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P A R T V

**Conferences
on Research**

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.

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; paperbound, \$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).

Output, Employment, and Productivity in the United States After 1800 (Studies in Income and Wealth 30).

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

Investment Behavior, Conference of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research, June 10-12, 1965.

Production Relations, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, October 15-16, 1965.

Economics of Defense, Conference of the Universities-National Bureau Committee for Economic Research, April 1966.

Industrial Composition of Income and Product, Conference on Research in Income and Wealth, Autumn, 1966.

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
Murray Brown, U.S. Department of Commerce, and Alfred H. Conrad, Harvard University
- 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

Members of the executive committee of the Conference on Research in Income and Wealth are John W. Kendrick (chairman), Jack Alterman, Daniel H. Brill, Donald J. Daly, Richard A. Easterlin, Robert Eisner, Morris R. Goldman, F. Thomas Juster, Robert J. Lampman, Charles L. Schultze, and Mildred E. Courtney (secretary).

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. McKean, University of California, Los Angeles, as chairman. Evsey Domar, Alain Enthoven, Jack Hirshleifer, G. Warren Nutter, Jerome Rothenberg, Thomas Schelling, and James Schlesinger are also members of the planning committee.

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:

Buffalo	Daniel Hamberg
California, Berkeley	Sherman J. Maisel
California, Los Angeles	Harold M. Somers
Carnegie Institute of Technology	Kalman J. Cohen
Chicago	H. Gregg Lewis
Columbia	William S. Vickrey
Cornell	Chandler Morse
Duke	Joseph J. Spengler
Harvard	John R. Meyer
Illinois	V Lewis Bassie
Indiana	Louis Shere
Iowa State	Karl A. Fox
Johns Hopkins	Carl F. Christ
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	M. A. Adelman
McGill	Earl F. Beach
Michigan	William Haber
Minnesota	James M. Henderson
New School for Social Research	Hans Neisser
New York	Jules Backman
North Carolina	Henry A. Latané
Northwestern	Richard B. Heflebower
Pennsylvania	Richard A. Easterlin
Princeton	Richard A. Musgrave
Queen's	T. M. Brown
Stanford	Moses Abramovitz
Texas	Stephen L. McDonald
Toronto	D. C. MacGregor
Vanderbilt	Rendigs Fels
Virginia	G. Warren Nutter
Washington	Douglass C. North
Wisconsin	James S. Earley
Yale	Richard Ruggles

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

Foreign Job Vacancy Statistics Programs, William C. Shelton and Arthur F. Neef, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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
- Problems in the Collection of Data on Vacancies: Chicago Pilot Study, Elizabeth J. Slotkin, Illinois Bureau of Employment Security
- Experimental Job Vacancy Survey Program of the United States Department of Labor, Irvin F. O. Wingard, Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Employment Service Operating Data as a Measure of Job Vacancies, Vladimir D. Chavrid and Harold Kuptzin, U.S. Employment Service
- Conceptual and Measurement Problems in Job Vacancies: A Progress Report on the NICB Study, John G. Myers, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.
- 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 Adver-

tising 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.

