

Secretary WIRTZ. If the facts stand up as she suggested them to you, the complaint would seem to come clearly within title VII. Now, it is a gray area, but with the truth of those facts there would be a basis for recovery.

Representative GRIFFITHS. It is a phony classification.

In the city of Detroit, in some plants we have receivers and shippers. The shippers are women. They draw less than the men who are the receivers. The women have great responsibility. They can be suspended for an error where a man cannot be suspended at all.

Under any circumstances if you can enforce equal pay for equal work in our judgment, what would the effect be upon the economy?

Secretary WIRTZ. In dollars?

Representative GRIFFITHS. Yes.

Secretary WIRTZ. That will be a hard question to answer, but I think I could get an approximation of it, because we have made quite a study of it and I would like to supply it for the record. I do not have such figures here.

(The information furnished in answer to above follows:)

Since the Equal Pay Act went into effect, investigations have disclosed more than 10,000 employees underpaid under this provision. The amounts of underpayments involved were about 3¼ million dollars.

Representative GRIFFITHS. In quantitative terms how much is discrimination of Negroes costing the American economy?

Secretary WIRTZ. Against Negro workers? That figure has been estimated by the Council—the figure I have in mind is that an estimate was made in the range of \$15 to \$16 billion in terms of the gross national product, that being the price of discrimination. I will check that and correct it for the record and will try to supply copies of the figures as far as women are concerned.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Thank you. I would be very interested in seeing them.

(The information later supplied follows:)

The Council of Economic Advisers, in the 1966 Economic Report estimated that the annual economic loss to the Nation on account of discrimination amounts to \$27 billion in terms of the gross national product.

Chairman PROXMIRE. I would ask Mrs. Griffiths to take over the Chair for a few minutes.

(At this point Mrs. Griffiths assumed the Chair.)

Representative GRIFFITHS (presiding). Senator Miller?

Senator MILLER. I understand we have a vote in the Senate.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Congressman Rumsfeld?

Representative RUMSFELD. Mr. Secretary, in your statement you indicate that on the average only 1.1 million of adult males were jobless looking for work and nearly twice that number in 1963.

Could you compare that with 1960? Do you have the figures for 1960?

Secretary WIRTZ. I can supply it, but I can bet it was about cut in half between 1960 and 1963 and then cut in half again between 1963 and 1966. So that would carry it to—my first figure may be a little high, but it won't be far off.

(See table, p. 275.)