

formed in the governmental sector." So just putting a uniform on it and calling it "defense" isn't a complete justification for saying that it is, per se, a governmental responsibility.

Our discussions yesterday with the Defense Department about what they contract out and the techniques they perform, and what they do in-house and what they contract out, is in this area.

Mr. GAINSBROUGH. I have been on the Board of Advisers of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces for nearly a decade, and one of the points I have observed over the years is the extent to which the educational process goes on in the Department of Defense.

In many instances the private sector relies upon the training in the field of space, aeronautics, in the computer field, and will very frequently attract from the defense forces men who have picked up their basic training in these areas, and then employ them very productively in the private sector.

Representative CURTIS. Yes. As a matter of fact, the Department of Labor has conducted some surveys I have seen and maybe you have seen them, too, asking people where they acquired their skill that they are presently engaged in. Those who acquired it in the military is a sufficient enough percentage to show up in these studies. The military in some instances claim, too, that they are being drained of the people they have trained.

I noticed in a newspaper 2 days ago that the Marine Corps is complaining that they have a shortage of pilots because so many of the people they train as pilots go into the civilian sector or work for the airline companies. But then, this works the other way, too.

I have also seen figures, which I think are the most interesting figures of them all, of a comparability ratio between the skills that the military needs and the skills that exist within the society, and with the technological warfare as it is, this comparability ratio has continued to move upward.

Before the Civil War, I think the figure was around 40 percent. It went up around 60 percent in World War II, and it is well over 80 percent now, depending on what sort of estimates you use. I would suggest myself that it probably is closer to 90 percent, thereby indicating the great need for correlating the training that goes on in the Military Establishment with the similar training that goes on in the private sector.

I have interrupted you.

Senator JORDAN. In this connection may I suggest a problem?

Representative CURTIS. Yes.

Senator JORDAN. And ask for advice on it. So many times we have the case of a young man starting out in life who perhaps comes from a broken home, or very reduced circumstances, maybe even abject poverty. He tries to go to school, and he ends up as a school dropout. He is hailed before the draft board and he fails the examination, perhaps, for induction into the armed services.

Then he seeks employment in the labor market. He has two strikes against him: No. 1, he is a school dropout. No. 2, he is a draft reject, and this employer, under our present Minimum Wage Act, must look at him with an eye to see how productive he might be under the circumstances of employment that might be offered to him.