

immigration gainer - only 7% is now in agriculture compared to 70% in 1900. Much has been done to meet the economic problems of the aged, such as a guaranteed 60% retirement pay for all at 67 years, the compulsory retirement age. Older people are no longer dependent on their families but are moving to old peoples' homes and apartments. They recognize the need to de-segregate the older generation and mix their living with younger people. Apart from providing continuing education within the universities for all levels and ages of people - 50% of the population is said to have "higher education" - not much is being done directly to prepare for retirement or treat the psychological shock of it. They anticipate that very shortly 1/3 of the students at the universities will be retired persons.

JAPAN: The paternalistic system followed by Japanese industry and the traditional close family obligation, plus the ingrained artistic training and respect for the elderly should make the transition to retirement less traumatic than in most countries. Unlike most Western countries, the unions are pressing to raise the compulsory retirement age from 55 to 65. About 74% of those retiring now get new employment, some being carried on by their employers in less exacting jobs - guards, co-op employees, baby sitter, etc. at much lower salaries. (Senior executives have virtually no retirement age). Some 61% are reported as being unable to live on existing pension payments and depend on families for support. Nevertheless, the modern generation is beginning to claim that old people should live separately.

NEW ZEALAND: The pension schemes in New Zealand are such that it is possible in some circumstances for retired persons actually to have more income than when working.