

GOVERNMENT



ON JUNE 15, 1936, the Congress of the United States, by joint resolution, authorized and requested the President to invite the nations of the world to participate in the New York World's Fair. Fifty-nine countries were thus invited; and invitations were later extended to eleven additional foreign nations by President Roosevelt and Mr. Grover A. Whalen. The *Bureau International des Expositions*, an international body governing the participation in international expositions by its twenty-four members, in May, 1937, recognized the New York World's Fair as the *one international exposition for 1939*.

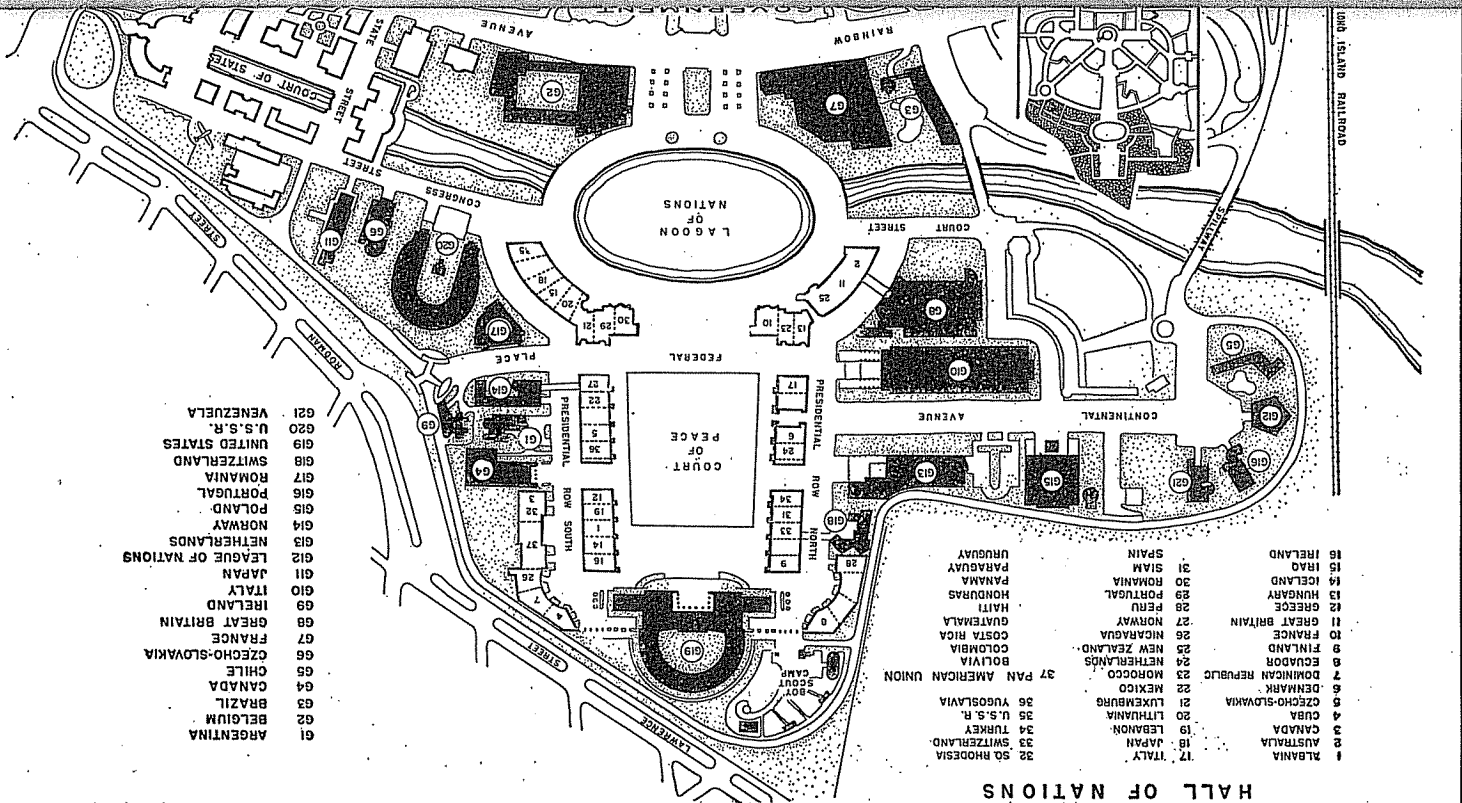
It was on December 1, 1936, that Governor Lehman of New York invited the states and territories of the United States to participate in the Fair.

The response of the nations of the world and of the American states was immediate and enthusiastic; the Fair roster of participants includes sixty foreign governments and international bodies, and thirty-three American states and territories. It is the most international fair in the long history of expositions.

Not merely is the number of exhibiting governments impressive but their plans for participation reveal the high importance that they place upon the Fair. Foreign governments alone are spending a total of \$35,000,000 in buildings and exhibits.

The Fair is important in its influence upon the promotion of foreign trade, but its educational features are even more important. The visitor can make a tour of the world in the Fair; here he examines the achievements and the products of which the nations of the Earth are most proud.

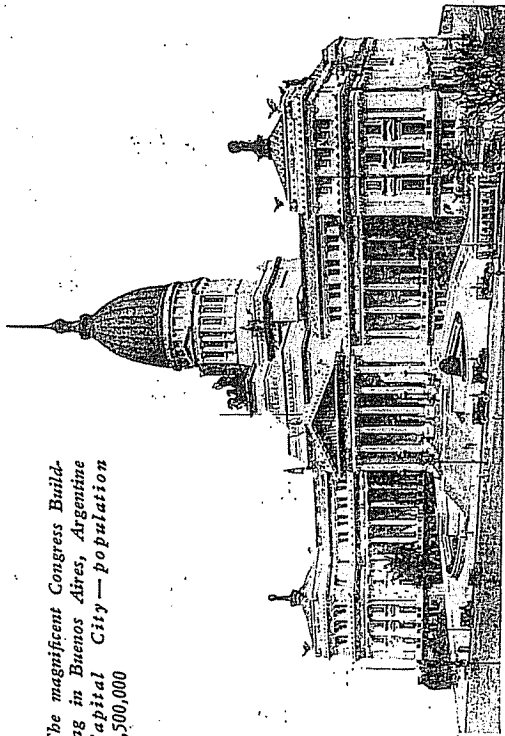
The presence of sixty foreign participants makes the Fair a true parliament of the world. Here the peoples of the world unite in amity and understanding, impelled by a friendly rivalry and



ARGENTINA

The Pampa is the World's richest grain and cattle land!

The magnificent Congress Building in Buenos Aires, Argentine
Capital City—population 2,500,000



KNOW ARGENTINA

FACTS of its prosperity and progress—

33 million head of cattle . . .
18 million tons of grain produced annually . . .
A country of balanced budgets or surpluses . . .
Money in circulation backed by 116 per cent of gold . . .
No defaults on federal loans during whole depression . . .
. . . 40,000 manufacturing concerns employ over 5 million workers, and turn out annually 3400 million pesos (\$1,130,000,000) in manufactured goods ranging from machinery, cement and tires, to textiles, champagne and perfumes.

SEE ARGENTINA

TOURISTS ARE WELCOME. Argentina has the longest railroad mileage per capita, next to the United States, in the World. See her beautiful Capital and fine Summer Resorts, her sweeping Pampa, mountain snow sports, and meet the most gracious and friendly people found anywhere.

Visit the Argentine Pavilion at the New York World's Fair 1939 on Presidential Row South, adjoining Court of Peace

Taste the Famous Argentine Beef, Wine, and Yerba Maté at the Pavilion Restaurant

working toward a common purpose: to set forth their achievements of today and their contributions to the "World of Tomorrow."

The Fair is a force for peace in the world; for without peace the dream of a better "World of Tomorrow" is but a cruel and mocking illusion. The spirit of foreign participation in the Fair was happily expressed by King Haakon VII of Norway in his broadcast to the American nation when he rejoiced that the Fair was bringing the nations of the world together "to join in a peaceful rivalry and in the mastery of everything that human ability and energy can achieve in a great demonstration of peace."

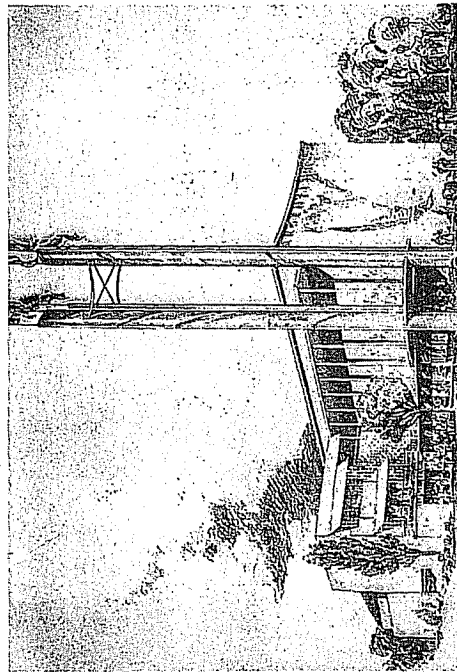
ALBANIA

REFLECTING THE ROMANCE and heroism of past ages, the Albanian Exhibit includes many historical relics, among which are the crown and sword of the hero Skanderberg, 1403-1467, who valiantly repulsed every Turkish invasion. Displays of the country's products include crude and refined oil, olive oil, olives, tobacco, dairy foods, dry fruits, wool, furs, hides, silverware, semi-precious stones, minerals, rugs, perfumes, embroideries and national costumes. Albanian chefs prepare the national dishes served in the ground-floor restaurant. For the benefit of students and prospective tourists, an information bureau is provided. The interior murals were created by Count Curt de Montale, Commissioner General for Albania.

ARGENTINA

THE ARGENTINE PAVILION on Presidential Row South contains exhibits that depict every phase of this great South American

ARGENTINE PAVILION

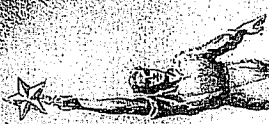


UNION OF
SOVIET
SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS

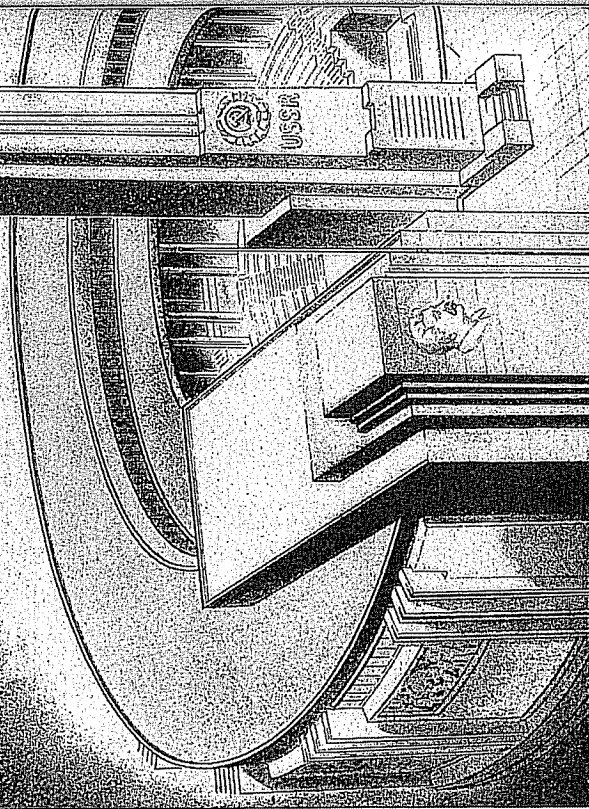
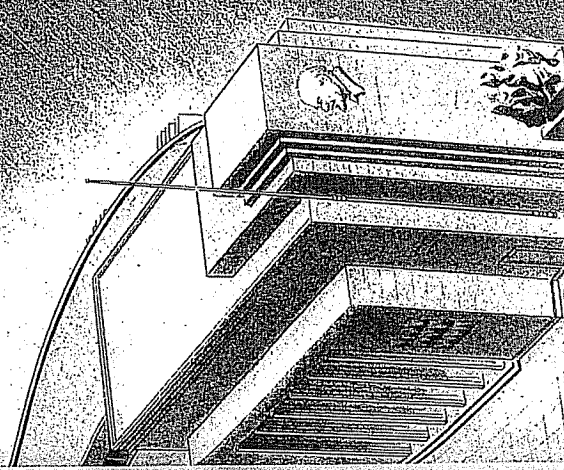
SR

Visit the Soviet Pavilion
and become acquainted
with the 170 million peo-
ple of the Soviet Union
in their daily life, their
work and achievements
in the first Socialist
country in the world.

There is no admission
charge to the Pavilion.



US



republic's economic and cultural life. The inner walls of the entrance hall are composed of glass show cases, giving visitors both inside and out a clear view of many displays. By means of models, a large diorama shows those features of Argentina most likely to interest prospective tourists. In addition to a Fine Arts Room and a large Exhibition Hall, the Pavilion contains a Theatre, a small Bar Restaurant called the Martin Fierro Room, and a Newspaper Hall where all the principal newspapers and magazines of the country are displayed. Other features include an Information Booth, a Post Office and a Tourist Bureau.

The Theatre, seating one hundred and fifty persons, is designed to emphasize some of Argentina's most important products. Here moving pictures show Argentine scenery and illustrate the country's tourist attractions. The Bar Restaurant is attractively designed and decorated; its light blue-green walls, curtains of yellow satin with dark green fringes, and chairs upholstered in turquoise blue afford an unusual color scheme.

A large mural representing Argentina's historical and social aspects is visible from the garden. On the main façade a huge relief map made of sculptured and colored ceramics, is surmounted by illuminated letters: ARGENTINA.

AUSTRALIA

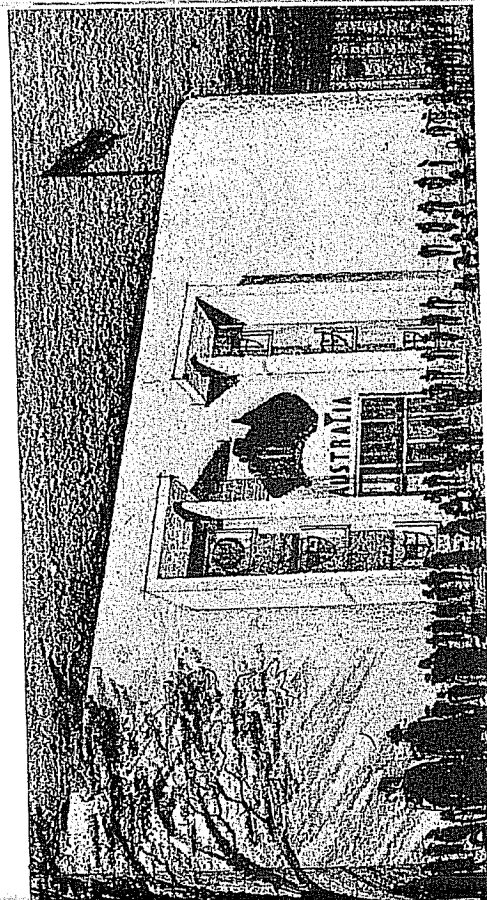
THE AUSTRALIAN PAVILION, located at the south end of the British Empire group of Buildings, fronts the western side of the Lagoon of Nations. The word "Australia" is prominent over the main entrance. The Exhibit is divided into three main divisions. In the first of these is told the Story of Wool. This part of the display includes a four-window montage designed to illustrate the rôle played by wool as the aristocrat among fabrics in the world's leading fashion centres. The second division shows Australia's rise to industrial eminence and stresses opportunities for further capital-investment. The third division depicts Australia's thriving cities, sunlit landscapes and superb surfing beaches.

BELGIUM

OPPOSITE THE LAGOON OF NATIONS, the Pavilion is constructed solely of native materials. Its 155-foot tower of Belgian gray slate is crowned by a carillon of 36 bronze bells, cast in Tournai and tuned by the master carillonneur Jef Dedyn.

The Pavilion, thoroughly air-conditioned, consists of a reception hall, a restaurant with seating capacity for 500 persons, offices of the Commissioner General and the Belgian Tourist Bureau, a moving picture theatre and three exhibition galleries.

Paneled in black marble, the Reception Hall is adorned with large modern tapestries designed by Floris Jespers to depict historical scenes and Belgian-American relations. Here is displayed a collection of books, written by Belgian authors and translated into English.

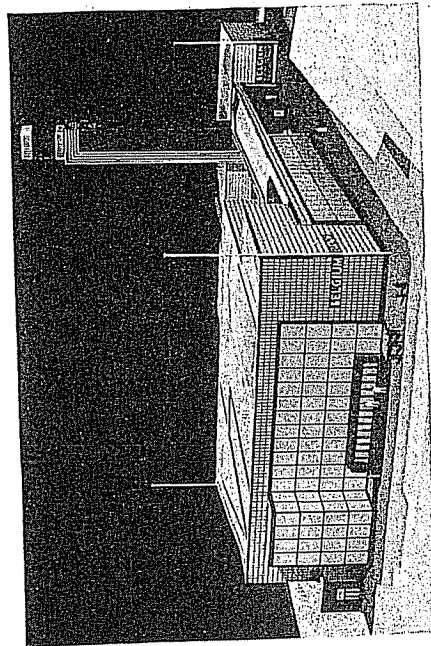


AUSTRALIAN BUILDING

One of the exhibit galleries contains displays of fine linens, laces, gloves and shoes, precision instruments and special steel products, cutlery, toys, photographic products, and religious articles in silver and bronze. Another gallery, devoted to the Belgian Congo, displays tropical woods, palm oil, copal gum, aromatic extracts, skins, radium and diamonds, which are here cut and polished. In the third gallery hand-woven upholstery materials, jewelry, pottery and wrought iron products comprise the exhibit.

Films projected in the moving picture theatre deal with various phases of Belgian life, its arts and crafts, its major industries, its amusements and coast resorts, its roads and lanes in European

BELGIAN PAVILION





The Canadian Government extends a most cordial invitation to visit the Canadian Pavilion.

In this Canadian Exhibit you will see a concentrated visual picture of Canada - its attraction as a vacation land, its business opportunities, its commerce and its unlimited natural resources, and low cost water power.

The Pavilion can at best, however, give but a fleeting glimpse of Canada as it is. In this connection, no country can offer more in possibilities for a "business-man's holiday" - to investigate the opportunities offered in a young and virile nation while enjoying to the full just the kind of vacation you like most.

An efficient fact-finding service is maintained by the Government at Ottawa, by which all essential data pertaining to Canada and Canadian business is collated and prepared for ready reference. For any specific information you may desire in this connection, write:-

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

HON. W. D. EULER M.P. MINISTER

Ottawa
CANADA

J. G. PARMELEE DEPUTY MINISTER

summer. Two official days were set aside to stress Belgium's participation: "Belgian Day," July 21st; and "Colonial Day," June 16th, which culminates with "The Fall of Jewels."

The architects of this building are van de Velde Stynen and Bourgeois.

BOLIVIA

See under Pan American Union, whose combined exhibit includes this nation.

BRAZIL

THE BRAZILIAN PAVILION, located at the intersection of Rainbow Avenue and Garden Way, is an L-shaped structure consisting of two floors and a mezzanine.

An exquisitely designed ramp leads the visitor to the upper floor to an esplanade, auditorium and various exhibits. Looking down from the esplanade, you see a beautiful tropical garden. There is an unusual collection of Brazilian plants including the famous *Victoria-regia* from the Amazon River. Another feature of the Exhibit is the "Good Neighbor Hall" which points out the traditional good neighbor policy by which Brazil has settled its border disputes for 200 years.

Other Exhibition Halls are devoted to showing the Brazilian Government's efforts in furthering labor legislation, agriculture, education, and the co-relationship of science with agricultural production and geology. An exhibit tells the story of Brazil's most important product—coffee. At a beautiful coffee-bar, Fair visitors are served a cup of the fragrant beverage. Cocoa, cotton, rubber, vegetable oils, *maté* and other native products are also displayed in attractive settings. In a colorfully decorated restaurant, Brazilian food and drinks are served.

The architects are Lucio Costa and Oscar Niemeyer Soares.

CANADA

THE CANADIAN PAVILION (F. W. Williams, architect) is on Presidential Row South. It is constructed almost entirely of Canadian materials and features a style of architecture typical of this young and virile country.

The main aisle is devoted to exhibits designed to attract tourists, business men and investors to Canada. Panoramas, animated maps, dioramas and photomontages effectively depict Canadian life and products. At the rear of the main hall, a huge illuminated map, painted on burnished copper, shows aviation routes, mounted police outposts, grainfields and mining areas. A reflecting pool, lined with colored lights, presents a brilliant picture to the visitor by night.

Exhibitors include the National Parks Tourist Bureau, the

Canadian National and Canadian Pacific railways, the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. A secondary hall is devoted to demonstrations of the scope of Canada's primary industries—mining, agriculture, fisheries, forestry and water power. The exhibits include murals, dioramas, statuary groups and pictorial graphs.

CHILE

AT THE NORTH END of Continental Avenue, the Pavilion (Theodore Smith-Miller, architect) is surrounded by a garden typical of the Chilean countryside. A feature of its functional architecture is a broad open deck, beyond which is the Hall of Government. Here a mural (Camilo Mori, artist) depicts the native life and industries of the country, while below it are displayed agricultural and industrial products. Other exhibits deal with social and cultural organization, public works and publications. An ethnographic display describes the early life of the Araucanian Indians and their present civilization. The Hall of Mining tells the story of the Andes ore mining industry, showing its development and improved production methods. The northern nitrate fields are illustrated. Another exhibit is devoted to the hotels of the southern lakes, skiing facilities in the Andes, and the seashore of Southern Chile with its smart casino in Vina del Mar, its racetracks and other vacation facilities.

In a typical Chilean patio on the ground floor, you may sit and drink while listening to the folk-songs of native *huasos*.

COLOMBIA

See under Pan American Union, whose combined exhibit includes this nation.

CUBA

THIS EXHIBIT rewards its visitors with fascinating displays of the life, color and atmosphere of Cuba, one of the world's most interesting republics. It is almost like taking a tour through the islands to wander among her vivid exhibits, to see her reproductions of vast sugar-cane fields, to wonder at her lavish displays of lush, tropical fruits and vegetables—such as only her rich, sun-warmed soil could have produced. She shows you her busy mills, modern and humming with industry; her famous cigars, fragrant with the world's finest tobacco—fresh from vast plantations. Here, too, are the works of skilled artisans and cabinet-makers. Exquisite examples of native handicraft—reflecting the traditions of an art-loving race. You see Cuba's cultural treasures, as she points out the excellence of her academic institutions, the eminence of her authors and scientists listed among the great names of history. There are displays of Cuban architecture in absorbing variety;

and for a dramatic review of Cuba, you may see her gayety and life portrayed in color motion pictures.

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

A LARGE COAT-OF-ARMS, composed of many thousands of glass jewels, distinguishes the Pavilion entrance on Congress Street. Within the lofty hall one entire wall is covered by a gigantic mosaic. A huge stained glass window depicts the accomplishments of the shoe king, Bata, and a decorative panel comprising more than 50,000 pieces of various rare woods from all over the world, portrays Bata's home town Zlin, its life, its work, and its service to the world. Covering 1,100 square feet of floor space, an enormous rug represents an outstanding achievement of the Czechoslovakian textile industry. Here glass, ceramics and textiles are displayed. An exhibit features blown, cut and etched glass. The country's iron and steel industries are represented. An agricultural exhibit includes Czechoslovak malt and hops and hams. In the main floor restaurant national foods are served, while Pilsener beer is obtainable in an adjacent open-air beer garden.

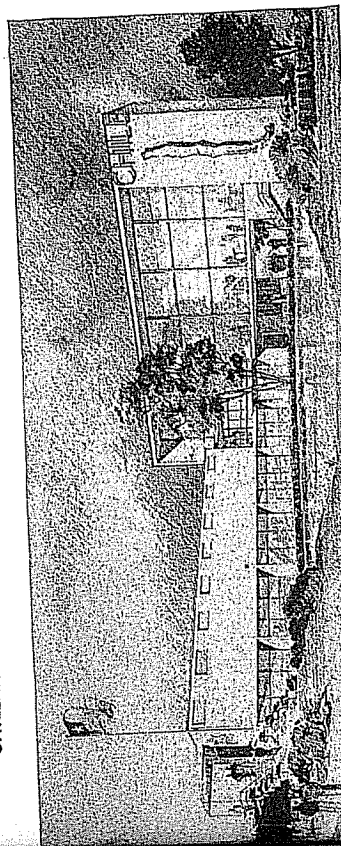
In the Hall of Nations section, an exhibition is devoted to the country's history and civilization. Paintings, sculptures and literature are displayed together with products of the artistic home industries. A colorfully arranged travel exhibit illustrates scenic attractions and renowned Czechoslovak spas.

The architects of this Pavilion are Kamil Roscot and M. Polivka.

DENMARK

THE DANISH PAVILION in the Hall of Nations is featured by the coat-of-arms of Denmark and a map on which the outlines of the country form the sails of an old-time ship. All exterior decorations are in bright metal. Except for world-famous porcelain, silverware and other Danish art-craft, no commercial products are exhibited. Large-scale paintings show Danish scenery, while other pictures together with pictorial statistics, illustrate Denmark's development in industry and commerce, in education, social legis-

CHILEAN PAVILION



lation and general culture. The Exhibit includes a typical Danish restaurant where dishes based on the agricultural products of Denmark are served, as well as "aquavit," export beer and cherry brandy.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THE EXHIBIT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC in the Hall of Nations includes a historical tribute to Columbus, who visited the north coast of the Island during his first voyage to the new world. This tribute is a symbolic and exact reproduction of the Columbus Lighthouse, the magnificent monument that the nations of the Americas will erect in the capital of the Dominican Republic. Extensive displays are devoted to the principal exports of the country—cotton, coffee, sugar, and rum. Other exhibits stress the fact that the republic's historic background, the climate and scenic beauty have a compelling interest for tourists.

ECUADOR

ALTHOUGH A TROPICAL COUNTRY geographically, Ecuador enjoys a variety of climates because of its irregular topography at different altitudes. This, together with its rich soil, yields such diverse products as cocoa, coffee, rubber, kapok, ivory nuts, balsa wood (the lightest wood known) and bananas.

In the Ecuadorian Exhibit in the Hall of Nations a series of dioramas shows the industrial life of the country. A large mural by Camilo Egas, outstanding Ecuadorian painter and Director of Painting at the New School for Social Research in New York City, depicts the life of the people of this South American republic. In one display highly skilled native workers make the straw hats generally known as "Panama" hats, of which Ecuador is the world's chief producer. Here also are exhibited beautiful carpets and clothing made by the Otavalo Indians.

FINLAND

THIS EXHIBIT depicts the "Land of the Forests." Suggesting the flaming Aurora Borealis, an inner wall of three wood curtains portrays by means of photographic enlargements, natural resources, the people and labor. A cultural display features a model of a Finnish community, while others stress the arts and sciences, popular education, women's work, civic planning and sports—the latter including a model of the Helsinki stadium, where the 1940 Olympic Games will be held. In the mezzanine restaurant visitors may enjoy Finnish food and watch films of Finland projected on two screens. The Exhibit includes a handicraft display and an information service. The music of Jan Sibelius, Finnish composer, rounds out the theme, "Symphony in Wood."

FRANCE

SITUATED at the intersection of Rainbow Avenue and Constitution Mall, the French Pavilion (Expert and Patout, architects) faces the Court of Nations. Its majestic curves form an immense glass bay with a wide terrace. The structure comprises a main floor, mezzanine and a second floor.

The first floor is dedicated to the scenic beauties of France and has a Bureau of Information for all touristic inquiries. Here dioramas show the charms of the country's Provinces accentuated by four interiors of homes from Alsace, Provence, Brittany and Savoie. An immense crystal map glorifies the French Spas.

The mezzanine is devoted to Arts and Industries. The Fine Arts Exhibit includes works of sculpture, painting, tapestries and applied arts. A vast hall, adorned with Gobelin tapestries and an imposing Sèvres vase, is used for official receptions. The remainder of the floor houses displays of the many Parisian specialties for which France is famous—lingerie, gowns, hats, perfumes and similar articles. The Fair visitor is invited to witness short films, lectures and concerts presented in the auditorium.

The second floor of the Pavilion is divided into three sections—"French Thought," which includes displays representative of the country's literature, philosophy, education and music; "Five Centuries of French History Illustrated by Five Centuries of French Art," in which is presented an exhibition of classical and modern furniture. On the terrace overlooking the Lagoon, a *Centre de Dégustation*, French wines and food delicacies may be sampled. Close by, in a charming roof garden restaurant, native wines and provincial food specialties are served.

Located near the Pavilion, in the Hall of Nations, a smaller exhibit is devoted to France's overseas possessions and protectorates.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE

ON CONSTITUTIONAL MALL and fronting the Lagoon of Nations, the British Pavilion (Stanley Hall and Easton & Robertson, architects) consisting of two buildings connected at first floor level, is divided into many distinct sections. In the *Royal Room* a replica of the Crown Jewels is displayed and four large panels show how Britain's history has centered around her kings. Several pieces of contemporary ceremonial and presentation plate, lent by His Majesty the King and by colleges, societies and private owners, are exhibited in the *Silver Room*. Here are displays of coins and medals struck at the Royal Mint, whose earliest surviving Charter, issued by King Aethelstan, dates from 928 A.D. The *Court of*

Honor contains an elaborate showing of heraldry and a collection of antique silver-gilt plate. Other exhibits are devoted to Public Welfare, the Mercantile Marine, scenic attractions of the British Isles, Civil Aviation, Engineering, and a display of Captain Eyston's "Thunderbolt," holder of the world's land speed record. Illustrating the common origin of the English-speaking democracies, *Magna Carta Hall* displays many historic documents, prints and pictures relating to the evolution of Parliament and the development of representative government, the most important of all being an original manuscript of *Magna Carta*, generously lent by the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral. A large panel—decorated with shields and arms—shows the direct descent of George Washington from King John, who granted *Magna Carta* in 1215, and from 9 of the 25 Barons who became sureties for its execution.

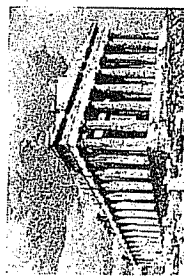
The Pavilion also contains an art gallery, a cinema, a restaurant or "Buttery" for light refreshments, a section devoted to official publications, and industrial exhibits.

The Hall of Nations section contains the pavilions of Australia (see page 128), New Zealand (see page 146), and the Colonial Empire. The latter display includes six main sections representing the geographical groups of the Dependencies, each containing a realistic diorama of a typical local scene, decorative panels and a map frieze. A giant photomural, together with a spoken commentary describing the public and social services in the Dependencies, tells how Great Britain in fulfilling her trusteeship is advancing the physical and cultural development of the peoples of the Colonial Empire.

GREECE

IN THE HALL OF NATIONS, the Exhibit presents the story of Greece and the glory of her ancient culture. Here the walls are of beautifully colored Greek marble including Pentelicon white, of which the Parthenon was built. On a marble pedestal stands a statue of Zeus. Four murals depict Grecian landscapes, and in a

Tourism in GREECE



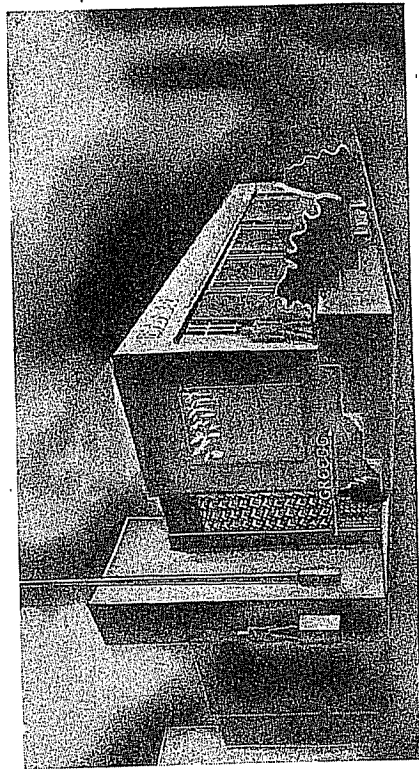
The Parthenon on the Acropolis

In recent years Greece has perfected touristic accommodations so that visitors may enjoy leisurely and in comfort, under beautiful blue skies, a tour around the famous archaeological spots and museums in Delphi, Olympia and other Greek cities besides Athens.

Plying also the blue seas of Greece is another thrill for the visitor who may be acquainted with the picturesque Aegean Islands, famous since the ancient times as old centers of Greek civilization.



Apollo in Olympia



GREEK PAVILION

special room, five pieces of ancient sculpture epitomize the glory of Greek art. On the second floor native products are displayed: honey, grapes, wines, brandies, figs, olives, minerals, olive oil, tobacco, fine quality silks and hand-made embroideries in traditional designs, hand-woven Oriental rugs, textiles, handicraft, ceramics and hammered silver objects.

GUATEMALA

See under Pan American Union, whose combined exhibit includes this nation.

HAITI

See under Pan American Union, whose combined exhibit includes this nation.

HONDURAS

See under Pan American Union, whose combined exhibit includes this nation.

HUNGARY

REFLECTING THE CULTURE and achievements of the Magyars, the Exhibit includes displays of native arts and crafts developed during a thousand years of national existence. Here are shown peasant pottery and carving, Mátyó embroidery and Halas lace, textiles, rugs and decorated glassware. The products of the famed Herend and Zsolnay establishments, as well as other porcelains of Hungarian origin, are represented. Export products are displayed. A travel section reveals the attractions of Budapest and the great fertile plain of Hortobagy. Typical Hungarian foods and drinks are served in the restaurant which is a part of Exhibit.

ICELAND

SITUATED IN THE HALL OF NATIONS, the Exhibit illustrates the economic, cultural and industrial life of this constitutional commonwealth. Subjects graphically treated include fisheries, agriculture, education, travel, health activities and social life, government and literature. This island of the North Atlantic was the first republic north of the Alps. Icelanders colonized Greenland following 982 A.D. and discovered the mainland of North America in the year 1,000. Icelandic literature is through the Eddas the main source of our knowledge of the pre-Christian religion of northern Europe and through the sagas one of our chief sources for North European history from the eighth to the thirteenth century. In conformity with that tradition, Iceland is today a cultured rather than a wealthy land, among other things publishing in relation to population more books than any other country in the world. It is not a cold place. The January temperature of Reykjavik averages about the same as Philadelphia or Milan; its July temperature is similar to that of Seattle.

IRAQ

IN THE HALL OF NATIONS, the coloring and rich ornamentation of the Exhibit are reminiscent of the *Arabian Nights*. Several booths, replicas of those which have existed in Bagdad for centuries, are displayed. And here artisans are at work, hammering and bending gold and silver into bracelets and rings. On a large illuminated globe, Iraq is revealed in striking colors with lines indicating its ancient caravan routes and modern highways. Models contrast Biblical ruins with Iraq's buildings of today. Among other agricultural products, dates and cereals are displayed. Motion pictures treating the country's attractions are shown several times daily.

IRELAND (EIRE)

FACING THE FLUSHING GATE, the Irish Trade Promotion Pavilion is designed in the form of a huge shamrock. An imposing sculpture on its façade symbolizes "Thy Mother Ireland is Ever Young." Entrance to the Pavilion is through the stem of the shamrock, a hall in which a tourist bureau provides information service on Irish travel and hotel facilities. Here, in the right wall, a giant mural and an illuminated map typify the scenic and other attractions of Irish environment. To your left, the wall is devoted to a display of pictures painted by Irish artists. Beyond the entrance hall are many exhibits of such products as Irish whiskey, stout, bacon, pottery, silver, smoking pipes, book binding and printing, woollen piece goods, hand-woven tweeds, table linen and many

other quality items for which Ireland is famous. A unique feature of the landscape surrounding the Pavilion is a large relief map of Ireland placed in the center of a miniature lake. The architect is Michael Scott.

The Irish Government's cultural and historical exhibits are in the Hall of Nations.

ITALY

THE THREE-STORIED Italian Pavilion, situated on Presidential Row North and Continental Avenue, is an ingenious synthesis of the architecture of classical Rome and modern Italy. Rising above its colonnaded front, a huge tower forms a pedestal for a replica of the statue of the goddess Roma. From a point 200 feet high on the tower itself, a cascade of water foams down a flight of steps, gushing into a pool at the base of a monument to Marconi.

On the ground floor of the Pavilion, designed by the Architect Michele Busiri Vici, the Italian High Commissioner, Admiral Canbu, has arranged a series of exhibits that tell dramatically the story of Italy's Twentieth Century renaissance. Other exhibits on the first floor are devoted to tourism and to the portrayal of Italy's industrial advancements—displays of mechanical industries, naval, aeronautical and electro-technical exhibits, together with perfumes, toiletries, and products of wool, silk, cotton and rayon. Here is shown the actual manufacture of synthetic fibers, including wool fiber derived from cow's milk.

In the Transportation Hall, the various systems of Italian transportation are reproduced. The growth of Rome from the time of the Caesars to the present day is depicted through a series of dioramas. Another exhibit portrays the progress made in the last 17 years in the fields of social welfare, sport and recreation, and reclamation of land. The drama of Italy's far-flung colonies is pictured on the second floor, as well as stories of Italian explorers, scientists and inventors. The climax of this story is the Marconi exhibit.

Under the supervision of the Italian Line and its famous maitres d'hotel and chefs, the Restaurant and Night Club on the second floor with their terraces, fountains, flowers and music by famous orchestras reflect the gaiety and lyrical spirit which annually attracts thousands of visitors to Italy. In the Hall of Nations, the Salon d'Onore contains a statue of the Duce and huge maps of black marble and copper outlining the Italian Empire.

JAPAN

MODELED AFTER AN ANCIENT SHINTO SHRINE, the Pavilion on Congress Street is surrounded by a garden adorned with pools, sparkling cascades, and Japanese trees and shrubs. Broad ramps, one of which forms an arching bridge from the street, lead to a