

Migrant labor

THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ON

MIGRATORY LABOR ,

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U.S. Department of Labor, Maurice J. Tobin, Secretary

U.S. Bureau of Labor Standards
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[Washington, D.C.]
April 1952

The Recommendations of the
President's Commission on Migratory Labor
found in
Migratory Labor in American Agriculture
Report of the President's Commission
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Copies of the Commission's Report may be obtained
from
Bureau of Labor Standards
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
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RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

ON

MIGRATORY LABOR

The President's Commission on Migratory Labor was created on June 3, 1950, by Executive Order. The members of the Commission were: Maurice T. Van Hecke, Professor of Law, North Carolina University, Chairman; Nobel Clark, Associate Director, Agricultural Extension Service, University of Wisconsin; Robert E. Lucey, Roman Catholic Archbishop of San Antonio, Texas; William M. Leiserson, Economist and Former Chairman of National Mediation Board; Peter H. Odegard, Chairman of Department of Political Science, University of California; and Varden Fuller, Agricultural Economist, Giannini Foundation and Agricultural Experiment Station, University of California, Executive Secretary.

The President directed the Commission to inquire into the social and economic conditions among migratory workers, both domestic and alien, in the United States; the responsibilities now assumed by Federal, State, county, and municipal government to improve conditions of migratory workers; whether foreign workers are needed to supplement the domestic labor supply and, if so, how many; the extent of illegal entrance of foreign workers into the United States, and the way in which Government authority may be strengthened to eliminate illegal migration.

The Commission held two meetings in Washington with representatives of the Departments of Agriculture, Labor, State, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, and the Federal Security Agency. Conferences were also held with State and territorial agencies and State interagency committees established to deal with migratory labor; with representatives

of the Government of Mexico and with other agencies and groups concerned.

Of primary importance were the twelve regional public hearings held by the Commission, at which the testifying witnesses included farmers, processors, representatives of labor organizations, government, social workers, health and educational leaders, religious groups, and a number of migrant workers themselves. The members of the Commission also made field trips for observation of actual conditions and talked with workers and employers. Studies on particular problems were made by staff members and reports were prepared by Government departments on a number of technical subjects.

The Commission submitted its report of findings and recommendations to the President in March 1951.

I. Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor

The Commission concluded that the needs and problems of migrants were urgent and that they could best be met by broadening and extending to them the basic services which are designed to serve the general population. It pointed out that such programs should be kept in the already established Government agencies but that a more closely integrated approach to the manifold problems of migratory workers was needed. To achieve this, the Commission made as its first recommendation that

"(1) There be established a Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, to be appointed by and responsible to the President.

"(2) The Committee be composed of three public members and one member from each of the following agencies:

Department of Agriculture,
Department of Labor,
Department of State,
Immigration and Naturalization Service, and
Federal Security Agency.

"(3) The public members be appointed by the President. One public member should serve full time as chairman and the other two on a part-time basis. The Government representatives should be appointed by the President on the nomination of the heads of the respective agencies. The Committee should have authority, within the limits of its appropriation, to establish such advisory committees as it deems necessary.

"(4) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor have the authority and responsibility, with adequate staff and funds to assist, coordinate, and stimulate the various agencies of the Government in their activities and policies relating to migratory farm labor, including such investigations and publications as will contribute to an understanding of migratory farm labor problems, and to recommend to the President, from time to time, such changes in administration and legislation as may be required to facilitate improvements in the policies of the Government relating to migratory farm labor. The Committee should undertake such specific responsibilities as are assigned to it in the recommendations set forth in this report and as may be assigned to it by the President.

"In general, however, the Committee should have no administrative or operating responsibilities; these should remain within the respective established agencies and departments,

"(5) Similar agencies be established in the various States. The responsibilities and the activities of the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor and those of the agencies established in the States should be complementary and not competitive. The State agencies should be encouraged to carry forward those programs in behalf of migratory farm workers which, by their nature, fall within the responsibility of individual States. The Federal Committee will have major concern with interstate, national, and international activities. But at all times there should be close consultation between the Federal and State agencies and a two-way flow of information, suggestions, and effective cooperation."

II. Migratory Farm Labor in Emergency

In anticipating farm labor needs in a time of national emergency, the Commission concluded that increased labor needs can be met better by more efficient use of domestic workers, supplemented by workers brought in from Hawaii and Puerto Rico, if required, than by importation of foreign labor. To achieve better utilization of domestic workers, it suggested that Government agencies assume leadership in the development of modern

labor practices among farm employers and in the administration of farm labor programs, including the training of employees in skills required and improvement in labor management and supervision.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) First reliance be placed on using our domestic labor force more effectively.

"(2) No special measures be adopted to increase the number of alien contract laborers beyond the number admitted in 1950.

"(3) To meet any supplemental needs for agricultural labor that may develop, preference be given to citizens of the offshore possessions of the United States, such as Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

"(4) Future efforts be directed toward supplying agricultural labor needs with our own workers and eliminating dependence on foreign labor."

III. Alien Contract Labor in American Agriculture

The Commission found that since 1942 the Government has under authority of special legislation imported several hundred thousands agricultural workers from Mexico and a lesser number from Jamaica, Canada, the Bahamas, and other countries. Some of these came under direct contract between employer or labor contractor and the worker; others, principally Mexicans, came under terms of international agreement.

The Commission concluded that this alien labor, although it comprised only 2.7 of the Nation's hired farm labor force, has been a factor in depressing farm wages and has been otherwise detrimental to standards for domestic labor.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) Foreign labor importation and contracting be under the terms of intergovernmental agreements which should clearly state the conditions and standards of employment under which the foreign workers are to be employed. These should be substantially the same

for all countries. No employer, employer's representative or association of employers, or labor contractor should be permitted to contract directly with foreign workers for employment in the United States. This is not intended to preclude employer participation in the selection of qualified workers when all other requirements of legal importation are fulfilled.

"(2) The United States-Mexican intergovernmental agreement be in terms that will promote immigration law enforcement. The Department of State should negotiate with the Government of Mexico such a workable international agreement as will assure its operation as the exclusive channel for the importation of Mexican nationals under contract, free from the competition of illegal migration.

"(3) Administration of foreign labor recruiting, contracting, transporting, and agreements be made the direct responsibility of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. This should be the principal contracting agency, and private employers should secure their foreign workers exclusively from the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

"(4) The Farm Placement Service of the United States Employment Service certify to the Immigration and Naturalization Service and to the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor when and if labor requirements cannot be filled from domestic sources and the numbers of additional workers needed. On alien contract labor, the United States Employment Service and the various State employment services should be advised by the tripartite advisory council provided for in the Wagner-Peyser Act, or by tripartite subcommittees of the council. However, no certification of shortage of domestic labor should be made unless and until continental domestic labor has been offered the same terms and conditions of employment as are offered to foreign workers. After certifying the need for foreign workers, the United States Employment Service should have no administrative responsibilities in connection with any foreign labor program.

"(5) In accordance with the policies of the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, the Immigration and Naturalization Service arrange, subject to the terms of the intergovernmental agreements then in force, for the importation of the number of qualified foreign agricultural workers certified as needed by the United States Employment Service, and transport them to appropriate reception and contracting centers in the United States.

"(6) The Immigration and Naturalization Service deliver the imported workers to the farm employers who have submitted the necessary applications and bonds, and who have signed individual work agreements. Employment should be under the general supervision of the Immigration and Naturalization Service. An adequate procedure for investigating and resolving complaints and disputes originating

from either party should be negotiated in the international agreements and should be incorporated in the standard work contracts. The Immigration and Naturalization Service should be authorized to terminate any contract of employment and remove the workers, and to refuse to furnish foreign workers to any employer or association of employers when there has been repeated or willful violation of previous agreements, or where there is reasonable doubt that the terms of the current agreement are being observed. The Immigration and Naturalization Service should, in the discharge of its obligations, receive such assistance from the United States Employment Service as it may request.

"(7) Puerto Rico and Hawaii, as possessions of the United States, be recognized as part of the domestic labor supply, and workers from these Territories be accorded preference over foreign labor in such employment as they are willing and suited to fill.

"(8) Where a government-to-government agreement provides for the payment of the prevailing wage to foreign contract workers, this wage be ascertained by public authority after a hearing. The policies, procedures, and responsibilities involved should be determined by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor."

IV. The Wetback Invasion--Illegal Alien Labor in American Agriculture

In considering the special problems caused by illegal alien labor, the Commission brought out the fact that the number of Mexicans entering this country illegally, known as "wetbacks," had increased from 29,000 in 1944 to 565,000 in 1950; that this situation is influenced by economic destitution in certain areas of Mexico and by the expansion of cotton acreage and greater specialization in fruits and vegetables in Southwest United States. This "invasion" has resulted in displacement of domestic workers, lowering of wages and living conditions, and an increase in social problems. Since the "wetback" has no legal rights, he can make no demands, so is often preferred by the employer to the alien laborer brought in under intergovernmental agreement.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) The Immigration and Naturalization Service be strengthened by (a) clear statutory authority to enter places of employment to determine if illegal aliens are employed, (b) clear statutory penalties for harboring, concealing, or transporting illegal aliens, and (c) increased appropriations for personnel and equipment.

"(2) Legislation be enacted making it unlawful to employ aliens illegally in the United States, the sanctions to be (a) removal by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of all legally imported labor from any place of employment on which any illegal alien is found employed; (b) fine and imprisonment; (c) restraining orders and injunctions; and (d) prohibiting the shipment in interstate commerce of any product on which illegal alien labor has worked.

"(3) Legalization for employment purposes of aliens illegally in the United States be discontinued and forbidden. This is not intended to interfere with handling of hardship cases as authorized by present immigration laws.

"(4) The Department of State seek the active cooperation of the Government of Mexico in a program for eliminating the illegal migration of Mexican workers into the United States by (a) the strict enforcement of the Mexican emigration laws, (b) preventing the concentration, in areas close to the border, of surplus supplies of Mexican labor, and (c) refraining from attempts to obtain legalization for employment in the United States of Mexican workers illegally in this country."

V. How Migratory Workers Find Employment

The Commission found that the ways the migrant worker finds employment are varied and haphazard. In many instances, the labor contractor or crew leader recruits and directs the worker to employment. He may not only provide him work but transportation, housing, and other services; and he may not only furnish the employer workers but also supervise and pay them. In this provision of "middleman" services, there is chance for abuses to the worker to develop, and the worker seldom has any channel through which complaints may be registered and adjusted. The contractor may misrepresent employment, overcharge for services, or underpay for work in order to increase his own pay which, in many instances, is

the difference between what he receives and what he pays workers.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit interstate recruitment of farm labor by crew leaders, labor contractors, employers, employers' agents, and other private recruiting agents except when such agents are licensed by the Department of Labor. The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor should develop appropriate standards for regulating and licensing such private agents.

"(2) States enact legislation and establish enforcement machinery to regulate and license labor contractors, crew leaders, and other private recruiting agents operating intrastate, such legislation to include private solicitors or recruiters operating on a fee or nonfee basis, either part-time or year-round. The standards of regulation should at least equal those established by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. The recommendations of the Governor's Committee of California suggest the form and content of such State legislation.

"(3) The United States Employment Service and the State employment services adopt a policy of refusing to refer workers to crew leaders, labor contractors, or private recruiting agents for employment.

"(4) The United States Employment Service adopt regulations and administrative procedures to safeguard interstate recruiting and transporting of workers, by providing that:

"(a) Terms of employment be reduced to writing, such written terms to contain a provision for the adjustment of grievances.

"(b) Housing and transportation arrangements available to workers meet the minimum standards established by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor.

"(c) State employment services shall not recruit farm workers outside their States or assist in bringing farm workers in from other States unless the United States Employment Service is assured that the State does not have the necessary labor available within its own borders.

"(5) Neither the United States Employment Service nor State employment services join with employers, employers' association, or other private recruiting agents in mass advertising for interstate recruitment.

"(6) In order to achieve better utilization of the national domestic farm-labor supply, States having legislation restricting recruitment of workers for out-of-State employment (emigrant agent laws) undertake repeal of such legislation.

"(7) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor establish transportation standards of safety and comfort (including in-transit rest camps). States should be guided by the transportation standards of the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor as minimum conditions to govern intrastate transportation of migratory farm workers.

"(8) The United States Employment Service and the State employment services be advised on farm-labor questions by the tripartite advisory councils as provided for in the Wagner-Peyser Act or by tripartite subcommittees of the councils.

VI. Employment Management and Labor Relations

In regard to employment management and labor relations, the Commission found that only legal aliens and the Puerto Ricans, who together comprise approximately 10 percent of all agricultural migrants, work under employment contracts making for stability and orderliness of employment. Contributing to stability in the employer-employee relationship are the provisions which establish a minimum term for the contract and a guarantee of minimum employment or of minimum earnings within the terms of contract.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) The Agricultural Extension Service, through its Federal office and in those States where migratory labor has significant proportions, make instruction in farm-labor management and labor relations available to farm employers and to farm employees. The Agricultural Extension Services should also make available advice and counsel for the organizing of farm-employer associations similar to those sponsored during World War II, which associations should have the purpose of pooling their joint labor needs to promote orderly recruiting, better employer-worker relations, and more continuous employment.

"(2) The Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947 be amended to extend coverage to employees on farms having a specified minimum employment."

VII. Employment, Wages, and Incomes

Family work is an important characteristic of migratory farm labor. Unfortunately, no recent information on family earnings of either migratory farm or non-migratory farm workers is available. In 1949 a Department of Agriculture survey showed that average annual earnings of

individual migratory farm workers were only \$514. This average is for both farm and nonfarm work and includes men, women, and minors 14 and over. The migratory worker is generally underemployed. He had only 71 days of farm work and 31 days of nonfarm work in 1949 as compared to 250 days for the factory worker.

Wages of both migrant and non-migrant farm workers are below prevailing standards. Average annual earnings of factory workers in 1949 were five times the earnings of farm workers. The factory worker's cash earnings were \$2,600 as compared to the farm worker's cash earnings of slightly over \$500. Migratory farm laborers have little opportunity to participate in influencing their wage rates. Their wage rates are usually determined at meetings or conferences made up of farm employers who set so-called prevailing wages. The migrant farm worker seldom, if ever, participates in these meetings.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) The Congress enact minimum-wage legislation to cover farm laborers, including migratory laborers.

"(2) State legislatures give serious consideration to the protection of agricultural workers, including migratory farm workers, by minimum-wage legislation.

"(3) Federal and State unemployment compensation legislation be enacted to cover agricultural labor.

"(4) Because present unemployment compensation legislation is not adapted to meeting the unemployment problems of most migratory farm workers, the Federal Social Security Act be amended to provide matching grants to States for general assistance on the condition that no needy person be denied assistance because of lack of legal residence status."

VIII. Housing

Much of the housing for migratory farm workers was found to be grossly inadequate. Often a worker is required to live in the housing furnished by an employer as a condition of getting the job. If he lives in public labor camps, the worker has more freedom to take the job he considers best. The migrant worker is not eligible for the Government's public housing for low-income groups because the rent is prohibitive to him and he does not meet residence requirements.

The Commission expressed the belief that, if migrants were offered decent housing, it would greatly lessen the difficulty of obtaining an adequate labor supply.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) The United States Employment Service not recruit and refer out-of-State agricultural worker and the Immigration and Naturalization Service not import foreign workers (pursuant to certifications of labor shortage) unless and until:

"(a) The State in which the workers are to be employed has established minimum housing standards for such workers together with a centralized agency for administration and enforcement of such minimum standards on the basis of periodic inspections. These State housing standards, in their terms and in administration, should not be less than the Federal standards hereinafter provided.

"(b) The employer or association of employers has been certified as having available housing, which at recent inspection has been found to comply with minimum standards for housing then in force in that State.

"(2) Federal minimum standards covering all types of on-job housing for migratory workers moving in interstate or foreign commerce be established and promulgated by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. These standards, administered through a State license system, should govern site, shelter, space, lighting, sanitation, cooking equipment, and other facilities relating to maintenance of health and decency.

"(3) Any State employment service requesting aid of the United States Employment Service in procuring out-of-State workers submit, with such request, a statement that the housing being offered meets the Federal standards.

"(4) The Agricultural Extension Service in those States using appreciable numbers of migratory workers undertake an educational program for growers concerning design, materials, and lay-out of housing for farm labor.

"(5) The Department of Agriculture be empowered to extend grants-in-aid to States for labor camps in areas of large and sustained seasonal labor demand provided the States agree to construct and operate such camps under standards promulgated by the Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor. Since such projects are to be constructed and operated for the principal purpose of housing agricultural workers and their families, preference of occupancy should be given those engaged in seasonal agricultural work. Costs should be defrayed by charges to occupants.

"(6) When housing is deficient in areas where there is large seasonal employment of migratory farm workers, but where the seasonal labor need is of short duration, the Department of Agriculture establish transit camp sites without individual housing. These camp sites should be equipped with water, sanitary facilities including showers, laundry, and cooking arrangements. They should be adequately supervised.

"(7) The Department of Agriculture be authorized, and supplied with the necessary funds, to extend carefully supervised credit in modest amounts to assist migratory farm workers to acquire or to construct homes in areas where agriculture is in need of a considerable number of seasonal workers during the crop season.

"(8) States be encouraged to enact State housing codes establishing minimum health and sanitation standards for housing in unincorporated areas.

"(9) The Public Housing Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency develop a rural nonfarm housing program to include housing needs of migrants in their home-base situation."

IX. Health, Welfare, and Safety

Lack of health and welfare services, inadequate diet, and poor housing all go along with the poor working conditions of the migrant worker. A study made by the U.S. Public Health Service showed that family "transients," both agricultural and non-agricultural, had a 74-percent higher disabling

illness rate than residents. The conditions contributing to this situation endanger not only the health of the migrant but that of the community as well. Local authorities, when they would help migrants, usually find the cost and residence requirements of the laws prohibitive. Some States have made progress in meeting the health problem, but their programs are inadequate. The problem is so far-reaching that some Federal responsibility is indicated.

Agriculture is among the highest of any industry group in the number of fatalities and in the number of injuries causing total disability, but present safety programs and workmen's compensation laws do not generally extend to agricultural workers.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) In amending the Social Security Act to provide matching grants to States for general assistance, provision be made to include medical care on a matching-grant basis for recipients of public assistance on the condition that no person be denied medical care because of the lack of legal residence status.

"(2) The Public Health Service Act be amended to provide, under the supervision of the Surgeon General, matching grants to States, to conduct health programs among migratory farm laborers to deal particularly with such diseases as tuberculosis, venereal disease, diarrhea, enteritis, and dysentery, and to conduct health clinics for migratory farm workers.

"(3) The United States Employment Service make no interstate referrals of migratory farm workers unless the representative of the State requesting the labor shall give evidence in writing that neither the State nor the counties concerned will deny medical care on the grounds of non-residence, and that migratory workers will be admitted to local hospitals on essentially the same basis as residents of the local community.

"(4) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor and the appropriate State agencies undertake studies looking toward the extension of safety and workmen's compensation legislation to farm workers.

"(5) The Federal Social Security Act be amended to include migratory farm workers as well as other agricultural workers not now covered under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program."

X. Child Labor

Although great progress has been made in the elimination of child labor from American industry, it still persists in agriculture-- primarily because of poverty in the farm laborer's family. Other factors are that the farm worker's family, especially the migrant, has nowhere to leave the children; work becomes a substitute for child care, school, and recreation. Such child labor is commonly seen in the harvesting of large acreages of peas, snap beans, or cotton. Here children, sometimes as young as 5 and 6 years, work along with the adult members of the family at "stoop labor."

Census estimates for August 1950 showed that 190,000 children between 10 and 13 years of age were working for pay in agriculture and 205,000 of the 14-15-year-old age group. Of 150,000 between 10 and 13 in October 1950, 40,000 were not enrolled in school.

The Commission considered the status of Federal and State regulation of child labor in agriculture. The limited protection under both State and Federal laws for children employed in agriculture was pointed out.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) The 1949 child-labor amendment to the Fair Labor Standards Act be retained and vigorously enforced.

"(2) The Fair Labor Standards Act be further amended to restrict the employment of children under 14 years of age on farms outside of school hours.

"(3) State child-labor laws be brought to a level at least equal to the present Fair Labor Standards Act and made fully applicable to agriculture.

"(4) The child-labor provisions of the Sugar Act be vigorously enforced."

XI. Education

Migratory children as a group are the poorest in educational attainments in the United States. There are many causes, including their continuous moving about, the economic urgency for them to work, and the social stigma which separates them from the community. Inadequate school facilities, community opposition to the admission of migratory children to schools, discrimination because of color or economic status, and family incomes too low to supply necessary clothing and food, are among the handicaps under which they suffer. Most State school attendance laws are weak or lacking in application to migrant children. Though school facilities needed to educate migrants have rarely, if ever, been adequately provided, experimental efforts have demonstrated that something can be done to overcome the difficulties and obstacles.

The Commission emphasized that adult education among migrants is also urgently needed. Many are unable to read, write, or speak English. Training in skills which would prepare them for non-farm jobs to supplement their earnings is also needed.

The Commission recommended that:

"(1) The Federal Committee on Migratory Farm Labor, through the cooperation of public and private agencies, including the United States Office of Education, State educational agencies, the National Education Association, universities, and the American Council on Education, develop a plan which will provide an adequate program of education for migratory workers and their children. This may include Federal grants-in-aid to the States.

"(2) The Agricultural Extension Services, in fuller discharge of their statutory obligations to the entire farm population, provide educational assistance to agricultural laborers, especially migratory workers, to enable these people to increase their skills and efficiency in agriculture and to improve their personal welfare. The Extension Services should also give instructions to both farm employers and farm workers

on their respective obligations and rights, as well as the opportunities for constructive joint planning in their respective roles as employers and employees.

"The Agricultural Extension Services should expand their home demonstration work to supply the families of farm workers, particularly migratory farm workers, instruction in nutrition, homemaking, infant care, sanitation, and similar subjects.

"In substance, the Commission recommends that the Agricultural Extension Services assume the same responsibility for improving the welfare of farm workers as for helping farm operators.

"(3) The Federal Government, in accordance with the long-standing policy that agricultural extension work is a joint responsibility of the Federal Government and the several States, share in the cost of the proposed educational program for farm workers and their families.

Appendix

The Executive Orders

Executive Order No. 10129, Establishing the President's Commission on
Migratory Labor

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. There is hereby created a Commission to be known as the President's Commission on Migratory Labor, which shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be designated by the President.

2. The Commission is authorized and directed to inquire into

(a) social, economic, health, and educational conditions among migratory workers, both alien and **domestic**, in the United States;

(b) problems created by **the migration of workers**, for temporary employment, into the United States, **pursuant to the immigration laws or otherwise**;

(c) responsibilities now **being assumed by Federal, State, county, and municipal authorities with respect to alleviating the conditions among migratory workers, both alien and domestic**;

(d) whether sufficient numbers of local and migratory workers can be obtained from **domestic sources to meet agricultural labor needs and, if not, the extent to which the temporary employment of foreign workers may be required to supplement the domestic labor supply**; and

(e) the extent of illegal migration of foreign workers into the United States and the problems created thereby, and whether, and in what respect, current law-enforcement measures and the authority and means possessed by Federal, State, and local governments may be strengthened and improved to eliminate such illegal migration.

3. The Commission shall make a report of its studies to the President in writing not later than December 15, 1950, including its recommendations for governmental action, either legislative or administrative.

4. In connection with its studies and inquiries, the Commission is authorized to hold such public hearings and to hear such witnesses as it deems appropriate.

5. To the extent that the studies, inquiries, and recommendations of the Commission involve considerations of international arrangements and policies the Commission shall consult with the Department of State.

6. All executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government are authorized and directed to cooperate with the Commission in its work

and to furnish the Commission such information and assistance, not inconsistent with law, as it may require in the performance of its duties.

7. During the fiscal year 1950, the compensation of the members of the Commission (including traveling expenses and per-diem allowances) and the expenditures of the Commission shall be paid out of an allotment made by the President from the appropriation appearing under the heading "Emergency Fund for the President" in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1950 (Public Law 266, approved August 24, 1949); and during the fiscal year 1951 such compensation and expenditures shall be similarly paid from any corresponding or like appropriation made available for the fiscal year 1951. Such payments shall be made without regard to the provisions of section 3681 of the Revised Statutes (31 U. S. C. 672), section 9 of the act of March 4, 1909, 35 Stat. 1027 (31 U. S. C. 673) and such other provisions of law as the President may hereafter specify.

8. Thirty days after rendition of its report to the President, the Commission shall cease to exist unless otherwise determined by further Executive Order.

Harry S. Truman

The White House,
June 3, 1950.

Executive Order No. 10192, amending Executive Order No. 10129 of June 3, 1950, entitled "Establishing the President's Commission on Migratory Labor"

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered that Executive Order No. 10129 of June 3, 1950, be, and it is hereby, amended as follows:

1. The date "December 15, 1950," in paragraph numbered 3 is amended to read "March 1, 1951."

2. The words "thirty days" in paragraph numbered 8 are amended to read "sixty days."

Harry S. Truman

The White House,
December 15, 1950.