

occupational safety, and the coverage of agricultural labor under protective labor legislation. They also stem from the Bureau's efforts to increase protection against injuries on the job and secure adequate income maintenance and rehabilitation for workers when injured.

10. Economic classification of program expenditures. (See table 2.)

Program: Fair labor standards.

Department or agency, and office or bureau: Department of Labor; Bureau of Labor Standards.

TABLE 2.—*Economic classification of program expenditures for fiscal year 1965*

[In millions of dollars]

Federal Government:

Purchases of goods and services:

Wages and salaries.....	2.4
Other.....	1.1

Total, Federal expenditures.....	3.5
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Non-Federal expenditures.....	(¹)
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¹ Not available.

Women's Bureau

WOMANPOWER DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

PART I. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAM

1. Objectives

The primary objective of the womanpower development program is to improve women's economic status and opportunities for full participation and utilization in the woman work force. By stimulating greater community understanding of the special problems women face, particularly in relation to training and employment opportunities, and by strengthening labor standards and practices, the aim of the program is to remove all types of discrimination against women workers and enable them to increase their contribution to the national economy and to attain greater personal fulfillment.

2. Operation

The womanpower development program is administered by the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor. It is conducted in Washington, D.C. and five regional offices, with headquarters supervision in Washington, D.C. The Women's Bureau staff assembles and makes available to the public up-to-date information about major aspects of women's employment, and provides coordination and leadership in the collection and dissemination of pertinent information relating to women workers and in the adoption of policies and practices designed to achieve greater realization of their potentialities. Groups and organizations with which the Women's Bureau works toward its objectives include other Federal and State agencies, universities and colleges, professional associations, private organizations, employers, unions, individuals, and Governors' Commissions on the Status of Women, which have been established in 45 States.

3. History

The Women's Bureau was established by the U.S. Congress in 1920 with widespread support from many women's, civic, and labor organi-