

skilled occupations and even in some clerical fields. It will be necessary to make better utilization of workers' skills in these fields, or of those who might enter them after short-term training periods. The methods for facilitating the movement of qualified workers to places where suitable job openings exist will need to be improved. In certain industries, such as those that offer services, there will be increasing demands from a growing population seeking a higher standard of living. Service and other jobs which employers are finding difficult to fill will need to be improved so that workers who are now reluctant to take them will find such jobs a satisfactory means of earning a living. With the expansion of vocational rehabilitation, training, and educational opportunities for the handicapped, increasing numbers of such persons can be expected to enter the labor force. They will want assistance in finding job opportunities to which they can match their skills and abilities.

To meet the emerging needs of our changing economy and a growing population and labor force, the public employment service has become a many-faceted enterprise. It will continue to adapt its operations to meet the technological, economic, and social changes which are anticipated for fiscal 1970.

7. Coordination and cooperation

Because the public employment service consists of the United States Employment Service, a segment of a Federal Bureau, agencies in 50 States, three territories, and the District of Columbia, and roughly 2,000 local offices operated by these agencies, it is difficult to delineate the innumerable cooperative relationships with public and private organizations and groups. We have, however, attempted to mention in the paragraphs which follow some of the more important groups and the Employment Service relationship to them.

a. Within the Bureau of Employment Security (of which it is a major organizational part), the Employment Service works closely with the Unemployment Insurance Service, the Administration and Management Service, and the Farm Labor Service.

For example, the ES works with the UIS on procedures to maximize claimants' exposure to employment opportunities and reports its actions to UIS for use in improving the administration of benefit payments. It works with the A&MS in developing and preparing materials on standards and training for employment security system staff. It works with the FLS on providing staff for the Smaller Communities Program mobile teams to insure that full employment services are extended to rural and farm areas. It works with staff in the Bureau Administrator's Office concerning legislative proposals.

b. With other Bureaus and Offices of Department of Labor:

(1) *Departmental Offices and Departmentwide Committees:*

Represented on Committee on Foreign Economic Policy and makes recommendations on proposed tariff changes which would adversely affect employment of U.S. workers.

Department's Field Operations Group meets regularly to keep all agencies advised of new programs, and policies affecting their respective organizations, especially as they relate to field operations.

Office of the Solicitor to obtain legal opinions on the many facets of ES operations.