

The above review of the Director's report is painfully inadequate, but it will serve to show the value and comprehensiveness of the matters contained in it and will, I hope, lend weight to my recommendation that copies should be obtained and studied by all those concerned with the problems which it covers.

It is interesting to record that Mr. H. E. Moston, Secretary for Labour and one of New Zealand's Government delegates, was the first delegate to address the Conference in relation to the Director's report. Mr. Moston made a very valuable contribution to the discussion, and in reviewing the emergency legislation referred to in the Director's report he outlined the position as far as it affected New Zealand. Mr. Moston expressed his belief that the solution of matters between opposing forces can generally be reached when the opposing forces agree to come together with honest and sincere intentions to adjust their differences. He said:

It is to the credit of the workers' representatives that they conceded many hard-won privileges to assist the war effort, and it is particularly worthy of note that in every case that was submitted to the Industrial Emergency Council, comprising the three bodies, a unanimous recommendation was made by the Council to the Minister.

It is to be expected that the spirit which prevailed during the dark days of the war will change to some extent with the return to peacetime conditions. However, great problems confront the world during the transition period, and it is here that an endeavour should be made to capitalize on the experience of collaboration during the war period.

Many other contributions were made to the debate on the Director-General's report, and in this respect I had the privilege to address the Conference. In this connection I endeavoured to present the views of New Zealand's workers and people as I interpret them, as the following extract will show:—

As seen by New Zealand, the immediate fundamental necessities can be resolved into two major propositions—namely, (1) abolition of war; and (2) abolition of poverty and social insecurity. There are many diverse problems sandwiched between these two great curses of humanity, but if we tackle the upper and the nether millstone, and tackle them promptly, the lesser problems can be adjusted in good time.

MESSAGE TO THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Conference unanimously adopted the following message to be forwarded to the first meeting of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, which was sitting at the same time as the International Labour Organization Conference. The message is as follows:—

On behalf of the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-seventh Session which has met in Paris I have the honour to ask you to be good enough to transmit to the first Congress of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization its sincerest wishes for fullest success of your Organization in accomplishing its vital task and contributing towards social progress and the improvement of living conditions in a larger freedom.

The message was signed by the President. Acknowledgment was received from the Conference and duly conveyed to the International Labour Organization Conference.

At the tenth session of the Conference the Minister for Labour and National Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Hon. Mr. Isaacs, was welcomed to the Conference. In welcoming Mr. Isaacs the President, M. Parodi, said:—

In welcoming Mr. Isaacs, I salute the representative of the country which has the oldest experience of social work and legislation, which was the first to develop trade-unionism, and where it has made its deepest roots. Mr. Isaacs is the embodiment of this experience, since he comes from the working-class and has risen to the post of Minister of Labour after experience in trade-union organization. In the representative of the United Kingdom I salute the country which, in the darkest hours of the history of the