

in April, 1949, the fourth session at Geneva in February, 1950. The work of the first three sessions is reviewed in the 1950 edition of the Year Book, p. 970. At the fourth session, the contracting parties reviewed the trade restrictions which each country was imposing at that time, and various comments and suggestions were made with respect to the operation and necessity for the restrictions.

On Sept. 28, 1950, at Torquay, England, a Canadian Government delegation of trade experts again assembled with the delegates of other interested trading nations to open the third round of tariff negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It was expected that the conference would continue its work throughout the winter.

The countries which had participated in the previous two sessions of negotiations, and which had signed the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), were as follows: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, France, Finland, Greece, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, South Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Sweden, Syria, United Kingdom, and United States.

The following countries accepted the invitation from the contracting parties to negotiate at Torquay with a view to acceding to the Agreement: Guatemala, Austria, the German Federal Republic (Western Germany), Korea, Peru, Philippines, Turkey, Uruguay.

The contracting parties to the GATT also opened their fifth session at Torquay on Nov. 2, 1950, under the chairmanship of L. Dana Wilgress, Canadian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. During the session, various problems and matters of policy affecting the trade of the members were brought up for consideration.

The relationship of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade to the Charter of the International Trade Organization is set forth in Article 29 of the Agreement. On the day that the Charter of the International Trade Organization enters into force, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade will be superseded by corresponding provisions of the Charter, with the exception of the schedules of tariff concessions. In the meantime, the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is in force provisionally, subject to the limitation of each country's existing legislation, and the contracting parties are free to withdraw from the Agreement on six months notice after Jan. 1, 1951.

The Havana Charter for an International Trade Organization, has been approved by representatives of 53 of the countries which participated in the United Nations Conference on Tariffs and Employment, held at Havana from November, 1947 to March, 1948. It is the blueprint for an inter-governmental organization which will have considerably broader powers and responsibilities than those exercised under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at the present time. (For a description of the Charter, see the 1948-49 edition of the Year Book, pp. 873-874, and the 1950 edition, p. 967.)