

All unemployment measures are subject to these indicia of effectiveness, but their possible scope is wide. There is today a vast fund of experience, of both established and experimental methods of relief. There are a great ~~number~~^{many} of agencies - city, local, and national governments, industrial groups, trade unions, organized relief agencies, apart altogether from international organizations - able to contribute, although it is to national governments that one must look primarily, since they are coordinating or centralising agencies, and also the units for international cooperation. In the last analysis, ^{however,} organization and cooperation are the difficulties, and it is energy and the will for these that will determine how far the problems are met.

1. The first need for a comprehensive policy (and this applies to every country) is some type of permanent advisory body, whether separate or part of a government department, which can concern itself continuously with unemployment. Such a body could be charged with the functions of receiving and conveying to the appropriate agencies knowledge of the current situations, of local conditions, and national problems - possibly if necessary, undertaking research on its own part; of sifting plans for relief or assisting the coordination of the work of agencies already in operation; and of drawing up or operating a long-period policy. In Canada, in which four or five of the largest cities are the main centers in which unemployment is concentrated in times of depression, there is, indeed, a case for setting up some such body in each to coordinate the unemployment work of all existing agencies.

2. The second institution which a fundamental approach to the problem requires, is a system of employment exchanges. On the organisation of the labor market depends the ease or difficulties of finding jobs,