

tors have been exchanged and meetings have been held to advance the administration of both Federal and State laws.

e. *Coordination with local governments or communities.*—At the local level the program of the Farm Labor Service is implemented by local employment service offices. Primarily in rural areas, these offices in many instances establish cooperative arrangements with county agencies which provide health, education and welfare services to agricultural workers. A specific example of such arrangements is referral by welfare agencies of able-bodied applicants to local employment service offices for farm work.

Local groups representing community interests serve as advisory committees to the Employment Service in connection with the development of farm training programs.

f. *Coordination with foreign governments or international organizations.*—No formal arrangements with foreign governments or international organizations are now in effect. There were extensive dealings and coordinated administration of the Mexican labor program operated under Public Law 78 until its termination December 31, 1964.

Technical assistance is provided, and there is periodic consultation, with representatives of other governments in connection with the admission of temporary foreign agricultural workers. Meetings have been held to discuss importation of workers from Mexico, Canada, the British West Indies and Bahamas, Japan, the Philippines, and Spain.

Most recently, the Farm Labor Service and the Bureau of International Labor Affairs assisted in the development of a special program to provide institutional training and on-the-farm work-training experience to Japanese admitted under Section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

g. *Coordination with non-profit organizations or institutions.*—During 1965, three groups—Emergency Committee To Aid Farm Workers, National Sharecroppers' Fund, and Tennessee A&I State College—operated training projects under contract with the Office of Manpower Policy, Evaluation and Research. A cooperative arrangement was established whereby the Farm Labor Service agreed to provide farm employment to workers referred by these groups.

There are frequent contacts and exchanges of information between the Farm Labor Service and citizens' groups concerned with agricultural manpower such as the National Advisory Committee on Farm Labor, Mexican-American Political Association, American Friends' Society, National Farm Bureau Federation, Farmer's Union, National Catholic Rural Life Conference, Migrant Ministry of the National Council of Churches. Frequent conferences are held with groups such as those listed above, and full consideration is given to their views in the development of the Farm Labor Service program.

Funds for research concerning the employment and income of hired farm workers are provided to academic institutions on a contract basis. In addition, the Farm Labor Service receives and reviews scholarly works in this area.

h. *Coordination with business enterprises.*—The provisions of the Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act require registered crew leaders who transport workers to obtain insurance or to satisfy the Secretary of Labor as to their financial responsibility. In this connection, the Farm Labor Service has been working closely with the in-