by the Employment Service or by one of the school programs, so that there is a combination of those that are in need and those that have the motivation and interest.

And our experience has been that the local agencies have been very, very helpful in steering to government employers those that do have the need and those that have an interest in trying to improve themselves.

As I said earlier, there has been a remarkable number of success stories that have come out of this.

One of the most heart-warming aspects of it is the manner in which these youngsters respond to the first opportunity that they have had in most instances for any involvement in the world of work at all. And this has just been a totally new experience. And by the end of even the abbreviated summer program, they have a new pride, they have a new attitude, which is very encouraging.

So I think that every employer that undertakes this program needs to make sure that it is reaching the youngsters that have the need and that all of them can find jobs that need doing, jobs that are put off because the normal staff just does not get around to it. And that the skill level can be such that it can reach the type of youngster that has the limited educational and work experience.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: The answer as far as outside the government is concerned is that on the restructuring of jobs, it is now making itself felt in the training aspects of the program. We are picking it up at the training level, the MDTA level. I think it is not reflected yet in any significant way as far as employment prospects are concerned.

QUESTION: Mr. Secretary, is there any kind of breakdown as to whether the 1 million jobs last year -- the greater number came from the private industrial sector or business sector, or from government?

SECRETARY WIRTZ: About 9 out of 10 I think from the private

sector and the other 1 out of 10 from a combination of federal, state and local. It is predominantly a private program.

CHAIRMAN MACY: Last year in the government the Vice-President set a target of the equivalent of 1 Youth Opportunity Campaign employee to every 100 employees. This was met and exceeded.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: Which came to about 25,000.

CHAIRMAN MACY: Yes.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: About 25,000. My recollection is that the state and local governments picked up another 50,000 to 75,000. All the rest was private.

CHAIRMAN MACY: Here in Washington a 3 to 100 was set as the goal.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: Gentlemen, the Vice-President.

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I am privileged to give the benediction to this session. Others have given you the invocation and the message.

You have heard from Secretary Wirtz and Chairman Macy and Acting Secretary Trowbridge. And you know that this date launches the 1967 Youth Opportunity Campaign.

This is a continuation, at least for the summer program, of what we had in 1965 and 1966. But a new emphasis has been added in light of the President's Executive Order, wherein the President has asked the Vice-President to chair the President's Council on Youth Opportunity. And in that role, I want to emphasize what we have in mind.

First of all, we look upon this program as not merely a summer program even though that is our momentary emphasis - but rather as a program of continuing activity.

The Council on Youth Opportunity, representing the different cabinet officers, will serve as a coordinating body for the many activities of this government in the field of youth opportunity. It will also act as an advisory body for the different departments and agencies that have responsibility in the field of youth activities. And it will project itself into the future as to what future programs we might engage in or programs which the government might wish to underwrite in part or in total.

I should mention that our primary emphasis, as has been indicated by Secretary Wirtz, is on opening up job opportunities. This is the first emphasis. But we also want to plan more effectively for maximum opportunities in education, in recreation and health. And in the summer programs, we will surely emphasize, along with jobs, and training -- we will emphasize recreation, calling upon the different areas of public and private life to open up recreational resources and facilities, to expand those activities. Also to implement and expand the health programs and facilities.

Now, I am asking each Government of the fifty states and each Mayor to establish his own Council on Youth Opportunity, to work

side by side with the President's Council.

I have already discussed this with the Governors when they were present here this past week-end at the White House Conference, and earlier in my visit with the National League of Cities and the City Managers and the U.S. Conference of Mayors I have outlined to them our hopes and plans for the summer program and the Youth Opportunity program, calling upon each Mayor of every city in the United States to establish his own Youth Opportunity Council, his own Youth Opportunity Task Force.

We have indicated that on that task force it would be well to include not only public members, that is members of public bodies, but representatives of industry, of labor, of the religious groups, of the community action groups -- that is the community facilities and community groups representing those facilities.

We have urged, for example, that the Mayors reassess their own resources, as well as the Governors doing that in their respective states.

I gave some examples. Playgrounds. Let's see whether or not the schools that all too often are not fully used in the summer can be staffed properly and the facilities fully utilized for recreation and training purposes in the summer months.

There are large numbers of playgrounds, publicly supported,

publicly owned, that are closed off from hundreds of thousands of young people, that ought to be used.

I have suggested that they might want to call upon the Neighborhood Youth Corps to train aides or assistants to work with playground attendants and recreation supervisors.

There is another program that I would like to emphasize, where private industry can be of help, where parking lots that are used in the daytime can be made into useable playgrounds in the evening; where with a slight amount of, limited amount of investment or expenditure these parking lots can be illuminated and can be made into excellent playground facilities. And many of them fortunately are in the very areas where they are needed the most.

We have called to the attention of the local government officials how the Police Departments can be brought into civic action and be made a part of a community education and recreation program; how you can have mobile equipment that is brought into a neighborhood, where streets can be closed off and made into playgrounds.

We are presenting, as you know, to every Mayor and to every Governor a kit of materials that offers suggestions as to how you can best mobilize your own community for youth opportunity.

I want to emphasize that the Federal Government has only an

assisting role in this; that the Federal Government is supplemental. It does not seek to take over these responsibilities. The Federal Government is calling upon the local institutions of government, local facilities, local groups and private individuals to mobilize their resources, to offer a greater opportunity to the disadvantaged young people of their respective communities.

Now, we have had a number of meetings on a preliminary basis with large industrialists, with corporate managers, with trade union leaders, with camping officials, with educators in preparation thus far for the launching of this program. We will continue those meetings. We hope to be able to open up a large camping program this summer. We have found that approximately one-fourth of all the cots in the camps have gone unoccupied the past year. And we are calling upon the local governments and the community groups to find ways and means -- and we will be working with them -- to find ways and means of seeing to it that camp facilities are used to the utmost for those young people that never have had an experience at camping.

So my message is that we must do better in 1967 than we did in 1966, even though, as you have been told by those who have spoken to you earlier, we did do quite well on the job front in 1966 and made a beginning on the recreation and health front.

In the next few days we will be personally appealing by letter to

literally thousands of employers and to the Congressmen, to state and local officials, the newspaper editors, to radio and television broadcasters, to school principals, college presidents and trade associations, just to mention some of the groups, to help us do better for all young Americans.

I want to emphasize for your background on this that the role of the President's Council will be to expedite, to encourage, to develop plans, to work with state and local groups.

This job cannot be done out of Washington. It can be done, however, if every public official will get as concerned about the young people now as he would be concerned about those same young people in case something unfortunate happened in his community.

I have told the leaders of business and state and local government that we ought to take steps now that provide for a wholesome environment and a rewarding experience this summer. And we ought not wait until there has been some act of violence which precipitates community action. We ought not to reward violence. We ought to cooperate with leadership that wants to do a job to help people when they need the help. And I believe that we have the tools now to get that job done.

I am very happy to have the privilege of working with my associates here in the federal establishment, the federal government.

But I am sure they would agree with me that our message will only be effective if we can take it out to the private economy, to local government, and to the many private and voluntary agencies that make up our social fabric.

If there are any questions, I will be happy to try to answer them.

QUESTION: Mr. Vice-President, you have taken an active role in trying to improve recreation facilities in the District of Columbia. At the moment there is a \$500,000 supplemental appropriation that is being considered by Congressman Natcher's subcommittee. What is your expectation and what is your hope for that appropriation and do you think it will do the job, and what is your hope for next year?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, it is my hope that that supplemental will be readily and quickly passed. It is a minimum, may I say. It is a very minimum request. We need every dollar of it. And if it is passed, it can be very helpful to us in the District of Columbia for the programs that we have in mind in the field of education and health and recreation and job opportunity. If it is not passed, it will seriously impair our efforts. However, we are not going to only rely upon public funds. As I told you before, we really must bear down upon the importance of private responsibility and private initiative. And I am happy to tell you that every business firm that

we have contacted on any of these programs has readily responded.

One of the most encouraging developments is the sense of community responsibility that American business has demonstrated in the Youth Opportunity program.

Anything else?

QUESTION: Mr. Vice-President, some of the material we have been handed mentions that all employers and supporters who write in what they have done, that they have done something in this program, will receive a recognition from the Vice-President and a certificate of appreciation.

What is the recognition -- a letter from you, sir?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: We hope to be able to design something a little bit better than that. I would not want to call it an E Award, but we will have an appropriate award.

QUESTION: Well, will there be any difference, as far as the response from you or from the government, to an employer who writes in and says "I have hired my son this year" and one who writes in and says "I have hired ten dead-end kids"?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I think you know the answer to that.

QUESTION: Well, is there any plan, then, to have a difference in the kind of recognition?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: This program is essentially designed to

help those that Secretary Wirtz spoke to you about -- the better than 2 million that are going to be definitely needing work, disadvantaged and needy.

I believe, Willard, you said there was something like 12 million altogether -- between 12 million and 13 million. We want to see this program be primarily directed towards the needy, the disadvantaged, the poor, those who have never had a break in life.

I would say if anyone wants to hire a son, he ought to at least find five others he can hire along with him that need a job.

I would not want anybody's son to be denied a chance to get some gainful employment. But that is not the purpose of the Federal Government's effort in this. Our purpose in this is to encourage people to do a little more than they ever had anticipated or expected to do. And I am happy to tell you that our two years' experience indicates that there is a healthy response. And for every little mistake that is made, where somebody's cousin got a job, or somebody's son got a job, I am happy to tell you that there were hundreds of others that were not relatives that were employed.

QUESTION: The statistics that Secretary Wirtz gave before you came, sir, were rather disappointing. He told us that in the period from August 1965 to August 1966, that in the age group of 16 to 21 among whites the unemployment rate over that 12-month period dropped from 8.7

to 7 per cent, but among non-whites it rose from 16.9 to 20.3. And that was what I had in mind. The program statistically would seem to be providing jobs for whites and not providing them for Negroes.

I am not raising this question, whether there is discrimination because of race. But as Secretary Wirtz pointed out, there is among the non-whites, many of them are less trained.

Are there any special rewards or recognition being offered to private business -- a private businessman who would see this as his real duty?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Very definitely. And may I say many of those men have already been contacted. Earlier this year we had our Youth Advisory Council in -- that is the private sector -- some 70 members of that Council that represents large industrial enterprises in this country. They have given to us many of their plans and programs for employment of the needy young people, and for training, and on-the-job training, and for readjustment of their personnel requirements, so that the young people can get jobs.

And as you know, the Department of Labor has a very extensive program that it just announced for 19 key cities, for intensified job training directed not only towards training, but also for placement once they are trained.

So all of this, sir, will be given the highest priority and the

greatest recognition.

SECRETARY WIRTZ: Mr. Vice-President -- we were going over some statistics while we were waiting. On that, there is one other point. It is refined, but it is very important.

Between those two periods, August 1965 and August 1966, there is another important figure -- the number in the work force; not only those employed. Among whites, between August 1965 and August 1966, the total in the work force, 16 to 19 year olds, went up from 9.5 million to 10 million. Among non-whites, it went up from 1.2 million to 1,387,000. The implication is pretty clear that a lot of the people who had not technically been in the work force or unemployed or anything were brought back in. There are a number of them standing around outside. So it meant there was a much larger number brought into the work force during that period. And that did mean that our employment record was not so good.

QUESTION: Mr. Vice-President, are there any federal funds involved in this, other than for informational materials?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Oh, yes. The federal funds that are involved are from the established organizations that we have now. The OEO, for example, will have funds that are directed towards certain aspects of the training program. The Department of Labor and its Neighborhood Youth Corps, its Training Fund.

QUESTION: Specifically for the summer job program?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Yes. There will be an emphasis placed upon the summer job program as we have before. We have gone through all of the budgets of the respective federal agencies and have combed out, may I say, wherever we can monies that have been allocated or unused and put to work on the summer program. And that will be done again.

QUESTION: Any estimate of perhaps how much money?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: No. But we will give you one a little later. We have not had the meeting of our task force as yet, of the President's Council, to go over the budgetary items. But we know that new monies are required, additional monies, and we have been lucky in the past. I think we will be again -- to find them. And where we do not find those additional monies, we will not hesitate to ask private industry and the private sector to try to supplement.

And may I say we have asked the Mayors and the Governors -- I have done this now -- to go over their respective budgets, to see what they have at home in their recreation, education, health, job training programs, to focus that into the summer program, because we want to get this youth opportunity program and employment off to a good, big, fast start this summer. And we think we will do appreciably better than last year.

QUESTION: Mr. Vice-President, is it anticipated that there will be any sort of special plan for the District in order to make it a leader or model for other cities to follow?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, we always like to think of that. I think you know last year that I gave a good deal of time and attention to the District. We will be working with the District Commissioners and with Mr. Pollack and with the others that are deeply concerned about the District. I happen to believe that the District of Columbia ought to be a model program for all of the cities of the nation. And I will be calling upon, as will others here, the governmental leaders and the civic leaders in the District of Columbia to fashion a program in the federal city that can serve as a model and as an example for the rest of the nation. And we will proceed on that promptly.

Already there have been preliminary discussions.

QUESTION: Mr. Vice-President, to what extent is this campaign duplicating the work of the Job Corps?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Oh, my goodness, the Job Corps is one of the many facets of this campaign. The Youth Opportunity program is directed towards improving Job Corps, improving all aspects of youth activity. But in so far as the summer is concerned, the Job Corps will continue its program of enrollment of volunteers and

there are vacancies in Job Corps camps now. The Neighborhood Youth Corps will hopefully be, I trust, Mr. Secretary, somewhat expanded during the summer months, and those funds which we always extract out of the Labor Department are made available.

It is not in any way a duplication, sir. It is an emphasis. It does not seek to set up new Job Corps camps. It does not seek to take over the work of any agency.

The Youth Council has as its purpose to expedite, to inspire, to activate and to accelerate the programs.

QUESTION: Is there a figure, Mr. Vice-President, on what the program cost last year -- an estimated figure?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: I do not recollect, to be frank with you. I am sure we could get one for you. But I do not recall.

QUESTION: How is your wrist, Mr. Vice-President?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: Well, it is doing all right. It was a little bothersome. But I think it is all right.

QUESTION: Have you any idea when the cast will come off?

VICE-PRESIDENT HUMPHREY: About three weeks. I sure wish it was only about three days. It is not easy to shave with, I can tell you.

Thank you very much.



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