

National drives were launched in behalf of the Corps of Commissionaires, and for the placement in all lines of work of the older veteran class. Newspapers and leading periodicals featured the statistical and economic trend of a growing older population. Radio and film were employed to stress the skill, productivity, and other values of the solid, mature, aged workman. The Unemployment Insurance Commission, through its national employment service, established local office specialist services for older job applicants, to fit work capacity and placement opportunity to the individual.

D.V.A. co-operated by the establishment of problem review boards to which the National Employment Service referred resistant cases for study and counsel.

To assist the solution of difficult or problem cases, particularly those located in comparatively remote areas where the more complete facilities of N.E.S. and D.V.A. are not readily available, at the invitation of the department and with full concurrence of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the dominion command of the Canadian Legion sponsored the formation of branch employment committees. This movement which we termed the "Big 3", provides for development to the utmost of the interest and assistance of the whole community in the problems of its own veterans. With the coverage and influence of the Legion, it is gratifying that in every community there are three or more men who can sit informally around a table at required times and analyse individually the case of each unemployed veteran who, for some reason or other, is resisting successful placement. If he can work he should have a job; if he can't work, every avenue of rightful entitlement should be vigorously exploited.

If there is no entitlement under the Veterans' Charter, then his rights as a citizen of the municipality and the province should be fully pressed.

There is a strongly developed tendency in some localities to consider every veteran problem to be the responsibility of the department or federal authority.

This co-ordinated plan has merit and we hope it will be further developed.

The Unemployment Insurance Commission reported favourably upon it in their 1951 annual report, and the general secretary of the Legion commended it in the April, 1952, issue of the Legionary.

War veterans' allowance is often the indicated solution.

Traffic of older veterans through these built up services has averaged 50,000 each year.

The mean average of older veterans recorded as out of work for thirty day periods during 1951 was 5,760 during the five winter months, and 2,740 during the seven summer months. These are gratifying figures against the approximate population of 340,000 War I veterans averaging sixty-one years of age alive in Canada today.

What relationship has this activity to war veterans allowance?

An ex-company sergeant major who won his Distinguished Conduct Medal with the P.P.C.L.I. in the Great War, is now past 70 years of age. He served the Queen in the South African War at the age of 18. He has the King's and Queen's South African Medals, the Mons Star and Victory with Oak Leaf for Mention in Despatches, and the Belgian Croix de Guerre. As a commissionaire he can be seen daily in his immaculate blue uniform serving at the Trans-Canada Airlines entrance to Stevenson Field, Winnipeg. A Winnipeg daily recently wrote him up as a shining example of good citizenship. He earns about \$144 a month as a commissionaire. For years he has preferred to work rather than go on war veterans' allowance, to which he has full entitlement by virtue of his Imperial Service and residence in Canada, as well as his front line service in the C.E.F.

An ex-sergeant of the 28th Bn., suffered gunshot wounds and won the Military Medal in France. At sixty-four years of age he has three young