

World) Basilica. After the wedding breakfast the couples took part in a 110-car motorcade through the streets of Montreal to the stadium, past thousands of interested onlookers.

They had knelt before a special altar built for the occasion on the baseball diamond, each couple attended by two witnesses, and had been married by Coadjutor Archbishop Msgr. Georges Gauthier and 104 priests representing a number of different orders.

The couples had graduated from a unique course on matrimony, sponsored by the JOC, which was so successful that it since has been adopted as a model for happy marriage by a score of foreign nations.

MORE FUN, LESS WORK

According to a study of census and other data since 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, on the changing pattern of Canada's labor force, fewer years of work and more years of leisure are in prospect for the Canadian male of today, compared to his predecessors of the past 40 years.

The publication *Working-Life Tables of Canadian Males* shows that longer life expectancy and earlier retirement have combined to increase the Canadian male worker's prospects of leisure years by almost 60 per cent since 1921.

Whereas life tables for 1921 showed that workers could then expect an average of 5.0 to 5.4 years of retirement, figures for 1961 indicate that this has now increased to a range of 8.2 to 8.5 years.

In the same 40-year period, life expectancies have increased by three years or more for Canadian male workers in the age group of 15 to 20, ranging downward from that point to a bare statistical six months for men of 50 and over.

Most notable changes in the labor force pattern for the past 40 years occur among the very young and the aged. In 1921, for example, 54 per cent of all boys aged 15 were in the labor force. In 1961, the figure had dropped to 18.4 per cent. The labor force percentage of 18-year-olds dropped from 82.7 per cent to 62.0 per cent in the same period.

Similarly, at the other end of the scale, 74.8 per cent of men aged 66 were still in the labor force in 1921, compared to 54 per cent in 1961. Also, in 1921, 53.2 per cent of men aged 71 were still working, while only 29.1 per cent were working in 1961.

PRISONERS ON DAY PAROLE

Seventeen inmates of Alberta jails are attending schools or are employed outside prisons and penitentiaries under a "day parole" program instituted by the Alberta Attorney General's Department in cooperation with National Parole Board officials.

The National Parole Board program, which came into effect in the province this year, allows inmates to leave the prison in the morning to work or study

under supervision, then return to jail at night.

Of the 17 now on day parole, two are attending school and doing well. Acceptance of inmates by employers has not been a problem. The program is province-wide, although it is more difficult to administer where jails are located away from cities.

Only inmates who have been charged with federal offences are eligible. The pilot program, which is considered successful, is slated for further expansion.

Another new regulation assures that discharged inmates leave Alberta prisons with at least \$3 in their pockets. All prisoners receive \$1 a month during their sentence, which is given to them upon discharge. A prisoner who has served a term of less than 30 days and who has no money of his own must be given \$3 when he leaves. Those who have served more than 30 days but whose earnings and own money are less than \$5 may be given \$5 by the warden when discharged.

HEALTH MANPOWER CONFERENCE

Representatives of Canadian professional health disciplines, universities and colleges, federal and provincial health planners and consumer groups will take part in a national health manpower conference to be held in Ottawa starting October 7.

"This national health manpower conference will be the first of its kind to be held in Canada," said National Health and Welfare Minister John Munro. "It has been sponsored jointly by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Department of National Health and Welfare because of our common interest in developing a program for improving the human resources of Canada in the health and the health-related professions."

"The health of Canadians depends upon the proper dispersion of health personnel. This is not just a function of overall quality and gross numbers — although these are important — but it also relates to geographic distribution and professional categories. After all, the finest system is useless unless it gets to the people. The health delivery system must be as efficient as possible, in order to make sure that all of our population has effective access to the health personnel they require, without any section of the population or any region of the country suffering in relation to more prosperous groups or areas. Therefore, we hope that this conference will aid in the attainment of the goal of equality in health care for all Canadians," Mr. Munro stated.

Conference organizers believe that the four-day meeting will bring together a representative selection of persons from health and related disciplines, as well as representatives from other areas, familiar with problems that exist in the health services field, so that suggestions can be formulated to develop a program for improving the human resources of Canada in the health and health-related professions. It is