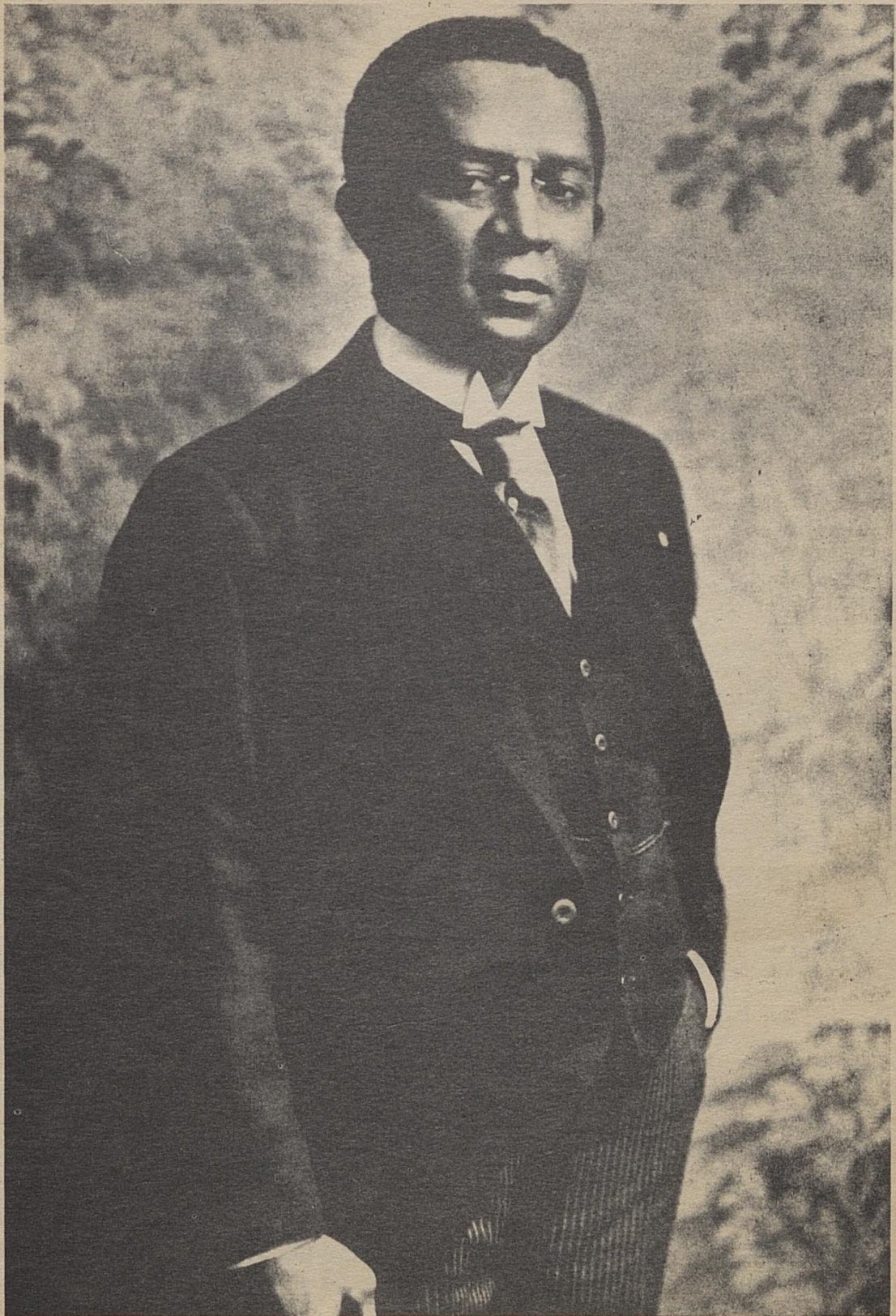


HANDBOOK OF LIBERIA



PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

1940



EDWIN BARCLAY
President of
The Republic of Liberia



MAP OF LIBERIA
 SHOWING BOUNDARIES,
 RIVERS and IMPORTANT
 TOWNS



HANDBOOK OF LIBERIA

HISTORICAL SKETCH

The Republic of Liberia owes its origin to the American Colonization Society, which was organized in Washington, D. C., in 1816 for the purpose of sending to Africa, with their own consent, free people of color in the United States.

About the time of the organization of the American Colonization Society, the United States Government prohibited further importation of slaves into the United States, and its navy was instructed to capture any slave trading vessels attempting to land slaves. As a result of this order many vessels were captured and the human cargoes confiscated. The question arose as to the disposition of such captives, and a place in Africa was sought for the purpose.

The scheme of the American Colonization Society seemed to fit this purpose, and for that reason the United States Government co-operated with the Society in the settlement of Liberia. It appropriated \$150,000 to aid in this scheme, and it was out of this fund that the first two schooners, the "Elizabeth" and "Nautilus", were chartered to carry settlers to Africa.

Under the auspices of the American Colonization Society 88 pioneers sailed for Africa in February, 1820, on the schooner "Elizabeth". This expedition went first to Sierra Leone, thence to Sherbro Island, near what is now Cape Mount, Liberia. Here it remained until joined by a second expedition which arrived by the schooner "Nautilus" in 1821.

The "Nautilus" picked up the surviving pioneers and sailed down the coast of Africa, until it reached the Mesurado River in January, 1822. This was considered a good site for a permanent colony, and a favorable landing was made on a small island in the mouth of the Mesurado River, later designated as Providence Island. Here negotiations were begun with the natives for territorial purchase.

Agents of the Colonization Society and of the United States Government participated in these negotiations. They met with many difficulties and objections to any sale on the part of the



THE HEART OF THE CAPITAL OF LIBERIA—MONROVIA

natives, and Dr. Eli Ayres, one of the agents of the Colonization Society finally proposed a return to Sierra Leone. This proposition was objected to by Elijah Johnson, one of the first pioneers, who exclaimed: "Two years long have I sought a home; here I have found one, here I remain." This historic statement decided the fate of Liberia.

Lt. Robert Stockton, of the U. S. S. "Alligator", succeeded at length in effecting a sale of territory. The exact size of this land is not known, but it included the mouth of the Mesurado River, all the Cape running back for an indefinite distance into the interior. This land was deeded to the settlers for the following consideration: Six muskets, one small barrel of powder, six iron bars, ten iron pots, one barrel of beads, two casks of tobacco, twelve knives, twelve forks, twelve spoons, one small barrel of nails, one box of tobacco pipes, three looking glasses, four umbrellas, three walking sticks, one box of soap, one barrel of rum, four hats, three pairs of shoes, six pieces of blue baft, three pieces white calico. In addition, the purchasers bound themselves to pay when they could: six iron bars, twelve guns, three barrels of powder, twelve plates, twelve knives, twelve forks, twenty hats, five barrels salt beef, five barrels of salt pork, twelve barrels of ship biscuit, twelve glass decanters, twelve wineglasses, and fifty pairs of boots.

Stockton Creek, a branch of the St. Paul River which joins the Mesurado River at Monrovia, was named for Lt. Robert Stockton. Agents of the United States Government were maintained for several years in Liberia, and through them arms and munitions were supplied by the Government of the United States for the defense of the infant colony.

Shortly after the deed of purchase had been completed and Lt. Stockton had sailed away, grave differences arose between the settlers and the aborigines. The latter began to suspect that the settlers would interfere with and break up their slave trade. They sought, therefore, to void the agreement for the sale of land.

Mr. Ayres, agent for the Colonization Society, appealed to a chief named Boatswain as referee who, after hearing the complaint, decided in favor of the colonists. He ordered that the goods should be retained and the title to deed respected. Chief Boatswain, turning to King Peter, remarked: "Having sold



MONROVIA: In center of picture is the Executive Mansion, opposite is the Department of State. A block above is the First Methodist Episcopal Church, and just above that is the College of West Africa. In the lower center is the residence of the Resident Protestant Episcopal Bishop.

your country and accepted payment, you must take the consequences. Let the Americans have their lands immediately. Whoever is not satisfied with my decision, let him tell me so." Turning to the agents he said: "I promise you protection. If these people give you further disturbance, send for me, and I swear, if they oblige me to come again to quiet them, I will do it by taking their heads from their shoulders, as I did old King George's on my last visit to the coast to settle disputes." Thus the settlers were assured comparative peace.

The settlers moved from Providence Island to the mainland in July, 1822, and feverishly began building homes and cultivating the land. The aborigines continued in a sullen mood, however, while on the other hand, the settlers were none too reassured in their position. They had passed through trying experiences, and their efforts to erect houses, and in other ways to become adjusted to their new environment, had exhausted their energies. The continual rains depressed their spirits and slowed up the work of home building. All the while the grumblings and threats of the aborigines daily grew more menacing.

In the midst of this situation, Jehudi Ashmun arrived in Monrovia on August 8, 1822, as agent of the American Colonization Society. He immediately grasped the plight of the settlement and began to place it in a position to withstand any possible attacks on the part of the natives.

The aborigines decided at last to drive off the colonists and made an unsuccessful assault on the morning of November 11, 1822. This was followed by a more determined one on December 1, 1822. There were only thirty-five settlers capable of bearing arms at this time, but so strongly had Ashmun fortified the place that this second attack was repulsed with such disastrous effects upon the aborigines, that a peace treaty was quickly made.

After this treaty, the colony began to take on new life under Ashmun's administration. Other settlers began arriving from America in large numbers, trade with the natives became free and unrestrained, and territorial acquisitions were made to the north and south of the settlement, as well as on the nearby rivers. The colony began to take on the shape of a formal government. The name of Monrovia was given to the



The Town of Marshall.

capital in honor of President James Monroe of the United States of America, who was at one time President of the American Colonization Society.

The Pennsylvania, New York and Mississippi Colonization Societies quickly followed the example of the American Colonization Society in making settlements in Africa.

In 1839 these separate settlements were united under one administration known as the Commonwealth of Liberia, with a constitution which gave the colonists a very large measure of self-government.

Thomas Buchanan, who was agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, was appointed the first Governor of the Commonwealth. He was the last white administrator of Liberia. He died in 1841 and was buried in Buchanan, a town in Grand Bassa County, named in his honor.

Liberia became an independent republic in 1847, just twenty-five years after its founding. For several years the Commonwealth had been having difficulty in compelling compliance with its customs laws. Captains of trading vessels plying up and down the Coast, landed goods and carried on trade in open defiance of the laws of the Commonwealth. When apprehended and fined, they refused to pay such fines, claiming that the Commonwealth was not a sovereign state. This situation became acute, especially as the governments of these traders upheld their contention.

To safeguard its interests, and to preserve the integrity of the settlement, the Colonization Society advised the settlers to declare themselves a sovereign and independent state. This was done on July 26, 1847, when Liberia's Declaration of Independence, accompanied by a Bill of Rights, was announced to the world. A National Flag and Seal were adopted. This flag consists of six red stripes, with five white stripes, alternately displayed longitudinally. In the upper left corner of the flag is a square blue ground, in the center of which is a single five-pointed white star.

The Seal of the Republic of Liberia contains a dove on the wing with an open scroll in its claws, a view of the ocean, with a ship under sail, the sun just emerging from the waters, a palm tree and at its base a plow and spade. Beneath the emblems are the words, "Republic of Liberia," and above the



Mouth of St. John River in Bassa County. Upper Buchanan is in the foreground. Here lies the body of Thomas Buchanan, first Governor of the Commonwealth of Liberia.

emblems, the national motto, "The Love of Liberty Brought Us Here."

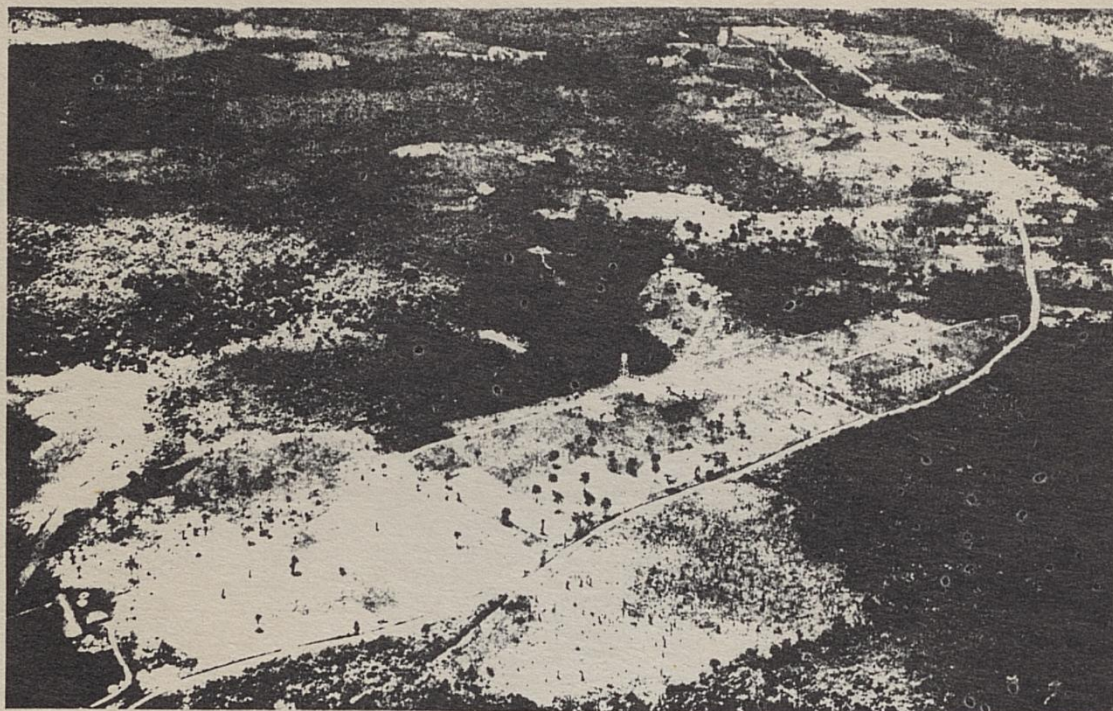
Liberia was recognized as a sovereign state by the following nations in the years indicated: Great Britain in 1848, France in 1852, Lubeck in 1855, Bremen in 1855, Hamburg in 1855, Belgium in 1858, Denmark in 1860, United States in 1862, Italy in 1863, Haiti in 1864 and Portugal in 1865.

PRESIDENTS OF LIBERIA

The first election for a president of Liberia was held in October, 1847, and resulted in the election of Joseph Jenkins Roberts. One of the earliest acts of President Roberts was to visit Europe. This visit created much goodwill on the part of European nations for the infant Republic. Mr. Roberts was elected President successively for four terms and again served for two successive terms from 1872 to 1876.

Others who have served as Presidents of Liberia are:

- Stephen Allan Benson, Jan 1, 1856, to Jan. 1, 1864;
Daniel Bashiel Warner, Jan. 1, 1864, to Jan. 1, 1868;
James Spriggs Payne, Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1870;
Edward James Roye, Jan. 1, 1870, to Oct. 19, 1871 (deposed);
James S. Smith, Vice-President, Oct. 19, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872;
James Spriggs Payne, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1878;
Anthony William Gardner, Jan. 1, 1878, to Jan. 20, 1883, (Died in office);
Alfred F. Russell, Vice-President, Jan. 20, 1883, to Jan. 1, 1884;
Hilary Richard Wright Johnson, Jan. 1, 1884, to Jan. 1, 1892;
Joseph James Cheeseman, Jan. 1, 1892, to Nov. 12, 1896, (Died in office);
William David Coleman, Vice-President, Nov. 12, 1896, to Jan. 1898;
William David Coleman, Jan. 1, 1898, to Dec. 11, 1900, (Died in office);
Garretson Wilmot Gibson, Secretary of State, Dec. 11, 1900, to Jan. 1, 1902;
Garretson Wilmot Gibson, Jan. 1, 1902, to Jan. 1, 1904;
Arthur Barclay, Jan. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1912;
Daniel Edward Howard, Jan. 1, 1912, to Jan. 1, 1920;
Charles Dunbar Burgess King, Jan. 1, 1920, to Dec. 3, 1930, (Resigned).



Booker T. Washington Institute and the Town of Kakata, about 45 miles from Monrovia on the main road into the far interior of Liberia.



Careysburg from the air. A settlement in the heart of the Coffee Center of Montserrado County, about 30 miles from Monrovia.

President Edwin Barclay, who was Secretary of State under President King, filled out the unexpired term of Mr. King, Vice-President Allan N. Yancy having resigned at the same time. Mr. Barclay was first elected President for a term of four years in 1931. He is now serving on his second elective term of eight years, following his re-election in 1935, and his inauguration on Jan. 1, 1936.

At the time independence was declared, Liberia had a population of about 4,000 Americo-Liberians. Its territory extended for approximately 150 miles along the seaboard from Robertsport to Sasstown.

In 1831, James Hall, with 31 colonists sent out by the Maryland Colonization Society, stopped at Monrovia. In 1833, Mr. Hall, with 28 of these colonists, proceeded to Cape Palmas and there was set up a colony called "Maryland in Africa." The Maryland Colonization Society maintained this independent settlement until 1857, when it was annexed to the Republic of Liberia on February 28th of that year. Continual trouble and open warfare with the Grebo tribe caused the authorities to decide upon this annexation. John B. Russwurm was the first Governor of "Maryland in Liberia", serving until his death in 1851.

The history of Liberia might fall within three distinct periods. The first period covers the years from its founding to the date of its independence in 1847. This period was marked with true pioneer life, when the settlers were laying the foundations of a state. Although considerable progress in development and trade had been made during this period, the aborigines had not fully begun to understand the benefits of co-operation with their American cousins.

The second period ended about 1895. This era was characterized by large immigration from the United States and a little from the West Indies. Settlements were established at Arthington, Careysburg, Bensonville, Crozierville, Royesville and other sections. There was great agricultural activity. Coffee farms and sugar cane plantations flourished. Trade and commerce were controlled completely by the Americo-Liberians. They built and owned schooners that plied the Coast and even made voyages to Europe and America. Negroes in America char-



Sino River with the Town of Greenville on the left and Blubarra Point on right.

tered vessels and immigrated to Liberia in the thousands. This might be described as the Golden Era of the country.

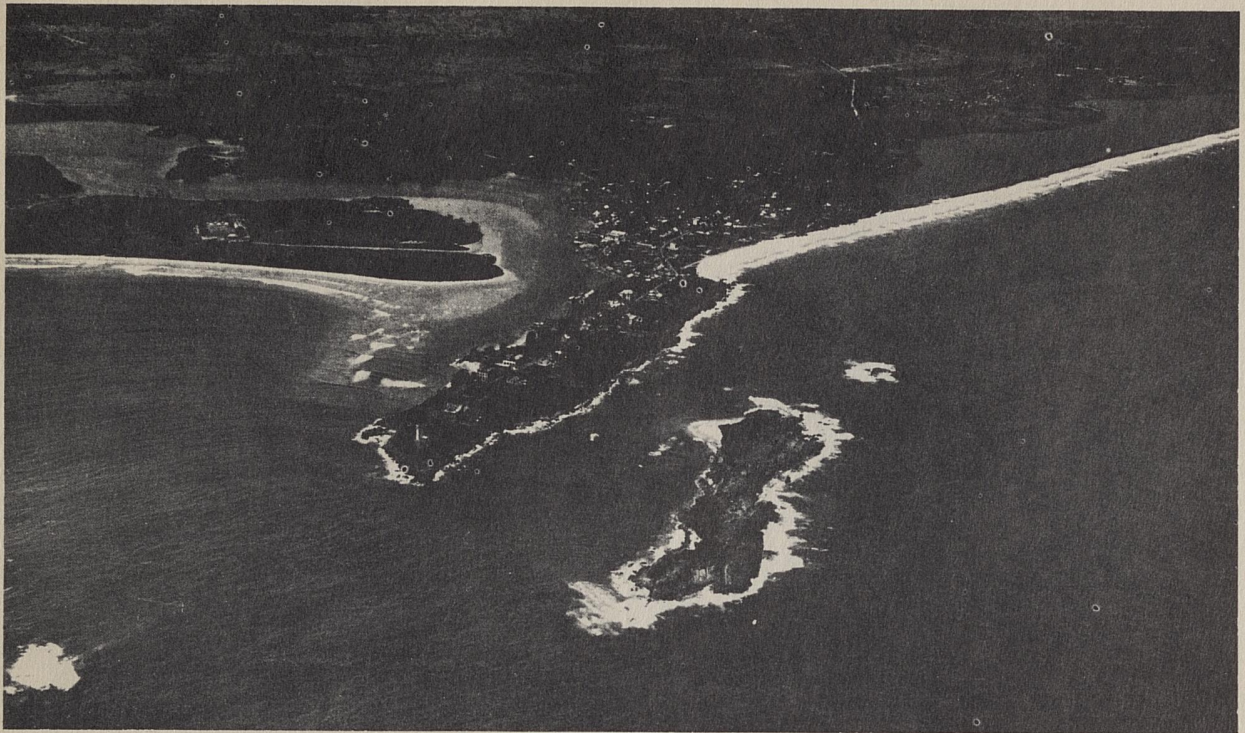
The third phase of Liberia's history began with the decline of the then major industry of Liberia; that is coffee. About 1895 Brazil began to grow coffee on a large scale and became the coffee market of the world. Liberian coffee declined from about 20¢ a pound to 3¢ or 4¢. Liberian farmers neglected their acres and the people turned to other activities not so profitable.

Camwood was another important export trade item in Liberia's commerce. A valuable red dye was extracted from camwood. With the development of aniline dyes, the export of camwood ceased.

About this same time European traders and businessmen began to exploit West Africa, and following the collapse of the coffee and camwood industry there arose talk of admitting Europeans in the development of country. Liberians organized promotion groups and secured concessions from the Government covering mining, rubber and other rights. As early as 1869 one such mining company was organized. This was absorbed by the Union Mining Company in 1881, but no tangible operations actually started.

From 1895 to 1903 Liberian concessionaires sought in various ways to capitalize their rights. Negotiations eventually resulted in British interests, the Liberian Rubber Syndicate, Ltd., and the Liberian Development Co., Ltd., absorbing these rights. With the entrance of the European in person with his stores and the larger exploitation of African products, the demand was made for more internal development, such as improvement of roads, communications and generally what could be couched in the term "reforms." Liberia was being brought face to face, as never before, with the outside world. It had come to grips with international politics and business.

When the Liberian Development Company began operations Liberian history was rapidly made, and that perilously for the Republic. Through this Company the Government secured a loan of \$500,000 from British interests, but the Company not only borrowed \$35,000 of this loan, but actually controlled the expenditure of the balance. The financial, business and political manipulations of this Company were so tortuous that not



Harper, Cape Palmas, at the mouth of Hoffman River (left) and Russwurm Island (right).
Cape Palmas is noted for its very large oysters.

only were the purposes of the loan entirely defeated, but they precipitated the most serious political crisis in the history of the Republic.

In this critical situation, desperately Liberia turned to the United States. The Government of the United States sent a commission to Liberia to examine into its political and economic machinery and to recommend such help as its examination of the situation warranted. The commission's report resulted in a loan of \$1,700,000 being granted to Liberia by a group of American, British, German and French participating bankers. A receivership of Liberian customs revenues was set up by this Loan Agreement to be administered by one American, one British, one German and one Frenchman. The American receiver was designated as General Receiver and Financial Adviser to the Government of Liberia.

Thus began a new financial and economic regime, and Liberia started in earnest to carry out a program expected to bring definite development only to be upset by the economic consequences of the World War. Revenues dropped to one-fourth of normal income and maintained this low level for two or three years. In these circumstances the Liberian Government again appealed to the United States Government.

The Treasury Department of the United States Government established a Loan Credit of \$5,000,000 to rehabilitate the finances of Liberia and to provide a substantial balance for certain internal improvements. The Agreement covering the release of this Loan Credit was carefully calculated to insure a sound basis of economic and governmental progress. This Agreement, unfortunately, failed of ratification in the United States Senate.

In 1923 the Firestone Rubber Company of Akron, Ohio, began an investigation of the possibilities of growing rubber on a large scale in Liberia. Finding conditions altogether favorable to this, a concession of 1,000,000 acres of land was secured for this purpose. The company formed to exploit this rubber was the Firestone Plantations Company which now has under cultivation approximately 200,000 acres, and is shipping over 10,000 tons of rubber annually.



The palm groves near Monrovia, through which runs the main road to Paynesville, Careysburg, Kakata and the hinterland

The activities and operations of the Firestone Plantations Company have been of tremendous economic benefits to the country. They give constant employment to more than 18,000 people.

Through the Finance Corporation of America, the Government secured a loan of \$5,000,000 by which it consolidated and bonded all its external and internal debts. The Agreement for this loan was based upon similar terms to that which covered the intended Loan Credit from the United States Treasury. The Government has called up only \$2,500,000 of this loan, the outstanding balance of which is now \$1,465,000.

Today the Republic's finances are on a stable basis, it is working on a balanced budget, and all surpluses are applied strictly to carrying out a program of improvement which emphasizes roads, bridges and communications, agriculture, education, public health and sanitation. Foreign specialists, mostly Americans, have been called in by the Government to aid in this development work.

One of the most significant factors that have contributed to this healthy state of the country today is the understanding policy President Barclay has followed in respect to Native administration. He has frequently toured the whole of the interior of the Republic, consulting and advising with the Chiefs and people, and this has resulted in a spirit of eager co-operation on part of these tribes in the broader program of the Government. Having understood the benefits of co-operation, the hut taxes, which are collected by the Chiefs themselves, have doubled and trebled. This is the surest evidence that peace and understanding have been reached and that unity of vision for the future well-being of the whole country exists.

The modernization of Liberia is now everywhere evident. Naturally this is most to be seen in and near Monrovia. The automobile, radio, frigidaire, electric light and electric contrivances for the home, are adding appreciable touches of social value and conveniences. Tennis is the popular recreation and foot-ball (Soccer) is captivating the athletic urge of youth; and if one wishes, he can take an automobile ride of a hundred or more miles over good roads out of Monrovia into the hinterland



Modern type of residence
in Liberia



Charming street scene
in Monrovia



Residence of the Financial
Adviser of Liberia

for lunch, detour and motor over the 160 miles of road winding through the cool shade of the millions of rubber trees covering the Firestone Plantation at Duside, and be back home for dinner.

GOVERNMENT

The Government of Liberia is patterned after that of the United States. It is a representative democracy having its authority divided into three branches—the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial.

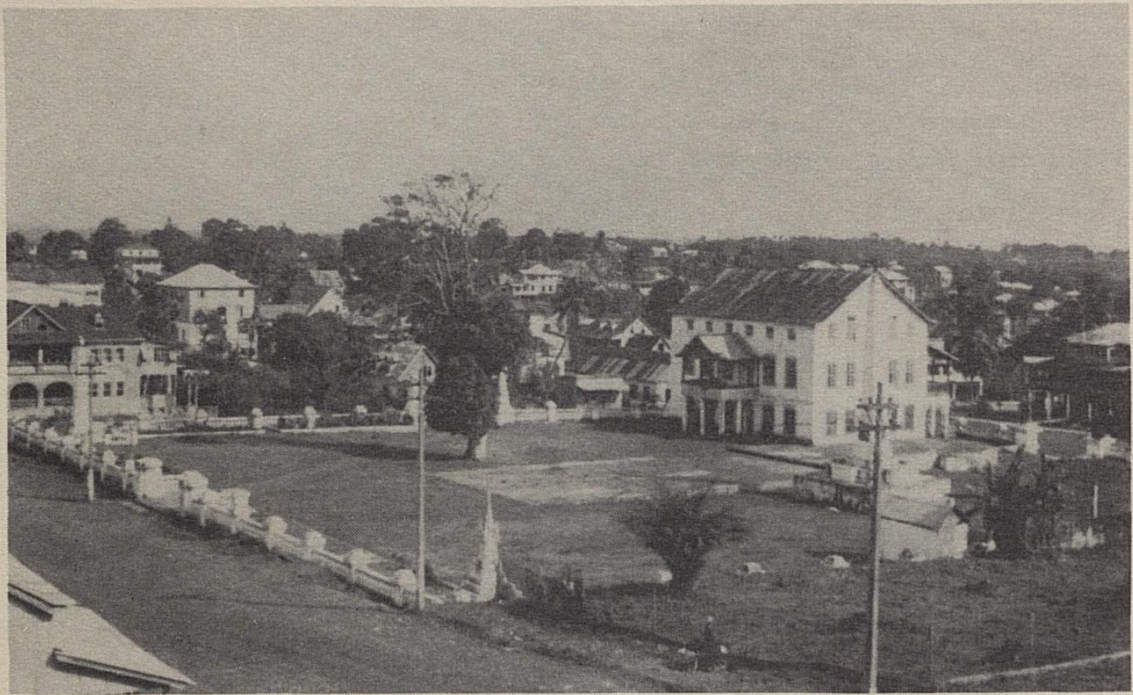
The Legislative authority is vested in a Legislature of two houses, the Senate, with ten, and the House of Representatives with twenty-one members. Representatives are elected for four years and senators for six years.

The Executive Branch is vested in the authority of a President and a Vice-President elected for a term of eight years. The Constitution first provided a presidential term of only two years. This was amended in 1905 extending this term to four years, and again amended in 1935 making the term eight years, and also making a President ineligible for re-election.

The President is assisted by a Cabinet, of his own appointment, consisting of a Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney-General, Secretary of War and Interior, Postmaster General, and Secretary of Public Instruction. A person must be a citizen of the Republic for fifteen years to be eligible for the office of President or Vice-President.

The Judicial Branch consists of the Lower Courts, Circuit Courts, and a Supreme Court; the Supreme Court being composed of Chief Justice and four Associate Justices.

The political divisions of the Republic are Counties, Territories and Hinterland Provinces. There are 5 Counties, namely, Cape Mount, Montserrado, Grand Bassa, Sinoe and Maryland. Marshall is the only Territory. The Hinterland is divided into three Provinces, Eastern, Central and Western, and extends to the British and French boundaries. Counties and Territories are governed by Superintendents, and the Hinterland Provinces by District Commissioners, all of whom are appointed by the President. Each County is entitled to two senators and one



Hall of Representatives and Public Square, Monrovia



Part of Inaugural Parade at the inauguration of
President Edwin Barclay at Monrovia.

representative for each 10,000 population, while the Territory of Marshall is allowed only one.

Only persons of African descent are eligible for citizenship in Liberia, while no alien may own land in fee simple.

CITIES AND TOWNS

The principal seacoast towns in Liberia, from northwest to southeast, are: Robertsport, population 700; Monrovia, 10,000; Marshall, 300; Buchanan (Upper and Lower Buchanan, including Edina), 1,800; River Cess, 150; Greenville, 850; Harper, 1200. There are many towns located on the St. Paul River in Montserrado County. Among these may be mentioned New Georgia, Caldwell, Brewerville, Virginia, Clay-Ashland, White Plains, Millsburg, Arthington. Other towns are situated away from the rivers and seacoast, centered around farmsteads in agricultural communities. These have small populations varying from 100 to 500. Other towns are rapidly springing up along the arterial road leading out of Monrovia to the French boundary, a distance of about 175 miles. Kakata, 45 miles from Monrovia, is one of these, and has already become a central trading and marketing center. Its population is about 600. Here the Post Office Department opened the first inland post office in 1939.

GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATE

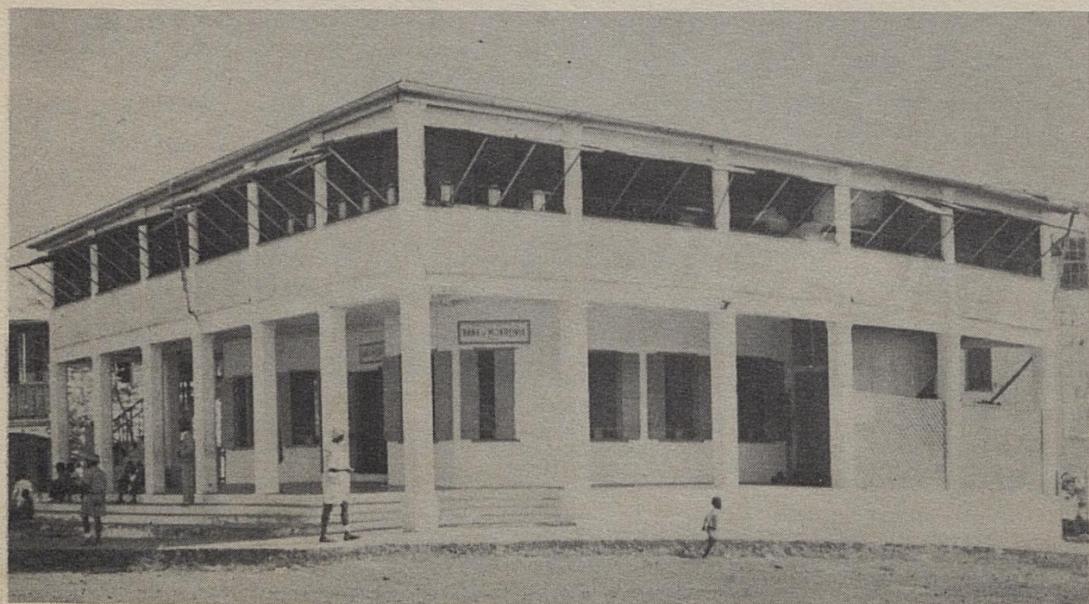
Liberia is situated on the West Coast of Africa about 6 degrees north of the equator and 9 degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. It has an area of 43,000 square miles, and a coast line of approximately 350 miles. It is a little larger than the state of Ohio.

Liberia's most northwesterly point is at the Mano River, just north of Robertsport, Cape Mount, and its most southerly point is at the Cavalla River. It is bounded on the northwest by the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and on the east, north and southeast by the French Ivory Coast. It has a population of 2,000,000. Upwards of 100,000 of this number represent the Americo-Liberian element and their descendants.

The aborigine population is composed of 28 different tribes, the most populous of these being the Vais, Mandingos, the



Government Garage, Monrovia



Bank of Monrovia, Inc. Head office, Monrovia

Mendis, Lormas, Kpwellis, Golas, Krus and Greboes. This population mainly engages in agriculture and trade. The Krus are engaged on all ships plying up and down the West Coast as deckhands, wenchmen, firemen and other classifications. The Vais are considered the most scholarly in their aptitudes, having invented a distinct alphabet and system of writing as flexible as Arabic.

The topography of Liberia is generally hilly. Very few swamps, such as are usually believed to exist in tropical countries, are to be found. There are numerous mountain peaks. Cape Mount rises to an elevation of 1068 feet. Cape Mesurado, on which stands the city of Monrovia, is 290 feet above sea level. Mt. Druple is estimated to rise 9840 feet, and the Nimbus Mountains 6560 feet.

There are many rivers in Liberia, and the country is well watered by numerous tributary creeks. Several of these rivers are broad in their lower branches but few are navigable for large craft. The St. Paul River, which empties into the Atlantic Ocean about 5 miles north of Monrovia, is navigable for only about 25 miles. The Cavalla River on the southeast, is navigable for 80 miles.

While Liberia is truly tropical, its climate is salubrious. Cape Mount is mentioned as the health resort of West Africa. The average temperature is 75 degrees Fahrenheit. The coolest month is August, when the temperature reaches as low as 60 degrees. The hottest period in the year is February and March. Night temperatures frequently dip to 55 degrees and rise at midday to 100 degrees. The temperature varies according to regions. On the coast it might be said to reach the highest, while the lowest is experienced in the interior and mountainous districts. The nights in Liberia are invariably cool and pleasant.

The seasons are divided into dry and rainy. The dry season generally runs from the first of November to the end of May, however, occasional rains may occur during this season. The rainy season is from May through October with an intercession of about three or four weeks at the end of August, which is designated as the "Middle Dries."



Airmail plane at anchor in Monrovia



Tennis



A coconut grove and bungalows on the beach
at Monrovia

A peculiar wind blows over Liberia during the month of January. This wind originates in the Sahara Desert and is known as the Harmattan Wind. Its principal peculiarity is its drying property. When this wind blows strongly the covers of books are curled up and the joints of furniture open. One's skin becomes rough and dry. The mornings are quite chilly and the season on the whole is delightful.

There are numerous valuable timber trees in Liberia notable being mahogany, ebony, black gum and white gum. Various gum producing trees are to be found, among them being those that yield the gum arabic. Many species of palm occur, the best known being the borassus or fan palm, the oil palm, the bamboo palm, and the one producing the valuable piassava fiber which is used for heavy industrial brooms and other industrial purposes. The kola tree bears a nut, or bean, which forms a valuable article of commerce. It has a hunger and thirst allaying effect and is highly prized among West Africans.

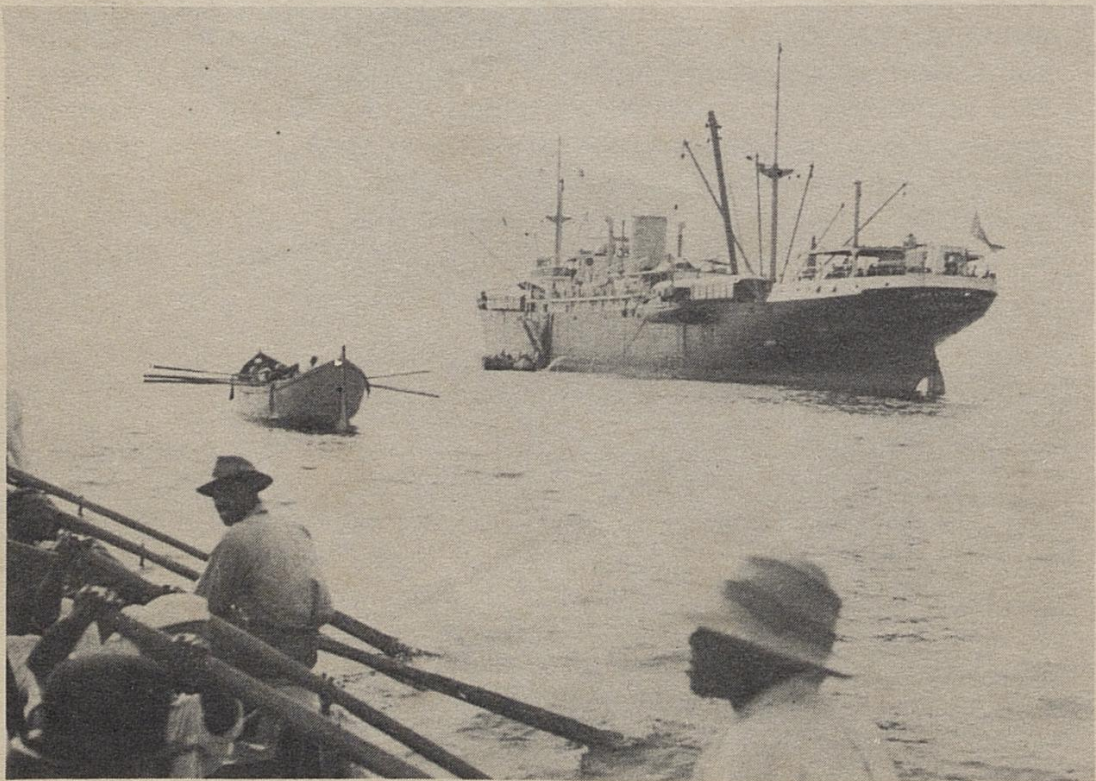
The fauna of Liberia is interesting. There are, of course, several species of monkeys. A variety of wild cat, including the leopard, is to be seen. Other species of fauna include the wild hog, deer, antelope, buffalo, elephant, pigmy hippopotamus (to be found only in Liberia). Cattle thrive best in the hinterland, although they are plentiful on the seacoast in Sinoe and Maryland Counties where grazing is quite good. Sheep, goats and hogs are raised everywhere. Bird life, too, is prolific with egrets, herons, ibis, hornbills, eagles, parrots, pigeons, wild duck, fowl and other game birds. Many species of Liberia's fauna have been printed on the country's postage stamps.

MILITARY

All able bodied men between the ages of fifteen and sixty are liable for military service. This organization consists of the militia and police, the total number of which is approximately 10,000. The Government of Liberia also maintains a Frontier Force of 1,000 which is used mainly for patrol duty in the interior and on the boundary. In order to modernize



Coffee ready for shipment



In the harbor of Monrovia

and to teach military science and tactics, the Government engages the services of an American military officer, designated as Military Adviser.

TRANSPORTATION

In normal times steamers of many nations touch Liberian ports. Direct American service is maintained by the American West African Steamship Line. This Company has a normal service of one boat per month direct from New York to Liberia, with frequent additional sailings. Passage to Liberia can be made via Europe with frequent steamers sailing from England, Germany, Holland and France. The following gives a list of the number of steamers and nationalities thereof, touching at Monrovia and other Liberian ports during the year 1938.

SHIPPING STATISTICS

By Nationality, Number of Vessels touching Liberia, Tonnage, Cargo Landed and Shipped

NATIONALITY	NO. OF VESSELS	REGISTERED TONNAGE	TONNAGE LANDED	TONNAGE SHIPPED
British	288	846,551	13,079	6,407
German	150	363,918	5,917	8,327
Dutch	113	187,244	4,672	4,882
American	68	227,228	3,752	2,022
French	12	33,093	118	.....
Japanese	5	22,826	1,051	.....
Italian*	5	29,806	.....	.....
Swedish	37	44,133	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	13	20,387	.....	.....
Greek.....	3	9,932	.....	.....
Danish†	3	3,784	.....	.....
Latvian	2	2,530	.....	.....
Finnish	1	1,020	.....	.....
TOTALS	700	1,792,452	28,589	21,638

* These ships called only for Passengers.

† These ships called only for Deckhands.

The cost of passage to Liberia ranges, in normal times, from \$210.00 to \$350.00, depending upon the class of ticket. The average time required for passage is twenty-one days.



Herd of Liberian cattle



Pineapple farm at Ganta Mission

COMMUNICATIONS

The Liberian Government maintains an official wireless station which communicates with all parts of the world through the facilities of RCA Communications. This radio station was erected and is operated by Liberians, trained in American Radio Engineering institutions. The Government also maintains three other wireless stations within the Republic for interior communication.

The rate for radiograms from New York to Liberia is from 36c to 72c per word. A night letter rate prevails also. This costs a minimum of 25c per word for twenty-five words.

Liberia is in the Universal Postal System, and letters are dispatched to all parts of the world. The rate for foreign postage is 5c per ounce or fraction thereof. Registration fee is 10c. Interior postal stations are being established as rapidly as the demand appears. Postoffices are maintained all along the Coast, and the first interior postoffice was opened at Kakata in 1939.

Parcel Post service is maintained between Liberia and other countries. The rate from the United States to Liberia is 14c per lb., and the limit of weight is 22 lbs. Parcels may be registered, but not insured.

No Postal Money Order convention prevails between the United States and Liberia, hence Money Orders cannot be sent.

Airmail service is maintained weekly to and from Liberia. Airmail leaves France every Sunday, arriving two days later at Monrovia, and leaves Monrovia every Friday reaching France two days later. The airmail planes also provide accommodations for a limited number of passengers.

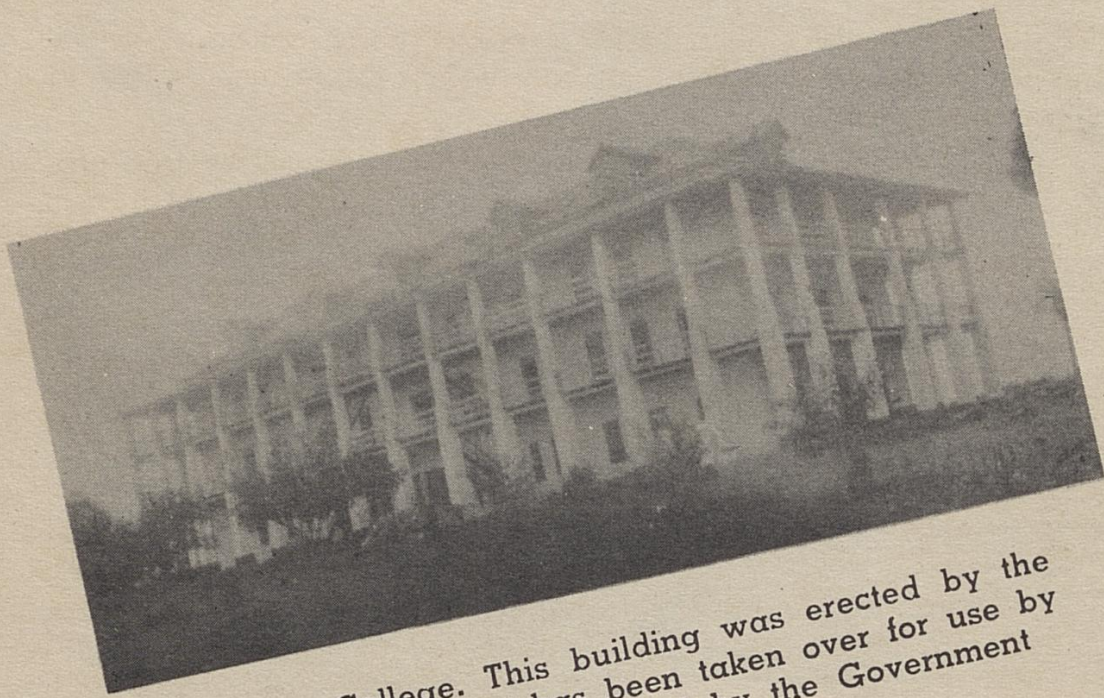
AGRICULTURE

The rich soil of Liberia produces an abundance of fruit such as bananas, pineapples, oranges, limes, mango plums, paw-paws, avocado pears, sour and sweet sop, plantains and coconuts.



Bridge on Firestone Plantation.

Emphasis is being placed on the construction of roads and bridges in the Republic. The above views show the modern type of roads and concrete bridges being constructed by the Public Works Department.



Liberia College. This building was erected by the A.M.E. Church but has been taken over for use by Liberia College, conducted by the Government



The College of West Africa at Monrovia, conducted by The Methodist Episcopal Church

All vegetables such as corn, beans, peas, cabbage, yams, sweet potatoes, okra, squash and melons thrive in Liberia and are cultivated.

The bread-fruit tree merits special mention. This tree produces a true vegetable which grows to a diameter of from 8 to 10 inches. It is subject to as many different preparations as white potatoes, and cooked properly, is a delicious food in any form.

Liberia's most valuable food crop is rice, and several varieties are grown. This is the main crop of the natives, and the supply is sufficient to meet the demand of the Republic with proper means of distribution.

The next food crop in importance to rice is cassada. Practically all the starch used is prepared locally from this cassada.

As Liberia's main exportable crops, such as rubber, coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and piassava fibre are perennial, plows and similar agricultural machinery are not used to any extent. With the more intense cultivation which will be brought about by larger consumption of annual crops these implements must be gradually utilized for profitable farming. Hoes and other small tools have served the purpose up to the present.

EDUCATION

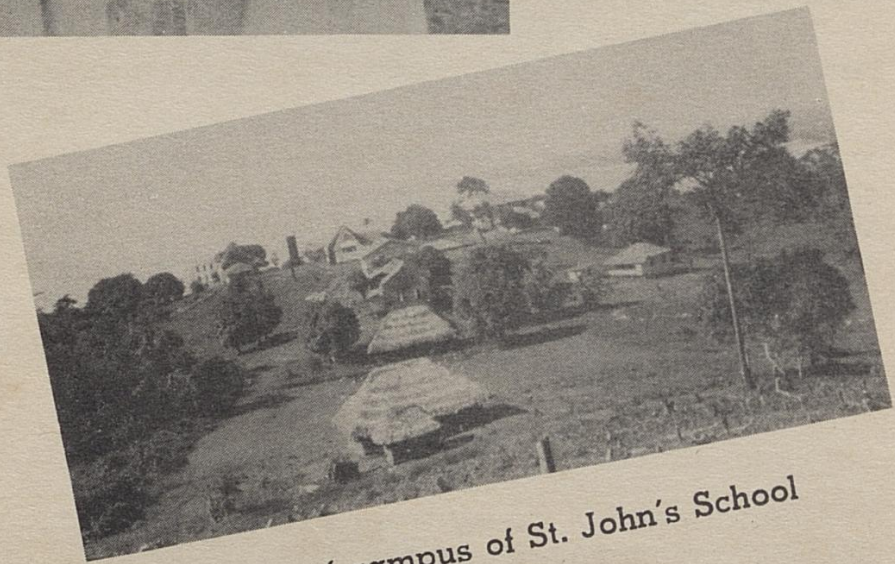
Liberia requires compulsory primary education. There are 150 Government primary schools with upwards of 10,000 pupils, and 87 mission schools with 3,500 pupils. Eight schools give high school training, two provide normal training, and one carries through the college courses. The total school attendance is approximately 15,000.

The Government has undertaken an intensive reorganization of the whole school system so as to place under a uniform curriculum all graded schools throughout the Republic; including those maintained by missionary societies. American text-books are used in the school system.

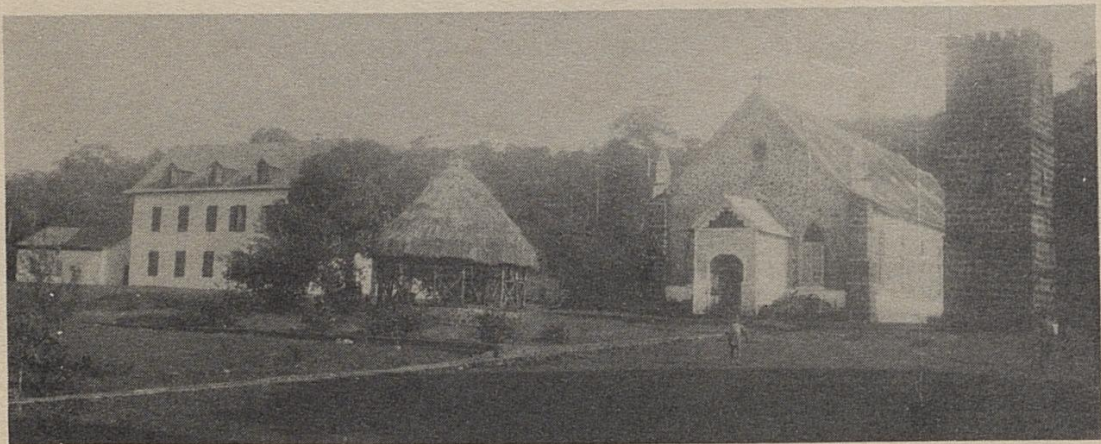
The Government has had the services of an educational adviser for the past four years during which period progress



Group of nurses at
St. Timothy's Hospital,
Cape Mount



View of campus of St. John's School



St. John's Industrial School and St. George's Church,
Cape Mount

has been made in raising the standards of schools and of teachers. A National Teachers' Association has been organized which meets annually under provision of law. There are three supervising teachers who continually follow up the work being done in the schools.

The curricula of the schools are geared to those of the public schools in America. This has enabled Liberian students who come to the United States for further study to readily adjust themselves to their studies in high schools and colleges.

Educational institutions are maintained in Liberia by the following Foreign Mission Boards: The Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal, American Lutheran, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Lott Carey Baptist, National Baptist Convention, Inc., Roman Catholics.

The highest grade school conducted by the Methodist Episcopal Board is the College of West Africa at Monrovia. This school gives intermediate, high and normal training. It has an efficient staff of teachers, and the grade of work is on a par with similar schools in America.

The Protestant Episcopal Church maintains two outstanding institutions. One is the Bromley School for Girls at Clay-Ashland on the St. Paul River, and the other is the St. John's Industrial School at Robertsport, Cape Mount. The school at Cape Mount is a very creditable institution. Its work is thorough and its influence is widespread in that section of the Republic, especially when the work of the hospital connected with the school is considered.

The group work of the American Lutheran Mission Board is near Arthington about thirty miles from Monrovia. Here is a boys' school, familiarly known as Muhlenberg Mission, on one side of the St. Paul River, and on the opposite bank is the girls' school, named the Emma V. Day Girls' School. This school maintains a hospital also. The worth of the work of the Lutherans at this point has long been recognized in the educational system of the country.

The work of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church is at Mount Coffee, about 10 miles above the Muhlenberg Mission School. A commodious building has been erected on

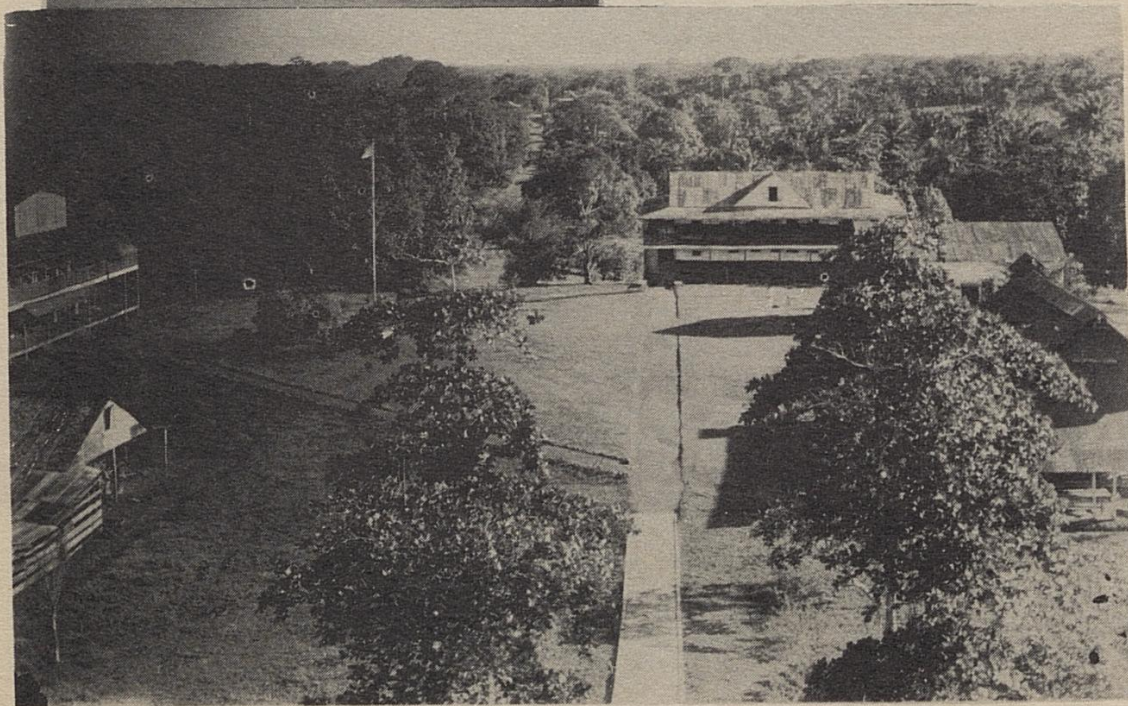


Phebe Hospital

Girls' School



Scenes of
Muhlenberg School conducted by
the American Lutheran Board of
Missions. This school is located on
the St. Paul River near Arthington



Boys' School

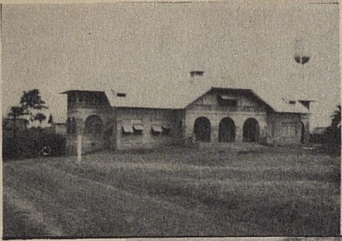
this prominent point overlooking the St. Paul River. The school work carried on is a tribute to the effort on the part of this organization to aid in the educational and religious advancement of the Republic.

The Lott Carey Baptist Mission Board has centered its work at Brewerville. This school has been in operation for the past 30 years. There are several buildings on the campus, including dormitories. This school serves the needs of the immediate community of Brewerville as well as the large native population nearby.

The National Baptist Convention's main school center is at Suenh, situated some 45 miles in the interior of Montserrado County and to the northwest of Clay-Ashland. Much earnest work has gone into this school to make it an effective agency in bringing the native population under educational and Christian influence. The school is located in the heart of a native community. This Board maintains a hospital in Monrovia that has rendered fine service.

The Booker T. Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute at Kakata promises to fill a unique place in the educational system. It was founded in 1929 to advance the basic essentials of community life, including agriculture, mechanics and the Christian Way of Life. It is maintained by a Board of Trustees representing the American Colonization Society, the New York State Colonization Society, the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions, all of which contribute annually toward the budget. The Institute has been built on 1,000 acres of land granted by the Liberian Government. There are 7 substantial buildings of concrete blocks and bricks, an electric lighting plant and a water system serving all buildings. Instruction is carried to the eighth grade, and the day is divided equally between academic and trade instruction.

The Government maintains the only school of college rank in the Republic. This is Liberia College located in Monrovia. It occupies the commodious building erected by the African Methodist Episcopal Church as the Monrovia College and Training School. The courses offered at Liberia College are



Main industrial building



View of Campus

Scenes at the Booker T. Washington Industrial School at Kakata

both preparatory and regular courses leading to degrees. An increasingly efficient staff is being gathered at Liberia College to meet the demands for higher education by the larger number of college students resulting from the reorganized educational program of the country. Liberia College is co-educational.

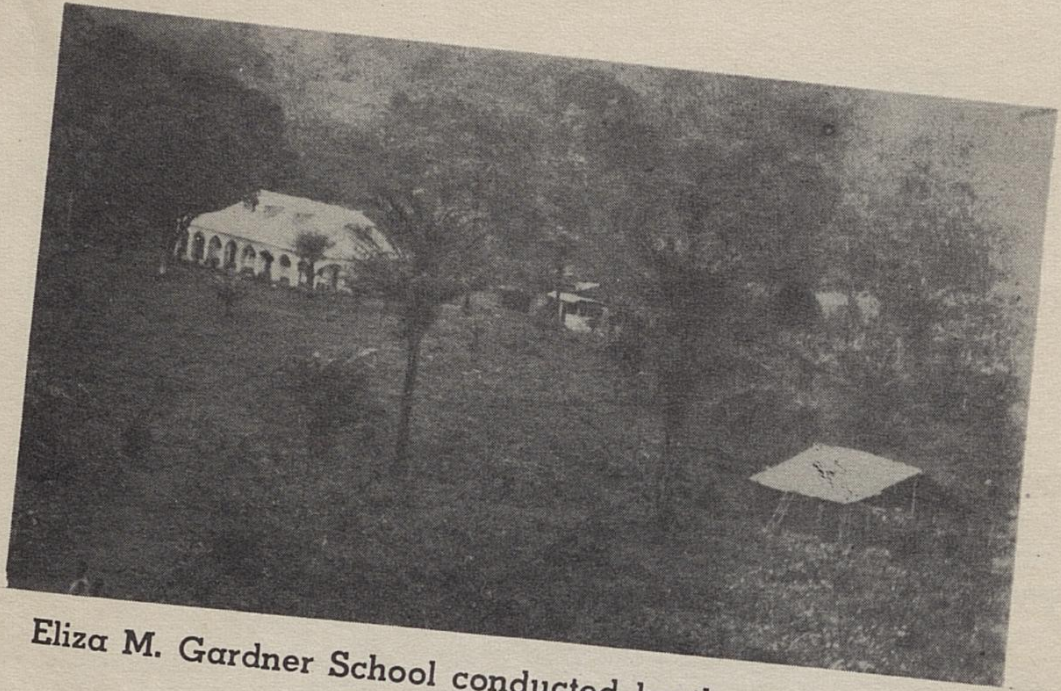
TRADE AND COMMERCE

Imports into Liberia comprise every sort and description of cotton goods, silks and dress fabrics, household and toilet goods, hardware, brass kettles, cutlasses, crockery, fish, tobacco, salt and all varieties of consumer goods. The bulk of imports are for the Natives' taste and are described by the general term of "trade goods."

Exports consist mostly of rubber, coffee, piassava fibre, palm oil, palm kernels, cocoa, ginger, ivory, hides, calabar beans. The following statistics show facts covering recent imports and exports:

FOREIGN TRADE OF LIBERIA By Countries and Values

COUNTRY	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
Belgium	\$ 25,554	\$ 22,366	\$ 47,920
Czechoslovakia		8,015	8,015
Denmark	1,899	6,083	7,982
France	8,988	13,406	22,294
Germany	441,511	289,152	730,663
Great Britain	226,336	465,929	692,265
Holland	126,669	192,792	319,461
Italy		8,766	8,766
Japan		220,398	220,398
Norway	1,425	13,406	14,831
Spain	33,136	11,103	44,239
Sweden		4,254	4,254
U. S. A.	976,199	684,129	1,660,328
Other Countries	149,444	18,469	167,913
TOTALS	\$1,991,161	\$1,958,268	\$3,949,429



Eliza M. Gardner School conducted by the A. M. E. Zion
Church at Mt. Coffee

Carrie V. Dyer Hospital, Monrovia
Operated by the National Baptist Convention, Inc.



EXPORTS

By Articles, Quantities and Values

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	DOLLARS
DOMESTIC PRODUCTS		
Calabar beans	13,978 lbs.	\$ 295
Cocoa	1,098,136 "	41,398
Cocoanuts	2,040 "	29
Coffee	4,302,890 "	148,698
Gold, Raw	2,456 ³ / ₄ Troy ozs.	65,063
Ivory	5,710 ¹ / ₂ lbs.	4,660
Live Animals	5 No.	37
Kolanuts	1,250 lbs.	35
Palm Oil	385,759 gal.	42,607
Palm Kernels	440,414 bu.	472,762
Piassava	11,074,237 lb.	181,994
Rice (Liberian)	1,400 "	42
Rubber, crude	7,074,835 "	1,032,309
Skins		238
African Produce (not elsewhere enumerated)		994
		\$1,991,161
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE		
Foreign Currency Notes		\$ 1,690
Articles exported for Repairs		766
Manufactured Goods, Re-exported		36,974
		TOTAL EXPORTS
		\$2,030,591

PORTS OF ENTRY

The ports of entry where customs duties are collected and imports and exports are cleared are: Robertsport, Monrovia, Marshall, Buchanan, River Cess, Greenville, Grand Cess, Sassetown, Harper.



Fine type of native houses

"Three Little Maids Are We"
Native Beauties



President Barclay (center) at Zorzor in the hinterland
holding tribal conferences

FINANCES

Revenues of the Republic are derived from import and export duties, taxes and licenses. A Hut Tax is imposed in the Hinterland Provinces where tribal government is exercised through Paramount Chiefs. This tax, collected through the Chiefs, is imposed on the hut rather than the head as a "poll" tax (which is the system in other parts of Africa), and is approximately 60c per person a year. Harbor dues form another source of special tax as is also the 1% excise tax on the market value of rubber exports.

In 1937 the Government's revenues amounted to \$1,110,027.52 and its expenditures were \$842,124.20. The war situation in Europe has seriously affected the resources of the Republic and, to adjust its expenditures to its expected income for the calendar year of 1940, the Government is operating on a budget calling for an expenditure of \$675,200.

INDEBTEDNESS

The total foreign indebtedness of Liberia is \$1,465,000. This is represented by 7% Interest Bearing Gold Bonds held by the Finance Corporation of America. Both interest and sinking fund payments on these bonds are kept up and there is a regular annual redemption of bonds from the sinking fund.

There is a non-interest bearing internal debt which is being amortized annually by budgetary provisions.

BANKING

Banking facilities are provided by the Bank of Monrovia, Inc., with head office at Monrovia and agencies in other towns. This bank is the depository for the Government. The National City Bank of New York are Fiscal Agents for the Government in handling interest and sinking fund payments.

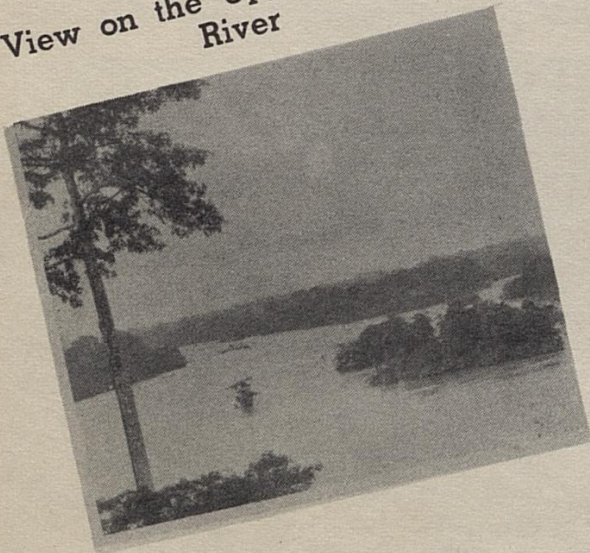
CUSTOMS DUTIES

Customs duties on imports are both specific and ad valorem. The ad valorem rate is 15% of value of articles. At present there is an Emergency Relief Fund Tax on imports equal to the customs duty. Very many articles are free of duties, such as agricultural implements, machinery, automobiles, immigrants goods, certain building material for private use.

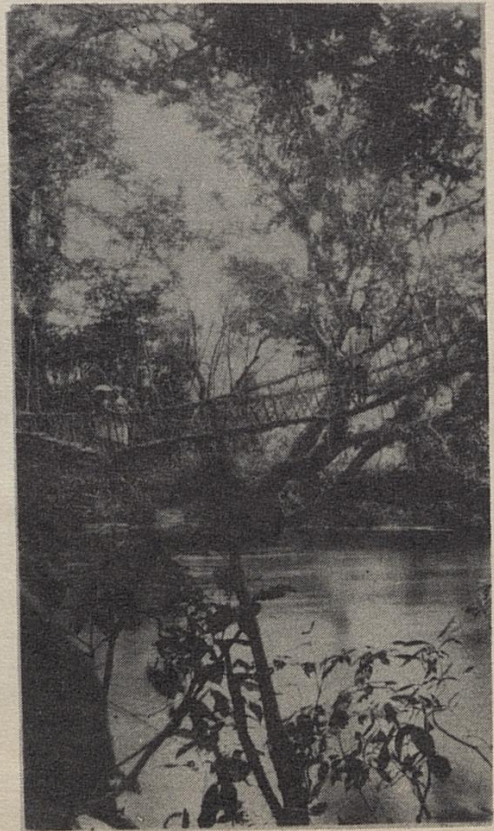


Fishermen return with the day's catch

View on the Upper St. Paul
River



"A Monkey Bridge", a common
type of suspension bridge built
by the natives



MINERALS

The mineral resources of Liberia are not fully known. Explorations have not been extensive, yet sufficient has been done to locate diamonds, gold, iron and mica. There are evidences of other mineral deposits. The Liberian Gold and Diamond Syndicate did considerable explorations and mining in and near Jiblong, a site in the vicinity of Careysburg. Gold and diamonds were recovered but the main lodes were not discovered at the time when the World War put an end to their activities.

Within the last few years gold deposits have been found in the northeast section of Liberia from which increasing quantities of gold are being taken.

HOSPITALS

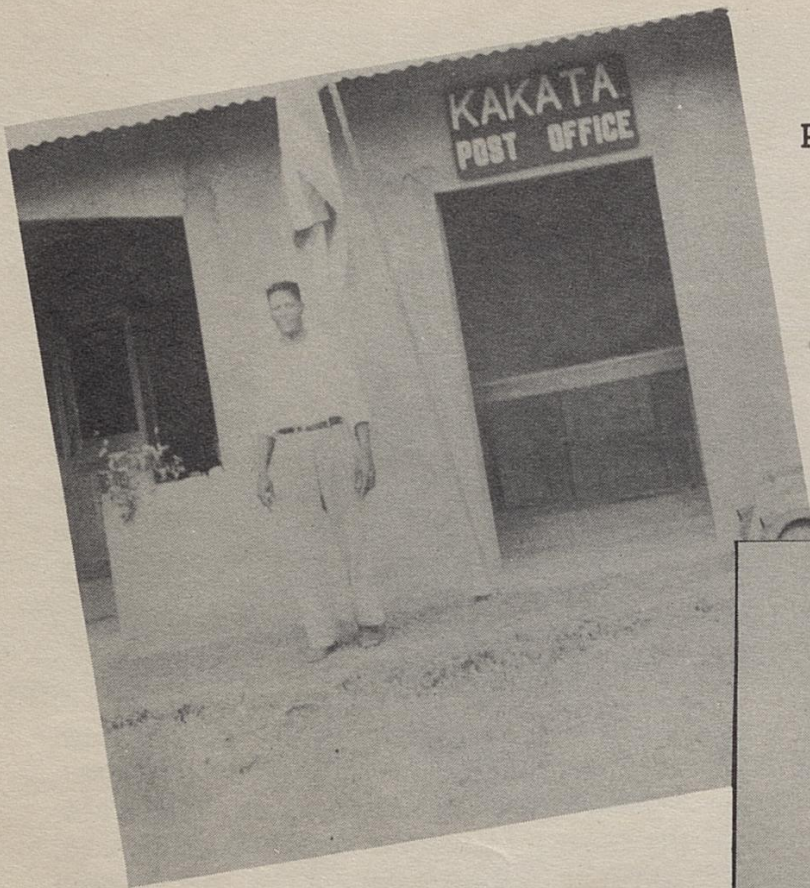
The following hospitals are in maintenance in Liberia with doctors and nurses: Government Hospital at Monrovia; Carrie V. Dyer Hospital of the National Baptist Convention, Monrovia; Lutheran Hospital at Muhlenberg; Firestone Hospital at Duside; Protestant Episcopal Hospital at Robertsport. There are several Mission Clinics scattered throughout the Republic located mainly in native centers.

CHURCHES

There are numerous religious denominations with memberships in Liberia. The leading are the Methodists, Episcopalians, Baptists, African Methodists, African Methodist Episcopal Zion, Presbyterians, Catholics, Lutherans. Many of these religious organizations have beautiful houses of worship. Other bodies represented in Liberia have mission stations only, chief among which might be mentioned the Assemblies of God.

FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fraternal orders existing are: Masons, Odd Fellows, United Brothers of Friendship, the I.O.G.T. The Masonic Lodge is the strongest among fraternal organizations and has a fine Temple in Monrovia.



Post office at Kakata

A Liberian
Frontier Force
Sentry



Liberian Frontier Force Band



EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

EDWIN BARCLAY.....President
JAMES S. SMITH.....Vice-President
CLARENCE L. SIMPSON.....Secretary of State
GABRIEL L. DENNIS.....Secretary of the Treasury
NETE SIE-BROWNELL.....Attorney General
DIXON B. BROWN.....Postmaster General
G. W. GIBSON.....Secretary of Public Instruction

(The Cabinet position of Secretary of War and Interior, is vacant and the President is now fulfilling the duties thereof).

LEGISLATURE

RICHARD S. WILES
Speaker of the House of Representatives

SUPREME COURT

LOUIS A. GRIMES, Chief Justice

Associate Justices:

S. JEROME DOSSAN	M. NEMLE RUSSELL
SAMUEL J. GRIGSBY	W. V. S. TUBMAN

Liberian children on way to Sunday School



A happy family scene

**REPRESENTATIVE OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN LIBERIA**

LESTER A. WALTON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

**LIBERIAN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE
UNITED STATES**

WALTER F. WALKER, Consul-General, New York, N. Y.

RICHARD E. WESTBROOKS, Consul at Chicago, Ill.

HELENA S. HAINES, Consul at Philadelphia, Pa.

HUGH ELLWOOD MacBETH, Consul at Los Angeles, Cal.

LIBERIAN HOLIDAYS

PIONEER DAY—January 7th.

DECORATION DAY—First Wednesday in March.

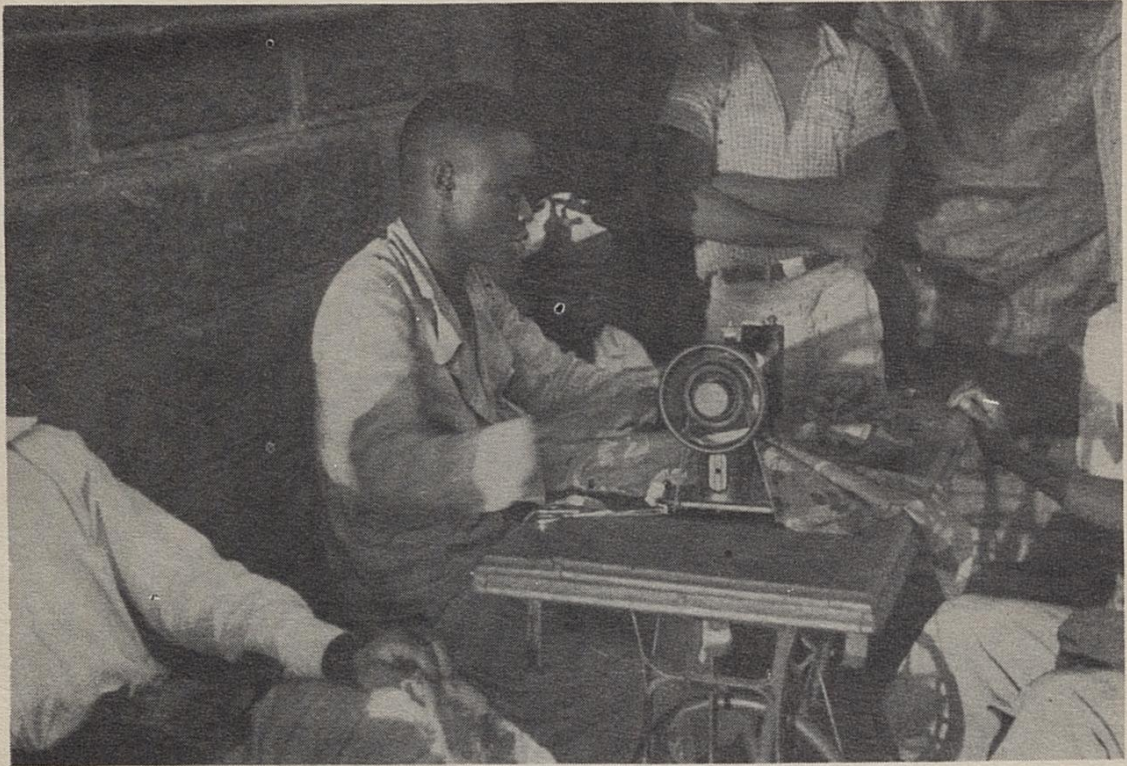
INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 26th.

FLAG DAY—August 24th.

THANKSGIVING DAY—First Thursday in November

MATILDA NEWPORT DAY—December 1st.

Matilda Newport Day is celebrated for reasons similar to those which made Molly Pitcher, of Revolutionary times, famous in American History. Of Matilda Newport it is stated that, during the second attack of the Natives on the colonists, December 1st, 1822, when one of the gunners was shot down, she ran to his station and continued to man the cannon until the enemy retreated in disorder. At the beginning of this attack there were only 35 men in the settlement capable of bearing arms.



An outdoor tailor



Drawing water at public well, Monrovia

PUBLICATIONS

WEEKLY MIRROR, published in Monrovia; J. F. B. Coleman, Editor; foreign subscription \$2.50 per annum.

LIBERIAN PATRIOT (weekly), published in Monrovia; T. Kla Williams, Editor; foreign subscription \$2.50 per annum.

LEADING IMPORT AND EXPORT MERCHANTS IN MONROVIA

Paterson, Zochonis & Co., Ltd.

Oost Afrikaansche Co., Ltd.

Cie Francais de l' Afrique

A. Woermann Co.

West & Co.

C. F. W. Jantzen Co.

Cooper's Ltd.

Dennis & Co.

P. C. Parker & Co.

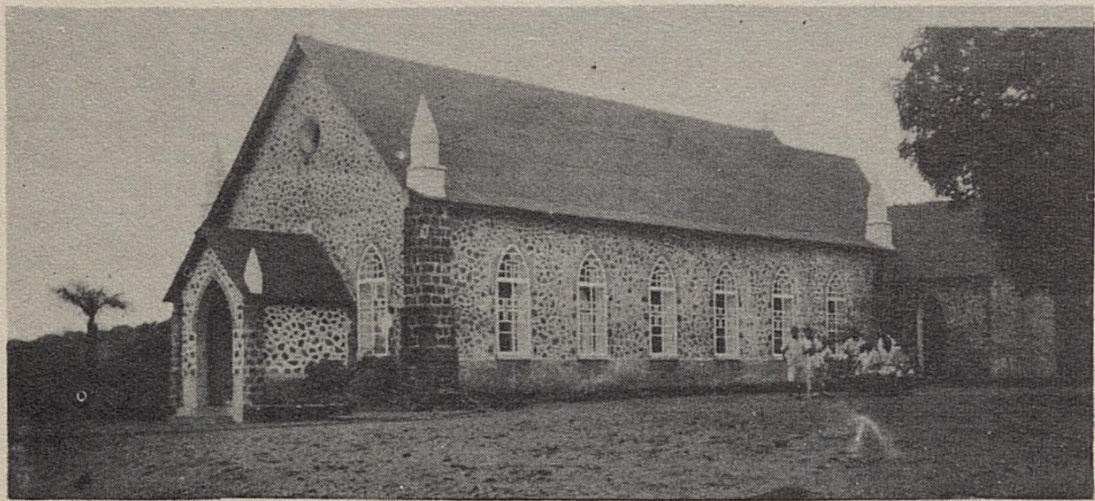
George R. Fazzah & Sons

Elias Brothers

Gamayel Brothers

POLITICS

Liberia has the party system of government. There are two rival political parties, the True Whig and the Peoples' Party. President Barclay was elected by the True Whig Party, which has been in power for the past fifty years.



St. John's Episcopal Church, Cape Mount



Methodist Episcopal Church, Harper, Cape Palmas

RECIPES FOR LIBERIAN DISHES

The following are recipes for a few tempting Liberian dishes, prepared by Miss Letecia Blaine, Home Economics teacher in the College of West Africa:

BREADFRUIT BISCUITS

1 and a quarter cups mashed breadfruit	1 cup milk
4 tbs. melted butter	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup flour
4 tbs. baking powder	1 tbs. sugar
	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt

Mix mashed breadfruit, milk and melted butter. Add remaining ingredients sifted together. Make a soft dough. Toss on floured board and pat lightly until smooth on top. Roll out one-half inch thick; cut with floured biscuit cutter. Place on greased cooky sheet or pan and bake in hot oven 450 degrees F. for 15 minutes. Serve hot.

EDINA PUDDING

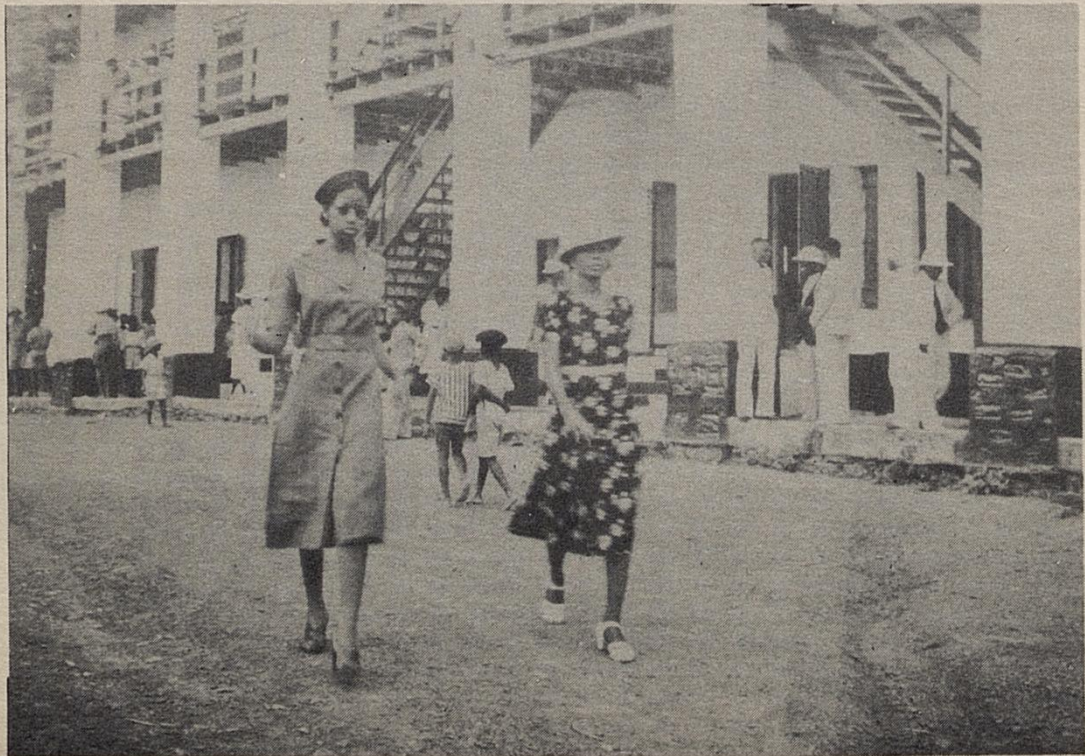
2 cups grated breadfruit	1 tsp. salt
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	1 egg
6 tbs. cond. milk	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
1 tsp. soda	$\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg

Stir Breadfruit to remove lumps, if any. Add egg, mix well. Add sugar, soda and salt. Stir briskly. Add milk and mix thoroughly. Bake in moderate oven from thirty-five to forty minutes. Serve hot with any good pudding sauce.



National Teachers' Association, Liberia

Liberian maidens out for a stroll



STUFFED BREADFRUIT

Select one small-sized, full, firm Breadfruit. Peel. Take a sharp pointed knife and carefully remove heart. Do not allow knife to cut through fleshy part. Remove a second round from the inside of the Breadfruit. Wash carefully inside and out and dry with a clean towel.

Cut into small pieces as much fat salt pork as the capacity will contain. Mix these bits with chopped onion and a dash of pepper. Rub outside carefully with butter or cooking fat. Place in hot oven and bake until browned. Then reduce heat and bake for about half hour. Remove, slice and serve hot.

Use brown sugar if desired.

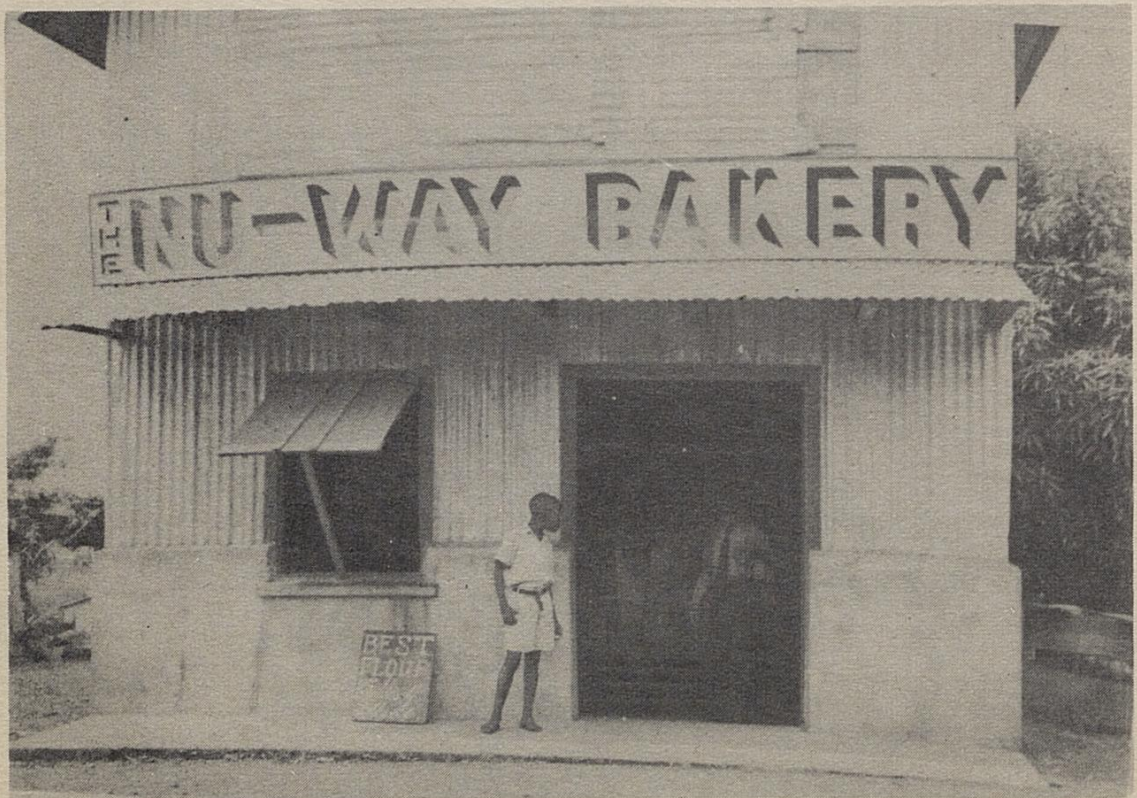
PALM BUTTER AND RICE

Select one quart Palmnuts or more according to fatness. Wash and boil until soft. Drain off all water; place nuts in a mortar and pound all of the fleshy part to a pulp—being careful to leave the shells whole. Place in pan and pour over 1 pint of warm water. Mix well, then remove all pumice. Squeeze it thoroughly before discarding it. Remove nuts. Strain liquid through sieve and place in pot or deep sauce pan. Add meat or fish and place on open fire or stove. When sauce begins to boil, season it with salt and pepper. Continue boiling until it forms a thick sauce. Serve hot on boiled rice.

(Boiled eggs are frequently added to this recipe).



At the rice market



Modern bakery

INDUSTRIES

Liberia has not reached the real manufacturing stage as yet. Manufactured articles are mainly imported. A few industries are operated which largely supply local needs.

Large importations of "Trade Gin" were formerly brought in by traders, but this has been almost entirely displaced by the manufacture of rum from sugar cane. Cane syrup is also made to meet local demands.

The St. Paul River Sugar Co-operative Association has recently been formed to manufacture cane sugar. This company has bought and is erecting suitable machinery for this purpose.

A Liberian Fisheries Company is also in operation. This company has a deep-sea trawler and other equipment for fishing. It also has proper drying facilities for curing and canning fish.

Several log and similar saw equipments have been set up, but lumber and building timbers are mainly supplied by hand sawyers. There is a small planning mill and wood-working plant in Monrovia, but carpenters and builders must finish lumber mostly by hand. There are good cabinet makers who can build all kinds of household furniture, and much of this can compare favorably with hand-made furniture elsewhere.

Leather is tanned locally, and virtually all shoe repairing is made with this leather. There are a few shoemakers who can make excellent handmade shoes.

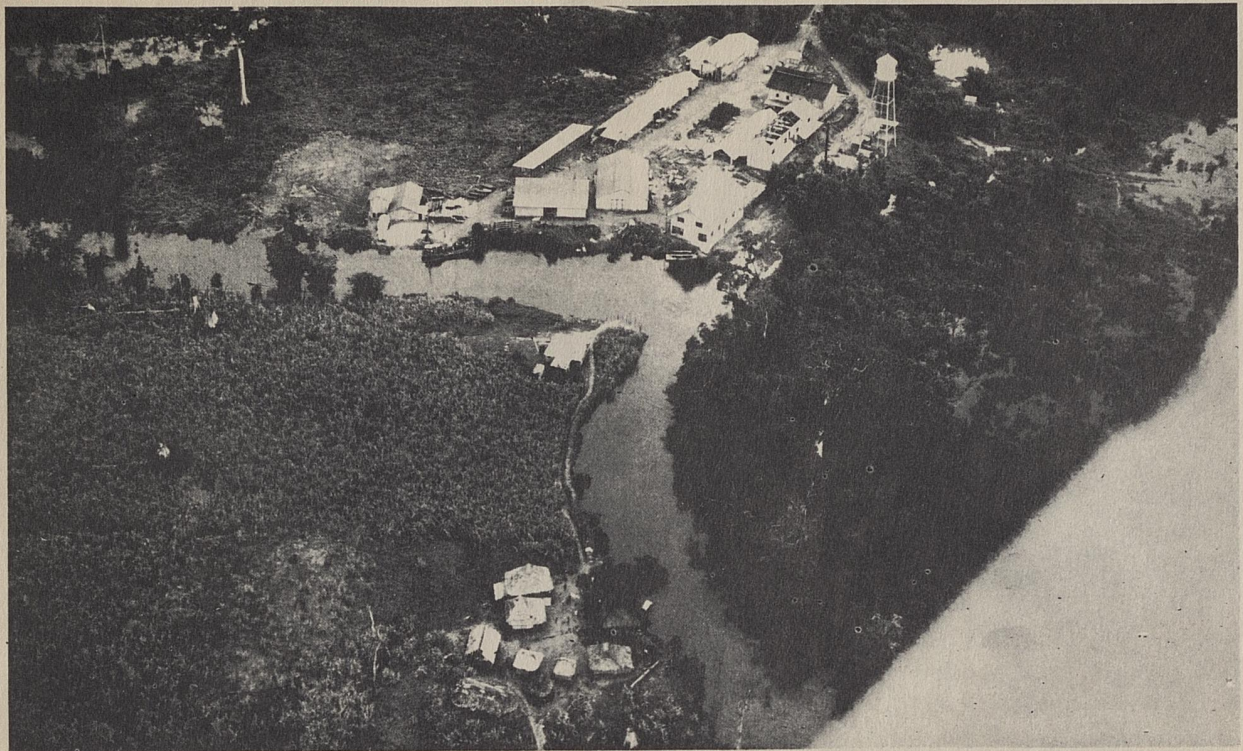
There are numerous artisans such as small boat builders and coopers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, goldsmiths and tailors.

Excellent specimens of gold and silver work in ear-rings, bracelets, necklaces, and other trinkets are turned out by local goldsmiths, also all manner of artistic bead and ivory work.

Native artisans in the Hinterland are especially skilled in weaving, dyeing, leather work, bronze work and other handicrafts. The articles manufactured by Native artisans are highly prized as souvenirs, as well as for utilitarian purposes. The Native Country Cloths are marvelous creations, both as to designs and colors, and are eagerly sought for couch, bed and chair spreads, and even for floor coverings.

AMUSEMENTS

There is a cinema house in Monrovia, where the latest American films are shown.



Firestone Rubber Factory at Du Landing.

COST OF AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

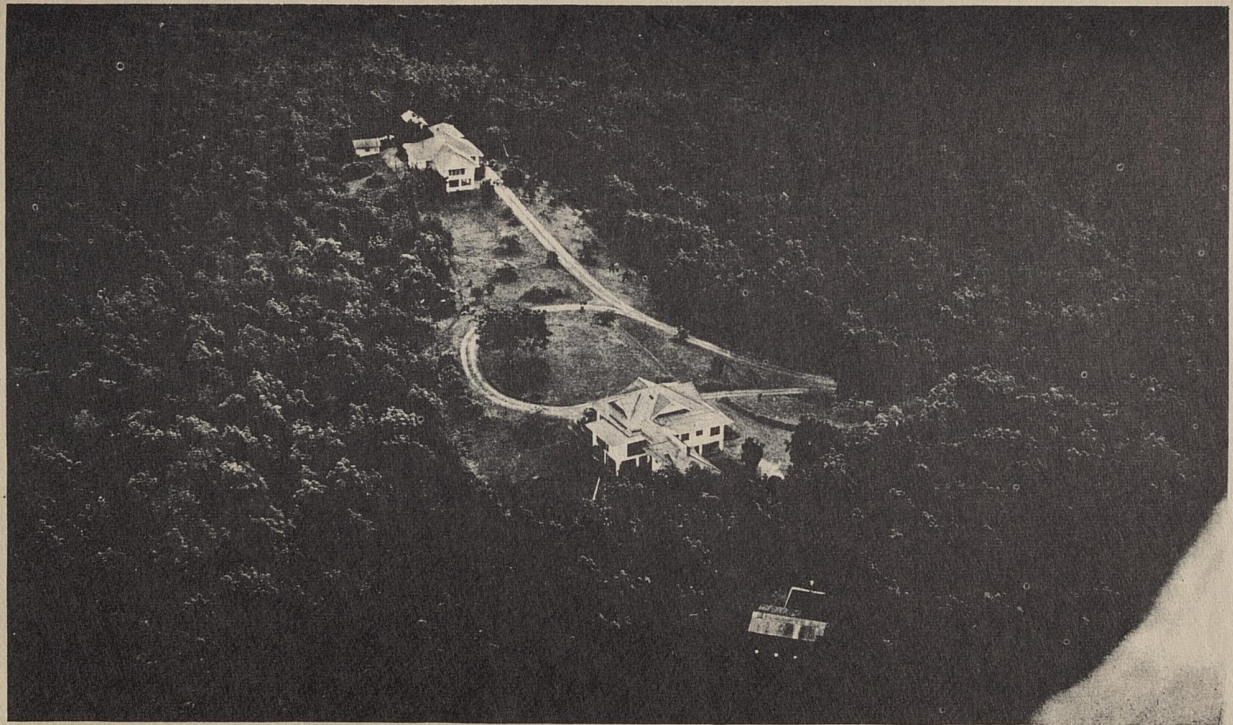
The following Table will show the Annual Receipts of the American Colonization Society during the fifty years of its existence.

YEARS.	RECEIPTS.	YEARS.	RECEIPTS.
1817-9.....	\$14,031 50	1853.....	\$82,458 25
1820-2.....	5,627 66	1854.....	65,433 93
1823.....	4,758 22	1855.....	55,276 89
1824.....	4,379 89	1856.....	81,384 41
1825.....	10,125 85	1857.....	97,384 84
1826.....	14,779 24	1858.....	61,820 19
1827.....	13,294 94	1859.....	160,303 23
1828.....	13,458 17	1860.....	104,546 92
1829.....	20,295 61	1861.....	75,470 74
1830.....	26,683 41	1862.....	46,208 46
1831.....	32,101 58	1863.....	50,900 36
1832.....	43,065 08	1864.....	79,454 70
1833.....	37,242 46	1865.....	23,633 37
1834.....	22,984 30	1866.....	59,375 14
1835.....	36,661 49		<hr/>
1836.....	33,096 88		\$2,141,507 77
1837.....	25,558 14		
1838.....	10,947 41	The Maryland State So-	
1839.....	51,498 36	ciety, since its organiza-	
1840.....	56,985 62	tion, received.....	\$309,759 33
1841.....	42,443 68		
1842.....	32,898 88	The New-York State So-	
1843.....	36,093 94	ciety and Pennsylvania	
1844.....	33,640 39	Society, during their	
1845.....	56,458 60	independent condition,	
1846.....	39,900 03	received.....	95,640 00
1847.....	29,472 84		
1848.....	49,845 91	The Mississippi Society,	
1849.....	50,332 84	during its independent	
1850.....	64,973 71	operations, received...	12,000 00
1851.....	97,443 77		<hr/>
1852.....	86,775 74	Making a total to Janu-	
		ary 1, 1867.....	\$2,558,907 10



Tapping Rubber on Firestone Plantation.

Tapping Rubber on Firestone Plantation.



View of Firestone Rubber Plantation at Duside Showing
Mature Trees and Manager's Bungalow.

REFERENCE BOOKS ON LIBERIA

"LIBERIA"—Prof. Frederick Starr

"LIBERIA"—Sir Harry H. Johnston

"LAND OF THE PEPPER BIRD"—Sidney de la Rue

"LIBERIA OLD AND NEW"—James L. Sibley

"LIBERIA REDISCOVERED"—J. A. Young

"LIBERIA IN WORLD POLITICS"—Nnamdi Azikiwe

"REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA"—R. F. C. Maugham



PROVIDENCE ISLAND
First Landing Place of Pioneers

Courtesy is expressed for the use of photographs to The Firestone Plantations Company, Akron, O., Mr. Stanley Bethune of New York City, and to the various Mission Boards whose works are herein depicted.

—Walter F. Walker, Liberian Consul General.

MINDEN PRESS, INC. NEW YORK