

(b) The employment problems of the immigrant.

In "new" countries, the immigrant is the second source of recruitment to industry, and a source presenting its own special problems. Immigrant stocks bulk large in any representative group of unemployed. The conditions determining successful and unsuccessful settlement or absorption are varied, and call for analysis by special studies and for different immigrant groups. In Canada so far, the urban immigrant has received less attention than the immigrant to farming areas.

(c) The unskilled labour market.

Unskilled and low-skilled workers are likely to be the first to be laid off, or to suffer the most underemployment. They comprise the lowest and most resistant stratum of the unemployed. If they are the most familiar to the relief agencies, however, they are also the most difficult to deal with; and the "causes" of their unemployment are likely to be the most complex.

Studies needed: the economic quality, the physical quality, the employment history, etc., of unskilled workers; the unskilled labour market in general - how and where unskilled labour is recruited - and the degree to which it is organised; separate studies of main industries employing low-skilled labour.

(d) The unemployment problems of particular industries or industrial groups.

To say that every industry or industrial group has its own particular unemployment problems is really to say that each reproduces the same constituents of the general problem - casual, seasonal, cyclical, and "technological" unemployment - with its own technical differences. For practical purposes the industry is the unit in which the problem of unemployment - certainly the problem of restricting employment - presents itself. In some matters (seasonal employment, for instance) it is the unit within which the first steps in the regularisation of employment have to be taken. In any case we do not know the details of a large part of the unemployment problem or of the difficulties which have to be met in dealing with it until such studies are made.

(4) Studies and analysis of the existing organisation - industrial, social, and governmental - for dealing with the problems of unemployment.

This, of course, overlaps at certain points with the fields delineated above. Some of it will be accomplished as part of the work in these fields. But it may quite reasonably be separated as a branch of the research eventually to be covered. There is room for a number of studies in Montreal and for comparative areas, of the relevant part of the work of social agencies, of employment bureaux, significant industrial schemes or experiments, and Dominion unemployment relief (1930-1 and 1931-2).

A detailed survey of the social agencies alone, in relation to unemployment relief, would in Montreal be a subject worthy of research: the number of major agencies or institutions in the city concerned in part with unemployment relief amounts to ten or twelve.

(5) Remedies, changes, reorganisation etc., indicated as desirable, and based upon the above.

At some stage, undoubtedly, it should be possible to draw together the experience and conclusions which the various investigations have brought