TABLE I.—*Increases in gross national product, industrial production and consumption, selected countries, 1953–60*

	Percent increase, real GNP	Percent increase, real GNP (per capita)	Percent increase, index of industrial production	Percent increase, per capita, private consumption
Belgium	21	16	27	17
France	36	28	68	24
Germany (Federal Republic)	61	48	80	46
Italy	49	44	82	29
Netherlands	42	30	57	26
Austria	58	55	69	49
Sweden	30	24	35	17
United Kingdom	22	18	30	21
Canada	22	1	30	11
United States	19	6	19	12

Source: Organization for European Economic Cooperation, General Statistics, July 1961, No. 4.

TABLE II.—*Government deficits and surpluses as a percent of gross national product, selected countries, 1952–59*

[Key to symbols: D, deficit; S, surplus]

Countries	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Number of deficits	Average deficit, relative to gross national product [1] (percent)
Germany	S	S	S	S	S	D	D	D	3	1.17
France	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	8	4.61
Italy	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	8	2.70
United Kingdom	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	8	1.27
Sweden	S	D	D	D	D	D	D	D	7	2.20
Belgium	------	------	D	D	D	D	D	D	6	2.21
Netherlands	S	S	S	D	S	D	D	S	3	.71
United States	S	S	D	D	S	S	D	D	4	.95

[1] The deficit for each year in which a deficit was incurred was converted into a percentage of gross national product. These percentages were then averaged over the total number of years in which deficits occurred.

Source: Derived from International Monetary Fund data.

TABLE III.—*Average annual rates of unemployment in selected countries, percent of labor force*

Country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Source of data
United States	2.9	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.3	6.8	5.5	5.6	Survey.
Germany	7.5	7.0	5.1	4.0	3.4	3.5	.7	1.2	Registration.
Netherlands	2.8	1.9	1.3	.9	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.1	Do.
Sweden	2.8	2.6	2.5	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.5	Do.[1]

[1] Trade union returns prior to 1956: Registration only of insured workers.

Source: National statistics; International Labor Organization, international labor statistics.

(Reply to Mr. Widnall's question, by Daniel B. Suits:)

This important question could well become the basis of a large, important study by this committee. It is one that deserves careful research by experts in the field of foreign economic development. Unfortunately, I am not one of these, and any serious expression of opinion on such a matter would be presumptuous.

Senator PROXMIRE. I would like to ask a couple more questions. I apologize to the panel and to the members, but I think this is such a good panel, and so well balanced, and the statements have been so provocative that I just cannot resist.