Casualty Rehabilitation.—The function of the Casualty Welfare Division is outlined in the 1956 Year Book, p. 307. At Dec. 31, 1960, there were 3,014 active cases. The total number of disabled veterans then registered with the Division was 48,239 and of these 45,225 were closed cases. New cases opened during the year ended Dec. 31, 1960 numbered 837 and cases closed numbered 2,494.

2Registrations for	Casualty Rehabilitation,	, by Status of Applican	t and Type				
of Disability, to Dec. 31, 1960							

Status	to	Dec. 31,	Type of Disability	Active Cases as at Dec. 31, 1959	Total Closed Cases Dec. 31, 1959	Active Cases as at Dec. 31, 1960	Total Closed Cases Dec. 31, 1960
	No.	No.	•	No.	No.	No.	No.
Employed	37,527 891 1,478 4,285 2,216 1,249	37,918 786 1,221 4,576 2,439 1,299	Amputations. Neuro-muscular and skeletal system. Total and partial loss of hearing or sight. Neurological cases. Heart and vascular system. Respiratory Mental and emotional. Unclassified.	1,131	2,272 13,541 3,203 1,656 4,301 11,627 1,483 5,839	104 957 177 137 170 831 200 438	2,320 13,938 3,276 1,687 4,468 11,844 1,653 6,039
Totals	47,646	48,239	Totals	3,724	43,922	3,014	45,225

Social Services.—Social workers are employed in the Branch in a variety of ways. They provide casework service to veterans and their dependants when complex personal and social problems are involved. They act as consultants to other departmental officials dealing with welfare matters. They assist in the work of committees, such as the District Authorities, which administer War Veterans Allowances and the Assistance Fund. They supervise Branch services to dependants of members of the Armed Forces. At the request of the Department of National Defence, the Branch furnishes reports on home circumstances of Armed Forces personnel who request compassionate leave, posting or discharge because of some domestic emergency. These problems can sometimes be solved through counselling and referral to community welfare services. The Division is especially concerned with maintaining effective liaison, in the interests of veterans and their dependants, with welfare departments at all levels of government and with private social and philanthropic organizations.

During 1959 and 1960 there were 14,315 and 13,628 requests, respectively, for services from all sources.

Older Veterans.—The Department introduced an "older veterans" specialized service at the cessation of World War II when it was apparent that the many thousands of World War I veterans serving the second time would, at their age of between 50 and 63, encounter difficulties in re-entry to civilian employment. There arose a strong movement for a dual-service pension as of right but assisting these veterans into regular gainful employment was the obvious answer. In 1946 a Special Adviser was appointed at Head Office, and a designated Counsellor at each district office level. The Civil Service Commission convened a forum and stressed that age alone would not be a factor in recruitment. The National Employment Service of the Unemployment Insurance Commission placed emphasis on 'older veterans' employment placement. Voluntary citizen committees were formed on community centre levels to give special attention to their local veteran job seekers of mature age.

In 1947, a National Campaign for permanent jobs for older veterans was conducted by the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Labour, and the Unemployment Insurance Commission. In 1948, the same agencies joined in a national campaign on behalf of