

We should have statistics on to what extent this is present today.

Secretary WIRTZ. A shortened workweek does not necessarily lead to higher moonlighting rates among workers who are affected by the cutback. When hours of work are shortened a worker may have the spare time to take a second job, but he has many factors to consider before he decides to look for a second job.

We have compared the relationship between length of the workweek and moonlighting by examining dual jobholding rates of men working long hours with those working short hours. In May 1966 about the same proportion of men working 35 to 40 hours (6.8 percent) as those working 41 to 48 hours (6.7 percent) were moonlighters.

Representative WIDNALL. I would like to make an observation too, about the restaurant field, for instance. I notice this in Washington—where it is quite obvious we have a rapidly shifting group of people acting as waiters in the restaurants, and most all of them have a foreign background. We are still supposed to have so much unemployment in the city. It would certainly seem to me many, many people could be trained in this particular area, to enter the work force in that area. And I just do not understand how all these people keep coming in to fill this type of job, constantly shifting—in the major restaurants here in the city.

Do you know anything about this?

Secretary WIRTZ. Yes, sir. The principal reason is that the rates are so low, that a great many people pass up that kind of work opportunity.

Representative WIDNALL. I would certainly say as far as a waiter is concerned, most of them are getting darned good salaries—total wage.

Secretary WIRTZ. The Wall Street Journal this morning carries a report that we are running out of waiters with a foreign manner, which cuts a little across what you are talking about here. But I think that there is no question about the phenomenon to which you refer. I think the largest element in it is that a great many of those jobs are paid at rates which people are passing up, whether rightly or wrongly.

Representative WIDNALL. May I pinpoint it a little bit more.

At a time when you are concerned with what is going on in the cities, very deeply involved in that, practically every new waiter I see is white in the Washington restaurants, and not Negro. Now, why is that?

Secretary WIRTZ. I do not know. I will try to get some figures on that. The problem that has concerned me more is if you go into a particular hotel or particular restaurant, they are almost always all white or all black. That has bothered me.

But I will try to get some figures, which I do not have, on the racial characteristics of people, waiters in Washington—if there is an increase in the number of white waiters, that would surprise me some.

Let me simply find out about it, because I do not know.

Our training programs in the culinary trades in Washington are highly Negro. But I will try to find out more about that.

Representative WIDNALL. I am not complaining about the service in these places. What I am trying to understand is why when we have such an emphasis on Negro unemployment today—there is supposed