

Canada Weekly

Volume 4, No. 16

April 21, 1976



Ottawa, Canada.

Canada's concern over extraneous political issues at UNESCO, 1

"The Violin" inspires love of music and love of mankind, 3

Tribute to Grattan O'Leary, 3

Habitat commemorative stamp, 3

Canada/U.S. co-operation in space applications, 4

Olympic gold coins, 4

An all electric northern city, 5

Fisheries pact signed with Poland, 5

Former Queen's principal Deutsch dies, 5

A sweet proposal, 6

News briefs, 6

Canada's concern over extraneous political issues at UNESCO

The following passages are from an address by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, to the Canadian Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Ottawa, April 2:

* * * *

Over the years, Canada has contributed solidly to UNESCO programs — in science through the International Hydrological Decade, Man and Biosphere, and the International Oceanographic Commission — in education through support to UNESCO initiatives in curriculum revision, teacher training and the application of science to development — in culture through comparative studies, and exchanges of ideas, people, museum and research specimens, books and publications. Canada has been active in efforts to clarify conceptions and define good international practice in areas such as human rights, access to education, cultural co-operation and the free flow of publications.

Since the eighteenth General Conference of UNESCO, observers and critics have increasingly referred to the "politicization" of that Organization. Political discussion is nothing new to the United Nations family of organizations. What is relatively new, however, is the proliferation and dominance in some cases of extraneous political discussion in the various specialized agencies of the United Nations. You are no doubt aware that, although the publicity given to UNESCO decisions has singled out that Organization more or less as a symbol of undue "politicization", other specialized agencies have also been hit by the introduction of extraneous political debate in their discussions. What is disturbing is that we now see the possibility of the type of political debate, normally associated with the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, threatening to absorb an inordinate amount of time and energy at technical meetings, and to undermine efforts to deal seriously with the substantive and technical issues these forums are expected to discuss.

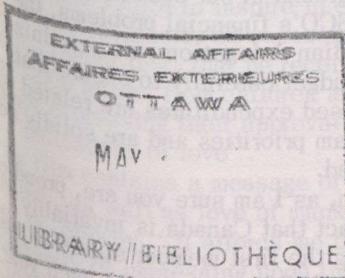
This is an unfortunate development.

On the other hand, we must realize that the impression that extraneous political discussion is on the increase has been magnified in the last few years by the suddenness and consistency with which the Western countries have found themselves in a minority position on many UN issues. And this is being widely, and sometimes dramatically, reported by the media.

Middle East decisions

This brings to mind the three decisions affecting Israel that were taken at the eighteenth General Conference of UNESCO in 1974. One of those decisions as you will recall, referred to the question of the Israeli application for membership in the European group of UNESCO. Israel was denied membership, notwithstanding Canadian support. It is deplorable that, due to overly dramatic press reporting, the impression was left that Israel had been expelled from UNESCO, whereas that question, as you well know, was never raised.

The other two decisions concerned the adoption, after protracted debates, of two resolutions, one on Jerusalem and the other on the occupied territories. In the view of the Government, UNESCO and the other specialized agencies were not created, and do not have the mandate, to discuss political issues of this kind and do not have the ability to take this kind of decision. In the particular instance of the Middle East, it is clear that the broad political questions involved cannot be taken into account in an adequate manner by a body like UNESCO whose competence is limited to educational, scientific and cultural affairs. It is for these reasons that the Government of Canada publicly deplores the frequency of political discussion at UNESCO and the introduction of questions extraneous to the purpose for which it was established.



Financial problems

Within UNESCO we made known our disagreement, and we stressed our strongly-held conviction that politically-inspired resolutions would not produce the desired results and might well damage the effectiveness of the Organization. I considered, however, that our reaction should be measured and constructive and that we would not serve Canada's interests or those of UNESCO by taking more dramatic steps. There is no doubt in my mind that we took the proper course of action if all the valuable apolitical programs of UNESCO are not to be placed in jeopardy. As a responsible member of UNESCO, Canada continues to pay its assessed contributions on time in accordance with the Organization's financial regulations. It is regrettable that all members were not prompted to do so and as a consequence UNESCO is now facing severe financial problems.

The Director-General, Mr. M'Bow, asked member states for interest-free loans last fall. Canada could not accede to such a request until other avenues had been fully explored, including commercial loans, whereby all members of the Organization would have to contribute to solving UNESCO's financial problems in accordance with their ability to pay. In view of the circumstances, the Prime Minister advised the Secretary-General that he should examine other solutions as well as exercise budgetary restraint, and encourage all members to pay their contributions as early as possible.

Why Canada quit media meeting

This being said, some may wonder if the Canadian decision to cease participation in the expert meeting on mass media last December in Paris does not in fact indicate some toughening of the Canadian position towards UNESCO. I should answer to this that our decision in that instance was in no way directed against the Organization itself. As you know, the Government of Canada and the Canadian people generally have vigorously opposed in the United Nations General Assembly the adoption of the resolution equating Zionism with racism. When the UNESCO meeting of experts decided specifically to refer to that resolution

in its program of action and when our objections, and those of like-minded countries, were not heeded, we did not see any alternative to withdrawing from the meeting. This was done only after the seriousness of our objections, and indeed the objections of all Western countries, were clearly stated by the participants in the meeting. In similar circumstances, we would have adopted a similar attitude in any other technical meeting of any other UN agency. This should not prevent us from participating in the nineteenth General Conference next fall, although I must add that continued reference in UNESCO circles to the resolution on Zionism will undoubtedly discourage Canadian action in support of any programs that might be tainted by such a reference.

Security and Co-operation Conference

...The significance of UNESCO as an international organization is underscored by the role it is called upon to play in the implementation of a number of provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. It is the Government's belief that this document, which was signed on August 1, 1975, by Prime Minister Trudeau and the heads of government of the United States and thirty-three states of Europe, has set the course for the general improvement of East-West relations for years to come. Calling on the participating states to reduce the barriers which exist among them to the movement of people, ideas and culture, it specifically cites UNESCO as an appropriate forum for working towards these objectives.

I am proud to be able to say that Canada played a significant role in the Conference. In so doing, we reinforced our commitment to European culture, where much of our heritage lies, and contributed to the political gains this document has achieved for Europe and for ourselves. I should mention, by way of parenthesis, that Canada is watching closely the results of the Conference....

As an established organization with a regional group devoted to European affairs, in which Canada intends to participate actively, UNESCO can make a lasting contribution to the promotion of understanding and confidence among governments and people. Each project it undertakes, each conference it spon-

sors, constitutes another step towards cementing the bonds of co-operation which the Helsinki Agreement sought to promote. People like you, who devote their time and efforts to making organizations such as UNESCO successful, give strength to the hope we all share for a better world....

* * * *

Looking to the future, we are now beginning our preparations for the nineteenth General Conference which is scheduled to be held in Nairobi, Kenya, from October 25 to November 30 this year. I need not belabour the financial restraints under which we must operate, and which dictate a smaller, though not less efficient, Canadian delegation than is the case when the general conferences are held at headquarters in Paris. I am confident you will agree with such a decision.

In co-operation with other government agencies concerned as well as with the national commission, my Department will soon be immersed in the planning and budget documents in which UNESCO sets forth its short- and long-term program plans and financial needs and resources. I have no doubt that the Canadian views on these documents, which will be presented at the General Conference, will be valued by member states and the Secretariat, as they have been at past conferences.

I can assure you that against the background of our concern over UNESCO's financial problems, the Canadian delegation will scrutinize the budget carefully to ensure that proposed expenditures are related to program priorities and are solidly documented.

I am, as I am sure you are, proud of the fact that Canada is invariably among the first member states to meet its UNESCO assessments each year. It is equally a matter of pride that with your active and imaginative co-operation we back up our financial contribution with our whole-hearted participation in UNESCO activities....

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, Canada believes in the aims of UNESCO and the Government intends to make every effort to ensure that the Organization remains true to its original purpose. With your help, Canada can continue to make an important contribution and retain its reputation as an active and constructive member.

"The Violin" inspires love of music and love of mankind

Maurice Solway, Toronto-born musician, who is featured in the widely acclaimed film *The Violin*, for which he also composed or arranged all the music, recently toured schools in Southern California at the invitation of Performing Tree, a highly regarded cultural organization in the United States.



Maurice Solway

Mr. Solway, a pupil of the renowned Belgian master, Eugene Ysaÿe, has become very well known in Los Angeles, primarily because of his creative method of introducing music to young people. In his presentations, he uses *The Violin* to inspire in children a love for music. So successful was his recent tour, that he received over 7,000 letters from children and parents expressing their approval of his "philosophy of love".

"My film contains a message of love of music, as well as love of mankind," says Mr. Solway. "It affords me the opportunity of impressing upon the children the true meaning of the word love, rather than the violences, murders and wars that prevail among people and nations."

Film wins awards

The Violin, currently being shown internationally, has already won many awards, among them a nomination for an Academy Award in 1975 and first prize for Humanities at the National Educational Film Festival, Oakland, California. Maurice Solway won the Canadian Film and Television award

for the best film score of 1974 for the film. Over 400 prints have been sold in the United States by the Learning Corporation of America and 450 prints have been sold in Canada by Marlin Motion Pictures of Port Credit, Ontario.

In addition, McGraw-Hill Ryerson of Toronto, have published a book, the story of *The Violin*; two themes from the film, *Reminiscence* and *Warum* have been published by Boosey and Hawkes, while R.C.A. has released an album of Solway's compositions entitled *Music from the film The Violin and Folk Songs and Dances from Around the World*.

Mr. Solway, who is believed to be the only living Canadian exponent of the Ysaÿe School of violin playing, recently completed a book describing his new method of playing — *The Visual and Aural Art of Violin Playing*.

The Solway String Quartet, founded by him in 1947 has been recognized as one of Canada's finest ensembles. Such artists as Herta Glatz and Andrés Segovia have appeared with the quartet in broadcasts in North America as well as in short-wave transmissions to South America and Europe.

As a result of *The Violin's* success, Mr. Solway is appearing in a second film, *Divertimento*, based on a story by Anton Tchekov, in which he also created the musical arrangements.

Tribute to Grattan O'Leary

Prime Minister Trudeau made the following statement on the death, April 7, of Senator Grattan O'Leary, 87-year-old journalist, orator and dedicated Progressive Conservative:

With the death of Senator Grattan O'Leary, Canada has lost a most distinguished citizen, one who for the greater part of this century has made a special contribution to our public life.

Senator O'Leary's life was committed to journalism and politics, and he brought distinction to both. As a journalist, in a 55-year career with the *Ottawa Journal*; as a lifelong supporter of the Conservative Party; and a senator, he devoted his considerable energies and talents to the cause of good government and good citizenship in this country.

Public life in Canada will not be the

same without him. We will miss not only his eloquence, his lively intellect, his good humour and kindness, but we will miss above all his example: that of a gentleman who throughout his life pursued with tenacity and conviction the causes in which he believed, and did so in a way that won him the respect and affection of political foe as well as political friend....

Habitat commemorative stamp

Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey has announced the issue of a 20-cent commemorative stamp featuring Habitat, The United Nations Conference On Human Settlements, being held in Vancouver from May 29 to June 11.

The stamp, designed by I.A.R. MacLeod of Ottawa, which will be issued on May 12, depicts the skyline of a crowded urban centre set against a background of ominous gray clouds suspended in a blue sky. Springing from the pavement is a vari-coloured rose on a bright green stem, symbolizing hope for the future of a crowded universe.

"Canada Post Office is proud to commemorate this important and useful conference," said Mr. Mackasey. "Overpopulation and inadequate food supplies, among other matters, are causing great concern around the world. It is hoped that a profitable exchange of ideas among the representatives of 125 nations will result in some practical solutions to the universal problem of human settlements."

Reasons for conference

When the United Nations convened in 1972 at Stockholm, Sweden, to discuss the environment, human settlements had first priority. But so dismaying were the findings that Canada sug-



gested a further conference. Consequently, from May 29 to June 11, some 3,000 delegates — as well as other representatives and people attending Habitat Forum — from about 125 nations will gather in Vancouver at what probably will be the largest ever UN meeting.

Immense problems face the conference. From 1976 to the year 2000 the world's population will nearly double and, for the first time, the planet will be more urban in nature than rural. Experts, for example, visualize a city in India with 30 million people.

Inadequate food and energy, increasing illiteracy and the possibility of 50 percent unemployment, complicate the settlements question in developing nations. While many inhabitants of the more developed countries have adequate housing, the time is approaching when overcrowding will affect their privacy and leisure time.

Canadians are generally well housed, although we too are encountering difficulties. Should current population and urbanization trends continue, we will need, within 25 years, the equivalent of 40 or 50 new cities the size of Halifax, Nova Scotia. One-third of the population could be crammed into Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. Rural decay will accompany this growth as farm land ceases production and as the new generation leaves the soil.

The delegates at Habitat will search for, and exchange workable solutions to the settlements crisis. Each country has been asked to film a few of its outstanding achievements in the settlements field. Canada has helped nearly 30 developing nations prepare their presentation. In turn, we expect to learn much. Thus, it is hoped that Habitat will create a positive attitude and achieve positive results.

Canada/U.S. co-operation in space applications

Canada and the United States have renewed the 1971 agreement under which Canada receives data from the LANDSAT series of earth observation satellites built and launched by the United States National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The data is received at a ground station located in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, owned by the Canada

Centre for Remote Sensing, a branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Images of Canada obtained by the satellites and transmitted direct to the ground station are available from a Prince Albert firm that handles data reproduction and administration.

The satellite data is used to facilitate navigation in the Arctic, forest management, crop evaluation, major engineering and environmental work, hydro-electric projects, flood control and map revisions.

Research into expanding and improving the practical applications of this satellite imagery is conducted at the Remote Sensing Centre at Ottawa.

Olympic gold coins

Governor-General Jules Léger, recently presented a proof Olympic gold coin to Kathy Kreiner, officially launching Canada's Olympic gold coin program.

Postmaster-General Bryce Mackasey, Minister responsible for the program, explained that Miss Kreiner, as Canada's latest Olympic gold medal winner, had been an obvious choice to be the first recipient.

During the ceremony, guests saw video-tape highlights of Miss Kreiner's medal-winning performance on the slalom course at Innsbruck, Austria. After receiving her coin from the Governor General, Miss Kreiner unveiled a large-scale copy of the coin featuring the design of Dora de Pédery-Hunt, internationally-known Canadian medallist.

The sale of Olympic gold coins is expected to add \$25 million to the \$100 million expected from the silver coin program towards the financing of the 1976 Olympics.

As in the silver program, 3 per cent of the face value of each coin sold in Canada is paid to the Olympic Trust of Canada, the financial arm of the Olympic Association. This money is used to help finance the Olympic team and to assist amateur sport across Canada. "The gold coin alone could mean over \$1 million to the Olympic team and amateur athletes in Canada," said Harold Wright, President of the Canadian Olympic Association.

The obverse side of the gold Olympic



coin shows the uncrowned effigy of Queen Elizabeth, while the reverse illustrates standing effigies of the goddess Athena and a classic Olympic athlete. The coin is minted in two qualities: proof and brilliant uncirculated. Minted from specially prepared gold blanks, these coins are double-struck to highlight their frosted image and mirror-like background. This makes them of special value, particularly to collectors. The uncirculated coin is struck once producing a brilliant finish. The major distinguishing mark of the gold brilliant uncirculated coin is the "beaded" effect around the edge of the coin. It is also slightly larger than the proof coin.

The proof coin, which is struck in 22 carat gold (.9166 fine), weighs 16.9655 grams. The pure gold content weighs 15.5517 grams. The diameter measures 25 mm and the thickness measures 1.962 mm. A maximum of 350,000 Canadian Olympic gold proof coins will be struck for distribution throughout the world.

The 14-carat Canadian Olympic gold coin is a brilliant uncirculated one. That is, it has a brilliant finish and is sold in uncirculated condition. Each one weighs 13.3375 grams with a pure gold content of 7.7759 grams. The diameter measures 27 mm, the thickness, 1.818 mm.

The brilliant uncirculated \$100-Olympic gold coin will be on sale until June 15 at \$105 at all banks, financial institutions and distributors.

The proof gold coin is subject to availability by special reservation through banks and authorized dealers or directly from the Olympic Coin Program at Olympic Coins — 1976, P.O. Box 476, Station "A", OTTAWA, Ontario, K1N 8V5, Canada.

An all electric northern city

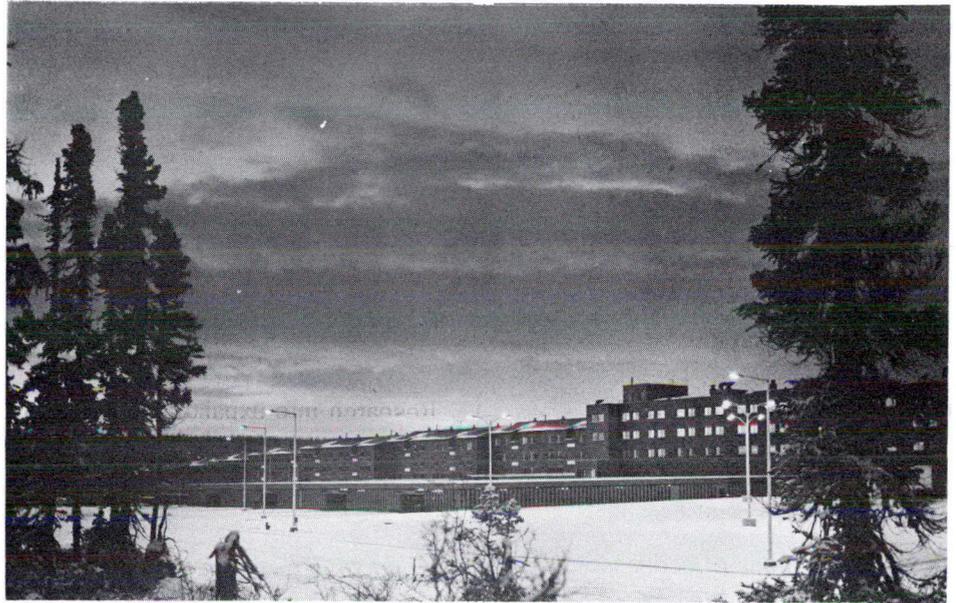
Mount Wright, about 480 miles north-east of Quebec City, is a mountain of iron! Under a thin layer of rock, there is enough of the ore to keep the Quebec Cartier Mining Company busy for at least 100 years, but the company has to encourage workers to come and live in the far north of Quebec. To make northern life pleasant and to avoid the continual migrations that weaken the efficiency of the operation, the company decided to encourage its employees and their families to come and live near Mount Wright.

And so Fermont was created – the only all-electric city in Quebec. Even the service station in Fermont is entirely heated by electricity. (This is said to be the only one of its kind in Quebec.)

Fermont is regarded as the most beautiful city in northern Quebec. Everything has been planned so that workers, their wives and their children can live at a latitude where, without special provision, the cold and the wind would make any sort of human existence impossible.

The windshield

Several miles from the iron mountain, Lake Daviault was located in a depression formed by a group of hills arranged in a horseshoe and opening into a corridor toward the north. The site seemed to be the perfect location for a city, provided that a way could be found to cut down the north winds,



Part of "The Windshield". The whole building is nearly a mile long.

which at that latitude sometimes lowered the temperature to -100 degrees. The planners therefore decided to construct a huge building nearly one mile long, which would shelter the houses in the city by cutting them off from the northern valley. This building, in the shape of a giant arrowhead (to deflect the winds toward the outside of the city), is aptly named "The Windshield".

In The Windshield are located municipal services, stores, sports facilities, schools, and a large number of housing units. It is believed that in the dead of winter, 35 per cent of Fermont residents would be able to live in the immense labyrinth without

having to take a single step outside the building – living at -100 degrees with no coat, no hat, no boots.

Expensive houses going cheap

The houses in Fermont are all alike – all magnificent. They cost the company about \$50,000 each, and are offered to married employees on a ten-year purchase plan, with payments of about a \$100 a month. The number of children determines the size of the house the employee is offered, regardless of his rank in the company. So up around the 53rd parallel, there are houses selling for a little over \$10,000 that are worth five times as much!

Fisheries pact signed with Poland

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan MacEachen announced on March 25, the conclusion of an agreement between Canada and Poland on fisheries matters, effective immediately.

Based on negotiations held in Warsaw last January and in Ottawa in November 1975, the agreement establishes short-term arrangements concerning the conduct of present Polish fishing in waters off Canada's Pacific coast. It includes provisions for 1976 covering the species to be caught, quotas, closed areas beyond present Canadian jurisdiction and co-operative arrange-

ments to ensure compliance with the agreement. There is also a provision relating to Polish loading and unloading operations.

Both delegations also agreed to submit for approval the text of a wider-ranging, jurisdictional agreement which, on approval by both countries, would permit Polish vessels to fish in areas to be brought under Canadian jurisdiction beyond the present limits of the Canadian territorial sea and fishing zones, under Canadian authority and control, for resources surplus to Canadian requirements. This proposed agreement is under consideration by both governments and is expected to be signed shortly.

Former Queen's principal Deutsch dies

Dr. John James Deutsch, fourteenth principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, and eminent Canadian economist, died March 18 at age 65. Principal Ronald L. Watts paid special tribute to Dr. Deutsch as a member of the Queen's family: "I know I speak for everyone in the University when I say that our loss is profound and peculiarly personal. Prominent in national affairs, he was, nevertheless, always drawn back by an irresistible affinity for Queen's to be successively a student, a teacher, vice-principal and principal of Queen's. He looked upon Queen's as his home and its commu-

nity as his family.

"John Deutsch's contribution to his country can be summed up in the simple sentence: 'He was truly a great Canadian.' He participated in a score of royal commissions and other investigative studies, he was at one time secretary of the Treasury Board of Canada, he was first chairman of the Economic Council of Canada and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. He was widely recognized and honoured: in addition to numerous honorary degrees he held the Vanier gold medal of the Institute of Public Administration, the Molson Prize of the Canada Council and was a Companion of the Order of Canada...."

Memorial for study of economic policy

To perpetuate the memory of John J. Deutsch and his interest in the study and development of public policy, it is

proposed to establish a John Deutsch Memorial for the Study at Queen's University of Economic Policy. Originally conceived and discussed with him to honour his retirement at Queen's, the work will help promote the study and discussion of public policy in Canada. His deep interest in students, in research on policy matters and in improving the quality of public discussion of Canadian issues will be reflected in the use of contributions to:

- provide scholarships for students undertaking graduate research on economic issues related to policy problems;
- provide support for workshops and symposia that will bring together at Queen's people from governments, private institutions and universities.
- and provide support for scholars from Queen's and elsewhere to pursue economic research at the university.

A sweet proposal

Ray Shugar, a 31-year-old dentist, received a standing ovation at the Maple Leaf Gardens, Toronto recently, when he proposed to his girl friend, Shelley Elias, in front of 16,485 people at a hockey game.

His proposal was flashed on an electronic message board before a face-off of a National Hockey League game between Toronto Maple Leafs and Pittsburgh Penguins.

It read: "This message is to the girl in Section 54, Row N, Seat 10. The fellow beside you, Shelley Elias, wants to marry you."

Shugar said he wanted to propose at a Toronto Argonaut football game in the autumn but couldn't wait in case Shelley said no by then. "The tension was building up and building up all day," he said. "But it worked perfectly. The Leafs won (4-0) and I won." The couple are now engaged.

News briefs

- Ontario Treasurer Darcy McKeough, presenting his 1976 budget, raised Ontario Health Insurance Plan premiums by \$228 million, added five cents to the cost of a pack of 20 cigarettes and boosted liquor, wine and beer prices for a tax increase of \$330 million.
- The Anti-Inflation Board has added 17 life insurance companies to its list of companies required to give 30 days' advance notice of any price changes.
- Retail food prices, as measured by the Anti-Inflation Board dropped 1.3 per cent during March and are down 3.2 per cent since the introduction of the wage and price control program five-and-a-half months ago, the Board reported April 2.
- The average weekly wage in January was \$215.65, up \$4.38 from December

and up \$23.57 from January 1975, reports Statistics Canada. In industry, average weekly earnings in January ranged from \$306.68 in mining to \$157.87 in service industries.

- Arthur Pearson, a 38-year-old biologist and research scientist, will become Commissioner of the Yukon Territory effective July 1, succeeding James Smith.
- One of Dr. Pearson's first jobs will be to become acquainted with the Yukon Indian land claim, one of the most important issues in the territory.
- The Federal Government has assured the United States that the proposed take-over of some potash companies by the Saskatchewan provincial government does not mean foreign investment is no longer welcome.
- Chrysler Canada Ltd has passed Ford Motor Co. of Canada Ltd and is now in second place in national car registrations, according to figures released by R.L. Polk and Co. Ltd. Chrysler Canada had 21.12 per cent of the market in January, compared to 20.84 per cent for Ford, which is in third place. General Motors of Canada Ltd led with 43.31 per cent, while American Motors (Canada) Ltd held 2.78 per cent. Foreign cars, excluding those from the United States, held 12 per cent of the market.
- The Anti-Inflation Board has cut back a planned 1.5-cent-a-gallon petroleum

price rise by Imperial Oil Ltd, but said it would accept a 1-cent increase to cover refining and marketing cost increases since last October.

- Jean Chrétien, president of the Treasury Board, recently announced the establishment of a senior interdepartmental committee to review and make recommendations in areas where administrative improvements can be made in the Public Service of Canada.
- Bell Canada has approved the filing of a prospectus for the issuance of \$200 million of debentures in the U.S. The Debentures, Series DA, dated April 1, 1976, maturing April 1, 2006, will be offered at 99.25 per cent, at an interest rate of 8.75 per cent.
- National Hockey League teams competing for the Stanley Cup played in the best-of-three quarter finals: Buffalo Sabres eliminated St. Louis Blues; New York Islanders eliminated Vancouver Canucks; Los Angeles Kings eliminated Atlanta Flames; and Toronto Maple Leafs eliminated Pittsburgh Penguins. Teams playing for the best-of-seven games: Chicago Black Hawks against Montreal Canadiens; Toronto Maple Leafs against Philadelphia Flyers; Los Angeles Kings against Boston Bruins; and New York Islanders against Buffalo Sabres.

Canada Weekly is published by the Information Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, K1A 0G2.

Material may be freely reprinted. A credit would be appreciated. Photo sources, if not shown, will be provided on request to (Mrs.) Miki Sheldon, Editor.

Cette publication existe également en français sous le titre Hebdo Canada. Algunos números de esta publicación aparecen también en español bajo el título Noticiero de Canadá.

Ahnliche Ausgaben dieses Informationsblatts erscheinen auch in deutscher Sprache unter dem Titel Profil Kanada.