

ing in fields for which they have potential for success. Counseling interviews for these individuals will aggregate about 4.5 million. About that number will take aptitude, proficiency, or related tests which will help in making choices of jobs, careers, or vocational training. Over 7 million nonagricultural placements are expected to be made by the public employment service in 1970.

These assumptions of Employment Service operating activity are based on an estimated labor force of about 86 million workers by 1970. The economy will be a dynamic one with changing manpower problems, industry relocations, and changing skill demands, due both to technological reasons and to shifts in consumer and industrial patterns. There will be greater recognition of the peculiar employment problems of different segments of the work force including older workers, inexperienced and untrained youth, school dropouts, workers with obsolescent skills, minority groups, and veterans who have served our Nation in recent years.

6. Prospective changes in program orientation

a. Some important changes in the Employment Service program, legislative and other, are expected to result from the recommendations of the Employment Service Task Force. In October 1965 the Task Force was created by Secretary Wirtz for the purpose of reviewing the programs of the U.S. Employment Service. A comprehensive review was assured by the membership of the group which consisted of well known persons from the fields of education, philanthropy, business, religion, unions, and industrial relations. The Task Force submitted its findings and recommendations to the Department in January 1966.

In his charge to the Employment Service Task Force, Secretary Wirtz pointed out that the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, the basic legislation under which the Employment Service operates, is well over 30 years old. It is deemed time to review operations with a view to effecting needed improvements to gear the Employment Service to become the "front-line agency for translating manpower, education and training, and war-on-poverty policy" into appropriate action.

Dramatic changes have taken place in the Nation's economy and labor force in the past three decades which have affected all facets of the job market. Among these are technological advances, the sharp growth in size and important shifts in composition of the labor force, and changing patterns in consumer demand. These longer-range economic events plus recent legislation, especially in the efforts to eradicate poverty, have created a whole new perspective for and a challenge to the Employment Service to contribute to the well-being of individuals and the Nation.

Moving from its original concept of a simple labor exchange—a place where unemployed workers sought jobs and employers with job vacancies sought workers—the Task Force proposed that the Employment Service must now be considered an agency which can provide comprehensive manpower services through the 2,000 local public employment offices.

Local offices in each community must become Manpower Service Centers with services tailored to meet the needs of the community:

For the *individual*, the center must provide information on (a) the world of work locally and in other areas, (b) actual job oppor-