

25. Cutting across all these tendencies was the attitude of the Argentine Delegation, which was out to prevent the Conference from being a success. Their main theme was that the proposed International Trade Organization involved the creation of "a Super-State". The appeal to respect for State-sovereignty once again was being used to impede international co-operation. Professed socialists were being asked to be more nationalist than internationalist. Fortunately the Chief of the Argentine Delegation, Senator Molinari, impaired his effectiveness by an excess of demagogy. The other members of the Argentine Delegation, however, were distinguished by their erudition on technical questions. At first they appeared to have the full support of Chile, Uruguay and Bolivia, but at the end of the Conference Argentina was isolated.

26. The Brazilian Delegation endeavoured to disassociate themselves from the solid Latin-American bloc. As a member of the Preparatory Committee they had been co-operative at London and Geneva, but in general had grouped themselves with the under-developed countries. Their concern to maintain differential internal taxation and to protect their newly-established industries brought them closer to the other Latin-American countries than to the United States. Their efforts at conciliation were frustrated by the taunts of the other Latin-American countries that they were "a Yankee tool". They fulfilled a useful role, however, in the determined stand they took against the creation of new preferences.

27. The Mexican Delegation stood out from the other Latin-American delegations not only as regards the ability of their representatives, but also as regards their attitude towards quantitative restrictions. They were just as keen as the delegates from their sister republics on economic development and on protection of existing factories, but, because they had had little experience of quantitative restrictions and feared the administrative difficulties of such measures, they placed the emphasis more on tariff protection. They wanted freedom to impose higher tariffs rather than freedom to resort to other protective devices. It was the Mexican Delegation that introduced the proposal for an Economic Development Committee as a counterweight to the Tariff Committee, provided for in the Geneva Draft of the Charter. This proposal caused a good deal of concern to the Canadian Delegation, who saw in it a means of converting the International Trade Organization into an instrument for promoting economic development rather than for expanding international trade. Eventually the proposals both for an Economic Development Committee and for a Tariff Committee were dropped as part of the final compromise which made possible agreement on a Charter.

28. Most of the other delegations from under-developed countries supported the Latin-American countries in their fight for more freedom to use exceptional measures for purposes of economic development. Each delegation, however, placed the emphasis on some phase of the problem of particular interest to its country. The Arab group of countries, for instance, were most concerned with the establishment of new preferences. They supported Chile, which was seeking international authority for its agreement with Argentina providing for new preferences contrary to the most-favoured-nation provisions of some of the existing treaties concluded by both countries. The New Zealand Delegation, ably led by the Right Honourable Walter Nash, sought to turn the Charter as much as possible into an international endorsement of the economic policies pursued by the New Zealand Government or rather by