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Reconstructed Fort Louisbourg drops defences, takes in tourists

In the summer of 1744, the imposing fortress city of Louisbourg, Nova Scotia thrived as the French centre of the New World.

Troops manned cannons on great stone ramparts. Fishermen unloaded cod and haddock on a busy quay. White-wigged potentates issued decrees from brocade chairs. Snuff-sniffing merchants traded with Micmac Indians.

With 5 000 residents, Louisbourg was the largest French fortress and naval base in North America, as well as its chief fishing and trading port, until British "Redcoats" tore down the great stone walls in 1758 and burned the town that symbolized the hated Bourbon monarchs in Versailles.

Reconstruction

For two centuries, the once-mighty fortress of Louisbourg lay in ruins, shrouded by fog and mostly forgotten, on the eastern shore of Nova Scotia. Then in 1961, the Canadian government began a \$25 million project to encour-

age local employment by rebuilding the fortress.

That reconstruction is nearly done, and the results are remarkable. Louisbourg is alive and thriving again.

More than 60 homes, barracks, gardens and storehouses — nearly one-fifth of the original town and fortifications — have been faithfully rebuilt from hundreds of original maps and plans found in archives in France, England, Scotland, Canada and the United States.

In addition, more than 100 "inhabitants" of Louisbourg not only wear eighteenth century costumes but have assumed the identities of sailors, soldiers, merchants, slaves or other residents who actually lived and worked there in 1744.

Details authentic

Other details are similarly authentic. Because Louisbourg was both a military and a government centre, administrators, priests and clerks inventoried every barracks bunk and alehouse schooner, every musket and sabre, every barrel of salt



Today, Fort Louisbourg appears just as it did in 1744, with one exception — rather than repelling invaders, the once-mighty stronghold welcomes them.



External Affairs
Canada

Affaires extérieures
Canada



Eighteenth century dining room recreated in rich fabric and paintings.



At Fort Louisbourg, "inhabitants" wear eighteenth century costumes and assume the role of residents who actually lived and worked there in 1744.

beef and molasses, even menus and rules for the card games.

Two taverns, L'Hotel de la Marine and L'Epée Royale, now serve eighteenth century fare to visitors — coarse brown bread, strong cheese and navy beans at one; fancier meat pies and brandy at the other. A royal bakery sells \$2 loaves of soldiers' bread, made daily from whole wheat and rye flour.

That is the extent of commercialization. There are no shops or tourist trinkets.

Visitors must leave their cars a kilometre away at the visitor centre and take a shuttle bus to the fortress.

History

Louisbourg was built in 1713, after the French lost their colonies in Acadia and Newfoundland to the British. The fortress was constructed on an ice-free harbour near the rich Grand Banks fishing grounds as the capital for the remaining colony of Ile Royale.

By the 1740s, scores of merchant ships

and frigates crowded the harbour. News and visitors arrived from Versailles, plantations in the West Indies, colonies in New England and Quebec. A lighthouse, the second on the continent, used a giant pool of codfish oil to cast a beam 29 kilometres out to sea.

Under siege

Louisbourg was ill-chosen for a long siege. In May 1745, British ships blockaded the harbour. Gunners shelled the fort from low, protected hills just outside the walls.

The fortress fell in only 46 days. But the British returned it to France in 1748 under the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and the city prospered again.

Ten years later, during the Seven Years' War, the British again attacked. It took 16 000 troops seven weeks to take control, and two years for them to demolish the thick stone walls and ramparts.

The Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Park covers 83 square kilometres, and contains well-marked hiking trails through salt marshes, beaches and forests. Signs and maps point out remains of the fortifications and siege works. Park rangers can help arrange diving tours to visit eighteenth century wrecks in the harbour.

Campgrounds and hotels are located in the nearby town of Louisbourg, and in Sydney, about 35 kilometres away.

(Article by Bob Drogin in Ottawa Citizen, June 4, 1983)



Authentic eighteenth century fare, such as coarse brown bread, strong cheese and navy beans, is served to visitors at Fort Louisbourg.

Canadair soars at air show

Canadair Ltd., of Montreal, Quebec, signed a multi-million-dollar contract with Lockheed-Georgia Co. of Marietta, Georgia, USA, it was announced during the recent Paris International Air Show.

Gerald Regan, Minister of State for International Trade, said the deal would provide work for some 700 Canadians by 1986. By the end of this year, 186 people will be employed on the project.

"I am pleased that this five-year program will create new employment and tighten our links with Lockheed," Mr. Regan said.

Canadair, a Crown-owned corporation, will provide components for the new Lockheed C-5B military air transport plane building the plane's rear cargo doors, specific wing components and leading edge ribs.

The first deliveries of the C-5B planes, of which the United States Air Force plans to purchase 50, are set for 1984.

Mr. Regan said also that Canada was willing to help finance the development of the new 150-seat Airbus A-320. Discussions are continuing between the Toronto-



At the recent Paris International Air Show Canada's Minister of State for International Trade Gerald Regan (left) announces the signing, by Canadair Ltd., of a multi-million-dollar contract with Lockheed-Georgia Co. of Marietta, Georgia. With him at the press conference are (right) Armand Blum, Minister-Counsellor (Commercial) at the Canadian Embassy in Paris and Yvon Bureau, Deputy-Spokesman (International Trade).

based de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. and the European consortium, Airbus Industrie, following an agreement in principle signed in Ottawa last year.

Canada's aeronautics industry, which

ranks fifth in the world, was represented by 32 companies at the Paris Air Show, held May 26 to June 5 (see *Canada Weekly*, Vol. 11, No. 20, dated May 18, 1983).

Canada's humanitarian aid

Canada's official humanitarian assistance for the 1982/83 fiscal year amounted to \$34.5 million, \$7.8 million over that of the previous year, Allan J. MacEachen, Deputy Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs announced recently. This figure accounts for Canadian government contributions through the International Humanitarian Assistance (IHA) program of the Canadian International Development Agency.

A large portion of the increase was due to the growing number of refugees from Afghanistan, South East Asia, Africa and Central America. Well over two-thirds of the IHA budget for the year was directed to assisting refugees.

The IHA budget comprises two types of allocation. At the beginning of the fiscal year, \$9 225 000 was dispersed in regular program support funds among five United Nations refugee and relief agencies as part of their operating costs. The remaining \$25 275 000 was set aside in the Disaster Relief Fund and was dispersed in response to appeals for assistance due to a wide variety of man-made and natural disasters: floods, volcanic eruption, earthquakes, drought,

cyclones, as well as conflict and civil strife.

One highlight of the year's expenses was support of a disaster preparedness program for Latin America and the Caribbean which aims at saving lives and property and lowering recovery costs in future disasters.

Mr. Regan visits USSR

Minister of State for International Trade Gerald Regan led a Canadian delegation to Moscow for the third Canada-USSR Mixed Economic Commission from June 1 to 3, during which meetings between officials of the Canadian Department of External Affairs and the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade covered the whole range of bilateral commercial issues. Mr. Regan emphasized Canada's continuing interest in supplying grains to the USSR and he also stressed the quality and competitiveness of Canadian manufactured goods, particularly for oil and gas machinery and equipment and products associated with agri-business.

Discussions were also held on export development financing of Canadian exports and Jean Arès, senior vice-president

of the Export Development Corporation (EDC), reiterated the corporation's wish to assist in facilitating the sale of Canadian capital goods to the USSR. All applications by Canadian exporters are considered individually by the EDC.

Mr. Regan was accompanied by ten Canadian businessmen representing a variety of products and services from five provinces who had individual meetings with Soviet foreign trade organizations and client users. Special meetings were arranged at the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology and with officials at the Ministry of Foreign Trade. One business representative, Ken Whitelegg, president of Corod Manufacturing Ltd., of Nisku, Alberta, signed a contract for the supply of oil drilling equipment. The Canadian Chamber of Commerce was represented by chairman of the Board, George Urquhart, who met with the chairman of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

During his stay in Moscow, Mr. Regan met with Mikhail Gorbachev, Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and with Soviet ministers interested in procuring Canadian products.

Industrial democracy at work

After working at Willett Foods Limited for only one week, warehouse operator Vic Larose was able to take a week's honeymoon at full salary, reports Janice Middleton in *The Citizen*.

It was a wedding present from his co-workers, who each worked a few hours extra, on Vic's behalf. They did not charge overtime.

At most plants, that arrangement would violate union rules. But Willett operates under what employees call a "new and improved" system of management that allows them to participate in decision-making.

Willett Foods, a subsidiary of Dominion Stores that has just opened a new 18 580-square-metre plant in Ottawa's east end with 158 employees and a payroll of \$40 000 a week, is a key player in the great Dominion experiment with quality of worklife programs.

It follows an example set by the food chain's Winnipeg Distribution Centre. Since its opening in December 1978, the centre has achieved 30 to 35 per cent more productivity than other Dominion warehouses.

Winnipeg's success — although it is much smaller with only 27 workers — spurred the company to try it in Ottawa, said Bill Pearce, Dominion's manager of human resources.

"Absenteeism is half the normal rate, and there have been no strikes," he said of the Winnipeg plant.

Willett's general manager Rico Gileno said choosing managers with flexible management styles is crucial because under the quality of worklife system, an authoritative manager is out of place.

It will be several years before the chain goes so far into quality of worklife that it is an integral part of Dominion and its subsidiaries. Dominion now has 262 stores.

Industrial democracy

Meanwhile, there is a concentrated effort by the 158 employees in both the warehouse and office areas to practise industrial democracy. For example:

— When the plant took on 11 more warehouse operators recently, the three operators already on staff interviewed applicants and had a say in who got the jobs.

— Two company truck drivers are now drawing up the routes drivers will take in making pickups and deliveries to Willett's



Drew Gragg, The Citizen

Willett Foods personnel manager Rick Neagle trains workers in teamwork skills during "quality of worklife" sessions which last four days and cost \$24 000.

1 500 clients. This is a job that was formerly under management's jurisdiction.

— The office workers hold weekly staff meetings with supervisors, drawing up their own shift schedules. In some cases, they can choose their tasks.

— When a new employee is hired at Willett, the company spends the first four days briefing him on corporate strategy, operations, working conditions and the principles of quality of worklife. The next three weeks are spent in skill training. The end result is that new employees become familiar with the plant and "are as good as anybody who has been on the job for ten years", general manager Rico Gileno said.

— There is an effort to make all employees feel they contribute equally. There's no executive diningroom at this plant.

"We all eat together," said Gileno.

Canada's labour record and productivity puts it at the bottom of the list of industrialized countries. Disputes between management and workers are costing the country billions of dollars and millions of hours.

Since 1975, federal and provincial governments have been promoting quality of worklife in both the private and public sectors through grants. The Ontario government provides free quality of worklife consulting to corporations while the federal government provides seed

money up to a maximum of \$30 000. The employment and immigration ministry also provides recruiting services and screens job applicants for companies like Willett that are experimenting with the concept.

In 1981, the federal government announced \$1.1 million a year in grants for five years. Labour Canada has eight field workers watching over the programs from regional offices in Moncton, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Other Canadian companies that are implementing quality of life programs are Shell Canada, Steinberg, Canadian General Electric and Air Canada.

Willett truck drivers Ray Derouchie and Mike Joannis, who together have 24 years of experience in moving merchandise across country, are convinced the project will succeed.

Planning the routes for the company's 12 Ottawa-based drivers — their fellow workers — "gives you the feeling you have a stake in the company", Derouchie said. "We're going to push ourselves rather than have management do it," they said.

With open lines of communication, friction between factions is easier to cool out. Willett's collective agreement with its Ottawa unionized employees has shrunk from 160 to six pages, Gileno points out. "Problems don't usually come to a grievance," he said.

Bottling up recession: Tough times mean prosperous times for chemicals company

Unlike many of us, Regis Duffy, president of Diagnostic Chemicals Ltd., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island is afraid of neither hospitals nor difficult economic times. While many companies are ailing nowadays, Diagnostic Chemicals has remained healthy by offering numerous lines of medical diagnostic kits to hospitals and laboratories.

"The diagnostic kit market has grown very rapidly over the past ten years and, recession or not, there is still a growth rate of about eight to ten per cent a year," says Mr. Duffy. "Approximately 50 to 60 million diagnostic tests are carried out in Canadian hospitals and laboratories every year."

The kits are used in a variety of tests — manually or computer-controlled — on the many thousands of blood samples taken daily in hospitals and laboratories from coast to coast. Today, machines are set up to do 300 tests every hour and they are in operation eight hours a day. With such data in mind, Mr. Duffy does not hesitate to add that he is unafraid of the big multinationals and that there is room for everybody.

Exports

The main diagnostic kit thrust is in Canada, but exports are playing a vital role in the company's success. Diagnostic kits are sold in most parts of the world through distributors located in the United States, Britain, Greece, and countries of the Pacific Rim. Diagnostic Chemicals also manufactures enzymes and specialty chemicals, 95 per cent of which are sold outside Canada. For the past two years, the company has been insuring all its foreign sales through the Export Development Corporation.

So far, the company has not been selling its products directly to hospitals and laboratories in foreign countries. Its specialty chemicals are packaged or its kits relabelled by multinationals. "However, we are presently rethinking our marketing strategy by investigating the US market," says Mr. Duffy. "That's where the money is, with the total value of the chemistry market more than doubling in the past four years, from \$400 million to \$1 billion."

In Canada, the marketing strategy of the company has been paying dividends, since Canadian hospitals and laboratories have realized that they can buy a truly

Canadian kit, competitive in both price and quality. With its own marketing agency in Toronto and distributors in Montreal, Quebec and Weston, Ontario, Diagnostic Chemicals has all the tools to give the big American, European, and Japanese conglomerates a run for their money.

How it began

Founded in 1970, the company has benefited not only from Regis Duffy's instinct for business, but also from his academic background. While Dean of Science at the University of Prince Edward Island, he set up a laboratory in the proverbial garage. In 1975 he moved the company to the West Royalty Industrial Park, close to Charlottetown, to manufacture five or six highvalue chemicals, and he soon realized that the same chemicals could be used in analytical systems for blood tests.

At the end of 1981, the company added a second production building with the aid of the federal Department of Regional Economic Expansion. As a result, 12 new lines of diagnostic kits were to enlarge the company's fast-growing

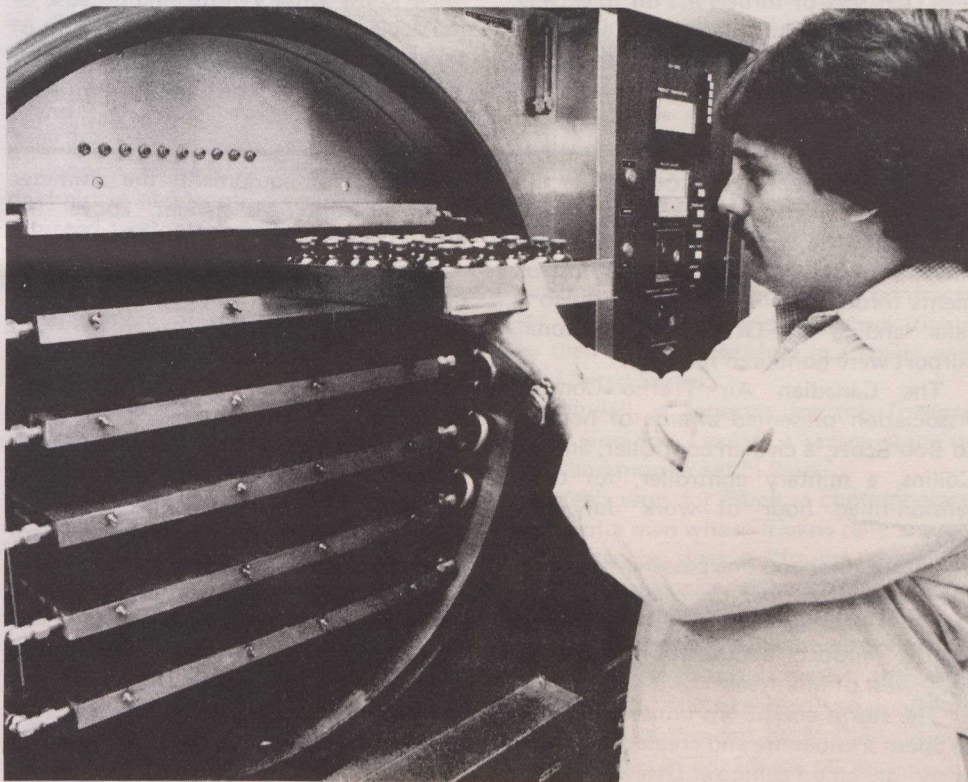
catalogue and six new employees increased the permanent staff to 22. The federal Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce also contributed through its Enterprise Development Program and assistance was received from the National Research Council's Industrial Research Assistance Program.

Academic co-operation

Co-operation from the academic community has also been invaluable. During the summer, the company employs six or seven students from the University of P.E.I. and can therefore recruit its permanent employees from proven candidates. Mr. Duffy is also considering involving the company in the chemistry co-operative programs of universities such as Waterloo and Dalhousie.

With a total of 26 lines of kits and an expected 20 per cent increase in the number of employees in 1983, Diagnostic Chemicals has clearly withstood the test of the recession and is continuing to grow steadily.

Asked for his secret, Mr. Duffy concludes that, ironically, the recession may have had something to do with his company's success: "In hard times our business picks up because people tend to be sick more often."



Garry Birt of Diagnostic Chemicals Ltd. slides a rack of small bottles containing a cholesterol reagent into a freeze-dryer. With the temperature set at -50 degrees C, the bottles will remain in the freeze-dryer for 24 hours.

True grit

Shauna Petrie thought she'd never again feel as free as she did that sunny afternoon before parachuting from a plane into a world of darkness.

Both her chutes failed to open properly, and she plunged 850 metres onto a grassy Winchester airfield, near Ottawa.

Amazingly, the 16-year-old survived. But the June 1981 accident left her a paraplegic for life, and as she lay in her hospital bed recovering, Shauna worried about losing her independence.

Nearly two years later, she's once again free in a world of sunshine.

Shauna has discovered the limits of her disability, learning to make use of the upper body strength she's developed since being confined to a wheelchair.

She was awarded five gold ribbons last month at the Eastern Ontario Games for the Physically Disabled.

"My whole life has turned around since the accident," she said. "But at least it didn't turn around for the worst."

During rehabilitation, her new friends told her about the games for the disabled. Within half a year, Shauna entered the regional competition without any training — and set a record in her first toss of the shot-put at the 1982 Ontario Games.

"That sort of turned me on to getting more involved in this," she said.

She's trained three days a week since January and hopes to qualify for the



John Major, The Citizen

Shauna Petrie puts the shot.

Ontario and National Games this summer.

"I can't believe I'd never heard about these competitions before, because they're all I think about now."

Next year, she'll study business administration at York University in Toronto, where she plans to continue her training at Variety Village, an indoor sports complex for the disabled.

"I know what I'm missing because of the accident; now I'm involved in a lot of things I wouldn't have been able to do."

Shauna is typical of the 120 athletes

who competed — all of them determined to turn their disability in their favour.

It may have taken minutes for some cerebral palsy victims to inch their wheelchairs down a 100 metre track, but their intensity was no less than that of a non-disabled international athlete.

Half of the Games competitors were stricken with cerebral palsy, while others competed in events for the blind, amputees, and those confined to wheelchairs.

Most were in their early twenties, although the list of athletes included a nine-year-old and 63-year-old. Some were born with their handicap; others have learned to adapt.

Ottawa's Gordon Hope, 28, lost his sight to cancer when he was an infant. He's been competing in the disabled games since 1976, and set a provincial triple jump record last year.

"I come from a family of five boys," he said. "The reason I compete is no different than the reason my brothers compete."

His disability hasn't held him back academically — he's defending his masters thesis in psychology, entitled *Learned Helplessness and Depression*. Next year, he'll enter the doctorate program at Carleton University in Ottawa.

Blind competitor John Baxter, 37, lost his sight in a mining injury nine years ago. The premature explosion also blew away two fingers but, before long, he was training for the Games.

Keeping cool earns honour

Two air traffic controllers who guided a small aircraft that had lost its instruments through a blinding rain storm to a safe landing at Ottawa International Airport were honoured recently.

The Canadian Air Traffic Control Association presented awards of honour to Bob Scott, a civilian controller, and Al Collins, a military controller, for their tension-filled hour of work July 21, 1981.

With a pilot and one passenger aboard, the airplane, a *Piper Cherokee*, ran into stormy weather after leaving Mont-Laurier airport, about 180 kilometres northwest of Montreal.

The storm conditions limited visibility to about a kilometre and created a dangerously low cloud ceiling at Ottawa airport.

Then the pilot, who had only 15 hours instruction in flying by instruments rather than visual rules, discovered his

only piece of equipment, the altimeter that measures his height above the ground, had failed.

Lost in the clouds, he radioed an emergency call to the Ottawa airport tower.

"He had no way of getting down," Scott said.

The Ottawa airport has a special piece of equipment, not found at all airports, called a precision approach radar unit.

Using that equipment and consulting charts and reference material, the two controllers first established the altitude of the plane, then got it turned around and onto the right flight path for a safe landing.

Scott said that a major factor in averting an accident was the fact "the pilot was very, very calm through the whole incident". Collins commented: "You do everything naturally in a situation like that. You think about the consequences after it has happened."

Sleeping sickness study

Scientists in two laboratories continents apart are using the latest biochemical techniques in an effort to develop a simple field test for the early diagnosis of sleeping sickness.

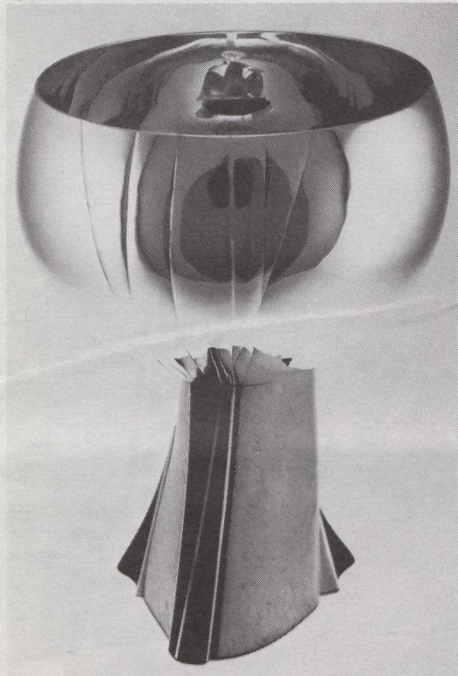
The International Development Research Centre (IDRC) in Ottawa is funding a joint research project involving the University of Victoria in British Columbia and the Kenyan (Africa) Trypanosomiasis Research Institute.

In May, IDRC awarded a three-year grant of \$115 520 to a six-member team of University of Victoria scientists headed by Dr. Terry Pearson of the Department of Biochemistry and Microbiology.

The university team will collaborate with the institute in Kenya, headed by Dr. Adriel Njogu.

Trypanosomiasis or African sleeping sickness is a debilitating parasitic disease introduced by the bite of the tsetse fly.

Art and craftsmanship shine in silver and gold exhibit



Sterling silver brandy snifter, 15 centimetres high. Base of bone inset with ebony, vermillian wood.

An exhibit of some 70 pieces in gold, silver and lead crafted by Lois Betteridge is on view through September 6 at the National Museum of Natural Sciences, Ottawa, Ontario.

Well-known Canadian silversmith, Lois Betteridge has been acclaimed for her art and craftsmanship. Her commissioned works — for Canadian premiers and prime ministers as well as statesmen from other countries — include jewellery, ecclesiastical silver and secular holloware.

"Hers are the pleasures of 'hands-on' creation, not the rewards of a manufacturer or retailer," says Robert Derome, professor at the Department of Art History of the Université du Québec in Montreal. "Her contribution is truly that of a creative artist working in precious metals."

Lois Betteridge has shown in some 90 exhibitions in Canada, the United States, Britain, France, Belgium and Japan. She has also juried extensively and has toured as a lecturer in Europe and the Scandinavian countries.



Ink bottle with stopper, 15 centimetres high. (Photos: Keith Betteridge)

Writer wins US award

Toronto writer Joy Kogawa has received an American Book Award for her historical novel, *Obasan*, which deals with the internment and dispersion of west-coast Japanese-Canadians during and after the Second World War.

The first Canadian to win the award, she was one of 13 winners announced at the annual Book Awards dinner of the Before Columbus Foundation in San Francisco. The foundation, sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts, is the distribution/promotion arm for more than 100 US book publishers.

First published in Canada, *Obasan* was the winner of the Books in Canada First Novel Award and the Canadian Authors Association's award for best prose fiction in 1981. It received critical acclaim in the United States after publication last year and is scheduled for release in Japan next month.

In announcing the award, foundation president Ishmael Reed said: "*Obasan* is a great work of international stature worthy of the recognition it has received beyond the borders of Canada. It shows us again that it is possible for the omissions and errors of history to be corrected by great writers and great literature."

Anne returns to Charlottetown

Canada's most enduring musical, *Anne of Green Gables*, returned for its nineteenth consecutive season to the Charlottetown Festival, Prince Edward Island (P.E.I.) which opened on June 24.

Johnny Belinda, a musical about a deaf girl in nineteenth-century P.E.I., has returned to Confederation Centre for the first time since 1974.

Singin' and Dancin' Tonight, Alan Lund's revue of Canadian hit songs, is back for its second straight year.

The three shows will alternate in repertory on the Confederation Centre stage until September 3. *Anne* will play each Monday and Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon. The other two will alternate on Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday evenings.

At the Cameo Cabaret, Don Harron and Catherine McKinnon will bring back their comedy and song revue *Take Five* from August 3 to August 27.

From July 5 to July 30, the cabaret will feature *The Kneebone Connection*, comedian Tom Kneebone's whirlwind tour of his life as a performer, going from New Zealand to Paris, London, Berlin and Charlottetown.

Toronto authors share prize

For the first time, the \$50 000 Seal Books first-novel award has been split between two winners who each receive \$25 000 and a pair of boxing gloves.

The gloves are "in case you want to fight it out for the whole \$50 000", publisher Jack McClelland told winners David Kendall and Jonathan Webb.

The winners of Canada's largest and most financially rewarding literary competition also obtain publishing contracts for the hard-cover and paperback rights to their novels published in Canada and the United States.

Kendall, a reporter for the *Toronto Sun*, won for *Lazaro*, a savage story of rape and murder set in Peru.

Webb won for *Pluck*, a contemporary story of a man whose friends rally around him after he does a "foolish thing" in murdering his wife, although he has good cause.

McClelland said the winning books this year were selected from more than 400 manuscripts. The novels will be published in hardcover this fall by McClelland and Stewart and in paperback by Seal Books in 1984. They then will be published in the US and throughout the English-speaking world by Bantam Books.

News briefs

Francophones starting their own small business in Ontario should find it easier with the new guidebook launched recently by the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Trade. *Fondation d'une petite entreprise en Ontario* clearly explains, in 130 pages, the essentials of getting started in business. It is based on interviews with more than 2 000 entrepreneurs during their planning stages of starting a small business. "The book outlines how to start your own business properly — and what programs are available once you get going," said Gord Walker, Minister of Industry and Trade. The English version, *Starting a Small Business in Ontario*, was first issued in 1978. To date, 170 000 copies have been printed.

There are 694 telephones for every 1 000 Canadians, a total exceeded only by Sweden, the United States and Switzerland, latest comparisons from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development indicate. Sweden has 828 telephones per 1 000 people.

Ontario is on target in its drive to double exports by 1987, according to Industry and Trade Minister Gord Walker who recently announced that in 1982 the province had export sales of nearly \$37 billion — up from \$34 billion in 1981. That's on the target he set a year ago to increase exports to \$60 billion within the next five years. The 1982 sales growth helped in part to bring down Ontario's trade deficit in manufactured goods from \$9 billion to less than \$5 billion, the minister added.

Only five countries outrank Canada when it comes to real standards of living, latest comparisons from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) show. Those countries with a higher output per capita than Canada are Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Iceland and the United States. Last year, in the same comparison of all 24 members of the OECD, Canada stood twelfth. This gain for Canada is due, in part, to changes in the currency exchange rates.

Advance information revenue freight traffic handled by railways in Canada in 1982 totalled 212.5 million tonnes, down 13.8 per cent from the 1981 level, Statistics Canada reports. Domestic loadings fell 13.3 per cent to 200.0 million tonnes, while receipts from United States connections decreased 20.8 per cent to 12.9 million tonnes.

Telepathic tabby has tale to tell



Bruno Schlumberger, The Citizen

The markings are right, so are the single black whisker and the surgical scar, so the Boisvenu family of Rockland, just outside Ottawa, Ontario is positive Babiche the cat has found his way back from Montreal.

Although it took more than a year, Babiche's owners say the messages of love they felt for their pet must have led him the 195 kilometres home.

"He never died in our minds," said owner France Boisvenu.

"I think cats are good at telepathy. We missed him so much and he probably picked up the response."

Babiche disappeared about 14 months ago while staying at Boisvenu's mother-in-law's house in Montreal. "No one saw our Babiche," said eight-year-old Stephanie. "I thought he was gone for good."

Recently, while visiting a former neighbour in Ottawa, where the Boisvenu family lived a year ago, Boisvenu saw a cat that looked just like her long-lost Babiche eating grass in the garden.

"My God, it looks just like him, I thought," said Boisvenu.

Stephanie said the cat came to her when she called. The distinct markings, a tiger stripe and a single black whisker, convinced Boisvenu Babiche had come home.

"When I saw him eating that grass I was sure it was him. He used to eat things in the garden, and potato peels."

But the most solid evidence was Babiche's unique way of showing affection.

"He used to caress us by touching his forehead with ours — and that's what he did," Boisvenu said.

Her husband also checked to see if the cat had been neutered, as Babiche was. Sure enough, the marks of the operation were there.

The cat is in good health and has even grown in size. And when they put him in the family van to go to the store, Babiche hightailed it to "his spot" just as he had before he went missing.

"It's like he was never gone," Boisvenu said.

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