

consumer expenditure when investment goods become more productive and less saving is required to keep pace with wants; more toward public expenditure with higher tax rates when private demand is still strong but needs balancing with more 'infrastructure'; and more toward public expenditure with lower tax rates when private demand is weak and social investment can lay the basis for future expansion. An 'incomes policy' becomes a significant element in economic planning by helping to steer GNP into the channels appropriate to the given circumstances."

An incomes policy is therefore thoroughly consistent with changing income shares. It can help to assure that the changes that do take place are in the direction of equity, social justice, and the requirements of the economy as a whole. Collective bargaining over income shares has a vital role to play in that process.

QUESTIONS BY REPRESENTATIVE WIDNALL

Question. Do you foresee an increase in unemployment this year?

Answer. The many signs of weakness already apparent in the economy suggest at least a strong possibility that unemployment will increase this year. My prepared statement mentions some of the reasons for concern. The discussion under the subhead "Signs of Weakness" is particularly pertinent.

Question. How do you stand on pushing forward with the development of a new statistical series on job vacancies? Would such a series help in the placement of the unemployed and in tailoring our training programs for actual job openings? Why has organized labor opposed this in the past?

Answer. A complete answer to this question would require much more space than I can reasonably take. Permit me to note, however, that comprehensive quantitative and qualitative data on job vacancies would be available if a measure long urged by the UAW were now in effect. We have proposed repeatedly that employers be required to list job vacancies to be filled by new hires with the public Employment Service as a condition for eligibility for so-called "experience rating" reductions in their unemployment compensation contributions. Comprehensive listing of job vacancies with the Employment Service would provide direct help in the placement of the unemployed, whereas purely statistical surveys of vacancies would have, at best, only a remote relationship to placement. Many employers, including some of the largest in the country, presently refuse to list their vacancies with the Employment Service.

If there were a financial penalty on such refusal, the Employment Service would have a far more complete listing of and far more detailed information on the nature of actual job vacancies (information usable not only for placement but also for statistical, analytical, administrative and policy purposes) than could possibly be obtained by the kind of job vacancy surveys that have been proposed.

While some who propose such surveys do so in good faith, others who advocate them are obviously hoping to develop propaganda rather than factual information. It is evident from expressions by the latter group that they seek global figures on job vacancies to set alongside the unemployment figures in order to minimize the seriousness of the unemployment problem. They would obviously like to buttress their callous charges—proved baseless every time demand rose high enough to provide work opportunities for the jobless—that "the unemployed do not want to work." To blame unemployment on the unemployed is both easy on the conscience and a useful argument against effective government action to reduce unemployment.

Job vacancy data can properly be matched up with unemployment data only if there is enough detailed information on the vacancies to compare with similarly detailed information on the characteristics and geographical location of the unemployed. A statistical survey of job vacancies based upon a sample sufficiently large to provide the detailed information required for that purpose would be impossibly expensive. Moreover, employers would be unwilling to accept the burden of the clerical work that would be involved.

Among those who urge job vacancy surveys in good faith, there is confusion as to the purpose which they should be designed to serve. Vacancy surveys have been proposed, among other reasons, in order to provide information (a) for placement, (b) for training, (c) to serve as an overall economic indicator, and (d) to make labor market supply-demand comparisons either on an overall