

Service adopts a research approach and, as an encouragement, offers to pay 50 p.c. of the costs involved in making studies. It also provides mobility assistance to employees displaced by industrial change. During 1966, work continued on ten programs of manpower assessment and four Manpower Assessment Incentive Agreements and one Mobility Agreement were approved. In all regions, preliminary planning was under way to meet the anticipated labour needs of primary industries.

In 1965-66, a total of 12,029 persons in the administrative, professional and technical categories were placed in employment, an increase of more than 13 p.c. over 1964-65. Somewhat less than half of this total were graduating students and an additional 15,788 students were placed in summer and part-time employment by centres of placement and career planning at institutions of higher education. Nineteen new centres of placement and career planning were established during the year.

Canada Manpower Centres.—The 250 local offices of the former National Employment Service were renamed Canada Manpower Centres on Oct. 1, 1966. The new name reflects more accurately the emphasis being placed on counselling, training, labour force mobility, up-grading, research, and labour market information. Rapid technological change, with attendant manpower supply problems, is the reason for broadening the responsibilities of the employment service. Its previous role was confined largely to placement operations. A more decentralized operation and improved staff and facilities will enable the Canada Manpower Centres to become the key operational agency in the Division's manpower planning and policies.

Program Development Service.—This Service was formed as a part of the new Department of Manpower and Immigration in the latter part of the year ended Mar. 31, 1966. It consists of five Branches: Research, Planning and Evaluation, Manpower Information and Analysis, Pilot Projects, and Legislation and Legal (supplied by the Department of Justice). The basic purpose of the Service is to assist the two operating Divisions of the Department in evaluating existing programs and developing new or revising existing programs so as to ensure the most effective means of supporting departmental policy both in the field and in the headquarters offices of the Department. Specifically, the Program Development Service has the responsibility for departmental functions related to research, statistical services, manpower information and labour market analysis, experimental projects, and legislation.

Subsection 2.—Federal Labour Legislation and Provincial Labour Legislation

Federal Labour Legislation

Fair Wages Policy.—The Fair Wages Policy applying to all Federal Government contracts was first set forth in a Resolution of the House of Commons (1900) and later incorporated in an Order in Council and amended from time to time. Wages and hours on contracts for construction are now regulated by the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act (RSC 1952, c. 108) and Order in Council PC 1954-2029 of Dec. 22, 1954. Hours of work on construction contracts are limited to eight a day and 44 a week, except in an emergency approved by the Minister or in special circumstances where exemption is granted by Order in Council; wages to be paid are those current for the type of work in the district or, if there are no current rates, fair and reasonable rates as determined by the Minister of Labour. An Act to amend the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act was passed by Parliament and received Royal Assent on June 16, 1966. This amendment will, on a date to be proclaimed by the Governor in Council, make it a condition of Federal Government construction contracts that \$1.25 an hour will be the minimum rate to be paid for work on such contracts regardless of the prevailing standards, and will adopt 40 hours as a regular work week rather than 44. Contractors will be able to work employees up to 48 hours a week without a permit as long as the overtime rate of time-and-one-half is paid after 40 hours.

Wages and hours of work on contracts for equipment and supplies are also regulated by Order in Council PC 1954-2029. The hours of such work must be those fixed by the