

sackbut, the player does not have to stop to rearrange electrical cords to control the sound.

SPECIAL FEATURE

Perhaps the sackbut's best feature, according to musicians who have played it, is the way in which a player can make a note louder by pressing the key harder or make it waiver (vibrato) with a sideward movement of the finger. Twenty-four controls can break up and bend notes, creating repetitive patterns into which other notes fit, producing the effect of more than one note playing at the same time.

Says Peter Jermyn, Ottawa composer and arranger: "It's the sort of instrument I've always been looking for. It's not really a synthesizer, but it can do things a giant synthesizer is incapable of, at a fraction of the cost and in a portable framework."

Initially, a small number of machines will be produced by Dayrand, selling for about \$2,500 each (the cost of large synthesizers start at about \$8,000 each).

"This is a conservative approach," says Mr. Wilson, "but it's more of a sampler to determine whether changes will have to be made for marketability. Signs are promising for its acceptance. To date a number of studios and individual musicians have shown a marked interest in it."

Engineers and scientists also have expressed interest. The NRC prototype was featured at Stereo '72 in Montreal, at Toronto's International Electronic Exposition, at the Canadian Electronic Design Display and at Stereo '72 in Ottawa.

The sackbut has also been used for the musical scores of several films. The theme music for NBC's children's science program, *Mr. Wizard*, was written and played by Mr. Jermyn using the sackbut, and he has composed an electronic symphony that was used to form part of an audio-visual show at Place Bell Canada in Ottawa. Mr. Jermyn is working on the sound track for a forthcoming National Film Board movie.

"The future of electronic music is unlimited," he says.

LABOUR FORCE

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate in Canada decreased to 5.8 in April from 6.0 in March. The seasonally-adjusted labour force, employment and unemployment levels declined. On an adjusted basis, the month-to-month fluctuation in the size of the labour force was large, as has been the case in recent months.

There was a gain of 19,000, which was smaller than usual, in the actual size of the labour force from March through April. There were less-than-usual increases for persons 14 to 24 years old and men 25 and over. There was a decrease for women 25 and

over, whereas there is usually an increase between these months.

The actual number of employed persons increased to 8,085,000 in April from 8,016,000 in March, an increase which was less than average for this time of year.

The unadjusted unemployment rate, representing actual unemployment as a percentage of the labour force, fell to 6.8 in April from 7.4 in March. There were 592,000 unemployed persons in April. Compared to that of a year ago, the labour force was up 281,000 (3.3 per cent); employment was up 348,000 (4.5 per cent); and unemployment was down by 67,000.

CANADA'S TRADE RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from P. 2)

in relations because of the difficulty in reaching agreement about the future of the automotive agreement which has been so beneficial to both sides.

Such a rift would be all the more regrettable when the Government has made plain that Canada understands and sympathizes with the United States Administration in its desire to correct certain fundamental imbalances in international monetary and trade relations. Canada made its contribution to the correction of some of these imbalances, for example, by floating the Canadian dollar and by advancing tariff reductions under the Kennedy Round many months before the United States announced its new economic policy. The Government was prepared to go further. It made an offer to the United States Government. Each side has agreed to review its position with a view to re-opening negotiations, although so far as the Government is concerned, it has no apology to make for its earlier offer - a fair one which the United States rejected.

These renewed negotiations between Canada and the United States will be only a part of the search for further liberalization of international trade, a search in which Canada would wish to see all of the world's trading nations engaged, even as they seek to protect their own essential economic interests.

In this endeavour, the whole trading world will be looking to the United States for responsible and effective leadership. Recent statements by President Nixon suggest that longer-term United States economic interests call for the pursuit of the objectives of freer international trade and capital investment and for an orderly and effective international trading and monetary system, reformed and adapted to the new international situation.

And this suggests that the United States, far from turning inward, is reasserting its leadership responsibilities and charting a course for future trade liberalization that serves its own interests and those of all trading nations. In the pursuit of such policies the United States can be assured of Canadian support.