

locate people who could benefit from vocational counseling in this informal way. Our vocational educational program is much too limited according to the discussion in this group. There is a problem in this country--and I think not exclusively in this country--of adverse attitudes toward vocational education because of the high premium placed on white-collar work.

There was also emphasis on the fact that we sometimes have to help people learn how to learn before they can go on to vocational education. The Manpower Development Training Act is developing, as most of you know, a new program aimed at what might be called prevocational or multioccupational training to get at this kind of problem. There was quite a lengthy discussion of the program of training for housekeeping at Oakland City College. Here is an occupation for which some older displaced people might be qualified, but there are various obstacles. People who have a reasonably adequate level of education look with great disdain on this kind of work. On the other hand, unqualified people are not likely to learn about this kind of training opportunity. One man mentioned the fact that if you live in Hayward or Richmond you could not get your travel expenses paid under MDTA to come to Oakland for this kind of program. This brings up what I think may be one deficiency in our MDTA policies.

In this connection, some years ago, I was a member of the Alameda County Committee on Aging which was set up under the Federation of Community Services. One of the things we attempted was to develop a homemaker service in which older people, among others, could be recruited and trained to care for elderly and disabled people in their homes. This was a fine idea but the money just was not there to develop it, and it was a question of seeking an allocation from the Community Chest. I am not sure whether this has been accomplished yet or not, but it brings out a point which is very important in this connection.

One can talk about developing programs and trying to create types of jobs in which older people could perform a valuable service in the community, but the money must be found either through private or public sources. Group V also recommended a manpower development commission in the local community. The manpower development commission would be analogous to the Industrial Commission but would concern itself with manpower requirements and supply. In addition, there were a few other things mentioned, such as the question of whether the provisions in the California law for extended unemployment compensation for persons who are willing to undergo training are adequate and whether, and to what extent, dropouts from training programs are attributable to inadequate training allowances.

In conclusion, I have done my best to pull together what you can see is a combination of broad suggestions and very specialized suggestions. I have tried to mention a few examples of the more specialized suggestions, because they help us to see that there are many useful small things that can be done as well as broader efforts. But, again, let me say that this experience has been very valuable and I hope that