

DWELLING UNITS IN NOVEMBER

Starts on the construction of new dwelling units in Canadian centres of 5,000 population and over declined last November to 11,707 units from 12,026 in November 1958, dropping the January-November total to 98,988 units from 113,283 a year ago, according to advance figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The month's completions declined slightly to 12,493 units from 12,764, while the 11-month total was larger than last year, at 98,168 units against 97,664. Units in various stages of construction at the end of November numbered 62,791 units, a decline of 3.8 per cent from last year's like total of 65,272.

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NUCLEAR POWER IN CANADA

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attractive. The Ontario Hydro system is a public utility; it is large and can accept large units of power; it has developed practically all of its hydraulic resources; it has no indigenous fossil fuels and must now rely on imported U.S. coal for additional thermal power; and last - but certainly not least - the province has one of the world's largest and best sources of uranium. There is no doubt that the first full-scale power reactor in Canada is directed towards the requirement of Southern Ontario - it is the only location in Canada where a nuclear plant has any hope of economic operation within the next five or six years.

"Finally, let me sum up by saying that it must be obvious to you that today no country and no person knows with any certainty what type of nuclear power plant will ultimately prove to be most attractive economically for any specific purpose or in any geographic locality.

"The conclusion upon which we can all agree is that the answer can be found only after years of operating experience with different types under a variety of circumstances.

"In Canada in 1960, considering our experience and natural resources, all the officials and directors of AECL are firmly con-

vinced that our best prospect is to investigate thoroughly by demonstration and full-scale plants the economic and technological advantage of heavy water reactors.

"It may be that in 10 years' time we shall find some modifications or combination of the various types being demonstrated that are more attractive; but, let me repeat, at the moment we are most optimistic about our Canadian plans and we are sure our programme is the wisest and most prudent one for Canada. In this view our expert friends in other experienced countries such as French, the U.K. and the U.S. concur."

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CANADIAN FILM HANDBOOK

A "Handbook for Canadian Film Societies", edited by Jean Beauvais and Guy-L. Coté and published by the Canadian Federation of Film Societies, has just been issued. The 116-page volume sells for \$1.00.

The editors, in their introduction, say: "In sponsoring the publication of this book, the Federation hopes to help the film appreciation movement in Canada by giving much-needed information and advice to Societies already in existence, and by promoting the formation of new Film Societies."

The Handbook is divided into two sections: Film Societies and The Canadian Federation of Film Societies. Nine chapters in Section I deal with how film societies started, the nature of film societies, organizing a film society, a specimen constitution, finances, programming, booking, technical facilities, and the showing. Five chapters in the second section consider film societies in Canada, the aims of the Federation, information and other services, and the Canadian Film Institute, which is the parent body of the Federation. The appendices provide information on Le Centre catholique du Cinéma, other federations in English-speaking countries, the International Federation of Film Societies, samples of film society programmes and a select bibliography.

The Handbook is available from the Canadian Federation of Film Societies, 1762 Carling Avenue, Ottawa 3.

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