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Mr. Trudeau at Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, 1

Emergency flood-relief for Romania, 2

The 1976 Olympic Games opening and closing ceremonies, 2

Canada's Atlantic ports closed to Soviet fishing fleet, 3

Canada Week in Rio, 3

Hair regrown - the bald truth, 3

Supreme Court centenary stamp, 4

Soviet geologists at Carleton, 4

Canada enters 1976 Tournament of Roses Parade, 4

Foster parents help whooping cranes fight for survival, 5

Diplomatic appointments in the Department of External Affairs, 6

National Ballet performance aids U.K. dance schools, 6

Mr. Trudeau at Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe

Prime Minister Trudeau, one of 35 heads of government of Europe and North America addressing the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, in Helsinki, Finland, on July 30, urged that world co-operation and détente be built on the foundations of the Conference.

"Whatever stability this Conference anticipates in Europe will be short-lived if we do not seize the opportunity now offered to us to create elsewhere the conditions necessary to permit standards of living to be raised...to provide hope for a better future for hundreds of millions of people outside Europe now existing at the subsistence level...."

While in Helsinki, Mr. Trudeau had discussions with, among other world leaders, President Ford of the United States, President Giscard d'Estaing of France and Communist Party Secretary-General Leonid Brezhnev of the Soviet Union, with whom he reached agreement for Canada and the U.S.S.R. to begin immediate talks on the fishing dispute that had led Canada to bar Soviet ships from Canada's East Coast.

Excerpts from Mr. Trudeau's speech to the Conference follow:

The efforts we have expended in reaching this agreement...have been prodigious. At some moments in the course of negotiations the difficulties appeared so overwhelming and the progress so slow that we may have had reason to believe we carried on our shoulders the weight of the entire world. In a sense we did, for history has shown us that all too often strife and disagreement in Europe have

spread rapidly to all other areas. Yet in another sense such a belief is arrogant. Europe is not the world. Nor are many of our concerns, vital though they may be, the concerns of others. Whatever stability this Conference anticipates in Europe will be short-lived if we do not seize the opportunity now offered to us to create elsewhere the conditions necessary to permit standards of living to be raised, to permit



Mr. Trudeau (extreme left) talks to some members of the Canadian delega-

tion at the Helsinki Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

the economies of tropical countries to be improved, to ensure that rural development is encouraged and food production is increased, to provide hope for a better future to the hundreds of millions of people outside Europe now existing at the subsistence level.

Whole world interdependent

We have long recognized and accepted that Europe is an environment of interdependence. We are only now beginning to realize that the entire world is equally interdependent, incapable of being divided by continent or physical barrier. The security which we have sought in two years of negotiation must now be extended beyond this region. It can be extended, I am confident, because of the dynamic nature of our agreement and of our attitude. This document we are to sign represents our acceptance of the principle of change, of our awareness of the fluidity of the human condition. It is our personal testament to the maturity of the international community. It is as well our recognition of man's irrepressible desire to seek starrier heavens in his quest for spiritual fulfilment.

That quest for peace, justice and individual dignity will require of men and women, as it has since ancient times, stamina and firmness of purpose. Yet in an age as tumultuous and potentially threatening as this, the quest demands of us especially that we be wise, that we avoid the glitter of false promise and the fragility of haphazard arrangements.

Nuclear weapons warning

In the nuclear age, wisdom is often caution. Our responsibility as leaders is to express caution in the face of our generals and our scientists who may make to us extended claims of the benefits of nuclear activity both peaceful and otherwise. Should those claims prove illusory, the responsibility will be ours. Unfortunately, few nations now enjoy the benefits of peaceful nuclear knowledge. Even more unfortunately, all too few nations are convinced of the irreversible holocaust which will surely follow the irresponsible spread and employment of nuclear weapons. One of our priorities in the immediate future must be to devise and implement techniques which will permit the broad application of nuclear benefits to all

nations, while at the same time eliminating the likelihood of weapons proliferation. I implore the General Secretary of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States to continue to work with all urgency toward the conclusion of SALT II (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) and then to commence at an early date SALT III. I invite those of us who maintain forces in Central Europe now to focus our attention on MBFR (Mutual Balanced Force Reductions). I express Canada's continued devotion to it and to the work begun at the recent meeting of nuclear suppliers.

Canada has joined fully in this conference exercise, as it is committed to participate fully in the activities to follow. Though separated from Europe by the breadth of an ocean, Canadians are deeply conscious that the fortunes of this continent have moulded our fate through history and that events here will continue to influence us in the future. Certainly any breakdown in European security would have the gravest consequences in Canada. For this reason, we have been dedicated participants in this Conference from which we see emerging a new European spirit of confidence and co-operation.

It is clear...that this gathering in this beautiful city is far from a finality. Though we have come far, we have a considerable distance still to travel. We have learned that our nations share much in common with one another, but nothing more basic or more widespread than a desire for peace and liberty. We have understood, too, that truth is not singular, in a modern world it embraces a plurality of beliefs, ideals and systems. And we have found that our two paramount goals of security and co-operation are mutually reinforcing and are also related to the world beyond this continent.

* * * *

Emergency flood-relief for Romania

The Canadian International Development Agency will contribute \$75,000 out of its international emergency relief fund to the League of Red Cross Societies to help Romania combat the effects of serious flooding.

Following almost continuous torrential rains, large areas of Romania have been flooded by tributaries of the

Danube overflowing their banks. Heavy crop damage has resulted just prior to harvest and many industrial and communications facilities have been totally or partially destroyed.

The Romanian Government, which declared a state of emergency on July 3, ordered a nation-wide mobilization to deal with the floods. On July 10 the Romanian Red Cross appealed to the League of Red Cross Societies for assistance; the Canadian Red Cross donated \$7,500 on July 11.

The 1976 Olympic Games opening and closing ceremonies

The opening ceremony of the 1976 Olympic Games will be curtailed from its traditional length of three hours to two hours. The presentation, however, which begins July 17, 1976, at 3 p.m., will conform strictly to regulations.

The program opens with a parade of athletes, lasting one hour. Two thousand young Canadians will be on hand to welcome the competitors with a display of rhythmic dancing.

All participants will circle the urn in the centre of the stadium to await the Olympic flame, which will arrive electronically from Olympia, Greece. The torch-lighting ceremony will take about 12 minutes.

The finale, presentation of the Olympic flag to Mayor Jean Drapeau by the Mayor of Munich, is scheduled for the last seven minutes of the ceremony. Seventy-five young dancers and musicians, from Montreal and Munich, will provide the closing entertainment.

Closing ceremony

The closing ceremony, scheduled for August 1, will begin at 8.30 p.m.

Colourfully-dressed young girls will open the program, forming the five Olympic rings in the centre of the stadium, followed by the athletes who will fill the rings in groups of 150.

Flag-bearers and competitors will march to the strains of the Greek national anthem, *O Canada* and the national anthem of the U.S.S.R. The final musical fanfare will be an orchestral piece and trumpet solo.

All lights will gradually be turned out, followed by a farewell song and the break-up of the ring formation. Participants will file out to the strains of Canadian Indian music.

Canada's Atlantic ports closed to Soviet fishing fleet

The Minister of State for Fisheries, Roméo LeBlanc, announced on July 23, the closure of Canada's Atlantic ports to Soviet fishing vessels, owing to overfishing of quotas set by ICNAF (International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries). The Soviet fishing fleet made more than 400 visits to these ports last year.

"Over the past year, the Soviet fleet has consistently overfished certain of its quotas," Mr. LeBlanc said. "Repeated attempts by Canada to bring these practices to a halt have met with no satisfactory response from Soviet authorities."

Prime Minister Trudeau is writing to Premier Kosygin to emphasize Canada's concern over Soviet fishing practices. Allan J. MacEachen, Secretary of State for External Affairs, expressed this concern to the Soviet Ambassador on July 21, and informed him of Canada's decision to close Atlantic ports to Soviet fishing vessels.

Capelin fishery worst problem

Among the major instances of overfishing has been the taking of capelin. In June 1974, Canada made repeated attempts to convince the U.S.S.R. authorities to halt their capelin fishery in an area near Newfoundland (ICNAF Sub-Area 3) after Canadian surveillance indicated that the Soviet fleet had reached or exceeded its quota.

Despite continual diplomatic representations in Moscow and Ottawa, the Soviet fleet continued to fish and, by Canadian estimates, overran its 85,000-metric ton quota by between 67 and 75 per cent.

In 1975, the Soviet capelin fleet has shown the same disregard for ICNAF regulations. The Soviet capelin fishery near Newfoundland's Avalon Peninsula (ICNAF Division 3L) has exceeded its 28,000-metric ton quota, according to Canadian estimates, by more than 100 per cent. The Soviet capelin fishery on the southern Grand Banks (ICNAF Division 3NO) has also exceeded its 62,000-metric ton quota. The U.S.S.R. authorities have also been presented with evidence of a large overrun in the silver hake fishery near southern Nova

Scotia (ICNAF Division 4X) in 1974, and of significant Soviet overfishing in the 1975 herring fishery in the Gulf of Maine (ICNAF Division 5Y).

Outstanding damage claims

The Canadian authorities have also been disturbed at the continuing failure by the U.S.S.R. to settle outstanding claims for damage to Canadian lobster gear in incidents off Nova Scotia in July, August and September 1974. Although the Soviet authorities last November expressed their willingness to co-operate in working towards a speedy settlement of the claims, Canadian representations over the last several months have still met no satisfactory response.

Spain, Portugal being watched

"We are also looking closely at the practices of other fleets," Mr. LeBlanc said. "The Spanish and Portuguese fleets have been involved in certain violations, using nets with undersize mesh, and discarding large tonnages of species they don't want without keeping records as required by ICNAF rules. Attempts to work through ICNAF to halt these practices have failed. Direct approaches had not previously been made to the Spanish and Portuguese Governments on these matters, unlike the case of the U.S.S.R. Accordingly, the Atlantic ports will not be closed to their fishing vessels at this time. However, we are now making these same direct approaches to the Spanish and Portuguese Governments, and if the performance of their fleets does not improve immediately our ports will be closed to them as well."

Canada Week in Rio

The major event during Canada Week in Rio de Janeiro was the opening of an exhibition of paintings by Canadian artist Paul Duff at the Canadian Consulate on July 3. Some 475 guests attended, including leading Brazilian art critics, artists, the Rio Minister of Education and Culture, Professor Myrthes de Lucca Wenzel, the former state Minister of Education, Professor Celso Kelly and the Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts, Pro-



At the opening of Canada Week exhibition of paintings in Rio de Janeiro are (left to right) artist Paul Duff, Canadian Consul Roger Black, Cultural and Information Officer Regina Schmidt and Director of the National Museum of Fine Arts Maria Elisa Carrazoni.

fessor Maria Elisa Carrazoni.

Other events included a photographic exhibit, *Winter Kaleidoscope*, at the Palace of Culture (former headquarters of the Brazilian Ministry of Education), a Canadian film gala (*Death of a Legend*, *Ratopolis* and *The Egg*) at the Museum of Modern Art of Rio de Janeiro and the gift of books by Canadian Consul Roger Blake to two university faculties - Integradas Estácio de Sá and Candido Mendes.

Mr. Blake was also present at Canada Day celebrations at the Brazilian Public School "Escola Canada".

Hair regrown - the bald truth

The *Globe and Mail*, a Toronto newspaper, reports that a well-known skin specialist, Dr. Howard Donsky, has attested to 20 cases of regrown hair over a period of nine months.

Dr. Donsky, head of dermatology at the Toronto General Hospital, reported to the recent Canadian Dermatological Association meeting in Banff, Alberta, that 18 men and two women had begun to regain hair on the head after being treated with a secret remedy invented by an unnamed Toronto man. The inventor wishes to remain anonymous until studies are completed at the end of the year.

Dr. Donsky stated that he had not

done the research personally, did not know the substance that had been used but that he could testify he had examined the volunteer patients (who were not his own) before and after nine months of treatment.

Skin and blood tests taken every three months had shown no harmful side effects. The doctor said that a reputable laboratory had provided documentation of animal tests of the substance which confirmed it to be harmless. The substance, which was rubbed into the patients' heads every day by the inventor, does not contain any hormones. Side effects from the use of hormones were not evident, said the doctor. (Female hormones can cause breast swelling in a man and male hormones deepen a woman's voice.)

The subjects had grown varying amounts of hair during the nine months and the inventor claims that the treatment will result in a full head of hair in two-and-a-half to three years.

"I'm not saying this is a cure for baldness," said Dr. Donsky, "I don't know. I only know what I have seen over the past nine months. For all I know the hair could fall out tomorrow." And, he said, if he knew what was in the formula he'd have invented it himself.

Supreme Court centenary stamp



An eight-cent stamp to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the Supreme Court of Canada will be issued on September 2.

The five-colour stamp, designed by Allan Fleming of Toronto, portrays a statue by

Walter S. Allward called *Justice*, which stands in front of the Supreme Court Building beside *Truth*, another work by the same sculptor.

Supreme Court of Canada

The Supreme Court of Canada, founded in 1875, is situated in Ottawa. It holds

three eleven-week sessions each year, commencing in January, April and October. The Court is composed of the Chief Justice and eight associated judges. By law, three judges come from Quebec and customarily, three come from Ontario, one from the Atlantic provinces and two from the West.

The Supreme Court is Canada's highest court of appeal for both criminal and civil cases. Questions concerning the British North America Act, the constitutionality or interpretation of federal or provincial legislation, the powers of governments, and other matters, may also be referred to the tribunal for consideration.

Soviet geologists at Carleton

Two geologists from the University of Leningrad recently completed visits to Ottawa's Carleton University under the terms of the Carleton-Leningrad exchange agreement.

Dr. Vladimir Krivovichev, an assistant in the Leningrad Department of Geology, was the first person to come to Carleton under the postgraduate terms of the agreement. He spent ten months working on postdoctoral studies of metamorphic minerals under the direction of associate professor of geology George Skippen.

Dr. Tatjana Perekalina, professor of geology at Leningrad, came for two months as a scholar. During her stay, she discussed her work in structural geology and petrology with scientists at Carleton and other Canadian universities, and looked at the Canadian university system of education for geology students.

Both visitors had favourable comments to make about the Leningrad-Carleton exchange, which, they said, had given them the opportunity to meet with their colleagues in Canada and exchange information on a personal basis.

They said that the contacts established had led to further, more informal, arrangements between the two geology departments. In the near future, members of Carleton's Department of Geology will travel to the Soviet Union to lecture at the University of Leningrad. As well, Leningrad will be publishing in Russian the work of some Carleton faculty members: John Moore, R.L. Brown, D.H. Watkinson and George Skippen. At the same time, Dr. Perekalina's work will be published in English in Canada.

Canada enters 1976 Tournament of Roses Parade

Secretary of State for External Affairs Allan J. MacEachen announced recently that Canada had accepted an invitation to participate in the 1976 Bicentennial "Tournament of Roses" Parade. The tournament festivities have been designated as the official "kickoff" event for the United States' two-hundredth birthday by the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration. Canada, as a close neighbour and friend of the United States, will present at the Parade a bicentennial salute to the American people. The special "All-Canada Salute" seven-unit section, a first in the Rose Parade history, will be composed of units sponsored by two cities - Calgary and Montreal -, two provinces - Quebec and Nova Scotia - and all-Canada units sponsored by the Government of Canada.

A floral banner and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Musical Ride will head the Canadian Bicentennial Salute segment. The city of Calgary and the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia are again sponsoring individual floats while Montreal will enter a float in the Parade for the first time. Interspersed among the floats will be two bands - the first "All-Canada Pipe Band" composed of 140 pipers and drummers from all parts of Canada - from British Columbia to Nova Scotia, and the "Scarlet and Brass" Canadian Forces Band, composed of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry of Calgary and the "Vandoos" the Royal Twenty-Second Regiment of Quebec.

The Tournament of Roses Parade is telecast nationally in the United States and presents a unique opportunity to convey greetings from Canada to the people of every state in the American Union at the outset of the bicentennial year.

Professors Perekalina and Krivovichev are the third and fourth visitors to Carleton under the 1968 Leningrad-Carleton exchange agreement and 24 faculty and students from Carleton have in turn visited the University of Leningrad.

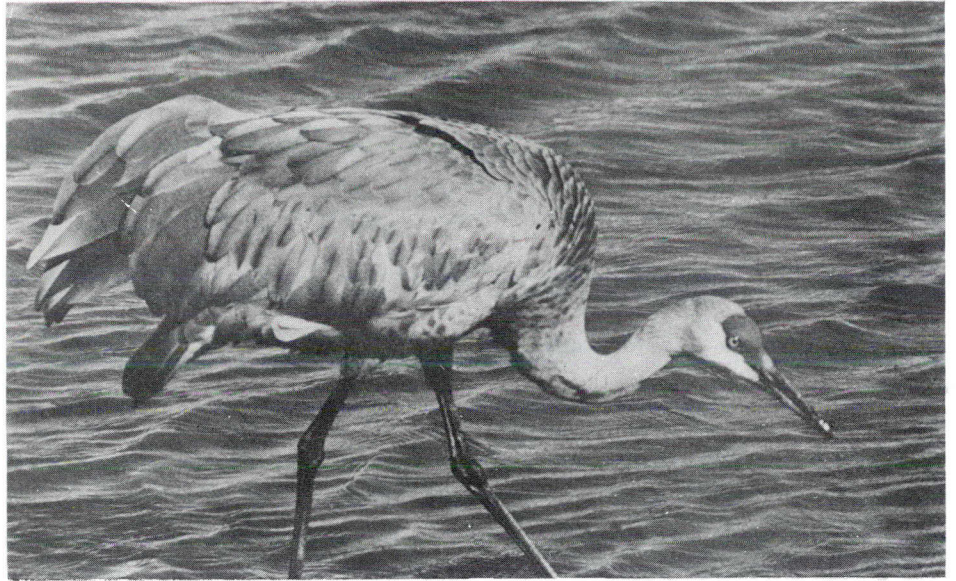
Foster parents help whooping cranes fight for survival

A unique experiment, providing foster parents for the endangered whooping crane, is being carried out by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the Canadian Wildlife Service (CWS).

Whooping crane eggs, which were taken from wild nests in Canada were placed in the nests of greater sandhill cranes in Idaho, U.S., in the hope that the sandhills, the whoopers' closest relative, would hatch the eggs and raise the chicks as their own.

The idea is to establish a second population of whooping cranes in the wild, to strengthen their precarious hold on existence. Only 49 wild whooping cranes survive. This population winters on the Texas Gulf Coast and summers in the Northwest Territories. If a second population thrives, it would winter in New Mexico and summer in the Idaho-Wyoming-Montana area, following the pattern of the foster parents.

Eggs have been taken from the nests of wild whooping cranes five times since 1967 and hatched in incubators at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, Maryland. Nineteen of the offspring compose the bulk of the captive breeding flock of 21 birds.



Interior-U.S. Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

Sandhill crane, cousin of the rare whooping crane, at the Aransas National Wildlife Refuge, Texas. As an experiment, Canadian and U.S.

scientists are using sandhills as foster parents, hoping to strengthen the whoopers' precarious hold on existence.

The young whoopers will remain with their foster parents throughout next winter and return with them to Idaho in the spring of 1976. At that time, the sandhill crane foster parents will stake out a 40-acre territory for breeding and nesting and will kick out the youngsters. If they venture back onto their foster parents' territory they will be driven off.

When the whoopers mature in five to seven years, they are expected to choose mates. Besides differences in size and plumage, the mating calls and ritual dance of the whooping cranes differ from those of sandhill cranes; a female of one species might be unresponsive to a male of another species. If the pairing of a whooper and a sandhill crane occurs, they will be separated from the rest of the flock so that additional hybrids do not appear.

Many questions remain to be answered in this experiment. The normal diet of whooping cranes differs somewhat from that of sandhill cranes. Whoopers prefer water crustaceans; sandhill cranes favour grain. Both birds have the same range of food tolerance, however, and can derive enough nutrition from either to live a healthy life. Nesting habits also differ: whoopers prefer marshy areas; sandhills prefer solid ground at a marsh's edge.

This experiment is one of several efforts under way to restore the endangered whooping crane to a healthy state in the wild. The first whoopers bred and raised in captivity at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center have reached sexual maturity and have already laid three eggs. Two were infertile, one was hatched but the bird died some two weeks later. Eventually, offspring of the captive whoopers may be released into the wild.



Interior-U.S. Sport Fisheries & Wildlife

Dawn, the first whooping crane chick born from an egg laid in captivity, was only a few minutes old when this picture was taken at the Patuxent Wild-

life Research Center, Laurel, Maryland, U.S. The bird, which was conceived by artificial insemination, died of a congenital defect about two weeks later.

Diplomatic appointments in the Department of External Affairs

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Allan J. MacEachen, has announced the following diplomatic appointments which will take effect during the summer:

Norman Frederick Henderson Berlis, Director, Division of United Nations Economic and Social Affairs and Ambassador and Canadian Representative on the United Nations Economic and Social Council, to become Ambassador to Denmark. Mr. Berlis has been High Commissioner in Tanganyika (later Tanzania) with concurrent accreditations to Uganda (1962-65) and Kenya (1964-65). He was appointed Ambassador to Poland (1965) and returned to Ottawa as Chief of Protocol (1967). In 1970, he became Canadian Ambassador to Austria.

Mr. Berlis replaces Donald M. Cornett, who will return to Ottawa.

John G.H. Halstead, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, to be Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Halstead, formerly Minister at the Canadian Embassy in Paris (1961-65) and subsequently head of the European Division and deputy chairman of the Special Task Force on Europe (1966-71) was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1971. He was Acting Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs from September to December 1974.

Mr. Halstead replaces Mr. Gordon Gale Crean, who will take up an assignment as Visiting Fellow at the Centre for International Relations at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

Edward Graham Lee, Legal Adviser to the Department of External Affairs and Director-General, Bureau of Legal

Affairs, to be Ambassador to Israel with concurrent accreditation as High Commissioner in Cyprus. Following postings to Jakarta and London, Mr. Lee became the director of the Legal Operations Division, and then director of the Personnel Operations Division.

Mr. Lee replaces Thomas Paul Malone, whose next assignment will be announced shortly.

André Réal Potvin, Director, Western European Division, to be Ambassador to Chile. Mr. Potvin, who has served at the Canadian missions in Beirut, Port-au-Prince and London, replaces Andrew Ross, who returns to Canada to take up an assignment at External Affairs headquarters.

Gerald Anthony Rau, Secretary, Interdepartmental Committee on External Affairs, to be High Commissioner in Kenya with concurrent accreditation to Uganda.

Mr. Rau, a former Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Madrid (1962-65) and High Commissioner in Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and concurrently Canadian Commissioner to the West Indies Associated States (1969-72), replaces William George Olivier. Mr. Olivier will be going to National Defence College, Kingston, as Deputy Commandant.

William Edward Bauer, Director, Pacific Division, to be Ambassador to Thailand.

Mr. Bauer has served in Warsaw (1953-55), in Hanoi with the ICSC (1955), Rome (1959-61), and Geneva as Adviser to the Canadian delegation to the International Conference on the Settlement of the Laotian Question (1961-62) and with the Permanent Mission of Canada to the Office of the United Nations at Geneva (1962-64). He was Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington (1967-70), and in 1970 was named Director, Staff Relations and Compensation Division.

Mr. Bauer replaces the late Godfrey Hearn, who died in March 1975.

Michel de Goumois, Director, Francophone Institutions Division, to be Ambassador to the Ivory Coast, with concurrent accreditation to Niger.

Mr. de Goumois, was posted to Karachi (1960-61), Laos and Vietnam with the ICSC (1961), London (1963-66). From 1968 to 1971, he was Counsellor to Canadian Embassies in Francophone countries of Africa, with residence in Dakar.

Mr. de Goumois replaces Gilles Mathieu, who returns to Canada to take up a position with the Treasury Board.

John Arnold Irwin, Director, Inspection Services Division, to be Ambassador to the Philippines.

Mr. Irwin has served in Dublin, Djakarta and Cairo, and is a former Canadian Ambassador to Poland (1963-65) and High Commissioner in Tanzania (1967-71), Zambia (1968-71) and Mauritius (1970-71).

Mr. Irwin replaces Frank Borden Clark, who will be rejoining the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

William Jones, Minister (Commercial) with the Canadian Embassy in Bonn, to be Ambassador to Iraq.

Mr. Jones has served with the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in Bonn (1952-53), New Delhi (1955-57), Washington (1957-59), Rio de Janeiro (1959-64) and Johannesburg.

Mr. Jones becomes the first Canadian Ambassador to be resident in Baghdad.

Maurice Schwarzmann, Canadian Ambassador to Mexico since 1972, to be Ambassador to Venezuela with concurrent accreditation to the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Schwarzmann, a former assistant deputy minister in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce (1964-72) has served abroad as Minister (Economic) in Washington (1959-64). He replaces Mr. Clarence Joseph Van Tighem, who is being transferred to Milan, Italy, as Consul General.

National Ballet performance aids U.K. dance schools

A total of \$5,688 was raised for charity in Britain by the National Ballet of Canada at a special gala night previewing the company's recent season at the London Coliseum.

The amount has been divided between the Royal Academy of Dancing and the Ceccetti Branch of the Imperial Society of Teachers of Dancing. Besides the sum raised for the two charities the company received a normal box office return of about \$14,220.

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