

Mr. OI. Yes; but of those officers who went into the Reserves some were recalled in 1947 when there was a draft call, but very few of the enlisted men were.

Furthermore, for the kinds of skills needed during a rapid mobilization men can be trained quite quickly, and the potential saving of time through having this "trained personnel" is in the order of magnitude of 4 to 8 weeks, no more than that. Consequently, I see no danger in that.

May I make one comment on deescalation before you continue?

Chairman PROXMIRE. Yes, indeed.

Mr. OI. One thing which has been quite noticeable in the President's Economic Report—while the unemployment rate has dropped drastically in 1966, to 3.3 percent, the unemployment rate of youths 14 to 19 has fallen only to 11 percent. There is still a large pool of unemployed youths in this age range.

This is the age in which they are seeking jobs, and finding themselves. The shortage of skills which results from added draft calls does not benefit these people, and I am convinced that we can attract large numbers of them, if we would only make military service a respectable career.

May I make just one last point. Mr. Wool made reference to the Australian situation. Examine Canada, with unemployment experience quite similar to ours. They have managed to sustain a force which, if converted to U.S. standards, would be in the neighborhood of 1.5 million men, and at the same time at a pay scale somewhat higher than ours but below that of Australia.

So, if one plays this game, my feeling is that the Canadian economy is far more like ours than the Australian.

Chairman PROXMIRE. My time is up.

Congressman CURTIS?

Representative CURTIS. I have to leave soon and then I am going to come back, because I have a rollcall which Congressman Rumsfeld has already gone to answer.

I wanted to take this opportunity to agree with what the chairman has said about the value of this panel discussion, and make a personal comment that having followed Dr. OI's work over a period of some time, it is a pleasure for me to see him and meet him personally, and that applies of course to the other two gentlemen.

Then, of course, the comment that I have some preconceived notions on this subject myself, and then say that I am so pleased that a dialog is beginning in this area, and am particularly pleased to know that the Kennedy research group—what is the official title?

Mr. SCHELLING. Kennedy Institute of Politics.

Representative CURTIS. That the Kennedy Institute of Politics is going into this area, in this kind of depth. My concern has come, really, from the studies of manpower utilization in the civilian sector.

My questioning is going to be somewhat along those lines.

I have seen some studies in the Department of Labor which suggest that today there is upward of 80 percent comparability of skills needed by the military, with the skills that exist in the civilian society.

To put this in context, during the Civil War, it was below 50 percent. In World War I it was up around 60 percent. As technological