

change of technology, the rate of change of our physical environment, our political and geographical environments, all of these things reflect themselves in the new careers which become available as time goes on.

As I say, because of a tremendous rate of change of technology and all of these other factors, it is extremely difficult for any counselor anywhere to really and truly have a comprehensive understanding of this very great change, let alone trying to pass it on to thousands of individual children.

Now, as you well know, and specifically those of you who have children and have been concerned with the school systems and education, that the matter of guidance counselors is a pretty serious one, the matter of where we can develop more of these kinds of important people that we need for tomorrow, and how fast they be developed, and whether the technologies of training can be changed to keep up with the demands that they have put upon them.

The ratios, of course, as you know, vary somewhat from the most affluent sections of our country, possibly 275 students to one counselor, to the less affluent sections—certainly in the ghetto areas, the deprived areas as it were, the ratio can be as many as 2,000 youngsters to one guidance counselor. So if you divide the normal working hours of a counselor in the year and then again divide this by the fact that the counselor must provide physiological and other kinds of interpersonal help to the youngster as well as the career information, and of course the amount of time which is spent on providing career help and guidance, it is pretty slim indeed.

So what we are attempting to do with our New Career Center here is to determine how business, industry, organized labor, the educators, the counselors, the school systems, and the community groups in particular, can be brought together in an entity to determine how this problem can be evaluated.

We are to look at this in very specific and concrete terms. This we plan to do in the next coming year.

Mr. GRAY. This is a very worthy program. I am trying to determine, are you advocating possibly having space here, public space, so you could recruit counselors, or to orientate people as to what your program is?

Mr. TROUTMAN. Yes. This, Mr. Chairman, is the point which is germane to our Center and the reason for my being here today is the fact that we, first of all, feel we must start off by establishing our National Center and in the second generation of this program, then to establish what we call a Community New Career Center, which are the ones to be located throughout the United States in any community that wishes to set one up.

Now we have several hundreds of thousands of young people coming to Washington every year. Their reasons for coming here are quite varied. But we feel by having a National New Career Center of the type we are describing here available for them, we will find that many of them, their parents, will see to it that they go there; their teachers will ask them to go there, their counselors. And we would like to make the facility available to these hundreds of thousands of young people.

We also want to make the Center available to others, but the main thrust is for the young person of high and junior high school level.