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over which the individual worker has no control.

It is inherent in the nature of things that the industrial system that makes possible our national wealth and abundant productivity also lessens the individual security of our citizens. Yet this does not mean that we must revert from our present high level of industrial activity to a simpler and more secure but less productive way of life. It is so obviously desirable to go after the highest possible level of efficiency in national production that we must offset the resultant uncertainties of our system with measures for social security.

The war proved to all of us the tremendous potential of this country and strengthened our resolve that we would not again let economic recession stifle our economy as it did in the "Thirties". We now realize that when economic conditions require corrective action -- and that is long before the nation is in serious difficulties -- action must be taken. Unemployment must be combatted by public investment projects both to provide work and to develop the nation's wealth for further advances. Consumer purchasing power must likewise be maintained when unemployment threatens and in this the social security payments of the federal, provincial and municipal governments are a powerful stabilizing factor.

3. WELFARE MEASURES IN CANADA

In the past twenty years much has been done towards establishing an adequate foundation for a social security programme in Canada. The provinces have developed vital programmes in the field of public health and social services to include child welfare services, public health laboratories, homes for the aged and infirm, as well as the operation of mental hospitals. Programmes of public assistance, mothers' allowances, assistance to hospitals in caring for destitute patients -- all are features of the provincial and municipal services.

In the field of federal responsibility we have provided certain fundamental measures for social security. We have established Old Age Pensions, Unemployment Insurance and the National Employment Service, Family Allowances and the great legislation of the Veterans Charter. We have brought into being progressive measures like the National Housing Act and such great measures for our farm communities as the Agricultural Prices Support Programme, Farm Loans and the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act.

4. THE MAJOR SOCIAL MEASURES

I should like to review with you some of the thinking behind the various federal social security measures that give such stability to the Canadian economy.

(1) First of all, there is the Old Age Pensions measure that became law 21 years ago. In any survey of the Canadian scene, it is evident that many families and many individuals have incomes that simply do not permit of saving for old age and retirement. And yet, in a modern state, it is agreed that national wealth is built by everyone who works. Therefore, it is now commonly agreed that if citizens of this country come into old age without sufficient savings to allow them to retire from work, the Government should take steps to see that some of the national wealth returns to them in pensions. More than a quarter of a million needy Canadians of 70 years and over are now under the protection of this pensions plan. In the next twelve months, almost \$100,000,000 will flow out from the federal and provincial treasuries to assist Canada's aged and blind citizens.

(2) Just as it was realized that it is not always possible