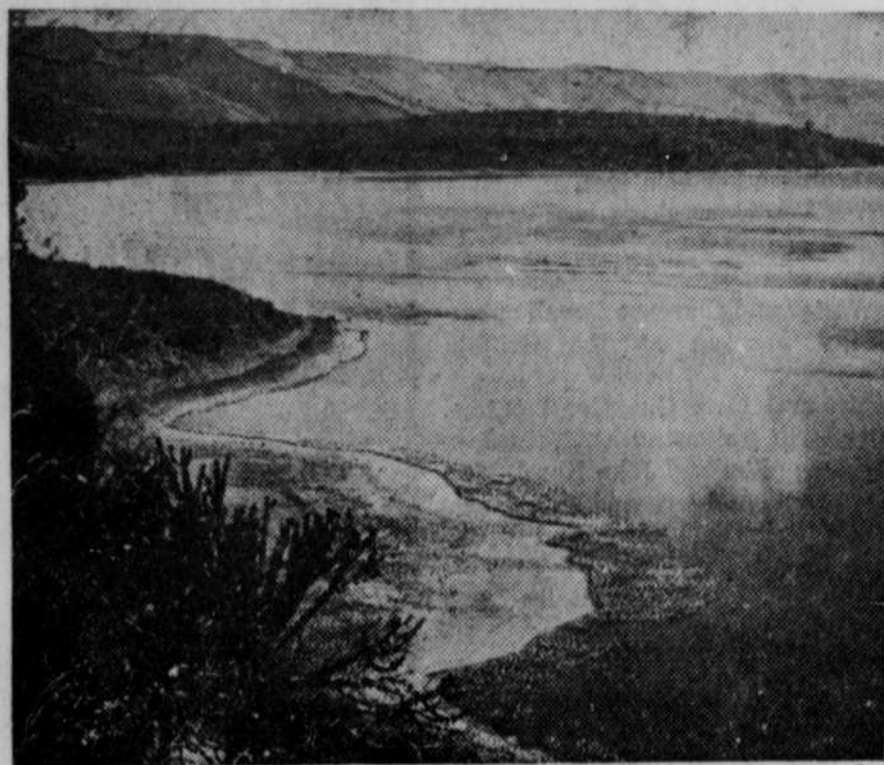


Plight of European Jews Emphasizes Need of Haven



Tanganyika Most Frequently Mentioned Refuge for Persecuted Jews

Prepared by National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.—WNU Service.

The plight of Jews in Europe has brought into the news spotlight many possible havens. Thus far, Tanganyika, a former German colony in Africa (now British), has been most frequently mentioned. In addition, however, suggested places of refuge include Kenya and Northern Rhodesia, British African colonies; Madagascar, French-owned island off southeast Africa; British Guiana on the northern coast of South America; and Melville Island, off northwestern Australia.

Tanganyika, spreading over more than 386,000 square miles of East Africa, was the lion's share of the former German East Africa divides after the World war, and now is an important link in the chain of "British pink" that spreads uninterrupted from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope.

Vast forests that cover thousands of square miles of the mandated area are the basis of a profitable lumber industry. Then there are extensive open areas used as farm lands where sisal cotton, coffee, ground-nuts, and grain are grown for domestic needs, and for export. Other open country supports 5,000,000 cattle, more than half as many sheep and upwards of 300,000 goats. There are known deposits of gold, mica, tin and diamonds, but mineral resources have not been extensively worked.

Dar es Salaam, the chief port and largest city in the old German colony, is in telegraphic communication with many inland towns and villages, and with the adjoining British colonies, Nyasaland, Kenya, Uganda, and Northern Rhodesia.

Kenya Ruled by England. Kenya, northern neighbor of Tanganyika, looks small on the map of vast Africa, but it is actually larger than France.

It is a land of lakes that have no outlet, deserts where it sometimes does not rain for a year or more at a time, fertile, well-watered farm lands, elephants that climb mountains, and tribes where a wife can be bought for a small amount of grain or coffee.

England rules Kenya, but she pays rent for part of it. A strip 10 miles wide along more than half its Indian ocean coast, and some islands off shore, are leased from the sultan of Zanzibar. England exercises a protectorate over this territory, but the rest of Kenya is a British crown colony.

Forming the boundary of Kenya's southwest corner is huge Lake Victoria, second largest fresh water lake in the world. It is the chief source of the White Nile. More than 3,000,000 people live in Kenya. Among them are 17,000 Europeans, 38,000 Asiatics, and 11,000 Arabs.

Most of Northern Rhodesia occupies the central plateau of Africa. Only a small area is less than 3,000 feet above sea level while much of it is above 5,000 feet.

Mineral resources of Northern Rhodesia are copper, lead and zinc. The natives have not been apt students of agriculture.

Today there are in the colony about 10,000 white men. Most of the whites live in the southeast near the railroad which links important population centers of the Belgian Congo, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and South Africa.

Communications Are Poor. Lack of communications has been one of the colony's chief drawbacks. Until more railroads and modern highways streak the colony, native porters and canoes will be Northern Rhodesia's chief burden bearers.

Madagascar with 241,000 square miles outranked in area among the islands of the world only by New Guinea, Borneo and Greenland. A high, barren plateau, edged with cliffs, rises in the central part of the island. Towering above the plateau are huge mountain masses.

Besides rice and coffee Madagascar produces vanilla, cocoa, spices, rubber, sugar, millet, maize, cotton, and tobacco, as well as cattle, pigs,

A view of Lake Hannington in Great Rift Valley, Kenya Colony, East Africa. In the background is famed Laikipia escarpment, at the base of which roams herds of elephants.

sheep and goats. But rice is the staple crop.

Diego-Suarez, which has one of the finest natural harbors in the world, serves as French naval base and chief commercial port of the island.

The native tribes (Malagasy) are not related in any way to African races, but seem to be derived from Melanesian and Malayo-Polynesian stock.

Madagascar's climate varies according to altitude. The coastal lands are hot and unhealthy, but towns on the high plateau have cool air and moderate temperatures. The country in the extreme south is semi-arid and rather like the American Southwest.

British Guiana has a total area larger than England, Scotland, and Wales together. Yet the population is little more than 300,000, or about two people to a square mile, except in the cities. (In contrast, Germany has 386 people per square mile) Georgetown, the capital, accounts for one-fifth of the entire colony's inhabitants.

Gold, Diamonds Abound.

Over two million ounces of gold and two million carats of diamonds have been brought out of British Guiana's jungle hinterland. Exports of bauxite ore for aluminum now rival the value of sugar exports. But almost nothing has been done with



Jewish refugees such as this woman will be housed in British African or South American colonies if plans for a haven for the oppressed are culminated.

reported deposits of manganese ore, oil, and mica, because the rivers—only lines of communication into the mountains of the interior—are interrupted by a sudden wall-like edge of the interior plateau, over which plunge some of the highest and most spectacular waterfalls in the world.

Melville Island, which could accommodate some 25,000 Jewish families, is a rough half-moon of land across a narrow channel from Australia's chief northern port of Darwin.

Melville Island, with an abundant supply of fresh water, was chosen as the site of the first colony of northern Australia. The natives are a healthy, sturdy people who live in crude huts made of gum bark. The island is plentifully supplied by a wealth of timber. From this bark are also made canoes, baskets, and various objects for housekeeping and ceremonial use. It even serves as a temporary burial mound before the customary grave posts are set up, and as a patch of modesty in the "fig-leaf" costume of native women.

To capable fishermen and hunters, the island offers an abundance of natural food in jungle fruit and game, in turtle eggs, crabs, lizards—and the popular dugong, or "sea cow," a huge blubbery creature.

Although now uncultivated, the fertile soil of Melville Island is well adapted to the growth of such tropical products as coconuts, rubber, and cotton. Wild herds of buffalo still roam the watered plains, also suitable for raising domestic stock.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Reviewed by CARTER FIELD

General Johnson stirs up Washington by his advocacy of Garner for President . . . Roper leaves a tough spot and enigma for Washington . . . No more foreign loans will be the slogan this winter . . . Boost Taft for finance committee.

WASHINGTON.—Daniel C. Roper leaves a tough spot and an enigma for Washington. The answer to the enigma may come before very long and it will be worth studying. Actually that answer will forecast the future not only with respect to the attitude the administration will take towards business, but even as to the probability of a third term for President Roosevelt.

It so happened that the final forcing out of Roper came just after publication of a magazine article by Gen. Hugh S. Johnson which discussed the third term possibility, and predicted that Roosevelt would turn a little to the right in order to make certain his renomination and re-election.

This Johnson article aroused no end of bitter comment in Washington, not only because of his frank characterization of many of the New Dealers as "crackpots" but because of his prediction that an overwhelming flood of returning prosperity would come within three weeks after John Nance Garner became President!

The New Dealers of course do not concede that an administration such as Garner would conduct would result in prosperity. But they object even more violently to the idea of Garner for President. Obviously they do not want any such "exodus of crackpots" as Johnson predicts would occur if Garner became President. They would much rather have an exodus of the Garners.

Department of Commerce Does Not Regulate Business

In the policies to be carried on by the new secretary of commerce there is not so much interest as one might think. Actually there are other branches of the government which are of much more interest to business. For example, the trust-busting division of the department of justice. For example, the securities and exchange commission. For example, the ICC, the federal trade commission, the WPA, the PWA, yes, even the TVA.

Actually the department of commerce is not a menace to business. It does not regulate business. It does not decide on the taxes that business will have to pay. It makes many studies and gathers a lot of data which is of value to business, especially on exports and imports. But even on that it is of nothing like the importance to business that the tariff commission is, and does not compare to the reciprocal trade treaty negotiating division of the state department.

But nevertheless the appointment of a secretary of commerce is of enormous importance, despite the comparatively drab and workaday functions of the department he will head. Not by any means because of the actual acts that the secretary of commerce will perform, but because his mere selection is a hint as to the attitude of the President.

So it makes a lot of difference whether the post is filled by a man whom business men regard as a witch burner, or whether the appointment goes to a man to whom business generally feels friendly.

No More Foreign Loans Will Be Slogan This Winter

No more foreign loans will be the slogan on Capitol Hill this winter. Congress is all set to be isolationist, as far as Europe is concerned. It is all set to be extremely friendly to the other countries of this hemisphere. It would even be willing to fight to prevent foreign aggression south of the Rio Grande. But it is not willing to risk another dollar of taxpayers' money on loans to any foreign government, or to individuals in any foreign country, either for trade development—the idea Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. is toying with—or for building up their own national defense.

This last idea seems to be strong in Lima, where the Latin-American countries that favor the new version of the Monroe Doctrine, which might now be called a mutual defensive alliance, are rather intrigued with playing their own part. That part of course, as far as one can learn here, to be financed from Washington.

Loans for trade development were always popular in New York and in big manufacturing communities. There is a selfish interest as big as a barn door to explain it. Much of the 1927, 1928 and early 1929 prosperity was built on foreign loans.

Out in the country, if one is to believe returning congressmen, there

is a very different attitude. There is a very keen recollection of the foreign bonds that defaulted, and there is considerable resentment against those the folks out in the country hold responsible.

In fact, this was one of the highly significant causes of the tremendous flop in the prestige of Herbert Hoover. The casual observer thinks of American investors as some restricted class living mostly in old eastern cities. Let's look at a particular instance involving these defaulted foreign bonds.

Bank Depositors Stung by Defaulted Foreign Bonds

It so happened that the city of Pocatello, Idaho, had a considerable deposit in a local bank. Under the law, the city's funds were protected more rigorously than the deposits of ordinary citizens. It was required that sound bonds be earmarked in the bank's vault as a special guarantee.

Came the bank holiday and the city officials wanted to know about the city funds.

"Where are the bonds protecting them?" they demanded.

The bank officials sadly showed the city officials just what they had done. They had earmarked certain bonds of South American republics as being the collateral of the city deposits.

"But why should you have treated us like this?" the city officials protested. "Why did you put worthless bonds behind our deposits?"

The bankers explained that, on the advice of federal bank examiners, the bank had bought these foreign bonds. Not only that, they had sold, at a loss, some irrigation bonds which the bank examiners seemed to think nothing of. The bank examiners had lists of bonds they considered good, and these foreign bonds were on it.

This was not an isolated instance. Depositors all over the country, ranging down to obscure hamlets, were penalized by this craze of the Washington government to loan money abroad. The point is that the folks knew it then, and remember it now. And their congressmen know all about it.

Want Senator-Elect Taft on Senate Finance Committee

A quiet campaign is under way to make Senator-elect Robert A. Taft a member of the senate finance committee. In many ways the finance committee is the most important in the senate. It decides on all tax questions and handles all tariff bills.

Normally a freshman senator does not aspire so high. If he makes this committee, or appropriations, or foreign relations in his first six-year term, he thinks he has made real progress. To make that Taft ambition all the tougher, it so happens that no Republican member of the finance committee fell by the wayside this year. As a matter of fact only one was James J. Davis of Pennsylvania, who won both his renomination and re-election fights handsily.

Other Republican members of the committee are Arthur Capper of Kansas, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan and John G. Townsend of Delaware. Sen. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin is also a member, but is classified as a Progressive instead of as a Republican.

In the last session there were 16 Democrats on this committee, only four Republicans, and one Progressive. It remains to be seen what concessions will be made to the Republicans in committee assignments due to their increased strength. Having the majority, the Democrats can do anything they please. But the probability is that the Republicans will get at least two more members of this committee.

There are eight new Republican senators, and it just so happens that two of them replace Democratic members of the committee.

Democratic Losers Are Replaced by Republicans

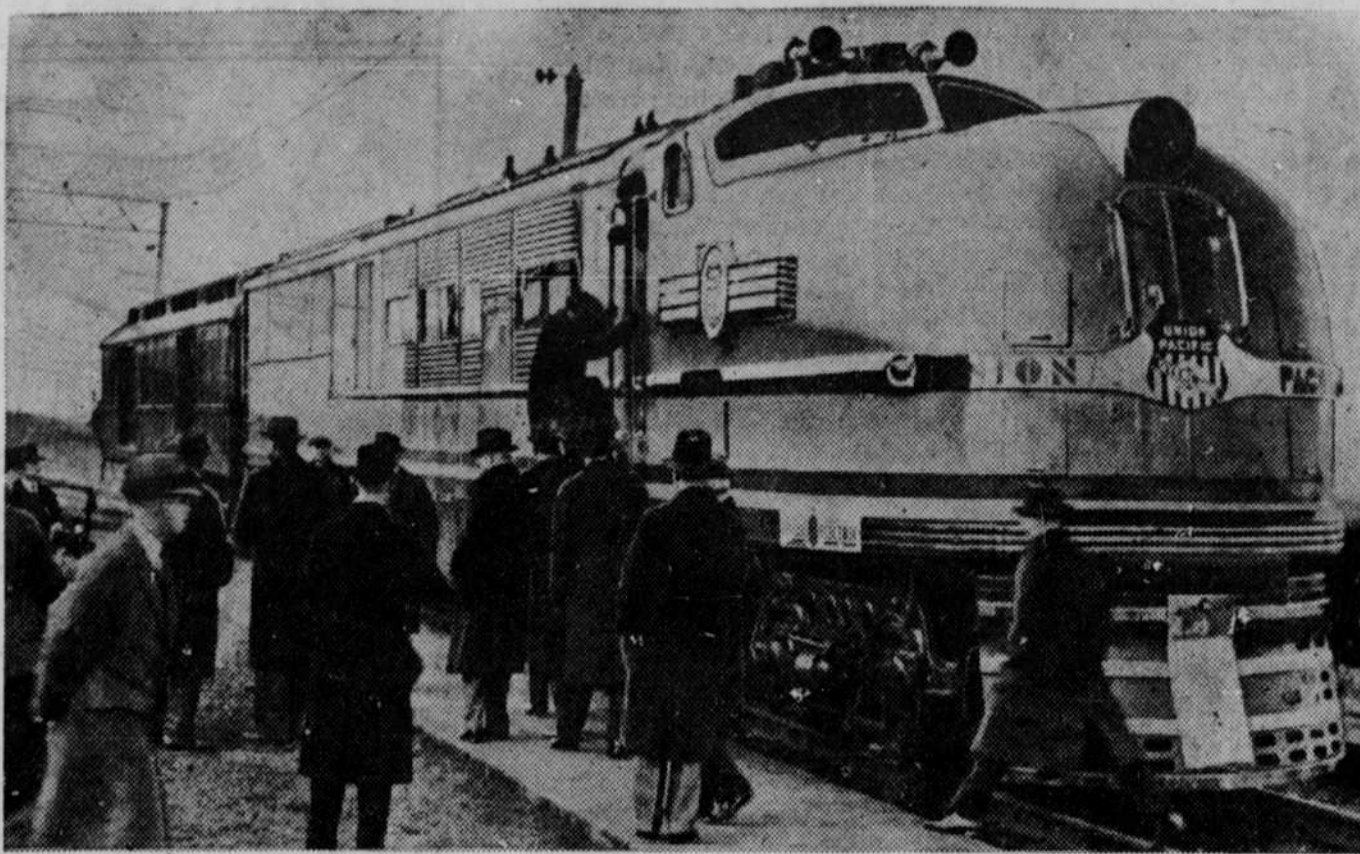
Taft, replacing Sen. Robert J. Bulkley, is one of these. The other vacancy was caused by the defeat of Sen. Augustine Lonergan of Connecticut. Both states have conceded almost a vested interest in the finance committee, due to the days when the most important function of this committee was framing tariff bills, as both states rank high in their manufacturing interest and hence are vitally interested in the protective tariff.

Other states sending Republican senators to replace Democrats are New Jersey, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, South Dakota, Kansas and Oregon. Wisconsin can be eliminated as far as the Taft candidacy for the finance committee is concerned because it already has one member of the committee in La Follette. New Jersey, which is sending Warren Barbour back to the upper house, is normally considered as ranking high in its claims to a voice in the finance committee, but nothing like so high as Ohio, and there is no word that Barbour is making a bid for the place.

Obviously the other states are not so much entitled to consideration because of population, wealth or manufacturing interest as Ohio. Kansas already has a Republican member of the committee, Arthur Capper.

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First Turbine-Electric Locomotive Tested



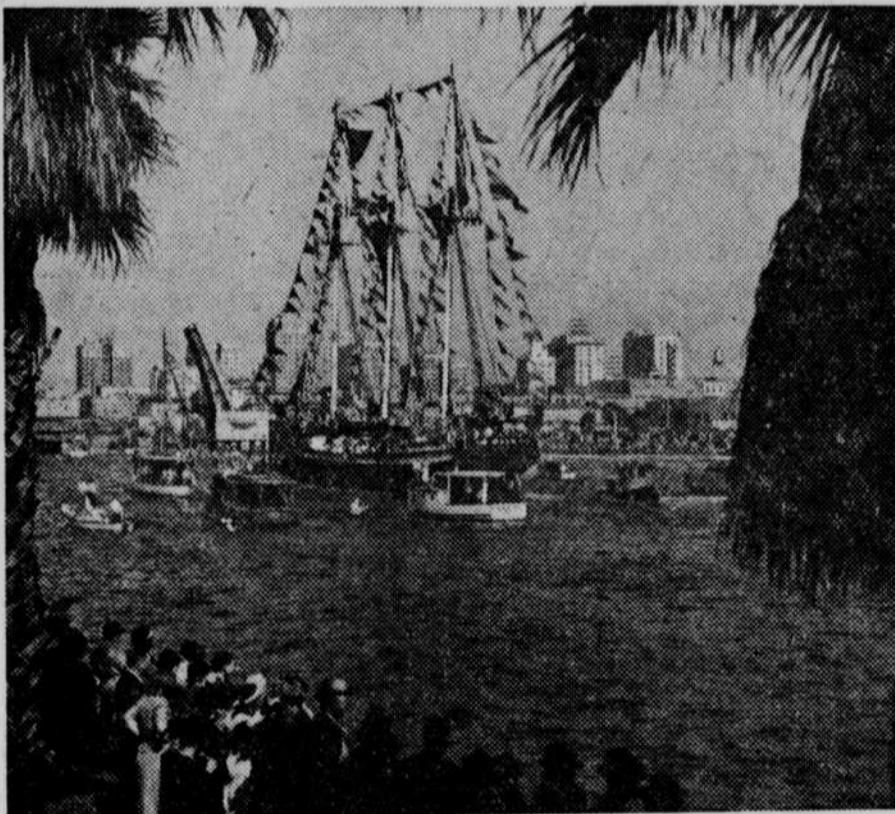
A new turbine-electric locomotive, recently tested, will enable the Union Pacific to handle its heaviest standard equipment over the entire run from Chicago to the West coast without changing engines. The 5,000 H. P. engine will run from 500 to 700 miles without stops. General Electric and railroad engineers worked two years building the locomotive, which is the first of its kind built in the United States.

Daladier's Son Starts Empire Movement



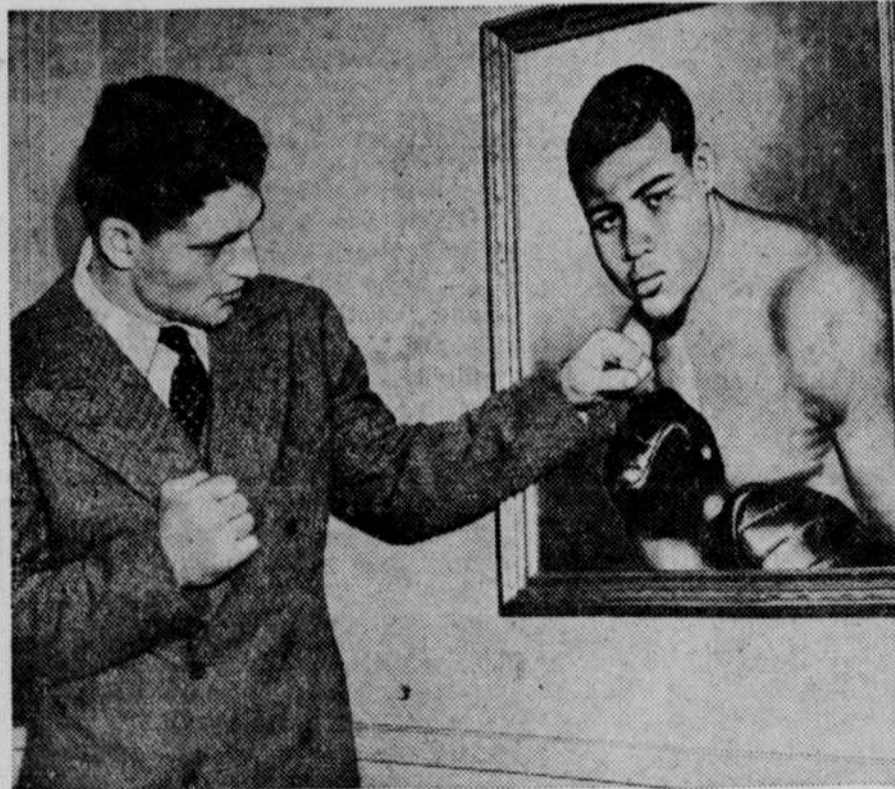
Jean Daladier, eldest son of the French premier, pins an arm-band on the newest recruit to his recently inaugurated organization called "Youths of the French Empire." The movement, he insists, is not political, but rather to use youthful energy in the nation's service. Membership is increasing rapidly.

Buccaneer to 'Recapture' Tampa



Gasparilla, legendary pirate, and his motley crew sail into Tampa harbor to capture the city on the occasion of the Florida day and Gasparilla carnival, early in February. The fete celebrates the 400th anniversary of the landing of Hernando Desoto.

Contender Lou Nova Plans Campaign



Lou Nova, whose recent victory over Tommy Farr came as a surprise to a majority of the nation's fight fans, in battling posture before a picture of Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis. Nova ranks second to Tony Galento as championship contender, according to National Boxing association ratings.

MILK RACKETEER



Almost as contented as a cat in a creamery, this kitten has learned to meet the London milkman at the garden gate in this amusing fashion and get a lift back to its home.

TEA TIPPLER



Margaret Robertson, Scottish actress, whose father for many years was one of the most prominent London stock brokers, on her first visit to America tries tipping her tea the quaint old American way. British tea circles were reported buzzing.