with recessions and minor booms, but generally averaging out. As well, a general movement from manufacturing jobs to service sector jobs was underway, which added to the competition for employment.

The second conflict centred on the movement of industry from the northeast of the United States to the south and west. This movement added regional conflicts to the demographic and occupational ones mentioned above. Because capital migration within the United States had no real national effect, the responsibility for countering this trend in the northeast, and hastening it along in the south and west, fell to state and local governments.

The third conflict was international in scope. Capital migration was not simply an interstate phenomenon, but increasingly became international as well. The rise of manufacturing exporters in Japan, Brazil, Korea and Taiwan meant that jobs were perceived to be lost to other parts of the world. Along with imported oil, imported manufactures were adding to the trade problem that resulted in a falling dollar and a perception of American economic weakness overseas.

The recession of 1981-82 combined these conflicts with severe contractions in employment, production and the financial capacity of a number of important and visible American industries. Both federal and state governments found themselves under severe pressure to reverse the declines in employment and prosperity and, in particular, to maintain and develop manufacturing industries and employment.

Demographic and Occupational Conflict

1. Age and Sex

Much has been written about the so-called 'baby-boom' generation.[1] This is the group of people born roughly between 1940 and 1960, with the individual age-cohort population peaking in one of the years of the late 1950's, depending on the country or region surveyed. The baby-boom was emphasized by