

to free and equal opportunity which blunt the incentive and discourage the efforts of the peoples". Similarly, their recommendations concerning land reform, abolition of privileges based on race, colour, cast or creed, the establishment of taxation upon an effective basis, a programme of mass education, commend universal support.

However, there are some parts of that report with which we do not agree. The Experts sought to indicate considerations which should be borne in mind in determining the relationship between governmental and private activity. The Canadian Delegation believes that these are matters for which it is difficult to establish a formula. In each case, an appropriate measure of central planning should be determined in relation to the particular needs of the community and the state of its economic, political and social organization.

We feel that there are some factors which may not have been fully considered by the Experts. For example, we wonder if undue stress has not been laid on the more dramatic approach implicit in the immediate establishment of higher industrialized projects to the neglect of agricultural development as a basis for subsequent industrial growth.

In other words, while the Canadian Delegation is in agreement with a large part of the Experts' Report, and while we feel it is a most useful step towards the achievement of an ultimate aim, we are convinced that the ideas in it must be merged with other related studies and its recommendations considered in conjunction with contemporary conditions and circumstances. We also feel, in particular, that this Report must be read in the light of the new strains being experienced by the economies of the industrialized free nations.

Despite the existence of certain (and we hope, temporary) limitations which effect international progress in this field, our delegation feels that the momentum behind our international efforts can and should be maintained.

We feel that the United Nations can continue to move ahead in a number of ways. We feel that there is ample scope for further improvements in the implementation of the technical assistance programme. Indeed many delegates have already given us indications of the places where further progress can be made. We believe, moreover, that the International Bank can continue to expand its activities in the under-developed countries, and that detailed studies of the possibility of its promoting a scheme to provide equity capital would be well worth while.

My delegation would also like to suggest more advantage could be derived from existing development programmes now under way by better co-ordination of the activities of various agencies. Amongst these, we include not only the United Nations projects but the activities of Colombo Plan and the United States foreign assistance programmes. We feel that the United Nations could make a most useful contribution by recommending closer co-ordination between these various projects so as to avoid waste and duplication, and to make a greater use of the pool of available resources. Such co-ordination, we believe, could be effectively achieved at the working level. This could lead to the establishment of regular, although informal contacts between those responsible for the organization and direction of these programmes under the