

staff tells me that before 1940 those figures are interpolations. But the figures that are put out by the Labor Department show a continued increase each year. This deserves real attention, I think.

In light of Senator Proxmire's speculation and also the speculation of Mr. Heller, I want to call attention to what is the cause of it. I regret to say that the figures do not indicate that it is in any particular age or sex group.

In the July 13, 1962, U.S. Department of Labor news in this table D, "Labor force participation rates, by age and sex, showing comparisons of second quarter averages from 1957 to 1962," shows the breakdown by age groups and by sex.

The very interesting thing is that there are two areas where there have been increases. One is "Female, 14 to 19." This is a real poser. Females from 55 to 64. That has been the biggest increase.

In every other bracket there has been a decrease. Every single one including the 25 to 54 male, which is the bulk of our work force declined from 97.2 to 97.1.

I had requested the chairman of the committee to have Dr. Ewan Clague as a witness next week, and he will be with us to go into some of this problem. He has reassured us that he has rechecked the methods of computing the employment and unemployment data and they have not changed and it is not in the compilation of these figures.

I raised the question, had someone been jockeying with the figures or had they changed their techniques. But apparently we have a new phenomenon that needs interpretation.

It has fallen on my shoulders to announce that we will adjourn and reconvene Monday morning at 10 o'clock and will hear the Central Director of the Banca del Lavoro of Rome and others and continue on Monday afternoon.

Thank you, gentlemen, for a very valuable contribution to our hearings.

(Whereupon, the committee recessed at 1 p.m., to reconvene Monday, August 13, 1962, at 10 a.m.)