Besides the research conducted by its own staff, the National Bureau from time to time arranges special conferences and also sponsors two continuing groups that plan and organize conferences on research. University, government, and other specialists in particular fields participate in these conferences. They are invited to prepare papers growing out of their own research and to discuss those prepared by others. The revised papers are, in most instances, submitted to the National Bureau for publication in conference proceedings volumes. A list of the volumes published last year or in press, together with future scheduled conferences, follows.

PART V

Conferences on Research

CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1964

The Behavior of Income Shares: Selected Theoretical and Empirical Issues (Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 27, 1964, x + 394 pp., $8.00). Contains papers on theories of income distribution; factor shares in the long term; capital, labor, and income in manufacturing; short-run movements of income shares; long-run changes in income distribution by factor shares in Canada; analysis of factor shares by industry; and estimation of produced income by state and region.

Models of Income Determination (Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 28, 1964, ix + 427 pp., $10.00). Contains nine papers presented at a meeting of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, together with comments on them. Reports on experiments in the use of national income and related data for constructing either complete models of income determination and forecasting or individual structural relations which can be used in such models.

The Role of Direct and Indirect Taxes in the Federal Revenue System (Conference held under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Brookings Institution, 1964, xii + 321 pp., $7.50; paper-bound, $2.95). Examines the differential effects of indirect and direct taxes on personal effort, saving, investment, allocation of resources, and
the efficiency of business operations. Considers the increasing federal use of indirect taxes on the distribution of tax burdens, the fiscal position of states and localities, and our balance-of-payments situation. Also investigates the experience of other countries with direct and indirect taxes.

*Measuring the Nation's Wealth* (Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 29, 1964, xxxi + 835 pp., $6.00). This Joint Economic Committee print, which was developed by the Wealth Inventory Planning Study of the George Washington University, has been included in the Studies in Income and Wealth and is being made available by the National Bureau in order that it may receive general distribution. The report represents the most comprehensive review to date of the state of knowledge in an important and relatively underdeveloped area of national accounts, that is, balance-sheet and wealth estimation. It contains recommendations for the expansion of the collection of wealth data by federal statistical agencies as a basis for continuing balance-sheet and wealth estimates to supplement the national income and product accounts.

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS IN PRESS**

*Transportation Economics* (Special Conference 17).


*Foreign Tax Policies and Economic Growth* (Conference held under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research and the Brookings Institution).

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS IN PREPARATION FOR PRESS**

"National Economic Planning" (Special Conference 18).

"Measurement and Interpretation of Job Vacancies" (Special Conference).

**CONFERENCES BEING ARRANGED**


**CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH IN INCOME AND WEALTH**

The Conference on Industrial Composition of Income and Product, originally scheduled for April 1965, has been postponed until autumn 1966.

A Conference on Production Relations, under the chairmanship of Murray Brown, will be held on October 15-16, 1965, in New York City. The program consists of:

I. Review of Post-World War II Studies of Production Relations
   Theoretical Developments
   Robert M. Solow, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
   Empirical Results
   Marc Nerlove, Stanford University
   Empirical Results with Special Reference to Canadian Experience
   Thomas K. Rymes, N. H. Lithwick, and G. Post, Carleton University

II. Recent Approaches to Production Function Analysis
   Measurement of Vintage Effects on Capital-Output Relations at the Plant Level
   Michael Gort and Raford Boddy, State University of New York at Buffalo
   On the Production Function of U.S. Manufacturing
   Zvi Griliches, University of Chicago
   A Generalized Model of Production

III. The Use of Production Relations for Forecasting and Policy Purposes
   Forecasts of Capital Requirements by Means of Production Relations
Robert Eisner, Northwestern University
The Use of Production Relations for Policy Purposes
Richard R. Nelson, The Rand Corporation


The next annual meeting of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research will be held in conjunction with the Conference on the Economics of Defense.

Thirty-two universities offering graduate work in economics and emphasizing research, together with the National Bureau, are represented on the committee. The participating universities and their present representatives follow:

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<th>University</th>
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<tr>
<td>Buffalo</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
<td>Douglass C. North</td>
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UNIVERSITIES-NATIONAL BUREAU COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

The Conference on Economic Planning was held at Princeton, New Jersey, on November 27 and 28, 1964, with Max F. Millikan as chairman. Other members of the planning committee were Abram Bergson, Everett E. Hagen, and Edward S. Mason. The annual meeting of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research was held on November 27, 1964, in conjunction with the conference.

The Conference on Investment Behavior was held on June 10-12, 1965, at the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. Robert Ferber, University of Illinois, was chairman, and Irwin Friend, Dale Jorgenson, Edwin Kuh, and Victor Zarnowitz were members of the planning committee.

The Conference on the Economics of Defense is tentatively scheduled to be held in April 1966, with Roland N. McKeen, University of California, Los Angeles, as chairman. Evsey Domar, Alain Enthoven, Jack Hirshleifer, G. Warren Nutter, Jerome Rotenberg, Thomas Schelling, and James Schlesinger are also members of the planning committee.
Other members of the committee include as members at large Raymond T. Bowman, G. A. Elliott, Martin R. Gainsbrugh, Edgar M. Hoover, Walter S. Salant, Herbert Stein, and George J. Stigler; and Solomon Fabricant, representing the National Bureau of Economic Research.

The members of the executive committee are Rendigs Fels (chairman), Carl F. Christ (vice-chairman), Solomon Fabricant, James M. Henderson, John R. Meyer, Douglass C. North, and Walter S. Salant. Robert P. Shay is secretary.

CONFERENCE ON MEASUREMENT AND INTERPRETATION OF JOB VACANCIES

Plans for obtaining comprehensive information on job vacancies in the United States were discussed at a conference on February 11-13, 1965, at the Carnegie Endowment International Center in New York City. The National Bureau organized the conference with the aid of the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training of the U.S. Department of Labor. Robert Ferber, University of Illinois, headed the planning committee for the conference, which included Gary Becker, National Bureau and Columbia University; Martin Gainsbrugh (Daniel Creamer, alternate), National Industrial Conference Board; Nathaniel Goldfinger (Marvin Friedman, alternate), AFL-CIO; Harold Goldstein, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Norman Medvin, Bureau of Employment Security; Albert Rees, University of Chicago; Arthur M. Ross, University of California at Berkeley; Herbert E. Striner, W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research; and Seymour L. Wolfbein (Joseph S. Zeisel, alternate), Office of Manpower, Automation and Training.

The need for carefully assembled information on job openings, classified by occupational skill, industry, and geographic location, has been increasingly recognized of late. The conference was held in order to spur research effort on this subject, bring together the results of various inquiries for comparison and evaluation, draw upon experience in this field abroad, and promote the development of accurate and comprehensive information.

Arthur F. Burns opened the conference and chaired the first session. He noted that "A major need of our time is for a guideline to aid the government in formulating and carrying out its responsibilities under the Employment Act. When the amount of unemployment is larger than the number of job vacancies at existing wages, then the aggregate demand for labor is clearly insufficient to provide employment for everyone who is able, willing, and seeking to work. On the other hand, when the number of vacant jobs is equal to or larger than the number of the unemployed, there is no deficiency of aggregate demand. A sensible guideline for monetary and fiscal policy is, therefore, not the volume or rate of unemployment as such, but rather the relation between the number of the unemployed and the number of job vacancies."

A volume containing the following papers, together with comments on them, is in preparation:

I. Measuring the Current Demand for Labor: Needs for Data
   Opening Remarks, Arthur F. Burns, National Bureau of Economic Research
   Job Vacancy Measures and Economic Analysis, John T. Dunlop, Harvard University
   The Role of Job Vacancy Data for an Active Manpower Policy, Louis Levine, U.S. Employment Service
   The Concept of Vacancies in a Dynamic Theory of the Labor Market, Charles C. Holt and Martin H. David, University of Wisconsin

II. Collection and Uses of Job Vacancy Data in Countries Other Than the United States
   Collection and Uses of Job Vacancy Data in Canada, W. Thomson, National Employment Service of Canada
Job Vacancies and Structural Change in Japanese Labor Markets, Gerald G. Somers, University of Wisconsin, and Masumi Tsuda, Musashi University

Collection and Utilization of Job Vacancy Data in France, Jacques Chazelle, Ministry of Labor, France

Collection and Uses of Job Vacancy Statistics in Sweden, Per Holmberg, Bromma, Sweden

Collection and Use of Job Vacancy Data in the Netherlands, L. J. Niesten, Netherlands Ministry of Social Affairs and Public Health

III. Job Vacancy Surveys in the United States


Experimental Job Vacancy Survey Program of the United States Department of Labor, Irvin F. O. Wingeard, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Employment Service Operating Data as a Measure of Job Vacancies, Vladimir D. Chavrid and Harold Kuptzin, U.S. Employment Service


The Time Dimension in the Collection of Job Vacancy Data, Robert Ferber and Neil Ford, University of Illinois

IV. Alternative Approaches to Measuring Job Vacancies

Job Openings and Help-Wanted Advertisements as Measures of Cyclical Fluctuations in Unfilled Demand for Labor, Charlotte Boschan, National Bureau

An Evaluation of Private Employment Agencies as Sources of Job Vacancy Data, Eaton H. Conant, University of Chicago

The Relations Between Temporary Help Services and Job Vacancies: A Pilot Study, Mack A. Moore, Georgia Institute of Technology

VISITORS TO THE NATIONAL BUREAU

Economists, businessmen, government officials, and students visit the National Bureau to learn about its methods of work, organization, and research findings. Often they come from foreign countries. During 1964, individuals visited the National Bureau from some twenty-three countries: Australia, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nepal, Northern Ireland, Pakistan, Poland, Singapore, Turkey, U.S.S.R., United Arab Republic, West Germany, and Yugoslavia. Also in 1964 and early 1965, at the conferences referred to above on national economic planning and on measurement and interpretation of job vacancies, papers were presented by economists from Canada, France, United Kingdom, Japan, Sweden, and the Netherlands.