

ment services—that dislocated employees use to find employment should be enhanced. *In particular, the Committee recommends that the effectiveness of the Federal-State Employment Service in aiding professional and technical workers be strengthened.*

The Committee further recommends that the Department of Labor establish at the national level several advisory teams of specialists in interviewing, testing, counseling, guiding, and training. These teams could be quickly sent, at the request of the appropriate coordinating agencies, to areas seriously affected by shifts in defense spending. Also, the Department should encourage the State employment services to develop similar teams of specialists.

The effective matching of men and jobs requires that good labor market information be obtained quickly. Expanded information on job vacancies is extremely important both for this and for other reasons. *The Committee recommends, therefore, that the Department of Labor continue to explore effective means of developing and disseminating information on job vacancies, and of exchanging such information among areas and States throughout the Nation.*

To permit more rapid matching of job requirements with worker qualifications, *it is recommended that, as soon as effective procedures are developed, the Labor Department's LINCOS system be expanded rapidly to facilitate interarea recruitment.* This would have benefits for employees affected by all layoffs, whether defense-related or arising from other causes.

TRAINING AND RETRAINING

The training and retraining programs conducted by the Federal Government to help unemployed workers have been described in chapter 4. The Committee welcomes the 1965 amendments that strengthen further the programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA).

The Committee believes that active and effective programs of training and retraining can make a vital contribution to assisting new workers to find jobs and to speed the reemployment of many workers who lose their jobs as the result of all kinds of economic change. However, the Committee does not believe that the special nature or extent of existing or prospective displacement of defense workers *by itself* justifies any enlargement of *general* training and retraining programs that is not justified on other grounds.

Questions have been raised whether existing programs provide adequately for the special needs and circumstances of defense workers, and particularly for the needs of displaced engineers and other technical and professional workers. Limited programs—at least for technicians—may now be possible under the MDTA amendments of 1965.¹

The current experimental program for the retraining of displaced defense workers on Long Island will be carefully evaluated by the Committee. It is hoped that this experiment will lead the way to similar programs in other areas affected by defense shifts. The Committee also expects to evaluate proposals for other special retraining programs for displaced defense workers—for example, the proposal for programs to train defense scientists and technicians as teachers of science in secondary schools and colleges.

¹ See ch. 4, pp. 34-35.