

Advisory Bodies.—The advisory body to the Minister of Labour under the Act is the National Technical and Vocational Training Advisory Council which provides a national forum for the discussion of matters pertaining to the development of training of Canada's manpower. The Council has a membership of 23, including representatives from employer organizations, organized labour, women's organizations, agriculture, Canadian veterans, the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation, and provincial governments. The major continuing committees of the Council are the National Apprenticeship Committee and the National Advisory Committee on Technological Education, the latter being concerned with the development and co-ordination of interprovincial programs for educating technicians and technologists.

Provincial advisory and consultative committees on the technical and vocational training of manpower have also been established in most provinces under the Act. These committees include representation from employers, labour, provincial departments of education, youth and labour, and the National Employment Service.

Research Needs.—The full effects and accomplishments of the current program of technical and vocational training in Canada will not be known for some time, since it is still in the early stages of development and there are a number of problems to be overcome. A good deal of consideration is being given to the needs and problems that have arisen as a result of the large expansion of facilities and the objectives of the legislation, both at the federal and provincial levels.

It is recognized that the building of schools and the expansion of programs alone are not the complete answer to the training problem. There is a need to achieve a proper balance in the facilities being built, to improve the competency of teachers and teaching methods, to improve courses at all levels of technical education to better meet the needs of individuals and the changing requirements of industry, to bring about a better integration between the schools and industry and define the role that each can most effectively play in the training of manpower, and, most important, to determine present and future occupational requirements. The development of an educational-training system which takes into consideration the unfolding requirements of a changing economy for trained people should be based on continuing research activities to identify these needs, to throw light on their consequences for training policies and programs, and to assess the effectiveness of various kinds of training.

Recognition of the essential contribution of research to the development of technical and vocational training programs is contained in the Act, in that it provides for an expanded federal research program, which can be undertaken in co-operation with any province or provinces, in such areas as changing needs for training manpower, the relationship between technical and vocational training and the requirements of the economy, the development of course content through trade analyses, and the development of training standards.

Section 7.—Industrial Accidents and Workmen's Compensation

Subsection 1.—Fatal Industrial Accidents

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the federal Department of Labour since 1903. The data are now obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners and other government authorities, and from press reports.

Of the 1,086 fatal accidents to industrial workers that occurred during the year 1961, 275 were the result of the victims being struck by objects—56 by falling trees or limbs, 31 by landslides or cave-ins, 27 by automobiles or trucks, 25 by materials falling from stockpiles and loads, 21 by trains or other railway vehicles, and 15 by objects being hoisted or conveyed. Falls and slips were responsible for 246 industrial deaths, of which 229 were falls to different levels, including 83 deaths caused by falls into rivers, lakes, seas or harbours, 35 by falls from scaffolds or stagings, 24 by falls from buildings, roofs and towers, and 18 by falls from ladders or stairs. Collisions, derailments,