

brackets): in substantial surplus, 82 (78); in moderate surplus, 27 (31); in balance, 1 (1).

The Canadian labour force during the week ended January 16 totalled an estimated 6,203,000, compared to 6,231,000 a month earlier and 6,076,000 a year earlier. Of the current total, 5,325,000 or 85.9 per cent of those in the labour force worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held in the survey week, 374,000 or 6.0 per cent worked less than 35 hours, and 504,000 or 8.1 per cent were without jobs and seeking work. Classed as not in the labour force are such groups as those keeping house, going to school, retired or voluntarily idle, too old or unable to work, and these numbered 5,475,000.

The survey provides additional information about those who worked less than full time but could not be classed as part-time workers. Of the persons in this category, 85,000 or 1.4 per cent of the labour force worked less than full time because of short time and turnover (61,000 being on short time and 12,000 having been laid off for part of the week), 42,000 or 0.7 per cent of the labour force were not at work due to temporary layoff, while 244,000 or 3.9 per cent worked less than full time for other reasons. The other reasons included illness (109,000), bad weather (40,000), and vacation (36,000).

During the corresponding week in 1959, there were 6,076,000 in the labour force, of whom 5,204,000 worked 35 hours or more at the jobs they held during that week, 334,000 worked less than 35 hours, and 538,000 were without jobs and seeking work. There were 5,389,000 classed as not in the labour force.

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CANADA - U.S. NUCLEAR TEAMWORK

Negotiations are taking place between the United States Atomic Energy Commission and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited towards an expanded programme of co-operation in the development of heavy-water moderated, nuclear-power reactors. This is the type of nuclear-power reactor on which AECL has concentrated its efforts.

In Canada there is a broad research and development programme of heavy water reactor technology. Under construction are a prototype, 20,000 kilowatt (electric) power station known as Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) and a full-scale, 200,000 kilowatt (electric) plant known as the Douglas Point Nuclear Power Station. (The reactor in the latter station is known as CANDU.) Both stations have heavy-water reactors. NPD is scheduled to start up in 1961 and Douglas Point in mid-1964. A prototype 40,000 kilowatt (thermal) organic-cooled, heavy-water moderated reactor is planned for construction, depending on the

results and conclusions of the current design and development programme.

In the United States there is also a broad research and development programme of heavy-water reactor technology; and there are under construction or authorization: a prototype 17,000 kilowatt (electric) power station (Carolinas-Virginia), incorporating a heavy-water moderated reactor; a heavy-water moderated, plutonium recycle, test reactor (PRTR); a heavy-water components test reactor (HWCTR); and a research and development programme on a prototype 50,000 kilowatt (electric) power station (East Central - Florida West Coast), incorporating a heavy-water moderated, gas-cooled reactor.

It is expected that the co-operative programme will include the exchange of detailed information on these heavy-water moderated power reactors; the close co-ordination of research and development; the assignment of personnel to facilities in the other country; the mutual use of research and development facilities; the transfer of materials; and, subject to statutory authorization in the United States, the undertaking by the USAEC, after close consultation with AECL, of additional research and development work at U.S. expense up to a maximum total cost of \$5 million, specifically directed toward the heavy-water reactors to be constructed in Canada.

Increased co-operation will be mutually beneficial and, in addition, will assist the USAEC and U.S. industry in determining the future role of heavy-water power reactors in the United States.

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SEAWAY REPORT - 1959

The St. Lawrence Seaway Authority and the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation have just issued a report on traffic for the St. Lawrence Seaway covering the 1959 navigation season.

The report includes traffic statistics for the Welland Canal section. Data are also included for the Lachine Canal, the Cornwall Canal and the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie.

Thirteen tables are shown in the report for the St. Lawrence River section and the same number for the Welland Canal section. The cargo traffic is classified by commodity either upbound or downbound, by nationality of vessels carrying cargo and the size of vessels, as well as other pertinent data.

The report also includes information on Seaway traffic originating and terminating at certain Canadian and United States ports.

Copies of the traffic report may be obtained from the Queen's Printer, HULL, Quebec, at \$0.50 a copy.