

poor way of getting young people educated, I would say. It is fine that they do get the education, but again with the turnover in your system, this is part of the cost.

Now the final point I wanted to discuss has been mentioned but I wish to repeat it because what I have been talking about has been so often misconstrued. Many say oh, you want a large standing Military Establishment and I say no, because I recognize the dangers in our society along those lines.

I think our wars essentially are going to have to be fought by the citizen soldier, just as I was in World War II and many of us were. It means though a small professional group with a real Ready Reserve. Again, the Ready Reserves are paid, but attention must be given to matching those skills with the skills of military needs and keeping them up to date. Compare this with the system we have got right now.

Here we have heated up into a war, and the Ready Reserves haven't even been used. In fact, there are many people in the Armed Services Committee, and here is where I do agree with some of their comments, who say you can't use them because they aren't ready, that they haven't even been trained, and there has been no attempt or very little attempt to relate the skills that are in the Reserve components with the skills that the Military Establishment would need in the event of a heat up such as we have now.

One of the Reserve units that I happened to look into and know about is located at Lambert Airfield, or St. Louis Municipal Airport, which consists of employees who operate the airport. If you ever called that unit up, we would have to shut the airfield down, which would be needed for military as well as civilian travel.

The only significance is that the Manpower Commission, which is supposed to concern itself with occupational deferments, isn't on top of this at all, and there is apparently no coordination between the skills needed in the civilian society in the event of a heat up, and the skills that might be taken out through the Ready Reserve system if it were used.

Now all of these subjects that we have just been discussing upon here briefly are the kind of things that a congressional committee would probably take a year or so to really get into the full depth of the problem. So here we are with the rain falling on the roof, and we have done nothing in the 16 years I have been in the Congress to try to take a rational approach on it.

I hope that we can start doing it, because as near as I can figure, I think our studies would reveal, in spite of your fine statements, Mr. Wool, that we can have a volunteer system that would eliminate the inequities, the inefficiencies, and we would end up with a much less cost in our society if we could to it.

Thank you.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I would just like to ask a very few questions. I think you can give short answers. As I was questioning last time, Mr. Schelling, you were saying something about how, disregarding equity, that there was a good argument for higher pay for enlistees and for those coming into the service at this time. I am sure you wouldn't disregard equity.