NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR, 1939.

Opening of the League of Nations Pavilion,
May 2nd, 1939.

Note by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General desires to inform the Members of the League that the League of Nations Pavilion at the New York World's Fair was formally opened on May 2nd, 1939, in the presence of a distinguished gathering which included Mr. Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon-General, United States Public Health Service, Mr. C.V. McLaughlin, Assistant Secretary of Labour, representatives of the President of the United States of America; Mrs. Woodrow Wilson; Mr. Grover A. Whalen, President of the New York World's Fair Corporation; and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the American Committee for the League pavilion.

The speeches of the representatives of the President of the United States, together with that of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations which was read by the Commissioner General of the League Pavilion, are reproduced below. Speeches were also made by Mr. Grover A. Whalen and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw.
Speech delivered by Mr. Henry A. WALLACE, United States Secretary of Agriculture, and Chairman of the United States New York World's Fair Commission.

MAKING THE WORLD A NEIGHBOURHOOD.

First of all, I wish to convey the greetings of President Roosevelt to everyone present, and to express his and my own regret that Mr. Joseph Avenol, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, was unable to come to the United States for this occasion to give his address in person. The President, as you are all aware, is labouring under the pressure of affairs of state in Washington, and has asked me to represent him here this afternoon.

Perhaps no other edifice on the grounds of the New York World's Fair is more symbolic than the League of Nations Building we are dedicating today.

This building, erected in the New World, and the building which houses the League's activities at Geneva, in the Old World, are both monuments to a magnificent vision.

Whatever we may think of the machinery which has been devised for making that vision real, almost everyone can agree as to the nobility of its purpose. The League of Nations represents the attempt to apply the principles of democracy and peaceful negotiation to the whole range of human affairs. The establishment of the League was a recognition that the world has become one great community, and that it ought to be a neighbourhood.

True it is that the world's performance has not entirely measured up to the vision of 20 years ago.

In the United States, that vision was soon obscured in the battle clouds of political combat. Should we enter the League with reservations or without? Should the League covenant be joined to the Treaty of Versailles? Should we join this particular League, or some other association of nations?

In the midst of arguments over issues like these, the United States lost faith in its own dream. Our people decided, for good or ill, that they did not want to be in the League at all.

The vision was obscured across the seas, also. The spirit of justice and forgiveness which Woodrow Wilson had advocated was not fully maintained when the terms of peace were carried out, and there was a deplorable lack of understanding of economic principles. The bad economics made it exceedingly difficult for the nations in the League to be good neighbours, and to do business with each other in a neighbourly way.
As time went on, there was the failure of some nations that were members of the League to put long-run international welfare above temporary national expediency. There was the failure of the nations to disarm. There was the enactment by the United States of higher and higher tariffs, and the subsequent creation of new international trade barriers on every hand.

There was the failure of democracy among some countries in the League. Then came the rise of dictatorships, the flouting of the League and its principles, the withdrawal of powerful nations from membership in the League, and the sudden disappearance of small nations that had been League members. There was the death of freedom of speech and freedom of the press in the dictatorship countries. Barriers were set up preventing the free exchange of ideas and news between the nations of the world.

It seemed as if the world had ceased to be a neighborhood, and had become an armed camp.

To cynics, and to many others who are not cynical but try to be realistic, these dark and discouraging events have seemed to justify their lack of faith in the vision.

Such a dream, they have declared, could not keep its rosy hue in the midst of realities like these.

But these are not the only realities which must be faced in the world today. There are others.

There is the fact that science and invention have made the earth a very small place.

There is the fact that the whole standard of living of the civilized world is based on the international exchange of goods. What happens to production and consumption and prices in any one part of the world affects wages and prices and profits in every other part of the world. We are closely associated with the whole world, whether we know it or not and whether we like it or not.

There is the fact that the airplane has brought its blessings and its dangers to every part of the world.

There is the fact that the radio has made even more swift the spread of words and thoughts. Within individual countries, whole peoples can be quickly marshalled behind what is, or can be made to seem, a righteous crusade. Not only within countries, but across international lines the radio has tremendous effect. Despite all efforts to insulate particular countries against the outside world, no one has yet invented an effective embargo on ideas. The most stringent attempts at censorship could not keep President Roosevelt's appeal for non-aggression from becoming known in every country in the world.

These, too, are realities. They are facts that cannot be ignored. The cynics must face them. We all must face them.

There are still other realities. There is the solid performance of the League of Nations. Through it, the nations of the world have learned to co-operate in many important fields.
of activity. In this building are portrayed various aspects of the League's work - its world-wide health service, its activity on behalf of child welfare, its efforts in combating the terrible traffic in narcotics, the steps to abolish what is left of slavery, and its activity in centralising world-wide economic information, the struggle of mankind towards a finer civilisation, all these represent substantial gains.

These gains have not come without effort. The nations in the League, and the Secretariat of the League, have had to work hard to achieve them.

In the same way, it is necessary to work hard for peace.

As President Roosevelt said at Buenos Aires: "We have learned by hard experience that peace is not to be had for the mere asking; that peace, like other great privileges, can be obtained only by hard and painstaking effort".

Or, in those other words of the President's which Mr. Avenol has quoted and which are emblazoned in this building: "Peace must be affirmatively reached for. It cannot just be wished for. It cannot just be waited for".

In these words is expressed the reality of the vision itself.

The League of Nations, in its highest and broadest concept, is a measure of man's reaching out for peace. It is a measure of man's aspiration to create a world community, composed of free nations and free individuals living in peace and order with each other, just as they do in their home communities today.

Whatever may happen in the world in our time or in the centuries to come, the reality of that vision cannot be blotted out - just as in the dark hours that descended on the children of Israel, the same vision perceived by the ancient Hebrew prophets, Isaiah and Micah, could not be destroyed. Whatever tribulations may temporarily beset mankind, we may be sure that some day the principles of true democracy will triumph - not only in a few countries of the world, but in the whole world. Some day the peoples of the world will learn to organise their commerce and their life, with cooperation as the key to prosperity and happiness. Some day the peoples of the world will learn the Golden Rule.

When that day comes, then it will be seen that the vision which led to the founding of the League of Nations was a lasting reality, that those who dreamed of the League as an instrument for realising the brotherhood of man had hold of the same essential truth which so consumed the ancient Hebrew prophets with divine passion.

It is in that spirit that we dedicate this League of Nations building, for here, as perhaps nowhere else, is symbolised the hope of man in the World of Tomorrow.
II

Speech of M. Joseph AVENOL, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, read by Mr. A. Pelt, Director of the Information Section of the League Secretariat and Commissioner-General of the League Pavilion.

I am taking the opportunity afforded me to-day, in opening this Pavilion, to recall, not so much the detailed work of the League - which you will find illustrated in this building - as the fundamental principles set forth in the Preamble to the League Covenant.

What is left of the principles to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security? What has become of the obligations not to resort to war? Are the understandings of international law the actual rule of conduct among Governments? Are the relations between all nations open, just and honourable? Can we still speak of the maintenance of justice and scrupulous respect for all treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another as a rule which is respected?

These are the essential conditions of peace, the essential conditions for the fulfilment by the League of Nations of its mission of promoting international co-operation and achieving international peace and security. Like peace itself, the League is passing through an intense crisis. The historians of the future will find a fruitful theme in discussing whether the League has been gradually paralysed in the performance of its fundamental task of maintaining peace, because the obligations for which it provided were too rigid or too extensive, because it was not universal, or because its Members shrank from the risks of to-day without foreseeing that those of to-morrow would be inescapable and far greater. In truth, the League has for the past three years been passing through that crisis through which every society must pass when those who threaten the public peace are bolder than those who are called upon to protect it. At present, volunteers are being sought to shoulder the risk of maintaining it. Not all have enlisted; but all wish success to those who have the courage to volunteer.

It must be admitted that many of the obligations of the Covenant are virtually in abeyance, and among them that which is perhaps the keystone of the entire edifice - the reduction of armaments. After three years of discussion and effort, in which the Government of the United States played a large part, failure had to be recognised. And the results of that failure can be seen at a glance depicted on the walls.
of this Pavilion, in the almost vertical upsweep of the curve of armament expenditure throughout the world.

This armaments race, this rivalry, is being carried on by a few great nations among themselves. Where will it lead us all - to peace or to war? The dilemma we must face is whether we are to make peace and avoid war, or whether we are to drift into war before making peace. The small nations, powerless to keep up in the infernal race, stand aside and wait aghast for the revelations of fate. Such is the position of many Members of the League of Nations. Are they to be delivered irremediably to the rule of force, or will they, in an association founded on the reduction of armaments and on international law, and taught by the lessons of tragic experience, recover the hope of a stable and lasting peace.

Is it conceivable that such a peace can be achieved without a League of Nations - that is to say, without an association whose members can trust the honesty of purpose of even their strongest partners, without an association founded on the same principles as the League: the sacred character of obligations voluntarily assumed, reduction of armaments, respect for the territory and sovereignty of other nations, peaceful change by negotiation and not by force, settlement of disputes by discussion, conciliation and arbitration? Certainly the League is not doomed to remain for ever stereotyped and unchanging. The extent of its Members' obligations may vary according to political and geographical circumstances; its action, its forms and its methods of procedure have evolved and may continue to evolve. Differences of outlook or civilisation may be reconciled.

But the sole road to peace which will remain open, allowing the regular and continuous development of international relations in our contemporary civilisation, lies, I believe, in the maintenance and application of the basic principles I have set forth.

It is in this conviction that I have invited you to visit, in a world-wide atmosphere of war, this Pavilion dedicated to peace. You have come, and in so doing have shown that my confidence has met with no sceptical response. If the League has not been, humanly speaking, powerful enough to avert the world crisis, it has at least surveyed and marked out the way of peace. For peace cannot be maintained by inaction and immobility. Even if no longer laid waste by the meteoric passage of demoniac forces, the world will not be able to live in peace unless it shows an unceasing and active will for peace, and unless, by constant international co-operation, it maintains a harmonious balance in bringing about through order by processes the changes which life itself makes inevitable by regular and continuous development of contracts between present-day civilisations.

It is not possible to clamp down a world inert and motionless. The abundance of life cannot be compressed within rigid limits. There are too many factors of change; movements
of populations; immigration; revolutions in technical processes. Constant changes in the balance between the various kinds of agricultural and industrial production, and in the respective roles of machinery and manual work; in the organisation of labour; in the transformation of raw materials; in financial and commercial relations; in transport, aviation, wireless.

Are the adjustments to be determined by force only, or will it be recognised that they must, if we are to avoid periodic disasters, inevitably be brought within a framework of voluntary co-operation, such as is afforded by the League?

In this World's Fair, which bears witness to the greatness and variety of all that the genius of man has created, in the onward sweep of technical progress, in order to give concrete expression to the manifold adaptations of social life, the Pavilion of the League of Nations is dedicated, not to memories of the past, but to hopes of the future.

For twenty years, haunted and obsessed by the thought of the last war, the States Members of the League have been trying to ensure a lasting peace by building up an international society based on law. Yet, while publicity was keeping the public's attention focused upon the evolution of collective security, the League of Nations was gradually discovering, in the work of its technical organisations, new methods of international collaboration, without which, in my opinion, no future peace can bear its fruits.

Think of the problems that will arise when the armaments race is closed, whether by war or by ruin. Even if we are spared its termination in war, what problems will be raised through the closing-down or the adaptation of war factories, labour, material! What risks of chaos! Every country, seeking the way it should go, will help, in proportion to its importance, to make the general situation worse, or better.

In the last twenty years, the technical organisations of the League have discovered that, whereas every country is affected to an increasing degree through the direction and form taken by the activities of the others, there are a number of questions which by their very nature do not lend themselves to settlement by formal conferences and treaties. Take, for example, the field of international trade; think how the cost of production of goods, the international exchange of which is regulated by commercial treaties, and the quantity and quality of those goods depend entirely upon internal measures of a social, monetary, financial or other character.

Most of these difficulties are national in origin, although they have international effects. Are they not therefore best met by the international co-ordination of national policies, without commitments or obligations, by a mutual endeavour to find the principles most conductive to the solution of the problems concerned? Effective and lasting international collaboration can be founded only upon work done in common, and discussion in common of common difficulties.
In this Pavilion, an attempt has been made to set forth in a clear and striking way the numerous questions for the study of which the League of Nations is the international centre - for the promotion of human welfare in health and in the economic and financial fields.

It was with great satisfaction that we received the testimony of the Secretary of State Mr. Cordell Hull, who, in his recent note to the League stated:

"The League has been responsible for the development of mutual exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavour than any other organisation in history. The United States Government is keenly aware of the value of this type of general interchange and desires to see it extended."

These are the growing activities of the League which we hope the American people will appreciate.

I do not wish to suggest that organised international collaboration cannot be fruitful except within the framework of the League. Every new step in organising international relations on a basis of voluntary collaboration can only be welcomed by the League. Thus all who support the League must rejoice at the constructive proposals recently made by President Roosevelt and must share in the bright hopes which his message awoke throughout the world. Thus again the successful efforts undertaken by the American Secretary of State to reduce trade barriers and revive the international flow of commerce by means of bilateral trade agreements have the League's full support. Similarly, the League can only feel itself strengthened when the problems with which it is concerned in a variety of fields are dealt with by the Pan-American Union or by the various inter-American conferences and meetings. It welcomes all American co-operation as a fruitful contribution to its own activities. Indeed, "its day-to-day work is already enriched by such collaboration, and Mr. Cordell Hull, whom I venture to quote once again, has clearly pointed the way:

"The United States Government looks forward to the development and expansion of the League's machinery for dealing with the problems in those fields and to the participation by all nations in active efforts to solve them. It would not be appropriate for it to make specific suggestions for the development of the League's activities, but it will follow with interest the League's efforts to meet more adequately problems relating to the health, humanitarian and economic phases of human activities. It will continue to collaborate in those activities and will consider in a sympathetic spirit means of making its collaboration more effective."
It is perhaps a bold thing, in this period of chaos and anguish through which the world is passing, beset with dread lest methods of violence should bring upon it a disastrous war, to set up here a monument to the League of Nations. Yet it is not a rash thing to do. I ask the American people to look upon it as evidence, not merely of confidence, but of faith in peaceful collaboration among the nations. Without such collaboration, civilisation to-day cannot go on; and that being so, let us not permit the League to perish, even though it stand amid ruin. The graver the world situation, the greater will be the need for it. It will be upheld by our faith and our work.

Yet, despite my faith in the League, I have not come here as a propagandist to persuade you to believe in it or to join it. Let us remain on the firm ground of solid fact. Between you and us there is a common interest - that of the principles which govern the life of the great democratic communities, principles of good faith, and honour, justice, and freedom, honesty towards and respect for others. It is those principles that are the foundation of the League of Nations; without them, it would be nothing. It is those principles which preserve for it the attachment of those who put their hope in a better future.

We cannot hope to know again the carefree hours of lightly earned peace. For us, peace will be hardly won; and it must be kept by the stern toil of every day. In President Roosevelt's words:

"Peace must be affirmatively reached for. It cannot be wished for. It cannot just be waited for."

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III.

Speech delivered by Dr. Thomas PARRAN, Surgeon-General
United States Public Health Service.

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Change is the law of the world in which we live, but change has never been quite so rapid as it is today. Our ways of life, our material and intellectual environment are being rapidly transformed by the advances of science, so that we must "invent, build, and put to work new social machinery" to adapt ourselves to the new conditions. The League of Nations was the most ambitious scheme ever devised to adapt mankind to the new world, which was arising out of the ruins of the World War. Its object was twofold: to prevent war and to organise peace. War must be prevented if the new world was to survive; but the real hope of the future was that the peoples of the world would utilise the new machinery provided by the League to build up a new world society based on peaceful, friendly co-operation for the benefit of all.

It was natural that the League's greatest successes should have been in technical and humanitarian fields of work: the study of international economic problems, the resolution of difficulties affecting shipping, transit and communication, the control of narcotics, the promotion of social welfare and the prevention of disease by stamping it out at its source. My own interest lies in the fields of health promotion and disease prevention, and I propose to restrict myself to these subjects for a few moments this afternoon.

Less than forty years ago there was no international health machinery. Today there are a number of international health agencies which complement and supplement each other in the prevention of disease. There is the Quarantine Board at Alexandria which stands guard over ships and passengers passing through the Suez Canal. It is in close touch with the International Public Health Bureau in Paris, which supervises the application of the international sanitary convention, a general treaty regulating the measures applied to ships and shipping, in order to prevent the spread of disease. The Pan American Sanitary Bureau, with headquarters in Washington, applies a similar convention in this country and Latin America, and has close working relationships with the Bureau in Paris. Closely connected with this system the League of Nations maintains a Bureau at Singapore, which has been called the crossroads of disease, for ships passing through this port, come from the Eastern countries where the most malignant diseases occur. The League's Bureau at Singapore is the centre of a disease alarm system for it receives from all the ports of the East immediate calls concerning the occurrence of plague, cholera, smallpox, typhus and other fevers, and it broadcasts this information through ten radio stations, so that it may be picked up by port health officers, ships at sea, and planes in flight. A knowledge of the exact time
and place where disease prevails is the first and most important step in its prevention, and this information is furnished by the Bureau to the several international health agencies as well as to the different Governments. Nowadays the several international agencies which I have mentioned are co-operating together more closely than ever before, in order to form a world system which will enable epidemic disease to be located and prevented as promptly as possible.

War is a breeder of disease. The greatest epidemics in history have followed war, and epidemics have won many a war. It is not generally appreciated that the League of Nations has been maintaining and is still maintaining three epidemic commissions in China, to stamp out foci of disease before they have a chance to flare up and spread.

There is bubonic and pneumonic plague in the interior of China, and the dreaded typhus fever which numbered its victims in hundreds of thousands during the last war. Three League Commissions, manned by English, French, Swiss, Austrian and Chinese physicians, are helping to prevent these diseases from gaining headway in China, and from spreading to other countries. During the Spanish War the League sent an international commission into Loyalist Spain, for typhus fever occurs in Spain, and might at any moment have taken advantage of the disorganisation caused by war to spread more widely.

A still better way to prevent the spread of such diseases is to build up permanent machinery in each of the countries to cope with them. This has been done by the League of Nations in Greece and China, and elsewhere. These countries welcomed the assistance of an international organisation of which they formed a part. They were able, through the League, to obtain the services of the greatest experts from other countries, whose only object was to help them to build up a public health system which would stamp out disease and make the world a safer place to live in.

The health work of the League reaches down into the very homes of our own people. Some of the vitamin preparations which we give to our children are marked in international—that is to say League of Nations Units. Twenty-seven preparations used in medicine have been standardised by the League of Nations; these include diphtheria antitoxin, vaccinia, insulin, digitalis, tuberculin and four vitamins. The standard preparations are preserved in two laboratories on behalf of the League, and samples of them are sent out periodically to laboratories in the different countries, where they are used to test the national standards. This means that the therapeutic value of these important medical preparations is the same wherever they may be found, a great boon to the patient and a great assurance to the doctor.

The Health Organisation of the League of Nations has carried out a considerable amount of work in the field of syphilis. It has standardised six of the arsenical preparations which are used in the treatment of syphilis,
compared and made known the exact value of the different serological reactions employed in the diagnosis in selected clinics of England, France, Germany, Denmark and the United States. More than twenty-five thousand cases of syphilis were studied by an international commission in the attempt to select out the most rapid, effective, and permanent methods of treatment.

In 1926 I had the good fortune to be a member of an international group of health officers which had been invited by the League to study the health and medical institutions of Denmark. We spent more than a month together in Denmark, and profited greatly by the daily exchange of information and experience which occurred. The League has organised dozens of these collective study tours in which more than seven hundred public health officers have taken part. Three such groups have visited this country, two of them in recent years. Each country visited by such groups has received as much benefit as it has conferred on its visitors, for the exchange of views, the discussion of common experiences, the opportunity of having one's work examined by the critical eyes of an experienced outsider are invaluable. I sincerely hope that the League may find the means to maintain this important aspect of its work.

The League of Nations has given great impetus throughout the world to the movement for better nutrition. A League committee of physiologists, including three from this country, has reported on the composition of the optimum diets; a diet that would provide mothers and babies, men and boys, with the kinds and amounts of food so necessary to their continued growth and health. No one can form an exact idea of the improvement in the health of all classes that would occur should all those of our people who are now consuming diets deficient in some respect be supplied with the optimum diets recommended by the League committee. That the resulting improvement of health would be very great is the opinion of the greatest authorities in nutrition. Economists and agriculturists tell us that still other benefits might be expected such as an improvement in world trade and larger profits from a sounder agriculture. Twenty-two governments have set up national nutrition committees to co-operate with this international nutrition movement, which bids fair to become one of the most important forces for better health and social stability in the world to-day.

Americans have played a prominent part in the development and maintenance of the League's International Health Organisation. My predecessor, General Hugh S. Cumming, has been a member of the League's Health Committee from the beginning. Dozens of American physicians have taken part in the work of the League committees on such subjects as tuberculosis, typhus fever, biological standardisation, vital statistics, nutrition, housing and many others. The American Public Health Association has set up an American Committee on the Hygiene of Housing to co-operate, through the League, with similar committees in other countries. Our Government, through successive administrations, has made it
a policy to participate as fully as possible in the health work of the League, for quite apart from any humanitarian motive we have always recognised that it is to our own interest to do so.

The advance of science has not ceased, in fact it is moving ahead more rapidly, on more fronts, than ever before. Problems are being created by its advance, but they are of comparatively little importance as compared with the opportunities science opens out to us, in the prevention of disease, and in the promotion of health. We cannot make the best use of these opportunities unless we join with other nations in the organisation of our international health relationships, for just as ill-health in slum areas depresses health in neighbouring districts, so disease in any part of the world exerts its influence on all other parts. Science has so reduced the effective size of the world that at least in health matters we can no longer subdivide it into a number of water-tight compartments.

The views of the United States Government as regards the health and other technical work of the League have been so clearly expressed in an official message from our Secretary of State to the Secretary-General of the League that I cannot do better than use a few extracts from the message to bring my remarks to a close.

"The United States Government notes with interest the Assembly's reaffirmation of the policy of the League to invite the collaboration of non-member States in its technical and non-political activities. It shares the Assembly's satisfaction that such collaboration has steadily increased and the Assembly's belief that it is in the universal interest that such collaboration be continued and further developed.

"The growing complexity of the modern world has for many years made increasingly clear the need for intelligent co-ordination of various activities, and the pooling of information and experience in many fields. The International Postal Union, the International Institute of Agriculture, the International Office of Public Health, and other international organisations, were created to meet this need in specific fields before the creation of the League and continue to carry out their tasks. The League, however, has been responsible for the development of mutual exchange and discussion of ideas and methods to a greater extent and in more fields of humanitarian and scientific endeavour than any other organisation in history. The United States Government is keenly aware of the value of this type of general interchange and desires to see it extended.

"Encouraging as has been the progress already made, much remains to be done for the promotion of human welfare in health, social, economic and financial fields. This Government regards each sound step forward in these fields as a step toward the establishment of that national and international order which it believes is essential to real peace.
"The United States Government looks forward to the development and expansion of the League's machinery for dealing with the problems in those fields and to the participation by all nations in active efforts to solve them. It will continue to collaborate in those activities and will consider in a sympathetic spirit means of making its collaboration more effective."

I am glad that the League of Nations has sent this excellent exhibit of its work to the New York World's Fair, and I hope that it will be visited, with pleasure and profit, by large numbers of our people.
IV.

Speech delivered by Mr. C.V. McLAUGHLIN, Assistant Secretary of Labour.

When I look at this beautiful and dignified building, representative of the five continents and symbolic of co-operation and concord, I feel that it is indeed an honour and a privilege to be present here to-day as one of the representatives of the President of the United States to assist in the dedication of this League of Nations Building.

I stand here deeply impressed both by what I have seen and what I have heard. But I am also disturbed. All day I have been asking myself - "Will these blessings become a part of our daily lives, or will a catastrophe greater than any before recorded bring down upon us all that we have been able to build?"

This is an appalling question. And I have no intention of attempting an answer except to say that in this building, symbolic of the effort we are making to live in harmony with our fellow beings, there is much to give us hope.

In the modern world, due to the progress of science and education, the interdependence of all members of the community has grown immeasurably and hand in hand with it the interdependence of all nations of the world. Hence, we must needs carry on those methods of adaptation to the swift political and economic change of modern times, those methods of non-political and technical co-operation in social and humanitarian questions, as well as in economics and health, which have been vigorously promoted by the League of Nations, and in which particular field our Government has now for many years participated.

My special interests are in the field of labour and I may say that no group of Americans is more conscious of the necessity of peace and security in international affairs, and peace and security in each individual country, than our working men and women. All methods of collaboration, all methods of adjusting differences and grievances at the conference table, all institutions stressing the identity of interests, we consider truly democratic and vital to all of us.

If progress is to be made, we must have peace.

If security is to be obtained, we need peace.

If the "World of To-morrow", so beautifully delineated at this Fair is to spring into being, we need peace.
On behalf of the United States Government I con­
gratulate you. Let me too thank you for bringing to the
New York World's Fair the first exhibit which the League of
Nations has ever made for international exposition. May I
say that I consider it a happy augury that the first time
the League of Nations has accepted an invitation to par­
ticipate in a World's Fair with a pavilion and exhibit of
its own, it should be at a Fair dedicated to the "World of
To-morrow".

As an official of the United States Department of
Labour I am familiar with the work which has been done in
Geneva in connection with bettering conditions for the wage
earners of the world. The International Labour Organisation,
with headquarters there, has most of the nations of the world
in its membership. The United States has been a member for
nearly five years.

The reasons for our membership are realistic and
important. We want to use every opportunity for removing the
causes which divide nations and to that end we are seeking
in every practical way to revive the ties which unite nations.
Such an effort must include not only an understanding of the
living standards of all other nations with which we do business,
but also co-operation in raising them to a fair competitively
relationship with our own. Every such effort is bound to be
reflected in an increase in the effectiveness of international
trade as a contributor to increases in our own living standards.

The International Labour Organisation holds in the
preamble to its constitution that peace must be based upon
social justice. The government which is actively interested
in improvements in the living standards of great masses of
its citizens is building on a solid foundation in the interest
of all its people.

As governments in and out of the International
Labour Organisation come more and more to recognise this
truth there will be less and less internal dissatisfaction
which all too frequently results in international conflicts.
In this day and age the wage earners of the world are alert
to the situation.

In conclusion I want to say that I have found
inspiration here, and as this building is formally opened
to the public I would like to express the wish that the
hundreds and thousands of men and women who pass through here
will find, as I have found, renewed belief that in the world
to-day there is the will to peace!