

do not even identify as vocational training, and we are spending \$3 billion a year. We have a uniform on it. This is the military.

Why, heavens, if we would just get the military to tell us what skills they need, and 90 percent of their jobs today have their counterparts in civilian society, and say if they need welders and electronics people, train them in the high schools and tie it into the military. This was done in the 1920's, and it was not a bad idea, either. Then you can start relating how people trained in the military can use their skills in civilian life.

The military complains the other way. It says it is supplying the electronics specialists for the industry, because it trains them in service. But take that money and start restructuring it and you will have almost enough to do what I am talking about. Pass the Human Investment Act with the 10 percent tax credit for part of the cost to the private sector of retraining. Pass this bill that I recently introduced of trying to equalize the impact of the minimum wage because some of these people are not worth \$1.60 an hour right now, but they could be within 6 months if they learned job habits and so forth.

The minimum wage, because we have not looked at it, tends to prevent people of lesser abilities or training from getting jobs. Government needs to stop doing a lot that it is doing.

We have the money. This is one thing I could not agree more with my colleagues here. The society can afford it. I happen to think we not only can do it, we will have money left over.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Well, the boys that go out of my district write back and complain that the skills that they do have, the military did not use.

Representative CURTIS. That is right. There is no matching at all.

Look at what has happened to the Manpower Commission. It has not even operated during the Vietnam war. Yet it is supposed to be keeping some sort of inventory of what skills we have and those that are critical in relation to the military needs. The reserve programs are supposed to be directed in that fashion. I will fault our educators on this. They made a deal back in 1950 on the draft law, UMT; you let us have our bright boys and we will not criticize the system, they said. And they have not been criticizing for 20 years. Now maybe they will, now that we are at least drafting the students going to graduate school.

Representative GRIFFITHS. What about those who had some special disabilities?

For instance, I was out campaigning one day and a woman came to my trailer and said to me, "Will you please come and see my child?"

I went down, and she called the children and all three children came running into the room, only one little boy, instead of running, was jumping. He was just waving his arms and he was just the cutest little boy you ever saw, and the maddest. He was a dysphasiac. He could not speak. It was obvious, just by looking at him, you could tell that he was probably the most intelligent of these three children.

I understand that there are only two or three places in the country—and Washington happens to be one of them—where they teach a dysphasiac to speak, but the child must be in the school by the time he is 2.