

and to violent economic fluctuations which endanger steady economic development. The Canadian Government sympathizes with and attempts to understand the problems of the under-developed countries which are evolving moderate democratic machinery under difficult conditions, and Canada has helped in the past and will continue to help in the promotion of those conditions of economic stability necessary to peaceful progress. No one can say to me, much talk and little done.

My Delegation is grateful for the authoritative statement made by Mr. De Seynes at the beginning of this debate. He referred at one point however to the differences in per capita growth between the developed economies and the under-developed economies. Other speakers, both during the discussions of the Economic and Social Council at its 22nd Session and at this meeting of the General Assembly, have drawn the conclusion that the gap between the developed and under-developed countries is increasing. My colleagues at this table with technical or political experience know that statistics can be made to mean anything. The rate of growth in per capita output in the developed economies may well be rising faster at the present time than per capita rate of growth in the under-developed regions, but I wonder if we are justified in drawing from this statement the conclusion that the relative or absolute gap between the economic welfare of the two groups of countries is increasing. The per capita output of many of the under-developed countries immediately after the Second World War was very low indeed. Great strides have, however, been made and it is quite possible that relatively modest statistical increases in per capita output in some less-developed economies in fact reflect important advances which will produce cumulative growth of per capita output in future years. I think it would be quite wrong for the members of this Committee to conclude from the very preliminary information available, that the economic development of the under-developed countries, far from advancing, was falling behind relative to the so-called developed countries. My Delegation does not believe this to be the case and considers that a close analysis of the progress which has been made, for example in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, will bear out our contention. In these countries and in other countries very great strides have been made which hold out great promise for the future and which are of substantive relative significance even when compared with the much more obvious advances which the so-called developed countries have made. Of course, as the Secretary-General has also pointed out, continued advances in the economies of the raw material importing countries are of direct benefit to the under-developed countries. What my Delegation would like to guard against is a feeling of pessimism or of hopelessness which in our view would be unjustified. Much remains to be done, but it would be economically unsound and politically discourteous to minimize the efforts of the under-developed countries and to suggest that they are still falling further and further behind in economic growth.