

be represented by the United States. Those present at the informal meeting, except the Australian representative, saw the force of these arguments. Mr. Clayton and Mr. Wilcox declared, on behalf of the United States Delegation, that they would press for permanent seats, stating that "we want Canada on the Board". Dr. Colban, on behalf of the Norwegian Delegation, pledged his support for the same reason. This was a very courageous stand for Dr. Colban to take because at Geneva he had opposed the proposal for permanent seats, arguing that in any election the countries of chief economic importance would be sure to be elected. Australia opposed the proposal for permanent seats to the bitter end.

50. The Latin-American countries, after much haggling, were won over to the proposal for the composition of the Executive Board by the inclusion of an Annex to the Charter giving the formula for the first election in order to assure equitable geographical representation. This assured the election of four Latin-American countries to the Board, provided a sufficient number of such countries had become Members of the Organization. It was surprising, in view of their numerical strength, that the Latin-American countries attached so much importance to assuring the election of a certain proportion of their number to the Executive Board. An interesting sidelight on this struggle was the great anxiety of Brazil lest Argentina secure an advantage over that country in the formula for election to the Board. This led Brazil to ally herself with China and India in stressing that population should be a determining factor nearly equal in importance to the share of a country in international trade. Throughout the Havana discussions Dr. Wunsz King, the Chief Delegate of China, had directed his main efforts to securing the allocation of a permanent seat to China. He succeeded in this by having included in the formula for the first election the provision that three out of the eight permanent seats would be filled by the countries with the largest population.

51. With the acceptance at a formal meeting of Heads of Delegations of the final compromise worked out by the Coordination Committee, agreement was definitely reached on those part of the Charter respecting which the Latin-American countries had taken the most determined stand. During the last few weeks of the Conference there was no evidence of a Latin-American bloc. In fact, some of the Latin-American delegations, who had been causing the most trouble, became the leading advocates for an International Trade Organization. For example, Mr. Chalone, the able Chief Delegate of Uruguay, who in December had been the principal spokesman of the critics of the Geneva draft, used his eloquence during the last few weeks to praise the Charter that was emerging from the Havana Conference. The Argentina Delegation continued their stand in opposition to the setting-up of any organization with extensive powers, but they were securing less and less support. Bolivia remained associated with them until the end, but even Bolivia signed the Final Act.

52. The cleavage of opinion in the concluding stage of the Conference, therefore, was not between the developed and the under-developed countries. Instead, it was among the developed countries themselves. The questions remaining for solution required bridging the gap between the views of the United States Delegation on the one hand and those of the delegations from European countries on the other hand. The chief of these questions was that of exceptions from the rule of non-discrimination in the case of countries experiencing balance of payments difficulties. There also remained for solution