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National Film Board wins prize at Cannes Festival

La Faim (or *Hunger*), a National Film Board animated short by Peter Foldes, has received an award at the Cannes Film Festival by winning the Special Jury Prize for best short films.

Since 1972, the National Film Board has earned major prizes at Cannes. Last year, *Balablok*, by Bretislav Pojar, won the Grand Prix for short subjects and in 1972 *Zikkaron*, by Laurent Coderre, received the Uniatec award. Canada's first Palme d'Or in 1955 was awarded to Norman McLaren of the NFB for *Blinkity Blank*.

La Faim, which was produced by means of animation assisted by computer, presents a stark picture of affluent over-indulgence in a world where many people starve.

For several years, Foldes has been experimenting in this type of computer-produced animation and in 1972 his film *Metadata*, which represented the NFB at the Oberhausen Short Film Festival, won a special diploma.

The National Film Board of Canada Now in its thirty-fifth year, the National Film Board continues in its traditional role of producing and distributing films in the national interest. Currently, the problems of energy resources, ecology, and the environment are being given particular emphasis.

Located on a 12-acre complex in the Montreal suburb of Saint-Laurent, NFB produces some 150 films in the country's two official languages, English and French, each year. They range from documentaries on a wide array of social problems, animated films, experimental movies and cinematic social work with community organizations through a program known as Challenge for Change/Société Nouvelle.

Many NFB films are translated into some 20 other languages and are seen in Canada and abroad by an estimated 766 million people.

Over 1,300 prizes have been won by the Board with citations that range from industrial awards to the highest accolades from Hollywood and film

festivals at Cannes, Venice, Berlin, Chicago and San Francisco.

Financed largely by an annual grant from the Canadian Government, the NFB operates independently in all the film and audio-visual fields. It employs some 900 people engaged in almost every phase of film production on a national and international scale. In Ottawa, the Still Photography Section conducts travelling exhibitions and publishes books for the purpose of showing the national scene by Canadian photographers.

The chairman of the Film Board, who is also the government film commissioner, is appointed by the Federal Government, as are the members of the board of governors — three from the federal public service and five from the public at large representing the various regions of Canada — who determine general policy.

NFB — the eyes of Canada

The incumbent commissioner, Sydney Newman, started with the NFB as a film splicer in 1941 and later went on to a varied career in television and filmmaking in Canada, Britain and the United States.

The late John Grierson, the dynamic, legendary Scot who had developed the documentary into a high art form in Britain, recommended the establishment of the NFB. The National Film Act was passed in 1939 and as its first commissioner he stated: "The National Film Board will be the eyes of Canada. It will, through a national use of cinema, see Canada and see it whole...its people and its purpose."

Distribution offices

Outside Canada, NFB distribution offices are located in London, Paris, Tokyo, New Delhi, New York, Chicago and San Francisco. They handle commercial activities such as the sale of prints and contracts with television and theatrical distributors. Some 85 Canadian embassies and trade posts abroad have libraries of NFB films available for non-commercial use.

In Canada, the NFB operates 27



A scene from *La Faim*, produced by the National Film Board of Canada, which won the Special Jury Prize at this year's Cannes Film Festival.

offices, covering all the nation's six regions, and many public libraries stock NFB films. There are over 2,000 English and French titles listed in the current film catalogue. Films were booked out almost 400,000 times this past year.

The Canadian travel film program, initiated some 30 years ago in the United States to promote travel to Canada, now includes Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, the Netherlands and Japan. A similar program at home, the In-Canada travel program, exists.

The Board's production facilities are being "regionalized" to bring filmmakers in closer association with the people of the various regions. The Vancouver production office has been expanded, one in Halifax opened in 1973 and a Winnipeg office opened recently.

TV screenings

Some of the Film Board's recent highlights include the two successful 13-part television series, *Adieu Alouette* and *West*, which both drew instant praise when presented over the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation TV network. A new series focusing on the coastal peoples of Canada will make its television debut in 1975.

One of the most pleasing tributes of 1973 was the telecast of the Board's highly acclaimed and unforgettable feature film *Mon Oncle Antoine*, which was viewed by more than 2.5 million people, the second highest rating in the history of the CBC's French network, Radio-Canada.

Award-winning NFB filmmaker Bill

Mason's full-length nature feature, *Cry of the Wild*, created quite a stir across North America as both a critical and box office success.

To encourage Canadians to learn a second official language the NFB has produced a series of films on language-learning that are being distributed with suitable teacher-support material. And in keeping with Canada's multicultural character, films about the major ethnic populations are being made. The Film Board is now distributing in Canada almost 900 prints of 356 films in 19 languages.

In co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare, the Film Board has compiled a package of films on the drug problem, which is now available. It will soon be enlarged to include films on alcohol- and tobacco-addiction.

Festival showings

Last year the Film Board participated in 62 festivals and took 54 major awards. For the second time it won the prestigious Palme d'Or award at Cannes for the animated short *Balablok*.

The British Film Institute also honoured the Film Board with a two-week retrospective of films, preceded by Britain's Society of Film and Television Arts awarding Canada the coveted Robert Flaherty Award to the NFB film *Grierson*, as the best feature-length documentary. Another impressive tribute came from the University of Miami, which presented the Film Board with its award for "distinguished contribution to communication arts".



NFB produced *Cry of the Wild*, a successful full-length film.

Governor General improving

Governor-General Jules Léger continues to improve from the stroke he suffered on June 8.

An aide to Mr. Léger, Roger Nantel, stated on June 14 that, although paralysis exists in the left hand, the Governor General was "completely lucid", that he was able to walk and that he was "continuing to improve to the satisfaction of his doctors".

Increases in air fares probable

The chairman of Air Canada, Yves Pratte, expects a further increase in fares on the airline's domestic and international services. Air Canada announced a 10.5 percent general increase in January. Mr. Pratte said that costs may force another rise soon. He expects members of the International Air Transport Association, meeting in Florida later this year, will also agree to higher international fares beginning in October. North Atlantic fares have risen by nearly 25 per cent in the past year.

Manitoba merit system for good drivers

Amendments to the Highway Traffic Act introduced into the Manitoba legislature by the province's Highways Minister, Peter Burtniak, include a provision for merit points for drivers who have good driving records.

"A driver would receive one merit point for each two years' driving without an accident or motor vehicle conviction. Drivers can accumulate up to five merit points, which will be used to offset any demerit points a driver receives. One merit point will offset two demerits.

The merit points, which will appear as stars printed on the licence, will not apply to a learner's licence or to a person whose licence has been suspended or cancelled any time in the two-year period.

The amendments also cover the "class" system of drivers' licences to be introduced next year. There will be only one form of driver's licence marked to indicate the class to which it belongs. The seven classes will allow drivers to operate various sizes and kinds of motor vehicle.

Canadian Indian art exhibition at ROM

The most comprehensive display of contemporary Canadian Indian art ever shown in Canada is on display at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto.

The exhibition was opened on June 3 by Jean Chrétien, Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, whose department has contributed to the exhibition to promote Indian arts and crafts.

The show, Canadian Indian Art '74, which closes on July 14, coincided with the tenth annual conference of the World Crafts Council at York University from June 9-17. Representatives of the 3,000 delegates from 78 countries attending the convention had the opportunity to see over 200 pieces of Indian handiwork at the Museum.

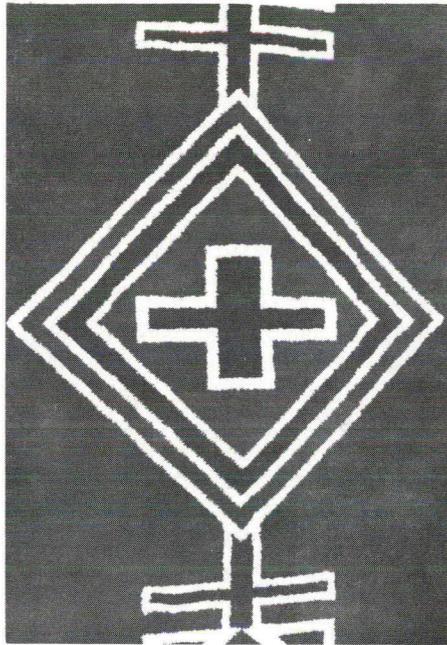
Each item, ranging from acrylics on canvas to exquisite beadwork, was hand-picked to represent the finest of traditional Indian art from across the country by co-ordinator of the show, Tom Hill, a Seneca Indian artist on loan from the federal department to the ROM, and his assistant, Jay Baer.

Among the highlights of the exhibit is a dramatic display of ritualistic masks used in pre-European ceremonies. They vary from delicate, luminous moon masks to distorted false faces. Also shown are finest samples of Salish weaving, basketry, tamarack sculpture, silverwork, jewellery, ceramics and wood sculpture.

Indian artists and craftsmen across the country were commissioned to provide special pieces for this exhibition.



Bear mother giving birth (Haida)



Wool tapestry (Sioux)

In opening the exhibition, Mr. Chrétien said:

"Canadian Indian Art '74 is a collection of 200 items of fine art and traditional crafts. Each carefully selected piece is a surpassing and superb example of its genre. Painting on canvas is one special feature. Rarely has such a collection of Indian paintings been exhibited at one time in Canada. A new school of Canadian artists is represented. Influenced by Norval Morrisseau, an Ojibway artist, the school uses the legends, beliefs and philosophy of Indian people as subject matter. In doing so, these artists have cut across traditional tribal taboos which had restricted story-telling to certain families, but they are also helping to preserve a rich bank of legendary material.

* * * *

"What is the significance of Canadian Indian Art '74 for the Indian artist? Indian art forms were the product of a traditional way of life. Artists and craftsmen produced works that answered functional, aesthetic and spiritual needs. With the coming of the European and the subsequent breakdown of Indian society, Indian art forms were almost totally destroyed. For most Indian people, the traditional ways have been long dormant. Now, innovative Indian artists are making objects which incorporate old skills and designs. This was best expressed

by Tom Hill:

"The art movement, although its roots plunge deeply into the past, is totally contemporary in its choice of language. Indian art, historically, was utilitarian. It was used exclusively to decorate everyday objects, for religious rituals or to act as a barometer of social position. Today's Indian artist creates art for art's sake in the Western sense but always works from the core of his hereditary identification with the country and his special experience as a Canadian Indian today."

"Canadian Indian Art '74 will make Indian artists and craftsmen part of the community of artists where the uninitiated may learn, grow and be appreciated. Undoubtedly, the catalogue documenting this collection will become a reference work and assist in establishing new criteria for other artists. Through the excellence of their work in this exhibition, Indian artists and craftsmen will gain national and international recognition, a reputation which some already enjoy.



Ceramic teapot (Mohawk)

"Arts and crafts offer the 'doers' or those who may only appreciate their efforts, a lifelong self-renewing pleasure from new connections, new insights from old half-forgotten and familiar things. This exhibition with its revival of art forms is helping to rejuvenate the Indian identity. Indian arts and crafts is re-establishing a long dormant facet of Indian culture.

* * * *

"Indian art forms add a new dimension to Canadian culture. In contrast with the artificial uniformity of technology, art and crafts express the diversities of cultures and societies. For the average citizen in the larger community, to have a reviving and vibrant art movement flourishing within a culture, cannot but help Canadian multiculturalism...."

Ambassadorial appointment for Speaker of the House

The Prime Minister has announced that, with the agreement of the Leader of the Opposition, the former Speaker of the House of Commons, Lucien Lamoureux had been appointed Canadian Ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg effective July 8. Mr. Trudeau said that he had considered it inappropriate to make such an appointment just prior to the general election without the approval of the Leader of the Official Opposition.

Mr. Lamoureux will also be a member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada. The appointment of Speakers to the Privy Council upon the completion of their term of office has been a Canadian tradition since 1891.

Other diplomatic appointments

The Department of External Affairs has announced the following postings which will take effect in the coming months:

Léopold Henri Amyot, Director, Federal-Provincial Co-ordination Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan, succeeding Jacques Gignac, who will become Ambassador to Tunisia.

Marc Baudouin, Vice-President, Special Programs, Canadian International Development Agency, will become the first resident Canadian Ambassador to Morocco.

Robert Parke Cameron, Director General, Bureau of Defence and Arms Control Affairs, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Romania, succeeding R.L. Rogers, who will return to Ottawa.

Merrill Gusten Clark, Director General, Foreign Service, Department of Manpower and Immigration, will become Commissioner in Hong Kong, succeeding R.L. Wales, who has returned to Ottawa.

Wilmer James Collett, Minister (Commercial) at the Embassy, Rome, will become Consul General in Chicago, succeeding J. Timmerman, who is returning to Ottawa.

André Joseph Gilles Couvrette, Director, Middle Eastern Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Senegal. He will be succeeding R. Grenier, who will

be returning to Ottawa.

Pierre Dumas, Consul General at Bordeaux, France, will become Ambassador to Czechoslovakia and Hungary, succeeding M.H. Wershof, who is retiring from the Department of External Affairs.

Jacques Gignac, Ambassador in Beirut, Lebanon, will become Ambassador to Tunisia, succeeding Henri Gaudefroy, who is retiring from the Canadian International Development Agency.

Donald Hunter Gilchrist, General Director, Office of International Special Projects, Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, will become Consul General at Los Angeles, succeeding Mr. J.G. McEntyre, who has returned to Ottawa.

Clive Edward Glover, Counsellor at the High Commission, London, will become High Commissioner to New Zealand, Tonga, and Western Samoa, succeeding Mr. J.A. Dougan, who is returning to Ottawa.

Peter Arthur Edward Johnston, Minister at the Embassy, Tokyo, will become Ambassador to Indonesia, succeeding W.T. Delworth, who will return to Ottawa.

Henry Alan Lawless, Correspondence Secretary in the Prime Minister's Office, will become Consul General at Bordeaux, succeeding Pierre Dumas, who is to be Ambassador in Prague.

Keith William MacLellan, Director, United States of America Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Pakistan and Afghanistan, succeeding J.G. Hadwen, who is returning to Ottawa.

Angus James Matheson, Counsellor at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations, New York, will become High Commissioner in Trinidad and Tobago, succeeding D.C. Reece, whose next posting will be announced later.

Jean Marcel Touchette, Director, Western European Division, Department of External Affairs, will become Ambassador to Egypt, succeeding D. Stansfield, whose next posting will be announced later.

Kenneth Bryce Williamson, Minister at the Embassy, Washington, will become Ambassador to Turkey, succeeding G.F.G. Hughes, who is returning to Ottawa.

Canadian oil exports in 1973

The total volume of oil licensed for export in Canada during 1973 amounted to 358,725,845 barrels.

Exports of crude oil and equivalent were first licensed under the Energy Board Act in March 1973. In the petroleum products group, exports of middle distillates and motor gasoline first required licences on June 15, 1973 and exports of heavy fuel oil on October 17 of the same year. In March of this year, the National Energy Board estimated that licences for the export of oil would cover a total quantity of 413,023,000 barrels during 12 months in 1974.

These and other figures on oil licensed for export during 1973 appear in a report made public recently by National Energy Board chairman Marshall A. Crowe.

The Board issued 659 licences in 1973 for the export of oil and petroleum products: a total of 242 licences were issued for the export of crude oil and condensate, while 417 were awarded for the export of petroleum products. The products consisted of heavy fuel oil, middle distillates (e.g. heating oil, diesel fuel) and motor gasoline.

The Energy Board report provides particulars on all licensed exports of crude oil and condensate. A total volume of 343,115,943 barrels of crude oil and condensate was licensed for export to the United States during 1973.

Imperial Oil the leader

The largest exporter of crude oil and condensate under licences granted in 1973 was Imperial Oil Limited, with 65,675,491 barrels licensed for export from March to December. The second largest was Mobil Oil Canada Limited with 40,907,830 barrels licensed for export during the same ten months.

Licensed exports of heavy fuel oil, all destined to the United States, amounted to 9,151,500 barrels in 1973 while, for the same year, licensed exports of middle distillates totalled 3,948,560 barrels and licensed exports of motor gasoline reached 2,509,842 barrels.

Most of the exports of middle distillates were destined to the United States, with 363,071 barrels going to France. Motor gasoline was exported

Canada Week message

The Canada Committee, a non-profit, non-political organization founded in 1964 by a group of 60 citizens, representing the French and English languages, leaders in the business, professional and cultural communities, each year urge Canadians to think of their country during Canada Week, and of activities proposed to engender national pride, particularly as July 1 approaches. Canada Week is celebrated during the last week in June and includes July 1. Co-chairmen of Canada Week are the Prime Minister of Canada the ten provincial premiers and the commissioners to the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

"Canada — think about it" is the theme for this year's Canada Week. The Prime Minister's office issued the following message:

"Many Canadians these days are pre-occupied with the question of our national identity. We find ourselves probing for definitions, searching through our works of literature and science for major themes and directions, studying our habits, interests and values through statistics, reports, and conferences. We are a young and energetic country, intent on discovery and in meeting — with courage and hope — the many challenges which face us.

"I share with you all a pride in being Canadian and I extend to members of the Canada Committee my appreciation for their fine work. May we all find, in Canada Week, a time to experience in renewed depth, our rich heritage."

Grant to Morocco

Canada has provided Morocco with a \$2-million grant to be spread over five years for the establishment of a doctoral program at the Institut National de Statistiques et d'Economie Appliquée (INSEA) (national institute of statistics and applied economics) in Rabat. The funds, to be provided by the Canadian International Development Agency, will be used mainly to send Canadian teachers to Morocco, to train in Canada Moroccan teachers who will eventually take over the running of the program and provide

equipment for the duration of the project. INSEA has been in existence since November 1961, offering undergraduate and master's level programs for statisticians.

Minister deplores lack of seat-belt use

Transport Minister Jean Marchand said recently that he was discouraged by the number of people who do not use their car seat belts. Initial results of a survey being conducted by the Ministry indicate that less than 20 per cent of lap belts and only 9 per cent of shoulder belts were being used.

Seat-belt usage

Saskatchewan (1972) observed 6.6 per cent of drivers wearing seat belts.

New Brunswick (1971 and 1972) observed 8.8 per cent of vehicle occupants wearing seat belts.

Ontario (1973) observed 10 to 20 per cent usage among drivers.

Most often quoted United States estimate is 25 per cent for occupants with lap belts and 4 per cent for occupants with shoulder belts.

Best estimate for Canada is an average of 15 per cent of car occupants.

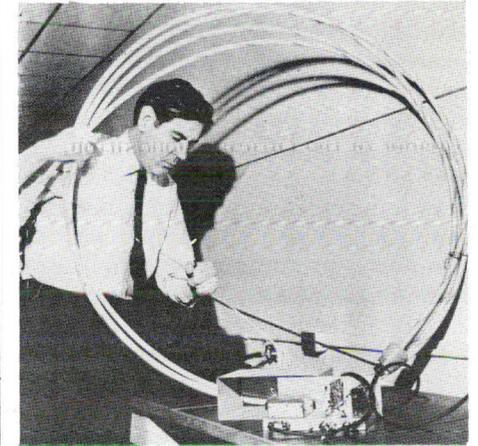
Mr. Marchand pointed out that seat belts had been required in all cars made in Canada since the Motor Vehicle Safety Act became law on January 1, 1971. This law also applies to all cars imported into Canada since that time.

In the past few years industry has responded to increasingly high standards by designing better seat belts that are both more convenient to use and more effective in the event of an accident. Despite this Canadians continue to ignore this safety device which could save hundreds of lives annually.

Mr. Marchand said that he endorsed all reasonable techniques and measures used to promote greater use of seat belts, and he pledged an increased effort on behalf of the Federal Government to change people's attitudes towards seat belts. He said he hoped that, as people became more aware of the value of seat belts, they would make greater use of them.

Wave sensor records water levels

Recording waves in salt or fresh water is an uncomplicated task with the resistive wave sensor developed by scientists at the Nova Scotia Research Foundation, Halifax, Nova Scotia.



The flexible new wave-staff which, with electronic equipment, records changes in water levels that occur with tide and wave action.

The distinctive feature of this new instrument, and one which makes it easy to transport and install, is the one-piece, flexible construction of the wave-staff which can be rolled into a three-foot coil and set up from a small boat.

The wave sensor is durable, with resistance and return wires well recessed into grooves to protect them from damage. It is also accurate: initial accuracy is maintained; resistance to fouling is good, and operation in fresh water is possible if at least 10 feet of staff is immersed at minimum water level.

The resistive wave sensor consists primarily of a grooved plastic tube entwined by a spiralling resistance wire. An insulated return wire is attached to the tube and a stainless steel mounting cable is enclosed by the plastic.

When set up — it has to be on a rigid structure such as a moored tower or pier — the sensor is held in a vertical position with its centre at mean water level. As water levels change, due to wave or tide action, resistance changes occur between the sensor's terminals. These changes are picked up and transformed into electrical output by associated electric equipment.

Engineers help develop new approach to brain surgery

A new computer program which can assist a neurosurgeon in the operating room has been developed by engineering scientists at the University of Toronto. It is called a Computerized Data Processing System for Stereotactic Neurosurgery. Stereotactic neurosurgery involves the use of a mechanically-directed probe introduced into the brain through a small hole in the skull.

The idea was conceived by Dr. Ian Rowe, associate professor in the department of electrical engineering and developed in co-operation with Toronto General Hospital and the Computer Centre at the university.

Dr. R. Tasker, a neurosurgeon at Toronto General Hospital, uses this technique for the control of tremors and for the relief of pain. The problem, however, has been that the target site of the probe cannot be seen by the surgeon.

Under local anaesthesia, the probe is advanced by small increments towards the tentative site. The surgeon determines its position in the brain by passing weak electrical pulses which elicit a response in the patient's body. The site and nature of the response is related to the location of the probe.

Since the probe may pass through 60 stimulation sites with up to five responses at each, the surgeon has to interpret and act upon a mass of data. Professor Rowe determined that this information could be taken from the operating room through a portable computer terminal.

The computer programs for this project were written by a fourth year engineering science student, Peter Hawrylyshyn, whose thesis was judged

the best of his year in engineering science.

The data is transformed into a graphical output which shows the section of the brain and the trajectories of the stimulated responses evoked in the various body areas.

Results are printed out in less than ten seconds. From the figurine map the neurosurgeon can choose the final site for making a lesion so that the operation can be brought to a quick but satisfactory conclusion.

The link from the portable computer terminal to the main computer is by telephone, which opens an eventual possibility that a surgeon working, for example in Texas, could use the program in Toronto during his operation.

This summer, Dr. Rowe and Dr. Tasker plan to study all previous records of stereotactic neurosurgical operations with the computer program. They hope to create a data bank which will provide information that will assist future operations.

Violin offered as scholarship

The privilege of using a fine eighteenth century violin is the newest form of scholarship at the University of Windsor, Ontario. The instrument has been loaned to the Music Department by Mary Helen Richards, the California music educator responsible for the university's highly successful "Education through Music" courses in Chatham and Windsor, on the understanding that it would be made available to an outstanding student in the Bachelor of Music program.

"The violin will make a fine scholarship for someone," said Dr. Paul McIntyre, Music Department head. "The instrument has a very lovely and sweet sound, and this is of great importance in violin study. If the student hears a satisfying sound next to his own ear, he is encouraged to improve that sound still further. The Richards violin is definitely of concert quality and we are most fortunate to have access to it."

The violin probably came from the Innsbruck district of what is now Austria. Mary Helen Richards acquired the instrument in 1967 from the widow of a well-known Hungarian concert violinist who had died five years before.

UBC free dental program

Children and adolescents in the Vancouver area chosen by public dental health officials will be given dental care free of charge at the University of British Columbia's (UBC) Faculty of Dentistry this summer.

Provincial Health Minister Dennis Cocke has agreed to a proposal from Dean S. Wah Leung of UBC's Faculty of Dentistry and a grant of \$104,608 to finance the project will be made through Mr. Cocke's department.

Initial plans are for UBC to provide preventive and basic restorative dentistry to about 2,500 children and adolescents. The summer clinic, which began in mid-May will continue for 14 weeks.

The patients will be treated by about 30 student dentists entering the fourth and final year of the UBC dentistry program. The fourth-year students will be assisted by about ten dental students entering their third year, and about five students entering the second and final year of the Faculty's dental hygiene program.

The dental students will be under the supervision of two full-time graduate dentists and one dental hygienist.

Canadian oil exports in 1973

(Continued from P. 4)

under licence to the United States, Mexico and France.

Exports of these oils from Canada are subject to the authorization of the National Energy Board. A licence to export is issued only when the quantity of the export is surplus to foreseeable Canadian requirements and the export price is just and reasonable in relation to the Canadian public interest.

The decision to bring under licence the export of oil and petroleum products arose from the rapid increase in the demand for Canadian oil in the export market and the consequent need to introduce measures that would ensure adequate supplies for domestic requirements. Measures taken under the licencing system ensure continuous monitoring and control of the supply of oil and petroleum products in Canada in relation to domestic requirements and interests, and allowable surplus quantities for export.

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