

Mr. Nash himself. China was chiefly concerned with freedom to continue differential internal taxation. Ceylon, represented by their High Commissioner in London, Mr. Corea, became the most outright defender of quantitative restrictions. Reflecting the views of the extreme-left government now in power in Ceylon, Mr. Corea could see nothing bad in "Q.R.s". India had the ablest delegation of all of the under-developed countries. They played a masterly game of waiting to see what developments would bring forth. In playing this game they gave support as and when most required to the general line of attack by the under-developed countries.

29. Those resisting the under-developed countries were handicapped by the need of each country to take into account its own special requirements. Thus the United States Delegation was handicapped by the need of insisting upon freedom to use quantitative restrictions for the protection of agriculture under certain conditions, and this without being subject to the prior approval of the Organization. They were further prejudiced by their inability to agree to the renunciation of the right to use export subsidies under all circumstances.

30. The United Kingdom at first had supported the United States wholeheartedly in the efforts to set up an International Trade Organization upon a sound basis. At the closing stages of the Geneva discussions, however, the United Kingdom became more lukewarm in their support. Partly this was the result of the attacks made at Geneva upon the system of Imperial preferences and partly the reflection of the increasing balance of payments difficulties experienced by the United Kingdom. At Havana the attitude of the United Kingdom Delegation seemed to be dominated by the desire to have nothing in the Charter that would impede their programme of agricultural protection nor their freedom to discriminate for balance of payments reasons. The ink was hardly dry on the rules drafted at Geneva, largely by the United Kingdom representative, for revised exceptions to the principle of non-discrimination (Article 23), when the United Kingdom commenced at Havana to seek what amounted to absolute freedom to discriminate during the transitional period. Their experience with the Anglo-American Financial Agreement made them chary of accepting too binding commitments in respect of non-discrimination. In this they were joined by France and the other countries of Europe, who disliked the interpretation placed upon the Geneva text of Article 23 by the United States representative. They wanted more flexible provisions governing the exceptions to the rule of non-discrimination.

31. Finally, a disturbing note was introduced into the Havana deliberations by Switzerland. Mr. Stucki, the Chief of the Swiss Delegation, claimed that their position was unique and consequently deserved special treatment. A country poor in natural resources and dependent economically upon the export of highly finished goods, Switzerland is surrounded by countries who, under the Charter, are free to impose quantitative restrictions and other measures for balance of payments reasons. Unless permitted to use similar measures to defend what are her vital interests, Switzerland would be unable to subscribe to the Charter. At first, in arguing this thesis, Mr. Stucki seemed to be careful not to associate himself with the Latin-American bloc. However, he intervened to defend quantitative restrictions during the course of a debate in which ninety-five speeches were delivered, most of them in favour of the free use of quantitative restrictions under conditions which would permit their use by every country except the United States.