

10. Employment Service operations should be financed not only from the Federal Unemployment Tax Fund (as is done at the present time) but also from general revenues.

Subsequent to the acceptance of the Task Force Report by the Secretary of Labor, the Department has been analyzing its recommendations with a view to determining the best methods of implementing them. Many of the Task Force provisions will be covered by legislation soon to be proposed by the Administration to the Congress. Others will be put into effect through administrative action.

b. A proposal has been made to set up an organizational unit and to add staff specifically to carry out the enlarged E.S. workload and responsibilities for the Department of Labor related to immigration. Public Law 89-236, October 3, 1965 (the 1965 Amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act) requires that each alien desiring to enter the United States as an immigrant to perform skilled or unskilled labor obtain a certification from the Department of Labor prior to issuance of a visa.

There is also a proposal to enlarge the administrative organization and technical services provided for the youth employment and guidance services of the Employment Service.

c. The total labor force is expected to grow from about 77 million in 1964 to 86 million in 1970. Even though the rate of unemployment is expected to decline, with a growing labor force and our highly complex and ever-changing job markets, many persons will be seeking jobs for the first time, others will be changing or be displaced from jobs, moving from part-time to full-time employment, or seeking opportunities for better utilization of their skills. These will be among the estimated 13 million job seekers who will be filing new applications with the public employment service by 1970. The primary responsibilities of the Federal-State employment service system will continue to be to provide job seekers and employers with job market information, counseling services, local and inter-area placement services to facilitate the matching of workers and jobs, and to identify, work with or refer to appropriate agencies, workers who need training or other services to improve their employability for current and anticipated job opportunities. The Employment Service will give increasing emphasis to reaching out and serving disadvantaged workers in the labor force in accordance with the intent of the Congress in legislation enacted in the last four years. The public employment service is involved in the implementation of many of the provisions of this legislation (as listed in response to questions 7 and 8).

Complex job finding problems will face job seekers in the Nation's metropolitan areas. Training and employment problems resulting from increased urbanization and the in-migration of low-income groups and nonwhite workers to central areas of large cities will require highly personalized job development efforts. Equally difficult employment problems will face lower income workers and the poor in rural communities and small towns in which there are no local public employment service offices to provide services readily. Such areas often also lack other institutions and resources for employability development, as adult education and health services. Increasing recognition will need to be given to specific area and regional needs for economic development, and when necessary, action programs will have