

from 25% of all jobs (1959) to 19% today, is expected to hold steady. One of every six new jobs will be in the manufacturing sector, most them in new, high-technology fields.

Job creation and employment in the U.S. have far exceeded that of most of her competitors, Dr. Bloomfield said. Unemployment, however, has remained on a level roughly equivalent to that of Europe (see table).

Table 2: Unemployment Rates in Selected OECD Countries, Various Years

	1970s Average	Actual 1982	Actual 1983	Actual 1984	1982-84 Average	Forecast 1985	Forecast 1986
U.S.	6.1	9.7	9.6	7.5	8.9	6.8	6.2
Canada	6.2	11.1	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Japan	1.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5
France	3.7	8.0	8.2	9.3	8.5	10.5	11.0
FRG	2.3	6.7	8.2	8.4	7.8	8.4	8.4
Italy	6.3	9.1	9.7	10.0	9.6	10.5	10.8
U.K.	4.7	11.0	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.8	11.8
Smaller European Countries	NA	10.7	12.2	12.8	11.9	13.3	NA

Source: Graciela Testa-Ortiz, "Europessimism: Factors Underlying Western Europe's Economic Decline", Economic Outlook, March 1985, U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

Now, in one important area the U.S. record falls far short of that of her competitors, and that is the area of productivity. Gains in worker productivity in manufacturing, Dr. Bloomfield charged, have consistently lagged behind those elsewhere. Within a period of 10 years, the U.S. productivity advances averaged only 1.9% per annum compared with gains of 7.3% for Japan, 4.6% for France, 3.3% for FRG, 3.7% for Italy and 1.9% for the U.K. Recent calculations, however, show that U.S. manufacturing productivity, measured by the average annual