

# Canada Weekly

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## Prime Minister advocates continued suspension of the death penalty

*On May 16, the House of Commons heard the second reading of a bill that would extend the trial period for the abolition of the death penalty while retaining it for the killing of police officers and prison guards. Addressing the House on this motion, Prime Minister Trudeau said in part:*

...On the matter of capital punishment I begin with two premises. The first is my belief that wanton or unnecessary killing is evil. The second is the requirement for self-protection, be it individual, or collective in the form of a society. Consequently, should killing be the only means to ensure survival against aggression — as in the case of self-defence of a human, or the self-defence of a society — then it is allowable. Life and freedom and justice are so valuable that they must be protected against an aggressor by whatever means are absolutely necessary in the circumstances, including the taking of life. The evidence available to us all has satisfied me beyond doubt that capital punishment — killing — is not effective as a deterrent against murder. Therefore, it is not justifiable for use by society as a means of self-defence.

### A question of safety

In reality, the question before the House is what contribution to the safety of persons flows from retention or abolition of capital punishment. That is not a new question. It has been asked in the English legal system for hundreds of years. Pollack and Maitland tell us that under the Norman kings "a wave of religious sentiment has set against capital punishment". And no wonder, for those learned authors recite the forms of punishment then in vogue: death inflicted by hanging, beheading, burning, drowning, stoning, precipitation from rocks; loss of ears, nose, upper lip, hands and feet; flogging and sale into slavery; emasculation and exoculation.

### Not a deterrent to murder

If the question of capital punishment has been asked for centuries, it has

been answered in varying degrees for decades. The death penalty for such minor offences as pickpocketing and petty theft was abandoned in England in the nineteenth century; in Canada it was abandoned for kidnapping and for rape in 1955. Public executions, once regarded as contributing to the deterrent effect, have not been practised in Canada since 1868. On each of those occasions, I have no doubt about the effectiveness of the penalty as a deterrent to that particular offence, and about the justness of the punishment having regard to the crime.

Capital punishment and abolition both have a long history in our social system and in its historic forebears. Much of what was once regarded as necessary and ordinary, now causes us all to shudder with revulsion at its cruelty and seeming disdain for human life. Yet it is not our function to judge in retrospect the morals or standards of bygone areas. It is for us to assess the necessity or lack of it, and the moral correctness or lack of it, of the death penalty for murder in Canada in 1973.

It is not my intention, Mr. Speaker, to discuss the statistical and other evidence bearing on this issue which is available to us all. I have weighed it carefully as I am sure have all Honourable Members. I have concluded to my own satisfaction that capital punishment is not an effective deterrent to murder.

I am aware, however, of the widespread feeling that the present way of administering a sentence of life imprisonment may be inadequate. My mind will remain open, therefore, to whatever arguments may be offered on that aspect of the question, to ensure the protection of the public from the repetition of a major crime of violence.

## Jailbreaks

On this point, because of the events of last weekend, I must digress slightly to cover the question of security of our penal institutions. Whatever the jail terms of convicted criminals, society must be able to assume that they will be enforced, and not broken willy-nilly by escape. Our prisons are there to contain unlawful persons. Containment is the primary function. Rehabilitation follows. I urge Honourable Members not to permit events of the past weekend to colour their views on the issue of capital punishment. Jailbreaks will be dealt with as the enquiries and the Solicitor General recommend. Amendments to other legislation will be viewed on their merits. But today, the issue is capital punishment — a punishment I do not regard to be effective for the only purpose advanced by its proponents, deterrence.

I am not suggesting that these issues are unrelated, or that the events of the weekend should remain unconnected with the subject of this debate. That would not only be impossible, it would probably be undesirable. The provisions of the Criminal Code, the operation of our judicial system, the management of our police forces and parole boards, the security of our penitentiaries are all ingredients of a single, vital process: the administration of criminal justice in Canada. No ingredient in this process is less important than any other. None can be ignored by society, none will be ignored by the Government.

The people of Canada, the judiciary of Canada, the police officers of Canada, have every right to insist that criminal offenders, once convicted and imprisoned, remain in prison according to chance. By their very nature reformatories are not pleasant places. Society intended them in the first instance to be secure. And this Government intends to ensure that they are secure. I sympathize entirely with the concern expressed in this House and by Canadians generally over prison breaks.

I sympathize, too, with the difficult working conditions faced by many penitentiary guards. Those conditions the Government is seeking to alleviate. But I pledge to this House that this will not be done at the risk of further escapes. And I say, too, with all the earnestness at my command that prisoners who have broken jail or who have exploited temporary leave and other

humanitarian reforms — and who by doing so have placed these programs in jeopardy for thousands of other prisoners — will be dealt with on recapture with the full severity of the law. Those who mock the desire of Canadians for an orderly, law-abiding community, those who hold in contempt those restraints on human conduct that enable us to live as free men and women, will be shown that society is not only resilient but that it is capable of protecting itself and of meting out whatever punishment is required.

The choice of punishment, however, must be other than vindictive for no society can be vindictive and remain healthy....

I believe that by supporting the motion which is now before the House on second reading, we have the opportunity here to act in a way that will not reduce the necessary protection to Canadians from the possibility of violent crime but which permit Canada to stand with those other nations of the world that have concluded that the calculated taking of a human life, self-defence apart, is not an act which should be countenanced on either an individual or a community basis.

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## Ontario Place wins U.S. design award

Ontario Place and its designers, the architectural firm of Craig Zeidler Strong, won a citation of excellence at the 1972-73 Design in Steel Award Program sponsored by the American Iron and Steel Institute in New York last month.

The award is for excellence in engineering of low-rise construction as conceived by Eberhard H. Zeidler, partner-in-charge for Craig Zeidler Strong.

Situated on Toronto's lakeshore, Ontario Place is a 96-acre complex, a project of the Ontario government. The award-winning glass and steel structures include a five-moduled elevated building, housing exhibits and restaurants, suspended on steel columns above Lake Ontario; and a unique domed theatre, Cinesphere, which cradles what is claimed to be the world's largest spheric film screen.

"The design was intended to epitomize the ultimate in engineering refinement; the extraordinary tensile strength of steel and its simple elegance,"

said Mr. Zeidler. "The result is a form which has become the symbol of Ontario Place."

Mr. Zeidler, formerly affiliated with the University of Toronto's School of Architecture and a member of the Royal Canadian Academy of the Arts, has been responsible since 1951 for the design development of the internationally-acclaimed firm Craig Zeidler Strong of Toronto, Peterborough and Hamilton.

The Design in Steel Award Program gives recognition to designers, engineers and artists for imaginative uses of steel. The current program attracted more than 1,000 entries in 14 categories.

The 1973 season for Ontario Place began on May 19 with new attractions, films, exhibits and entertainments.

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## Study of effects of confinement on POWs

Mr. Daniel J. MacDonald, the Minister of Veterans Affairs, has announced the completion of the first phase of his Department's study on former European prisoners of war. The long-term physiological and psychological effects of confinement of POWs is being investigated under the direction of Dr. J. Douglas Hermann of Ottawa.

In order to identify any variations between the physical or mental conditions of veterans who had experienced wartime imprisonment and those who had not, the research group has examined many thousands of files on former prisoners and other servicemen who served under similar conditions but who had not been captured. The study also includes a number of civilians in the same age group.

During the next stage, some 6,500 questionnaires will be sent to the ex-prisoners and other veterans.

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## Men's lib?

A bachelor's survival course will be offered to Grade 12 students in Vancouver schools in autumn. The course, designed by the home economics departments to help boys look after themselves when living alone, will include cooking, sewing, apartment-furnishing and creative crafts.



Public Archives of Canada photo

*"Alberta at the Turn of the Century" is the theme of an exhibit at the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa on view until June 15.*

*Some 200 photographs from the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Edmonton, depict a unique pictorial record of life in the years just before and after the fur-trading territory became a province. The display concentrates on people – Indians,*

*homesteaders, missionaries, miners, merchants – whose family and social life, sports, recreation, fur trade, farming methods, transportation and "Klondike madness", all provided material for the four photographers whose work is represented. "Washing gold with a grissely at Edmonton 1890", is the title of the photo (above), which is one of those on display.*

### Giant UN conference-exposition slated for Vancouver

*Minister of State for Urban Affairs Ron Basford recently announced to the House of Commons that the "largest international conference ever held in Canada" – the United Nations Conference and Exposition on Human Settlement – would meet in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1976. His statement follows:*

Last June I reported that Canada had extended an invitation to the United Nations Conference on Human Environment in Stockholm to host a major United Nations Conference and Exposition on Human Settlement. This invitation was very well received by the United Nations and it has been agreed to stage the conference-exposition in Vancouver. I am pleased to report that the province of British Columbia and the city of Vancouver have agreed to accommodate and support this major world forum as host province and host city. It will be the largest international conference ever held in Canada, bringing between 4,000 and 5,000 participants from 130 countries.

Originally, the General Assembly had agreed that the conference-exposition should be in 1975. At the request of the United Nations, they have obtained agreement of member states to shift the date to June 1976.

The conference-exposition will be the first United Nations meeting devoted exclusively to the subject of human settlements and human habitation. Instead of identifying problems and determining directions for future research, the point will be to present, in various forms, answers that have been found. Policies will be discussed; resolutions for action will be proposed. But, most important, will be the demonstration of solutions. Much of the action will be in the form of demonstra-

tion projects. Some of these will have a national focus; others will have regional significance; and those of more universal interest will be exhibited in Vancouver. Canadian demonstration projects will be especially important since conference participants will be able to see them, both before and after the meetings take place, at different locations across the country.

### Participation by provinces

The provinces have been consulted on this matter since our initiative in Stockholm last June and we will be working in close co-operation with them preparing for the conference and in selecting Canadian demonstration projects. I have sent letters to all the provincial premiers, inviting them to designate a minister and officials to join us in planning Canada's participation....

### Spaghetti scientists look toward European appetites

Unless you were raised on it, eating spaghetti is an art to marvel at. The well-fed gourmet with napkin tucked under his chin, desperately struggling to capture the unruly strands on his inadequate fork, is an overworked comedy scene. But the look of satisfaction that comes over his face with the first successful bite is enough to make your mouth water.

That's why it may come as a bit of a shock to learn that they're feeding spaghetti to a machine at the Canadian Grain Commission's Grain Research Laboratory in Winnipeg, Manitoba!

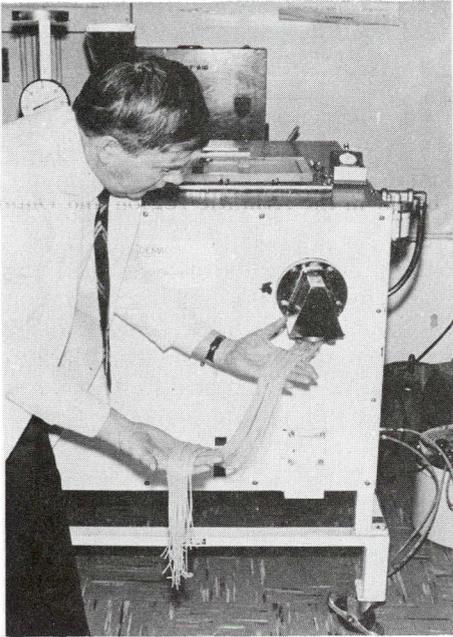
But hold on.

They're doing it so you can enjoy your spaghetti even more, and it is hoped, so the connoisseurs of Europe and Italy in particular – will take notice of what Canada may have around the corner for international durum sales.

The machine puts a bite on things – literally. And in this case, it's on cooked spaghetti from Canadian durum wheat.

"We call it an apparatus-for-measuring-the-tenderness-of-cooked-spaghetti ghetti," says Bob Matsuo, a chemist who heads the country's quality-control program for durum wheat at the laboratory.

"The best measure of cooking quality is the bite test. In spite of the enjoyment had by human volunteers, we needed to replace them with a machine that could put its findings in numerical terms which don't vary according to individual bias."



This apparatus which measures the tenderness of cooked spaghetti is in use at the Canadian Grain Commission's Research Laboratory in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

So the machine bites into the spaghetti, chews it, and tells the scientists things they want to know about the cooking quality — firmness, texture and "chewiness".

"This is only one of the instruments we use to measure gluten strength in existing Canadian-grown durum varieties and those coming along in breeding programs," says Dr. Matsuo.

Gluten is a protein substance intermixed with the starchy endosperm of the grain in wheat.

It is thought to be the main factor in the cooking quality of pasta products, including spaghetti, which are made from semolina, the coarse granular milling product of durum wheat.

Our export of 63.7 million bushels of durum in 1971 is considered relatively high for recent years. It may reflect the acceptance of new varieties such as Hercules, which made up about 57 per cent of the estimated 72.5 million bushels of durum grown in Canada in 1972.

"Hercules is an improvement, a be-

ginning, out of Canadian breeding programs that are aiming for more gluten strength," Dr. Matsuo says.

"We have been screening cooking quality of varieties in the co-operative tests as well as early breeders' material. New varieties are on the way that will be even better.

"We're adjusting our durum to meet European demands. The more we know about their processing methods and requirements, the better equipped we'll be to do the job."

### Mobility made easier

Canadian workers who must leave their home area to find employment will receive additional help as a result of amendments to the Manpower Mobility Regulations announced on May 15 by Minister of Manpower and Immigration Robert Andras.

The amendments, which became effective the same day, will provide a daily allowance of \$13 for a period up to a maximum of five days to workers receiving exploratory grants.

To help the many families relocating under the program who do not own a home, the present allowance of \$500 for the purchase of a home will be increased to \$1,500. This removes one of the major barriers to the mobility of these families. The \$1,000-allowance previously paid for the sale of the worker's home has been discontinued.

Concern for disadvantaged persons has led to the introduction of special travel grants, which enable workers to travel from areas where there are no manpower services to other locations for special testing and counselling services. The benefits will be identical to those for workers on job-seeking trips, and will include travel and living allowances.

### Stamp honours distinguished Canadian painter

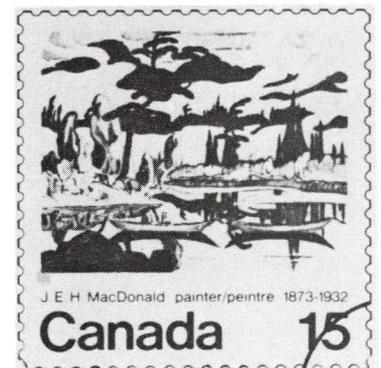
Postmaster General André Ouellet recently announced that a 15-cent stamp would be issued on June 8 to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of J.E.H. MacDonald, one of Canada's leading painters who was a member of the Group of Seven during the first quarter of the present century.

"As with other issues commemorating great Canadian artists, the MacDonald stamp demonstrates one of the painter's finest works," said Mr. Ouellet. "MacDonald's painting entitled *Mist Fantasy* has been reproduced in the design of this stamp through the courtesy of the Art Gallery of Ontario."

James Edward Hervey MacDonald was born of Canadian parents in Durham, England, in 1873. The family moved to Canada in 1887 and settled in Hamilton, Ontario, where the young MacDonald attended the Hamilton Art School for two years. When the family moved to Toronto in 1889, MacDonald continued his studies in evening classes at the Central Ontario College of Art there and served his apprenticeship as a lithographer with a Toronto firm. In 1895, MacDonald began work as a designer for a commercial art firm, Grip Limited, where he met some of his future colleagues in the Group of Seven, of which he became a founding member in 1919.

In 1910 MacDonald made the first of many trips to Georgian Bay, Ontario, where he began sketching in his spare time. The following year he left Grip Limited to devote himself entirely to painting. He travelled and painted in the Georgian Bay and Mattawa areas, the Laurentians, the Maritimes, the Rocky Mountains and the Algonquin and Algoma districts of Ontario, where he is considered to have done his finest work.

In 1921 MacDonald became an instructor in the department of Design and Applied Art at the Ontario College of Art. While there, he produced some of his finest canvasses, among them *Mist Fantasy*, painted in 1922. MacDonald became principal of the Ontario College of Art in 1929, until his death on November 26, 1932.



**Soviet farm machinery industry welcome in Canada**

The U.S.S.R. farm-machinery industry is welcome in Canada, Otto Lang, Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board stated recently, but he warned that the new Soviet Belarus Equipment of Canada would not find penetration of markets easy.

Mr. Lang was speaking at the official opening of the Belarus operation in Toronto. He said that Canadian farmers would not buy U.S.S.R. machinery "for sentimental reasons".

"We can't expect farmers to buy U.S.S.R. products on the basis of 'let's do our customers a favour,' there's too much money involved," he told the audience, which included a Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade from the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Lang said that Prairie farmers welcomed U.S.S.R. competition for North American companies but not because Canada expects this year to sell some 230 million bushels of wheat and 30 million bushels of barley to the Soviet Union.

"I am certain the engineering ingenuity of the U.S.S.R., combined with market intelligence and good service, will allow Belarus to penetrate the market, but I hope Belarus is prepared to go to the farmer to find out what he wants, then design the machinery and services to meet his needs," he said.

He pointed out that half the cost of

producing a bushel of grain is in machinery costs and this makes Prairie farmers "sophisticated buyers" of machinery.

He also suggested to Belarus, which will sell and service but not manufacture farm machinery, that farmers were generally unhappy with the service on repair parts during the busy seasons.

"I would like to see Belarus lead the way - set up adequate repair depots so farmers can get repair parts 24 hours a day during seeding and harvesting," Mr. Lang said.

Mr. Lang hoped the marketing efforts of Belarus would soon extend in an aggressive way to Western Canada, and acknowledged that lack of tariffs on farm machinery coming into Canada had been blamed by some manufacturers for the concentration of the industry in the United States.

However, in defence of the policy, he added: "Our Government had to make the choice whether to give artificial support to a small number of machinery manufacturers or to help keep Prairie farmers the most efficient grain producers in the world.

"Prairie farmers sell their products on world markets at world prices, so it is only right that they should be able to buy their major input - farm machinery - at the best prices world competition will provide."

March and 5.9 per cent a year earlier. It decreased in every region of the country except Ontario, where it moved upward slightly. The employment level moved upward in every region except British Columbia, where it showed little change.

The unemployment rate decreased for those aged 14-24. The rates for persons aged 25-35 and 55 years and over were mainly unchanged.

The participation rate, percentage of population counted in the labour force, increased on a seasonally-adjusted basis in the Atlantic region and Ontario and decreased in Quebec, the Prairies and British Columbia.

**CTDAS - simpler, uniform export documentation**

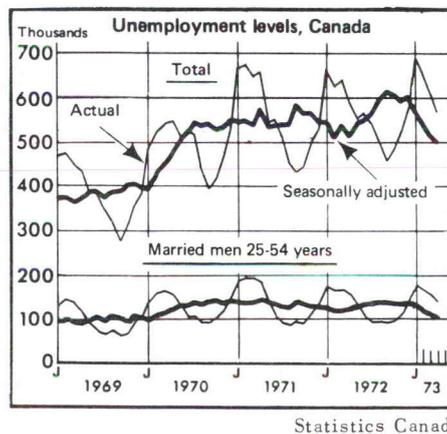
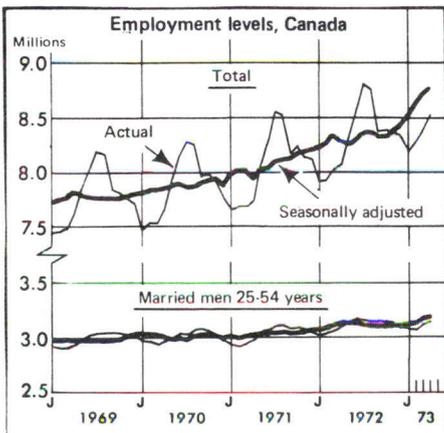
A system to cut back on the paperwork required in international trade is being introduced this month between the covers of a handbook that explains and illustrates a new way of economizing on the documentation required in the export of goods. Experience has already proved that the Canadian Trade Document Alignment System (CTDAS) can help reduce the cost of producing and processing documents used in international trade by as much as 70 per cent, a considerable saving, in view of surveys that have shown documentation red-tape costs can run as high as 10 per cent of the value of international shipments.

The outcome of five-years' work by the Canadian Export Association and the Canadian Shippers' Council, the CTDAS is sponsored by the Canadian Organization for the Simplification of Trade Procedures (COSTPRO), a recently-formed group uniting agencies of both industry and government in an attack on the restrictive trade procedures of a more leisurely age.

COSTPRO President, John Gratwick, Research and Development Vice-President of Canadian National, says that the CTDAS, by creating compatible trade documents, "will make possible for the first time in Canada an integrated substitute for the present jumble of paper and red tape required by different commercial and government interests". He adds that "the Canadian system is keyed to an internationally accepted trade document layout, and

**Canadian labour force**

Employment increased to an estimated 8.53 million in April from 8.39 million in March and 8.09 million a year earlier. Unemployment dropped to 570,000 from 608,000 in March. In April a year ago



it was 592,000. The total work force was 9.10 million compared to 9.00 million the previous month and 8.68 million last year.

The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate decreased to 5.4 per cent of the labour force from 5.5 per cent in

is therefore compatible with similar systems introduced in recent years by most major trading nations".

Although the "one-run" technique of reproducing documents incorporated in the CTDAS will largely benefit Canadian exports, the possibility is being reviewed of aligning certain Canadian import documents that are completed by exporters shipping to Canada.

### Trade — first quarter '73

Seasonally-adjusted imports of \$1,888 million in March, carried the first-quarter level to \$5,458 million, up \$463 million or 9.3 per cent from the fourth quarter of 1972. Following a steady rise since early 1971, first-quarter 1973 imports stood 22.9 percent above the seasonally-adjusted level for the same period of 1972.

As first-quarter adjusted exports rose by \$200 million or 3.6 per cent to \$5,764 million, the adjusted merchandise-trade surplus dropped to \$263 million from the \$569-million peak level in the fourth quarter of 1972. The contraction occurred entirely in Canada's trade with overseas countries, as imports rose \$270 million while exports declined by \$31 million.

Unadjusted March imports, at \$1,862 million, were \$346 million or 23 per cent more than in March 1972, with \$287 million or 83 per cent of the increase originating in the United States. Imports from Japan declined 13 per cent to \$87 million from an unusually high level of \$101 million a year earlier. Advancing imports of automotive products, industrial machinery, aircraft and food accounted for about \$175 million or 60 per cent of the import growth from the United States. Crude oil, food, non-ferrous metals, broad-woven fabrics and chemicals represented over half of the \$60-million year-over-year in overseas imports.

In the first quarter of 1973, imports reached \$5,186 million, up \$960 million or 23 per cent from those of a year ear-

lier. More than three-quarters of the rise (\$750 million) was from the United States, including an increase of about \$475 million in automotive products, industrial machinery, aircraft and food. Imports from other countries were up \$210 million, with increases from the European Economic Community (as constituted before January 1973) and "other countries" each accounting for some \$60 million. Imports from Latin America increased \$37 million, other Commonwealth countries \$29 million and Britain \$21 million, while those from Japan remained practically unchanged. Crude oil, food, automotive products, broad-woven fabrics and communication equipment accounted for half of the advance in overseas imports.

### Canada's trade fair program, 1973-74

*The following is a list of trade fairs for the remainder of this fiscal year at which the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce will sponsor exhibits.*

*June* — World Gas Exhibition, Nice: June 3-8.

American Book Sellers Association Exhibition, Los Angeles.

U.S.A. International Book Exhibition, Las Vegas.

Women's Apparel Show (solo), Los Angeles: June 13-16.

*July* — Retail Jewellers' of America Convention and International Jewellery Trade Fair, New York: July 29 — August 1.

*August* — Izmir International Trade Fair, Izmir: August 20 — September 20.

International Trade Fair, Algiers: August 31 — September 16.

*September* — International Exhibition of Machinery, Equipment and Instruments for the Timber and Woodworking Industry (Lesdrevmash), Moscow: September 5-19.

Frankfurt Book Fair, Frankfurt.  
Japanese Meat Promotion, Tokyo, Osaka.

International Trade Fair, Algiers.

*October* — Tel Aviv International Trade Fair, Tel Aviv: October 23-31.

NCWA Junior Fashion Fair, London.

Women's Wear Show (solo), London.  
International Book Production Exhibition, London.

Commonwealth Book Fair, London.

Japanese International Aerospace Show, Tokyo: October 5-11.

Hickory Furniture Mart, Hickory, N.C.: October 19-26.

U.S. Sailboat Show, Annapolis.

Japanese Auto Industry and Parts Show, Tokyo.

*November* — 30th Interstoff (International Clothing & Textiles), Frankfurt.

Inter-Ocean 73, Duesseldorf: November 13-18.

Industrialized Building Exposition and Congress (INBEX), Chicago:

November 27-29.

Woman's Apparel Show (solo), New York.

*January 1974* — Hotelympia '74, London: January 10-18.

International Record and Music Publishing Market (MIDEM), Cannes.

National Association of Home Builders Show, Dallas (Institutional only).

Annual Fisheries Promotion, Boston.

*February* — Men's Wear Show (solo), London.

*March* — International Brussels Book Fair, Brussels.

American Association of School Administrators Convention, San Francisco.

### Toronto Canada's busiest airport

Passenger traffic at Toronto International Airport in the first nine months of 1972 totalled 5.8 million, compared to 5.1 million in the corresponding period in 1971, according to Statistics Canada.

During the same period traffic at Montreal International Airport totalled 4.2 million passengers compared to 3.8 million the previous year.

International charter passenger traffic at Toronto totalled 560,995, compared to 483,312 a year earlier. Passenger traffic at other Canadian airports (1971 figures in brackets): Vancouver, 2.4 million (2.1 million); Calgary 1.1 million (996,186); Winnipeg, 1 million (962,419); Ottawa, 776,840 (715,212); Halifax, 649,027 (547,244); Edmonton International, 573,708 (496,832); Edmonton Industrial, 333,491 (287,567); Victoria, 225,819 (202,563); Windsor, 205,045 (195,560); Thunder Bay, 160,118 (145,388); Saint John 106,372 (101,008); London, 142,482 (128,322); Gander, 86,889 (74,497).

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