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Canadian Armed Forces pass significant milestones in 1976

Olympics, improved search-and-rescue capabilities, more effective distribution of army elements in Canada, orders for new tanks and long-range petrol aircraft, and a new defence minister were some of the things that Canada's Armed Forces encountered in the past 12 months.

On balance, defence planners conclude, some significant milestones were passed in 1976. An aura of stability began to emerge as a result of the Government's decision in late 1975 to compensate for inflation in the Department's personnel, operations and maintenance budgets and to arrest erosion in Armed Forces' capital budgeting, permitting the planning of needed re-equipment programs to go ahead.

That decision dictated that the capital part of the budget would be increased, "in real terms", at the rate of 12 per cent a year for five years commencing with fiscal year 1977-78.

What is meant by "real terms" is that the prevailing annual inflation factor will be added to the 12 percent increase. The new formula begins from

the 1976-77 fiscal year base of \$470 million.

Surveillance in the North and along Canada's coasts, and more modern equipment for troop formations assigned to NATO in Europe, are the first priorities for increased funds for equipment expenditures.

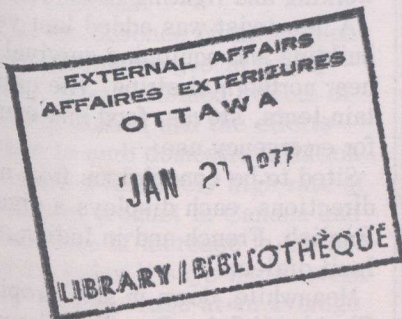
As a result, orders have been placed for 18 long-range patrol aircraft — the *Aurora*, rated as among the best in the world — and 128 German *Leopard* tanks for the army's mechanized formation in Germany.

Looking ahead, initial planning has begun to replace ships and fighter aircraft that will become obsolete and liabilities sometime in the 1980s.

Danson to Defence

A late-year Cabinet shuffle resulted in Barney Danson, former Minister of State for Urban Affairs, taking over the defence portfolio from James Richardson, who resigned.

Since then, the new defence minister, an infantry officer wounded in Normandy in 1944, has sized up troops on visits



(Photos courtesy Department of National Defence.) Helicopter pilot prepares to land on the Canadian destroyer HMCS Algonquin.

to Germany and Cyprus, and has met with NATO colleagues in London and Brussels.

Air-sea rescue revamped

Search-and-rescue capabilities were singled out for attention late in the year, with the Government's decision to reinforce men and equipment to cope with marine disasters.

The Armed Forces now are committed to all aspects of search-and-rescue operations in the Canadian areas of responsibility, relating to both sea and air incidents, with access to all Federal Government ships and aircraft earmarked for these roles.

The Government will spend \$8 million immediately to provide more resources for the mission, and as much as \$40 million more may be required for additional improvements in the next two or three years.

Earthquakes

In February, when an earthquake claimed more than 22,000 lives and caused widespread devastation in Guatemala, Canadian Forces' aircraft flew supplies to the stricken areas. Tons of powdered milk, medical supplies and blankets were moved during a week-long, round the clock venture by *Boeing* and *Hercules* transport aircraft.

In early May, earthquakes struck again, this time in northern Italy. A



Combat Medical Support Unit from Lahr, West Germany, give an anti-typhoid vaccination to an Italian child during earthquake relief operations in northern Italy.

total of 300 Canadian troops from their base in Lahr, West Germany, were rushed by air and road to the scene.

For a month they assisted Italian authorities in keeping order, clearing debris and providing food and water.

One Canadian lost his life in the operation when his helicopter crashed.

Olympics

As the attention of Canadians, and most of the world, was drawn to the thrills of the mid-summer Olympic Games, the spectacle, by then, was the culmination of months of planning and work by thousands of members of the Armed Forces. It was the biggest military undertaking by Canadians since the Korean operations in the early 1950s.

About 16,000 uniformed men and women were directly involved in a variety of roles vital to the success of the Games — both at centre stage and behind the scenes — in Montreal, Kingston, and other sites.

Air and road transport, logistics, medical support, security and spectator-control were some of the more visible missions. Hundreds of others, including defence civilian employees, laboured months in advance behind the scenes.

When it was all over, a general message to the Forces said they had reached another plateau in service to the country, and that it was not by chance that the spectacle was carried off with the absence of violence.

North of 60

Meanwhile, far removed from hectic Olympic activities, it was business as usual for other sailors, soldiers and airmen assigned responsibilities in Canada's far North.

The Arctic, to some a land of sturdy flowers and smiling Inuit children, is something else to Canadian servicemen who fly there, work and live there, for months at a stretch.

Apart from being a busy jumping-off place for military training exercises, the North is where military engineers, map-makers, defence scientists and radio and radar technicians, and others through the years, have helped carve inroads for other Canadians to follow.

A fearsome prospect for the Forces is the possibility of a major airline disaster in the North's inhospitable stretches of tundra, snow and ice.



A woman officer directs air traffic from the control tower at Canadian Forces Base, Edmonton, Alberta.

Training in emergency rescue procedures continued in 1976 in exercises such as Northern Rescue, where servicemen camped out in frigid temperatures to test their para-rescue teams. Assessment and evaluation of rescue procedures in the North is an ongoing project.

Canadian soldiers also resumed training in Exercise Northern Viking, designed to sharpen skills for living, working and fighting in the Arctic.

A new twist was added last year by building and equipping survival cairns near northern airstrips. The cairns contain tents, stoves, food and equipment for emergency use.

Sited to be conspicuous from all directions, each displays a sign in English, French and in Indian and Inuit dialects.

Meanwhile, down in semi-tropical Florida, U.S.A., Canadian Forces search-and-rescue specialists were busy demonstrating their skills and, in a four-day competition involving specialists from both the United States and Canada, they walked off with top honours.

Lost, found and confused

Search-and-rescue statistics for the first nine months of the year show that the Forces' four rescue co-ordinating centres across the country reported a total of 5,814 incidents. Of these, 1,919 were classified as air, 3,244 as marine, 584 as humanitarian and 67 of

Full employment and price stability

In its *Thirteenth Annual Review**, the Economic Council of Canada again emphasizes the need to stimulate the economy through measures to encourage increased business investment. While the period ahead will probably be one of general economic recovery, without an added stimulus, the pace of expansion will not be sufficient to bring the economy back to high levels of capacity utilization — assumed by the Council to correspond to 4.5 per cent unemployment — by 1979.

The Council takes a more optimistic view than most observers about the external conditions that will influence Canada's economic outlook for the next few years. It expects the United States' recovery to continue at the current rate throughout 1977, with growth rates slowing in 1978 and 1979. External pressures on Canadian price levels will weaken. As well, fuel import prices will rise an average of 6.6 per cent a year, compared to 23.5 per cent in 1975 and more than 200 per cent in 1974.

In Canada, the conditions that have led to higher prices should be significantly moderated as a result of the Government's anti-inflation policy, provided that the pattern of restraint continues to be supported by monetary and fiscal policies.

Thus, in the absence of unforeseen developments or changes in policy measures, "The combined effects of the recovery abroad and the efforts undertaken to curb domestic inflation will generate a relatively high rate of gross national product in Canada and a moderate rate of increase in the consumer price index," says the *Review*. The GNP will increase at an average of 5.7 per cent a year in real terms. The recovery will be spurred initially by improving export markets. However, investment will subsequently replace exports as the main source of expansion, increasing at a rising rate averaging close to 6 per cent over three years. Increases in the consumer price index should decline from the current level of 7.8 per cent to less than 6 per

cent by 1978, although the depreciation of the Canadian dollar and the removal of the anti-inflation controls may alter the picture somewhat. Despite the recovery, growth in real disposable income for each person will fall short of the increases recorded in the early 1970s.

Performance indicators

To achieve its full employment target, the Council sets out interim performance indicators which presuppose government initiatives to encourage additional investment in plant, machinery, and equipment. With such a policy, investment could grow at almost 7 per cent a year over the 1975-79 period. The rate of growth of gross national expenditure (or GNP) would also rise, and unemployment rates would drop generally to 4.5 per cent, or to 3 per cent for men aged 25 to 54, by 1979.

Since higher levels of investment would expand productive capacity, this drop in unemployment could be achieved without causing a corresponding increase in inflation. However, the additional investment could accelerate the demand for imports, causing a continuation of balance-of-payments deficits on current account.

Full consultation urged

The Council, which remains concerned about the potential recurrence of inflation, urges upon all levels of government the development of a general consensus on the question of decontrols. "Continuing restraint on all fronts will be necessary if we are to escape new rounds of inflationary pressures." The Council stresses that efforts be made to facilitate the productive exchange of ideas on a broad range of issues between the Government and various economic interest groups, noting that: "We agree with the Canadian Labour Congress that it is important for the major economic participants to be involved not only in the decontrol decisions, but also in a continuing critical appraisal of our national priorities and achievements." While decisions are ultimately the responsibility of the Government, based on its political judgment, the Council advocates a process of wide consultation as an important prelude to policy-making.

Recently, there has been a trend

towards promoting more direct participation of this sort as, for example, in the discussions following the Federal Government's green paper on immigration and those that have surrounded the preparation of revisions to the Bank Act. However, the Council believes that the Government should go beyond these *ad hoc* consultative mechanisms to establish a more permanent means of consultation on broad policy issues. This should involve not only representatives from organized labour and business, but also persons representing consumers, unorganized labour, and other interest groups from all parts of Canada.

Storm stalls SSEA's S. American trip

The start of a 16-day visit to three Latin American countries by Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson was delayed by an accident to his plane during an attempted take-off in a blizzard in Ottawa, January 10.

No one was injured when the minister's military Boeing 707 went off the runway into about five feet of snow as the pilot aborted his take-off following an indication of a technical malfunction.

Mr. Jamieson delayed his journey until the following day, when the weather improved.

The minister was scheduled to be in Brazil until January 17, in Peru until January 21 and in Colombia until January 26, when he will return to Canada. Accompanying him are officials of the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce and the Canadian International Development Agency.

Canada/France interim fisheries arrangements

Following consultations between Secretary of State for External Affairs Don Jamieson and Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud of France, in Paris on November 3, and subsequent discussions between officials of the two countries in Ottawa on November 25 and 26, the two Governments agreed to exercise restraint in the application of their fisheries regulations to each other's vessels in a stock management area, Division 3PS, of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries (ICNAF). Enforcement by

* *Thirteenth Annual Review: The Inflation Dilemma*, Economic Council of Canada. (Printing and Publishing, Supply and Services Canada, Ottawa, Catalogue No. EC22-1/1976; price: Canada \$5; other countries \$6.)

the two countries *vis-à-vis* Canadian and French vessels will be based on the ICNAF International Enforcement Scheme. Fisheries in this area will continue to be managed for 1977 in accordance with the regulations adopted by ICNAF. These arrangements are without prejudice to negotiations respecting the limits of maritime jurisdiction in this area.

The two Governments have stressed their commitment to co-operation on fisheries in the area and to pursuing negotiations on the establishment of boundaries.

Babies of alcoholics — ongoing research in Manitoba

Manitoba's Health and Social Development Minister Laurent L. Desjardins has announced a \$10,140-grant to the Manitoba Mental Health Research Foundation to help in the continuation of a research project into mental abnormalities in the babies of alcoholic mothers.

The projects, started in 1973, have dealt with this topic as part of a general study into the children of "high-risk" mothers — mothers with disorders such as diabetes or alcoholism. Physical differences between children of normal mothers and those of high-risk mothers have been documented and indications are that mental differences also exist. The funding will enable the research team to proceed with documented proof and substantiation of their findings.

The team has found that in normal children certain electrical patterns are found in their brains, which can be recorded during sleep. The patterns differ in children born to alcoholic and other high-risk mothers. The team is also following up the extent to which alcoholic disabilities passed on to babies by their mothers continue through infancy, and to do so a varying group of children is being followed for the first two years of their lives.

Mr. Desjardins said if the project were successful, it would make possible early diagnosis of abnormalities in brain development in children of alcoholic parents, with the next step being the understanding of how these abnormalities develop. Early detection of abnormalities would be important in the planning of therapeutic treatment

for the affected babies — such as additional calories or vitamins — or an earlier start to therapy before the children reach school age.

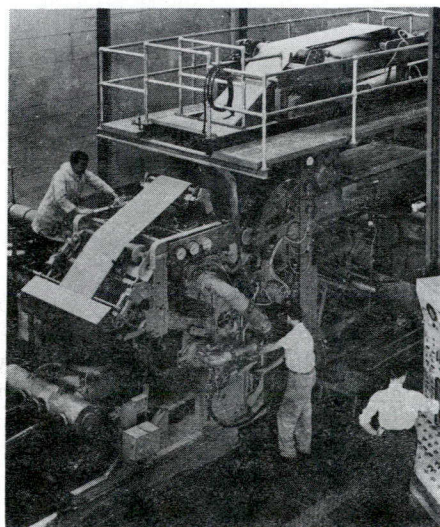
The minister added that the study had considerable significance for the mental health of Manitoba's population of native origin, since the vast majority of children so far identified as affected are Indian, Métis or Inuit.

The research project is under the direction of Dr. Viktor Havlicek, associate professor of physiology in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Manitoba.

Producing better paper faster

Canadian in conception, design and execution, what is believed to be the world's first commercial *Papriformer* is the result of more than 12 years of research and development by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada and Dominion Engineering Works Limited of Lachine, Quebec.

The paper-making machine, designed to make high-quality paper at much higher speeds than conventional machines and without the dependence on increasing amounts of expensive chemical furnish, operates at a top speed of 2,500 fpm to produce more than 200 tons (181.4 metric tons) of newsprint in a day. The unique design of the *Papriformer* centres around its "fluid wedge". This is a self-compensating design unaffected by modest speed and furnish changes and makes operating the *Papriformer* a less complicated task than running a "fourdrinier". The



Dominion Engineering

Papriformer paper-making machine

Nurses speak out

The 112,000-member Canadian Nurses Association (CNA) has strongly endorsed the stand taken recently by the Registered Nurses Association of Ontario (RNAO) that preschool health assessment is definitely within the scope of practice of those public health nurses who undertake this activity.

RNAO's position was expressed in response to allegations that public health nurses are practising outside their field of competence and engaging in the practice of medicine by using a stethoscope or otoscope when making a preschool health assessment.

A joint statement made in April 1973 by the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Nurses Association (concerning the expanded role of the nurse) said, that in association with the physician the nurse may act as a first contact person to help to define the nature of a patient's problem.

CNA believes that in order to "define the nature of a patient's problem", a properly prepared nurse may use appropriate means to collect data for use in health assessment. The use of the stethoscope and otoscope to collect health data does not imply that the nurse is engaging in the practice of medicine. When a nurse identifies that a child has a deviation from the normal, this will be referred to a physician.

The Canadian Nurses Association, established in 1908, is a federation of the ten provincial nurses associations and the Northwest Territories Registered Nurses Association.

self-regulating fluid wedge — whose length and thickness adjusts automatically to stock and machine changes — is the key to the *Papriformer*'s ability to "run by itself".

In addition to the many technical advantages, the "non-contacting" design of the *Papriformer* requires less power — only about 15 per cent of that needed to drive a fourdrinier at the same speed.

The company, a winner of the 1975 Award of Merit of the Governor General of Canada's Award for Engineering Design, has built three of these machines in Europe and eight in Canada. Two have been exported to the United States.

News of the arts

Culture symposium in Washington

More than 40 Canadian and United States' experts will take part in panel discussions and lectures on Canadian literature, drama, films, radio and television, publishing and the visual arts at a symposium in Washington, D.C. from January 24 to April 6. The nine-week event, the first of its kind and magnitude to be organized in the United States, is sponsored by the Association for Canadian Studies in the U.S. and made possible by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, with financial assistance from the Cultural Affairs Division of the Department of External Affairs.

Sessions, open free to the public, will be held at the Smithsonian Institution's Hirshhorn Museum and at the Phillips Collection gallery in Washington in conjunction with major exhibitions of Canadian art at each location. A series of films on Canadian artists, as well as experimental and animated films will also be shown twice weekly in the Hirshhorn Museum auditorium.

According to Dr. R.S. Berman, chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, the symposium "will illustrate the nature, diversity and vitality of twentieth century Canadian culture."

Opening on January 24, the Phillips Collection will display paintings by the Group of Seven, drawn from the McMichael Canadian Collection in Kleinburg, Ontario. Beginning on February 3, the Hirshhorn Museum will present "14 Canadians: A critic's choice." This exhibit, chosen by critic Andrew Hudson, reflects his appraisal of "the most vital work being produced in Canada today. It will comprise 42 works by the following 13 painters and one sculptor: Jack Bush, David Bolduc, Alex Cameron, Paul Fournier, K.M. Graham, Howard Simkins, Paul Sloggett, Dan Solomon, Alan Reynolds, Bruce O'Neil, William Pehudoff, Dorothy Knowles, Charles Gagnon and Jean Paul Lemieux.

Among the noted Canadians invited to participate in lectures and panel discussions are Northrop Frye, Canadian Under-Secretary of State André Fortier, novelist Robertson Davies, journalist Robert Fulford and many other well-known persons. Their lectures will cover such topics as the Americanization of Canadian culture,

the renaissance in Quebec, and the state of literature, art and drama.

The Association for Canadian Studies in the U.S. is a private non-profit educational group founded in 1971. Its president, Edward J. Miles, is director of Canadian studies at the University of Vermont.

Canada Council awards

The Canada Council recently awarded 94 grants, worth a total of \$448,930, in the most recent competition under its explorations program. Recipients were chosen from 484 applications submitted in the annual competition.

The program is designed to encourage Canadians to investigate new forms of expression and participation in the arts; to inquire into the past to discover the influences that have shaped the cultural development of Canada; to introduce a different perspective in the understanding of Canadian society; and to develop new means of fostering public enjoyment of cultural activities and an appreciation of Canada's heritage.

Like the others that preceded it, this competition produced biographical and historical studies, as well as projects that seek to preserve social or artistic traditions. In the performing arts, projects include theatre research and plays written by groups based on regional themes, theatre and puppetry for young people, pop opera, multimedia concerts, research into electronic music, dance workshops and performances. Included in the visual arts are exhibitions and other events in the art centres, the establishment of a slide library, studies on architecture and traditional arts, and technical research (for example, the creation of electronic images for television, and the perfection of a practical and economic method of video editing). Other projects are based on the history of cinema, photography, painting or theatre.

The amount of the grants ranges from \$300 to \$12,000 with the average between \$3,000 to \$5,000. An unusually large grant of \$25,000, to Hayden/Arn Productions in Toronto, will go towards the development of automated information systems in the arts and the development of a terminal for economical and practical access to the information.

Following are some examples of pro-

jects funded in regions across the country:

Atlantic Provinces – The Cape Breton School of Crafts in Sydney, Nova Scotia, which plays an important role in the preservation and use of the crafts traditional to the region, has, since 1972, offered craft courses directed by specialists. Some of the school's workshops, directed by Else Regensteiner, a weaver of international repute, have attracted craftsmen from throughout the Atlantic provinces, Ontario, Quebec and the United States.

The development of tourism and the flooding of the Island by commercial products threaten the traditional crafts. The Council's \$3,000-grant will make it possible for two specialists to compile for the school a documented collection of samples of typical crafts of the region.

Quebec – Lévis Martin, director of the Fine Arts Department at the Cégep in Trois-Rivières, owns 60 designs, drawings and sketches by painter Ozias Leduc (1864-1955). The majority of these are studies for the decoration of Notre-Dame de la Présentation church in South Shawinigan, which was recently designated a heritage building by the government of Quebec. To make this Quebec painter better known in the region where he created his last great work, Mr. Martin will organize, around an exhibition of the sketches and designs, a series of evening audio-visual presentations to be held in Notre-Dame church and in cultural centres and art galleries in Trois-Rivières and Shawinigan. The Canada Council gave \$4,000 to Mr. Martin to help cover the costs of research, materials and publicity.

Prairies and Northwest Territories – The Parachute Centre for Cultural Affairs in Calgary, Alberta, was established in 1975 to promote new and experimental art forms. Activities at the Centre include concerts of contemporary music and jazz, video productions, poetry readings, workshops and a wide variety of artistic events.

Records of all activities are kept either in the form of written reports or tapes. To enlarge its audience and extend the scope of its activities, the Parachute Centre will broadcast radio and television programs, either live or drawn from its material in its archives.

The grant of \$3,757 covers the cost of production.

Canadian Armed Forces — 1976

(Continued from p. 2)

a civil nature.

During the same period, Forces search-and-rescue aircraft flew 6,838 hours looking for lost people, planes and boats. Other government-owned and private aircraft flew another 1,368 hours.

Of 931 alerts triggered by electronic locator transmitters in aircraft during the first three-quarters of the year, only 18 were real emergencies, and military aircraft flew more than 500 hours tracing false alarms.

Women in uniform

The spirit of International Women's Year still flourished in the Armed Forces in 1976. Two qualified as fire-fighters and now are serving in Comox, British Columbia, and Edmonton, Alberta. Although several work in air traffic control, Lieutenant Sue David of London, Ontario, was the first to become an instrument flight rules controller.

Both married and single women performed United Nations peacekeeping duties in the Middle East, and 140 have completed six-month tours of duty there since March 1975.

In a mixed class of 191 students at a junior leadership school at CFB Borden, Ontario, Corporal Jeannie Boon of Lethbridge, Alberta, won the top student award.

Women represented 4.9 per cent of the Regular Force, and 19.1 per cent of the Reserves. They also took part in all of the Forces' university training plans, and now are employed in 16 officer classifications and 52 trades for other ranks.

During 1976 the Forces numbered about 80,000, including 13,000 officers, 2,300 officer cadets, and 64,700 non-commissioned ranks. Included in this

number are some 700 women officers and 3,300 other ranks.

The Reserve Force has about 33,000 men and women, approximately 21,000 of which are in the Primary Reserve, of whom 400 are on full-time duty with the Regular Force in Canada, Cyprus and the Middle East.

The Defence Department employs about 33,000 full-time civilians, about 120 part-time, and about 5,000 on an irregular basis.

Peacekeeping

Canada's peacekeeping operations continued at a relatively quiet pace in 1976 in Cyprus, the Middle East and elsewhere.

There are about 500 Canadians in Cyprus, about 1,000 on various assignments in Middle East countries, nine in Pakistan, and one officer and one NCO with the UN's command in Korea.

Combat readiness

A series of rugged training exercises throughout the year, to maintain a state of combat readiness for navy, army and air force elements, took place at home and abroad.

In Europe, Canadian soldiers and airmen were among 42,000 troops from 15 countries taking part in Autumn Forge, a series of exercises to test NATO's flexibility and quick-reaction capabilities.

In September, Maritime Command ships and aircraft were committed to Teamwork 76, one of NATO's largest exercises in its 27-year history.

A fleet of 275 allied warships and 200 aircraft provided support when 7,000 U.S., Dutch and British marines landed in northern Norway in a mock landing "opposed" by other NATO forces. More than 80,000 men were involved in the show of solidarity and co-operation on NATO's isolated northern flank.

Earlier in the year, Canadian soldiers and airmen were in Norway for Exercise Atlas Express, a major eight-nation manoeuvre 200 miles inside the Arctic Circle.

Foreign troops

British infantry, artillery and engineer units, German tank units and Dutch pilots trained at bases in Canada during the year, and an agreement was signed with Portugal to train small numbers of Portuguese troops with Canada's mechanized brigade group on NATO service

in West Germany.

For the second year in a row, Canada and Australia took part in training exchanges. For a six-week period, 150 soldiers from CFB Valcartier, Quebec, underwent jungle and coastal warfare training in Australia, while a similar number of Australians came to Canada to undergo training in peacekeeping operations.

News briefs

- Housing prices fell in a number of major cities at the end of 1976 and in many areas prices levelled off, according to a survey by Royal Trust. In nearly every part of the country, with the exception of Quebec where prices were already among the lowest in Canada, prices either fell or remained unchanged. The most dramatic fall in prices was recorded in Alberta and Saskatchewan. The price of an average bungalow in Edmonton, Calgary and Regina fell by as much as \$4,000 between August and December.
- Mortgage interest rates for some federal housing programs have been reduced to 10.5 per cent from 11.5 per cent, Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation announced on January 6. The rate reduction is the second in just over two months and follows similar mortgage rate reductions by private lenders.
- Six Ontario manufacturers recently completed a trade mission visit to Britain that will result in significant sales of industrial and commercial products to British customers from 1977 onwards — amounting to an estimated half a million dollars by this time next year. They appointed four agents and distributors on the spot and began negotiations with ten more for a range of products from automotive chemicals and accessories, printing and bindery machines, to labels, looseleaf office folders, store and library fixtures, and automatic vehicle-washing systems.
- Statistics Canada reports that the unemployment rate in December rose to 7.5 per cent of the work force from 7.3 per cent in November.
- Petro-Canada Exploration Inc. and Mobil Oil Canada Ltd., plan to spend from \$25 million and \$45 million for oil and gas exploration in the Sable Island area off Nova Scotia.

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