



# Bulletin

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## SOUTH WEST AFRICA PROBLEM

The following is part of a statement made to the United Nations General Assembly by the Canadian Representative, Mr. George Ignatieff, on May 15:

...First of all I think that we should never lose sight of the important achievement of 1966. That year, the United Nations took the historic decision that the mandate over South West Africa was terminated, that South Africa has no right to administer the territory, and that, henceforth, South West Africa would come under the direct responsibility of the United Nations. And that decision was supported by the overwhelming majority of membership of this organization. One hundred and fourteen countries voted in favour of it. All these countries supported the proposition that the United Nations must assist the people of the territory of South West Africa to exercise the right of self-determination and to achieve independence.

Since that time, efforts of the organization to implement that resolution have been focused in one direction. That this direction did not receive the same kind of overwhelming support as did Resolution 2145 has been obvious. My delegation still believes that the method of exercising United Nations responsibility for the territory as envisaged in Resolution 2248 was not the most practicable method and nothing has happened since to change this opinion; nor do we see any balance of advantage in promoting a solution favourable to independence and self-determination of the people of South West Africa by resort to violence.

I would stress that we do not imply at all abandonment of principle. The people of South West Africa should be able to exercise their right to self-determination and independence. But I think it would be most unfortunate if, through too rigid an insis-

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tence on a particular method, we were to fail to take advantage of opportunities for progress that may arise. While holding to the principles which have been clearly defined by the Assembly, I do suggest we now seek other more promising methods within the operational capacity of the United Nations. It is not possible to predict whether or not a different approach will be successful but it is obvious that the method chosen so far has not been, and has only led to dilemma and deadlock.

### ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATION

We believe the main problem on which we have to focus now is how to end the isolation in which these people and their present *de facto* administration are living. We have to think how best to establish communications in order to bring the people of South West Africa into the stream of the international community to enjoy self-government and independence. To this end every possible opportunity should, in our view, be explored - none overlooked. Indeed the United Nations is bound, in our view, to explore every diplomatic method in order to find the key which would unlock the barrier which separates the people of South West Africa from their destiny of self-government and independence.

There have been events recently in which South Africa seems to have shown an intensified disregard for the wishes of the United Nations, but there has been one development that might offer some possibility. At least in our view it would be irresponsible of



the organization not to explore it. I refer here to the offer made by the Foreign Minister of South Africa and reported to the Security Council of the Secretary-General in Document S/8506. The South African Foreign Minister has informed us that the South African authorities would be willing to receive a personal representative of the Secretary-General.

I would suggest that this offer be explored in relation to all the resolutions of the Assembly relating to South Africa, without prejudice to any position which may have been taken by the respective members of this organization. I throw out this suggestion because my delegation believes that we must consider every possibility of making headway in establishing contact with the people of South West Africa to find out how best the United Nations can help them achieve the self-determination and independence this Assembly approved in Resolution 2145. To leave any method unexplored or unused would be, I think, to do a disservice to the interests of the inhabitants of South West Africa which is, after all, our overriding concern.

If most of us are agreed on the objective of making use realistically of the rather limited resources and capabilities of this organization we should be able to find a way of advancing to that goal of achieving self-determination and independence of the peoples of South West Africa, provided we do not insist on one road only, at the expense of rejecting consideration of all others.

## RADIATION ANTIDOTE SOUGHT

A team of scientists at the National Research Council of Canada may be on the verge of a breakthrough in the search for an antidote for the treatment of persons who have received excessive doses of radiation.

The first glimmerings of hope for such a breakthrough comes from research conducted by Dr. James Whitfield, Dr. Helen Morton and Dr. Alan Perris of NRC's Division of Radiation Biology. Their work indicates that a relatively simple compound - calcium chloride - may provide the answer. Calcium chloride has many commercial and industrial uses. It, however, is probably best known today as the agent used to keep roads and highways free of ice.

Radiation produced by nuclear and other sources kills by slowing down the process by which cells in human tissue normally divide and replace themselves. The three NRC physiologists have been working for two years on ways to make bone-marrow cells divide rapidly and still remain functional. The vital red blood cells are produced in bone-marrow, which is the first to feel the slowing effects of radiation. Higher doses of radiation affect the lining of the intestine and massive exposure cripples the nervous system.

Dr. Whitfield said the team made little progress until calcium chloride was injected into a rat. "Much to our surprise the stuff considerably increased normal cell division in the animal's thymus gland and bone-marrow," he said. "It also worked with rats

that had been exposed to radiation. Functional cells with normal characteristics were being produced at the end of the chain of rapid cell divisions."

A check on earlier research in this field revealed a connection between the calcium-chloride effect and a hormone secreted by the parathyroid gland in man and animals.

The team then tried experiments with a compound marketed under the trade name "Versene" that is known to reduce the calcium level in the body. It found that if Versene is injected into test animals the calcium level falls and the parathyroid gland is stimulated into action. Unusual amounts of hormone are secreted and there is a surge of compensating calcium being fed to the body tissues, which then stimulates cell division.

"Research done ten years ago at Chalk River, Ontario, by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited showed that there is some evidence that Versene and parathyroid hormone do have some ability to reduce radiation lethality in irradiated rats," Dr. Whitfield said. "The beautiful thing here is that we are triggering a normal body reaction and not introducing an alien substance into the system. Furthermore, an entirely unexpected and an extraordinarily important dividend now being paid by this work is that this triggered, normal reaction, involving two well-known hormones, is actually a principal control system for the regulation of cell proliferation in various tissues of the body."

The team's work has attracted interest in the international scientific community. Dr. Whitfield stresses that the team is merely on the threshold of "something that could prove very interesting".

## AIRPORT INSPECTION STUDY

A study of inspection and baggage-handling services at international airports was announced recently by Transport Minister Paul Hellyer. The study will be undertaken by the Bureau of Management Consulting Services of the Public Service Commission as an extension to a study completed a short time ago for the Department of Manpower and Immigration.

The project is under the auspices of the Inter-departmental Inspection Services Committee, which is chaired by a member of the Transport Department and comprises representatives from the Department of National Health and Welfare, National Revenue (Customs), Manpower and Immigration and Agriculture, and from the Air Transport Committee.

The study will include surveys of baggage-handling and inspection services at major airports throughout the world. Inspection services generally are concerned with health, customs, immigration and agriculture.

On completion of its study, in which the total inspection requirement will be examined as a single system with a common "flow pattern", the bureau will recommend modifications to meet the changing demands of modern air transportation.



## THE STRATFORD FESTIVAL

The idea of holding a festival of Shakespeare's plays in the Canadian namesake of the poet's birthplace was conceived by Tom Patterson, a Stratford-born journalist. The original plan called for a simple open-air presentation, but eventually it was decided on the advice of Tyrone Guthrie, who had been called in to advise on the project, to construct a tent theatre. Sir Tyrone visited Canada in July 1952, and spent two weeks investigating the suitability of Stratford as a site for such a project and the state of theatre in Canada.

At the end of his visit he agreed to be associated with the venture if a star and experienced theatre personnel were employed; if a closed-in theatre, or tent, was constructed; and if a revolutionary "open" stage was built instead of the conventional proscenium type. A committee approved his proposed budget of \$150,000 and negotiations were completed with Alec Guinness and Irene Worth to head the company, Tyrone Guthrie as director and Tanya Moiseiwitsch as designer. An application was made for a charter to the provincial government and, in October 1952, a non-profit organization to be known as the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada was set up.

**THE OPENING**  
As one critic noted, July 13, 1953, was "the most exciting night in the history of Canadian theatre". From the first entrance of Sir Alec Guinness in the title role of *Richard III*, to the ovation after the opening performance, the atmosphere was electrifying. By the conclusion of the second production, *All's Well That Ends Well*, the following night, again featuring Sir Alec, Irene Worth and a company otherwise made up largely of Canadian actors, it was evident that in the small industrial city of Stratford the Stratford Shakespearean Festival had overnight become a centre of major theatrical importance.

### AID FOR PAKISTAN DAM

Canada has pledged financial support for construction of the world's largest earth-fill dam, at Tarbela in West Pakistan. Mr. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for External Affairs, recently announced the readiness of the Canadian Government to make a \$5-million loan free of interest available to the Tarbela Development Fund to pay for Canadian goods and services.

The World Bank is administering the Tarbela development and backing its cost of \$827.5 million. The foreign-exchange cost of construction is about \$492 million, of which \$342 million will come from the special international fund established for the Indus Basin Development Scheme (of which Tarbela is a significant part). The remainder had to be raised by special pledges. Excluding Canada's pledge, \$144,383,000 has been promised by Britain, France,

The Stratford Festival, created in a city with a population of 19,500 in a prosperous Western Ontario farming community, where no professional theatre had existed for almost half a century, faced the doubts of countless sceptics who underestimated the determination of a small group of Stratford residents dedicated to seeing the project through.

All that summer, tourists poured into Stratford, filling the tent theatre to 98 per cent of its capacity. The original five-week season had to be extended to six. The attendance record and box-office totals quickly dispelled any lingering doubt that the Shakespearean plays on the banks of Ontario's Avon become an annual event.

### GROWING SUCCESS

In the years since 1953, at first under the artistic direction of Tyrone Guthrie and, since 1955, under that of Michael Langham, the Festival has presented 31 of Shakespeare's 37 plays. Seven have been repeated. It also has staged Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex*, Rostand's *Cyrano de Bergerac*, Molière's *The Bourgeois Gentleman*, Wycherly's *The Country Wife*, Checkhov's *The Cherry Orchard*, Strindberg's *The Dance of Death*, Gogol's *The Government Inspector* and three original works by Canadian authors - *The Canvas Barricade* by Donald Lamont Jack, Michael Bawtree's *The Last of the Tsars* and James Reaney's *Colours in the Dark*. Music and exhibitions have been added to the theatre activities.

Some 68,000 people attended the first season of Shakespearean drama in 1953. Today, the number of admissions to drama and music combined is in the neighbourhood of 350,000. During the same period, box-office grosses have climbed from \$206,000 to approximately \$1,250,000; the season has been extended from six to 18 weeks; and actors are now engaged for a period of nine months, including rehearsal time.

Italy, and the United States. Local costs equivalent to \$335.5 million will be met by Pakistan.

The project, which involves the construction of an earth and rock-fill embankment-dam 485 feet high and 9,000 feet long, is on the Indus River about six miles downstream from Tarbela village and 40 miles northwest of Rawalpindi. Construction will be completed in April 1976, and the powerhouse will eventually produce 2,100 megawatts. Its reservoir will stretch 50 miles, with a maximum depth of 450 feet.

An important side benefit of the project will be its aid to irrigation, enabling a considerable increase in the area's agricultural production.

### HISTORY OF SCHEME

The Indus Basin Development Scheme, which is supported by eight nations and the World Bank, is taking shape in the Punjab, where the Indus collects



the mountain-fed waters of several major tributary rivers on which the lives of 50 million people depend.

In 1947, when India and Pakistan were partitioned, the source of all the rivers and the main installations of the two most important irrigation canals remained in Indian hands. West Pakistan's anxiety over water supplies led to mediation by the World Bank and, in 1960, the leaders of India and Pakistan signed the Indus Water Treaty. At the same time, representatives of Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, Pakistan, the United States and the World Bank concluded the agreement on the Indus Basin Development Fund at a meeting in Karachi.

The two largest features of the entire project are the barrage dams at Mangla and Tarbela, which will ensure a uniform supply of water for a network of canals. The Indus project also involves the construction of eight canals with a total length of 360 miles, close to 500 bridges, culverts, inlets and outlets, five new weirs, 2,500 wells and miles of drainage pipe to carry off salty water from 2.5 million acres of now infertile land.

## RECORD EXPORTS INSURANCE

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation reached record levels for both export credits insurance and long-term export financing in 1967. The value of exports insured were up by well over one-third and financing agreements by four times the 1966 level.

The annual report of the Crown corporation, released by Mr. C.M. Drury, Minister of Trade and Commerce, showed that in 1967 ECIC insured \$238-million worth of exports, including \$24 million at Government risk, and concluded long-term financing agreements totalling \$94 million.

ECIC, established in 1945, promotes the expansion of Canadian exports by offering exporters protection against non-payment by foreign buyers for goods sold on regular commercial credit terms, and since 1961, by financing directly the sale of Canadian goods and services for capital projects abroad where extended credit terms are necessary. Since inception it has insured \$2.3 billion of exports and concluded 45 financing agreements with a total value of \$387 million, with buyers in 16 countries.

Exports insured on their own account in 1967 totalled \$214 million, compared to \$155 million in 1966 — an increase of 38 per cent over the previous year's figure. Owing to the continuing policy of reducing premium rates wherever possible, premium income increased by only 10 per cent.

Claims paid during 1967 totalled \$1,708,446 as compared to \$771,407 in 1966. The largest portion of these claims — \$1,368,845 — was paid under the exchange transfer risk clause.

Operating expenses and net claims exceeded income by \$1,153,003. After deducting interest of \$285,868 earned on investments, there was a net loss of \$867,135 during the year. The Corporation has, however, earned income from premiums and interest since it began operations in 1945, which exceed operating expenses by \$4.5 million.

During 1967, ten financing agreements valued at \$94 million and covering projects in seven countries were concluded under Section 21A of the Act. This compared with \$24 million in 1966 and \$57 million in 1965. This Section provides a source of financing to assist exporters of capital goods and related services who develop business abroad requiring extended credit terms, and, as a result of the 1967 operations, will enable orders to be placed with at least 2,000 Canadian companies.

In 1967 ECIC began insuring exports to the United States as a general rule. The new service is designed to complement facilities available from commercial insurers.

## STUDENT HOUSING LOANS

Mr. E.J. Benson, President of the Treasury Board and the Minister of Finance, who is also responsible to Parliament for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, announced recently the approval of federal loans to a value of \$6,880,400 for student-housing projects in Ontario. Mr. Benson added that "this is further evidence of the Government's announced intention to concentrate its attention and resources in the social areas of housing in 1968".

The loans, provided under the National Housing Act, will assist in the construction of four projects that will provide accommodation for a total of 1,333 students.



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