

In an address at the second meeting of the association the United States Commissioner of Labor emphasized the seriousness of the unemployment problem, the importance of the public employment office as a constructive agency for furnishing real work to real workers, the magnitude of the work accomplished by such offices in the face of great difficulties, the need of complete statistical records and the necessity of cooperation between the Federal Bureau of Labor Statistics and the state offices. Other papers related to the wrong way to conduct a system of public employment offices; what must be done to make them more effective; policies and methods of employment agencies maintained by employers' associations; regulation and control of private agencies; distribution of labor, and the problem of transportation; a plan for gathering and distributing farm hands in grain states, and a women's employment office. In addition there was a report on the condition and management of public employment offices in the United States, showing wherein some offices had succeeded and others failed, and offering suggestions for increasing their efficiency.

At the third meeting of the association papers were presented on the problems of organizing a state system of employment offices; experiences in extending and improving the work of a public employment office; developing a farm hand business; the National Farm Labor Exchange; the placing of women by public employment offices; the immigrant worker and the public employment bureau; the immigrant and the industrial world, and vocational guidance and public employment offices. A preliminary report also was made by a "committee on standards", presenting a system of records, registration and filing, and making recommendations in regard thereto.

Appendixes to the report give the resolutions adopted at each of the three meetings of the association, recent statistics of public employment offices in the United States, Great Britain and Germany, and a translation of a series of tables with explanatory text, prepared by the German Imperial Statistical Bureau and published in the German Reichs-Arbeitsblatt, showing the present status of unemployment insurance on the basis of official sources and of reports prepared for the general convention at Ghent of the International Association on Unemployment, in September, 1913.

Twenty-five states in this country have provided for public employment offices and already 77 such state offices have been established in 76 cities; 30 municipal public employment offices have been established in 28 cities in 16 states, and 77 Federal employment offices have been established in connection with the Division of Information of the United States Department of Labor in 30 states. A tabular statement shows these bureaus according to their character and location.