

Thirdly, in all probability the solution of international differences is unlikely without international understanding. Even if the great problem of development is beaten, even if nuclear weapons are controlled or eliminated, the world will still not be secure and prosperous while nation states remain at loggerheads over issues of territory, power or prestige.

It is a theme of your study sessions that increased knowledge will bring the increased understanding so necessary for international harmony, progress and prosperity. I should agree to a point, but it is sobering to consider how often in the past war has erupted between countries which were all too well known to each other. Knowledge did not prevent conflict and may well have caused it. So I should prefer to turn the proposition around and say that *without* knowledge there is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for international understanding.

Also necessary are goodwill, a sense of perspective and the ability to compromise. I am not asking you to forsake or compromise or betray ideals, particularly if they are ideals of compassion and service. It must be remembered, however, that many social and political values are not the same from society to society. What is an ideal of great importance in one community may be of much less significance in another. Above all, don't mistake a policy in the interest of your group, your country or yourself for an immutable principle. To do so is to make the accumulation of knowledge irrelevant and conflict inevitable.

Participating in this conference, you have already taken hurdles that many individuals and nations never seem to have been able to get over. Although representing more than 40 countries, you have demonstrated that you share a common purpose in advancing education, world health, and assistance to others. In addition, you have a common and very valuable vehicle in the Red Cross which you can use to overcome other obstacles. I hope that these basic advantages of common purpose and forum will provide the basis in your discussions for you to gain knowledge and achieve an understanding of different viewpoints. You will need every bit of understanding to counter the preconceptions and prejudices which exist in all of us and which weaken our ability to serve and solve international problems. Ultimately, your knowledge and understanding will impose on you even greater responsibilities at home in moulding attitudes among your own people, whether in Czechoslovakia or Chile, Canada or the Congo....

ELECTRIC POWER

The total net generating capability in 1966 for firms producing over 10 million kilowatt hours a year increased 1,097,000 kilowatts, or 3.94 per cent, to 28,933,000. The forecast years 1967-71 indicate an anticipated growth of 14,817,000 kilowatts, or a compound growth-rate of 8.62 per cent, compared to the 1956-66 growth-rate of 6.80 per cent. Thermal capability is expected to grow at an annual rate of 15.18

per cent in the forecast period, compared to an actual rate of 13.31 per cent in the previous ten-year period, while hydroelectric capability is expected to increase at 5.91 per cent, compared to 5.27 per cent in the previous ten years. Hydro forecast figures do not include the Churchill Falls in Labrador, which are not expected to be developed in the forecast period. Fossil-fuelled steam-plants will comprise 80 per cent of the thermal-capability growth, nuclear-fuelled steam-plants 16 per cent and gas-turbine plants 4 per cent.

The first nuclear capability is forecast for 1967. This does not include the 20,000-kilowatt plant at Rolphton, Ontario, which is experimental. It is expected that, by 1971, the nuclear capability will reach 1,200,000 kilowatts, or 2.7 per cent of the total Canadian generating capability.

In 1965 it was forecast that net generating capability in 1966 would be 29,694,000 (revised) kilowatts. Actual net generating capability fell short of this estimate by 761,000 kilowatts. The cause was the postponement of the installation of some units until 1967 and the putting into service of some others too late in the year to be considered part of the generating capability at the time of the firm power-peak load.

YUKON ECONOMIC STUDY

An economic study, costing \$140,000, in the Yukon was announced recently by Northern Development Minister Arthur Laing. Both the Federal Government and the territorial government have commissioned the project to obtain better information for the planning of economic, social and administrative policies and programmes.

Covering four broad aspects, the study will include a basic assessment of the historical development of the Yukon economy, a full appraisal of the progress and trends of its current economic development, a comprehensive analysis of its growth potential, and specific recommendations of measures to stimulate maximum economic growth.

Costs will be shared equally by the Yukon Government and the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. The study is to be completed by late 1968.

FIRST GUIDE-DOG SCHOOL

Canada's first training-school for guide-dogs will open this year in St. John's, Quebec. The Canadian Guide Dog Foundation, a non-profit organization supported by voluntary contributions, plans to train 50 blind persons and guide-dogs during four-week courses, at a nominal cost of \$1 a person. In the past, blind people living in Canada had to be trained with their dogs in the United States, and, though there are some 25,000 sightless persons in Canada, only about 75 use "seeing-eye" dogs.