

Mr. GREENWALD. Not even then, because unskilled workers cannot take a job in technical fields.

Senator PROXMIRE. I want to apologize for keeping you longer but I would like to take a few more minutes.

Mr. Katona, in your response, and Miss Dingle suggested this, you said that a lot of these people who have incomes of less than \$3,000 are not taxpayers, property taxpayers, they are renters. I would like to suggest on the business of the statistics I have just gotten over the phone most of these people are not Federal income-tax payers at all. As a matter of fact, of the returns filed for people with incomes of less than \$3,000, there are some 21-million-plus, and more than half of those returns are not taxable. These are for individuals.

If we recognize the fact that there are families involved here, that is more than one individual in each unit with total income of less than \$3,000 I would say that probably two out of three of the people in this lowest category pay no Federal income taxes. These are the people who bring out your total answer that there appears to be a fair balance between tax cut as a good idea and a bad idea. If we recognize this factor, and most people are subjective enough in talking about their own taxes, you would have a very substantial advantage on the side of those people who in 1961 felt a tax cut was a bad idea.

Mr. KATONA. I am very grateful to you, Senator. I plead guilty. I have not thought of breaking down our data by taxpayers and non-taxpayers. I learned better and I shall do so in future surveys. I again would like to emphasize that this balance, whatever those data on the top part show, whether there are 40 or 50 percent who say good or bad idea, is not too important. We asked the question in 1961 when it was more an academic question mainly to get some baselines for the 1962 or 1963 inquiries and to ask the question about reasons.

In other words, to find out something, why do people think as they do, or how do they think about deficits and about taxes, and so on. I have submitted this table primarily for the sake of the second part of the table and to counteract notions which appeared in the press that 72 percent of all people, including the low-income people, are against the tax cut, which appeared in newspapers last week from a public poll.

Senator PROXMIRE. Their question was not as good as yours. Their question was if this would increase the debt or the deficit. It was suggestive and it was loaded. I say this although the result supported my own bias.

Mr. KATONA. I would not put great stress on these figures and your point is well taken.

Miss DINGLE. I would say that this makes very clear, as I have been convinced in the past, that it is desirable to put out data insofar as possible with relevant breakdowns of which the income breakdown is probably the most important. I think the age breakdown is also important. I think it makes it possible for people like you and other intelligent users to be able to pick out the groups which may be most important for a given question.

Senator PROXMIRE. I think Dr. Katona's breakdown was really the crucial thing. Briefly, I would like to suggest that there is a price the European countries are paying, too, in addition to all the factors which you emphasized of their enormous unfilled needs and their Americanization attitudes because of the movies and other things from