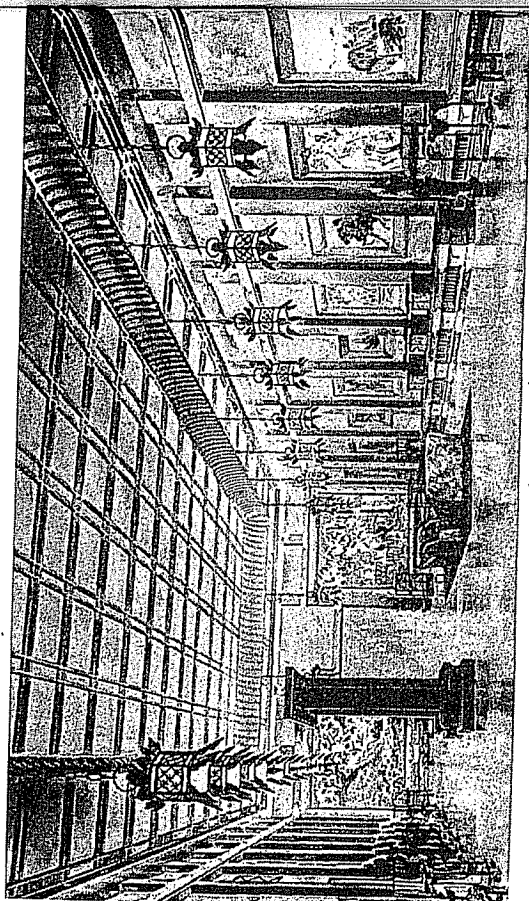
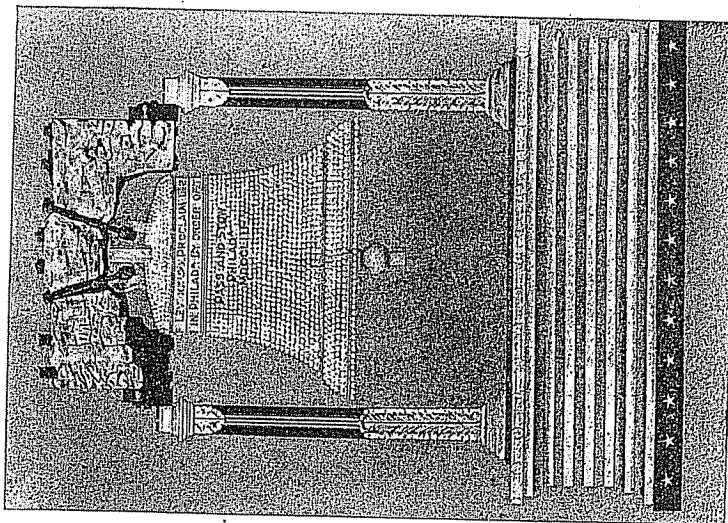




CENTER HALL
OF THE
JAPANESE
PAVILION



REPLICA OF LIBERTY BELL COMPOSED OF MATCHLESS
JAPANESE CULTURED PEARLS

red and gold verandah. The entrance is formed by red lacquered panels with gold designs.

Framed by decorated walls, products of the most illustrious periods in Japan's history together with silk screens and rugs, form displays suggestive of the moods of the Far Eastern Empire. A fortune in cultured pearls modeled into a replica of the Liberty Bell of the United States is displayed with Japanese paintings, native prints and delicately conceived ceremonial dolls. The bell is known as the "Million-Dollar Liberty bell," and is composed of a shell of silver embedded with 11,600 perfect cultured pearls and 400 diamonds.

Colorfully clad native girls explain the story of these various exhibits and give intimate talks on Japanese culture. At intervals during the Fair, skilled devotees of the tea cult reveal by vivid pantomime the rituals of this graceful art, and masters of flower arrangement demonstrate Nipponese garden technique.

FORMOSA: Better known for its Oolong and Black teas—displayed and served in this Exhibit—than for its scenic beauties, Formosa is nevertheless a magnificent, sea-cliffed island. It has luxuriant vegetation, and its agricultural activities yield such crops as rice, sugar, jute, beans and ground nuts. Even its mining is of considerable importance.

"Japan Day" at the Fair—colorful ceremonies that included the dramatic arrival of a Japanese girl with a friendship torch lighted by the Mayor of Tokio, stressed the cordial relations existing between the United States and Japan. The day concluded at the Terrace Club with a tableau picturing Commodore Perry's historic visit to Japan.

Japan has an exhibit in the Hall of Nations. Exhibits in this section are devoted to many phases of Japanese life. A panoramic photographic mural, described as the largest photograph in the world, shows Mount Fuji touched by the morning sun. Other photographs portray Japanese industrial, aeronautical and educational activities.

A Cordial Welcome Awaits You

At the Formosa Tea Room in the Japanese Pavilion

FORMOSA OOLONG & BLACK TEA

Drink it at the Fair iced or hot — Buy it at your favorite grocer. You'll like its rare delicate flavor.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

A CIRCULAR TURRET, symbol of unity, surmounts the League of Nations Building on Continental Avenue. The pentagonal design of its base represents the five continents and the five races of mankind. The Exhibit makes no false claims, issues no propaganda or false pleadings; it confines itself to objective portrayals and panoramas of what has actually been achieved in the fields of economics, finance, communication, health, nutrition, housing, drug control, cultural advancement, even mediation and disarmament. The story of the League is one of the most ambitious and dramatic efforts in history. While that story is still incomplete, it points at least one way to a better and happier world and offers suggestions for bringing the universal desire for peace to realization and practicable expression. If the League can make even a modest contribution towards international appeasement, towards substituting cooperation for conflict and thus laying the groundwork for lightening the burden of armaments, it will have fulfilled the hopes of the many nations which have united to build on the American soil this contribution to "The World of Tomorrow."

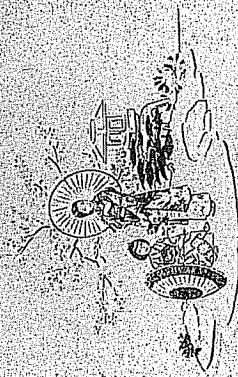
The architects for this building are P. Y. de Reviers de Mauny, J. W. T. Van Erp and Geo. B. Post & Sons, associates.

REPUBLIC OF LEBANON

THIS GOVERNMENT, organized in 1920 and now a mandate of France is one of the youngest in the world, but it controls a region which has been a cradle of the history of western civilization. Lebanon is rightfully proud of her ancient story and many of her exhibits in the Hall of Nations deal with this stirring chronicle of the past. The silkworm and the vine are extensively cultivated and the country is rich in olive, fig and mulberry trees. In addition to the display of her agricultural products, the Exhibit contains a rich collection of embroideries.

LITHUANIA

ON THE SOUTH SIDE of the Lagoon of Nations, Lithuania's Exhibit (H. Salkauskas, architect) presents an intimate glimpse into her life and history. The first floor walls are adorned with historic murals, and the statue of the national hero, Grand Duke Vytautas (1392-1430), stands adjacent to a map which shows Lithuania's borders as they were during his reign. Exhibits throughout the Pavilion are devoted to education and literature, music and the theatre, folk-art, sport and tourism. Samples of Lithuanian ceramics are displayed. A major feature is the portrayal—by thirty statuettes dressed in national costume—of a Lithuanian wedding in an authentic village setting. The second floor is devoted to Lithuanian agriculture, trade and commerce.



Changeless, timeless Japan... its enduring charm takes its place naturally in "The World of Tomorrow".

Visit the Japanese Pavilion—a red-white-and-gold replica of a lovely Shinto shrine—with its exquisite art treasures and displays. Rest awhile in the unique Garden, symbolic of Japan's varied landscapes.

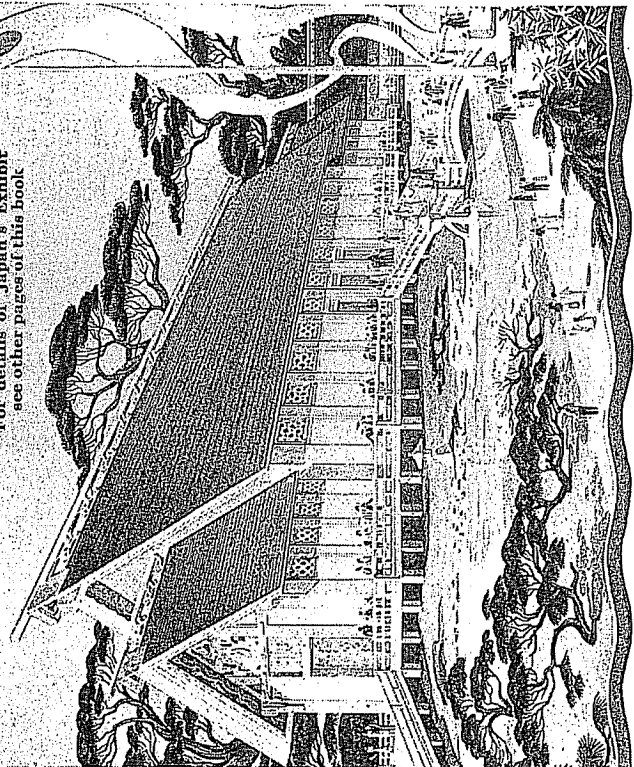
When the Fair's modern world bewilders you, remember—and enjoy—the Japanese Pavilion!

For details of Japan's Exhibit see other pages of this book

A CHARMING BIT OF

JAPAN

TO DELIGHT YOU AT THE FAIR



LUXEMBURG

THE LUXEMBURG EXHIBIT (J. P. Michels, architect) acquaints the world with the history, the culture, activities and aspirations of this tiny but industrious nation. Here tableaux depict rural scenery; paintings of the remains of ancient feudal castles are displayed; photographs show one of Europe's most powerful broadcasting stations, "Radio Luxembourg." Forming an approximate triangle between France and Germany, the Grand Duchy, with its population of 297,000 and area of 1,000 square miles, ranges from the Ardennes on the west to the valley of the Moselle on its southwest border. This valley is the home of its popular and important wine industry.

MEXICO

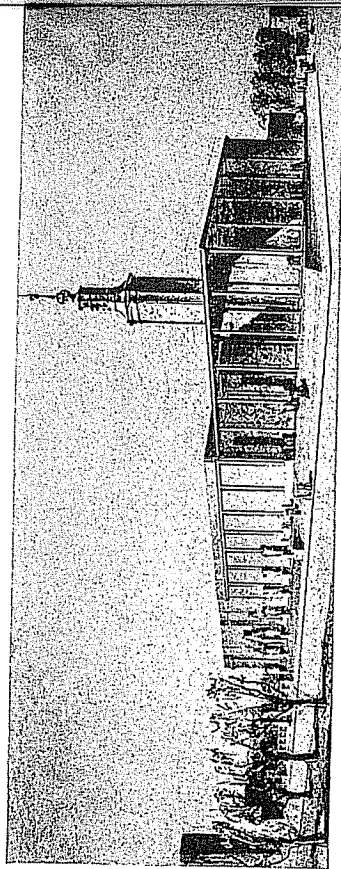
LOCATED on Presidential Row South, the Exhibit (Vincent Men-diola and S. Greenham, architects) contains displays of historical relics reminiscent of the glorious past civilizations of Mexico. Collections of exquisite carvings and decorated ornaments, produced by native artisans, show the type of handicraft for which Mexico has long been famous. Exhibits emphasizing present day achievements include photographs of improved irrigation lands and up-to-date schools. Recent social and industrial reforms are depicted by means of drawings and charts. Displays of industrial products, Mexican glassware, pottery, silver and fabrics are also presented. The aim of the entire Exhibit is to give Fair visitors a clearer and more sympathetic understanding of the Mexican people.

NETHERLANDS

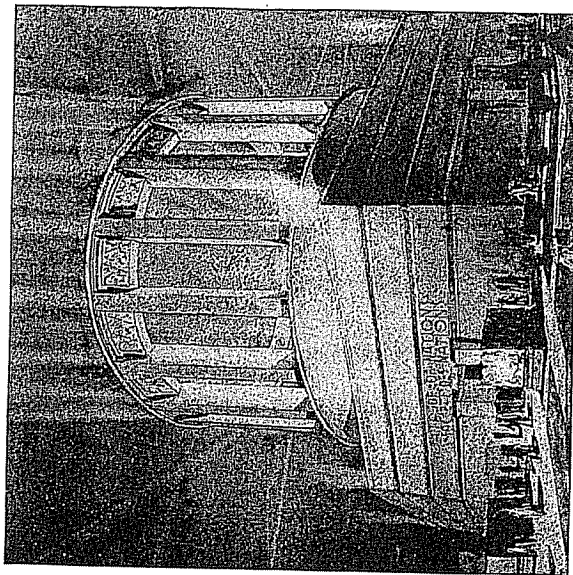
ON CONTINENTAL AVENUE, the Exhibit (Prof. Dirk Slotouwer, architect; George P. Post & Sons, architects) presents a comprehensive survey of the economic and cultural importance of the three parts of Her Majesty's empire—the Kingdom in Europe, the Dutch East Indies, and the territories Suriname and Curacao in South America. In the reception hall a huge painting on glass visualizes the solidarity of the kingdom and its overseas territories.

A large animated relief map of Holland demonstrates the age-old struggle by which the land was wrested from the sea. Among other subjects the Exhibit deals with the products of the soil; the aid that science gives agriculture by warring against diseases of plants and beasts; city planning, slum clearance, social welfare; the fight against infant mortality, vocational diseases, unemployment; and the various other phases of Government endeavors to spread the boons that modern science has made available to all classes of society.

In sections devoted to overseas territories, murals and dioramas

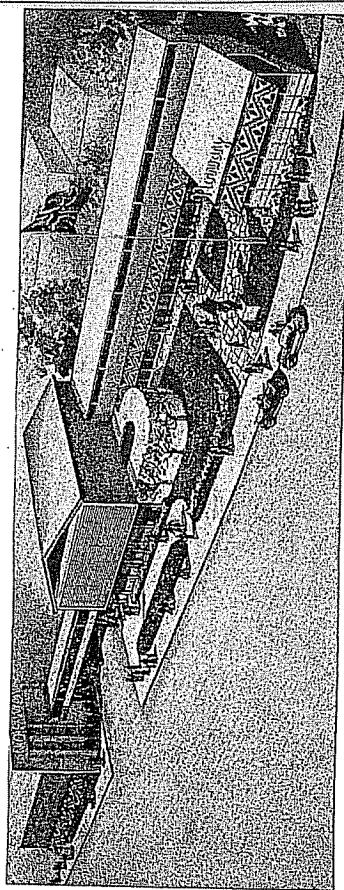


NETHERLANDS BUILDING



LEAGUE OF NATIONS EXHIBIT

NORWEGIAN PAVILION



set forth the grandeur of tropical scenery. And here are the music and the theatre of Java; the art of Bali, the irrigation system of its terraced rice fields; native education and tropical hygiene; and the cultivation of various crops. A major attraction is a model in bas-relief of the Borobudur, greatest of Java's Buddhist monuments.

Some 65,000 tulips blooming in a garden about the Pavilion add their color to the million tulips which the Netherlands donated to the Fair Corporation. The Exhibit is completed by displays in the Hall of Nations.

NEW ZEALAND

THE EXHIBIT occupies a section of the British display in the Hall of Nations. Upon entering, the visitor is afforded a vista of a typical New Zealand forest scene with natural ferns and shrubs. A miniature reproduction of the famous Sutherland Falls is a dominant feature. Photographic displays show the scenic glories of the Dominion as seen in the boiling hot lakes, tropical vegetation, glaciers, underground caverns and forests. A Maori Court conveys the story of the development of this native race—their history, folklore and tribal life. Other exhibits consisting of charts and photographs give a composite presentation of the progress made by New Zealand in industry, education and social relations.

NORWAY

THE NORWEGIAN PAVILION, Presidential Row South and Federal Place, is of modern design and embodies many native architectural features. Outside wood paneling in natural finish combines with the extensive use of glass to give an appearance suggestive of the "Land of the Midnight Sun."

Facing the Court of Peace, the main entrance gives access to the high-ceilinged "Hall of Representation," where an allegorical mural portrays Norway's startling scenery and productive power. A combination of relief sculpture and painting depicts the country's contributions to art, literature, music and exploration—a veritable "Roll of Honor," dramatic and colorful, showing the many Norwegian achievements. On the mezzanine a presentation of the Midnight Sun glows in the background, dominating exhibits of Norwegian travel and shipping and the world-wide League of Norsemen. Reaching the second floor by a covered bridge, the visitor finds brilliant examples of native paintings, sculpture and handicraft.

Descending a winding flight of stairs, the visitor discovers other displays that depict Norwegian social and industrial progress. These exhibits include pulp and paper, electro-chemical and metallurgical works, fishing and canning, and all types of winter sports equipment. In the displays in the fishing and canning sec-

tion, the visitor is reminded of the brave work that is done by the sturdy luggers who brave the fierce gales and icy, roaring seas off Norway's precipitous coast.

A moving-picture theatre forms another major attraction in the Pavilion. There is also a restaurant where one may enjoy many delectable cold snacks, appetizers and open sandwiches for which Norway is famous.

PANAMA

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

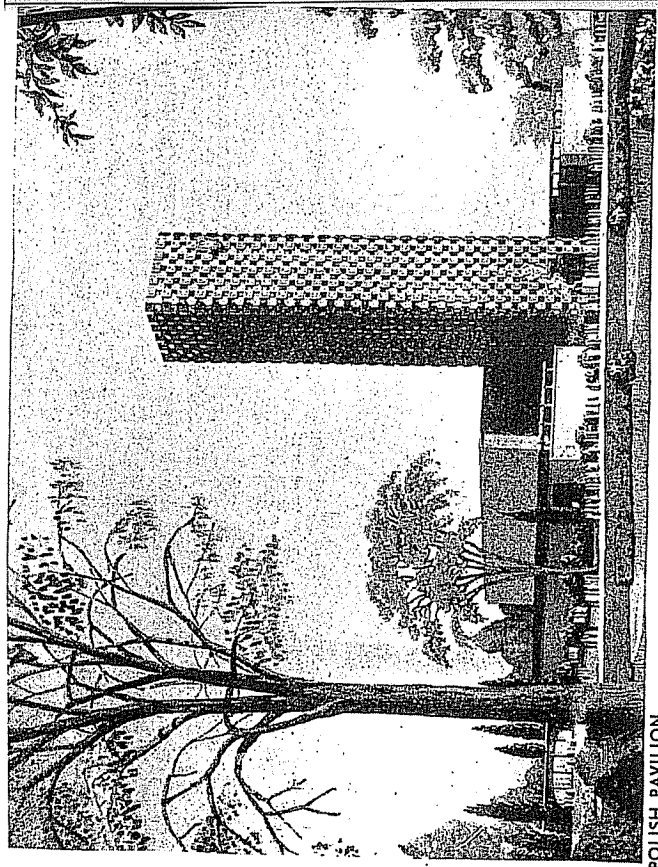
PAN AMERICAN UNION

FLAGS OF THE TWENTY-ONE republics, members of the Pan American Union, fly above the steel arch which surmounts the entrance of the Pavilion on Presidential Row South. Within, the central exhibit consists of a large animated relief map of the American Continent. Constructed of a transparent plastic substance and illumined from beneath, the map illustrates the principal geographic features of the continent—the massive mountain ranges along the West coast of South America and the great valleys of the Amazon, the Orinoco, and the La Plata river systems. On the margin of the map the names of principal transportation and communication services operating between the American republics are indicated, while the major products of the Americas are similarly shown.

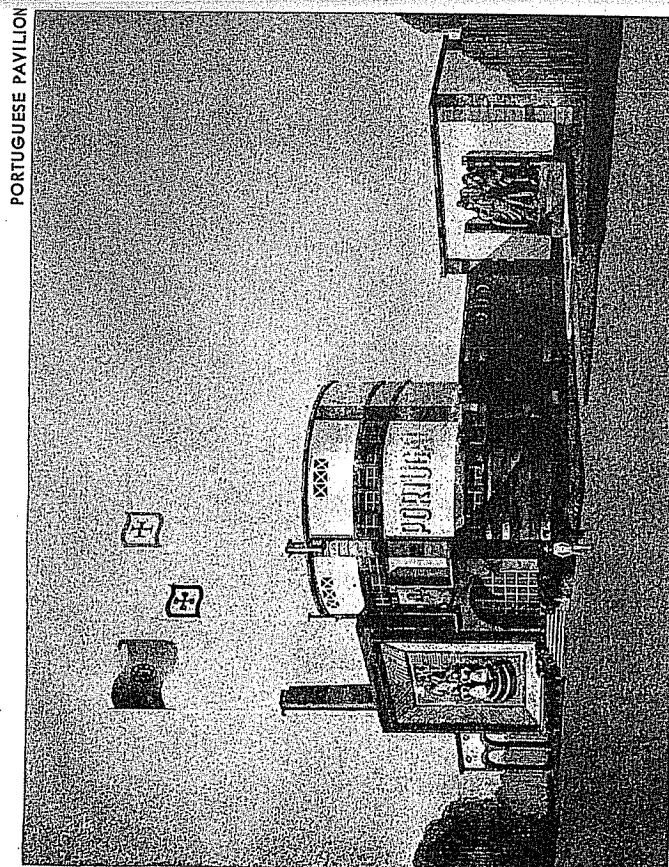
Countries participating in the Pan American Union exhibiting and dispensing information and literature are: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama and Uruguay. Transportation and communication companies coöperating are: All America Cables, American Telephone and Telegraph Co., Cable and Wireless, Ltd. and Western Union, Radio Corporation of America, American Republics Line, Furness Prince Line, Grace Line, Pan American and Pan American-Grace Airways, United Fruit Company, and Tropical Radio Telegraph Company.

PERU

SYMBOLIZING THE ARTISTIC and industrial aims of Peru, the Pavilion on Presidential Row North, contains—besides modern aspects of Peruvian life—exhibits of the country's archaeological and historical backgrounds. Here characteristic displays of the pre-Inca and Inca civilizations include a presentation of mummies shown exactly as they are found in the ancient tombs with their funeral garments—jewelry, rugs and dressing material. Fifty manikins display the history of Peruvian attire from luxurious Inca fashions, through Colonial bustles and petticoats, to those of today. Sculptures, paintings, tapestries, gold and silver, stained



POLISH PAVILION



PORTUGUESE PAVILION

and painted glass are exhibited throughout the Pavilion. In many different ways picturesque Peruvian scenery is shown, while through the use of mahogany, walnut and other woods, together with samples of industrial products and natural resources, you are able to visualize the country's wealth. Throughout the Exhibit graphic presentations reveal Peru's social, cultural and political progress. Also included are four models of the famous "Restaurantes Populares," where laborers dine at a cost of 5 cents a complete meal, and where their children partake daily of free breakfast.

POLAND

THE POLISH PAVILION (Jan Cybulski and Jan Galinowski, architects; Cross & Cross, associate architects), with its tower rising high above the main entrance on Continental Avenue, presents the story of Poland as she is today and as she intends to be in the future—an active, vigorous member of the family of nations. Entering the building, you see a Court of Honor in which a bronze monument of Marshal Pilsudski and an exhibit of original documents executed by Polish kings stress the democratic traditions of the republic. Another section of the Court portrays the country's participation in the development of America, beginning with the arrival of the first Polish immigrants in 1608 and the participation of Polish soldiers in the American Revolution.

From the Court of Honor you pass into the Hall of Science, where more than 200 inventions of Polish origin are displayed. The Republic's maritime development is depicted in another section, where two dioramas show the seaport Gdynia as a small fishing village in 1921 and as it is today—a modern seaport of 130,000 inhabitants. Illuminated maps and charts show the development of the Polish merchant marine.

In a Polish fashion display, eight models demonstrate ladies' wear designed and produced in Poland. The Exhibit includes natural silk grown in that country and the latest pattern for fabrics of native design.

Occupying a separate building adjoining the main pavilion, a modern bar, a popular tavern, a terrace café and a de luxe restaurant provide a gourmet's paradise. The bar features 400 different kinds of hors-d'oeuvres, Polish *zakuski*, rare Polish honey wine, and a dozen different kinds of vodka.

PORTUGAL

IN A GARDEN SETTING, at the north end of Continental Avenue, the Exhibit (Antonio Lopez and Jorge Segurado, architects) comprises nine distinct sections. An information bureau is located in the circular reception hall, while beyond it the Hall of Industries is devoted to displays pertaining to Portuguese industries.

In the Hall of Atlantic Discovery, the achievements and discoveries of the nation's seafarers of the 15th century are revealed to the world of today. Columbus Hall is devoted to the story of that great explorer's early life in Portugal. In another hall Portuguese influence in the world since the 16th century is depicted. Planisphere Hall sums up the discoveries, travels and navigations of the Portuguese throughout the centuries. A picture of the financial, social and economic aspects is shown in the Hall of the Present. On the second floor, in Tourism Hall, photographs of Portuguese scenery are shown. "Portugal of Tomorrow" depicts the social, political and economic aims of the nation. In the Hall of Nations section, national dances and motion pictures of Portuguese scenery are presented. Another exhibit is devoted to the tourist attractions of Madeira Island.

ROMANIA

THE ROMANIAN HOUSE, Federal Place, facing the Court of Peace, is a four-storied building, with stone balconies modeled after the manner of the country's monasteries. In its restaurant you enjoy fresh caviar, Romanian foods and the music of famous native orchestras. Here are served characteristic dishes such as *sarmalute* in *foi de vita* (wine leaves filled with meat and rice), and *mamaliga* (corn mush). A large room, the "Hall of Handicrafts," is devoted to exhibits of glassware and pottery, embroidery, jewelry and musical instruments. Another hall presents displays of the raw materials that give strength to the nation's economy. Among other food products exhibited are cheeses, beverages, vegetables and fruits, fish and game.

American comfort is combined with Romanian art in all the interior fittings and decorations. An amplifying system carries native music to all parts of the House. Features of Romania's participation include a series of musical events and sculptural exhibits. During "Romanian Week" George Enesco, her world-renowned composer, lead three symphonic concerts. More than a hundred peasants took part in colorful festivals. At the New York World's Fair, Romania strives to become known as a nation of mighty toilers working toward a dual goal—national improvement and amity with all nations.

Romania's National Pavilion is built entirely of marble from Ruschiza, each block embellished with Romanian sculptures. Under an immense ceiling of rock salt, internally-lighted columns and panels of alabaster adorn the interior. On the ground floor a series of representative displays show the nature of Romania's contributions to world civilization. Featured are a lifelike statuary group of King Carol and Crown Prince Michael, a vast relief map of Romania, and a huge frieze in hammered metal epitomizing the country's history. The architects of these buildings are Prince George Cantacuzino and Octav Doicescu.



SIAM

THE SIAMESE SECTION of the Hall of Nations is decorated and furnished in a style typical of this Far Eastern country. Here sound films depict the colorful everyday life of its people, revealing exotic native scenes that include the magnificent palaces and temples of Bangkok. Models of royal state barges are exhibited, Siamese industrial activities are portrayed, and here you may gaze upon native handiwork: niello silverware, golden lacquer work, mother-of-pearl, carved ivory, dolls, theatrical masks, jewelry, zircons and sapphires. Primarily an agricultural country, Siam displays samples of her rice, stielac, raw rubber, teakwood and many other items.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

THE EXHIBIT demonstrates the scenic beauties of the Colony and describes its leading industries—tobacco growing, gold-mining and agriculture. Material on Rhodesia's early history shows how

Thousands of tourists have seen the Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia which measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles wide by 387 feet high—twice the size of Niagara Falls.

The mammoth replica of Victoria Falls measures 186 feet long by 22 feet high, and over its man-made precipice a torrent of 60,000 gallons of water a minute roars with a voice of thunder. Natives in Africa named these mighty Falls, "Mostotunya"—"Smoke that Thunders"—but David Livingstone, the first white man to see them, named them "Victoria" after his Queen.

The replica is an authentic reproduction within the limits of human artistry, and is noted for the beauty of its setting in the lush, jungle atmosphere of the Rain Forest, where, amid the tropic vegetation and trees, small animals and birds live freely. The amazingly lovely colors, changing in the sky from dawn to midnight, must be seen to be appreciated.

Here, in a form never attempted before, there is wrought a replica of the world's greatest wonder—a highlight of the New York World's Fair—and we confidently recommend all those who would see, perhaps the most interesting exhibit at the Fair, not to miss a spectacle which will remain long in the memory of every visitor. (Location—opposite the Parachute Jump.)

Cecil Rhodes developed the country through the British South African Company. A diorama depicts the impressive hill of granite—the Matoppos—in which lie the Empire-builder's remains. You see large photographs of the enigmatic Zimbabwe ruins, where—according to legend—gold was smelted centuries ago for King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba. An impression of an enormous cascade of water covers an entire wall; its purpose is to draw attention to Southern Rhodesia's exhibit in the Amusement Area where a huge replica of one of the world's greatest wonders—the famous Victoria Falls—is in operation (see page 71).

SWEDEN

A GARDEN COURTYARD reminiscent of an old-world market place, "Sweden Square," on Market Street, is enclosed by a quadrangle of functional one-story "loggias," shaded on all sides with broad "airplane wing" roofs of a new design. Landscaped with Swedish trees and flowers, the courtyard will be offered to New York as a permanent memorial.

In the Pavilion, Swedish modern furniture, glass, pottery, textiles and silver are displayed. In the "Three Crowns" restaurant, a circular "smörgåsbord" or appetizer table revolves electrically, and full course dinners are served by Swedish men and women in native costume. A terrace bar opens on the courtyard, and its tables, shaded with garden umbrellas, overflow into Sweden Square, where guests may watch the Swedish folk dances.

In addition to music and dances, color films of life and scenery in Sweden are projected in a theatre seating two hundred persons. In other parts of the Pavilion, charts and posters describe the country's labor courts, her "anti-depression" policy and other features of her social economy and industry. At a special booth, pictures and tourist information are available.

The architect of this building is Sven Markelius, of Stockholm. Pomerance and Breines, of New York, are consulting architects.

SWITZERLAND

THE ENTRANCE to the Pavilion, on Presidential Row North, is identified by a curved wall on which large maps show what the Commissioner General describes as "the geographical location of Switzerland in relation to the United States." Glazed doors open into a hall featuring Swiss scenery, spas, education and sports. A stairway leads to an air-conditioned restaurant, a mountain-stube and an open terrace; opposite, there is an auditorium where performances of Swiss music, dances and moving pictures take place, while downstairs in the garden (which contains a bowling-alley) popular-priced food is served to the accompaniment of yodeling, alphorn and hackbrett. A special attraction is an alpine cabin demonstrating the making and testing of cheese.

In the Hall of Nations three sections feature (1) the historical development of the oldest democracy in the world, its contributions to the arts and sciences and its contributions to the making of America; (2) an exhibit of Swiss watches showing the historical and industrial development of those exquisite instruments; (3) textiles, including laces, embroideries, organdies, handkerchiefs, silks, strawbraids and other Swiss fashion products.

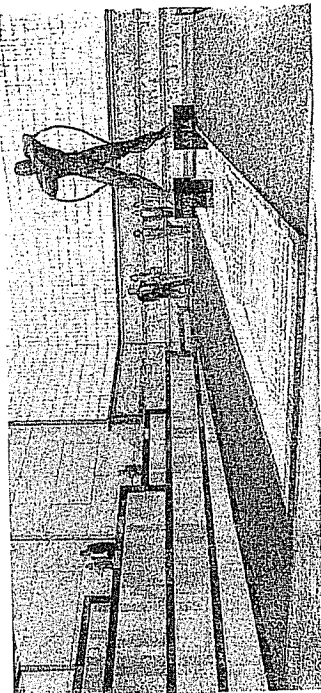
TURKEY

THE TURKISH EXHIBIT in the Hall of Nations is designed to illustrate the rise of modern Turkey under the leadership of Kemal Atatürk. Entering the Hall the visitor sees a cascade upon one side of which is represented Asia, with Europe upon the other. A statue of a man holding a knotted rope symbolizes the new Turkey, linking the two continents and doing her share toward maintaining world peace.

The Turkish Pavilion (Sidad H. Eldem and Sedat Zinciskiran, architects) on Market Street is essentially modern although styled to conform with ancient Turkish architectural tradition. The entrance with its overhanging eaves leads into a patio on the right side of which is a Turkish Coffee House and bar where Turkish specialties are served. The left wing contains the various sections for display and sale.

In this exhibit is a reproduction of the famous great Bazaar of Istanbul with shops displaying perfumes, embroideries, ornamental silver work and other historic Turkish articles of trade. Products of the Turkish government's monopolies such as cigarettes, wines and liquors are sold, including the little known popular "raki." Also the world famous dried fruit products of the country are on display. Historically important volumes and art objects tracing 5,000 years of Turkish history since Hittite times are found on the second floor. A complete information service furnishes prospective tourists with pictures, maps and other data prepared by the Ministry of Economy as part of its efforts to make Turkey a great tourist center.

A SYMBOL OF THE NEW TURKEY

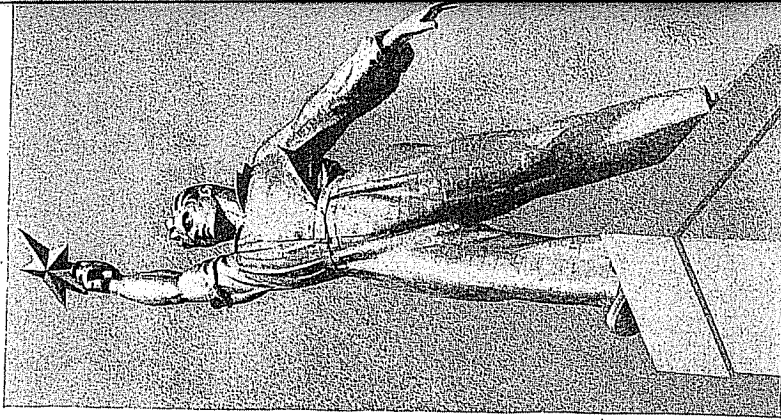


UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

TOPPED BY A GIGANTIC statue seventy-nine feet high which strides its central pylon, the pavilion of the U.S.S.R. is the tallest structure at the Fair with the exception of Trylon. On the front face of the pylon is the seal of the U.S.S.R. carved in granite. The outer facade of the pavilion, sweeping around the pylon in a semicircle, and terminating in majestic, sculptured wings, is divided into eleven sections, each ornamented by a bas-relief representing the eleven constituent republics of the Union.

Exhibits show the daily life and work and achievements of 170 million people in the first Socialist country in the world. Feature exhibits include the airplane in which a crew headed by Chkalov made the first trans-polar flight from the U.S.S.R. to the United States; a reproduction of one of the new stations in Moscow's "palace subway"; a replica of the Palace of Soviets in semi-precious stones; a huge map of the Soviet Union worked out in precious and semi-precious stones.

In addition to the paintings and sculptures of leading Soviet artists, and handicrafts for which the country is famous are exhibited—wood carvings, lacquer work, embroidery and hand-woven carpets and rugs from Central Asia and the Caucasus. Entertainment features include showings of the masterpieces of the Soviet cinema and performances by the Red Army Ensemble of Singers, Dancers and Musicians. In a handsome restaurant and bar, Soviet foods and wines are served. The architects for this building are Boris Iofan and Karo S. Alabian. In the U.S.S.R.'s Hall of Nations section, exhibits include a huge map of the country and explanations of the structure of the Soviet government. A separate Arctic Pavilion, close to the main Pavilion, is devoted to Soviet achievements in the Arctic.



GIGANTIC 79 FOOT STAINLESS STEEL
STATUE ATOP THE SOVIET PAVILION

URUGUAY

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

VENEZUELA

LOCATED at the extreme north end of Continental Avenue, the Building (Skidmore & Owings and John Moss, designers; Lopez Mendez and F. J. Narvaez, art directors of the Exhibit) is a jewel-like square with glass walls and no doors. The theme of the exhibits is the modern, progressive life, industry and art of Venezuela.

The displays center about four main products of the country—coffee, cocoa, orchids and oil. A huge mural on the ceiling depicts scenic beauties and products. Another colorful feature is the outdoor orchid gems. This consists of an exhibit of orchids placed upon trees executed by the native sculptor, Francisco Narvaez. The supply of orchids is replenished continually, coming directly from Venezuela by air mail.

The great mural on the ceiling is intersected by serpentine walls which are fronted by five large sculptured figures representing Venezuelan products—coffee, cocoa, fruits, oil and pearls. Nearby in the tropical garden, native coffee, cocoa and *Hallacas* (a native dish) are served. In addition to these exhibits there are three displays including rum and *crème de cocoa*, diamonds and a historical-patriotic feature—"Altar of the Good Neighbor"—dramatizing the good neighbor policy of President Roosevelt, and containing a lock of hair of Washington sent Simon Bolivar through Lafayette.

The decoration and illumination of the Pavilion are expressive of the South American temperament and love of color.

YUGOSLAVIA

IN FRONT OF THE facade in the Hall of Nations stands a symbolic sculpture representing Yugoslavia; above the entrance is a large illuminated map of the country. Within, a series of ramps which seem to soar in space, lead to the upper exhibit gallery, and descending to the displays on the first floor, surround a rustic patio. Folk art and national customs are depicted by a large mural. Photographic slides taken by the daughter of the U. S. envoy to Belgrade show the country's scenic beauty and suggest opportunities for travel, hunting and fishing. Other exhibits are devoted to natural resources and their exploitation, industrial products, architecture, ethnography and government agriculture. Besides an adequate library for further research, an information service is provided for the convenience of Fair visitors.

UNITED STATES (FEDERAL) BUILDING

SITUATED at the head of the Court of Peace, the United States (Federal) Building (Howard L. Cheney, architect and designer) is fronted by thirteen pillars symbolical of the thirteen original states. These graceful pillars head into a huge semi-circular structure flanked by two massive towers representing the Legislative and Judicial branches of our Government. The façade of these two towers is adorned by two sculptures designed by Harry Poole Camden. One depicts "Peace" and the other "Common Accord Among the Nations of the World." Within the grand foyers of the towers are two huge murals portraying the Judicial and Legislative functions of the American Government. The center portion of the Building denotes the Executive phase of Federal activity.

Employing the most modern methods of showmanship, the Exhibit is divided into twelve basic divisions: *Conservation—Foreign Relations—Finance and Credit—Industry—Internal Protection—Transportation and Communication—Shelter—National Defense—Trade—Education, Arts and Recreation—Social Welfare and Food*. Animated mural belts, painted by Eugene Savage, revolve downward from the ceiling, each telling the story of the Nation's rise, problems and aspirations. These murals move toward twelve huge sculptural masses, each of which symbolizes one of the twelve different Government functions listed above. These sculptures are of a translucent glass substance and are recessed in niches from which concealed electric lights provide a diffused glow over all.

Priceless historical documents reminiscent of the Nation's traditions, and other material gathered from National archives and shrines, comprise an informative display. Exhibits in the Executive Department demonstrate clearly how the life of each individual citizen is directly affected by those he elects to represent him in the capital city of the United States. Dioramas dramatize the story of our country's services.

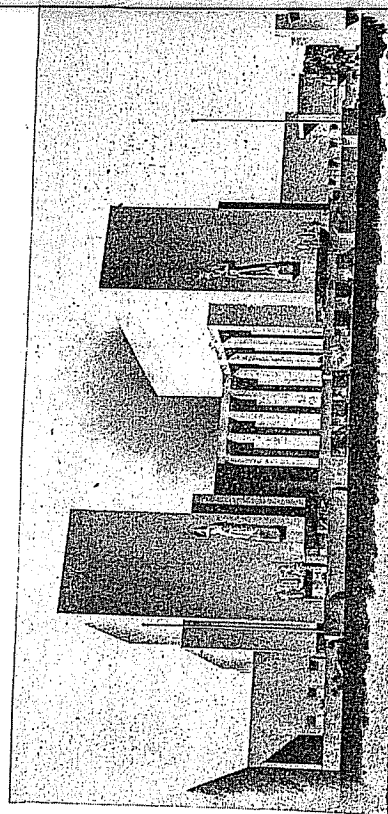
There is a motion picture theatre where a special feature-length film, entitled *These United States*, is shown. Fair visitors are invited to see the popular stars of Hollywood enact the lives of those persons who have left an imperishable imprint on American history.

Seven forty-foot elms shade an inner courtyard which is brightened by thousands of vari-colored flowers.

The aim of the entire Exhibit is to tell the people simply, graphically and dramatically what the American Government is doing to make every human being within its borders happier, healthier, safer, and more useful to the country and the world at large.

It is hoped that the American Nation will play an important part in bringing about a greater sense of harmony in the relationships of the countries of the world.

— 157



THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL BUILDING, which dominates the Court of Peace and the Hall of Nations, houses the Exhibit illustrating the purpose and function of our Government.

* * * * *

THE COURT OF STATES comprises all participating States with the exception of New York and Florida

