These training programs, it appears, are not based on adequate course materials or high academic standards. They are not taught by properly trained and qualified teachers, and they are not taught in accredited schools. "Schooling for

skills" will never be effective until these conditions are corrected.

The American Foundation for World Trade Studies, Inc., through its development of the Electronic Education and Information Center, proposes to correct these conditions by the professional development of uniform and coordinated course materials of the highest academic standards to be taught to students at local levels throughout the United States by qualified professional teachers at hundreds of schools, colleges and universities throughout the United States utilizing the very latest and most efficient electronic devices and the most effective teaching aids. Such courses would not only supply a great amount of practical manual knowledge, but would also include in the mix, discrete amounts of basic schooling in reading, writing and arithmetic, all presented in such a way as to stimulate interest and create motivation with an eye to keeping a student in the course, however slowly he might progress.

It is anticipated that the courses will have a great amount of built-in professional presentation which, when added to the professionalism of trained high school teachers, business school teachers, junior college and university professors and instructors, will bring about the desired result. The hundreds of school-based facilities are outlets, or arms, so to speak, reaching out to virtually every important U.S. city and to all students who wish to take vocational training. There are some 3.6 million young people coming into the labor market annually who need some kind of "schooling for skills" to prepare them

for good jobs at good pay.

It is true that a much greater attention is now being paid to this educational situation than was the case a few years ago. Today there are some 5,430,611 students (Office of Education preliminary 1966 figures) taking some kind of vocational training under some kind of Federal assistance, reported state by state as follows:

Alabama	107, 080	Nevada	11 709
Alaska	3.058	New Hampshire	$egin{array}{lll} & 11,723 \ & 7,322 \end{array}$
Arizona	38.013	New Jersey	1,022 65 050
Arkansas	97, 898		
ArkansasCalifornia	451, 792		
Colorado	60, 320		
Connecticut	33, 723	The second secon	18, 870
Delaware	-9,232		
District of Columbia	10 118	Oregon	
Florida	_ 277, 018	Pennsylvania	
Georgia	193, 879	Rhode Island	
Hawaii	_ 17, 529	South Carolina	8, 374
Idaho	19, 501	South Dakota	
Illinois	150 202	Tennessee	17, 311
Indiana	- 79, 121	Texas	
lowa	_ 76, 594	Utah	466, 045
Kansas	_ 48, 785	Vermont	51, 043
Kentucky	_ 80, 592	Vermont Virginia	18, 151
Louisiana	103 778	Washington	189, 178
Maine	_ 21, 791	West Virginia	143, 987
Maine Maryland	_ 120, 166	Wisconsin	
Massachusetts	- $72,023$	Wyoming	
Michigan	196 733	Guam	
Minnesota	178, 519	Puerto Pico	1, 464
Mississippi	100, 857	Puerto Rico Virgin Islands	92, 210
Missouri	81 485	viigin isianus	 10, 121
Montana	19 420	Total	F 400 22
Nebraska	35, 713	TOtal	5, 430, 611

This is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to meet the evergrowing urgency in this educational field—these 3.6 million boys and girls coming into the labor market annually deserve a better chance than they now have to prepare themselves for a better and more rewarding life here in this Nation, which generally has reached a pinnacle never before attained in the history of the world.

These programs will become a principal product of the Electronic Education and Information Center in Washington. The other two products of which will be Information and Research. All three will be produced in a well-equipped center