

Section 30 groups under one section the veterans described in what might be called scattered places in the present legislation. Its main purpose is to facilitate reference.

As I have stated at the beginning, it was not my purpose to comment on each clause of the proposed bill, but only to add a few—probably unnecessary—words to the explanations contained in the bill itself with which you are now familiar and which will now be discussed more fully by your committee.

In closing, I thought however, that it might be of some interest to you to know that, according to our records as at March 1, 1952, there was a total of 38,437 recipients of War Veterans' Allowance, of which 29,688 were veterans, 8,661 widows, and 88 accounts of orphans, which represent roughly some 140 orphans, at an annual liability of \$21,500,000 in round figures, and that the present percentage of recipients under sixty years of age and those sixty years of age or over is respectively 46 per cent and 54 per cent. Also as at March 1, 1952, the breakdown of veteran recipients by wars is as follows:—

Northwest Field Force	156
South African War	685
World War I	21,853
World War II	3,436
Dual Service Veterans	636

Those who served in Canada and England and in both wars but not actually qualified by service in a theatre of actual war for pension.

Ex-Imperials admitted under the 1950 amendments	2,922
	29,688

This, Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen, concludes my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Colonel Garneau. I propose now to call Colonel Phillpott, who will give you the results of the departmental study which he has prepared with respect to aged veterans. In the department Colonel Phillpott is the one charged with the responsibility for placing the older veterans, and it is in connection with that subject that he has been asked to speak to you today.

Mr. P. J. Phillpot, Special Adviser to the Deputy Minister concerning Veterans of Both Wars, called:

The WITNESS: Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to appear before you in respect to the employment of older veterans; and by older veterans we mean those who served in World War I or the South African War, regardless of whether or not they might have served in both wars; World War I is the key to the older veterans.

An acute awareness of undue discrimination against age in the employment field developed in the War II demobilization period when thousands of War I veterans, whose service in War II was invaluable, were becoming shop soiled on the employment service placement lists solely because of their age.

Employers generally insisted that only youth and brawn was a profitable labour investment in the post-war business conversion process.

There was a considerable run on D.V.A. out-of-work benefits, and certainly on war veterans' allowance which included the new Dual Service entitlement, because of discriminatory age hiring policies.

The department, ably assisted by the Department of Labour, citizen rehabilitation committees, veteran bodies and far sighted private employers, tackled the problem and did succeed, over a period of five years, in getting the older veteran employment problem under control.