

to have no difficulty in obtaining candidates, this year they sent out circulars to 70 large firms in the Toronto area asking them to draw this course to the attention of their employees, they obtained no "recruits" from this endeavour. They believe that this is not so much a demonstration of lack of interest, but because of the name which may have a wrongly-construed connotation attached to it by management.

CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS, TORONTO: The Head Office claims to have tried to interest their locals in the question of preparation for retirement virtually without any success (I gather that the CLC itself has not pushed very hard). The one exception is the UAW that has a division devoted to its retired members and has worked with management and the University of Michigan to develop a programme at Chrysler that has been operating for some years. The tendency is to concentrate on negotiating for longer holidays and a lowering of the voluntary retirement age - without any parallel interest in preparing for it! In some cases, unions, notably the USW and INCO have negotiated for some members to be given eight weeks' leave of absence to attend their Labour College at Port Hope. This college gives courses designed to upgrade its members in the service of the Union and the community. It has not done anything in the way of preparation for retirement. According to a Financial Post article, the Director of Education and Welfare of the United Steel Workers has said that pre-retirement counselling is not industry's responsibility. Thus the USW has followed a policy of working with community colleges and social planning centres in order to get counselling programmes started.

ONTARIO WELFARE COUNCIL, TORONTO: This Council has not actually set up any courses for preparation for retirement, but its section on aging has prepared a pamphlet "Education for Retirement" - a