

ployment, the availability of jobs. We would know where they were and we would be in a much better position to encourage people, therefore, to move from one area to another and to maximize our resources and prevent idleness in one area and prevent scarcity where you have production and where you needed people.

Mr. EISENMINGER. It has always sounded very plausible to me, and I would tend to agree with you. I just don't know what the mechanical administrative problems are—requiring every employer to record with some governmental agency when he has a job vacancy. But it sounds reasonable.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Certainly in the period where we are moving possibly to escalation in Vietnam, and where you are going to need more production, and you want to ease inflationary pressures, this might be helpful. Mr. Bolton?

Mr. BOLTON. Yes, I would say it would certainly be a good thing. I think the compliance problems would be eased by the fact that many employers are crying for labor, so they presumably would be quite willing to give information.

But I would emphasize that information is just one part of mobility. We need all the other things which go along with it. As you say, the encouragement, and perhaps some financial support and extensive retraining programs, and so forth. Just knowledge of job vacancies will never be sufficient in itself.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Mr. Suits?

Mr. SUITS. Yes, I think there are two aspects. The question of compliance, for example, has to do with the question of obtaining a complete job inventory, so to speak, or a complete listing of positions open. That would be one thing that one might aim at.

On the other hand, if we are thinking merely of statistics that match the present unemployment data on a household basis, or employment data on an establishment basis, we might very well depend on a much smaller sample of firms to provide this information, to get a general picture of the pattern of openings, of where we need people and of what kind of people are available to fill these jobs.

Chairman PROXMIRE. So you only have a sample in unemployment.

Mr. SUITS. That is right, and this might be adequate for most purposes, certainly for purposes of overall planning, if we had a corresponding sample from a small sample of establishments. I am not a sampling statistician and I don't know how many establishments would be needed, but reliance on a sample would reduce greatly the total burden on the business community, so that it is quite feasible to collect data of this kind. At the present time we are more or less flying blind. We only have one side of the scissors, and we don't know where the other side is.

We know how many people are looking for jobs, but we don't know how many jobs are looking for people, nor what kind of jobs are looking for people. This would be immensely helpful.

Chairman PROXMIRE. Very good.

Mrs. Griffiths?

Representative GRIFFITHS. It seems to me that you have too many things that mask the real unemployment of the country. I have just come from Ways and Means, and we are doing social security. Part of