

Many services are organized to serve people with specific afflictions -- for instance, blindness, cerebral palsy, deafness, epilepsy, diabetes, mental disorders, hemophilia and paraplegia. Two of the largest provincial organizations that care for crippled children and for disabled adults are affiliated with the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the Disabled.

The Victorian Order of Nurses cares for the sick at home; the Canadian Red Cross provides homemaker services, lends sick-room supplies, and collects blood from volunteers for hospital use; the Order of St. John provides care and operates first-aid stations at mass gatherings. In most cities and towns, voluntary agencies operate workshops for the disabled and provide assessment, training and sheltered employment.

Various national organizations carry out or support research, professional training and health education. Among these are the National Cancer Institute, the Canadian Heart Foundation, the Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society and the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

PART II -- INCOME SECURITY AND SOCIAL SERVICES

A wide range of income-security and social-service programs is provided by the federal, provincial and local governments. The Department of National Health and Welfare has the major federal role in income security and welfare. Other federal agencies with important social-security functions are the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Department of Veterans' Affairs and the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. The publicly-funded and -administered programs are complemented by a wide range of services provided by voluntary agencies.

The Department of National Health and Welfare administers the Canada Pension Plan, the Canada Assistance Plan, the Old Age Security and Guaranteed Income Supplement programs, and the Family and Special Allowances. Through the Canada Assistance Plan, the Federal Government shares in the financing of provincial social-assistance programs, child-welfare services, services for the elderly, including institutional care, and a variety of social services for needy persons.

In January 1973, the Government of Canada called for a joint federal-provincial review of the Canadian system of social security. As its contribution to the conference held in April of that year, the Government published a working paper entitled *Income*