Moreover, the Board has formed the opinion that it is, and will continue to be, of commanding interest to all Governments that the work which has been done for ten years should not now be disrupted. If it is to be pursued effectively, the machinery by which it is carried out and the statistical and other information on which it is based should be maintained and should also be instantly available at the end of hostilities.

Therefore, the Board has the honour to request your Government to continue to send to the Board at Geneva the statistics and estimates which it has sent in the past as completely and as regularly as circumstances permit.”

The Governments of the United States of America, of France, of the United Kingdom, of Norway and of Switzerland have replied expressing agreement with this letter.

The following statement occurs in the reply of the Secretary of State of the United States of America:

“The Government of the United States has regularly and thoroughly co-operated with the Permanent Central Opium Board and with its associate organ, the Drug Supervisory Body, since their establishment and expects to do so in future, as in the past, as long as their independence is maintained.

“It is the opinion of this Government that it is upon the operations of these two boards, supplementing and co-ordinating the efforts of individual nations, that the entire fabric of international drug control ultimately and principally rests.

“This Government, in consonance with that view, regards it as of the highest importance, not only to the United States, but also to the whole world, that the Permanent Central Opium Board and the Drug Supervisory Body should be enabled to function adequately, effectively and without interruption, and that they should enjoy the co-operation of all nations.”

B. Work of the Supervisory Body.

The Supervisory Body held its fifteenth and sixteenth sessions in September and November 1939 for the purpose of examining estimates of drug requirements in 1940 submitted by Governments and to draw up its Statement on the world requirements for that year.

This year, the Supervisory Body’s task had to be carried out under the difficult conditions resulting from the outbreak of war. It is very satisfactory that, notwithstanding these difficulties, estimates were furnished by Governments in respect of sixty-five
countries and ninety-seven territories out of a total of 177 countries and territories in the whole world. Estimates had to be framed by the Supervisory Body in regard to seven countries and eight territories.

The Annual Statement of the estimates as submitted by Governments and examined by the Supervisory Body, is the basis on which the whole machinery of international control of the manufacture of and trade in dangerous drugs is built. It indicates the limits within which States parties to the Limitation Convention of 1931 are under an obligation to restrict their manufacture, exports and imports of drugs during the year to which the Statement refers. A comparison of the statistics of manufacture, imports and exports, which are furnished by Governments with the estimates contained in the Statement, enables an effective supervision of the trade in dangerous drugs to be maintained.

As the result of six years' application of the Convention, the manufacture of and commerce in drugs, under the control of the Governments, have been brought into close accord with the medical and scientific requirements of the States. The excesses which have been recorded, whether of manufacture or of commerce, over the estimated requirements have in no case been of great importance and have steadily diminished.

A weakening of the system of control which is based on the estimates system would, in the Supervisory Body's opinion, cause the danger of accumulation of excessive supplies of drugs from which illicit traffic would be fed. The Supervisory Body believes that, with the support of Governments, the control system can be maintained even under war conditions.

In reviewing the world requirements of drugs during the past five years (1935-1939), the Supervisory Body notes that, whilst, on the whole, the estimated consumption remained fairly stable, the total requirements (consumption plus conversion plus stocks) have, from 1936, increased. This applies more particularly to the quantitatively most important of the drugs — namely, morphine and codeine — and also to dionine. Thus the total morphine requirements passed from 41.4 tons in 1935 to 50.7 tons in 1939, codeine from 29.7 to 35.2 tons and dionine from 3.1 to 3.5 tons. The explanation of these increases lies in the fact that Governments, on account of the uncertainty of the international situation and the resulting difficulties of obtaining supplies, have found
it necessary to increase stocks held in their respective countries. Manufacture of drugs and the volume of exports and imports is, as a result, increasing and this is, in the Supervisory Body's opinion, another important reason for maintaining national and international control unimpaired.
14.

INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEES

The work of international assistance to refugees, as defined in the nineteenth Assembly's resolution and the Council's subsequent decisions, has been carried on under the direction of the High Commissioner, though recent international events have necessarily had an influence on the activities of the High Commissioner's Office.

In a supplementary report which he has just submitted to the Assembly,¹ the High Commissioner mentions this situation, and points out that the state of war at present existing makes the work of international assistance to refugees still more urgent. The High Commissioner draws attention to the new problems that may arise in this connection in the near future, and indicates the steps taken by the different belligerent and neutral countries in regard to refugees in their territories. He emphasises the necessity of arranging as soon as possible for the evacuation of the refugees now in neutral countries, while recognising the difficulties encountered in this connection by the private organisations since last September in carrying out the eminently humanitarian task which they have undertaken for many years past.

As regards the protection of refugees from the contractual point of view, the Danish Government, on September 14th, 1939, signed the Protocol concerning refugees coming from the territory which formerly constituted Austria. The United Kingdom also signed this Protocol on October 21st, 1939.

M. Michael Hansson, appointed liquidator of the Nansen Office (the liquidation of which was decided upon by a resolution of the nineteenth Assembly), has duly submitted his report for the period from July 1st to December 31st, 1938.²

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¹ Document A.18(a).1939.XII.
² Document A.19.1939.XII.
INTELLECTUAL CO-OPERATION

The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation held its twenty-first session from July 17th to 22nd, 1939, at Geneva.

The report on its work, which will be submitted to the Assembly, appeared on August 10th, 1939.¹

It is also proposed to hold a meeting of the Executive Committee in the middle of December. That Committee will then have an opportunity of determining, on the basis of the data supplied to it by the Paris Institute and the Secretariat, the work that can be done by the Intellectual Co-operation Organisation in the present circumstances.

¹ Document C.231.M.153.1939.XII.
BUDGETARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE QUESTIONS

1. ADDITIONAL FUNCTIONS CONFERRED UPON THE SUPervisory Commission in Time of Emergency

In accordance with a decision taken on September 2nd, 1939, by the President of the nineteenth Assembly, the following resolution, which had been adopted by the Assembly on September 30th, 1938, has entered into force:

"The Assembly decides as follows:
"1. Until the next ordinary session of the Assembly, the Secretary-General, and, as regards the International Labour Organisation, the Director of the International Labour Office, acting with the approval of the Supervisory Commission, which may take all decisions by a majority vote, shall have power in their discretion to take any exceptional administrative or financial measures or decisions which appear necessary (including the amendment of administrative or financial regulations), and such measures and decisions shall have the same force and effect as if they had been taken by the Assembly.
"2. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
"3. Paragraphs (1) and (2) of the present resolution shall be brought into force by a decision of the President of the nineteenth session of the Assembly, if and when, in his opinion, a state of emergency has arisen."

Taking into consideration the importance of these additional functions, the Commission felt that it should invite specially qualified persons to assist it in its work. In virtue of the special powers conferred upon it by the resolution of the Assembly, the Commission accordingly co-opted Count Carton de Wiart and Dr. H. Colijn until the next session of the Assembly.

2. FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE LEAGUE ON NOVEMBER 1ST, 1939: RESULTS OF THE FIRST TEN MONTHS

During the first ten months of the year 1939, the amount of contributions received totalled 15,841,336.44 gold francs,
or 69.48% of the budget, as against 18,195,153.14 gold francs, or 80.21% of the budget, for the corresponding period last year.

Of the sums paid, 14,725,419.18 gold francs represented payments in respect of the current year and 1,115,917.26 gold francs in respect of arrears and consolidated contributions.

**Contributions in Arrear.**

The total arrears on December 31st, 1938, amounted to 4,546,494.73 gold francs as against 1,753,446.57 gold francs on December 31st, 1937.

During the first ten months of 1939, payments in respect of arrears\(^1\) amounted to 1,114,354.46 gold francs, thus leaving a balance of 3,432,140.27 gold francs still unpaid.

3. **Administrative and Financial Measures Required as a Result of the Emergency**

The Secretary-General's first report to the Assembly\(^2\) sets out the developments of the situation between the close of the 1938 Assembly and May 1939, when the Supervisory Commission met to consider the draft budget for 1940. It will be remembered that, acting on a recommendation of the Committee on Budgetary Economies, a cut of 21.18% was made by the competent officials in the 1940 budget to take account of reduced income due particularly to the withdrawal of a certain number of States from the League and the disappearance of surpluses accruing from the payment of arrears in respect of previous years. To make the cut possible, a considerable reduction was effected in the staffs of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office.

As soon as it could meet after the outbreak of hostilities in September, the Supervisory Commission considered, with the Secretary-General, the Director of the International Labour Office — who was accompanied by a delegation of the Governing Body — and the Registrar of the Court the further administrative and financial measures which were called for by the present

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\(^1\) Excluding consolidated contributions.

situation. It came to the conclusion that, owing particularly to the present unsatisfactory payment of contributions, additional measures of retrenchment could not be deferred. It accordingly examined the best methods of curtailing staff expenditures by a suitable adaptation of the establishments to present requirements and requested the competent officials to prepare revised estimates which should be approximately one-third less than the authorised budget for the current financial year.

A. Rectified and Reduced Budget for 1940.

The rectified and reduced total budget of the League for 1940 as submitted to the Commission at its October session by the competent authorities and officials of the various Organisations amounts to 21,615,484 Swiss francs.\(^1\) This is:

(a) 10,618,528 Swiss francs, or 32.94\%, less than the authorised budget for the current year;

(b) 3,788,504 Swiss francs, or 14.91\%, less than the draft 1940 budget.

On the basis of this budget — which the Commission approved subject, in the case of the Permanent Court of International Justice, to certain possible later reductions — and of the number of units — 817,453 — recommended by the Allocations Committee in its report to the Assembly,\(^2\) the value of the unit for 1940 would be 18,702.92 gold francs, which is 3,562.88 gold francs, or 16\% less than that for 1939.

The proportionate reduction in the value of the unit is less than the proportionate cut in the budget for the two following reasons:

(a) The notice of withdrawal of certain States included in the 1939 schedule becomes effective in the course of 1939 and 1940;

(b) Part of the 1937 surplus — amounting to 2,373,058.77 gold francs — was applied in reduction of the 1939 contributions, whilst the 1938 financial period ended with a deficit.

\(^1\) Documents A.4(1), A.4(a)(1) and A.4(b)(1).

\(^2\) Document A.11.1939.
B. Administrative Measures.

The examination of the measures which might be contemplated with a view to further compressions of staff expenditures entailed a review of the work of the Organisations with the object of bringing this work within the capacity of a reduced personnel so long as present conditions continued. After an exhaustive study of the whole question of staff retrenchment, the Commission came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method would be to *suspend* the contracts of a certain number of officials who would temporarily leave the service of the League under conditions designed to meet the requirements of economy and equity. These conditions are set out in detail in the third report of the Commission to the 1939 Assembly.¹

¹ Document A.5(b). 1939.X.
17.

LEGAL QUESTIONS

STUDY OF THE LEGAL STATUS OF WOMEN

As stated in the *Report on the Work of the League, 1938-39*, the Committee for the Study of the Legal Status of Women completed at its last session the arrangements for a study of law of the Western type to be undertaken by the scientific institutes mentioned in the Assembly's decisions, and also made arrangements for the study of typical examples of Oriental law. The outbreak of war is not preventing this scientific work from being continued, with the collaboration of the women's international organisations.
REGISTRATION AND PUBLICATION OF TREATIES
AND INTERNATIONAL ENGAGEMENTS

PRESENT SITUATION WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL
ENGAGEMENTS REGISTERED WITH THE SECRETARIAT OF
THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (continued)

Despite the war, the registration of treaties by the Secretariat under Article 18 of the Covenant is continuing almost as usual. Between May 19th, 1938, and May 19th, 1939, 211 treaties and international engagements were submitted for registration, while between May 19th and November 19th, 1939 — i.e., half the usual period — ninety treaties and international engagements have been registered, including twenty-eight since September 1st, 1939.

The treaties and international engagements registered in the last six months have, as usual, dealt with very varied subjects, as may be seen by consulting the following list, which gives a general idea of the character of the treaties and agreements registered during the period in question.¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4632</td>
<td>Arbitration and Conciliation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4649</td>
<td>Friendship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4603</td>
<td>Treaties of Non-aggression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4622</td>
<td>Germany and Denmark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4629</td>
<td>Germany and Estonia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Germany and Latvia.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ As some of the international engagements mentioned in the list deal with several subjects, they may be classified under different heads.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registration No.</th>
<th>Country 1</th>
<th>Country 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4596</td>
<td>Bulgaria and Balkan Entente.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4643</td>
<td>Estonia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4656</td>
<td>Latvia and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4573</td>
<td>Latvia and Poland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4590</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Portugal.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4599</td>
<td>Greece and Poland.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4574</td>
<td>Germany, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy and Roumania.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4576</td>
<td>Hungary and Yugoslavia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4582</td>
<td>Greece and Sweden.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4584</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4588</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Argentine Republic, Brazil and Uruguay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4589</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Chile.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4594</td>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Roumania.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4597</td>
<td>Latvia and Sweden.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4600</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Uruguay.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4601</td>
<td>Economic Union of Belgium and Luxemburg and Italy.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4607</td>
<td>Poland and Roumania.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4614</td>
<td>United States of America and Chile.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4616</td>
<td>Germany and Greece.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4627</td>
<td>Spain and Norway.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4628</td>
<td>Estonia and Latvia.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4631</td>
<td>Guatemala and Norway.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4633</td>
<td>United States of America and Venezuela.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4636</td>
<td>Norway and Salvador.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4640</td>
<td>The Netherlands and Switzerland.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4644</td>
<td>Denmark and Norway.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4646</td>
<td>Union of South Africa and Brazil.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Registration No.  

Commerce, Navigation and Customs (continued).

4647 Union of South Africa and Egypt.
4651 United States of America and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Financial Conventions and Conventions regarding Taxes.

4570 Germany and Sweden.
4571 Germany and Sweden.
4577 Hungary and Yugoslavia.
4583 Belgium and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4591 Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Czecho-Slovakia.
4602 Protocol (general).
4620 Germany and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4626 Germany, Belgium and Luxemburg.
4638 Belgium and the Netherlands.
4641 France and Sweden.
4650 United States of America and Haiti.
4654 Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France and Poland.
4657 Germany and Greece.

Economic Questions.

4575 Protocol (general).
4598 Iceland and Norway.
4615 Denmark and Norway.

Postal and Radiotelegraphic Conventions.

4569 United States of America and Colombia.
4580 United States of America and Canada.
4581 United States of America and Fiji.
4587 Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.
4613 United States of America and Canada.
4617 Aden and Egypt.
4618 Burma and Siam.
4623 United States of America and Argentine Republic.
Postal and Radiotelegraphic Conventions (continued).

Registration No.

4615  Germany and United States of America.
4653  Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands.

Delimitation of Frontiers and Frontier Traffic.

4595  Germany and Switzerland.
4609  Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Intellectual and Artistic Relations.

4572  France and Greece.
4630  Procès-verbal (general).

Military Questions.

4578  United States of America and Colombia.

Naval Questions.

4579  United States of America and Colombia.

Judicial and Extradition Conventions.

4608  Germany and Greece.
4635  Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Iceland.
4639  Belgium and Turkey.
4658  Belgium and Mexico.

Administrative Questions.

4585  Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and France.
4610  Belgium and Luxemburg.
4655  United States of America and Estonia.

Communications and Transit, Passports.

4605  Belgium and Greece.
4606  Belgium and Denmark.
4621  Bulgaria and Roumania.
4624  Belgium and Italy.
Communications and Transit, Passports (continued).

Registration No.

4625 Belgium and Sweden.
4652 Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and India, and the Netherlands.

General Relations.

4586 Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Colombia.
4592 Great Britain and Northern Ireland, India and Muscat.
4593 United States of America and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4611 Roumania and Yugoslavia.

Health Questions.

4604 Latvia and Poland.
4612 Roumania and Yugoslavia.
4637 Belgium and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
4642 General Convention.

Narcotic Drugs.

4619 France and India.
4648 General Convention.

Refugees.

4634 Protocol (general).

The following table gives the number of treaties and international engagements registered with the Secretariat at the request of the various States, or deposited with the Secretariat and registered in consequence of their entry into force, during the period May 19th-November 19th, 1939:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Union of South Africa</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain and Northern Ireland</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Denmark ........................................... 4
Egypt ............................................... 2
Estonia ............................................. 2
Greece .............................................. 6
Latvia ............................................... 6
Norway ............................................... 5
The Netherlands .................................. 2
Roumania .......................................... 6
Sweden ............................................. 6
Switzerland ....................................... 1
Yugoslavia ........................................ 2

International engagements concluded under the auspices of the League of Nations, deposited with the Secretariat and registered in consequence of their entry into force ........................................... 3

The Secretariat has also registered many signatures, ratifications, accessions, denunciations, etc., concerning treaties and international engagements previously registered, including the following:

I. INSTRUMENTS CONCLUDED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The Protocol of Signature of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, signed at Geneva on December 16th, 1920, has been signed by Egypt.

The Optional Clause contained in this Statute has been accepted subject to ratification by Egypt, Greece and Hungary by means of declarations made for this purpose.

The Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India and France have informed the Secretary-General of the League of Nations that they will not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

In this connection, the Swiss Government, feeling the case to be one of "unilateral denunciation", has made reservations as to the principle invoked in such a denunciation. The Belgian Government has reserved its point of view.
As regards the *Pacific Settlement of International Disputes* (General Act), opened for accession at Geneva on September 26th, 1928, the Government of Australia has also signified that it will not regard its accession to the said Act as covering or relating to disputes arising out of events occurring during the present crisis. The Swiss Government has made the same reservations as it made on the subject of the Optional Clause.


The Protocol concerning the Amendments to the Preamble and Articles 1, 4 and 5, and to the Annex to the Covenant of the League of Nations has hitherto been ratified by sixteen countries; of these, the Union of South Africa, Bulgaria, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland have ratified since May 19th, 1939.

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**II. INSTRUMENTS REGISTERED AT THE REQUEST OF STATES**

Among the notifications received, mention should be made of the communication in which the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland signified that, in consequence of the state of war existing with Germany and in accordance with Article 24 of the undermentioned instruments, all the obligations of that Government under these instruments had been suspended indefinitely:


2. Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist
Republics providing for the limitation of naval armament and the exchange of information concerning naval construction, signed at London on July 17th, 1937.

3. Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Poland providing for the limitation of naval armament and the exchange of information concerning naval construction, signed at London on April 27th, 1938.

Furthermore, His Majesty’s Government in the United Kingdom stated that it had been notified by the Governments of the United States of America, France and Italy that, in accordance with Article 24 of the Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament, signed at London on March 25th, 1936, the obligations of that treaty had been suspended in respect of the United States of America, France and Italy respectively.

The Proces-verbal relating to the rules of submarine warfare set forth in Part IV of the Treaty of London of April 22nd, 1930, signed at London on November 6th, 1936, has been acceded to by Iran.

* * *

The Treaty Series, in which are published all treaties and international engagements, as well as new signatures, ratifications, accessions, extensions, etc., is continuing to appear as usual; 194 volumes have so far been published; two others will be issued before the end of the year, and the succeeding volumes are in preparation.
The Library’s activities have proceeded unabated since last summer. The collection of official publications sent in by Governments has continued to show a normal increase.

Of the periodicals received by the Library, only a trifling proportion have so far ceased to appear on account of the war.

In addition to its usual publications, the Library has issued two bibliographical lists, the first on Documentation relating to the Economic Aspects of War, and the second dealing with Wartime Legislation on Economic, Financial and Transport Questions, from the outbreak of hostilities until about the end of October.

At the beginning of September, a fresh distribution of readers’ cards was made, the previous cards having been cancelled. The number of new cards issued amounts to 144. The attendance at the reading-rooms is normal.

Lastly, on the outbreak of the war certain large specialised libraries in Europe were obliged to close, and a number of international institutions have transferred their seat to Geneva. This has meant a corresponding increase in the activity of the League’s Library through the fresh influx of readers wishing to pursue their studies.
PARTICIPATION OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS IN THE NEW YORK WORLD’S FAIR (1939)

The League of Nations Pavilion at the New York World’s Fair drew a considerable number of visitors and a gratifying degree of American co-operation during the six-month period that it was open, from April 30th to October 31st. Well over a million people passed through it, and great interest was aroused in both official and private quarters in the United States.

The exhibit was in itself an instance of international collaboration. Its general organisation was first discussed, shortly after the Assembly’s acceptance of the invitation, by several experts invited to Geneva by the Secretary-General in view of their special experience at the Paris Exhibition of 1937. Its general conception was entrusted to Father de Reviers de Mauny, who had been Commissioner-General of the Vatican Pavilion in Paris and who was appointed Technical Adviser for the League Pavilion.

The material for the exhibits was brought together by the international staff in Geneva and at The Hague; its detailed presentation in displays, panels and plastic form was entrusted to a group of artists in Paris; and the actual erection was carried out by American workmen in New York.

Despite the difficulties involved in working in several different centres, and from different viewpoints, and despite the differences of measurements in the metric system in use in Paris and the English system in use in New York, the League Pavilion was one of four foreign pavilions to be completely finished on the day the Fair opened. Moreover, the cost of erection and installation of the exhibits, which had been entrusted to the Hegeman-Harris Company, Inc., at a maximum total guaranteed not to exceed $134,470, showed an appreciable economy as compared with

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1 M. Lienarts (Swiss), M. Dubrawsky (Hungarian), Captain Moore (British) and Father de Reviers de Mauny (French).
that figure, while the cost of the exhibits made in Paris came to about half the amount provided for in the budget. Thus, the whole project was executed well within the total appropriation voted by the Assembly.

At the opening ceremony on May 2nd, President Roosevelt was specially represented by three important Federal officials — Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, Assistant-Secretary of Labour Charles V. McLaughlin and Surgeon-General Thomas Parran — each of whom referred very favourably to the work of the League. "Perhaps no other edifice on the grounds of the New York World's Fair", Secretary Wallace said, "is more symbolic than the League of Nations building, for it symbolises the hope of man in the world of to-morrow." The President of the Fair, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, likewise referred to the spirit of co-operation symbolised in the League building, while many other notable people were present, among them Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Afterwards, the United States Commissioner-General to the Fair, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, gave a reception to all the guests. ¹

Before the exhibit was opened, a special sponsoring Committee of over a thousand eminent Americans organised by had been Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, of New York, to make the Pavilion known and to help the Commissioner-General in its operation. Amongst them were the Governor of New York State and the Mayor of New York City.

Similarly, the task of receiving visitors and showing them round the Pavilion, for which the League of Nations Association had undertaken to be responsible, was effectively carried out by a group of some eighty volunteer guides chosen from about 300 applicants, both boys and girls, from American colleges and universities. These guides worked in three shifts of eight each during the twelve hours daily that the Pavilion was open.

A number of special receptions were organised either by the Commissioner-General in the case of special groups, such as journalists, or by American friends wishing to visit the Pavilion. The most important was "League of Nations Day", held on October 21st in accordance with the practice of the Fair to devote a special day to each official participant. The ceremony took

¹ The speeches at the opening ceremony have been printed as a separate document.
place in the Court of Peace, with speakers representing not only the League and the Fair, but also the United States Federal authorities, and with a special radio transmission from Geneva. The Hon. Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, who had come from Washington for the purpose, stated in his speech that: "The United States has welcomed the opportunity to participate in the League’s efforts to organise co-operation in the fields of economics, finance and health, and in dealing with a multitude of other social and technical problems, and we have received many benefits from our participation in the League’s work in these fields".

Towards the end of the Fair, a second invitation was transmitted to the League through the United States Legation at Berne to continue the League’s exhibit in 1940. Mr. Whalen, President of the Fair, visited Geneva to urge its acceptance, and a special American group in New York proposed that, if the League could afford assistance from the unexpended balance remaining over from the first year’s appropriation, it would make itself responsible for all other expenses attendant on a second year’s participation. The Supervisory Commission, while feeling that it could not vote a new credit for League participation, approved acceptance of this generous offer, provided an adequate agreement could be worked out fixing the division of moral and financial responsibility and freeing the League from further financial liabilities.