

(5) A study of the British immigrant areas in Montreal with reference to social influences bearing on their employment adjustment. (Sociology).<sup>x</sup>

Main areas to which British immigrants migrate or are attracted, their character, the presence or absence of social institutions in these areas aiding or handicapping them in securing livelihood and steady employments. Housing, communications, civic amenities, family life and social contacts, the attitude of employers, etc. Degree to which occupation, wages and expenses condition location and vice versa.

Effective community organisation makes for more satisfactory and efficient workers, and more stable earning-power. Undue localisation tends to make for restricted employment opportunities. How far has the British immigrant escaped the difficulties of immigrants of other nationalities, and the degree of localisation which characterises some of them (e.g., the Jews)?

(6) A comparative survey of the problems of partially or completely unemployable immigrants, as revealed by the records of Montreal social agencies. (Sociology).<sup>x</sup>

Study of the statistics and case-histories of selected groups of immigrants of different nationalities who have fallen to the care of social agencies in Montreal. Their economic and social background, reasons for immigration, degree of skill, nobility-history, etc. Among other things, study should throw some light on relation of unemployability to duration of previous period of unemployment or to irregularity of employment when at employable age, etc.

(7) Employment and unemployment problems in the rail transport industry, as exemplified by the experience of the C.N.R. and C.P.R. (Economics)<sup>x</sup>

The modern railway as the source (with its attendant operations) of employment for a very large part of the Canadian working-force. Importance also because essentially affected by employment conditions special to Canada, and by fluctuations in business conditions in Canada. Various types (occupations, degree of skill, etc). employed. Methods of recruitment: differences if any for different grades of workers. Problems raised by seasonal fluctuation or variation in type of work. Employment and technical changes. The problem of lay-offs or short-time working in trade depression. Methods by which these problems met, possibly with pre-war and post-war experience compared. Conditions special to railway operation making stabilisation difficult or feasible. Special reference to Montreal but dealing with as much of wider aspects as is consistent with efficiency of the research.

(8) The employment and unemployment problems of dock labour in Montreal. (Economics).<sup>x</sup>

Importance of dock work in Montreal. Special characteristics (e.g., grain shipments). Extent and type of organisation: past history; amount of unskilled labour. Methods of recruitment, type of workers, conditions of work (adjustment of rates, hours, etc., to port activity. Methods and degree of adjustment to (a) daily (b) seasonal fluctuations. Movement of workers to ice-free ports in winter;