

Dr. Bloomfield described the U.S. as a remarkable job machine. This economy has shown an immense capacity to create jobs across the board, even during every month of the recession he stated, quoting the Brookings Institution. Most of the job creation in the U.S. has come from services, where roughly two - thirds of today's U.S. workers - or about 67 million - make their living. The service sector continues to grow at a remarkable speed and the more permanent nature of the long-run shift in this direction is now becoming clear. According to the U.S. Bureau of Statistics, nearly 75% of all new jobs will come from service producing industries through 1995. Within the services, the sector called "miscellaneous", which is a catch - all category of medical care, business services, recreation and hotels, will provide one in three new jobs in the coming decade. The category itself will, by 1995, account for one quarter of total employment, or some 31 million jobs.

In the category of business services, i.e. consultants, personnel services, public relations, security systems, computer and data processing services, employment is expected to double and will reach some 6.2 million by 1995. "Miscellaneous professional services", which includes lawyers, engineers, accountants and architects could add some 850,000 jobs and reach 3 million or more, or 12% of all new jobs generated by the end of the next decade.

Whereas there is a generally accepted gloomy outlook for "smokestack industries", Dr. Bloomfield felt that there are some bright spots here as well. Some 2.3 million manufacturing jobs has been lost in the most recent recession, but another 1.5 million jobs has been generated. Today 25 million Americans are employed in mining, manufacturing and construction, i.e. the goods-producing sector. The decline