

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE & EMPLOYMENT
Department of Public Information
Havana, Cuba

Press Release ITO/121

RADIO BROADCAST BY CONGRESSMAN JACOB K. JAVITS

MADE OVER UNITED NATIONS FACILITIES
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1947, 5:30 PM

Congressman Fulton and I, as members of the foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, as well as delegates here, see the close relationship between the fate of this Conference seeking to encourage and facilitate exports and imports of goods, and United States participation in world economic recovery. We believe, that if the United States is to be justified in supporting with many billions of dollars the European Recovery Program now before the Congress; and ultimately, perhaps, great additional expenditures for economic rehabilitation programs in Latin America and Asia, as well, the principles of world trade must not be restrictive but expanding.

For example, we have been deeply concerned with the desire of many countries to leave unrestricted their right to limit the quantity of any type of goods they wish to import, without first getting the approval of the new Organization. This is the QR (quantitative restrictions) issue about which you have been reading in the daily press, lately. It is also the issue which, it is said, and rightly, may wreck this Conference. For the United States, the principal trading nation in the world, is vigorously opposed to QR and has said, through its Acting Chief of the Delegation here, that it is difficult to see why anyone should want an International Trade Organization, if the right to use quantitative restrictions is to be unrestricted.

The issue of QR is the issue of whether peoples everywhere are to have large amounts of goods or small amounts of goods. Our delegation is on the side of more goods for more people.

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There is much at stake for the United States in this issue of QR. There is also much at stake for us in the companion issue of whether the new Organization shall permit unrestricted new bilateral preferential arrangements between individual countries. It is again the fight between the nations led by the United States, which are seeking effective economic cooperation through the easy flow of trade, and the nations which see their nationalistic ambitions aided by the strict governmental control of trade. Exactly such restrictionist practices as QR and newly negotiated bilateral preferential arrangements, froze up the whole world's commerce in the early 1930's, and were a major factor in protracting the world's greatest depression. The United States delegation believe that the International Trade Organization is vital to United States economic security and that of the other democratic nations, but we believe, too, that restrictionism which makes goods scarce, not plentiful, must be defeated, if we are not to accept a sham result at Havana which will be worse than no result at all. In a very real sense the battle against domestic inflation and the high cost of living in the United States is being partially fought here.

The people of the United States must recognize that this Conference may fail, though the US delegation have deep faith and confidence that it will succeed. As there is a possibility of failure, our people must understand, too, what is at stake here. It is no less than the whole objective for which the United States is striving in the world. If there is failure at Havana, the democratic nations will have shown their inability to unite on the economic principles which are essential to the success of their system. Such failure here will be seized upon as the surest sign that the economic cataclysm is on the horizon, which certain propagandists unfortunately so insistently claim to be inevitable for the democratic world. It will be exploited to the full by those who seek to drive nations at this very moment engaged in a grim struggle for democracy, and for the freedom of the individual, into becoming "police states". The democratic nations in Conference here, cannot--they dare not--fail.

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