

The second point I would like to make, and I know that most of you who are familiar with Chicago are familiar with our O'Hare International Airport—this is a very extensive operation. It handles about 12 percent of all the inbound-outbound air passenger traffic in America. Our company, through a subsidiary, runs the food and beverage service at O'Hare National Airport. This was an entirely new business. We had to build a workforce of 700. We needed a skilled cadre of about 70 people, meatcutters, saladmakers, bakers, waiters; we needed a real professional cadre of 70 people.

For 1 year—for 1 year—in the Chicago area and throughout the Middle West, we attempted to enlist this cadre. Without robbing anyone or taking these people away from already gainfully employed jobs, we came up with one. We finally had, with the permission of the State labor department, to go to West Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, to pick up 35 of the 70. These 35 were brought into the United States a year ago to take jobs with beginning salaries of \$5,000 plus meals up to \$18,000 plus meals.

Since that time, the school board has put in at some considerable expense to themselves a training program for people in service industries. But in order to do this, they had to sacrifice other areas of education. Today, because the school board has done this, we have not had to replace any of these people from the outside but we now have Puerto Ricans, whites, and Negroes, all coming up in a training program with the result that in conjunction with the board of education, we right now have on this group enough trainees, many of them who are still in high school, some of whom dropped out of high school but have returned to do this, we now have enough trainees so that our basic skill requirements can be fulfilled, but it was only through the cooperation of the board of education and ourselves.

Again I wish to emphasize, the board of education had to sacrifice something else in order to do this.

I know the committee is very conscious of the fact that business and governmental statistics would indicate that the service industries are the growing industries. These are industries fortunately that can use the less skilled people. But I also want to submit, as has been pointed out by Mr. Besse, that unless they have the basic skill which good, early training will give them and the proper family and neighborhood incentive, it will be very difficult for them to fill even the minimal jobs in these service industries. As a country, certainly we have to begin to dignify and distinguish those people who do the personal service for all of us just as has been done in Europe for many years, because it is difficult for them to believe that socially this is an honorable position. This is quite apart from the consideration of this committee, but it certainly goes through the kind of training and the kind of incentives that are given the youngsters who are sent into this area.

That is all I have to say, Mr. Chairman, thank you.

Mr. LANDRUM. Thank you, gentlemen, for three of the most eloquent statements, in support of a movement to rid ourselves of a very shocking problem, it has been my privilege to hear among all the eloquent statements we have had in support of this legislation.

I wish to state for the committee and for myself as an individual member of the committee and of the Congress, our genuine gratitude