

the administration of the Family Allowances Act, the federal aspects of the Old Age Pensions Act, and of the National Physical Fitness Act.

Income-maintenance programs, reviewed in Section 1, include both Federal and Provincial Government schemes as well as the co-operative Federal-Provincial program for Old Age Pensions and Pensions for the Blind. Federal programs include Family Allowances, Unemployment Insurance, Prairie Farm Assistance, Veterans' Pensions and War Veterans' Allowances. A discussion of Federal Government Annuities has also been included because these annuities enable persons to provide economic security for their old age on a voluntary basis and because they are subsidized indirectly by the Federal Government. Provincial programs include Mothers' Allowances and Workmen's Compensation.

Federal and Provincial public welfare programs are reviewed in Section 2, together with a brief reference to the co-ordination through the Canadian Welfare Council of the supporting voluntary agencies which are typical of the Canadian pattern of social services. Within the framework of Provincial statutes, a substantial part of the responsibility for welfare is borne by Municipal Governments, with Provincial Governments playing an increasing role in co-ordination and supervision of services and in sharing of costs. These services may include any or all of the following: family welfare; provision for the protection and support of children when normal parental care breaks down or is destroyed; protection of unmarried mothers and their children; relief in cash or kind; guidance and counselling services; institutional care, or supervision of institutional care, of aged or other needy persons; medical care to needy persons; leisure time and recreation services; special services to youth; and maintenance of juvenile or other correctional institutions.

As the emphasis in public thinking is shifted to the welfare aspects of any given service, new programs are established or transferred to welfare authorities. This process of development is typified in Saskatchewan in the recent transfer of gaols and provincial institutions for correctional care to the Department of Social Welfare, and in Quebec by the extension of preventive and correctional care for delinquent youth under the Department of Social Welfare and Youth.

The social tensions of the war years made heavy demands on public and private social agencies. New methods of co-operative service were developed between different governmental levels and between public and private agencies. Through the Dependents Allowance Board and the Dependents Board of Trustees, which were charged with the payment of allowances to dependents of members of the Armed Forces, the Federal Government made extensive use of local resources. Cases requiring special investigation are referred to public and private organizations such as the Children's Aid Societies and family welfare agencies, on a fee basis. Where special enquiries are necessary, this type of procedure is also followed up by the Family Allowances Division of the Department of National Health and Welfare working largely through the provincial child welfare authorities. In this way close working relationships are maintained between the Federal and Provincial welfare authorities.

The wartime and postwar extension of services increased the demand for professionally trained social workers among Federal authorities and among an increasing number of Provincial and Municipal Departments of Welfare. Social workers are recruited chiefly from the Schools of Social Work established at the