

## NUCLEAR STORY ON FILM

Two aspects of Canada's nuclear story are presented in new colour films now being distributed through National Film Board offices across the country. The films, *Douglas Point* and *Isotopes in Action*, each just under 30 minutes long, are available in English and French. Their primary purpose is to show something of the progress made in Canada's nuclear programme.

*Douglas Point* follows Canada's first commercial size nuclear-power station from the start of construction through to the generation of electric power. By means of animation the film explains how a nuclear power reactor works.

*Isotopes in Action* shows how radioactive isotopes, produced and marketed by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, are being put to use in medicine, industry and agriculture. Diagrams illustrate what isotopes are and how they are produced. Sequences depict some of the things they are capable of doing.

Also available through NFB offices are two other AECL films, *Atomic Energy in Canada* (1968 version) and *Nuclear Power Demonstration*. Each is in colour, is available in English and French and runs for about 30 minutes.

## LABOUR FORCE

Total employment increased seasonally in Canada by 33,000 to 7,471,000 from February to March. The number of unemployed persons declined by 25,000 to 448,000, a decline that was above average for this time of year. The labour force, at 7,919,000, showed little change from that of February.

Compared to the figure in March 1968, the labour force was higher by 311,000, or 4.1 per cent. Employment showed a particularly large gain of 351,000, or 4.9 per cent. Unemployment, at 448,000, was down by 40,000.

### EMPLOYMENT

Farm employment increased by 12,000 from February to March. Non-farm employment was up by 21,000. The largest gains occurred in trade and in community, business and personal service.

Quebec and British Columbia showed gains in total employment since February (19,000 and 14,000 respectively). In other regions there was little change.

Compared to figures of a year ago, non-farm employment was higher by 347,000. Community, business and personal service showed the largest increase (119,000), followed by manufacturing (90,000), trade (40,000), public administration (31,000), and construction (22,000). Farm employment was virtually unchanged.

All regions shared in the year-over-year gain in employment. The largest increase took place in

Ontario (165,000), while smaller gains occurred in Quebec (84,000), the Prairie region (55,000), British Columbia (34,000), and the Atlantic region (13,000).

### UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment in March was considerably lower than that of a year earlier, though still higher than that of the same month in 1967. Relative to the labour force, unemployment in March was 5.7 per cent, compared to 6.4 per cent in March last year, and 5.3 per cent in March 1967. The year-to-year decline was 40,000, all of it among men in the 20-64 year age group.

Of the total unemployed in March this year 448,000, or 28 per cent, had been unemployed for less than one month, 34 per cent for one to three months and 38 per cent for four months or more.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in March 1969 was 4.2 per cent. It has remained at about this level throughout the first quarter of this year, contrasting sharply with an average level of close to 5.0 per cent during the latter half of 1968.

## WHEAT TO GHANA

The Canadian Government has provided a grant to Ghana for the purchase of 22,000 metric tons of Canadian wheat worth \$2 million, which will help Ghana cover its balance-of-payments deficit. As food accounts for 16 per cent of Ghana's imports, this is a sector in which Canada can help reduce the outlay of foreign exchange.

Ghana's need for wheat this year is because of severe rains that last summer caused heavy damage to domestic crops. Shortages may result in price increases that would be a hardship for the general public.

Canada has been a major source of supply for the flour needed by Ghana and the Canadian International Development Agency has supplied flour for the last three years to assist the Ghanaian Government in rebuilding the economy.

This year, for the first time, CIDA is supplying wheat now that Ghana's first flour mill is operating at full capacity and the second flour mill has started production.

## TELEPHONE OF THE FUTURE

Electronic technology will make the telephone of the future smaller and lighter, according to the Northern Electric Company. It will also offer improved performance and a number of technical advantages that could lead to economies in the operation of the complete telephone network.

A Canadian prototype of this telephone of the future was unveiled recently at an international components show at the Salon International des Composants Electroniques in Paris, France.

The experimental telephone used integrated circuits and thin film components, housed in the