

The International Labour Organization at Geneva

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the International Labour Organization of the
League of Nations*

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IT must be within the memory of some of you who are present that through and following the Great War, from 1914 to 1918, there were leading statesmen in the different countries of the world who predicted that as an outcome of the terrible struggle through which the allies and the belligerent countries were passing, a new conception of human and international relationships would be accepted, and that as a means of bringing about this better relationship between the nations of the world, it would be necessary to lay the foundation of a new world organization to be known as the League of Nations.

To this important organization there was assigned definite duties and obligations. These duties were to deal with the larger international problems such as the disarmament of the nations of the world, the readjustment of economic and financial systems, the rehabilitation of the nations devastated and bankrupt because of the war, the settlement of disputes arising between nations, which would inevitably lead to further resort to the abitraments of war, and the re-establishment of hundreds of thousands of refugees and exiles, who, following the war, had no nation to call their own.

But, in addition to the organizing of the League of Nations, it was felt that it was also necessary, as complimentary to the League, to organize what is known to-day as the International

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Labour Organization of Geneva, and the responsibility placed upon that organization was to standardize, as far as possible, the industrial and social conditions in the nations of the world.

It must be clear to those who are present to-day that there exist wide differentiations in the industrial conditions among the more advanced industrial countries, and the nations who are still in the "kindergarden" of our great world industrial and commercial development.

These differences for centuries have constituted one of the chief causes of the hatred, suspicions and embitterment which existed between the nations. In the desire of nations for the expansion of trade and for the sale of their commodities, it has been discovered that it is impossible to sell commodities upon an equal basis if one nation has one standard of wages and one standard of working conditions, while the other nations, because of the primitiveness of their industrial development, adopt a lower standard of wages and a lower standard of living conditions.

The International Labour Organization, therefore, has been endeavouring for the past thirteen years to influence the governments of those affiliated nations to accept conventions and recommendations which have for their purpose the levelling upward of the conditions which have to do with the development of industry and commerce, and with the fixing of social conditions and standards, which will be creditable to all the nations of the world.

The structure of this organization provides, in the first place, for the setting up or organizing of a splendid staff, representative of at least thirty-eight different nations of the world; men and women well qualified by education and by world outlook to carry on the important work of gathering data and information of all kinds from all the nations of the world, which has a bearing upon industrial and social legislation enacted by the various governments of these nations.

It is a striking commendation of the International Labour Organization that among the many who comprise this wonderful staff, there are those who have specialized in languages, and in one case to my knowledge, there is one member of the staff that can speak as many as thirty-two different languages. That fact alone brings me to this thought, that the world to-day is suffering from the indifference of men and women to the wonderful capa-

cities which God has given us all, but which, because of lack of personality, aggressiveness and perseverance, are lying dormant. Thus the world is losing an enrichment of mental and intellectual outlook which would be its possession if we all were aware of our possibilities through a proper regard for the powers which we possess.

My first experience with a brother man who could speak many languages was during the year 1909 when *The Toronto Daily Star* sent me to Cape Breton in Nova Scotia to report a great coal strike involving 12,000 men. It was there I met a little Italian organizer of the United Mine Workers of America who could speak fourteen languages, and I had the pleasure of hearing him address at least six different groups of men from different nations of the world in their own languages. I have wondered what was the scientific background of this man's ability to speak so many languages, and have learned that in the brain of man there are millions of brain cells which are capable of development, and that every time a man acquired a new language he was developing a layer of brain cells, so that if he could speak fourteen languages or thirty-two languages, it really meant that he had developed that many layers of brain cells and had thus developed the personality and perseverance to be more useful than his fellow men in assisting in important international problems.

In fact, so important is that development of the brain cells that it would be possible for a man, through accident, to lose the power of speaking his own tongue and yet he would remain capable of speaking all the other acquired languages. In the light of this fact, I can only emphasize how important is the work of these between 300 and 400 members of the staff of the International Labour Organization in collecting the important data which has to be disseminated to the governments of the world for their special benefit.

Prior to the organization of the International Labour Organization, information bearing upon the industrial conditions in the different countries of the world was largely collected by the International Federation of Trades Unions, the federated body of the labour organizations of the different nations, but owing to the limited amount of money at the disposal of this organization, this splendid work could only be carried on to a limited degree.

With the establishment of the International Labour Organization, however, it was made possible, through the contributions of the different affiliated nations, to carry on research work in the field of industry and sociology to an extent it had never been carried on before, and so qualified are the members of the staff of this organization and so keenly do they feel the sense of their responsibility that when this information is collected and properly related, it constitutes the most authentic and reliable data of its kind that can be collected by any organization in the world. Contact is obtained with the remotest parts of the world in the search for facts bearing upon all the various problems which are submitted to the office for translation and interpretation to be forwarded to the meetings of the governing body and to the annual conferences of this organization.

At the head of the International Labour Organization for twelve years there was an eminent French statesman and social leader, Mr. Albert Thomas. Unfortunately, a year ago he died suddenly while discharging his important duties to the great organization of which he was the head. Last year, however, there was appointed as his successor a Mr. Butler, who had been a deputy director during the term of office of the late Mr. Thomas. This worthy representative of the English race has proved himself worthy of the position to which he has been appointed, and at the recent conference held in Geneva he displayed a genius of mind which reflected great credit not only upon himself, but upon the splendid training he had received at the hands of his predecessor.

It is worthy of note also that there are at the present time a number of Canadians who are regarded as among the most efficient and valuable members of this important staff.

Another very important unit of the International Labour Organization is the governing body. This body is composed of twenty-four men, six representative of the workers of the world, six representative of the employers, and twelve representative of the governments of the world. Permanent seats to this governing body are occupied by men chosen from the leading industrial nations of the world, and thus Canada, which now ranks fifth among the industrial nations, is given a permanent seat, and Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress

of Canada, has the honour of representing Canada at that body, except when he exercises his right to appoint a substitute at the meetings of the governing body.

It has been my great honour and privilege to substitute for Mr. Moore upon eight different occasions, six of these at Geneva, one in Brussels, Belgium, and the other in Warsaw, Poland. I should explain that frequently the governments of the affiliated nations invite the governing body to hold its sessions in their capital cities, and that accounts for me visiting both Brussels and Warsaw when the Governments of Belgium and Poland extended such an invitation to the governing body to meet there.

This governing body is committed to the discharge of very important obligations to the International Labour Organization. It is responsible for the considering and passing upon the annual budget, and from time to time carefully considering the capacities of the office to meet the heavy duties devolving upon it. Its authority in matters of finance is finally subject to the Council of the League of Nations, and the Director in behalf of the governing body must justify the expenditure of the money voted annually.

But the most important work of the governing body is to consider the many subjects forwarded to the office from the governments of affiliated nations. It is the duty of this body to enter into a preliminary discussion upon these many subjects, but preparatory to this discussion, the staff of the office must prepare the information necessary to thoroughly inform the members of the governing body on the subjects to be discussed. From the great number of subjects submitted for consideration, a selection of at least three subjects must be made to forward on to the annual conference, which is held in the month of June in each year, and once these subjects are passed on, they are given a double discussion at the annual conferences.

There is a regular procedure, however, which must be followed before the annual conference comes to a final decision as to the advisability of governments accepting their recommendations and conventions. This procedure involves not only the collection of important data and information by the office staff, but the preparation of a questionnaire covering all the points to be considered, which must go out to the respective governments for their consideration, and the information supplied by these govern-

ments bearing upon these specific subjects forms a report which is carefully considered by the delegates to the conference in committee stage before any specific recommendation or convention is passed on to the general conference.

There is one outstanding feature in connection with the powers of the International Labour Organization that any decisions arrived at are not mandatory or binding upon the governments of the affiliated nations, but on the contrary the principle of voluntary action has been applied in the ratification of the recommendations and conventions forwarded from the International Labour Organization to the different governments. This particular principle is similar to that which has been characteristic of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada. As one who played a part in the consideration of the draft of this legislation before it was passed by the Canadian House of Commons, I can speak with some authority as to the principle of voluntary action. It was provided in The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada that in cases of all disputes arising between employers and employees in the great public services of this nation, there should be an opportunity to set up boards of investigation and conciliation, to first of all investigate the facts concerning such disputes and also endeavour to conciliate the parties to the differences. Upon these boards, labour and the employers were represented and these in turn selected a chairman of the board. Following investigation and conciliatory efforts, the findings of these boards were made known, but both employers and employees were free to accept or reject these findings. The fact is, however, that while there was no mandatory power invested in these boards, there was a moral influence which made itself felt wherever these boards have been appointed. The fact that matters in dispute have been thoroughly investigated and findings arrived at has been the means of preventing many strikes and lockouts in the important public services and industries of this country.

That same moral power is being exercised with reference to the recommendations and conventions passed at the annual conferences in Geneva and sent on for ratification by various governments of the world. It is felt that where workers and employers and the governments are all represented and they

arrive at decisions which represent the predominating opinion of the three groups, that they are of such importance as to command the most careful and wisest judgment of the statesmen of the world.

This accounts for the fact that substantial progress is being made by the International Labour Organization in slowly, but surely, progressing towards the attainment of the organization's great objective.

Permit me, however, to digress for a moment to deal with what I regard as one of the most outstanding features of the work of the League of Nations and the International Labour Organization.

It has been stated by a government representative of Belgium, Mr. Mahain, that one of the greatest achievements of the League of Nations has been the creation of an international mind. The importance of this can best be understood when it is realized that national sentiments and national aspirations have been so strong in the different nations of the world, and I may say are still continually expressed in great international gatherings, that one can easily understand how difficult it must have been, and still is, for representatives of different nations to divest themselves of a national idealism in order that they might accept an international point of view. It is quite easy to understand that in a desire to protect and advance the interests of a nation, the wider interests of all the nations of the world might be almost entirely overlooked. To develop an international mind, therefore, the delegates of oriental countries must sometimes forget the influence of traditions and customs and systems, which are centuries old, of their respective nations. They must undergo an almost complete change in their mental outlook, because these traditions and customs and systems have contributed in an important manner to the determining of a mental outlook which is of a purely oriental character. The same can be said about that group of nations in Central Europe, in which for centuries have been jealousies, suspicions and hatred because of their close proximity to each other, and because of the centuries of war and differences of various kinds arising mainly from the expression of a spirit of national aggrandizement and national ambitions.

Upon two important occasions I have had the opportunity of witnessing what these national differences mean in the effort to arrive at beneficial international understandings.

One was last year (1932) when I journeyed from Geneva to Lausanne to see the Right Honourable J. Ramsay Macdonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and whose personal friendship I have enjoyed for over a quarter of a century. At that time, a very important conference was being held with reference to the adjustment of reparations assessed against belligerent nations by the terms of the Peace Treaty of Versailles. When I arrived at the hotel where this conference was being held, I soon learned that a very important crisis had been reached and that there was great danger of the conference breaking up without anything of a substantial nature being achieved. The cause of this crisis was the difficulty which France and Germany were experiencing in reaching an agreement upon a very important phase of the subject under discussion. It was only after the conciliatory efforts of other nations had been applied that these two nations, fearful of one getting an advantage over the other, came to an agreement and made possible the completion of a work which was regarded as a helpful contribution towards the continuity of world peace.

The other instance I refer to, was when I had the privilege of discussing with the Right Honourable Arthur Henderson, chairman of the Disarmament Conference, the difficulties experienced in reaching decisions upon the important question of world disarmament. I there learned that sometimes following prolonged discussions on important phases of the whole question of disarmament, the conference would be adjourned because one nation or another had decided that a new election should be held to determine the form of government they should have, and no sooner had one nation held their election and changed the personnel of their delegation to Geneva, than another nation also decided that it would be in the best interests of their people if a new election was held. It is quite frequently the experience that some of the important "key men" at these great conferences are removed, either by sickness or death, and for the time being other representatives must be appointed to take their place and must acquaint themselves with the matters previously considered by those they succeeded. These are some of the difficulties arising in the discussion of international problems by great international gatherings.

But let me for a moment refer to another phase of this very important question. Throughout the centuries, it has been regarded as an almost impossible task to bring men of different nations of the world together to clearly understand each other because of the difficulty of languages. The importance of this problem can be best understood in the light of efforts which have been made to teach a new international language known as "Esperanto", in order that the people of the different nations might converse with each other and understand more clearly the hopes and aspirations of the different nations of the world. I remember when I attended my first meeting of the governing body in Geneva in 1926, that the method of interpretation and translation was through the taking of shorthand or longhand notes of speeches delivered, by expert translators and interpreters, who in turn repeated these speeches in the two official languages, English and French, and where other languages, other than the two official languages, were spoken, in an additional interpretation. This made it necessary to listen to one address delivered three times. This was considered by myself as a very unique method of transacting the business of the governing body of the International Labour Organization. I did not expect at that time that, in the course of a very short time, a very important improvement would take place in the translation and interpretation of languages. I have been a firm believer that when men and women set their faces forward to accomplish anything worth while in the way of human progress, that many of the apparent insurmountable obstacles would be removed by the very genius of men's minds in the realm of science and mechanical invention. I have not been disappointed in this particular in my experience at Geneva. To-day the entire system of translation and interpretation has been revolutionized, and men from all parts of the world can sit in one hall, at one conference, and understand each other as each address the assembly in their own respective language. This has been accomplished by the application of the same principle underlying our telephonic system, and to-day as I, an English Canadian, sit in the conference representing the workers of this country, I can understand the men who come from the other countries of the world. The invention which has contributed towards this progress is equipment similar to any local

telephonic system. From a central distributing unit of the system there radiates wires connected with the desk of each delegate or technical adviser to the conference. In front of the delegate or technical adviser there is a dial similar to the dial on the modern radio set, and upon the face of which there are numbers, which numbers represent the different languages. A loose hand, similar to the hand upon the face of a clock, is on the face of the dial and can be moved from one number to another to suit the language requirements of each country's delegates. In the case of the English language, the hand can be moved to the figure "2," which represents that language. As a delegate is addressing the assembly in his own language, the delegates from other nations adjust the hand upon the face of the dial to meet their personal requirements. Standing in front of the speaker, there are the expert translators and interpreters who draw to their mouths a telephonic receiver, which is constructed to fit closely over the mouth and to the cheeks of the interpreter. When a delegate is speaking, these translators are transmitting to the delegates and technical advisers the words expressed by the speaker, not in his own tongue, but in the various languages to suit the representatives of the different nations. Thus it does not matter in what language a delegate may be speaking, it is being received by the delegates and technical advisers in their respective languages, and the necessity for two or three translations and interpretations has been entirely removed, and the delivery of an address by any delegate speaking any language has only to be done once, and thus a considerable amount of the time of an international conference has been saved by this simple mechanical device. The accomplishment of this change can only be regarded as miraculous in the light of the limited knowledge of the past concerning such an important feature of world conferences.

Having, therefore, referred to the international character of these governments, the difficulties to be overcome and the solution of the language problem, I can now continue to state further in detail how the work of the International Labour Organization is carried on.

Once the governing body has decided the questions to be considered by the annual conference, it is the duty of the staff

of the office to collect all available information to pass on to the representatives of the different nations for final double discussion. To make sure that any of these subjects will be given the consideration they merit, the most important work of this annual conference is done by committees, representative of workers, employers and governments. In nearly every instance, one committee will deal with one important question, and although time must be given for the session of the whole conference, it is in these committees that the most important discussions take place. It is in these committees that the many amendments submitted by the various groups have to be carefully considered and either incorporated in the draft convention or recommendation, or laid aside as not being of sufficient importance to form part of those instruments. I recall acting on a committee which had to deal with the subject of "Protection of men loading and unloading ships in sea-coast and inland water ports," and over 200 amendments were submitted to the draft convention prepared by the office. For nearly three weeks, consideration was given to this important convention until all amendments had been dealt with and what was regarded as a perfect convention was adopted to submit to the general conference. This reminds me of the importance of Canada being represented at this great international gathering. A contentious feature in connection with this convention was as to the advisability of allowing the words "inland waters" in the document. To Canada and China, these words were exceedingly important, as their deletion would mean that men working upon ships in the inland waters of these two great countries would go unprotected by the convention to be adopted. As the representative of Canada upon this committee, I realized how important it was to this country, having regard for not only the water-born traffic on our inland waters at the present time, but the possibilities of the future, when the deepening of the St. Lawrence River had been accomplished and our splendid system of canals had been perfected as to meet the requirements of the increased traffic arising from the opening up of a water-way to the Atlantic. I made a special appeal to the chairman of the workers' group of this committee to, under no consideration, allow the deletion of the words "inland waters." I shall never forget how amazed some of the delegates were when I pointed

out that, although Canada had only a population of 10½ millions, we had one canal through which there was more traffic passing than the Suez and Panama canals combined; for in 1927 over 17 million tons of registered freight passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal alone. The outcome of the discussion on this contentious feature of the convention was the acceptance of the words "inland waters" and when the conference adopted this convention the protection was afforded to not only men working in sea-cost ports but also men working upon ships in the inland waters of the world.

I should explain that the difference between a convention and a recommendation is more in the form of the draft than in the substance of the draft. In the case of a convention, the recommendation going out to the governments of the world is in the form of an Act of Parliament, setting forth in close form all the points to be recognized in the enactment or legislation bearing upon the subject of such a convention. On the other hand, a recommendation is more in the form of a general declaration of principles similar to a resolution which might be prepared and adopted by a conference of this kind. In each case, however, when a government ratifies a convention or recommendation, it agrees to incorporate the principles involved in the legislation enacted by their respective governments.

These committees, however, not only consider conventions and recommendations to be finally adopted by the conference, but also carefully consider the points in the questionnaires sent out from time to time to the governments of the world for their opinions and recommendations and information bearing upon the subjects under consideration. This I regard as a very important feature of the work of these committees. The points of view of employers, workers and government representatives are clearly and forcefully stated when these questionnaires are being considered, and quite frequently the prejudices of both workers' and employers' representatives are expressed in suggestions offered to go out to the respective governments. In such cases, the representatives of the governments frequently are the conciliatory influence in an effort to reach a draft questionnaire which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned. This year I was a member of the Forty Hours Committee, and in the consideration of the

questionnaire on this subject to go out to the governments, there were some very sharp differences of opinion expressed by both employers and workers as to the extent of the questions to be asked the various governments.

This was particularly the case when the employers insisted that questions on the advisability of establishing a 40-hour week should not be considered without the question of wages also being included. It was held by them that governments should know the desires of the workers' representatives that in shortening the hours of labour, the same standard of wages should be maintained, and, therefore, they said, it would be unfair to ask governments to answer questions bearing upon the shorter work day without at the same time stating whether the wage standards would be reduced or not. Helpful compromise was finally reached by not only meeting the employers' view, but at the same time meeting the views of the workers' representatives from Central Europe, who favoured a questionnaire which would not only meet the employers' view but which would give the governments an opportunity to state whether they were in favour of the 40-hour week independent of the wage question altogether.

I merely give this to illustrate the contentious questions which do arise in the discussions of these questionnaires in order that agreement might be reached satisfactory to all parties concerned.

At the conference this year, the important questions considered were those related to hours of work; unemployment insurance; invalidity, old age and widows' and orphans' pensions; abolition of fee-charging agencies; and conditions of workers in the glass industry. It is worthy of note that the nations affiliated with the International Labour Organization are being splendidly served in the manner with which the staff, the governing body and the conference of the organization are carrying out their work.

Governments are free to suggest subjects for special enquiry and research work by the organization, and they can rest assured that, even though their particular subjects may not be selected for consideration by the general conference immediately, they will be well informed as to the progress of legislation in different countries bearing upon the subject submitted by them to the office.

The most important subjects are those which generally apply to the greatest number of workers in the different nations of the world, and are not only confined to industrial occupations, but include commercial, seafaring, mining, professional, clerical and highly intellectual occupations. Large groups in each of these occupations are given consideration, and conventions and recommendations bear testimony to the wide ratification of the work of the organization.

During the years the organization has been at work, some thirty-two important conventions have been adopted and sent out to the governments of the affiliated nations for their ratification, and up till the present time, over 650 ratifications have been either registered or reported, indicating that while progress is slow in reaching the objective of the organization, there are tangible evidences that the nations of the world are awakening to the importance of the work which is being done.

I regret to say, however, that Canada, owing to its decentralized form of government, is not given its rightful place among the nations of the world which have reported their ratifications of these conventions and recommendations. In fact, our Dominion stands to-day near the bottom of the list of the nations of the world which have reported their registered ratifications. This is largely because we have not only a Federal Government, but have nine provincial governments operating in a condition of disputed jurisdictions, and quite frequently recommendations and conventions are submitted for ratification and disputes arise as to the powers of the provincial and federal governments to deal with such ratifications. My own opinion is that in the light of the advanced legislation of this country, we should occupy a place near the head of the list of nations having registered their ratifications. The fact that we are so near the bottom has a deterring influence upon other nations, it having been cited to me that the Japanese Government upon various occasions have referred to the position occupied by Canada near the bottom of the list of nations, and this fact alone offers an excuse for other nations failing to ratify the decisions of the International Labour Organization.

It is significant that Spain, which is supposed to be a backward country, is at the head of the list of nations ratifying these

recommendations, and not only is this little nation at the head of the list but is reported as being the only nation up to July of this year to have ratified the convention fixing the hours of work in the mining industry of the nations of the world.

Great Britain, on the other hand, has been regarded as responsible for the small number of ratifications of the eight-hours convention adopted at the Washington Conference in 1919, she having failed to ratify this important convention, but instead insisting that the convention be amended in some important particulars rather than ratified. Such countries as France, Germany and Italy have ratified this very important convention, contingent upon the same action being taken by the British Government, and the failure of the British Government to so ratify it has prevented the workers of other nations from enjoying the advantages of such a convention. It has been frequently stated by the British authorities that over 80 per cent. of the workers of Great Britain are working on the basis of an eight-hour day or less, and that in order to bring the balance under this convention important exemptions must be conceded before the convention could be ratified.

On the other hand, Belgium is one of the outstanding nations, having ratified this convention and the statement of their representative is to the effect that none of the dire consequences predicted by opponents of the convention have happened as a result of its operation in Belgium. Some nine nations in all have ratified this convention.

It should also be stated that there are many striking instances of nations having followed the lead of the International Labour Organization in the advancement of the industrial and social legislation. India, Japan and China are included in these nations.

Poland, however, is one of the most striking illustrations inasmuch as, following the Great War, they were conceded their independence as a republic by the terms of the Versailles Treaty, and following 120 years of subjection to Norway, Russia, Austria and Germany, they found themselves as an independent nation without any industrial and social laws. They, therefore, accepted fourteen of the conventions and recommendations adopted by the International Labour Organization in Geneva, and in so

doing placed themselves in the forefront of European nations in their advanced industrial and social laws.

The working hours and conditions of children and women in industry have been greatly improved through the work of the organization, and I am merely referring to our own country as having applied the eight-hours convention to all employees working for the Federal Government, although its application has not been extended to all the workers of the nation as intended when the convention was adopted in Washington.

It was particularly pleasing to me at more than one conference of the International Labour Organization to see delegates from India and Japan expressing the hope that the governments of their respective countries would eventually bring their workers under the same working conditions as the workers of the more advanced western nations. In one instance particularly, I remember hearing the delegates from China, representative of workers, employers and government, plead with delegates from nations having extra territorial rights in China, to urge their respective governments to see that when the Chinese Government enacted laws for the improvement of the conditions of the workers in that nation, the same be applied to these territories under the sovereignty of other nations. They supplemented these pleadings with the statement that it was their desire, as rapidly as possible, to bring the workers of their nation up to the standards enjoyed by the workers of the more advanced nations. The delegates from India took a similar position, which indicates clearly that the work of the International Labour Organization is having its beneficial effect upon the nations of the world.

In conclusion, may I express my appreciation of this opportunity of addressing this summer school, and may I refer to the sentiments expressed by one of the great United States orators, and which represent the idealism which I hope will animate you young men in your desire to establish a better state of civilization during your lifetime; he said:

I see a world where thrones have crumbled, and where kings are dust, and where the aristocracy of idleness has perished from the earth.

I see a world at peace, adorned in every form of art, with music's myriad voices thrilled, and lips aflame with words of love and truth.

I see a world without a slave, man at last is free, nature has by science been enslaved, lightning and life, wind and wave, frost and flame, and all the secret subtle powers of earth and air have become the tireless toilers of the human race.

I see a world in which no exile sighs, no prisoner mourns, where labour gets its full reward, where work and worth go hand in hand, and where the poor girl trying to win her bread with the needle is not driven to the desperate choice of crime or death or suicide and shame.

I see a world without the beggar's outstretched palm, the miser's heartless stony glare, the livid lips of lies, the cruel eyes of scorn.

I see a race, shapely and fair, married harmony of form and function, and as I look life lengthens, joy deepens, and love canopies the earth; and over all in the high dome, shines the eternal star of human hope.

