

FIRE STATIONS TO RECEIVE CLOTHING FOR NEAR EAST

W. Stark 23/4/22
Churches Also to Be Opened for "Bundle Days" to Aid Suffering Refugees.

"Share Your Clothing" is the appeal of the near east relief committee, and Chairman Hugh A. Thrift reports the indorsement of Commissioner Oyster for the annual clothing campaign with the assignment, by him, of all engine and truck houses of the fire department as "receiving stations."

May 2 is the "bundle day," with the supplementary offerings May 3. The following churches will also be open as receiving stations: Adventist Church, Takoma Park; Cleveland Park Congregational, 30th and Lowell; First Congregational, 10th and G streets; Fifteenth Street Presbyterian, 15th and Church; Foundry M. E., 16th and Church; Grace Reformed, 15th and O streets, northwest; Fourth Presbyterian, 13th and Fairmont streets, northwest; Petworth M. E., 8th and Shepherd streets, northwest; St. Margaret's P. E., Connecticut avenue and Bancroft place, and North Carolina Avenue P. E., North Carolina avenue and 8th street, southeast.

Friends may also mail packages direct to near east relief warehouse, U. S. Army base, Brooklyn, N. Y., and receive a card in acknowledgment. The Boy Scouts will be organized to distribute literature by districts and will aid in the packing of the clothing. The committee's appeal states: "Search attics, trunks and closets to help save a homeless child or refugee now perishing from exposure! Don't send hats, slippers, silks or thin materials, but anything warm or 'make-overable.' Tie all shoes in pairs. Put a can of condensed or evaporated milk in every bundle for some starving baby! Cash gifts may be sent to John B. Lerner, treasurer, 316 Bond Building.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD BY NEAR EAST RELIEF



DR. ANDREW M. BRODIE.

A conference is to be held by the Near East Relief of Washington at 4 o'clock Monday afternoon in the Y. W. C. A., 1333 F street, to meet Dr. Andrew M. Brodie, who has recently come here to represent the National Near East Relief organization. He has charge of the church field day, March 19, planned by the committee under the leadership of Mrs. Cabot Stevens. *W. Stark 4/3/22*

ASK MORE MONEY FOR THE NEAR EAST

Special Lenten Campaign to Be Launched for Starving Children. *W. Stark 14/3/22*

Washington friends of children will be given opportunity to help the executive committee of the Near East Relief, which has been forced to make a 25 per cent cut in already inadequate appropriations, instead of making a 50 per cent increase, as needed.

A special "Lenten community campaign," opening March 15, will be begun here to save the lives of the orphan children in the near east. Gifts may be sent to John B. Lerner, treasurer, 316 Bond building.

"No gift too small to help in this life saving work," it was announced today.

Every mandate of humanity, it is declared, called upon the committee to double existing appropriations, or make at least a 50 per cent increase, but the committee also faced the fact that the treasury is depleted, and increases are not coming in as fast as might be desired.

A cablegram containing the ill news of the cut has been sent to the Constantinople headquarters of the Near East. According to a statement sent out today, the 25 per cent cut literally means death to thousands of innocent children.

The committee is determined to save and will save the children already received into the orphanages and under American protection, though at present the resources are not in sight. There are approximately 100,000 of these children.

"These we have invited to our table, and we will not drive them away to die," it is stated.

There are at least another hundred thousand, the committee points out, who are dying and need help. In addition to the children, there are hundreds of thousands of women and girls driven in midwinter from the plains of Cilicia or destitute upon the famine-stricken plateaus of the Caucasus. These Christian refugees in Bible lands now stand under the sentence of death by starvation.

"Will America commute the death sentence for the children?" is asked by the committee.

Five dollars a month saves the life of an orphaned child, the committee states.

TELLS OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

W. Stark 15/4/22
Mrs. M. L. Bristol Sends Message

Here From Constantinople.

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of the American high commissioner in Constantinople, has sent the following cable to Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Morganthau and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt: "I am in daily touch with the homeless refugee women and children of all races in Constantinople and with the reports from Anatolia and the Caucasus. A heartrending picture of misery and suffering is presented. I wish you could see and know how much American generosity has meant to all these people and how great is their faith in America."

"I am sure that if the American women did know they would not let the food stop or the hopes remain unfulfilled. We, at this end, base our hopes upon women like yourself to help provide American aid for thousands of refugees and children, and insure a continuation of their faith in American humanity."

"Will you pass this message, which may mean life and hope to the people of all races of the Near East, to the women of America?"

Women Bring Reports of Turks Hanging Christians

Relief Workers Back From Armenia Declare Mustapha Kemal Countenances Murder

Three women Near East Relief workers who had been in Armenia for three years arrived here yesterday on the Greek Line steamship Megali Hellas bringing confirmation of reports that Mustapha Kemal Pasha was putting Christians to death. *W. Stark 15/4/22*

The women are Miss Annie Phelps of Philadelphia; Miss A. G. Anthony and her sister, Mrs. A. Anthony Burke of Berkeley, Calif.

They said they had not seen any killing of Christians, but that before they left they had information that murder was being committed.

"They have adopted a new means of slaughter now," said Miss Phelps, "for no longer do they raid villages with savage troops, but segregate Christians into groups of twenty and take them to the desert, where they are hanged."

\$63,800,000 ΕΛΑΠΑΝΗΘΗΣΑΝ ΥΠΟ ΤΗΣ ΑΜΕΡΙΚΗΣ ΥΠΕΡ ΤΩΝ ΔΕΙΝΟΠΑΘΟΥΝΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΓΓΥΣ ΑΝΑΤΟΛΗΣ

ΟΥΑΣΙΓΚΤΩΝ, 31 Μαρτίου.—Ο 'Αμερικανικός λαός και η 'Αμερικανική κυβέρνηση συνεσέφεραν κατά τα τελευταία έξι έτη το ποσόν των 63,800,000 δολλαρίων υπέρ των δεινοπαθούντων της 'Εγγύς 'Ανατολής, το ποσόν δέ τούτο διετέθη διά τον σκοπόν τούτον υπό της 'Αμερικανικής επιτροπής της Περιθάλψεως. Ταύτα καταδεικνύονται εκ της έτησίως εκθέσεως της υποβληθείσης εις το Κογκρέσσον σήμεραν υπό του γενικού γραμματέως της 'Αμερικανικής 'Επιτροπής της Περιθάλψεως των δεινοπαθούντων της 'Εγγύς 'Ανατολής κ. Τσάρλες Βίκερϋ.

'Η εκθεσις του κ. Βίκερϋ λέγει ότι εν τουλάχιστον εκατομμύριον 'Αρμενίων και άλλων Χριστιανικών εθνικοτήτων, εύρίσκονται σήμεραν εν τη ζώη, χάρις εις την 'Αμερικανικήν 'Επιτροπήν της Περιθάλψεως. 'Εκατόν χιλιάδες παιδιών εσώθησαν εκ βεβαίου θανάτου εκ παίνης χάρις εις την προς αυτά παρασχεθείσαν περίθαλψιν υπό της ρηθείσης επιτροπής.

'Ο κ. Βίκερϋ και οι συνάδελφοί του κατέστησαν γνωστόν προς το Κογκρέσσον ότι αι καθ' άπασαν την 'Εγγύς 'Ανατολήν ύφισταμέναι σήμεραν συνθήκαι είναι κατά πολύ χειρότεραι των ύφισταμένων από της εποχής της άναχωχής.

'Η κατάσταση αυτή όφείλεται εις την βιάζαν έξορίαν των 'Αρμενίων εκ της Κεντρώς Τουρκίας, εις τον πόλεμον μεταξύ 'Ελλήνων και Τούρκων, εις την διακοπήν της άποστολής τροφίμων εκ του βορρά και εις τον μέγαν έριθμόν των προσφύγων εκ των λιμοπλήκτων επαρχιών της Σοβιετικής Ρωσίας.

21/4/22

NEAR EAST SCHOOLS GET \$360,000 HERE

Laura Spellman Rockefeller
Fund Contributes This Amount
in \$1,000,000 Drive.

AIM TO DEVELOP LEADERS

W. Y. Tinsley *21/4/22*
Three Institutions Offer Command-
ing Opportunity to Promote Good-
Will, Say Sponsors.

The campaign to raise a million-dollar emergency fund for Near East colleges began yesterday with announcement of a gift of \$360,000 from the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Foundation, contingent upon the raising of the remainder of the million. The fund is sought by the trustees of Robert College of Constantinople, the American University of Beirut, and the Constantinople Woman's College.

William M. Kingsley is Chairman and Albert W. Staub Executive Secretary

WOMEN OF AMERICA ASKED TO AID HUNGRY NEAR EAST CHILDREN

Mrs. Mark L. Bristol, wife of the American high commissioner in Constantinople, has sent the following cable to Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt: *W. Stan 15/4/22*

"I am in daily touch with the homeless refugee women and children of all races here in Constantinople and with the reports from Anatolia and the Caucasus. A heartrending picture of misery and suffering is presented. I wish you could see and know how much American generosity has meant to all these people and how great is their faith in America.

"I am sure that if the American women did know they would not let the food stop or the hopes remain unfulfilled. We, at this end, base our hopes upon women like yourself to help provide American aid for thousands of refugees and children, and insure a continuation of their faith in American humanity.

"Will you pass this message, which may mean life and hope to the peoples of all races of the near east, to the women of America?"

An emergency committee has been organized under Mrs. Catt to conduct an Easter time appeal to women throughout the country to prevent the forced abandonment by relief workers of 25,000 children in the near east because of lack of funds.

Leaders of women's clubs and church societies appeal in turn to every woman to make haste to respond to Mrs. Bristol's appeal, by sending gifts, large or small, as extra emergency offerings, and also plan to collect clothing.

Local officials in Washington are: Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Hugh A. Thrift, Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, acting chairman of women's committee; John B. Larnier, treasurer, and Mrs. Cabot Stevens, honorary director. Gifts may be sent to Near East Relief office, 316 Bond Building.

of the Campaign Committee. Other members of the committee are Cleveland H. Dodge, Harold Ames Hatch, Alfred E. Marling, George A. Plimpton and William Sloane.

Mr. Kingsley said the appeal for the colleges involved no rivalry or duplication with the Near East Relief which devotes itself to meeting urgent physical needs, whereas the three colleges are seeking to develop leaders to enable the Near East nations to get on their feet and so make relief measures unnecessary.

Speeches will be made in the interest of the fund by Henry Morgenthau, Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip, Dr. John H. Finley, Talcott Williams, Dr. Arthur E. Lester and Dr. Mary Mills Patrick, President of the Constantinople Woman's College. Dr. Patrick arrived last week from Constantinople. All the speakers have been in the Near East recently and believe these institutions provide a strategic and commanding opportunity for Americans to promote peace and good will around the troubled waters of the Bosphorus.

Robert College, which was made possible by Christopher Rhinelander Robert, a New York sugar merchant, has been sustained since its foundation by the people of New York, John S. Kennedy having been one of the large givers. The Constantinople Woman's College, the only institution for high education of women east of Vienna, is primarily the life work of Dr. Patrick. The American University of Beirut was the only educational centre which maintained its much-needed work during the stress of war conditions in that battle-torn region.

The refinancing of these three colleges is considered by their trustees and others as the one practicable and effective way in which America can help save the social structure of the Near East.

The Aftermath



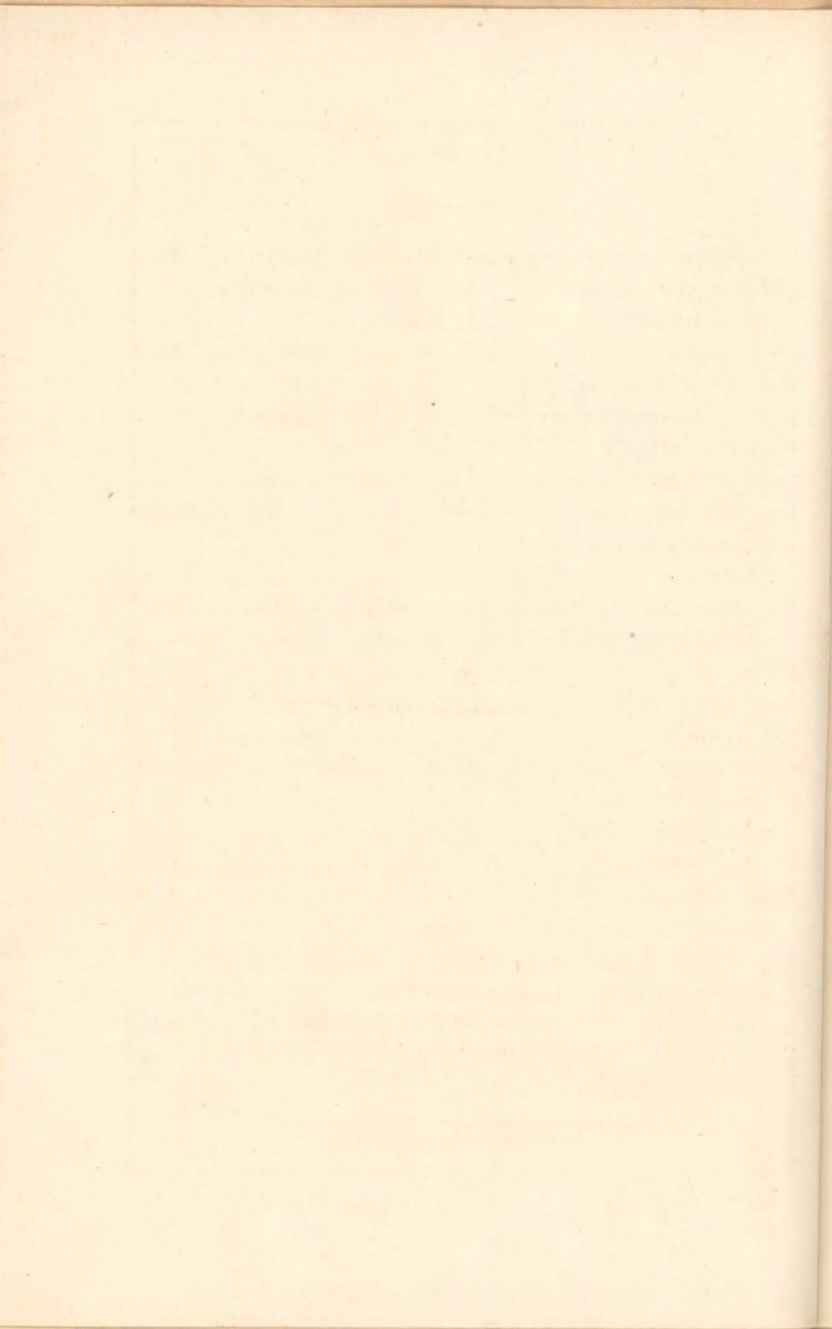


008

The Aftermath

Compliments of Near East Relief,
~~One Madison Avenue, New York City~~

Foreign Department
National Board
Young Women's Christian Associations
600 Lexington Avenue
New York City



FOREWORD

"People here probably suffered more than in any other country during the war," a Y.W.C.A. secretary writes from Armenia.

Because of the almost incalculable misery reported from the Near East, the Y.W.C.A. of America voted early in 1919 to appropriate thirty thousand dollars for reconstruction service in Turkey and Armenia. Since that time a second appropriation of ninety-five thousand dollars has been voted, making a total of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Early in June the first Y.W.C.A. secretaries sailed, with the understanding that they were to work in cooperation with the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. This committee, recently incorporated under the new name, Near East Relief, assumed responsibility for the living and traveling expenses of secretaries working under them in refugee homes, leaving only salary expense for the Y.W.C.A.

The Near East Relief Committee began relief work among Armenians, Syrians, Turks, Persians and other dependent people in October, 1915. At present the staff numbers five hundred and eleven Americans operating one hundred and sixty-eight orphanages, thirty-seven hospitals and eleven relief homes.

In addition to cooperation with the Near East Relief, the Y.W.C.A. is conducting service centers in Constantinople and Smyrna.

Photographs on pages four and eight courtesy of
Near East Relief Committee.



The girl on the cover and the girl above are one and the same, before and after entering the emergency relief home.

The Aftermath

*With the Blue Triangle
in the Near East.*

Dear People in America:

For you, in America, the war is over. Gnawing anxiety for the safety of a son, a lover, a friend, is gone. Even those of you whom war robbed of loved ones must be finding solace in the pride of sacrifices nobly made.

You are still tossed about a bit in the after-war reflex of restlessness. You squirm under the H. C. of L., complain of rent profiteering and wonder if the price of coats will go up or down if you wait another month to buy. But, after all, you have roofs over your heads, and *you* have enough to eat. Yes, practically all of you have enough to eat, and your children have enough to eat, while over here in Armenia —

Picture children—your children, if you can—huddled together in unheated rooms in the middle of winter, with one thin cotton garment, showing patches of skin between the rags, covering each child. Picture them living for days on the skins and seeds of grapes discarded from the wine presses, on sheep's entrails, on slaughterhouse blood,



This three-months' old child, which weighed only six pounds, became plump and normal after a few weeks in an orphanage.

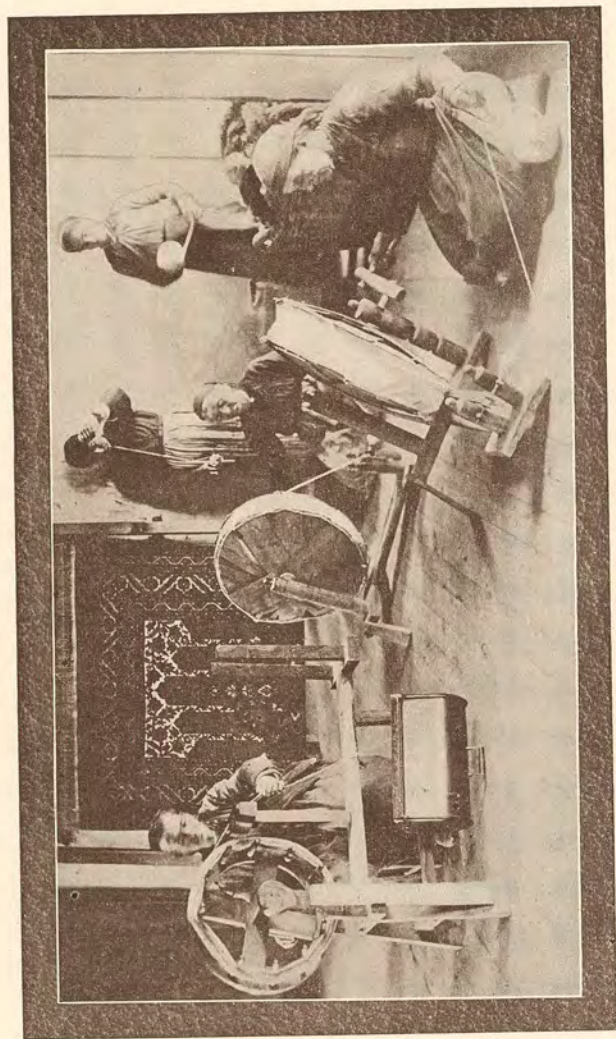
The Aftermath

on potato skins from soldiers' barracks or on the flesh of a horse which had died of disease. Or imagine them lying five or six in a bed, complaining that they feel ill, not knowing that they are slowly dying of starvation. Perhaps their parents have been dragged away to some high cliff and thrust over its edge, as one would toss away a bit of refuse. Or perhaps these parents were merely shot down as their children looked on.

You, in America, have never known horrors like these, but it was just such conditions that American relief workers found when they first came among the Armenian refugees last winter. In March these after-war victims were dying by the thousands each day and the Turkish policy of extermination by starvation was being aided by typhus and cholera.

Two heroic Danish missionaries, Miss Jacobsen and Miss Petersen, had been keeping alive nearly two thousand children on an allowance of three dollars and fifty cents a month for each child. Each week the children were weighed. If a child was losing weight, he was allowed milk rations for the following week, and some of the children were actually ambitious to lose weight for the sake of the "milk reward"!

Of course, the first need of children and adults was for food, food and more food; and, after food, clothing, shelter and medical care. Soup kitchens were established as fast as possible, but the need was so great and the resources so inadequate that often not more than a cupful a day could be given each person.



Woman's part in the wool industry of Turkey should appeal to anti-feminists as a stay-at-home occupation.

The Aftermath

All sorts of buildings were requisitioned as orphanages—former mission schools, the Armenian monastery at Etchmiadzin, Armenian boarding schools and deserted homes. Children's bodies which had been little more than skin-covered skeletons began to take on flesh. Drawn, apathetic faces learned to smile again.

In April the Moslems (under pressure of French and British military authority) began releasing the Armenian girls and women whom they had seized and held as slaves in their households. Hundreds of these girls were being literally turned loose, with no place to go. Many of them had neither family nor home; others were ill; still others would soon be mothers; some already had children clinging to their sides.

Then it was that the Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief (later known as the Near East Relief) began establishing emergency homes for the freed or escaped women, and called upon us, the Y.W.C.A., to cooperate.

"Surely no organization is better fitted to help these girls, sinned against, oftentimes hopeless, than the Y.W.C.A., wise with half a century of service among women," the plea concluded.

We came—an inadequate handful of us. By May emergency homes had been started in fifteen cities of Asia Minor and our workers were sent to a few of these. Right here you must remember that a home over here often means little more than a roof over your head and possibly a floor under your feet.

In Adana, the American worker found herself in charge of a two-story structure almost as bare of furniture as



Hundreds of refugees taken to relief camps kept themselves busy and incidentally contributed to their own support by rug making.

The Aftermath

Booker T. Washington's famous first school. But necessity is an international mother of invention. Boards from packing boxes became tables. Empty milk cans did service as drinking cups. A gasoline box was transformed into a clothes chest, with real hinges. And it was discovered that umbrella ribs, filed to suit, made the best of knitting needles.

But even a shelter with the most primitive accommodations, where the happiness and welfare of these girls are the first considerations, is preferable to the luxurious harems from which many of them came. Few of the girls escaped less than two years of harem slavery. Some of them were wives who had seen their infants killed as they were dragged away to become the mothers of Turkish children. One of our girls had at last freed herself by breaking down a door and jumping from a second story window.

Horepsine, a girl still in her teens, will bear the marks of her slavery all her life. After seeing her father and mother killed, she was carried away by a group of Arabs who obliged her to milk one hundred and fifty sheep every day, besides cutting wood for fuel and carrying it on her back from the mountain to the settlement. She tried to protect herself from tatooing by throwing herself in a shallow well. But she was obliged to submit or starve. Today her face is disfigured with an intricate pattern of black spots.

One of the "home" girls escaped the life of the harem by masquerading as a boy—fighting as a soldier and working as a boy-servant. But her case has no parallel.



Armenian young men have offered to marry girls released from Turkish harems, providing the girls are free from disease.

The Aftermath

Our work among these girls must be one of re-building, re-building of bruised and sometimes broken lives. These women, so young in years, must learn again the joys of normal, helpful, human relationships.

We try to make the "homes" live up to the full meaning of that word. The women and girls share in the housework, but most of their time is spent in sewing, first the most needed garments for themselves and then baby clothes for coming little ones, too often unwanted. Few of the girls can reestablish family ties, and we must prepare them for adequate self-support. Stenography, knitting, dressmaking, embroidering, rug-making—all these are beginnings.

About half of the girls are learning for the first time to read Armenian. A few of those who already know Armenian are given English lessons. But always, no matter what the task, we try to play at our work. Of course, there are the times devoted to play—the recreation evenings—and, please, believe that it is just as much fun to pin the tail on the donkey in Armenia as in America! Even so, it sometimes takes weeks of friendliness and merriment-making to change some of the twisted, forced smiles to spontaneous, life-loving laughter.

In Constantinople and Smyrna the problem is a different one. During the war, Constantinople was considered the safest city in Turkey and so-called war brides are few. There, the problem is that almost world-wide, after-war issue—women in industry. Wages are low; food and clothing, high. Frequently the worker's hours are from nine in the morning to seven or eight at night, with no



Filling quilts with wool which they have first combed and cleaned furnishes thousands of women with employment in the emergency relief homes.

The Aftermath

Saturday half holiday. Usually a girl employed in housework gets only her living—no cash at all. In March the highest wage for women of which we heard was three lire a month (about three dollars). Consider for a moment that shoes were then costing twenty-five dollars a pair, suits seventy-five dollars, sugar seventy cents a pound and bread twenty-five cents a loaf, and you will realize something of what this wage scale means.

In Smyrna, the city next in size to Constantinople, more than ten thousand girls had been thrown out of industry by the war. The food factories, textile and tobacco factories were opening again only in September of this year. Meanwhile, the city was in a state of political upheaval, soldiers of all nationalities were crowding the streets and we found the low moral standards inevitably born of such conditions.

We have established service centers in these two cities, modeled on the city Associations you have in America, and the girls have crowded eagerly to the clubs and classes. At the end of three months we had a membership of five hundred in our "mother" Association at Constantinople, and we are trying to give to these girls of the Near East what you would like given them if they were your own girls in America—health, wholesome recreation, sane ideals.

Now, dear people of America, does it sound as if we of the Y.W.C.A. were doing a lot, were meeting the need? If it does, that is because I have been telling you of what is being done, not of all there is to do.

Then listen to this. Do you know that Turkey is larger than Germany, Austria and Bulgaria together; and

The Aftermath

that Armenia is larger than England, France and Italy together? Do you know that for the thousands of harem brides there are only eleven emergency homes, each home accommodating no more than from fifty to two hundred and fifty women? Do you know that in August of this year it was estimated that there were still seventy thousand girls, slaves in the hands of Arabs, in the area east of Urfa; still two thousand among the Turks? Do you know that in the Caucasus the seeding time passed and the refugees, unable to return to their homes, could not plant for the winter ahead? Do you know that what is sent from America is the only thing standing between these people and starvation?

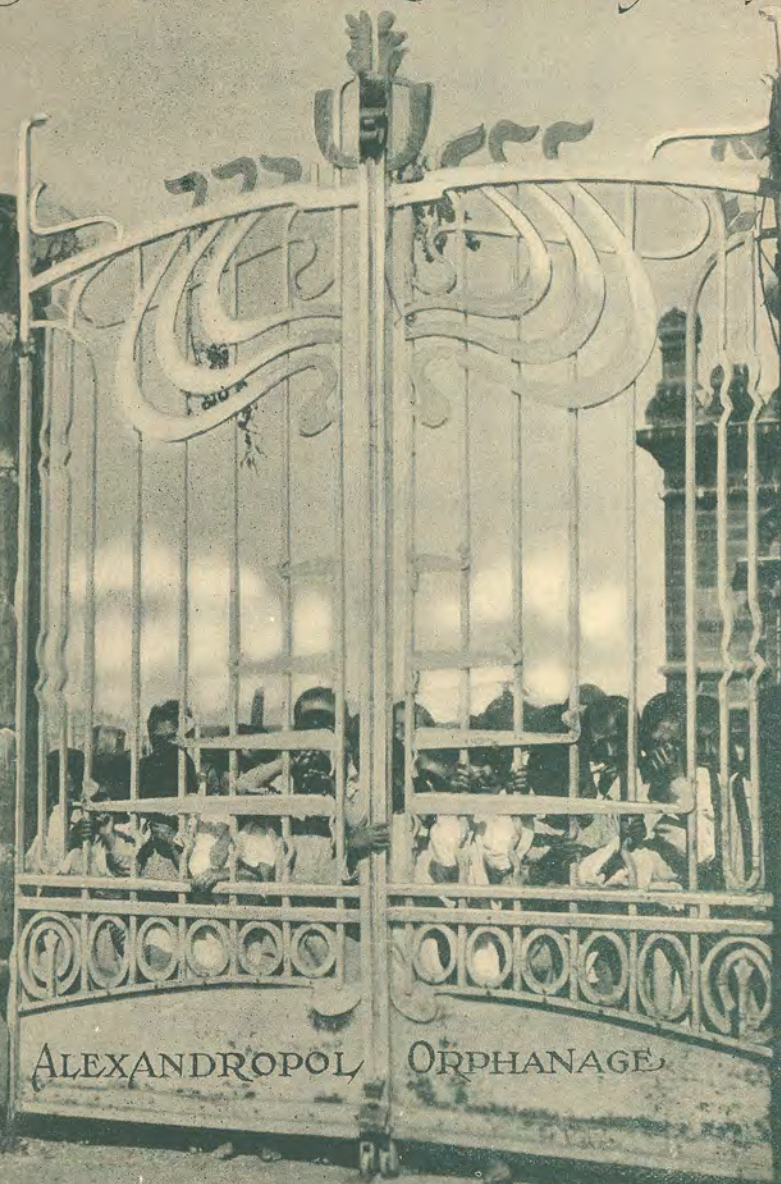
The Near East Relief is doing its broad-shouldered share. We of the Y.W.C.A. are doing our bit among the women and girls. But what we can do touches only the fringe of the need. During 1920 we should more than double our number of workers. We should have at least thirty secretaries if we are to begin to meet the need in this stricken land.

Dear people of America, please, do not forget that for you the war *is* over. And remember that over here it is still being waged—an after-war against poverty, disease, starvation, despair and death. Over here all classes of persons look upon the Americans as almost sent from heaven to save them from ruin. It costs only ten lire or twelve dollars a month to support a girl in an emergency home. Out of your gratitude remember these others!

A BLUE TRIANGLE SECRETARY

02

Will you Commute the Death Sentence



GREAT TRAGEDIES

CHARLES V. VICKREY

ONE of the greatest tragedies since the World War was enacted in New York City last week.

All the train wrecks, shipwrecks, murders and suicides of the year, do not involve as many lives, as much sorrow or as great injustice as was wrapped up in this one act.

Thousands of innocent little children were condemned to die within the next ninety days.

The Committee or Jury that pronounced the death sentence was composed of big-hearted, warm-hearted, judicious men—themselves fathers of little children—but they had no alternative. Circumstances beyond their control forced from them the death sentence upon children as much entitled to life and happiness as the children in their own homes.

Seventy pages of cablegrams and reports from all sections of the Near East lay before the Committee—from Jerusalem, Beirut, Cilicia, Constantinople, Asia Minor and the Russian Caucasus. The following are but a few typical excerpts from a score of cabled appeals:

"Hunger spreading over new areas."

"Death from starvation increasing."

"Hasten food."

"Hasten despatch seed and increased help to the starving."

"Never in most harrowing conditions of relief work have seen such suffering and tragedy."

"Alexandropol reports 25,000 destitute starving who cannot be helped by present budget."

"Unless seeds secured Armenia finished."

"Next two months most critical. Death rate appalling unless additional funds available."

"American seed wheat for Armenians is only hope of preventing worse conditions next winter."

"Impossible to tell of misery in spite of enormous work of Near East Relief."

"Children dying in all corners of Erivan."

"Armenian Government at end of resources."

"Temporary help imperative in interest humanity."

"Two hundred thousand Cilician refugees now scattered through Beirut-Constantinople areas."

"Mersine shore crowded with refugees awaiting transportation to Cyprus and Syria."

"Ten thousand Armenian refugees with many children arrived Beirut; thousands Tripoli, Tyre, Sidon."

"Emergency on account refugees demands immediate action; thousands camped by roadside."

"Find money somewhere and cable authority to relieve worst distress."

"Widow refugees begging us to save their children."

Every mandate of humanity called upon this Committee (the Executive Committee of Near East Relief) to double existing appropriations or make at least a 50% increase to meet these war and famine emergencies.

But the Committee faced also the treasury with its decreasing receipts and depleted balances. They were forced to vote, not an increase, but a 25% cut in the already inadequate appropriations.

The cablegram containing the tragic news was quickly sent the same afternoon. It was cleared easily from New York, and the gay, rich, pleasure-loving city little dreamed of the slaughter of the innocents ordered at the other end in Bible lands. The 25% cut literally means death to thousands upon thousands of innocent children. Death just as certainly as if those thousands of children were lined up along the Avenue and shot down with machine guns.

The Committee is determined to save, and will save, the children already received into the orphanages and under American protection though at present the resources are not in sight. There are approximately a hundred thousand of them. These we have invited to our table, and we will not drive them away to die.

But there are at least another hundred thousand orphaned children who eagerly wait to seize the crumbs that fall from our table. Many of them are now dying in spite of all we can do.

In addition to these children there are other hundreds of thousands of equally innocent and helpless adults—women and girls—driven in midwinter from the plains of Cilicia or destitute upon the war-swept, famine-stricken plateaus of the Caucasus. These Christian refugees in Bible lands now stand under the sentence of death by starvation.

Will America commute the death sentence for the Children?

Five dollars a month saves the life of an orphaned child

NEAR EAST RELIEF

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer
151 Fifth Avenue, New York City
316 BOND BLDG.

WASHINGTON, - D. C.

Help Clothe the Near-Naked of the Near East!



In the Snow and Without Shoes!

"Common labor is required of all refugees physically able to work" reads a report from a Near East Relief worker in Russian Armenia. "Many of them, alas, underfed and undernourished, have not enough clothes to keep them warm when working out-of-doors in the freezing weather of this altitude."

100,000 WAR-ORPHANS IN
THE BIBLE LANDS NEED
YOUR SPARE CLOTHES

The need for clothing is real and terrible. Read what Near East Relief workers tell of conditions during the winter:

FROM ALEXANDROPOL:

"Many of the boys received at the orphanage were suffering from frostbite. These came through the deep snow without shoes or stockings. Feet and fingers in some cases were in a pitiable condition and a few will have to be amputated."

FROM DJALAL-OGHLI:

"In spite of a recent gift of 224 pairs of new stockings and 376 pairs of shoes, not new, but reconstructed, many feet are still bare, or, little better in stockings only in mud and snow."

FROM SAMSOON:

"The men who apply are made to work for clothes by chopping wood—a pair of shoes for five days work, and an overcoat made from a blanket for five more. For women and children unfortunately, we cannot provide work."

Old clothes in Armenia can be exchanged for anything and everything and are a medium of exchange all over the country. An old overcoat will buy enough food to keep a child alive for a month.

Bundle Day, May 2nd
Amy Frie Engine House.

Share Your Spare Clothing!

Make up your Bundle now for

BUNDLE DAY

Take it to the nearest Bundle Station.

"Outside of food, the old clothes bales from America are the greatest need we have at present" wrote one Near East Relief worker. "And we are not particular about the styles either."

These Can Be Used:

Warm coats, sweaters, heavy underwear, overcoats, dresses, wool gloves, boots, shoes, heavy hose, children's clothes of every sort, sheets for bandages. Include everything that will give warmth.

Deliver bundle to nearest Bundle Station
or mail it parcel post to

NEAR EAST RELIEF, CARE ARMY BASE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Summer clothes are made for the orphans from old flour sacks by the economic workers of the Near East Relief. More than 100,000 war-orphans support Americans through Near East Relief need warm winter clothing. Men's and women's clothing can be cut down.

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
NEAR EAST RELIEF

DECEMBER 1921

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Christmas Day in Armenia



FORGOTTEN!

029



WHO will dress the Christmas trees in Armenia this year?

Nobody!

There is no one in Armenia who has anything fit to put on Christmas trees for little children. There are no Christmas trees to be had. In most places in that unhappy land there are not even ordinary trees to cut up for fuel.

There are consequently no warm firesides for Christmas trees to grace.

Were there fires, there is no food to cook on them.

What delight would there be in a Christmas tree for a child weakened by ravenous hunger? Would the sunken eye light up to the sparkle of tinsel? Would numbed attention be made to focus upon the tantalizing gift suspended by its pretty red ribbon?

WE who know something of what hundreds of thousands of children have been through in the last six years doubt if the response to the sparkling evergreen symbol of the birth of Christianity would reward the most zealous dresser of Christmas trees.

All those in Armenia to-day who under normal conditions would be the most joyous of Christmas tree decorators are about a grimmer business. They are putting every ounce of human effort they possess into procuring enough food so that Death may not stalk too triumphantly on Christ's Day.

Last August we were told that if thousands of tons of food did not reach Armenia by January, death would sweep the country afresh. There are only ten days between Christmas and New Year's Day. If Christmas Day sees the warehouses of Armenia empty, what hope

will there be for that month only ten days away when the death knell is destined to ring for thousands of starved human beings?

No! there is no need to dress Christmas trees in Armenia this year.

But go down into your trousers pockets, comfortable Americans, and send to Armenia a real American Christmas package.

PROTECT all those children who for six years you have sheltered and fed. If you give only what you gave last year there will not be enough for all of them, for last year we fell behind our budget \$4,000,000. The Board of Trustees of Near East Relief at its last meeting was obliged to face obligations incurred in excess of visible assets amounting to \$397,555.12. This they did rather than stop the present flow of food supplies for our orphans, and, having faith in the American public, they felt that when the facts were known a Christmas offering would be made that would provide for current needs during the subsequent winter months.

Justify our faith in you and let that Christmas package of yours not only include enough to take care of those children you have already pledged to see through, but let it include something for those thousands without our orphanage gates, for whom, without the magic of money, the doors cannot open.

Dispense with some expensive Christmastime habit, drop somebody from your Christmas list, some genial, easy-living soul, who will bear you no malice for neglecting him, and save a little child from death.

The Christmas dawn will deck itself in royal purple and gold for the giver of such a gift.



The NEW NEAR EAST

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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William E. Doughty

Florence Allen McMahon, *Editor*

VOL. VII

DECEMBER, 1921

No. 11

Without Bells or Reindeer

ARMENIA may have no Christmas trees this year, but she is not to be forgotten entirely by Santa Claus. Near East Relief has made a special arrangement with the genial old fellow, and the arrangement being "special," the whole expedition is to have a special character. There will be no pawing of reindeer nor jingling of bells, for Santa's sleigh will be a six-thousand-ton steamship, the *Allaguash*, flying the American flag and sailing for Batum from Philadelphia on November thirtieth, after having picked up part of her cargo at New Orleans.

When Santa Claus reaches Armenia his cheeks may still retain their ruddy color, for the winter winds and snows of Transcaucasia will have their usual effect upon a healthy body and Santa Claus' face will glow as apple red as ever. But his eyes will lack that twinkle that is their chief characteristic when he is engaged in sliding down comfortable chimneys to warm hearths and stuffing to bursting the stockings of little Americans.

In those twinkling eyes will lurk a great pity and Armenia's keen wind will freeze a tear on each cheek, for in spite of the great ship in which Santa Claus goes to the Near East this year and for all the wonderful presents that he takes with him, there will

not be a single Christmas present for two hundred thousand little orphaned children outside the gates of Near East Relief homes and those inside the gates will not receive a thing that would make the average American child think he had had a real Christmas.

What boy or girl here would think he had enough Christmas candy if he were allowed one bite? What

American boy or girl would think Santa had used discriminating judgment in Christmas gifts if he were to present them with a cake of Fels-Naptha soap?

An Indiana manufacturer is sending a ton and a half of candy to Armenia this year, but a ton and a half of candy will furnish less than a bite each to the hundred thousand orphans Near East Relief is feeding.

ON August 12, 1921, Captain Yarrow, Director General of the Near East Relief in Transcaucasia, requested the head of the Artist's Soviet of Tiflis to offer prizes of 1,000,000, 500,000 and 300,000 roubles (\$10, \$5 and \$3), for the three best posters by artists of Russian Transcaucasia (Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaidjan) depicting the famine situation in Armenia. Twenty such posters were submitted, extraordinary works representing all schools of modern Russian art. The design on the cover of this issue is the reproduction of the poster by Kizill Zdanevitch, which was awarded the first prize by a committee consisting of Captain E. A. Yarrow, John R. Voris and Captain Paxton Hibben.

\$5.00 A MONTH SAVES A LIFE. \$100 A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD

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Beneath the wall of Orphanage No. 2, Erivan. The exterior of almost any orphanage in Transcaucasia will present a similar spectacle. These children hope from day to day that room will be found for them inside.

Ten tons of Fels-Naptha soap goes aboard the *Allaguash*. Near East Relief will vouch for it that a cake of soap will be judged a royal Christmas gift by any Near East child who remembers the filth that he acquired in years of wandering over mountains and deserts.

There will be two thousand tons of cornmeal and two hundred tons of wheat flour, presents from the farmers of the Mississippi Valley, aboard that Christmas ship.

Pennsylvania will contribute to her cargo with one thousand tons of corn products, five thousand army cots, five thousand cases of corn syrup and

several hundred tons of clothing. A ton of Wilbur's chocolate and another ton of Hershey's will be stowed beneath the hatches.

Near East Relief, with the aid of the American people, is making the best Christmas it can for its wards. It will not take much in addition to America's big gift of general support to make Christmas Day a time of happiness for these children. A bite of candy, a cake of soap all their own, a square of muslin sewed into a handkerchief, offered them in Christ's name, will bring them Christmas joy just as surely as the lovely French doll will bring it to the golden-haired child in the sunlit nursery here.

Statement by Viscount Bryce

VISCOUNT BRYCE, whose knowledge of and interest in the Near East lend to his opinion on Near-Eastern matters the value of authenticity, has expressed in a letter to Charles V. Vickrey, General Secretary of Near East Relief, a statement concerning the Armenian people that it is a pleasure to us to print. The statement follows:

"The Armenian people represent the most industrious, intelligent and generally progressive element in Western Asia. They have been educated by American colleges and schools and have

appropriated the excellent teaching given them. The Armenians are, moreover, not only the most industrious cultivators but the best handicraftsmen in the countries where they dwell, superior in intelligence and diligence to the Moslem population. The destruction of half of the whole nation by the Turks in the horrible massacres first perpetrated by Abdul-Hamid in 1895, and in the still more frightful massacres which took place in 1915, has been a terrible blow to the civilization of Asia Minor and the surrounding countries; and the best chance of restoring prosperity to these countries lies in saving what remains of the Armenian population. There are still hundreds of thousands of children surviving, and to save these survivors that they may grow up would be to render a real service, and a permanent service, to regions that have long suffered from the blight of a barbarous tyranny."

Charity

By S. E. KISER

GOD may not notice when a king
Ascends a throne or lies in state;
He may not watch when couriers bring
The news that seals a nation's fate,
But He who rules the cloud and wave
And sets the stars in place beholds
And sheds His grace upon the brave
Who bear the lost lambs to the folds.

It matters little when the proud
Have reason to forget their pride,
But when the roaring storm is loud
It matters much to turn aside

And lift the fallen and the weak,
To shield the crippled from distress,
To cheer the hungry and to seek
The lost lambs in the wilderness.

The days are brief, the nights are long,
And tearful children ask for bread,
But if the grasp of Greed is strong,
Good Will and Kindness are not dead!
The rich forget a while to care
Too much for power or pride or gold,
And, here and there, have time to bear
A lost lamb gently to the fold.

Reprinted from the *New York Sunday American*, November 13, 1921

Making Leftovers Both Left and Right

A SHOE manufactory, with certain misgivings, offered Near East Relief a consignment of mismated shoes. Far from being dismayed concerning the practical usefulness of this gift, we welcomed it cordially. The thrift that has become compulsory in the Near East has taught not only us, but our charges, a rare economy.

The lot of misfit shoes was shipped and eventually reached its destination, Erivan, Armenia. The cobbling department of the industrial plant at

Erivan, orphan boys trained to skill in that trade, fell upon those hundreds of shoes with glee, and with a little cutting and shaping and sewing and tapping, have equipped the Erivan orphans, both girls and boys, with stout footgear for the winter.

It is not often that that which is seemingly without value can be made the means of saving human life, but between the second hand clothes and the mismated shoes Near East Relief is literally accomplishing that very feat.

The Cabled Need

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 26. Orphanage supplies required for accessible territory for twelve months: Sugar, 750 tons; Flour, 10,000 tons; Rice, 2,000 tons; Beans, 2,000 tons; Corn, 5,000 tons; Soap, 500 tons. Sending by mail list smaller articles required. *Jaquith.*

Tiflis, October 19. Machinery needed new farming projects: Six tractors, heavy type, crude oil or mazoot, six plow; Six tractors, heavy type, gasoline, four plow; Four Fordsons, heavy type; Two tractors, heavy type, crude oil or mazoot, eight plow; all fourteen inch. Twenty-four harrows, six for Fordsons. Thirty-six plows, walking; Thirty-six cultivators, planet hand; Twelve cultivators, one-horse; Twelve cultivators, two-horse; Six cultivators, adjustable; Twenty-four seed drills, planet hand; Six harrows, large; Twelve harrows, six for tractor sections; Six springs, large; Four drills, eighteen holes, standard make. One hundred and eighteen thousand acres land under control Near East, wisely used, assures large degree of self-support. Entire success next year of large project depends upon immediate shipment machinery introducing modern methods on Near East farms. Whole Armenia will be aided. Country can amply support large population but new methods necessary. *Administrative Committee.*

Tiflis, October 24. Armenian Government (Russia)

estimate one hundred twenty thousand people now starving. Georgian Government reports sixty thousand women and children now starving (whole situation will rapidly become worse). Winter-Spring requirements:

	<i>Russian Armenia</i>
Flour	22,500 tons
Rice	1,000 "
Fats	500 "
Sugar	1,000 "
Soap	500 "
Beans	2,000 "
Cocoa	15 "
Milk	5,000 cases

	<i>Georgia</i>	<i>Total</i>
Flour	10,000 tons	32,500 tons
Rice	500 "	1,500 "
Fats	250 "	750 "
Sugar	50 "	1,050 "
Soap	250 "	750 "
Beans	1,000 "	3,000 "
Cocoa	10 "	25 "
Milk	2,000 cases	7,000 cases

	<i>For Spring Planting in Armenia</i>
Wheat	6,000 tons
Barley	500 "
Rye	1,000 "
Millet	800 "
Corn	17 "
Rice	1,000 "
Vegetable Seeds	



A doorway her only shelter. Bereft of every link to human living, this woman crouched in an Erivan doorway, a prey to utter despondency.

Daghestan Republic pleads aid five thousand children. Also Azerbaidjan Republic great need pleads help. *Yarrow.*

(The above is in addition to the regular orphanage child-feeding program, the continued support of which constitutes a first claim on our resources and an obligation that we cannot ignore. It is also in addition to extensive Armenian orphanage work

in interior Turkey, Anatolia, Asia Minor, Cilicia, Syria and Palestine. *Charles V. Vickrey.*)

ABOVE ARE REQUIREMENTS TO PUT A COUNTRY ON ITS FEET. WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT?



Old methods, in vogue since the days of Noah, are to be abandoned.

Hope and the First Furrow

IF peace can but come permanently to the Near East, a thing which is the dream of every Armenian and the high hope of every Near East Relief worker, then that turbulent country may see a future of agricultural development such as it has never known before.

The Government of Armenia has made grants of 17,600 acres of land for agricultural purposes, on the terms "free use during operations of Near East Relief." The land grants are divided as follows: 600 acres of vegetable land in the neighborhood of Erivan, 2,000 acres of wheat and barley land in the Schoragul Plain, around Alexandropol, and 15,000 acres of cattle ranch land in the mountainous wooded country between Karakliss and Lake Sevanga.

This land is to be cultivated by the boys in Near East orphanages, their work beginning as soon as they reach a proper age for it.

Old methods, in vogue since the days of Noah, are to be abandoned. No longer will the primitive wooden plow be used, but up-to-date machinery will be installed wherever

and whenever funds permit its acquirement. In September Albert A. Johnson, Director of the New York State Institute for Applied Agriculture, who was in the Near East making a study of agricultural conditions, gave the boys at Alexandropol a practical demonstration when he broke the first furrow for their planting of winter wheat.

That the girls in the orphanages may keep pace with the progression of the boys in agricultural industry, dairy equipment from Switzerland is being installed and the girls will be taught efficient ways to manufacture dairy products.

In Thrace, 6,000 acres of rich farm land has been rented from the Greek Government, Near East Relief is furnishing American agricultural machinery and 1,000 Armenian refugees from the camps of Constantinople are erecting the first permanent homes they have known in years and beginning to cultivate the land.

In these efforts, we hope, is the promise of the Near East of the future, when the people shall have returned to the pursuits of their fathers aided by modern equipment.



In modern methods lies the promise of the Near East of the future.

To the Charitable and Merciful

A CHECK for \$5,000 and a letter from the Catholic Archbishop of New York have been received by State Director S. N. Bobo. The letter follows:

"I enclose check for Five Thousand Dollars (\$5,000) from the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York for the appealing Christian work of your Committee.

"I am shocked to learn how terrifying are the present conditions in the Near East, especially in Armenia. A stop must be put by the Christian world to this reign of massacre, famine, disease and horrors of every description. All must help.

"I commend most earnestly the appeal of the Near East to the charitably thinking and mercifully disposed people of New York, and in particular to the Catholic portion of the community.

"Very sincerely yours,

"(Signed) PATRICK J. HAYES,

"Archbishop of New York."

Archbishop Hayes says he is "shocked to learn how terrifying are the present conditions in the

Near East" and that "a stop must be put by the Christian world to this reign of massacre, famine, disease and horror." A "charitably thinking and mercifully disposed" man has put into words Near East Relief's six-year-old determination. There have been six years' intensive salvaging of children. Unless America rouses herself heroically this year, the labor of six years is going to meet disaster. And aside from the task already assumed, and which we find so difficult to maintain, there is the pitying spectacle of the children we cannot reach because there is not enough money.

The sad case of Armenia should "shock" the consciousness of every American. Armenia, a little republic, struggling for freedom, just as America struggled not so long ago, stands a grave chance of losing her only hope—her children—unless America keeps her helping hand generously extended through this terrific time of reconstruction. Save Armenia's children for her, that she may have hope in the future, and she will have courage to go on with economic structure in that tiny bit of the world allotted to her.



Deported! Weary of the endless march, this fatherless, homeless, hopeless family, stop to rest by the wayside.

Near East Relief

151 Fifth Avenue

New York

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Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state
offices listed on page 19

of one of those pet luxuries that you would be willing to give up for a year in order to save the life of a little child, and put down your desire to help on paper immediately before anything can intervene to impair your warm humane impulse.

Frankly, this year looks a "poor" year and more than a hundred thousand orphaned children are depending on us.

A New Door Opened in North Dakota

FROM the Right Reverend James O'Reilly, Bishop of Fargo, under date of November fifth, came the following letter to James A. Shuder, State Director for North Dakota:

"My Dear Mr. Shuder, you have my permission to ask the Catholic Clergy and the Catholic Schools to receive offerings for the Near East Relief.

"I believe the tragedy now taking place among those unfortunate peoples for whom you appeal in the name of humanity is one of the saddest ever enacted in the history of the whole world.

"I only wish I could afford to make the enclosed check much larger, but small as it is it expresses my feelings."

The check for which Bishop O'Reilly offers an apology is for fifty dollars. If every person in the United States would feel a responsibility toward the starving children of the land of Christ as this fine Catholic leader has done, the hundred thousand children to whom we minister and the hundred thousand more for whom, for lack of funds, we are able to do nothing, could all be brought to healthy, self-supporting manhood and womanhood.

What a monument to American initiative and generosity that would be—a Christian race saved, a practical people put once more upon its feet!

Flour for Christmas

THE school children of Washington, D. C., have contributed sufficient money to the funds of Near East Relief to purchase three hundred and twenty-two barrels of flour to be sent as a Christmas gift to the starving children of Russian Armenia.

While the Iron is Hot

IF you have been stirred by the sad story of the Near East, if you have seen through "Alice in Hungerland" what Alice saw on her grim trip of adventure last summer, do not go home to figure your budget with careful calculation to see if, after every necessity for the year has been accounted for, and certain pet luxuries, there may be a few odd dollars left to buy food for starving babies in snow-bound Transeaucasia.

Go down into your pockets, then and there, when your senses first have wakened to that crying need, and give all that you can spare at that very moment, and then a little more for lagniappe. Think quickly



This little child must watch her baby sister die because she has not been able to find even a crust of bread to ward off the Grim Stalker. What mother's heart will not be touched by this picture?

A typical band of orphaned tots, thousands of whom are wandering over Transcaucasia foraging for themselves.



What Will They Do If they are

THE children on this page were destined to die. Then the weather was warm, and the snow covers Transcaucasia. By January, across that territory except that which is furnished by the Russians, there are at least 200,000 of these children, little bands, for whom there is neither food nor shelter to care. Near East Relief is their only hope.



Only two! This was it in August.

their Christmas Be?

are still alive!

stitute last August, when these photographs were
m; vegetation was not entirely dead. Now snow
ording to statistics, there will be no flour in all
ashed by Near East Relief. It is estimated that
ren, all orphans, wandering about the country in
room in the orphanages nor any one in the world
hope, and we are short of funds.



These three were
cracking and eating
a few kernels of corn,
which they hid on
the approach of the
photographer.



Too many silent
little figures dot
the streets of
South Russian
cities.

Cradled by the earth, its weary mother stretched beside it,
all the family possessions tied up in a bundle, what does the
future hold for this baby in a famine-infested land?



was it in August. What is

Zeki

"HE is the wickedest man in Turkey, but he is very nice."

Zeki, previously favorite chauffeur to Enver Pasha and now driver of a Near East Relief Ford in Constantinople, confided his impression of his military master to Miss Glee Hastings as they raced through Constantinople thoroughfares on one of their periodic rounds of the forty orphanages administered by Near East Relief in Constantinople.

"Once," continued Zeki, "he put me in prison because I went away to get something to eat when I should have been on duty. I was to stay in the prison fifteen days. But when six days were over he sent for me. He said that he liked me best of all the chauffeurs."

"I told him it had been very bad in prison. The food was not good; I had nothing to smoke; I was very—" Here Zeki sucked in his cheeks, making his face look gaunt and pitiful. "So," he continued, "Enver Pasha gave me sixty lire to go have a good time eating and he said I might have two weeks' vacation."

The wonder is that with a master so erratic and with a background so full of blood and horror as represented by the Enver Pasha regime, Zeki should have come through with a heart on the right side and that heart full of wholesome compassion. But such is the case.

To see Zeki drive Miss Hastings out to a refugee

camp and while Miss Hastings administers to wan mothers and babies search diligently through the camp for little feet that would fit into a miscellaneous lot of misfit shoes; to see his alacrity and efficiency upon Miss Hastings' order, "Zeki, find me the

worst-off mothers and babies; I have a few layettes here;" all proves the case of Zeki, Albanian, Mohammedan, soldier-of-fortune and the long-time servant of an unscrupulous master.

Zeki saw a good cause to work for and he witnessed the example of earnest people working hard in this cause, and Zeki volunteered, like a soldier and a gentleman, to do his bit. We agree with Miss Hastings that his way of doing it could not be excelled.

Toys

A LARGE box of toys was recently received in Constantinople addressed to "Miss Caris Mills—for an orphanage."

The box crossed the Bosphorus from Constantinople in a small

boat and landed at the big Kouleli Central Boys' Orphanage, the home of a thousand boys. Four hundred and fifty of the littlest fellows will enjoy its contents.

Not many Near East orphanages receive such joy-giving packages as this one. Food and clothes are necessities, but a special welcome awaits a toy among the soul-hungry children of the Near East.



Zeki searched diligently through the camp for little feet to fit into misfit shoes.

Hardihood

PEOPLE of slighter moral fibre and less physical strength than the besieged people of the Near East would have bent before their persecutions and degenerated. The effect upon them of years of sorrow has been to strengthen their very strengths and, where they have not actually been killed off, to make them harder than ever.

Certainly their religious fervor has never been shaken. As for their physical stamina, one has only to witness their response to decent treatment to appreciate its quality. Pampered children of the United States must have their certified milk, their beef juice, their especially prepared cereals, their balanced diet of proteids, fats, starches and vitamins. But children in the orphanages of Near East Relief not only thrive, but grow fat upon a diet which consists almost wholly of starch. Lentils, rice, beans, dried peas and macaroni form the chief food, especially in Constantinople. Milk is scarce and must be reserved for the tubercular children and the hospital cases. Fresh vegetables, especially in the cities, are almost unobtainable. Yet on this diet the children of the Near East, when once they have recovered from the effects of malnutrition and hardship, show a physical progress that would reward the efforts of the most meticulous dietitians here.

Mentally their progress makes a more complex subject. Hardship has resulted in some abnormal and subnormal development. Wholesome surroundings have worked wonders with these cases in many instances, and the eagerness with which the

normal children respond to elemental schooling and vocational training, even in the cases where the children never before have been in schools or where deportations and other circumstances incidental to war have suspended schooling for four or five years, is indicative of mental hardihood rarely excelled. A working-knowledge of English in three months' time is not an uncommon achievement in our orphanages. A preference for the schoolroom to the playground is almost a fault with many of our children. And their gratitude for a higher education, when that rare opportunity comes to them, is heart-breaking in its fervor.

A short time ago two orphan boys, to whom the doors of Robert College had been miraculously opened after a course in the night school of the American Y. M. C. A., catapulted into the office of Miss Caris Mills of Constantinople in such eagerness to tell her the good news, that conventional decorum was entirely forgotten, and a vase of flowers on a little stand was entirely sacrificed to their enthusiasm. It is needless to say that forgiveness for the accident was instantaneous; Miss Mills knew her boys.

Two Years of Life

THE Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Masons of the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States recently appropriated \$10,000 for relief work in the Near East, \$5,000 to be paid this year and \$5,000 next. By this gift fifty children are assured support for two years; fifty children will be brought two years nearer a time when they may face the world as men and women, equipped with health and a vocation; fifty children less will die in the shadow of snowclad Mt. Ararat this winter.



Kazachi Post orphans, Alexandropol. Healthful exercise, wholesome labor, plain but nourishing food and an intensive study period daily, are developing Near East boys into strong and purposeful men.

The Power of Children

IN New Hampshire the doors of the schools have not been cordially open to the cause of Near East Relief. There has been in the past a sentiment against the collection of money from children.

Mrs. Florence Spencer Duryea, head of the Women's Organizational Department of Near East Relief, has just returned from a series of state conferences where the film, "Alice in Hungerland," was shown. Mrs. Duryea reports that in Manchester, New Hampshire, State Director L. M. Karnan distributed to the school children tickets to a showing of the film.

At the appointed time Mrs. Duryea, in order to reach the door of the hall where the picture was to be shown, had to plough her way through a crowd of children five thousand strong.

The picture of the adventures of "Alice" struck a responsive chord in the hearts of those children, just as they had been thrilled by the adventures of "Alice in Wonderland." But "Alice in Hungerland" did something to them that the other Alice could never do. However they might thrill and laugh with Lewis Carroll's little heroine, when the book was closed they knew the story was ended, that it was not true anyway, and therefore, if they would, it was not necessary to help Alice with her troubles.

With "Alice in Hungerland" it was different. They saw a child like themselves, happy and well cared for, in a land whose children and their pitiful condition were incomprehensible to her. They saw her trying to help them by giving bread to the ragged, hungry hordes.

They went home from seeing that film determined, like Alice, to help. They have gone into their



*More than one hundred thousand children are fed daily
by Near East Relief.*

schools, asking their teachers if they may not be permitted to bring to the schools, as collecting places, money to buy food and clothes for the hungry children of Armenia.

The children of New Hampshire are helping to open a door that has been sealed with indifference to the need of the children of Christ's country. We trust to their power to help us in keeping it open, and hope their example will be an inspiration to the schools throughout the country.

"I Used to Die"

MARIE LUFTI'S father, who was a printer, died when she was three years old, leaving her mother a small house and garden with mulberry and orange trees planted there. During the war typhus ravaged the village and claimed among its victims her mother, her grandparents, four sisters and an aunt. The property was sold to pay debts which had piled up since the father's death, and Marie and a younger sister were left alone and homeless.

Marie worked at odd jobs, picking olives, grinding flour, carrying bread to and from the public ovens, thus earning a little food which she shared with her sister who was too frail to work. Then the sister died and Marie has found refuge in a Near East Relief orphanage.

The memory of her years of hardship does not leave this little girl. She says quaintly, "Now I have plenty to eat and a good clean bed, while I used to die from hunger and nobody would give me a piece of bread."

Roots of Home

OCCASIONALLY a man is born with wanderlust in his very marrow. This man must travel, he must see the world, he must spend his life on trains and steamboats, on the highways and byways of the world.

What would this man say, however, if it were dictated just where he should go and what should be the condition of his going? How would he feel if he were herded along dusty roads for hundreds of miles, across burning deserts, over perilous mountain passes and through snow-deep wilds, if his wanderings never brought him within reach of a hotel, if he were deprived of a bath, say for three years, and scarcely ever tasted a bit of nourishing food, perhaps for days thirsted for a single swallow of water?

Think of all this in the terms of a man who likes to travel, to see something of the strangeness of things beyond his home place.

Think, then, of the woman who has always been sheltered in a quiet home, of little children who have known nothing of evil or hardship. Picture them in the grim files of the deportees!

All the world knows something of the story of Mesopotamia. The plight of those tens of thousands of people who were wanted nowhere—in Persia, in Arabia, in Syria or Cilicia, and who managed to subsist meagerly upon the desert only so long as they had the protection of the British Government—has been an item of interest in the newspapers of the world.

What has become of all those refugees, of all those home-loving people who were driven from their homes and obliged to shelter themselves in improvised tents on the scorching sands?

A recent report states that 9,580 of them, Armenians, were to be transported by the British Government to Batum. Still traveling. Where? For the most part they came originally from Turkey, where conditions are at present too chaotic to allow them to return. It may be a long time before that part of the country becomes safe or hospitable to them. If they are sent into Armenia they will fare no better than in Mesopotamia, for conditions are worse, if possible, in that part of the country.

Near East Relief has been asked to cooperate at the Batum end of the journey in getting these people to some safe destination. What can be done to end the weary wandering and alleviate the suffering of these homeless ones is problematical.

Orphans numbering 830 are to be brought from Basra to Jerusalem, Near East Relief to assume responsibility for 530, the Armenian Benevolent Union of Cairo to take charge of the remaining 300. It is to be hoped that for these children, at least, the forced wanderings are ended and that, under orphanage roofs, they may grow to maturity and then, in a country once more at peace, firmly plant their home roots and never more go wandering over the face of the earth except as pleasure or duty may urge them.



A wayside picture of the Near East. A woman battered by hardship; a child made old by terror.

Living

"TO work, to help and to be helped, to learn sympathy through suffering, to learn faith by perplexity, to reach truth through wonder; behold! this is what it is to prosper, this is what it is to live."

—Phillips Brooks.

What Five Dollars a Month Will Do

PEOPLE entrust money to Near East Relief for the alleviation of suffering among an unhappy people usually with complete faith that the money is going to be administered judiciously. Yet undoubtedly in the mind of a giver now and then, is a curiosity as to just how expenditures are made and just what results are obtained.

The following report of work in Marash, Cilicia, not only shows an interesting row of figures covering the kind of relief administered, but shows a surprising item of cost per person in a place where foodstuffs are fully as high as in the United States and where cotton and many other supplies are more expensive:

Total number of persons given entire support.....	1,300
Total number of women and children given partial support.....	3,200
Total number helped by employment (industrial department, hospital and orphanage employees, transportation, etc.).....	1,000
Total number helped with clothing.....	500
Total number given medical aid.....	1,500
Grand total.....	7,500

SEVENTY-FIVE hundred people are benefited by American relief in Marash; approximately five thousand are entirely or largely dependent upon the relief organization; yet the entire monthly expenditure, including all overhead



*Motherhood in the Near East has neither hope nor joy.
If America fails this Mother her child will die.*

expenses, averages \$25,000, or five dollars a month per person.

Another item to be contemplated in the accomplishment of five dollars a month in Marash is that something more is being done than merely keeping these people alive. The children are receiving an elementary education and training in a practical vocation in preparation for good citizenship.

It is not everywhere in the Near East that five dollars a month will accomplish as much as it does in Marash. While foodstuffs there are as high as in the United States, there are places, Constantinople for instance, where everything is very much higher, and the support of a child will cost two, even three times as much as in Marash.

In the occasional instance where higher education is necessary, in preparing future leaders of the country, the cost mounts even higher than this.

Portland, Oregon

AT the Oregon State conference \$10,000 from the Portland Community Chest was presented to Dr. William E. Doughty, Associate General Secretary of Near East Relief. Governor Olcott of Oregon presided at the conference. The President of the Oregon Agricultural College pledged his aid in raising grain. Students of the college promised to aid the campaign during the Thanksgiving vacation.

In Constantinople

GENEVA, Switzerland, November 12. *Appeal for your maximum cooperation in meeting immediate desperate need Russian refugees Constantinople. Allowing for total existing and promised relief measures there remain ten thousand without food, adequate clothing or shelter. Period of need doubtless several months duration. What can you do?* Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Head Delegation Nationale Armenienne; Gordon Berry, Representative Near East Relief.

It will soon be Christmastime in Constantinople. In that ancient cosmopolitan place, with its foundations deep in Mohammedanism, there are yet thousands of people for whom the Birthday of Christ will hold a precious significance. As in years past, in their hearts will be the desire for Peace on Earth, Good Will to Men, the Christ spirit of giving, the wish to be happy.

Yet the above cablegram tells us that ten thousand of them are "without food, adequate clothing or shelter."

What will Christmas bring to them this year?

Shops are closed; markets are dull; industries are stopped almost entirely. Over the city hangs a shadow of political suspense. And exiled there is a population of Russian people caught, like rats in a trap, with no means of livelihood and with no means of escape.

There is a pathos about these Russians that does not exist in quite the same degree anywhere else in the Near East. They are people of refinement generally who, until this calamity overtook them, had never known actual hardship. Stories of their heroic attempts to eke out an existence fill almost every letter we receive from Constantinople.

A woman with a sweet, troubled face stood on a corner at night in Pera, showing a thin,

undernourished boy of five or six how to help her sell papers. He hid behind her skirts. She looked as if she, too, would have welcomed a protecting skirt to hide behind. But she stood her ground, valiantly trying to pick up a few honest piasters to buy food for herself and her boy.

It was not an infrequent sight last summer to see Russian army officers, their uniform coats buttoned tight about their throats, standing on street corners offering their underclothes for sale. Now it is winter.

A druggist, a widower, a refined and educated man, has two little children. The only work he has been able to obtain is as druggist in a hospital at a salary of twelve lire (about eight dollars) a month.

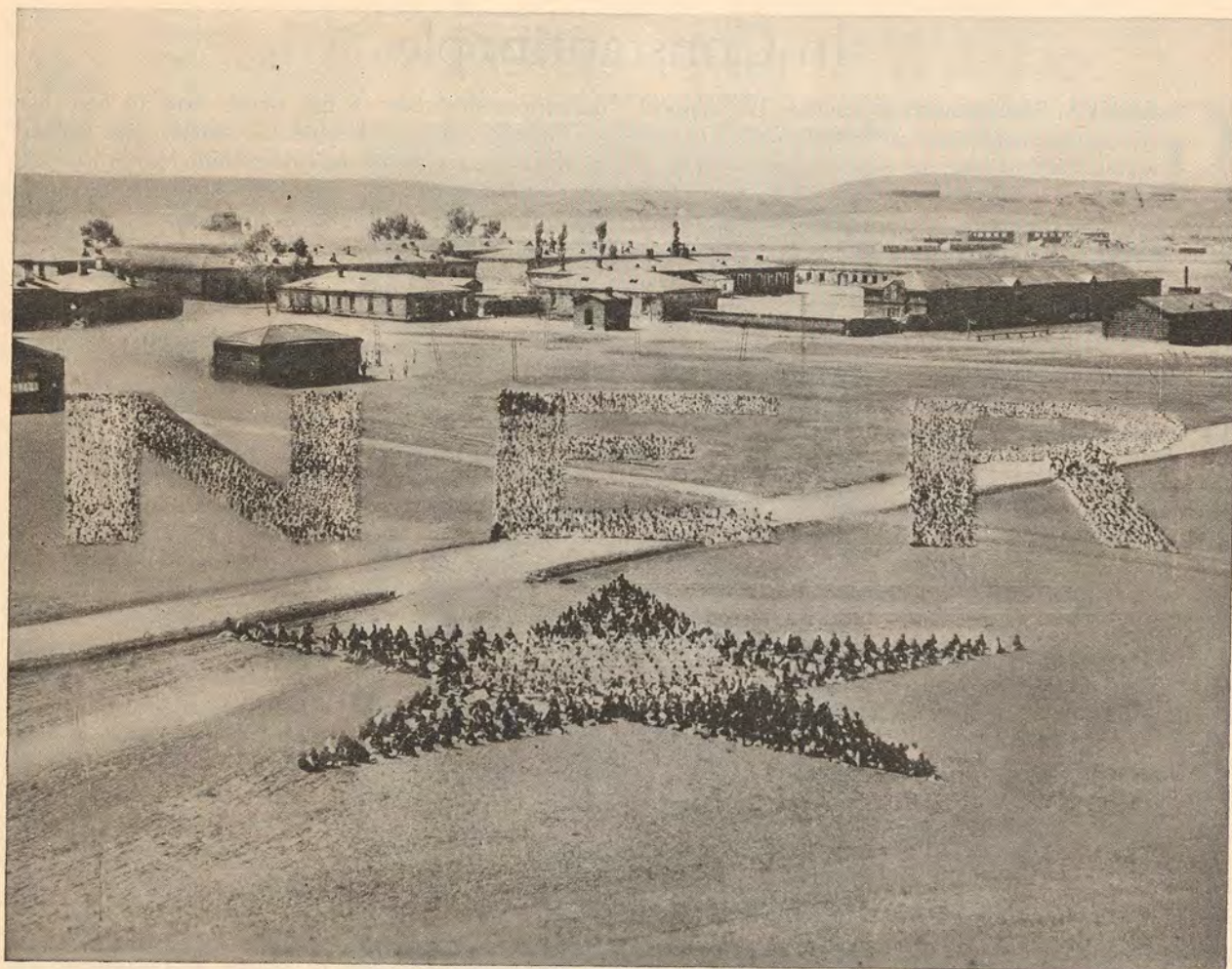
Board for his children costs twenty lire a month, eight more than he is earning. Because they have a father they cannot be accepted into an orphanage. The predicament of many a man in the Near East is heartbreaking.

Christ love will hold festival in some small way in Constantinople this winter. Near East Relief workers will see to that. Within the orphanage there will be tiny gifts, improvised out of whatever may be on hand, an extra portion at the meal, a few bits of ribbon, an occasional doll from some Pandora's box crate from America, a spray of evergreen as a symbol, the singing of carols.

But in the mysterious streets of old Stamboul and in European-tinged Pera there will be thousands of pitiful Russian gentlefolks to whom Christmas this year will bring nothing but memories.



Where all the world suffers. This Russian lady, still clinging to old refinements with her lace kerchief and parasol, has no food and no way in the world of obtaining it except from the soup kitchens of Near East Relief.



The Human Flower Bed

FIVE thousand children blossomed in this curious flower bed last August in Alexandropol. Into the magic letters "N E R" and the "Star" these little wards of America, in honor of the group of Near East Relief officials who visited Transcaucasia at that time, poured all their heartfelt appreciation of what those symbols meant to them. Back of those symbols stood their friend, America, and the visitors were America's representatives. The tribute was a touching demonstration.

The ceremony took place on what had been the parade ground outside Kazachi Post, once a Russian barracks and now housing Near East Relief orphans.

In the background are some of the orphanage buildings. If all the orphanage buildings at Alexandropol were placed end to end they would stretch a distance of three miles.

Three miles of orphans in one town! Last spring, during the conflict between the Turkish Nationalists and Russian Bolsheviks, they numbered twenty thousand. When things were at their worst, in April, these twenty thousand children and all the orphanage personnel were on half rations for a month. In fact it was not until the very day when the last half ration was given out that supplies at last succeeded in reaching Alexandropol from Batum.

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA
Near East Relief,
1219 Volunteer State Life Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

ARIZONA
Near East Relief,
20 Central Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

ARKANSAS
Near East Relief,
407 Donaghy Bldg.,
Little Rock, Ark.

CALIFORNIA (North)
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

CALIFORNIA (South)
Near East Relief,
517 Wright & Callender Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

COLORADO
Near East Relief,
413 Chamber of Com. Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CONNECTICUT
Near East Relief,
Strand Theatre Bldg.,
1003 Main St.,
P. O. Box 1342,
Hartford, Conn.

DELAWARE
Near East Relief,
402 Industrial Trust Bldg.,
Wilmington, Del.

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
Near East Relief,
308 Bond Bldg.,
New York Ave. & 14th St.,
Washington, D. C.

FLORIDA
Near East Relief,
505 Clark Bldg.,
Jacksonville, Fla.

GEORGIA
Near East Relief,
409 Georgia Sav. Bank,
Atlanta, Ga.

IDAHO
Near East Relief,
417 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.

ILLINOIS
Near East Relief,
19 South La Salle St.,
Chicago, Ill.

INDIANA
Near East Relief,
403 City Trust Bldg.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

IOWA
Near East Relief,
520 Securities Bldg.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

KANSAS
Near East Relief,
Central Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Topeka, Kans.

KENTUCKY
Near East Relief,
401 Louisville Trust Bldg.,
Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA
Near East Relief,
Room 16, Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

MAINE
Near East Relief,
Room 23, 80 Exchange St.,
Portland, Maine.

MARYLAND
Near East Relief,
14 W. Franklin St.,
Baltimore, Md.

MASSACHUSETTS
Near East Relief,
1218 Little Bldg.,
Boston, Mass.

MICHIGAN
Near East Relief,
1510 Kresge Bldg.,
Adams Ave., West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA
Near East Relief,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI
Near East Relief,
5 Orkin Bldg.,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI (East)
Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI (West)
Near East Relief,
601 Scarritt Bldg.,
Kansas City, Mo.

MONTANA
Near East Relief,
7 Montana Bldg.,
Helena, Montana.

NEBRASKA
Near East Relief,
401 Mickel Bldg.,
15th & Harvey Sts.,
Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA
Near East Relief,
333 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Near East Relief,
805 Amoskeag Bank Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY
Near East Relief,
156 Market St., Room 56,
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO
Near East Relief,
20 Central Bldg.,
Phoenix, Ariz.

NEW YORK
Near East Relief,
925 Broadway,
New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA
Near East Relief,
901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank,
Raleigh, N. Car.

NORTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
13 A. O. U. W. Bldg.,
Fargo, N. Dak.

OHIO
Near East Relief,
318 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA
Near East Relief,
312 Continental Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

OREGON
Near East Relief,
602 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA
Near East Relief,
N. E. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Harrisburg District
Near East Relief,
Red Cross Bldg.,
2nd & South Sts.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Pittsburgh District
Near East Relief,
509 Grant St.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND
Near East Relief,
Room 1, 44 Washington St.,
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA
Near East Relief,
Liberty National Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA
Near East Relief,
420 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. Dak.

TENNESSEE
Near East Relief,
1203 Volunteer State Life Bldg.,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

TEXAS (North)
Near East Relief,
405 Trust Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS (South)
Near East Relief,
1011 Goggan Bldg.,
Houston, Texas.

UTAH
Near East Relief,
Room 1, 120 E. First South St.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT
Near East Relief,
805 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

VIRGINIA
Near East Relief,
200 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON
Spokane District
Near East Relief,
417 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.

Seattle District
Near East Relief,
339 Burke Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA
Near East Relief,
State Street Bank Bldg.,
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN
Near East Relief,
229 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wisc.

WYOMING
Near East Relief,
413 Chamber of
Commerce Bldg.,
Denver, Colo.

CANADA
Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n,
99 Dundas St., East,
Toronto, Canada.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office

Who
Will Dress
The Christmas Trees
In Armenia This Year?

From a copyright
photograph of M
Monnies' statue
George Washing
Brown Bro

"Happy, t
HUMAN NA

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
NEAR EAST RELIEF

FEBRUARY 1922

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y.



From a copyrighted
photograph of Mac-
Monnies' statue of
George Washington.

Brown Brothers

"Happy, thrice happy shall they be pronounced who have assisted in protecting THE RIGHTS OF HUMAN NATURE, and establishing AN ASYLUM FOR THE POOR AND OPPRESSED of all nations and religions."

—George Washington



"Our folks back home would not fail us if they could see the suffering as we see it"

Gambling on Generosity

A LETTER has come to us from Kazachi Post at Alexandropol, written by Mr. B. L. Horn, who went to Transcaucasia in the summer as Director of Finance and Supplies. Two paragraphs from Mr. Horn's letter give his impression of the imperativeness of our labor there and the task whose colossal size demands the best in us all—those out there and those at home—if we hope to meet it even partially:

"I find the work very fascinating and my only regret is that I have not the time and ability of a dozen men so that I might give each detail the attention I deem it deserves.

"The great need here can NEVER be met. We can only hope to alleviate the suffering this year—not to relieve it entirely. Already we are gambling on the generosity of the American people, and using food for general

relief that must be replaced if our orphans are not to suffer this winter. But we believe the American people will not fail us. They MUST not. I think every worker over here is giving from his pittance to help in the relief, and I hope our folks back home will not fail us. I KNOW they would not if they could see the suffering as we see it."

A CORRECTION

IN the January issue of The NEW NEAR EAST the statement was made that the Cross of the Legion of Honor was awarded by the French Government to Dr. Hugh W. Bell for his services during the evacuation of Marash. We were in error; Dr. Bell's splendid work began in April following the evacuation, which began February 9, 1920.

The NEW NEAR EAST

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Talcott Williams Hamilton Holt Frederick Lynch Albert Shaw William E. Doughty
Charles V. Vickrey Paxton Hibben Florence Allen McMahon, *Editor*

VOL. VII

FEBRUARY, 1922

No. IV

The Near East Situation by Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE. Twenty-five thousand children in Caucasus, 28,000 in Anatolia, exclusive of other Near East Relief areas, are in Near East Relief orphanages. Gradually increasing cost of foodstuffs and clothing material make cost of mere existence not less than \$6.50 per child, totaling \$344,000 monthly. Education and adequate training for useful citizenship would cost not less than \$10 per child, totaling \$530,000 monthly, for orphanage work only. No provision in preceding figures for thousands of children now being fed provisionally by our winter relief program in both Caucasus and Anatolia. Further general relief, after special appropriations already advised, is contingent on executive committee funds. Constantinople administrative committee strictly confines expenditures to appropriations made by executive committee and consistently refuses to undertake additional orphanage relief medical work, though hard pressed through necessity of events in Caucasus and Anatolia. Anticipate solution of Caucasus general relief problem next spring, as originally outlined by General Haskell, provided seedwheat and agricultural implements arrive in time. Our workers entered interior last fall with assurance of continued support. Wire received today reports Dr. Ward, Harpoot, has typhoid; Miss Bury, nurse, Harpoot, Miss Phelps, assistant director, Sivas, have typhus. Personal sacrifice of American personnel and tacit promise to orphans call

for continued American support. Undiminished need places heavy burden of responsibility upon executive committee. *Signed* PEET, MACCALLUM, HUNTINGTON, JAQUITH.

Caucasus via Constantinople. Can you not delay inhuman transportation of 10,000 Armenians from Mesopotamia. First 3,000 still in Batoum harbor, nobody assuming responsibility. Many deaths daily. Measles, diphtheria, typhus raging among Greek wanderers. Without increased appropriation above orphanage basis we must open graves registration service. Zimmerman, Harpoot, recovering from typhus.

Beirut. Menno Shellenberger died December fourteenth, Diarbekir, smallpox.

Caucasus via Constantinople. Can use six hospital equipments averaging 1,000 beds each. Only one and one-half hospital units from original Pensacola cargo reached Caucasus and after three years' use these are deteriorated. Can use 2,000 pounds quinine, five barrels castor oil, cod liver oil unlimited, also stock medicinal supplies and 5,000 additional iron bedsteads.

Beirut. May we use \$35,000 refugee emergency relief this month. Imperative.

New York to Beirut. Near East Funds, privately contributed, without assistance or responsibility government, insufficient for present orphan obligations. Appropriation for adult relief would reduce present orphan work throughout Near East, including Syria. *Signed* VICKREY.

\$5.00 A MONTH SAVES A LIFE. \$100 A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD

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Hope of Regeneration

"FOR the first time since the beginning of the war, I have hope of the economic regeneration of Armenia," cables Near East Relief Director Yarrow from the Caucasus. Shortly after receiving this hopeful statement, a statement a little surprising in the face of the actual desperate conditions we know to exist there, a report came to national headquarters covering refugee relief in Erivan. It justifies Captain Yarrow's optimism and we therefore give it, in part, below:

"The normal pre-war population of Erivan was about 20,000; today it is about 225,000. This increase is due to the influx of refugees from devastated farms and villages. Erivan is the largest city in Armenia, so, of course, they started in that direction.

"They brought with them everything they owned—their household goods, their samovars, their goats, pigs and oxen, if they had any. These they soon sold for bread to keep them alive. They slept in the parks, the bazaars, the streets, in the cellars of war-wrecked buildings or wherever they happened to be when night overtook them. It was not long before the city was sheltering thousands of refugees whose last means of obtaining food was completely exhausted and they were suffering acute starvation. Their clothes sold for bread, they stalked the streets in rags or with old burlap bags tied around them.

"It was at this period that Near East Relief decided that aside from its orphanage program



"They brought with them everything they owned—their household goods, their samovars, their goats, pigs and oxen, if they had any. These they soon sold for bread to keep them alive"

instead of being cared for in the overcrowded city, where, should an epidemic break out, half of them would probably die, are being taken to nearby villages, where they will be furnished with food during the winter and spring and in the planting season given seed and a certain amount of land to cultivate. The harvest which they will reap should be sufficient to carry them through next winter and they should no longer be public charges.

"They are being supplied with old clothes sent from America and their ragged clothes burned. The men and boys are receiving haircuts and bathing facilities are being arranged for and bathing made compulsory.

"During the winter months the refugees will repair the buildings in the villages and keep the roads in good condition. Weekly inspections will be made by Near East Relief representatives in the villages and a traveling doctor will look after the health of the refugees.

"It is expected that before snow falls every refugee in Erivan will have been placed in a village and be under Near East Relief care."

it had to find the wherewithal to do something for these refugees. Orphanages were crowded; no more children could be admitted; and aside from the question of the children there were the thousands of adults who needed not only food but something to put hope into their future.

"The plan finally decided upon is one that should eliminate the possibility of any such condition making its appearance next year as exists there this year. The refugees,

Thus, in the very center of the Armenian Republic, Erivan, its capital, is being laid the foundation of the country's economic regeneration. Left unmolested by warring hordes and with a season or two of plentiful harvests, these

people, who are naturally thrifty and self-sufficient, will be perfectly able to provide for themselves. Let us hope peace will hover protectingly over this territory so the people may live without fear and crops bear a plentiful harvest.

"Put to Proper Use"

UNDER the above title the Sacramento, California, *Union* has printed the following editorial:

"Significant of the feeling of the world to scrap war materials is the use now being made of one of the largest groups of military barracks in Russia. These great structures, once the nucleus of the Czar's militaristic power, today house more than 18,000 orphans, being cared for by the American Near East Relief Commission.

"Where once sounded the tread of marching feet, the piercing notes of the bugle, the husky orders of officers and the roar and rattle of big and little guns in practice, now can be heard the happy voices of little children, who once more are clothed and fed through the kindness of great-hearted Americans."

Yes, and it might be added that in this former breeding place of destruction, Alexandropol, Armenia, the tremendous work of salvaging humanity, instead of preparing to elimi-

nate it, is vigorously under way. The formidable barracks buildings of Seversky, Polygon and Kazachi Post, put end to end, would stretch for three miles, and what goes on within them is quite the antithesis of grim preparation for the business of war.

There are hospitals for medical and surgical and tuberculosis cases, an isolation building, a nursery for children up to three years of age, a maternity ward, dispensaries, a trachoma hospital, dormitories for 18,000 children and American and native personnel, dining and school rooms and a bath house that has a capacity of 1,200 children a day. In these huge hives goes on the business of reviving war's victims and preparing them for a peaceful and profitable future.

Surely the *Union's* editorial is well captioned—the substantial buildings of the Russian military at Alexandropol are at last being "put to proper use," in housing God's children and fostering their hope.

THIS is not a "waste" heap. It is, rather, a storehouse. Nothing is ever wasted by Near East Relief in its administration of funds contributed by the American people. The empty condensed milk cans are taken by clever orphan boys and made into cups and spoons and plates for use in the orphanage dining rooms. It is estimated that these bins, at the Alexandropol Orphanage Station, contain more than 10,000 empty cans, illustrating the immense extent of Near East Relief requirements in this work of saving the lives of over 100,000 orphan children in Asia Minor.



Constructive Work in Constantinople

IN Kars when it was captured by the Turks a year ago, with the orphans in Alexandropol a few months later when they were obliged to go on half rations for weeks because of the inability to get food transported, Mrs. Elsie N. White, relief worker now in Constantinople, writes home of the difference in the problems of relief work in the Caucasus and Constantinople:

"The work here is interesting," says her letter, "though in an entirely different way than in the Caucasus. In Kars our problem was the direct care of 7,000 children, struggling against the difficulty of securing enough food for them, enough fuel for cooking or enough water for bathing. Much of the time we were actually fearful for the physical safety of the children and our employees.

"Since Constantinople is headquarters, the work here is more comprehensive. We have our local problems, but the bulk of our work consists of securing personnel and supplies for the different stations in our area.

"Almost all last winter it was impossible to

send supplies into the interior stations, particularly the Caucasus, because of unsettled conditions. That has meant that huge amounts of food, clothing, medicine, educational and industrial equipment have had to be purchased, either here or in America, and shipped on with all possible speed. Sometimes the supply boats coming in from America go directly on to the Black Sea and unload at various ports along the way. Usually, though, the cargo is transhipped here, part of it goes on, the rest of it is placed either in our warehouses here or our bigger warehouses in Derindje, to be requisitioned as they are needed.

"Locally we maintain an Industrial Department, a Relief and Inquiry Department, an Orphanage Department and a Case Committee.

"The Industrial Department provides work for refugee women and girls, making laces, lingerie, table linen, etc., which we sell here and also ship to America for sale.

"Our Relief and Inquiry Department takes care of the refugee situation, attempting to establish contact between the people and relatives in America, giving out old clothing and providing milk and bread for the many camps that have been established. We have been feeding only the women and children; the men have had to secure food for themselves. It is so difficult to obtain work here that the men have really suffered, but we could not feed them when so many women and children actually were going hungry. The camps are a refuge for the people, nothing more. Several families have to be crowded into a single small room, and it is pathetic to see their efforts

The Industrial Department provides work for refugee women and girls



to establish some semblance of home life.

"The plan now is to colonize all of them on farms which Near East Relief has been able to secure in Thrace. One colony has been established only six weeks, but all the houses are built, a bakery and a blacksmith shop are going and also a school is in session. The men have already begun to prepare the land for spring planting, the seed for which will be furnished by Near East Relief, also the farm machinery, stock, etc.

"Our Case Committee gives milk and bread to children of war widows. About five thousand of these children are cared for outside our orphanages.

"We are trying to establish industrial work that will fit the older boys and girls to become self-supporting as quickly as possible. We have one shoe shop that gives employment to 164 boys, who alternate their days with work in the shop and classes. They are not only becoming masters of the trade but are really making the

industry pay. The quality of the shoes they are producing is superior to those found in the local markets.

"We have established an industrial home for some of the boys who have been apprenticed to tradesmen. Each boy has a bank account of from one to several dollars. As a boy begins earning money he reserves twenty per cent for carfare and incidentals and the rest is deposited in the bank. When he has mastered his trade and has a little capital, he will start a small business of his own. They are developing into splendid dependable boys.

"The girls have dressmaking classes and we hope soon to have classes in domestic science for them. There is a decided lack of competent native teachers, and for that reason we have offered this year to give a course in normal training to graduates and upper classmen of the two American colleges here, if those taking the course will teach for a certain length of time in our orphanages."

In a Trouser's Pocket

SIX thousand refugees in Rodosto faced the bitter winter in rags. A hurry call was sent to Constantinople for old clothes from America.

They came, bales and bales of them, and the eager distribution began. To the surprise of Miss M. L. Caldwell, chief distributor, two of the bales were from her home town, Bristol, Tennessee.

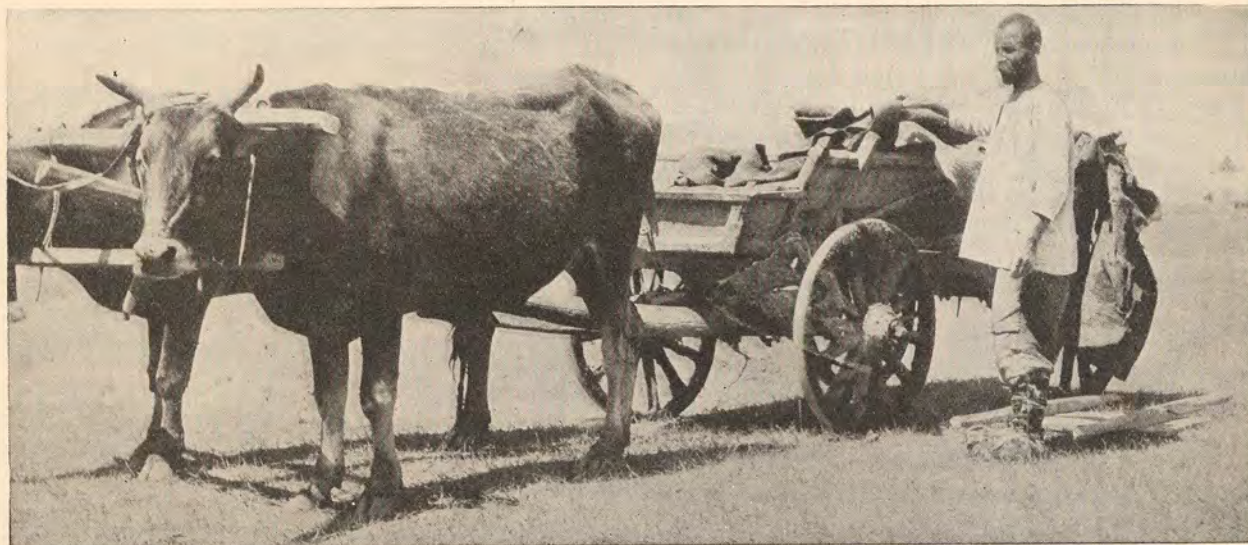
A few days after the distribution a man, clad as a slightly shabby, but genteel American, appeared at the Near East Relief station. In his hand was a letter, which he gave to Miss Caldwell. The letter was worn; the ink was faint; the script was old-fashioned. To her complete astonishment, Miss Caldwell saw that it was addressed to her father.

She slipped the pages from the envelope. The letter was one that had been written to her father in Bristol,

Tennessee, twenty years ago, and the refugee, clothed from the "old clothes bag from America," had found it in his trouser's pocket.



Miss Caldwell calling on a fatherless refugee family



The death cart in Erivan. In last August's summer weather this cart conveyed daily to common graves eight or ten victims of starvation picked up on the streets of the little city. What is its toll in the cold and snow of winter?

Desperate from Every Angle

AT a mass meeting at Keith's Theater, Washington, in December, General Harbord, who headed the American Commission to the Near East just after the Armistice, and therefore knows the territory of which he speaks, made the following statement:

"Of all the sections in the world where today people are hungry or in need, there is none where the conditions are so desperate from every angle as in the Near East. Hundreds of thousands of refugees, hundreds of miles from former homes, are without shelter or clothing or any semblance of protecting governments, and in fear of renewed massacres in some sections. War has not ceased. In the streets of every city in Southern Russia, Transcaucasia and Armenia, hundreds die daily. In the in-

terior, the toll of death is unknown. The orphan situation is the worst in the history of the world. The American Near East Relief and help, in some sections, from the British are all that stand between the Christian and Jewish races and total extermination."

When it is realized that in Turkey alone the Armenian population, numbering 2,500,000 industrious, even prosperous people before the war, has been reduced to 1,000,000 destitute refugees, General Harbord's statement has a grim poignancy that pierces complacency and brings home to the apparently secure the utter helplessness of human beings under persecution. It is up to us to give these people the comfort of knowing that there is a strength not their own on which they may rely for help.

Ready for Action in Four Days

V. K. Beshgetoor, Field Representative of Near East Relief in Indiana, tells a story of quick action in campaign work in the town of Washington, "D. C." (Davies County). A friend of his, whose home it was, said Washington was a dead town, but Mr. Beshgetoor claims that it took him only four busy days

to revive it so completely that they put over a prize-winning Bundle Day that would have done credit to the real Washington, D. C.

Says Mr. Beshgetoor:

"Well, I had just four days from the time of my arrival to Bundle Day, but with our window

(Continued on page 13)

Near East Relief

151 Fifth Avenue New York

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Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state
offices listed on page 19

The Annual Meeting

THE annual meeting of the board of trustees of Near East Relief was held at the Yale Club, New York, on January 9, 1922, Dr. James L. Barton, of Boston, presiding. The general tenor of the meeting was one of grim determination to carry on the work already begun in the Near East, where conditions, instead of being better, are, through the havoc of still recent war and the absence of crops, even worse than they were a year ago. Confidence was expressed that the American people would not only continue but increase their support of the work until the job is fin-

ished and the children for whom Near East Relief is now caring have reached an age to care for themselves.

The reports of the treasurer, the chairmen of the finance and executive committees and the general secretary were read and approved.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected, Dr. Barton being re-elected chairman of the board of trustees and former Ambassador Henry Morgenthau, Cleveland H. Dodge, former Ambassador Abram I. Elkus, Harold A. Hatch, William B. Millar, Dr. Stanley White, George A. Plimpton, Walter George Smith and Charles V. Vickrey, members of the executive committee, Edwin M. Bulkley, chairman.

The annual meeting was followed by a public meeting at the Town Hall, at which Mr. Morgenthau, Dr. Talcott Williams, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, were speakers. The meeting had two objects. One was to portray to a New York audience, through the medium of this group of men, who are thoroughly acquainted with conditions in the Near East, and by showing the moving picture *Alice in Hungerland*, taken in the Near East last summer, the desperate need of those people who are still depending on America for help. The other object of the meeting was to present to fifty-one workers, who rendered splendid service overseas, medals expressing the appreciation of the organization of their labor and sacrifice in behalf of suffering humanity. Tribute was paid to Paul D. Peltier, Edith M. Winchester and Menno Shellenberger, who, during the year, made the complete sacrifice of their lives in service.

THE school children of Ridlonville, Maine, have had a Christmas-time habit of exchanging gifts with their fellow pupils. This year, hearing of the plight of the children of Christ's country, they decided to make a gift in His name, and instead of buying gifts for each other they collected money amounting to Forty-two Dollars to help load the *Good Ship* that carries food and clothing and hope to a destitute people.

Items from the Caucasus

DDOUBLE-DECKER beds have been installed in the Polygon Buildings, Alexandropol, in order that the housing possibility for this orphanage may be brought up to 6,000. With orphaned children pouring in daily from outlying villages and begging admission of us, we have had to devise ways of using every inch of space.

At last, after a summer of indecision, the Severski Barracks buildings have been officially turned over to us. These buildings will be converted into a hospital and used exclusively for the time being for trachoma patients. Its capacity will be approximately 3,000, and the number of our orphans now suffering from this

done splendid work in checking it, and it is hoped, with the new hospital to aid him, he will be able entirely to eradicate this trouble from the orphanages and also to help its alleviation among the general population.

The refugee problem in the Caucasus still continues a problem which we are unable to meet except in a very small way. In the city of Alexandropol rations are being issued to between 6,000 and 7,000 people, 2,000 being orphaned children whom we are not able to take in. In the Alexandropol district about 20,000 refugees are being fed by the Near East Relief. In spite of the size of this figure, it is a pitifully



Waiting for rations at a soup kitchen. In Alexandropol district about 20,000 refugees are being fed by Near East Relief

dangerous eye disease will fill it as soon as it is ready. Within a month or two after the completion of the hospital we should have it under control within the orphanages.

Trachoma is a problem which affects the whole of Armenia and in large measure the entire Near East. If it continues to spread it will mean that a very large proportion of all the population, at least in the Caucasus, will be affected. It is difficult to keep the disease from spreading even when the greatest care is taken regarding isolation. Dr. Uhls, in attendance at Alexandropol, with his restricted facilities, has

small number compared with those who need our aid.

Arrangements have been made to feed 7,000 refugees in the Karakliss district.

Plans have been made to establish a tuberculosis sanitarium at Dilijan, which is considered the best location in the Caucasus for the purpose. Some time ago supplies for this project were centered at Karakliss, but, owing to political upheaval and the long period when communication and transportation were closed, it was necessary to defer the establishment of the sanitarium until this time.

THE Imperial Barracks at Jelal Oghlu have recently been acquired and will accommodate about 2,500 children. The securing of this site has been contemplated for some time, but on account of its distance from the railroad it did not seem advisable to occupy it until we could arrange satisfactory transport facilities. Now, however, both the housing and supply situation have become so acute that we are compelled to branch out wherever we can. Jelal Oghlu itself is more beautiful than any other site we now occupy. It is magnificent—situated in a lovely valley of about the same elevation as Alexandropol, but, unlike Alexandropol, it is surrounded with beautiful trees and the mountain forests are not far away. In normal times food can be raised to make the orphanage practically self-supporting, or it can be purchased locally, and we shall not be harassed by fuel shortage as we have been in nearly all of our Transcaucasian orphanages for a long time.

Russian Church Home, Constantinople

AT Harbié, Pera, Constantinople, is situated a little home which the Russian Church Committee is trying to support to care for aged Russian women, widows with babies and small children. The women taken into this home have no one to support them and they have been unable to find employment in Constantinople. This is one of the many attempts made by the Russians in Constantinople to care for their own people.

Recently the home found itself without funds to pay rent and almost no money for food.

Many were sick, and the committee was forced to appeal for help.

Mrs. Emrich, chairman of the Case Committee for Near East Relief, gave a benefit concert at her home in Roumeli Hissar, at which 180 liras were cleared for the little Russian home. The music, by Russian musicians, was unusually fine and the concert was a treat to all who heard it.

Care of the Sick

DURING a recent single month the Near East Relief Medical Department in Constantinople gave 22,476 treatments to patients:

Near East Trachoma Hospital	14,780
Near East Hospital for Tubercular Children, Yedi Koule	3,244
Child Welfare Clinics ..	2,427
Trachoma Clinics	2,025
	22,476

One American doctor, two native doctors, four American nurses and twenty-nine native nurses carry on this work. Three hundred and thirty-six beds are

continually filled with children at the Yedi Koule Tubercular Hospital and the Trachoma Hospital, while Near East Relief, during October, paid for 23 children at other hospitals.

The nurses made 2,092 nursing visits to homes in the poor districts where there are sick children. During these visits instruction is given to mothers in the care of the children.

Forty-four child welfare clinics are held monthly, to which the mothers bring their children for medical attention. Cans of milk numbering 8,847, rice and warm clothes, were given to under-nourished babies during October.

The Child Welfare Clinic Branch is not only instructing mothers but a nurses' training class is a part of the activities.



The refugee problem in the Caucasus still continues a problem

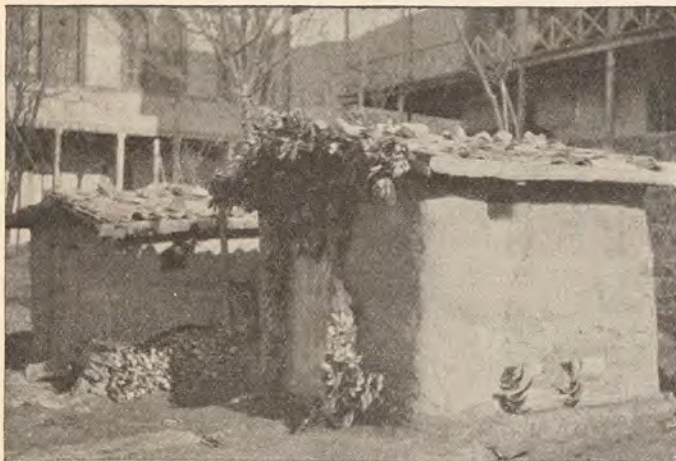
Last Year's Gardens

IT is hoped, we might even go further and say it is expected that there will be real crops in Armenia this year. For five years crops have been unknown.

Last year Near East Relief had hoped to have huge stretches of land under cultivation. There were, however, no oxen, mules or horses to be had, as the retreating Turkish army had stripped the country. The few horses left were occupied in daily tasks, and transportation difficulties made it impossible to get any others.

But the boys in the orphanage were not to be discouraged; there should be *some* gardens. Harnessing themselves into a plough, they pulled for dear life. Slowly a good-sized piece of land was put in condition for planting, and each lad chose a spot for his own. The variety of seeds was very limited, but they were planted with determination and hope. Water is scarce in Alexandropol, and in order to facilitate the steady watering which the boys undertook, bringing into service old tin cans, leaky pails and broken crockery, they built a dam across one of the roadside ditches to make a reservoir to catch the rain water.

The gardens once under way, the youngsters seemed to think their treasures required watching. They built small, shaky huts, which greatly resemble the flat-topped uneven huts of the Armenian villages. Some of these guard-houses were built of stone, others of sheet-iron, of which there was a great deal lying around the old Russian barracks, the very barracks that have come to house 18,000 children. The gardens themselves have been gradually enclosed in sheet-iron, wire or even stone walls.



They built small, shaky huts, which greatly resemble the flat-topped, uneven huts of the Armenian villages

After the tiny houses had been built the boys asked if they might not sleep in them. These destitute waifs had provided themselves with homes, and anyone who has acquired a house and a bit of land by hard labor, will sympathize with the children whose home-making instinct is so strong in spite of years of homeless wandering and institutional

life. They would work all day over their radishes, corn, turnips, beets, cabbages and sunflowers, whose seeds are roasted and eaten as we eat peanuts; then as they sat at the day's end in their miniature doorways, piping minor airs, as the Tartars do, or crooning century-old tunes, or playing a boys' game with sheep's vertebrae, they would seem entirely withdrawn from the busy life of the orphanage and take on the brooding air of the East.

As one thinks back over the centuries of oppression and destruction that Armenia has endured, and still refuses to give up her national hopes and ideals, one is encouraged to see these little boys planning, building, and overcoming obstacles, and one takes hope for the future.

The Greek Committee of South Texas has sent us \$2,000 for relief in the Near East.

Los Angeles, California, is proud that its collection for January includes a single check for \$1,125.

Governor Westmoreland Davis, of Virginia, by proclamation set aside December 18 last as *Armenian and Syrian Orphans' Day*.

Who Has Been Cut?

I HAVE just received letters from Marash, Turkey, where I was stationed all of last year. This is the first direct word I have had from that suffering city since I left last April. The news conveyed in this letter makes me heart-sick. Conditions are worse than when I was there. Prices are exorbitantly high, crops are short and there is literally no work whatever for any Armenian.

Last year, with tremendous effort, we made relief clothes for 3,000 destitute people. This year they report that there are 4,000 that will have to have emergency help in clothes and food. Last year we opened and supported city schools purely as a relief measure, and a day nursery for about 1,200 children. We had no equipment, but the children were kept a bit warmer, given a chance to breathe better air and get away from the hovels where they lived. We gave a noon-day meal to 400 of the poorest of these



Is it my old ladies, some of them blind, some deaf, most of them crippled with rheumatism, whom we picked up from the streets and ruins?

children. This year they cannot open these schools.

The thing that is heaviest on my heart is this sentence in one letter: "The appropriation for relief in Marash has been cut one-fourth." I am wondering who it is they are cutting. Is it my large group of widows, every one having at least five children and no wage earner in the family, or is it the young girls, 30 of them, that we rescued from Turkish harems, or is it my old ladies, some of them blind, some deaf, most of them crippled with rheumatism, whom we picked up from the streets and ruins, or is it some of the thousands in the city existing in ruined hovels, cold, starving, whom we helped last year in some way, sometimes only so far as one meal a day or a little bread or some simple clothes, whatever we could with our limited funds? Now these funds, always too little, have been cut one-fourth.—Margaret Reid, Portland, Ore.

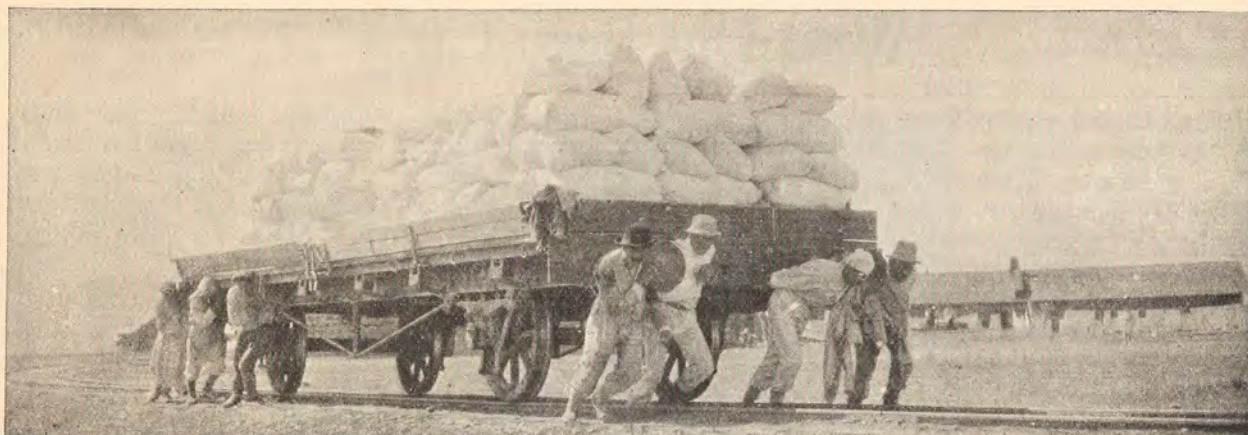
Ready for Action in Four Days

(Continued from page 8)

cards and by speaking in all the churches on Sunday and the schools on Monday, and with newspaper publicity. I got the whole city enthused. I spoke twenty times on Monday, four-teen of them in Catholic schools.

"But the telling stroke was the proclamation of the Mayor, which appeared on the front page of the paper the day before Bundle Day. I had to call at the Mayor's home and office several

times each before I got His Honor. I had the firemen enlisted and the 'halls' were our bundle stations, and all day Tuesday people on foot and in autos and all sorts of conveyances, all carrying bundles, kept the firemen busy packing the articles, until we had 300 sacks full, and they stood on each other and side by side, thirty-five feet long and eight feet high, and they weighed 8,000 pounds."



A day's supply of flour for Near East Relief orphans at Kazachi Post, Alexandropol, arrives at the bakery via hand-power truck

"Clark's Black Hull"

"**G**REAT oaks from little acorns grow" and "Little drops of water, little grains of sand," and all the good, old sentimental saws that, after all, make life worth the living, can be read into the following story reprinted from the Chillicothe, Ohio, *Advertiser*:

"The progeny of an orphaned grain of Armenian wheat, a prize-winning bushel at the International Wheat Show at Wichita, Kansas, is going back to Armenia to play its part in the re-seeding of farms in that devastated country.

"Nine years ago Earl Clark, a fifteen-year-old boy, found in his father's wheat field an outstanding stalk of grain. It had grown from that orphan Armenian kernel. He picked it, and under his father's direction he planted the

seed. This year seed produced from that one grain was sown on 500,000 acres in Kansas. One bushel grown by Earl Clark, now twenty-four years old, won first prize of \$200 at the wheat show as the best bushel of wheat produced in Kansas or Oklahoma. It is known as *Clark's Black Hull*, and is said to produce on an average of four bushels an acre more than Kanred.

"Because the grain came originally from Armenia and because he desired to do his part in succoring that unfortunate people, Earl Clark presented his prize-winning bushel of wheat to Near East Relief, which will send it to Armenia, plant it and distribute next season's crop among farmers there."

From Slender Margins

"**T**HERE is a poor peddler who stops at our door with vegetables each week, who wants me to arrange for the care of an orphan in the Near East. He gives me \$1.25 a week. He expects to keep this up for a year. I am enclosing \$5.00 for the first month. Is there a certificate or receipt I could have to give to him? He cannot afford to give so much but he wants to try to keep it up for a year."

So writes a minister of Joliet, Illinois, to State Director F. J. Michel.

A peddler, a man whose means of livelihood must leave him very little margin above his actual needs, each week extracts from his slender profits sufficient money to support a little child in the Near East. Does not his example disturb your comfort who luxuriate in an ease purchased by many frivolous dollars? Even you who have been able adequately to provide only for your needs, is there not something costing \$1.25 a week with which you could go without to save a life?

Are They a Worthy People?

HAIG MNATZAGANIAN, a tiny fellow well under ten years of age, was in the Turkish army. Just what use so little a fellow could be to the armed forces of the Turks is hard to know, but there he was. Escaping some time later he was for five years a beggar in the streets of Erivan, and eventually was taken into a Near East Relief orphanage there.

For all his hard life as a "soldier" and his degrading life as a beggar, there was in Haig a spark of something, inherited from an intelligent and persevering race, that spurred him on to the achievement of a self-set goal through a series of adventures as colorful and difficult as any encountered by a Robert Louis Stevenson hero.

Haig's goal was America; his mission in America, education. At fifteen he was in the group of most advanced students in Orphanage No. 1, Erivan. Shortly afterward he arrived in Constantinople and it was at this time that he first came to the attention of national headquarters. The following letter, together with a copy of a school certificate,

that bore a monotonous repetition of the same *good* mark, and a letter from the Director of the Educational Department of Erivan District, was forwarded to New York:

"To His Excellency, President of American Relief Committee. I beg Your Excellency a request hoping that you will not reject to Your orphan a favor.

"I have intention to go to America after a short time in order to continue my education.

"I beg from Your Excellency to be kind enough to ratify this my school certificate's copy as a real one, which I shall send to Amer-

ica to Armenian Committee to ask them for assistance. Your Obedient Orphan,

"HAIG MNATZAGANIAN."

In Constantinople, unaided by Near East Relief workers, Haig had secured a "job" with the British Allied Police Headquarters at 50 Turkish liras a month, much better pay than the average boy was able to obtain in Constantinople. At night he studied, chiefly English, at the Y. M. C. A., and practiced typewriting on a little machine which he had picked up somewhere.

Although he had not solicited aid in securing work, by which he hoped to earn and save passage money to his Mecca, America, his contacts with Near East Relief headquarters in Constantinople were frequent and pertinent. He tried to open negotiations for obtaining an American guardian so that his entrance into the country would meet no block. In spite of the fact that national headquarters officials thought it would be best for him to finish his education at Robert College and stated their willingness to help him to do so,

Haig was not to be swerved from his purpose. It was education *in America* that he was going to have.

He managed to save up a fair sum, obtained a passport and set sail. His money, however, was only sufficient to take him as far as Greece. He applied for work on the boat, but did not obtain it. After twenty-five days in Piraeus he went as mess-boy on a ship bound for Marseilles. After ten days in Marseilles he went on to Paris, where he found work as office boy at the Armenian Legation.

He immediately opened negotiations with the American Shipping Board at Havre for work on



"There are hundreds of boys in the Near East today with all of Haig's ambitions"

an American-bound steamer. He found that he would have to have at least \$50 in his possession upon entering the new country, and that it would be advisable to have a friend over there who would be willing to vouch for it that he would not become a burden to the state. That he should ever become a burden to the state taxed the incredulity of Haig, but he was desirous to meet all requirements, and during his several months in France he conducted a thrifty correspondence with Near East Relief in New York with a view to assuring his entry into his chosen country.

After about three months, during which time the boy had managed to save up \$100, he obtained his steamship passage; he shipped as mess-boy on a liner bound, not for New York, where he was reasonably sure of landing under the auspices of Near East Relief, but for San Francisco. It was the best the Shipping Board could do for him, and rather than miss his opportunity, he sailed.

From Panama he wrote to national headquarters in New York. Mr. Buckalew, Near East Relief secretary in San Francisco, was notified. Haig was met by Mr. Buckalew, who assisted him in obtaining permission from the immigration authorities to enter the country, and with whose family Haig ate his first American Christmas dinner.



BOYS and girls know that it takes milk to make boys and girls grow strong and healthy. There are children in the Near East who are living on a can of condensed milk a week, with perhaps occasionally a little bread. American boys and girls know this is not enough food if those children are to grow up to be fine men and women.

Here is a group of children paying to see the photoplay "Alice in Hungerland" with cans of milk, that will be sent in turn to the children of the Near East by Near East Relief.

Children in the public schools of White Plains, New York, contributed 5,000 cans of milk. The milk was packed by boy scouts and was brought, free of transportation charge, on a ten-ton truck to the Near East Relief warehouse in New York City, from where it will be shipped on one of the big steamers that make frequent trips with heavy cargoes representing America's generosity to a destitute people.

can men and women who could richen and gladden their own lives, if they would, by giving these boys a helping hand with encouragement or money or both. Near East Relief is a willing mediator between generosity in America and boyhood in the Near East.

DR. W. E. DOUGHTY so ably presented the need in the Near East at the First Presbyterian Church in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., on a Sunday in January, that the congregation gave \$3,340.45 to the fund.

"I hope, some day, we shall become a storehouse and granary for the world."

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

And now comes a letter from Haig himself, enclosing a Christmas card to Miss Dwight of the Foreign Department, who has been so useful to him in his venture, telling that he is to have work in San Francisco and that he has already registered at the Y. M. C. A., where he will study nights preparing himself for college.

With such boys as these to represent them, are these not a worthwhile people?

There are hundreds of boys in the Near East with all of Haig's ambitions. Some may lack his ingenuity, but they offer a rare opportunity to Ameri-

Devotion and Epidemics

THE blessed alloy that is humor is apt to drop its essence in the grayest of spots. To define the thing, humor, is beyond the pen or word of all mankind. In reading, thinking or living in all seriousness it just happens that a light breaks, often a tiny thing, and the mind is immediately diverted, and tickled, with a phrase, a thought, an incident that, like the "red spot" in a picture, fixes the attention and gives one an instant of almost uncontrollable pleasure.

Thus it was, in reading of the heroic work of Miss Bernice J. Everett, Director of Near East Relief at Brousa, and the awarding to her of a medal by the Greek Red Cross for her service to the Greek refugees in their sad plight, we learned that the medal bore two bars—for "devotion and epidemics."

A little matter of the juxtaposition of words! The incident is far from humorous, the honoring of an earnest and high-minded girl for work a little short of superhuman; it is simply that the human mind, ever on the alert for an instant's diversion, takes its little pleasures where it can.

"Devotion and epidemics" it was that won Miss Everett's decoration, and a moment's fun being usually a forerunner of sympathy, our congratulations have now emerged, sincere and hearty, to the girl who has superintended orphanages and soup kitchens, repatriated farmers, distributed money and supplies to over 14,000 refugees and found housing for them, and is even seeing to it that the children are receiving a bit of education to fortify them for



Miss Everett visiting a refugee family. Only one detail of her many duties

the future. "Devotion and epidemics" is the proper phrasing for her award; perish the quirk-inviting mind.

Knit One, Purl Two

THE little boys of the Near East are knitting. Where there are too many boys in the orphanages for the girls to keep them provided with socks and sweaters, they make their own. It is said that the little girls have to be provided with regular knitting needles in order to do the work properly. Now, knitting needles, like everything else in the Near East, are at a premium. In some places there are none at all. In these places the little boys, unlike the little girls, somehow get the knitting done, knitting needles or none. It is said that telegraph wire, straightened out barbed wire, and even the ribs of broken umbrellas, have been converted into perfectly good knitting needles.

Where there's a boy, there's a way, especially in the Near East, where living taxes ingenuity to the utmost.

A Study in Contrasts

IN a double-column, front-page editorial, the *Los Angeles Record* of December 17 draws a picture of contrasts that would make one who was about to participate in a bountiful New Year's feast pause, with fork suspended, and contemplate with consternation the food before him. Says the editorial, in part:

"A single white envelope which came to my desk the other day seemed to contain the whole story of our modern civilization as completely as if it had been a monster envelope big enough to house an entire library of weighty books. It actually held only three little sheets, bearing few words. But from them some wise man could write the story of this century.

"One of the three slips was a monogrammed, beautifully printed square card announcing the New Year's Eve dinner, dance and entertainment at a Los Angeles hotel, for which, the card said, reservations at tables would be made at \$10 a plate.

"The second of the three slips was a small, neat, expensive-looking envelope addressed to

the maître d'hôtel of the hostelry in question, and containing a card to be filled out reserving a 'table for persons for New Year's Eve at \$10 a plate,' with the further clause specifying 'floral decorations to cost dollars are desired for my table.'

"By filling out this card one would be able, for instance, to reserve a table for four at \$40 and provide floral decorations costing, say, \$25—a trifling initial expense of \$65 for the evening's revelry.

"The third slip the envelope contained was a little folder from Near East Relief, bearing on the outside, against a background of starving faces and gaunt, grasping hands, the phrase, 'Is there no pity?' Within, the folder announced that 'today there are 100,000 in the land where Christ was born, gathered by Near East Relief into orphanages, and another 100,000 for whom there is no room—anywhere.'

"The folder further announced: '\$5 a month saves a life.'

"Five dollars a month! Let's see, that's thirty days. With three meals a day, it means ninety meals. Ninety meals for \$5! About five cents a plate.

"Ten dollars a plate to usher in the New Year! Two months more of life for a starving child. And this \$65 for the table of four, with its \$25 floral decorations—in the Near East it would mean a month more of life for thirteen emaciated little bodies that soon otherwise will be still, fortunately still, fortunately out of unbearable suffering.

At five cents a plate, how many Near East children are you willing to feed?



"Ten dollars a plate to usher in the New Year by dancing on the bones of thirteen starved children! If there be wise men today may it be supposed that these wise men will ask, 'What must be the harvest of a new year thus unveiled?'"

"From \$10 a plate to starvation, and whose the blame? Not the hotel's. For the next mail brought from another hotel a like missive, and it enclosed no Near East folder, for which at least the first hotel must be thanked."

Cooperation in the Caucasus

A LETTER written by Dr. F. W. MacCallum, Regulating Official of Near East Relief in the Caucasus, to Mr. J. G. Kent, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Fund of Canada, recently appeared in the *Canadian Baptist*. The letter gives in concise detail the needs of the orphans and refugees of Armenia and it tells in what manner the Government cooperates and indicates the appreciation it feels in the business of the relief of its people, as will be seen by the following extract:

"The Governments of Armenia and Georgia are friendly and helpful. Armenian Relief Fund of Canada and Near East Relief of the United States are granted every facility and protection. All relief supplies from America or elsewhere are admitted free of duty, freight cars

provided as necessary without cost, all property safely guarded and distribution not interfered with in any way.

"The same facilities are enjoyed by the Lord Mayor's Fund of London, England, whose representative, Reverend Mr. Harcourt, of Erivan, is working in close cooperation with the Canadian and American relief societies.

"Wireless communication with Constantinople and the outside world is furnished by the courtesy of the Italian Consul in Tiflis and the Italian Embassy in Constantinople. Thus, from the standpoint of relief work in Armenia, the country is easily accessible and relief workers are not only unmolested, but also receive the helpful cooperation of the Government in meeting the needs of the situation."

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA: 1219 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 ARIZONA: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
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 MISSOURI (East): 1423 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 (West): 601 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
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 WYOMING: 413 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 CANADA: Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n, 99 Dundas St., East, Toronto, Canada.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office



Photo from *Alice in Hungerland*

"Let no one go hungry away. If any of this kind of people should be in want of corn, supply their necessities."

—George Washington

064

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
NEAR EAST RELIEF

MARCH 1922

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y.



GATES TO HAPPINESS

Kazachi Post, Alexandropol, where 7,000 orphans find refuge from starvation

Will America Commute the Death Sentence?

ONE of the greatest tragedies since the World War was enacted in New York City last week.

All the train wrecks, shipwrecks, murders and suicides of the year, do not involve as many lives, as much sorrow or as great injustice as was wrapped up in this one act.

Thousands of innocent little children were condemned to die within the next ninety days.

The Committee or Jury that pronounced the death sentence was composed of big-hearted, warm-hearted, judicious men—themselves fathers of little children—but they had no alternative. Events forced from them the death sentence upon children as much entitled to life and happiness as the children in their own homes.

Seventy pages of cablegrams and reports from all sections of the Near East lay before the Committee—from Jerusalem, Beirut, Cilicia, Constantinople, Asia Minor and the Russian Caucasus. The following excerpts from the cables are but a few of the many appeals they carried:

**Hunger spreading over new areas;
Death from starvation increasing;
Hasten food;
Hasten despatch seed and increased help to the starving;
Never in most harrowing conditions of relief work have seen such suffering and tragedy;
Next two months most critical. Death rate appalling unless additional funds available;
Alexandropol reports 25,000 destitute starving who cannot be helped by present budget;
Unless seeds secured Armenia finished;
American seed wheat for Armenians is only hope of preventing worse conditions next winter;
Impossible to tell of misery in spite of enormous work of Near East Relief;
Children dying in all corners of Erivan;
Armenian Government at end of resources;
Temporary help imperative in interest humanity;
Two hundred thousand Cilician refugees now scattered through Beirut - Constantinople areas;
Mersine shore crowded with refugees awaiting transportation to Cyprus and Syria;
Ten thousand Armenian refugees with many children arrived Beirut; thousands Tripoli, Tyre, Sidon;**

Emergency on account refugees demands immediate action; thousands camped by roadside;

Find money somewhere and cable authority to relieve worst distress;

Widow refugees begging us to save their children.

Every mandate of humanity called upon this Committee to double existing appropriations or make a 50 per cent. increase in them at least, to meet these war and famine emergencies.

But the Committee faced also the treasury with its decreasing contributions and depleted balances. They were forced to vote, not an increase, but a 25 per cent. cut in the already inadequate appropriations.

The cablegram containing the tragic news was quickly sent the same afternoon. It was cleared easily from New York, and the gay, rich, pleasure-loving city little dreamed of the slaughter of the innocents ordered in Bible lands. The 25 per cent. cut literally means death to thousands upon thousands of innocent children. Death just as certainly as if those thousands of children were lined up along the Avenue and shot down with machine guns!

The Committee is determined to save, and will save, the children already received into the orphanages and under American protection. There are approximately a hundred thousand of them. These we have invited to our table, and we will not drive them away to die.

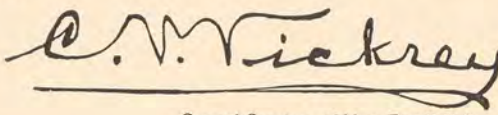
But there are at least another hundred thousand orphaned children who eagerly wait to seize the crumbs that fall from our table. Many of them are now dying in spite of all we can do.

In addition to these children there are other hundreds of thousands of equally innocent and helpless adults—women and girls—driven in midwinter from the plains of Cilicia or destitute upon the war-swept, famine-stricken plateaus of the Caucasus. These Christian refugees in Bible lands now stand under sentence of death by starvation.

Will America commute the sentence, at least for the children?

Five dollars a month saves a life.

The lives of these little children are literally in your hands.



General Secretary of Near East Relief.

The NEW NEAR EAST

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Talcott Williams
Charles V. Vickrey

Hamilton Holt

Frederick Lynch

Albert Shaw

William E. Doughty

Florence Allen McMahon, *Editor*

VOL. VII

MARCH, 1922

No. V

Are You a Bachelor?

THE little, white stucco house with green blinds and the little, white stucco garage with the green door, the velvet-smooth lawn and trim paths sloping down to the street on the two-hundred-foot lot, tall romantic poplars forming a dark background that serves to set off the daintiness of the establishment—we all know the picture.

Walk up the path that curves around the side of the house between two trim Norway spruces until you come to the rear, where snowy clothes whirl on a drier, and in a sunny space, screened from the clothes yard by a green lattice with an arched wicket, two little children with rosy cheeks shriek with laughter as they push with all their might on the treadle of a big wooden swing.

Inside, the house offers a snug environment. Two neat maids keep order and cleanliness, with the occasional aid of the chauffeur, who is also responsible for the smooth lawns and clipped shrubs. The house wears the hush of easy living, except when broken by the sound of happy voices.

This is not an extravagant home. There are thousands of them in the United States and their upkeep brings no strain upon

their owners. What is the cost of the upkeep of one of them? You, perhaps, have not looked into the matter. You have not yet given up your delightful freedom for such a responsibility and its expense.

What are you doing with all the money that would pay the maids and the chauffeur, and feed, clothe and educate the children, to say nothing of the maintenance of that luxury—the wife? We won't reckon in the candy and flowers you would bring her when you came home at night, nor the occasional theater or book, or even the platinum brooch, for those are expenses as incidental to bachelorhood as to husbandry (there are those who would say more so). But the first-named expenses, or say only that part of them that has to do with the children—wouldn't you be willing to give some of that money to feed, clothe and house a child who stands alone in the world, a child with neither father, nor mother, nor any other living relative? Particularly wouldn't you be willing to do this if all your responsibility ended with the giving of the money, and in return you could win a little child's lifelong gratitude?

A hundred thousand children in Near East



\$5.00 A MONTH SAVES A LIFE. \$100 A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD

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Relief orphanages know America as their only friend. America, the warm-hearted, the generous, has made living possible for them. Yet, after all, what an abstract thing must be the word *America* to a little child! If that little child could say, "There is an American MAN who cares enough for little children to want ME to grow into a fine man just like him! His heart has adopted me and his money is buying all the things that make life good to me. I will not fail him when I grow up. I will be to Armenia what he is to that big America, one of its finest and one of its most human citizens."

Take your pick—there are a hundred thousand of them. And outside in the cold are a hundred thousand more for whom you can furnish the "Open Sesame" with—say—the parlor maid's salary for two months. It only takes \$100 to completely support a Near East child for a year.

Two Miles of Milk

THE school children of Brooklyn, New York, have sent 40,000 cans of condensed milk to the children of the Near East.

"My Task Stuns Me"

BEIRUT, December 27. MY DEAR MR. VICKREY: I have been on the field more than a month and have been steadily on the go, making a survey of the field. Have spent about half the time in Turkey and have paused just long enough in each station to get acquainted with the personnel and learn the physical conditions of the plant.

The problems in this district are now complicated by the hangover of relief. Thousands of Armenians are coming here from Adana, Tarsus, Mersine, etc. Some 2,000 Armenian refugees were landed here last Thursday. Many

have passed on to other towns, especially Damascus, about 500 are sheltered here in tents, on low, wet ground, and others, perhaps 150, are sheltered only by the overhanging cover of a freight-house. Others are in the open, and at this moment a cold rain is falling. I visited them on Christmas Day and had their story from Mr. Mikran Donabedian, one of their number, recently a teacher in St. Paul's College at Tarsus. Those who are stranded here have very little money and only such clothes and equipment as they can carry. The French are giving them food and treating them kindly.

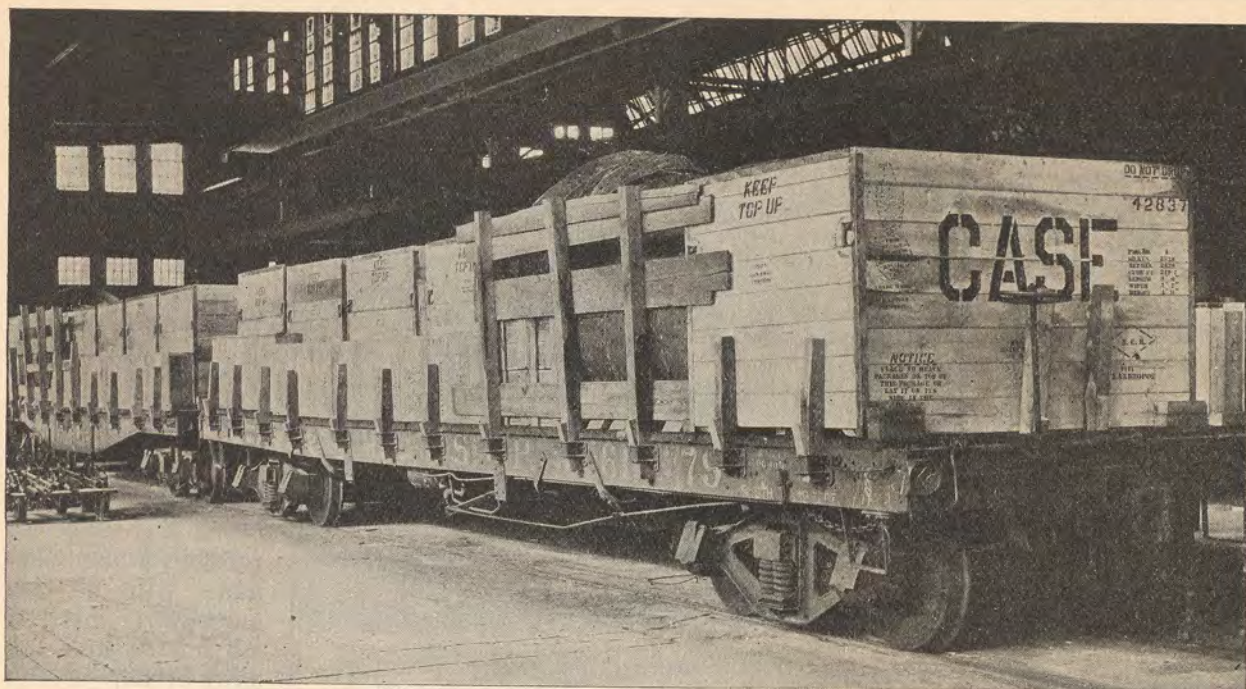
All they ask is temporary shelter and WORK, but there are several men now for every job. We could put them to work on roads, etc., but that brings in no money to our treasury, and the children fairly swarm—all ages.

My task as director stuns me, but I am ready to put all I have into it.

Yours very truly,
H. B. McAfee.



"The children fairly swarm—
all ages"



American tractors crated and ready for shipment to Transcaucasia

The Transcaucasian Farm Plan

IT is the belief of Near East Relief, that if we are enabled to send to Transcaucasia the 16,000 tons of seed grain necessary for the cultivation of the land which the Armenian government has contributed for the furthering of our agricultural plan, next year's relief and orphanage problem will have an entirely different aspect than this year's; in fact, it is hoped that in Transcaucasia there will be no famine next year, that we will be able entirely to abandon general relief and concentrate on our orphanage work.

Every effort is being made to make the scheme a great success. No step to this end is being neglected. Mr. Leonard Hartill, until recently head of the Department of Horticulture at the New York Institute of Applied Agriculture, Farmingdale, Long Island, has sailed, with his wife, who at one time was also connected with the Farmingdale institution, to take charge of the work and give to it the benefit of his expert knowledge. While in Transcaucasia, Mr. Hartill, aside from his cultivation of

the 18,000 acres consigned to us, will make a survey of the entire famine district, and upon his advice it is hoped that an agricultural program will be adopted throughout the country which will eventually put the people on their feet once more.

Mr. Hartill is taking with him ten American tractors and many other farm machines and hand tools of all descriptions. If it is possible for us to send out in time for planting the 16,000 tons of seed grain necessary to the success of the plan, our efforts in behalf of the rehabilitation of these people will reap a fine reward—the gratitude of an entire race.

They stand beside our tables richly spread,
With hollow eyes deep set in faces frail
And pitiful with suffering, pinched and pale,
And stretch out wasted arms to beg for bread.
Watching, they stand, and dumb, no word is said.
Their hungry looks more loud than words assail
Our hearts in plea for aid, ere Time prevail
And add these also to the millions dead.
Poor Unseen Guests that silent watching stand
Looking to us where other help is none,
Children of grief, that crowd a ravished land
Where thousands perish, though our war be won.
Can we forget? Shall we not heed their cry?
Or have we hearts of stone to let them die?

B. B. Turner.

Are You "Fed Up"?

THE following extracts from a letter recently received from an overseas worker of Near East Relief needs no preamble; it strikes at once too deeply into a tender spot:

"I hear from people who have recently come from America that the public is—to use an American expression—'fed up' with giving to Near East Relief for the Armenians. America really has done wonders in giving, but why stop now! It is not the fault of Near East Relief that this state of affairs continues.

"It is easy to preach, but the Near East workers are more 'fed up' than the American public. Here we see things at close range. We see the careful, laborious work of several years suddenly go to smash. The French evacuated Cilicia—suddenly most of the Christian population have abandoned their property and have left for other inhospitable shores, and Near East Relief has another life-sized problem on its hands. No one wants refugees any more. Constantinople will not receive them.

"Just imagine yourself a refugee! You, like many of them, come from refined people who have never known want. Suddenly you find yourself homeless, your property gone, the future all unknown; you may be hungry, cold, for winter is here. Such a condition in itself is bad enough, but add to it one more thing, which is worse than all—a knowledge that you are unwanted. In place of sympathy, you see cold, indifferent looks, averted faces. The man in the street doesn't want you; he is 'fed up.'

"IMPOSSIBLE to tell of misery in spite of enormous work of Near East Relief. We have 852 cases in the hospital and children are dying in all corners of Erivan. All day long we can hear the wails and groans of little children outside the office buildings hoping we can and will pick them up. If the sun shines a little while they quiet down; when it rains they begin again. One day, when the rain turned to snow, it was awful to listen to them. The note of terror that came into the general wail was plainly perceptible upstairs, and I had the windows closed. They well knew what a night in the snow would mean to them. We are picking them up as fast as possible, but it is fatal to crowd them to such a point that we would lose even those already in the orphanages."

Extract from a message just received from Dr. Mabel Elliott of American Women's Hospital in Erivan.

Only Near East Relief, and a few other similar but smaller organizations, are ready to help and to sympathize.

"When you hear anyone say that he is 'fed up' with helping the Armenians, just ask him to imagine himself a refugee, a homeless, helpless and hopeless refugee, a man, perhaps, with a wife and several children looking to him for daily bread.

"I could go on and on, but what's the use? I have only spoken of con-

ditions in this city (Constantinople). If you want to know about the Caucasus, multiply numbers here by a thousand, and gravity of conditions by ten thousand, and perhaps you will be nearly right."

"Bread Only"

WITH the spectacle of the plight of the children in the Caucasus and the memory of a time not very long ago, when their own condition was very little different than that of those orphaned waifs whom Near East Relief is trying to gather from the streets and pack into the orphanages, two and three and four to a bed, the boys of Kooleli orphanage, Constantinople, have determined to do whatever lay in their power to help in the emergency.

In order that they may swell the fund that goes to buy food for the Caucasus children, the Kooleli boys voluntarily have decreed that their evening meal shall be "bread only," and already 300 liras have been sent by them to their brothers in distress.

"Potter and Clay Endure"

OMAR KHAY-YAM, in his immortal syllables, tells us that "potter and clay endure." Old Andreas of Alexandropol, who teaches Near East Relief orphan boys the secrets of the potter's wheel, proves the endurance of the potter through many generations.

Andreas, who is a native of Mush, a town lying between Armenia and Kurdistan, is a descendant of potters for as many generations as any one knows anything about. The bowls and water jars which he and his



boys turn out are identical in design with those turned by his forefathers on the plains of Mush, when Xenophon first made his acquaintance with Armenian native life. The clay used is the native earth, more ageless than the designs themselves. The strength of a race, the strength of the earth and the strength of a colossal need go into the

manufacture of the pottery utensils that are used at the tables of the Alexandropol orphanages, where it takes 36,000 pieces to serve one meal.

What I Saw in Polk County

THERE is no more beautiful spot in the world than Polk County, Oregon, but through the beauty of the forests, the mountains, the streams and the fair fields, the one thing I saw most distinctly was—WASTE.

Traveling over the electric line, on all sides I saw cords of wood rotting away beside the road, and the only thing I could think of was how warm and comfortable it would make my children and old people in Armenia. In the two years I was there, we were never able to furnish fires to keep our people warm through the long months of the cold winters, because of the extreme shortage of fuel and the lack of funds.

In the wonderful orchards I saw apples going to waste, and I thought of how the boys and girls in the orphanages would love them. They seldom have a taste of fruit or sweet. Their breakfast is usually a piece of wheat bread, with a handful of olives or a piece of cheese and a little condensed-milk-can full, not of milk,

chocolate, tea or coffee, but of cold water. Their dinner is again a piece of bread, a cup of water and hot soup or native fish, and their supper a piece of bread, a cup of water and maybe a handful of raisins or two cold, boiled potatoes, cooked at noon because of lack of fuel, and served without butter.

In many places in Polk County I saw dump heaps of tin cans, and thought of how precious every bit of tin was to us. The only cups we ever had were made from condensed milk cans and the only pails from five-gallon kerosene cans.

When I saw a piece of burlap used to cover a new cement walk, I thought of how we used burlap, stuffed with rice straw, for beds, and how I had seen children with nothing on but a sack, and of how many times a mother had come to me, with a naked, new-born baby in her arms, and begged for a piece of cloth, even a piece of burlap, in which to wrap her child.

Margaret Reid.

Miss Annie T. Allen

RECENT cables first unofficially announced and later confirmed the death of Miss Annie T. Allen of Auburndale, Mass. Typhus claimed Miss Allen at Sivas, at a time when she was spent with fatigue after an arduous trip through interior Asia Minor, visiting Near East Relief stations.

Near East Relief is not alone in mourning the loss of Miss Allen; her death is felt throughout Asia Minor, where, in the long years of the war, and since, her presence made a deep impress.

A graduate of Wellesley and Mount Holyoke, and the daughter of Rev. O. P. Allen, a pioneer missionary in the Near East, Miss Allen was an accomplished linguist, an educator of exceptional qualifications and a rare diplomat. Her linguistic facilities brought her nearer to the people to whom she ministered than often happens with Americans in the Near East; and her tact with all the warring factions of that turbulent country, both through the war and since the armistice, made her invaluable, not only in



the furthering of relief operations, but in promoting mutual understanding between the native governments and American interests, diplomatic and otherwise, in the Near East.

Miss Allen's death brings home in a most poignant sense the stern realities which every relief worker must face in going out in the service of humanity to the Near East. Nine altogether have given their lives in the last three years as a result of hardships endured and which they never would have encountered had they pre-

ferred to stay at home, where the guaranty of comfortable living is surer. Typhus, typhoid, smallpox, exposure and the scarcity of medical assistance, all of which, common enough in normal times in the Near East and greatly aggravated since the chaos induced by the war, form a menace of which we are free in this country. Yet it is these various diseases that relief workers face with open eyes, and it is to them that the nine sacrificed themselves in the execution of their work.

From Unexpected Sources

FOLLOWING are two letters recently received at National Headquarters of Near East Relief, indicating that the message of the suffering of Near East peoples penetrates into many remote quarters and finds sympathetic response:

"Rome, Italy. I enclose check for \$150 for Near East Relief work. If there is a special fund for Russian refugees in Constantinople I

should like \$50 to go to that, the rest for the Armenians. Believe me, Yours truly, (Rev.) Harry W. Nanarde."

"Canonsburg, Pa. Enclosed find my check for \$100.00 as a gift from Miss Lucy Durham, Canton, China, for the relief work which you are carrying on in Syria. Yours very truly, E. B. Durham."

Near East Relief

151 Fifth Avenue

New York

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Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state
offices listed on page 19

we could look for genuine response once they were made acquainted with the facts which our magazine contains.

Loaves and Fishes

WHEN a need becomes urgent miracles are far from being the impossible things that a skeptical world would have us think. It is said that Christ fed a multitude with five loaves and two fishes. From almost nothing he brought a great something to supply an urgent need.

When the Rev. Dr. Lewis T. Reed of the Flatbush Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was approached on the subject of a Near East Relief Sunday, he said that his church had already given generously to Near East Relief and he felt sure there was very little money for us just now among the members of his congregation.

Dr. W. E. Doughty, whose own enthusiasm never fails to charm money from all sorts of places where there hasn't seemed to be any, was absolutely undaunted in his determination to tap the thin pocketbooks of that congregation and make them yield up sums of money that could only in reason be expected to emerge from fat pocketbooks.

Dr. Doughty had his way; he was allowed to tell the story of the Near East to a congregation that already knew it well. The miracle came true. The net receipts from that service amounted to \$4,576.30.

Pass It Along

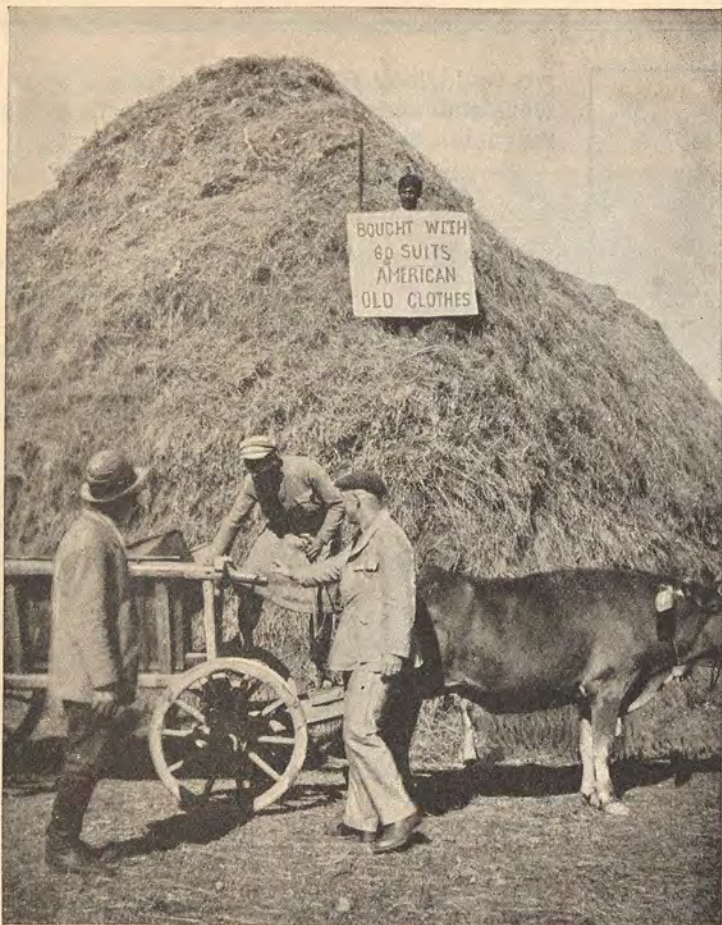
WHEN you have finished reading THE NEW NEAR EAST will you not, instead of letting it become buried under piles of old papers and periodicals or find its way into the waste paper basket, see that it passes on into the home of a friend of sympathy and understanding or that it comes to the reading table of your local club or some public place—a library, hotel, Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A.?

For all our assiduous education of people concerning conditions in the Near East, there are still a great many people who know very little about that country, and we would like your help in reaching these people from whom we know

TO the American N. E. R. Committee, Stamboul. The Central Committee of the Armenian Red Cross begs to thank most heartfully the American N. E. R. Committee, and especially its Director, Mr. White, who has shown so much readiness and helpfulness in affording them all possible facilities on the occasion of the departure of the Armenian Red Cross Sanitary Mission to Armenia.

The Central Committee of the Armenian Red Cross furthermore presents its sincere thanks for the sympathy that has always been shown to their Society.

For the Central Committee of the Armenian Red Cross.
The Secretary: Dr. A. Barseghian.
The President,
(Signed) Marie Stambouljian.



Above: Sixty haywain loads bartered for sixty suits of old clothes
Below: Two suits' worth of goats

The Importance of the Old Clothes

It seems almost an impossible task to tell people the true story of the American people in the Near East.

Used clothes have gone from America in thousands of tons. They have been used to clothe the orphanages, supplementing the clothing given by the children themselves. They have been used to clothe thousands of refugees in camps and on the way to the towns during transportation. They have been used to clothe refugees who have streamed into cities and villages devastated by war. They have been used to clothe the victims of suspended industry. The clothing and factories have been so long closed that the clothing has entirely given out. Lastly, and most interestingly, they have been bartered for foodstuffs in isolated places in the rural areas. In these places people have been undisturbed by war, and they have been able to obtain cloth for the making of clothing that is obtainable.

By means of this barter we have been able to obtain a certain amount of livestock, butter, eggshells, and so on, to supplement the foodstuffs shipped from our orphanages. The pictures on the right show the natives value the contents of the American Bag, and what full measure in price they are willing, but anxious, to give for the American goods with the elbows slightly shiny and can- of, say, the 1920 model.



e clothes Bag

ell to the American
Old Clothes Bag in

o Armenia by thou-
the the children in
g woven and made
een used to clothe
ey passed through
ave been used to
e cities from farms
ave been used to
r places where mills
hat the supply of
perhaps most inter-
nd other commodi-
unities where the
r, where cotton, wool
are absolutely un-

ple to obtain a cer-
stay, with which to
country to supply
he show how much
merican Old Clothes
they are not only
merican-made suits
merican-made dresses



*Livestock and hay
from country places,
where looms are still
because of lack of raw
cotton and wool*

*Firewood worth one
suit of old clothes*



*Stacking hay exchanged for old clothes. The paper ruble has
so little value that barter is almost the only method of exchange*



She Knows No Handicaps

THERE have just come to the Editor's desk a small, black box and a letter. In the box are a beautifully made gingham dress, the yoke fashioned with small, even tucks, and a gay blue sateen kimono, big enough for a child about six years old.

They are gifts from a woman who has put something more than love into their making. Just as the little children of the Near East have fought through seven years of starvation that they may carry the message of their race into the next generation, so has the maker of these garments put into their stitched seams and tucks and perfectly made buttonholes, a long life's battle to overcome a tremendous handicap.

The letter tells that Miss Nannie Stockton of



Miss Nannie Stockton of Los Angeles, California, who, although handless, makes clothes for the children of the Near East

Los Angeles, California, the maker of the little clothes, when a child of ten, lost both hands in an accident, one at the wrist and one just below the elbow. Yet, during the war, Miss Stockton was one of the most indefatigable Red Cross workers. Her way with a machine would put many an able-bodied woman to shame.

And with it all there is never a call for help or a word of complaint. Like a true soldier, Miss Stockton goes cheerfully and usefully through life, doing what she can in a remarkably able manner, and she finds time as she goes to help others—the little

children in a far-away country, who are battling against handicaps as great as her own.

Salema of the Laughing Eyes

I WENT down the lower hall of the orphanage one day and found a group of my teachers around a little girl. She was such a pitiful mite, covered with dirt and grime, little head all broken out with sores, little body covered with scabies, dressed in a few rags, little legs and arms and shoulders bare, thin and emaciated from starvation.

I said to the teachers, "Where did you get her?" They said, "We found her in the streets and we couldn't turn her away."

At this time the orphanage was overcrowded and our supplies were limited and we had been refusing to take in any more children, but the teachers recognized the fact that this child could not be refused.

After we had cleaned her up and fed her

carefully for several days, I called the little girl and one of the teachers to me, and we tried to find out who she was. We always try to get a record of every child in hope that some day we may find a relative, or even a parent, who can care for the child and remove the burden from the Relief.

When we asked her her name, she said she was "Salema." We asked her her mother's name, but she did not know. She recognized the name "Mother," but although we named over all the native names of women it brought no further response from her. Then we turned to the task of trying to find out who her father was, but she just looked at us in a dull, lifeless way, until finally, after a long time, a little gleam came into her eyes, and she said, "My

father? Why, my Heavenly Father." And that's all we ever learned about that child. In her babyhood she had evidently had a Christian father and mother, though she had forgotten their names, so on the orphanage record today her registration card reads: "Name, *Salema*, Parent or Guardian, *Our Heavenly Father*."

If the relief work ever stops, there is no one

on the earth to care for this child, because nobody knows who she is.

In a few months Salema had become a fat, healthy, rosy little five-year-old girl, and we nicknamed her "Salema of the Laughing Eyes," because she was so laughing and merry.

Margaret Reid.

From Cilicia to Germany on Foot

SIXTY-TWO German and Bulgarian ex-prisoners of war arrived barefoot in Trebizond. They had come from Alexandria, via Samsoun, en route to their homes in Leipsic and Sofia by way of the Black Sea, Batoum and Moscow. They were penniless; their clothing was negligible, being chiefly what was left of their underwear, and that little, dirty and ragged. Six were ill from privation and hardship. Twenty of their "comrades" had fallen by the way.

The Turkish government had provided a place for them to stay while in Trebizond, and food, which consisted of soup and a piece of bread a day, the fare given to their own soldiers.

They appealed to Near East Relief for clothing. What could we do for these wandering, footsore men, with our general relief budget cut down to almost nothing? They argued with us, several in French and one in English, and drew such a picture of the road which they must take through Russia in midwinter, with neither clothes nor shoes to protect them, that we felt ourselves weakening, but it wasn't until one of them, the English-

speaking one, rallying a philosophy to meet the occasion, said, "If you haven't none to give, you can't give it; thank you, Miss," that we decided, desperately, that something must be done.

Something was done. It would not have done honor to a Fifth Avenue men's outfitter, but it certainly sent that group of men on their long road happy. Some of them were clothed in a new set of flannel underwear, some even had flannel blouses, all were given shoes and socks, a few got blankets, and each man was given half a cake of yellow soap.

Their gratitude was touching, but not a single thing they received met with a greater demonstration than the announcement that each one could have a Turkish bath. As they marched off to the bath, under the guidance of a Near East Relief worker, a howl of positive delight went up from sixty-two masculine throats.



One tot is so absorbed folding compresses and the other is so naturally diffident, that all the nurse's most vigorous efforts to make them "look at the camera" were unavailing with these two little convalescents at the Samsoun hospital

KOREAN children, in a summer Sunday school at Scrai Beach, Korea, have sent one Sunday's contribution, \$10, for the children of the Near East.

Winter in Samsoun

TO earn a pair of shoes, the refugee men of Samsoun chop wood for five days for Near East Relief. To earn an overcoat, made from a blanket, they perform the same labor. Judged by wage standards in New York, where it is a common thing for a man to earn five dollars a day as a laborer, it makes clothing in Samsoun pretty high-priced, but the equivalent in work of \$25 is cheerfully paid by a destitute refugee for the privilege of securing the coveted garments. They are glad, too, to have the work in a place where industry is almost completely closed down.

Few of the refugees, however, are men; the 12,000 dependents upon charity are chiefly women and children. The recent closing of tobacco magazines threw 3,000 women out of work, making them and their children destitute.

The question may be in some minds, why don't they save when they have work? The average earning is eighty piasters a day (about fifty cents), which does not leave much for the savings bank after it has housed, fed and



A load of tobacco en route to the warehouse. The recent closing of tobacco magazines in Samsoun has thrown on charity 3,000 women workers and their children

clothed a family of four or five. No one can fail to appreciate that. The women who can, work far into the night, in fireless rooms, making lace to sell, and that often after putting in a hard day's work in the dust-choked tobacco warehouses.

Even for the lace they make, where is the market? The lace market is in the same condition as is every other place of business in the Near East. Most frequently it is

non-existent. Inevitably comes the appeal to Near East Relief for help, and Near East Relief finds it harder and harder to respond.

Last spring the soup line was cut to a bread line only; there hasn't been enough money to provide soup since. On these raw days a bowl of hot, nourishing soup would bring far more comfort to the miserable blue-with-cold refugees than can the quarter loaf (half pound) of hard, third-grade bread that is their daily ration. This much bread will keep one alive, dietitians say, and that is all we can do—keep them alive—when there are so many of them on the border of starvation.

Eating the Printed Page

“DEVOUR with the Eyes,” and “Eat 'em Alive,” are the slogans of the boys of Kooleli orphanage, Constantinople. “Just like in America,” is another refrain that is often on the tips of their tongues. For the instincts of boyhood in Constantinople are the same as in New York or San Francisco, and the boys of Kooleli want to have a school library “just like in America,” and the word comes to us that they “simply devour” any sort of printed mat-

ter that comes their way. Two hundred of the boys have organized themselves into a Student Union, Literary and Reading Club. Many of them have been studying English and are growing more and more proficient in reading our language.

Their “library” at present is a wistful affair; there is scarcely a book in it. The boys of Kooleli would be grateful indeed for gifts of books, magazines or illustrated papers.

Precarious Optimism

A NOTE of optimism that would be more than justifiable if the American people had been able to see the rare opportunity offered them this year of putting an entire nation on its feet, is contained in the following cable, recently received:

"Haskell agricultural program Armenia markedly successful. One season made Armenia practically self-feeding; result nullified by invasion of Turks. Conditions for success more favorable now. American seedwheat is Armenians' only hope to prevent worse conditions next winter.

"Following Government's revised statistics cancelling all previous 900,000 acres farming land, 650,000 acres available, 250,000 already sown, remaining 390,000 acres thirty-five per cent seed available in Armenia, sixty-five per cent lacking. Armenia asks America for 16,000 tons. Estimate 1,400,000 inhabitants. One

hundred thirty-five pounds seed needed per acre. Maximum average increase five to one. Whole 650,000 acres gives each inhabitant approximately one pound grain per day for year. No need starvation next winter. Seed must arrive Batoum March first. Can handle 5,000 to 10,000 monthly bulk. Have received guarantee Armenian government free transport."

Armenia asked America for 16,000 tons of seed. It would be necessary for that seed to be in Armenia by the first of March. Near East Relief has tried earnestly to give this message to the American people, and those Americans who have understood have responded splendidly. But it has not been enough. We are going to be far behind filling that request for 16,000 tons, and next winter, instead of a nation of happy people, sturdily on their own feet, there will again threaten the soup and bread lines and at least a portion of the people again go underfed.

If money is as difficult to raise next year as it has been this year, Near East Relief will be able to do even less than it has this year for the adult population. This year we have had to cut our or-

phans down to rations and equipment below the mark set by necessity in order to do any refugee work, and yet we have been unable to meet, except in a small way, the adult refugee problem.

How splendid it would have been if we had been able to say to the American people, as the last shipload of those sixteen thousand tons of seed grain left our shores, "You have done a great and good thing in sending hope and happiness to a desperate and destitute people!"



*Farm workers of the
Near East*



Doubly Consecrated

WHEN a Near East Relief worker sails for service overseas among the people left destitute by war, there may be a little of the spirit of adventure which carries him there. Chiefly, however, it is a desire to help humanity, to consecrate a period of his life to the purifying fire of service.

There is a young man of Tacoma, Washington, a graduate of Washington State College, and until lately connected with the Spokane

Spokesman-Review, who has volunteered as an overseas worker for Near East Relief. The earnestness of young Mr. Alfred D. Merritt indicates that he is not one of those whom adventure is luring to the Near East, for it is in memory of his bride, who, after less than a year of marriage, died last September, that he has given himself to the cause of humanity.

He should indeed be a minister of mercy with his motive bearing so two-fold a consecration.

The New Diplomacy

By Laird Archer

A CERTAIN Near Eastern capital was shaken by attempted revolution. Bombs and hidden arms were seized. There were arrests.

Then a foreign newspaper foisted upon the excited capital a hint that an American official had aided in the attempt.

The story was wrong. But it was a brand to powder. An inflamed people rushed to American business places and centers of American activities.

From the house of a welfare organization, the workers watched with anxiety. American women and children were within. Were they safe?

It was Thanksgiving Day.

"Shall we not display the big flag?" asked a native assistant. "It is your fete day?"

To raise a huge American flag at such a time seemed

almost waving red in the face of violence. But it was raised. As the red, white and blue folds whipped out over the menacing street, a troop of mounted dragoons rounded a corner. Their leader saw the flag moving up the mast. He shouted an order. Swords flashed—

And the dragoons saluted the Stars and Stripes!

Cheers—not jeers—received the salute. The crowd had approved. The people had remembered. That flag meant brotherly love—relief, first aid. They had seen it shelter the starving Near East. That flag could work no wrong. The danger to Americans was over.

And it was America's helping-hand diplomacy that made it so. It is the greatest diplomacy of the age. Nothing ill can stand against its moving spirit—the spirit of Near East Relief.



Perils of the Sea

ON February first the *S.S. Allaguash*, from Philadelphia to Batoum, carrying a cargo of over five thousand tons of foodstuffs and other commodities to the starving population of Russian Transcaucasia, arrived at its destination nearly a month overdue. The lateness of its arrival caused great anxiety among the people, many of whom were actually dependent for life upon its precious cargo. So overjoyed were they when at last the ship made port that the entire city made festival.

Four days out from Philadelphia the *Allaguash* encountered a hurricane of terrific force, which covered the ship with ice and snow and tested every bolt to the snapping point. The cargo shifted, threatening serious disaster, and every soul aboard worked, sleepless, for thirty hours, until the storm abated. The captain said the voyage was the worst he had experienced in twenty-five years. The damage to the ship was so severe that it was necessary to lay up two weeks at the Azores for repairs.



Part of the cargo of the Allaguash

Tribute is due to the captain and the crew, who showed so keen a personal interest in getting the cargo to the people so in need of it that they were indefatigable in their endeavor to keep it from destruction. All arrived safely, with the exception of a shipment of army cots, completely covered by insurance, which had to be thrown overboard in order that the ship could be righted, and proceed on its way with its food cases undamaged.

Bring me, I pray thee, a morsel of bread in thy hand. I Kings 17:11

Because the Master is not here with his own hand today

To feed the hungry multitudes who throng life's busy way,

He gives the task to you and me, he bids us hear their cry;

He says that if we turn from them we also pass him by.

Our eyes are blind; we see only an outcast at our door;

Yet said he not himself that they who feed and clothe his poor

Give unto him? Then day by day for such a royal Guest,

Shall we not bring with willing hands our choicest and our best?

Edith H. Divall.

Easter Sale—Price List

Approximately 4,000 handkerchiefs just received

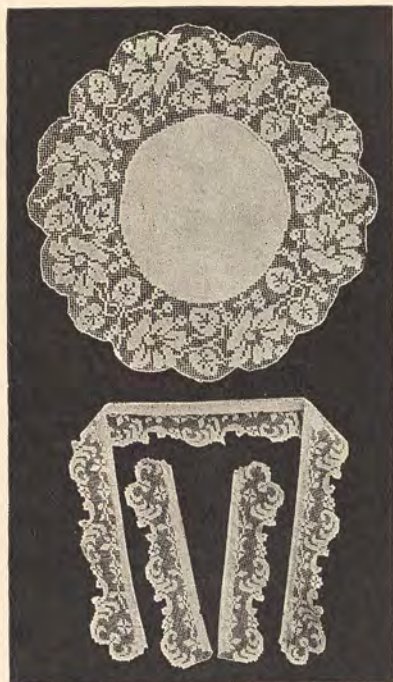
Special hand-hemstitched linen	\$.50
White with fancy corners and lace edges	\$.75, \$.85, \$1.00, \$1.35, 1.50
White with colored borders and flowers	1.00
Fancy lavender and blue linen with flowers	1.00
Men's, silk, hand woven and hemstitched	1.50
Men's, linen, hemstitched	1.35

Special values in collar-and-cuff sets

150 embroidered linen	\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.25, \$3.50, 4.00
Hand made filet	\$10.00, \$11.50, \$12.25, 13.50
125 hand made filet collars (no cuffs)	\$6.50, \$8.00, \$8.75, \$10.00, \$11.00, 12.25
Blue homespun cloths	8.00
75 blue homespun bags	1.25
30 Russian tea cloths (linen)	10.00
55 dresser covers	\$3.00, 4.00
100 buffet covers	\$3.00, 4.00
Dresser scarfs	\$7.00, 10.00

Cotton Towels (Peshtemals)

White with colored stripes	\$1.25, 1.35
Broad stripes, vivid colors	1.25
Linen luncheon cloths, Suzani and Aintab embroidery, 33" and 35"	\$10.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, 25.00
Linen luncheon cloths, Suzani and Aintab embroidery, 40"	\$13.75, \$20.00, \$25.00, 30.00
Embroidered linen luncheon sets, 5 pieces	17.50
Embroidered linen luncheon sets, 7 pieces	\$17.50, 25.00
Embroidered linen luncheon sets, 13 pieces	\$20.00, \$25.00, \$40.00, 60.00
Embroidered linen luncheon sets, 25 pieces, centerpiece 27½", doilies 10" and 6"	35.00
Crocheted luncheon sets, 19 pieces	19.25
Thread lace luncheon sets, 7, 13, 19 pieces	\$15.00, \$21.25, \$24.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, 47.50
Angora wool scarfs, light weight, white	\$5.00, \$7.50, \$8.00, 8.50
Angora wool shawls, white	12.00
Especially attractive line crochet, thread lace, Venetian and filet medallions, 1" to 10" in diameter, each	\$.12 to 1.75
Large variety lace edging, per yard	\$.35 to 1.25
Special hand made filet lace insertion, very fine grade, piece	\$3.00 to 6.25
Special hand made filet lace edging, very fine grade, piece	\$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.35, \$2.95, \$3.30, \$3.60, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.50, 5.95
Filet motifs, 6½"	\$4.25, \$5.00, 7.00
Homespun cloth, cotton, white, 22" to 37", yard	\$.55, 1.00
Homespun cloth, cotton, orange, green, navy, 34", yard	.75
Homespun cloth, wool and cotton, yellow, rose, gray, strawberry, 22" to 37", yard	\$1.00, 1.25



Filet centerpiece and collar-and-cuff set made in Near East Relief industrial schools

Easter Sale!

A fresh shipment of Near East handiwork has just arrived from overseas.

The Industrial Department of Near East Relief has promised American relief workers in charge of the organization's industrial schools to sell their output.

The sale advertised in November issue of THE NEW NEAR EAST brought such phenomenal response that we are now offering a new line of hand made articles superlatively attractive as Easter Gifts.

Price List on Page 18

Address: Industrial Dept., 151 Fifth Ave., New York
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA: 1219 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
ARIZONA: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
ARKANSAS: 407 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
CALIFORNIA (North): 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
(South): 517 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.
COLORADO: 413 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
CONNECTICUT: Strand Theatre Bldg., P. O. Box 1342, Hartford, Conn.
DELAWARE: 402 Industrial Trust Bldg., Wilmington, Del.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 308 Bond Bldg., New York Ave. & 14th St., Washington, D. C.
FLORIDA: 505 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
GEORGIA: 409 Georgia Sav. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
IDAHO: 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
ILLINOIS: 19 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
INDIANA: 403 City Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
IOWA: 521 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
KANSAS: Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
KENTUCKY: 401 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
LOUISIANA: Room 10, Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.
MAINE: Room 23, 80 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.
MARYLAND: 14 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
MASSACHUSETTS: 1218 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.
MICHIGAN: 1510 Kresge Bldg., Adams Ave., West, Detroit, Mich.
MINNESOTA: 305 Oneida Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
MISSISSIPPI: 5 Orkin Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
MISSOURI (East): 1423 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
(West): 601 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
MONTANA: 7 Montana Bldg., Helena, Montana.
NEBRASKA: 401 Mickel Bldg., 15th & Harvey Sts., Omaha, Nebr.
NEVADA: 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: 805 Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
NEW JERSEY: 156 Market St., Room 56, Newark, N. J.
NEW MEXICO: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
NEW YORK: 925 Broadway, New York City.
NORTH CAROLINA: 901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
NORTH DAKOTA: 13 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, N. Dak.
OHIO: 404 The 1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
OKLAHOMA: 409 Grain Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
OREGON: 613 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.
PENNSYLVANIA Headquarters: N. E. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh District: 2nd & South Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh District: 509 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
RHODE ISLAND: Room 1, 44 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
SOUTH CAROLINA: 211 Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
SOUTH DAKOTA: 420 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, S. Dak.
TENNESSEE: 1203 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
TEXAS: 405 Trust Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
UTAH: Room 1, 120 E. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
VERMONT: 805 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
VIRGINIA: 209 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.
WASHINGTON Spokane District: 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
Seattle District: 339 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
WEST VIRGINIA: State Street Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
WISCONSIN: 229 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Wis.
WYOMING: 413 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Colo.
CANADA: Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n, 99 Dundas St., East, Toronto, Canada.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office



Outside the orphanage gates of Near East Relief where there is
no refuge from starvation and winter weather

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
NEAR EAST RELIEF

APRIL 1922

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK, N. Y.

IF a brother or sister be naked and in lack of daily food, and one of you say unto them, Go in peace, be ye warmed and filled; and yet ye give them not the things needful to the body; what doth it profit?

James 2: 15 and 16.

BUT who so hath the world's goods, and beholdeth his brother in need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how doth the love of God abide in him? My little children, let us not love in word, neither with the tongue; but in deed and truth.

I John 3: 17 and 18.

FOR I was hungry, and ye gave me to eat; I was thirsty, and ye gave me to drink; I was a stranger, and ye took me in; And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these my brethren, *even* these least, ye did it unto me.

Matthew 25: 35 and 40.

LEND YOUR AID TO THE RESURRECTION OF
THE OLDEST CHRISTIAN RACE BY HELPING
TO SUPPORT ITS ORPHANED CHILDREN

A PRAYER for ARMENIA



THOU wast slain and hast redeemed us by Thy blood and made us unto our God kings and priests. (Rev. 5. 9-10.) Having therefore boldness to enter into the holiest by the blood of Jesus—Let us draw near with a true heart in full assurance of faith. (Heb. 10. 19-22.)

ALMMIGHTY GOD, who by Thy grace hast not only called us out of darkness into light but hast called us into the Blessed Service of Intercession, we come to Thee with one accord on behalf of the people of Armenia. We pray that Thou Thyself wilt undertake their cause, and with great might succour them. We remember the many thousands who, rather than deny Thy Name, have suffered torture and death, and we give Thee thanks for all who have by Thy grace endured and are now in Thy presence, and we ask Thee for those who remain in the fiery trial of their prolonged agony, to stand by them and strengthen them and grant them a clearer vision of Thee and deliverance from their sufferings. Send them what they need for their material wants—protect the fatherless and widows—remember the orphans still without home or shelter.

Bless the children in the orphanages whom Thou hast committed to our care

and those who are giving their lives to help and save them. We thank Thee for all Thy servants labouring for Thee, who have been true to Thy name. Strengthen and bless all, by whatever name they are called, who contribute of their substance to feed the hungry and to provide shelter and care for the sick and the helpless.

Give wisdom to all who are seeking to help the Armenians in any way, whether spiritually, politically or materially, give courage and a spirit of responsibility to our Statesmen, deliver our country and all who are called Christian from blood-guiltiness, through apathy or fear. Bless all who are serving Thee and may all our service be lifted on to a higher plane of selflessness and sacrifice through the power of the Holy Spirit of Him who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and give His life a ransom for many. In whose Name and through whose merits we offer our prayer and praises, Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The NEW NEAR EAST

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

Talcott Williams
Charles V. Vickrey

Hamilton Holt

Frederick Lynch

Albert Shaw

William E. Doughty

Florence Allen McMahon, *Editor*

VOL. VII

APRIL, 1922

No. VI

To the Women of America!

BECAUSE I know how American women can throw themselves into a cause and win it despite all odds, I come to you with a cause in which the odds are great. In the Near East, famine and death are pitted against the strength of babies. Unless you throw your own force, with the ardor of a Crusader, on the babies' side, famine and death will win this spring.

"Near East Relief has been obliged to cut its orphanage appropriations twenty-five per cent because of lack of funds. This means that thousands of children must be driven away from its doorsteps to die by the roadside, who three weeks ago hoped for their chance at life. For they love life as your children love it.

"What can you do about it?

"You can meet the emergency. If you will care for 25,000 children, all the other children now under American protection can be saved.

"The Women's Emergency Committee of Near East Relief asks the women of America to underwrite the lives of these 25,000 children



Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt

at five dollars a month per child.

"The sentence of death has been imposed upon these children.

"YOU can commute that sentence.

"Sincerely yours,

"CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
*Chairman, Women's Emergency
Committee Near East Relief.*"

In the National Council of Women alone there are 10,000,000 potential mothers, the finest representatives of big-hearted American womanhood. What should it be to these 10,000,000 women to pledge the support of 25,000 little children?

But we are not asking them alone to bear this expense—we appeal to every woman in the country to share in this big job of mothering 25,000

children, who, because America has failed to live up to her promise to them, are threatened with being turned out of the very homes we have provided for them and left in the streets to die.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, as Chairman of the Women's Emergency Committee of Near East Relief, and the fifty-seven women leaders who share her work on the committee, are con-

\$5.00 A MONTH SAVES A LIFE. \$100 A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD

Published monthly (except August) by Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York
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fidant that the women of America will understand the instinct that makes us appeal to them as women in this tragedy that menaces 25,000 little lives, and that it is only necessary to make known to them our desperate need to have money pouring into us from every feminine purse and wrist bag in America.

With Mrs. Catt on the Committee are:

Miss Jane Addams	Mrs. Thomas C. Winter
Mrs. Mary Roberts Rinehart	Mrs. Josephus Daniels
Mrs. George Maynard Minor	Mrs. Medill McCormick
Mrs. Philip North Moore	Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge
Mrs. Frank A. Vanderlip	Mrs. Edwin M. Bulkley
Mrs. Henry Morgenthau	Mrs. John H. Finley
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Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker	Mrs. Ellie Lines Chapin
Mrs. George Horace Lorimer	Professor Vida Scudder

Mrs. Millbank Johnson	Mrs. Agnes H. Parker
Miss Mary Emma Woolley	Mrs. Livingston Rowe Schuyler
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Mrs. Frederick Abbott	Mrs. Eugene J. Grant
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Mrs. Frank J. Schuler	Mrs. Charles E. Wolbert
Mrs. Coleman Du Pont	Mrs. Florence Spencer Duryea
Mrs. Lizzie George Henderson	Mrs. Robert J. Reed
Mrs. Mary Larocca	Mrs. Robert W. Speer
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Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton	Miss Agnes Pelton
Mrs. Walter W. Slack	Mrs. H. L. Robbins
Miss Bina West	Mrs. William M. Congdon
	Mrs. Lena Lake Forrest

Sponsorship books, pledging the support of a child for a year, may be obtained from the Women's Emergency Committee Fund of Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Response to the Present Emergency

THIS is not the first issue of THE NEW NEAR EAST that has told you how difficult it is growing to make the American people realize how imperative it is that they do not decrease their contributions for the feeding and clothing of the children of the Near East until our job out there is finished and these children whom we have taken under our wing have reached a self-supporting age. When we are able to get the message across, however, it is a positive joy to note how American generosity responds to the current emergency.

A cable came to us from Transcaucasia saying that 25,000 pounds of cocoa were needed as quickly as they could be shipped. Immediately prices were solicited for the best bargain in the required shipment of cocoa. The negotiations were not prolonged. As soon as the Hershey Chocolate Company, through Mr. Silloway of Pennsylvania, heard that the children of Armenia were in need of 25,000 pounds of cocoa, 25,000 pounds of cocoa were contributed free of charge, by the Hershey Chocolate Company.

Montclair, New Jersey, whose citizens last year contributed \$15,000 to Near East Relief, this year, as soon as the urgent need resulting from decreased contributions was made known, rallied to our call with \$25,000.

Atlantic City, known most popularly as a pleasure place, abandoned its pleasure during

the Near East Relief campaign and with great seriousness gave \$12,000 for Armenia where last year it gave only \$8,000.

These things show what the country must do from coast to coast if our obligation to the children of the Near East is not to fail.

If ever we may open our orphanage doors a tiny crack to let in a few of the littlest ones of the thousands that besiege us, contributions MUST NOT DECREASE.

If we are to continue the hundred thousand children within our gates on their present ration, which is only adequate for health, contributions MUST NOT DECREASE.

If our hospitals are not to be flooded with cases of malnutrition, contributions MUST NOT DECREASE.

In fact, if we were to open our doors to all the children in the Near East who are parentless and homeless and face-to-face with death by starvation, contributions of past generous years WOULD HAVE TO BE DOUBLED.

If every town in the United States would follow Montclair's example, the children within our gates would be assured of life, and a few of those motherless tots wandering alone in a wrecked and wretched world could creep in through the portals of American-made homes and grow to manhood and womanhood with those fortunates already within.

Essay-Oration Contest for High School Students

\$2,000 in Prizes Offered by Henry Morgenthau, Former
United States Ambassador to Turkey

THROUGH the generosity of Hon. Henry Morgenthau, one hundred and twenty-three state and national prizes are to be offered for orations and essays on the Near East by senior and junior high school students. The themes may be political, social, educational or industrial, and may concern Turkey, Syria, Palestine, Georgia or Armenia, the territories in which Near East Relief carries on its work.

For the best oration or essay received a national prize of \$500 will be given; for the second best, \$200, and for the third, \$100. Three winners in each state will be chosen to compete for the national prizes. The best oration or essay emanating from each state will be awarded \$15; the second best, \$10, and the third, \$5.

For convenience in handling, certain states will be grouped as one state, namely, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico with Colorado; Arizona and Nevada with California; Arkansas with Oklahoma; Idaho and Montana with Washington; and District of Columbia with Maryland.

To be entitled to qualify for the prizes, the oration or essay must contain not less than 1,500 nor more than 2,000 words and must actually be delivered or read at a commencement exercise,

oration contest or some other public gathering, such as a prominent club function, public church service or community meeting.

The state prizes will be awarded by a state committee of judges not later than July 1; the national prizes will be awarded to those selected from the state winners not later than September 1 by a special committee of judges consisting of Albert Shaw, Editor of the *American Review of Reviews*; Lawrence Abbott, Editor of

The Outlook; N. L. Engelhardt, Professor of Education, Columbia University. The National Educational Advisory Committee, of which Dr. John H. Finley, of the *New York Times*, is chair- man, is supervising the contest.

The students' enrollment cards will all be sent in to the national office. The literature to the contestants will be mailed from New York. Later on the state directors will be asked to secure the appointment of judges from each state to read and judge the state essays and orations.

CAPTAIN E. A. Yar- row, Director General of Near East Relief for Transcaucasia, and his assistant, Mrs. Veronica Harris, have been decorated by Kevork V, Catholicos of the Armenian Church, with the Order of Saint Gregory the Illuminator for service in the famine area.



Hon. HENRY MORGENTHAU
Former Ambassador to Turkey
Who Gives the Prize

\$2000
in Prizes

\$500
First Prize

Essays and Orations
on the Near East

Ask Your Principal

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

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President of Chicago University

RAY LYMAN WILBUR,

President of Stanford University

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President, Grinnell College

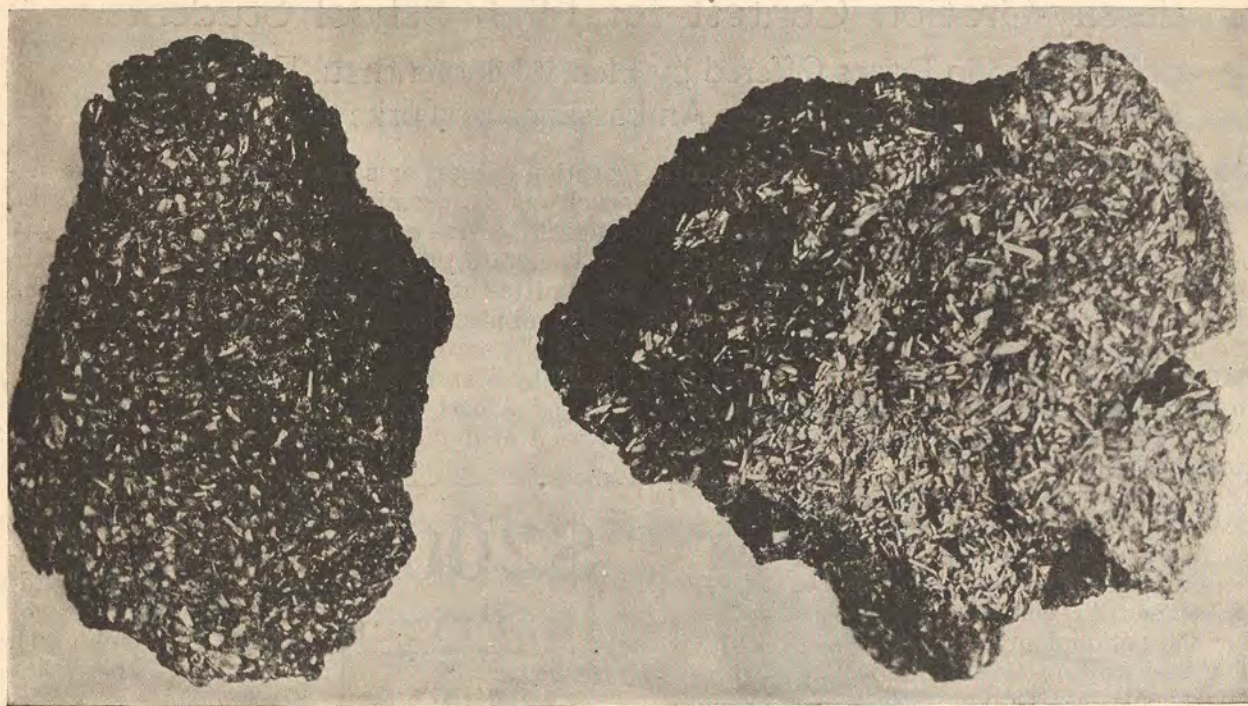
NEAR EAST RELIEF

National Office

151 FIFTH AVENUE - NEW YORK CITY

The above poster is being sent to high school superintendents for posting on bulletin boards

The idea of the prize already is meeting with widespread favor throughout the country, and enthusiastic letters are being received from superintendents and principals and student cards are beginning to arrive in the national office



Sugar and Spice and All Things Nice

THIS photograph might indicate that Near East Relief was going in for an interest not advertised heretofore. Geology, for instance. That impression need not stop with the mere aspect of the objects, for there is a substance in their composition to strengthen their likeness to geological specimens. That

substance is clay. Clay and straw and a little flour; mix as well as your strength will let you, and bake on a stone, if you are fortunate enough to find any fuel to make a little fire, and you have refugee bread, like that pictured and which we have just received from Transcaucasia.

In the Toe of a Shoe

AN old shoe, once used as a "first national bank" somewhere in America, found its way to the foot of an Armenian refugee, with thirty dollars in bills still packed in the toe, according to a letter written by R. M. Davidson, an American relief worker in the Djelal-Oghli district of Near East Relief in Transcaucasia.

Whether the gift was intended or was a mistake, it gave considerable joy on discovery, writes Mr. Davidson.

"It was found just after a man had staggered into my office and had fallen to the floor in a

faint from hunger and exposure," says the letter. "We regarded the money as a special dispensation in his favor. He had walked twenty-five miles through snow for help for himself and family. He was clad only in a torn pair of pants and an old coat which was ripped down the back from the collar.

"He had to be conveyed to the refugee barracks in an ox-cart as he was suffering extreme exhaustion and as his feet were so badly frozen that he could no longer stand the pain caused by walking."

"Do You Overeat?"

*If so, Cut Down your Food Half a Ton a Year and Help the
Starving in the Near East!*

ABOVE is a headline under which William A. Bartlett, State Director for Near East Relief in Massachusetts, recently addressed the Editor of the *Springfield Republican*. An extract from Mr. Bartlett's letter reads:

"I am certain that the reading of some recent articles would not cause a profound sensation in the famine regions where we are fighting starvation at the present time. No less than three of our magazines have recently published articles on overeating. One widely read writer discussed the subject under the title, 'Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we diet.' Dr. Lulu Hunt Peters, in a March publication, tells us that Americans eat a ton of food each year,

which is half a ton more than they require.

"There is no interest in the Near East in formulae for reducing weight. It has been reduced to the starvation point these many months. But it occurs to me that of the million or more people who will read Dr. Peter's article, several thousand will perhaps follow her advice to save that extra half-ton of food a year.

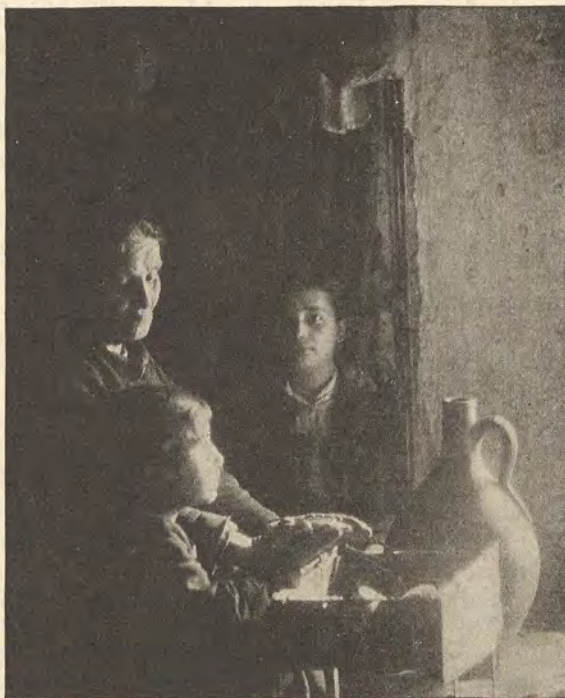
"I wish we might form, among these dieters, a Near East Relief club. All that we ask is that they give us, by way of dues, a sum equivalent to the food they save, so that we may hurry it over to put flesh on emaciated bodies of little children."

Charcoal for the Mangals

ABROUSA home is difficult to heat in winter, and the stone-floored refugee camps are almost refrigerators. Last year many babies died from cold and exposure, and it was determined this winter to do whatever was possible to avoid a repetition of these infant tragedies.

Charcoal is the most economical fuel for refugee use, as it can be burned in their tiny "mangals," the stoves which are made from empty gasoline cans, and it is the most condensed form of heat obtainable.

Owing to the high price of charcoal in Brousa it was necessary



"Mangals," stoves which are made from empty gasoline cans, give the most condensed form of heat obtainable

to look elsewhere before buying a supply. It was found that in the villages of Ak Su and Inegeul charcoal was from one and a half to two piasters cheaper per oke, but there was the question of transportation.

It was noticed that the big army trucks carrying supplies to the soldiers returned empty. Permission was asked to transport the charcoal in these trucks, and permission was given. Over 40,000 okes were purchased and the army camions brought them in to the Brousa refugees.

By this method over five hundred liras were saved.



And the poor old men . . . in the streets dying and we able to do nothing

The Steady Boat in a Sea of Misery

MISS FLORENCE MYERS, a Near East Relief worker in Erivan, Armenia, in the following extracts from a letter written to her parents, gives a graphic outline of the refugee problem as it presented itself in Erivan last fall, but which had been partially solved by Near East Relief's plan of restoring the people to the villages and farms. With the twenty-five per cent reduction in appropriations, the entire refugee relief is again threatened, so that the horror expressed in Miss Myers' letter of what winter conditions were going to mean to these people, now possibly are being more than justified.

"The conditions are dreadful, dreadful. The refugees come in from all directions. The streets and parks are full of them. We have had a daily bread line for five hundred children, but this is only a drop in the bucket. We are hoping to take in more children, but have been unable to get buildings. It just seemed hopeless. And the poor old men whose families had been killed or taken away from them, lying in the streets dying, and we able to do nothing. I made up my mind we would have a soup line and give at least a few of them one hot meal a day. So I went to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, thru whom we must do all our dealings

with the government, and told him if they would give us a building with a stove in it, we would provide the food and personnel to feed five hundred people a day.

"Mr. Kellar, our supply man, has the ration all ready, and it won't take us long to get going once we get the place. Of course we are limited as to the ration we can give the kitchen, but I felt that if we had ANY kind of food for a few months in advance, we MUST give it. You see we are constantly thinking of our orphans and the coming winter.

"The soup will be made of beans, dehydrated turnips, a small amount of oil, grits and salt. We plan to have a counter, behind which the soup will be dipped into their own receptacles, as we have none.

"You must know this is extreme relief. Then to think it is still like summer, and the best time of the year. I really shudder when I think of the winter. What are they going to do? The government frankly confesses that they will not be able to cope with the situation. They HAVE NO WOOD.

"In the midst of all this misery the American Committee is the only steady boat. Our children, so far, have three meals a day, a bed to sleep on, baths, clean clothes and they go to

Near East Relief

151 Fifth Avenue New York

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Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state officers listed on page 19

The object of the sewing shop was to help equip the new 3,000-bed hospital. There would be work for many women refugees in making 3,000 mattresses, 10,000 sheets and clothing for 3,000 little patients.

Is it to be wondered at that these frantic mothers of starving children formed a mob in the street in front of the Near East Relief station, long before daylight, and when Miss Jordan arrived to open the shop, she was pulled from her horse and her clothing nearly torn to bits as the women surged about her, kissing her hands, clutching and kissing her skirts, and falling on their knees before her as they begged for work with the tears running down their cheeks?

The work will occupy several hundred women until spring, when it is hoped the majority of them will find work in the fields. By that time the hospital will be fully equipped and the work of keeping the equipment replenished will be carried on by orphan girls.

Working conditions in the Near East Relief sewing shop would not be considered ideal by an American worker, but to these refugee women a shelter that does not leak, with a little warmth in the rooms, seems paradise, almost, compared with the cellars and ruins in which they make their homes.

The workers sit on the floor, stuffing the mattress sacks they have made with native wool, nicely washed and pulled, next sewing up the ends, and then stabbing through the stuffed sacks with needles eight inches long to quilt them.

Human bundles of rags, they rock back and forth at their work, slow, patient, Eastern.

Would You Fight?

"IF you were hungry, and had been hungry for months, and your children were nearly naked and half starved, wouldn't you, if you heard of a job, fight for it? That is exactly what every woman in Alexandropol did when the news went around that Near East Relief was to open a sewing shop." So reads a letter received from Miss Pauline Jordan of Alexandropol, Armenia.

The sort of cooperation that is most stimulating to us is that which uses the organization and its motive only for inspiration and of its own accord labors in our behalf. The congregation and bible class of the First Presbyterian Church of Ardmore, Pennsylvania, have voluntarily contributed to Near East Relief \$3,900.39.



Above: A comfortable roof top home, in a homeless country, actually with two rude beds, open to winter winds and snow

Below: A typical group of refugees



The Resurrect

ARMENIA'S hope is in her children. Through them, and them only, can she hope to rise again. Six hundred years of persecution have reduced her from twenty-five millions of people to about three millions. The last seven years of war have been responsible for a ratio of destruction practically one-third of her entire pre-war population.

This is the anniversary of the Resurrection of Christ.

Christ rose from destruction to live again in the world for nearly two thousand years. For nearly two thousand years Christian faith has kept Christ alive in the world and Christian faith will keep Him alive till the end of time.

The Armenians, who were among the earliest of Christ's supporters and whose faith, enduring



ion of a Race

through untold hardships, has helped to keep Christ in the world through centuries, face complete extinction. Their children only can save them. And it is only with American money and American relief activities that these children can be brought to maturity.

On this anniversary of Christ's resurrection will you not contribute ALL you can to restore the diminished income of Near East Relief, which has necessitated a cut of twenty-five per cent in appropriations and condemned thousands of little children to death?

Only you and your money can commute this sentence and accomplish the resurrection of a race through the care of its children.

A child anyone might love. Picked up on the street, absolutely alone, she had been wandering and foraging for herself for months



*Above: Refugee women and children in a Near East Relief doorway, turned away because of lack of funds
Below: Ragged and hungry, in the streets of Karaklis*



拜啓愈々即清康の段奉賀候陳者今般
米國に於ける近東救済委員會より派遣せ
られたるウィルト氏の末朝を機とし、来る二月十日
(金曜日)午後四時より一ツ橋如水會館に於て同
氏よりアルメニア及びシリヤ方面の窮民の現状に關
する講話拝聴致度存候に就ては即ち用
中恐れ入り候得共萬障御繰合せ御出席
被下度此段即案内申上候敬具

大正十一年二月七日

子爵 荒澤 榮一
男爵 阪谷 幸四郎

添田 壽一

追記 近東救済委員會 (Near East Relief
Committee) は休戦条約締結後成立したるものに
いて合衆國議會の承認を蒙りたる慈善團體なり
其委員中には前大統領タフト氏現國務卿ヒューバ
氏及びウィルト氏等あり毎年十五萬ドル先客
財金も皆募集してアルメニア方面に送つてあり今回
末朝せるウィルト氏 (Dr. Lincoln L. Wirt, M.R.C.S.)
は以前は Commissioner of Education for Alaska
たりし人なり大戦後米軍赤十字社よりアルメニア
に派遣せられ救済事業に盡力せし人なり

Viscount Shibusawa's invitation to 100 Japanese leaders to interest themselves in relief for Near East peoples

The Near East in Japan

VISCOUNT SHIBUSAWA, who for forty years has been the greatest leader in economic development in Japan, has accepted the chairmanship of an organization, to be called Armenian Relief Committee of Japan, to assist rehabilitation. Dr. Lincoln L. Wirt, who is on tour in the Pacific countries in the interests of Near East Relief, was instrumental in forming the organization.

Viscount Shibusawa is a banker, and has established a great many business enterprises in Japan, and for many years has had especial interest in the promotion of friendly relations between his country and ours.

With such a man enlisted in the cause, the predicament of the destitute peoples of the Near East should find much sympathy and practical assistance in Japan.

"Had Never Tasted Bread!"

THE following extract from the report of two relief workers of a visit to the village of Armanis, in the Djelal-Oghli district, indicates the pitiable plight of Armenian villagers for whom we have been able to do almost nothing

during the bitter winter because of lack of funds.

"The village of Armanis is about six miles distant from Djelal-Oghli over a rough hill covered with snow. It has some five hundred

inhabitants. Houses are chiefly of stone, rudely built, covered with a mud-and-hay mixture. Each house has but one door, and seldom a window besides. Floors are simply the ground.

"In the first house was a mother with six small children huddled together over a small hole in the dirt floor in which a few tiny sticks were burning feebly. Over the fire was an ancient pot containing the thinnest of gruels, water and an infinitesimal piece of cabbage. This, the mother and her brood were watching

eagerly, for it was the only meal of the day, and also the first for several days.

"Three of the children were mere skin and bones, the others not far removed from that state. A weak cry from a torn and dirty blanket in a corner of the hovel disclosed a nine-months-old infant. This was the most distressing human specimen of the lot—a veritable living skeleton.

"None of these children had ever tasted bread!"

Prayer for a World at Peace

By Margaret E. Sangster

GOD, if in wisdom you think best,
Grant that a weary world may rest—
Grant, for a little space, that peace
May dwell with us.

That wars may cease,
That little children need not die
Of hunger—or pale women cry
Because their hearts are crushed and torn . . .
Grant that ideals may be reborn,
And that new hope may live once more.
Let blossoms grow beside the door
Where Famine stood in gaunt despair . . .
God, in your mercy, grant this prayer.

Let workmen learn, again, to sing,
Let happy-hearted church bells ring—
Let harvests grow where once the grain
Was broken by the bitter rain
Of shrapnel—

From Hearst's International, February, 1922.

Let your love shine down
Like sunlight on each little town
And city—let the souls of men
Reflect that love, dear God, and then
Send joyous dreams to heal and bless
Your children with forgetfulness.

Dear Father, let all fighting be
Against disease and misery;
Let modern knight raise sword and lance
For chivalry and old romance—
Make charity a something sweet,
Let hands be eager, and let feet
Be swift to answer Mercy's call—
Let your own understanding fall
As rain falls on a garden bed,
Making each flower lift its head . . .

Kneeling, with voices hushed, we pray
Half fearful of each newborn day—
God, if in wisdom you think best,
Grant that a weary world may rest!



Trachoma at Its Worst, Worsted

"AS old as the Nile, the simoon and the desert," is trachoma, the malignant, virulent eye disease of the Near East, according to a report received from Dr. R. T. Uhls, District Commander of Seversky Barracks Trachoma Hospital, Alexandropol, Armenia. "It condemns the victims to that living death, blindness, and it is prevalent in Egypt, Palestine, all of Turkey and Russia."

Dr. John McMullin, U. S. Public Health Service, says of trachoma, "When the disease attacks little children, they are often the victims of untold misery. They pass their dismal days trying to shield their eyes from the light. So constant and excruciating is the pain that this one thought occupies them to the exclusion of everything else in life."

Trachoma is most difficult to cure. According to Dr. Uhls' report, with operations and caustic or astringent medicines some few cases are cured in three or four months. Most cases require many months and some require years. The proper way to treat trachoma is to prevent it. This is possible only by a perfect isolation of the infected patients.

An inspection of the orphans at Alexandropol showed that approximately one-third were suffering with trachoma in its various stages. It was seen that half-way measures would accomplish nothing. It was necessary to establish separate quarters for the trachoma-infected children, so, after necessary negotiations, Seversky Barracks, formerly a large Russian army post, consisting of forty buildings, were taken over

and the work of reconstructing was begun.

The buildings were huge affairs, the thick walls of which were unharmed, but after the passage of the Turkish army, and, later, occupation by refugees, there was not a single pane of glass, a window frame or a door left intact.

In that benighted country the only thing that is plentiful is labor. Four hundred men were soon at work, and between August and December four buildings were completed and 1,663 orphans housed. By January first other buildings were ready and 1,000 more accommodated. All the buildings will be completed by spring, and it is estimated that 6,000 cases will be under treatment there.

Due to the upset condition of the country and lack of employment, it is possible to get competent doctors, nurses, engineers, etc., for a wage that amounts to no more than their maintenance. Consequently Dr. Uhls has been able to surround himself with an efficient staff in his huge, humane undertaking.

A modern 200-bed hospital has been established. This is for surgical and severe cases only, although the whole plant is one vast hospital.

It is expected that the research done in connection with the treatment of the little Seversky patients and the practical experience gained in a work of these big proportions, will result in giving to the world a means of controlling the dread trachoma; it is even hoped that its cause may be discovered, and by this discovery eventually to stamp it out entirely.

A Bit of America in Armenia

"ONE might almost think Erivan, Armenia, was a small transplanted section of America. The Stars and Stripes wave proudly over every one of our buildings here, and we are occupying thirty of them."

Above is an extract from a letter received from Mr. C. F. Rowland, Superintendent of the Refugee Department, Erivan. The letter continues:

"The other night one of our native employees was married, and, as is the custom, the mar-

riage procession came marching down the street led by a band. They were playing 'The Star Spangled Banner.' I could hardly believe my ears—our national anthem played by a Russian military band on Soviet soil!"

A negro convict in a Virginia prison has sent twenty-five cents to Near East Relief. This represents two and a half day's hard work on the Virginia roads. How many people, whose lives are surrounded with comfort, are willing to do what this unhappy man has done—give their earnings for two days and a half that little children may not die for want of food?

Registering His Heart Throbs

LAST Sunday Burnett Walker, Jr., eight years old, of Bronxville, N. Y., went to see the Near East Relief motion picture *Alice in Wonderland*. Burnett had heard the story of the Near East from his mother and had determined beforehand to contribute five cents a week, one twentieth of his income.

He sat intent through the three reels of the film, while *Alice* made

her voyage of adventure, met all the happy children inside the orphanage walls and viewed with childish sorrow the plight of the children throughout Transcaucasia for whom there was no room inside the gates, and when the pledge cards were passed out he wrote, according to his plan, "Burnett Walker, Jr., 5c a week."

He sat with attention beyond his years while Mr. Morgenthau, former ambassador to Turkey, and Dr. Doughty, associate general secretary for Near East Relief, told what they knew of the Near East and its great need.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

I hereby agree to contribute to NEAR EAST sum checked below for one year.

☐	\$10 per month
☐	\$ 5 per month
☐	\$ 3 per month
☐	\$ 2 per month
☒	\$ 1 per month

5 cents a week
10 cents a week



(Signed) *Burnett Walker Jr.*
Street *Sagamore Rd. Tarrytown, N.Y.*
City *Bronxville, N.Y.*
Date _____
Church _____

BRONXVILLE, N.Y.
Arthur H. Lawrence
%Grammatical National Bank

Make checks payable to NEAR EAST RELIEF
925 BROADWAY
NEW YORK CITY



It was not, however, until Dr. Doughty finished his discourse, saying, "You have heard through us the pleading voices of little children. Register your heart throbs now!" that Burnett spoke. Then he said, turning to his devoted companion, "Aunt Lou, I've just got to make that ten cents a week!"

Here is Burnett's pledge card, showing how he registered his "heart throb" by giving to the children of Armenia forty per cent of his income.

Forty Little Aprons

FORTY little aprons, each apron supplied with a large pocket, each pocket containing some money and a note from the little girl who made the apron, have made forty little girl refugees in Constantinople immeasurably happy. They not only have received nice new aprons from America—a great many children in the Near East are clothed in strong, new clothes from America—but each of these forty little girls has found a personal friend right in her apron pocket. The money and the letter and the labor of love that went into the making

of each apron assure her of the existence of her friend.

The aprons were made by school children in St. Louis and were sent to the Near East by Mrs. L. H. Kenny, State Director for Eastern Missouri.

An "audience" of thirty-eight in a recent Near East Relief meeting at the Court House, West Chester, Pennsylvania, pledged \$3,200, and promised to increase it by contributions from their friends.

Orphan Hunting in the Shadow of Mount Ararat

FOLLOWING is an extract from a letter written last December by Assistant District Commander Dudley P. Lewis of Erivan, Armenia:

"A month ago we were taking care of 3,000 orphans in our thirteen orphanages and eight hospitals.

"Hundreds of children, diseased, starving, uncared for, were roaming around the streets like little animals; in fact, they were savages. To our horror we came upon one group one day who were tearing to pieces a dead horse and with ghoulish cries were devouring it like vultures. Frequently we found tiny children dead on the street, dead from sheer starvation and exhaustion.

"We HAD to save these children.

"So night after night our devoted workers



One night's salvaging from the streets of Erivan by Near East Relief worker, R. M. Davidson

prowled through the bazaars, and searched through the parks until eleven or midnight, picking up what would look like bundles of rags wrapped in bits of old rugs, but which would prove to be tired youngsters, cold, hungry, nearly gone.

"Over 1,000 children have been picked off the streets in the past month, given baths and medical care, and are now getting to be normal children, on the road to health and happiness."

The above letter was written last December. Since then appropriations for our work in the Near East have had to be cut twenty-five

per cent because of lack of funds. This salvaging of tiny human beings has had to stop, because there is barely money enough to feed and clothe the children already within our gates.

To Swell the Fund

THE predicament of refugees in Cilicia, where approximately 100,000 people left their homes as a result of the French evacuation and are huddled (those who have been unable to find deck space on overcrowded steamers and make their escape) on the beaches and in the fields surrounding Mersine, Alexandrette and the Mediterranean shore as far south as Palestine, has so touched the hearts of the children in Near East Relief orphanages, who have all too lately themselves experienced the horrors of being homeless, that we are constantly receiving from them offers to try and help the dire situation.

A deputation of boys in the Jebail orphanage,

representing the entire fourteen classes, waited on the director. They begged to be allowed to do without meat for a time, the amount saved to be used to assist the Armenian refugees. The boys had been receiving meat twice a week. They were allowed to give up one meat meal a week for four weeks.

The teachers were so touched by the boys' sacrifice that they pooled their meager savings and put them into the fund.

The people of the village of Jebail, chiefly Syrians and Marionites, fired by the example being set in the orphanage, also started a fund for Armenian relief.

Not to be outdone by their neighbors, the

students in the American University nearby contributed all they could gather among themselves to swell the fund.

Recent Cable

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Just returned from Karaklis district. Increasing distress. Greater need general relief. Typhus epidemic Dilijan subdistrict. Appeals for Near East Relief cooperation, but cannot aid much with-

out further relief appropriations. Needs of general relief Georgia, Azerbaidjan and Armenia critical and far beyond resources Near East Relief. Remind you, not cent appropriations received used for general relief this winter. Running on surplus from last winter. Entirely inadequate. Strongly advise either you secure large additional supplies or confine operations to orphanage program, informing governments must appeal other organizations for relief. Reply, stating policy. YARROW.

Infant Refugees

A REFUGEE father came to the hospital of the American University at Beirut bringing a bundle of clothing for his new-born baby. The bundle was opened by Mrs. Dale, in charge of the hospital. It contained a handful of pitiful rags. The father had done what he could for his family; he had succeeded in getting his wife under the care of the kindly Americans and he had scraped together what he could find in the way of clothing for his little baby. Imagine his joy when an entire layette, made by the girls in the orphanage at Ghazir, was presented to the mother. We are told he stood unable to utter a word, with the tears streaming down his face.

The wholesale flight of the entire Christian population of Cilicia, which resulted from the French evacuation, brought many an expectant mother face to face with unbearable hardship. Some of the money raised by the orphanage boys of Jebail went to help buy materials for layettes for the babies of the hastily planned

maternity ward at the American University hospital, and the girls of Ghazir and Sidon got out their needles and went busily to work fashioning the little garments, so that those refugee mothers who were fortunate enough to find shelter in the hospital should also have the comfort of adequate clothing for their babies.

Many a weary mother, however, encamped on the beaches and in the fields and crowded onto overloaded refugee boats, has brought her baby into the world under circumstances which make the story of the refugee father and his pitiful bundle of rags seem an incident sur-

rounded by comfort and plenty.

Mr. H. B. McAfee, managing director of Near East Relief in Beirut, writes, "We are helping with the expenses of these mothers in the hospital, although we are having to *steal the money* from our imperative orphanage work. The hospital is doing all it can, but cannot carry the load alone."



Sixteen of the refugee babies for whom the orphan boys of Jebail and the girls of Sidon and Ghazir have provided money and clothing

We Are Tired— Tired of Suffering and Hunger

A LOVELY Russian princess, wife of a former Georgian official, who is suffering, with her three children, the same hardships as the poorest refugee in that disturbed land, has come, because of her intelligence and initiative, to be perhaps the greatest worker for Near East Relief in all Georgia. She oversees the largest orphanage dining room in Tiflis and by her energy and ingenuity accomplishes wonders for the happiness of the children under her care.

When Mrs. Duryea, of the Women's Organizational Department of the national office, was in Tiflis last August, Princess Sophie Tseretelli recognized in her a representative of American women and, when Mrs. Duryea came back to America, wrote her the following letter:

"Dear Mrs. Duryea. I wish to tell you, the representative of free American women, a few words.

"Freedom makes people happy. Free people can take up the work they love, they can de-



Princess Sophie Tseretelli, Near East Relief's most indefatigable worker in Tiflis, Georgia

vote their whole energy to the suffering people.

"We mothers who suffer much for children are worn out by hunger. We give the children our last piece of bread to save them.

"Tell the mothers, tell the children that we are tired of suffering and sick of hunger. We also want to live, we want to work and we believe you will not forget us.

"You have seen the energetic struggle, you have seen the result of the struggle, but you

have had no time to visit the places where people perish in large numbers. It makes one's heart break to think of the helplessness and misery.

"God protect you and your Great and Humanitarian country, and tell your people that we in our agony and struggle against starvation, bless America and send our prayers to the Lord for the sake of your children.

"We remain on the ocean of tears. You live on the ocean of freedom. Do not forget us.
Sincerely yours, Sophia Tseretelli.

Hair Nets and Unbleached Muslin

THE hair nets Milady wears in six months would clothe several orphan children in Armenia for the same period. That is, the cost of them would.

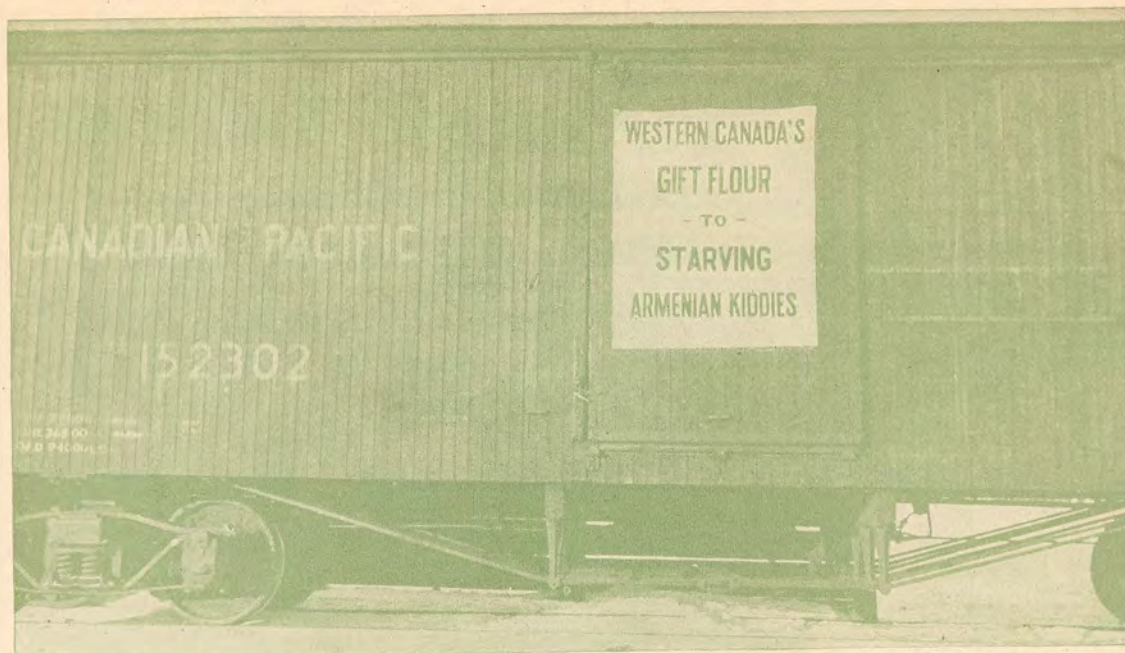
Experts have figured that one dollar and eighty cents will completely attire, for six months, in unbleached muslin garments, a child in the Near East Relief orphanages of the Transcaucasian famine zones. Experts also figure that Milady's bill for hair nets during a like period would be considerably in excess of that amount, depending upon—well, upon sev-

eral things. Hair nets are of uncertain durability under any circumstances. And Milady is not always over-cautious.

Near East Relief has just purchased three hundred thousand yards of unbleached muslin for summer garments for its wards in Transcaucasia.

Where is there a bill-maddened household head ungallant enough to remark that a country full of orphans is not the greatest liability in the world?

E. C. BADEAU.



WESTERN Canada farmers, despite poor crop results, donated sufficient wheat that when milled made eighteen carloads of flour to be shipped to the starving orphans of Armenia. In all, the donation consisted of 1,360,800 pounds, or sufficient to make 2,000,000 loaves of bread. The train is shown ready to leave Portage la Prairie, whence it went over the Great Northern.

The cars will travel direct to New Orleans, when the contents will be shipped to the relief headquarters in Constantinople and be distributed from there. Each car bore the poster shown in the picture and the railway officials agreed that the posters shall remain on the cars until New Orleans is reached.

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA: 1219 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 ARIZONA: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
 ARKANSAS: 407 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
 CALIFORNIA (North): 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 (South): 517 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.
 COLORADO: 413 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 CONNECTICUT: 612 Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co. Bldg., Hartford, Conn.
 DELAWARE: 402 Industrial Trust Bldg., Wilmington, Del.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 308 Bond Bldg., New York Ave. & 14th St., Washington, D. C.
 FLORIDA: 505 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
 GEORGIA: 409 Georgia Sav. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
 IDAHO: 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 ILLINOIS: 19 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 INDIANA: 403 City Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
 IOWA: 521 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
 KANSAS: Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
 KENTUCKY: 401 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 LOUISIANA: Room 10, Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.
 MAINE: Room 23, 80 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.
 MARYLAND: 14 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
 MASSACHUSETTS: 1218 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 MICHIGAN: 1105 Stroh Bldg., West, Detroit, Mich.
 MINNESOTA: 305 Oneida Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 MISSISSIPPI: 5 Orkin Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
 MISSOURI (East): 1423 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 (West): 601 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 MONTANA: 7 Montana Bldg., Helena, Montana.
 NEBRASKA: 401 Mickel Bldg., 15th & Harney Sts., Omaha, Nebr.
 NEVADA: 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: 805 Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
 NEW JERSEY: 156 Market St., Room 56, Newark, N. J.
 NEW MEXICO: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
 NEW YORK: 925 Broadway, New York City.
 NORTH CAROLINA: 901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
 NORTH DAKOTA: 13 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, N. Dak.
 OHIO: 404 The 1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
 OKLAHOMA: 409 Grain Exchange Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.
 OREGON: 613 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 PENNSYLVANIA Headquarters: N. E. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
 Harrisburg District: 2nd & South Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.
 Pittsburgh District: 509 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 RHODE ISLAND: Room 1, 44 Washington St., Providence, R. I.
 SOUTH CAROLINA: 211 Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S. C.
 SOUTH DAKOTA: 420 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, S. D.
 TENNESSEE: 1203 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 TEXAS: 405 Trust Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
 UTAH: Room 1, 120 E. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 VERMONT: 805 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
 VIRGINIA: 209 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.
 WASHINGTON Spokane District: 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 Seattle District: 339 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 WEST VIRGINIA: State Street Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
 WISCONSIN: 229 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Wis.
 WYOMING: 413 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 CANADA: Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n, 99 Dundas St., East, Toronto, Canada.
 EUROPEAN Headquarters: 13, Avenue de Champel, Geneva, Switzerland.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office

AT THE FOOT OF THE CROSS



THIS photograph was taken in Alexandropol last summer. It was not until the film was brought back to America and developed that it was seen this starved waif had dropped where unfinished paving disclosed the form of a cross, the symbol of the faith for which he died.

The NEW NEAR EAST

Published by the
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Photo taken in Erivan, Armenia, February, 1922.

Clean Out the Attic and the Closet Corners.
These Children Need Clothes.

(Editorial from *The Literary Digest* of April 15th)

Sentenced To Die

TWELVE MEN, with grave faces, were met to decide an issue of life or death.

No burly criminal stood there to receive punishment for his crimes,—only a little child, begging for life.

Her sin was hunger and nakedness.

She trembled, and almost fell, as she stretched out thin, bare arms in supplication.

"Hunger!—Bread!" were the only words she spoke.

A long time passed, while those men fought to escape the verdict they must render. But then the words came:

"We have not found anyone who will give you bread, little girl. We have told a great many people about you, but they have given to so many other boys and girls that they are tired of giving. There is not enough bread, now, to go around—no, not even a crust. We are very sorry, dear little girl, but—we must let you die."

A cruel jest? No! A cruel fact, multiplied thousands upon thousands of times! If only one such pleading child were condemned to die because we are "tired of giving" it would be enough to blanch the cheeks of every man and woman who reads this page. But upon many thousands of boys and girls the sentence of death has just been passed.

In Armenia a Christian race is being blotted out—while the world looks on. In Armenia peace did not come when the rest of the world stopped fighting. Last year 140 villages were destroyed; thousands of mothers and grown daughters were violated and slain; fathers were herded into buildings and burned; multitudes of orphaned children were driven into the wilderness to wander and die, unless, perchance, they might be gathered, like lost lambs, into folds of safety by the Near East Relief. Conditions are worse than at any time since the armistice. Frantic appeals for more food to save the children, for more clothing to cover their naked bodies, for more hospitals and orphanages to give them refuge come surging over the cables to "kind, generous America," the hoped-for savior of Armenia.

And in the moment of this crisis, when the question of life or death for unnumbered thousands of children must be answered, the tender charity of American mothers and fathers has begun to fail. Their answer to the multitude of little orphans whose only sin is hunger, and nakedness, and immeasurable grief, has been,—in December, and January, and February, and March—not more money, and more clothing, and more food, but less. And so the cruel order has gone forth from the offices of the Near East Relief to reduce all expenditures twenty-five percent. Twenty-five children from every hundred now receiving care must be turned away. Among the many thousands whose walls of hunger, and sickness, and cold have not yet been answered, *not one* can be satisfied.

And now the cries of terror and dismay are reaching America:

CABLEGRAM, via Paris: "Thousands of deportees filling Near East threshold, receiving crust of bread, hoping for summer peace. *Shall we push them off our doorstep?* Order of twenty-five percent reduction necessitates closing March first all general relief."

CABLEGRAM, Constantinople: "Appalling increase of need for general relief throughout Anatolia Caucasus. Reduction in already inadequate appropriations *cuts off multitudes who are hopeless without American aid.*"

CABLEGRAM, from American Women's Hospital, Erivan: "We have eight hundred and fifty two cases in the hospital, and children dying in all corners of Erivan. All day long we can hear the wails and groans of little children outside the office buildings hoping we can and will pick them up. If the sun shines a little while they quiet down; when it rains they begin again. One day when the rain turned to snow it was awful to listen to them. The note of terror that came into the general wail was plainly perceptible upstairs, and I had the windows closed. They well know what a night in the snow would mean to them. We are picking them up as fast as possible, but it is fatal to crowd them to such a point that we would lose even those already in orphanage."

Erivan—that one time prosperous city of Armenia, not far from Mount Ararat, famous, in days of peace, for the peach orchards and vegetable gardens that surrounded it on every side. Walk through its streets to-day, and here is what you will see: "Children walking through the muddy gutters hunting for bits of orange peels, apple cores, or anything that once resembled food; little boys and girls sleeping in stables, with straw and manure spread over their bodies to keep them from freezing to death; or, in the early morning, deserted children lying in the doorways of the buildings, wrapped in old burlap bags, some silent, perhaps already dead, others sobbing unconsciously in their sleep. They have been placed there during the night by their mothers who, unable to feed them any longer, have resorted to desertion as a final chance to save their children's lives. There is always a chance that they will be rescued by the Americans, and it is with this one hope that the mothers leave their little children, praying to God that they will be saved by the 'kind and generous Americans.'"

Has that story of unutterable suffering, of passionate love and gratitude for what has been given, that trusting, prayerful appeal for rescue of children whose lives now depend on us—has it all grown wearisome to us? Are we tired of being "kind and generous?" Is there no longer any sacrificial tenderness for little children in our hearts? Is it time to be rid of the burden, to stop our giving, and so, through the Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief, *who must act as we dictate*, to pronounce the sentence of death on these thousands of boys and girls who have believed, to the last moment, that we would save them?

Mothers and fathers of America, it is not true! You will not allow it! Your hearts have not turned to stone! What are a few paltry miles of distance! They can not separate you from that famine-stricken land, where dead and dying children litter the city streets. They can not shut out from your vision those hunger-pinched faces and outstretched hands! You can shut your windows, as they did, in very desperation, in the City of Erivan; but the wails and moans of little children, waiting in rain and snow, by day and night, to be "picked up" and clothed and fed, can not be shut out of your heart.

From far-away stations, by the magic of science, our homes are being filled with song, and story, and music for the dance. But there are messages more wonderful than any controlled by the wizards of wireless. They are coming now from far away, and the story they bring is burdened with tears. The music is not for dancing, for those who make it can scarce stand upon their feet. The song, swelled to a chorus of woe by thousands of little voices that ought to be musical with laughter, is always the same: "Hunger!—Bread!" And with the pleading cry of the children, there comes a voice, sweet and solemn, saying: "These are MY little ones; ye are My Shepherds; *Feed My Lambs*!"

To catch these messages, every American heart that has thrilled at the laughter of a little child or throbbled at its cry of pain is the receiving instru-

ment, and the messages are broadcasted to us from the very throne of Heaven.

No mistake can be more tragic at this moment than for you to say, as you read, "The call is not to me; I can not—I need not respond this time; others will give, and the children will not have to die."

There are no others—if you turn away. The appeal has gone throughout the length and breadth of this great land, and these "others" have heard it and some have given gladly; but too many have said, "I need not respond this time." During the past four months not enough has been given to continue the care even of those children already gathered into the hospitals and orphanages, while thousands more are waiting to be "picked up" from the streets and countryside.

There are no others—if you refuse. Armenia is surrounded by bankrupt nations, or nations struggling to keep themselves from bankruptcy. Europe is full of suffering and need. Armenia's only hope is America. *A Christian race will die if America fails at this crisis.*

There are no others to love and care for Armenia's little children—no others but you. The vast majority are orphans. Father is dead; mother, too, is dead; sister—if not dead is praying God for death; brother is dead; aunt and uncle, grandfather and grandmother—all dead, the home destroyed, and the lonely little girl or boy has *no one*—but you. You are father, and mother, and sister, and brother—the *only one* in whose heart the sad little wail can now find refuge.

How splendidly you have given, perhaps, sometime, in the past, and have brought health and laughter to some of Armenia's little sufferers! But for every one saved then, at *least* one other was left without food, or shelter, or friends. And the child to whom you gave one meal a day *last year* can not live now if that meal is stopped. A year ago the delivery of supplies for the Alexandropol orphanage was interrupted between November and May by transportation difficulties. Before April the children had to be placed on half rations, and by the first of May, on the very morning the supply train arrived, the last meager ration was distributed. During those sad weeks, when there was so little food at Alexandropol, *more than two thousand children died.*

If you withhold your gift now, the boys and girls you fed last year may be the very ones "sentenced to die."

Revoke the cruel sentence! Stop the order to reduce all relief work twenty-five percent! Thank God *it is in your power* at this Easter time to give life in place of death, health in place of sickness, laughter in place of tears. *You* can speak the word of *Resurrection* which will call back some little child from the dark valley of shadow and flood its new life with sunshine.

Two things will fill your Easter Day with sweetest joy: the knowledge that Armenia's children did not wait for you, and trust in you, and appeal to you in vain; and the voice of the Risen Christ, the Lover of little children, speaking to your soul, and saying, "Ye have done it unto Me. Ye have done it unto *Me*."

So deeply have we, as publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, been stirred by the tragedy impending among the innocent children of Armenia, that we would feel a heavy share of responsibility for the needless death of countless little ones if we did not do as we are urging you to do, and give, still again, a substantial contribution to save their lives. Therefore, altho we have given several times before, we feel that we can not—we *must* not—do less in the present crisis than add immediately another five thousand dollars to help save the children of Armenia from the death that threatens them.

Send your check at once to CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer, Room 1600, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City

This editorial is reprinted in this newspaper with the confident hope that the sympathetic hearts of its several hundreds of thousands of readers will respond quickly with thousands of checks made payable to Mr. Dodge

The NEW NEAR EAST

EDITORIAL COMMITTEE

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Florence Allen McMahon, *Editor*

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MAY, 1922

No. VII

Clean Out the Attic and the Closet Corners

THE looms of the Near East are still, except those in the industrial schools and workshops of Near East Relief.

Seven years of war have prevented the production of cotton and wool and there is no raw material for the manufacture of cloth, except that imported by the relief organization.

The entire populace is in rags and tatters, except those who are fortunate enough to be clothed from the Old Clothes Bags of America and those who, still more fortunately perhaps, have new homespun clothing and stout wool socks produced by the orphan and refugee workers who are supported by the Near East Relief industrial plan.

The needs of the Near East people are very clearly defined.

Money they must have for food; money they should have for education; money there should be to provide capital to support industries if

we are to help them regain their economic independence; but CLOTHES, passee in the eyes of the fastidious American, clothes in boxes in the attic and hanging in the dark corners of the closets, are needed so terribly in the Near East that American homes should be cleaned entirely of every superfluous article of clothing to fill the Old Clothes Bags that go to the Near East. Nothing should be left through the summer months to give sustenance and encouragement to the moths.

Near East Relief workshops can do nothing for the near-naked refugees; they



\$5.00 A MONTH SAVES A LIFE. \$100 A YEAR SUPPORTS A CHILD

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cannot even meet the demand of their orphans. If it were not for American Old Clothes Bags, the little children whom we are sheltering could not be properly clothed.

The demand is imperative. There is nothing arrogant in it. We ask only for things for which you have no further use.

Let the things, however, be warm and practical. Silks and chiffons and laces are of no earthly use, but the warm overcoat with the slightly worn seams, the shoes that Jimmie or Jane has outgrown, the winter's underwear that will not fit its owner next year, the woolen caps and frocks that will not be in style by another season—all these things—will bring comfort and happiness, even life itself to the hundreds of thousands of people in the Near East who cannot possibly provide for themselves until the slow progress of reconstruction has them once more established in practical industries.

Clean out the attic and the closet corners, and in this wholesome house-cleaning accomplish an act of sheer kindness for needy and worthy humanity. Last year America sent one thousand tons of cast off clothing to the Near East. At least that much must go again this year.

From May 15 to June 15 is the period especially designated for the collection of clothes. A Bundle Day will be announced locally in various communities. Packages may be sent to the Bundle Station nearest to your home, or may be forwarded to the main warehouse, Army Base, Foot of 59th Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. Tags and information may be obtained upon application from state offices listed on

page 19 of this magazine or from national headquarters, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

To Cover Their Babies

“WOMEN walk miles to Polygon,” writes a Near East Relief worker at Alexandropol, where the Polygon orphanage is located, “to trade about a quart of matzoon (sour milk) for old clothes. They gather at the door of the warehouse in hordes.

“I was there a few days ago. When I saw the condition of those women I went into the old clothes room and got sacks of rags, to scatter among the crowd, thinking perhaps they could sew together the bits of cloth into some sort of coverings for their bony bodies.

“Many carried little babies.

“I tossed one armful into the mass. They became frantic and fought like tigers for the bits of goods. They wept; they knelt before me and embraced my legs. Mothers held out their babies that I might see how they suffered.

“The sacks of rags were inadequate. I had to leave. What could I do? Only a man with a stone heart could look upon what I must, daily, and not pray for wisdom to enable him to do more, help more, GIVE more.”



A CORRECTED report from Montclair, New Jersey, gives the total amount of contributions during the recent campaign as \$35,000, instead of \$25,000 as quoted in the April issue of THE NEW NEAR EAST.

Frank Bacon, creator of the title role in “Lightnin’,” who last year gave his BILL JONES costume to Near East Relief

Before and After

"I WOULD spare you the experience of going with me into the villages last November," writes a Near East Relief worker in the Caucasus, "and seeing, as in one case, a hundred orphans huddled together in their rags on the dirt floor of a native half-underground house, with almost nothing to eat, sick, vermin-covered, cold, some even dead, yet lying there unnoticed, so numbed with suffering were the little creatures.

"I would gladly, however, have you see those same children, at least those of them whom we were able to save at all, two months later, again sitting on a floor, but a board floor, not huddled, but erect, fed with food sent from America, dressed in clothes from the same source, clean, with shining eyes, singing songs or reciting their lessons.

"If you could see this change with your own eyes, as I have seen it in almost 3,000 cases, you would rejoice with me one minute at their changed condition—amused even at the flour sacks bearing the trade marks of Minneapolis or St. Louis, from which many of the little garments were made—and the next minute you would be ashamed that they were not dressed in some of those pretty out-grown and unused frocks packed away in your closets back

home. Ashamed that these tots had to eat their porridge and soup out of condensed milk cans, without spoons, when a bowl and spoon would cost so little. Ashamed that they did not have at least some of those old, even ragged

quilts, hidden away in the attic at home, to sit upon, instead of the bare floor. Ashamed to think that back home, in what we call God's country—when all the while history has made this very place God's country—it is against the law to abuse dogs as these little children have been abused.

"But you would not be long ashamed, for you would, after seeing all this, give, GIVE, GIVE! of food and clothing and money, so that we out here might not only keep the tots from starving, but might properly clothe them and properly educate and train them. We are saving lives now, but, O, how necessary it is to do more than that, so that in years to come we may look upon the upright young men and young women whom we have equipped to face

life and say that their lives have been well worth the saving."

CONSTANTINOPLE, which has welcomed almost no tourists since before the war, received 2842 American visitors during late February and early March.



Above: Six little waifs picked up from the streets of Alexandropol last summer, ragged, dirty and suffering from malnutrition. Below: The same children, bathed, heads shaved and treated, fed with their first real meal in months, perhaps years, and comfortably outfitted from the American Old Clothes Bag





Bundle Day, 1921. One room in a receiving station in New York City

Overalls, Pants and Shirts

NOW is the time of the year when Near East Relief humbly asks the American people to send their outgrown clothing to their proteges in the Near East. We ask usually for things that have outgrown their usefulness to their owners, but which can give warmth and comfort to destitute people.

Yet, while we ask for things that it will be no sacrifice to give up, we experience real gratitude when someone contributes brand new garments. We know all too well how long garments have to be worn in the Near East, and the possibilities of long life in a new garment fill us full of thankfulness in behalf of the joy-transformed refugee who will receive it.

The following letter from E. B. Miller and Company, of Waco, Texas, manufacturers of Buck Brand Overalls, Pants and Shirts, to the Waco representative of Near East Relief, announces a gift whose practical nature wins from us a sincere vote of thanks:

"Hearing of your wonderful work toward the relief of the stricken Near East, we take pleasure in sending you 650 garments, all being new and unused, valued at \$1400.

"The world should appreciate the wonderful

work you have undertaken, and we assure you that this donation to the cause is a great pleasure to us.

"Wishing you much success in your undertaking, we remain, yours very truly, E. B. Miller and Company."

Gifts from the Heart

"**W**E are as old as the hills and as poor as Job's turkey, but after looking over THE NEW NEAR EAST magazine, we pass on Five Dollars, which was given to us Christmas. Get some corn meal and feed the orphans. We have to live on winter onions and cistern water, and the cistern is about dry."

This gift from an aged Kansas couple, full of heart but nearly empty of pocket, is an example of the finest type of giving. If the rich of the country would give in proportion there would be no starvation nor destitution in the Near East.

Equally underlaid with fine sentiment is a gift recently received from a woman in Missouri. She contributed a gold wedding ring, asking us to sell it in order to buy food for the Armenian children.

Starving Children from the Volga Arrive in Erivan

MANY Russian children in a starving condition from the Volga region have been received in Erivan, Armenia. The Government Commission for starving people was at a loss what to do with them owing to the lack of everything but a little bread.

"Owing to the absence of everything in the form of clothing, there was no possibility of removing the ragged clothes which these children had been wearing while travelling for over one month and a half. The Government Relief

Commission applied to the Near East Relief and were given the warmest cooperation. The American Near East Relief issued underwear for the boys and girls, shoes, overcoats, caps, dresses and suits of clothes.

"The Government has given these starving children of the Volga some bread—there was nothing more to give. The aid given by Near East Relief supplied the children with warm clothing and additional food."—*Extract from the Erivan Newspaper OUR TRUTH.*

To Save 10,000 Condemned Children

THE Protestant Episcopal Church has come forward to save from death 10,000 children who would otherwise be disastrously affected by the twenty-five per cent cut in appropriations recently made compulsory through the recognition by Near East Relief officials that the falling off in contributions during the last year was rapidly depleting the treasury.

Bishop Thomas F. Gailor has organized a committee of prominent Churchmen to insure the success of the campaign.

Through Miss Grace Lindley, executive secretary of the Women's Auxiliary, Bishop Gailor has appealed to that body to hallow the Lenten-season by helping to secure for 10,000 children of the Land of Christ sufficient money to

commute their sentence to death by starvation.

On Bishop Gailor's committee are:

Rev. Thomas Burgess, Acting Secretary; Rev. H. H. Spoer, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. George A. Barton; Rt. Rev. Charles Henry Brent; Hon. Vernon M. Davis; Rev. Carroll M. Davis; Rev. W. Chauncey Emhardt, H. W. D. English; Rev. James E. Freeman; Rev. Milo H. Gates; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence; Rt. Rev. William Andrew Leonard; Frederick C. Morehouse; Rev. James B. Nies; Rt. Rev. W. T. Manning; Rt. Rev. Edward L. Parsons; Rt. Rev. P. M. Rhinelander; Rev. William Austin Smith; Rev. Ernest M. Stires; Rt. Rev. J. Poyntz Tyler; Rev. William H. Van Allen; George Zabriskie.



Twelve carloads of clothing—Michigan's answer to Armenia's cry for help

Erivan, City of Starving Children

IN the city of Erivan it is a common sight to see children hunting in the muddy gutters for apple cores, or anything that at one time resembled food; to see little boys and girls sleeping in stables and cellars, covering themselves with earth and straw to keep them warm.

To take care of all these children, and those coming into the city each day from the famine-stricken villages, and even from as far away as the Volga region of Russia, Near East Relief in Erivan would need twice the twenty-five buildings it already occupies. Every orphanage is filled to the utmost, and a thousand children are being fed daily at the canteens. At night the orphanage halls are crowded with mattresses, to make room for a "few more" who were taken in after all the beds had been filled.

A continual transfer of little tuberculosis patients is made from the orphanages to the Near East Relief tuberculosis hospital, in the



This little child was one of those who did not "live until the light of morning" could prove to her that her rescue in the night from the streets of Erivan was not a tantalizing dream

mountains outside Erivan, and their places are taken by pathetic recruits picked up from the gutters and alleys of the city. It frequently happens that the rescue comes too late; too often a starved and ragged mite brought in the night to experience her first taste of shelter, warmth and adequate food does not live through until the light of morning can prove to her that the episode of the night was not a tantalizing dream.

The government is maintaining some orphanages, but with its limited resources, both in food and money, it can do little to ward off the dreadful suffering. Ignoring the thousands of adult refugees, whom the rigors of a Caucasus winter will not permit to survive until spring in Erivan, the hopelessness of dealing with the child problem is heart-breaking.

O, America, open your hearts and your purses for those pitiful inhabitants of the City of Starving Children.

"We Base Our Hopes Upon Women"

MRS. Mark L. Bristol, wife of the American High Commissioner in Constantinople, has cabled an appeal in behalf of the women and children famine sufferers in the Near East. The cable was addressed to Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mrs. Henry Morgenthau and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt. Mrs. Catt, as chairman of the Women's Emergency Committee, has been instrumental in an attempt to awaken, by means of a Lenten Appeal, the interest of women throughout the country in the welfare of 25,000 children who are facing increased privation, even death itself, because of the enforced twenty-five per cent reduction in appropriations which Near East Relief has found it necessary to order because of decreased contributions.

Mrs. Bristol's cable follows:

"I am in daily touch with the homeless refugee women and children of all races here in Constantinople and with the reports from Anatolia and the Caucasus. A heart-rending picture of misery and suffering is presented. I wish you could see and know how much American generosity has meant to all these people and how great is their faith in America.

"I am sure that if the American women did know they would not let the food stop nor the hopes remain unfulfilled. We, at this end, base our hopes upon women like yourselves to help provide American aid for thousands of refugees and children, and insure a continuation of their faith in American humanity.

"Will you pass this message, which may

Near East Relief

151 Fifth Avenue New York

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Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state officers listed on page 19

mean life and hope to the peoples of all races of the Near East, to the women of America?"

It Speaks for Itself

ATHERNS, PENNSYLVANIA. MR. CLEVELAND H. DODGE. *Dear Sir:* For three years I have been trying to save a fund whereby I could have a little extra money for incidental expenditures, and got as far as three hundred and sixty-two dollars and a few cents. This money has been tythed also, but looking into the pictured faces of the little children in the last copy of the Near East Pamphlet, I feel constrained to dip into this little fund to send a portion of it to this cause. God grant it may

help some little child to a better understanding of Christian America!

Enclosed please find the check for one hundred dollars. Very truly yours, B. S. HAVERLY.

Virginia

THE purpose of the charity—to salvage the childhood of the Near East, the manner in which funds are being raised—the campaign methods of Near East Relief, and the organization that is raising them—Near East Relief, have been unequivocally endorsed by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia, in resolutions recently offered by Senator Morgan R. Mills, of Richmond. The resolutions passed both houses by a unanimous vote.

Perennial Impulse

LAST May the columns of THE NEW NEAR EAST told of a man serving a thirty-five year term in the Virginia state penitentiary who so convinced his fellow prisoners that the plight of the Near East people was far more to be pitied than their own, that they were inspired to give from their meager savings \$119 for the support of two orphaned children at Konja.

The man, Sidna Allen, the last of the so-called "notorious Allen boys" of Virginia, this year once more rallied the inmates of the penitentiary to an act of sacrifice in the same cause. Practically every convict in the penitentiary has donated to Near East Relief wages received for the labor of from one to thirty days. Convict labor in Virginia is paid at the rate of ten cents a day. Ninety-one dollars and forty cents was contributed—representing 914 days of hard labor.

THE April issue of THE NEW NEAR EAST gave credit to the Hershey Chocolate Company for a contribution of 25,000 pounds of cocoa. Pennsylvania statistics now disclose that 9,000 pounds was the amount of the Hershey contribution; the remaining 16,000 pounds were contributed by other citizens of Hershey.

113

What Are We Going to Do About These Children

Who Are Destitute for Clothes to Protect Them Against
the Summer's Blistering Sun and the
Winter's Ice and Snow?







Boy Scouts who turned out to greet the first big group (800) of American tourists to visit Constantinople since before the war

A Scout's a Scout the World Over

PERHAPS he may not have a baseball or bat, perhaps his suit is a nondescript garment, perhaps his entire equipment as a Scout is makeshift, but if he is a Scout that principal appurtenance to Scoutdom, his heart, is all right. His heart being right, his place in the fraternity is intact.

This seems to be working out into a sort of circular theme. What is meant by it, however, is that if he's a regular Scout the "fellers" will see him through.

So it is that the Boy Scouts of America, having learned that the Boy Scouts of Armenia are having to "carry on" with almost no equipment, have determined to see what can be done about furnishing the equipment.

Near East Relief is in receipt of a letter from James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, advising that at a recent board meeting of the Boy Scouts of America he was authorized to "present to the field as an opportunity for service the needs of the Near East Relief Committee, in the contribution of athletic goods, baseballs, bats and

other equipment for use of boys, provided, however, it did not involve the solicitation of funds by Boy Scouts."

So be prepared, all owners of "athletic goods" in useable condition, for the Boy Scouts of America will soon be after you for equipment for their Armenian brothers, who, while their intention is in every way to emulate their American brother Scouts, are sadly handicapped for lack of equipment.

They have been patient and forbearing. They have not asked for those accessories so dear to the heart of a Scout, for they know that with money lacking actually to buy bread for thousands of the children of the Near East, it is impossible to supply them with anything like proper equipment.

It may not make them any better Scouts to receive the gifts resulting from the efforts of their American brothers, but where is the heart that would deny to boyhood the pleasure and the stimulus to achievement that are allied to the proper accoutrements for sport and exercise?

The Annual Report to Congress

IN accordance with the Act of Incorporation of Near East Relief, approved by the President of the United States August 6, 1919, a report of activities for the year ending December 31, 1921, has recently been submitted to Congress, as has been done annually since incorporation.

The Report notes various changes in the membership of the Board of Trustees and the Executive Committee. Four vacancies have occurred on the Board of Trustees; two by death—His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons and Honorable H. B. F. Macfarland—and two by resignation—Honorable Charles Evans Hughes and Arthur Curtiss James. Subsequently Major-General James G. Harbord was elected to succeed Mr. Hughes; Honorable Josephus Daniels to succeed Mr. Macfarland; Oliver J. Sands to succeed Mr. James; the Most Reverend Patrick J. Hayes to succeed Cardinal Gibbons. On the Executive Committee Henry Morgenthau was elected to succeed Arthur Curtiss James. As additional members of the Board of Trustees there have been elected during the year the Right Reverend William T. Manning, General Leonard Wood, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt and Honorable Frank L. Polk.

There have been the following changes in overseas general administration. Colonel J. P. Coombs resigned as Managing Director at Constantinople, Mr. H. C. Jaquith being appointed to succeed him; Mr. Bayard Dodge asked to be relieved of his responsibilities as Honorary Managing Director of the Beirut area, continuing, however, as Secretary and Correspondent, Major James H. Nicol being appointed Acting Managing Director until December 31, when he was succeeded by Mr. Howard B. McAfee.

The Report pays tribute to the efficiency and devotion of the overseas personnel and voices the belief that no philanthropic organization has ever attained a higher average in its personnel.

Near East Relief includes in its field of operations Constantinople and the adjoining territory in European Turkey, Anatolia, Armenia,

Cilicia, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia and Transcaucasia (Russia), including Russian Armenia and Georgia, and is the only American relief agency now operating extensively in these areas. While relief has been given on the basis of greatest need to all dependent people of the Near East, the greater part of the work has been among the Armenians, Greeks, Syrians and Assyrians.

On account of political conditions and continued military operations it is impossible to secure complete and accurate statistics for the entire Near East Relief area, but statistics are being compiled as accurately as possible in our various relief centers and the following reports of work are as nearly complete as military censorship will allow.

The general fact is established that at least 1,000,000 people, chiefly Armenian and other exiled subject races, are living in the Near East today who would have perished had it not been for American relief.

The largest single unit of relief work done by Near East Relief has been in the portion of Transcaucasia known as Russian Armenia. Certainly 500,000 people in this area a year ago were dependent upon relief. There is still urgent need for adult relief, but in keeping with the policy to confine work as far as possible to child welfare, and with the limitations of the budget, the committee is withdrawing wherever possible from adult relief. In Constantinople, however, there remain two large refugee camps, filled chiefly with women and children, and one large camp at Rodosto for Greek refugees, where the relief workers are helping with medical supplies.

Near East Relief maintains 38 hospitals and 59 clinics, and conducts or supervises other dispensary and sanitary work. 88,401 patients were recorded in the last completed monthly report.

No opportunity is lost to develop the largest possible measure of self-support in connection with all relief work. The people naturally are frugal, thrifty and eager for their industrial independence. Given a single year of peace, and the adult population would regain complete

self-support. Industries of various types, adapted to the training of the men, women and children, are conducted at most of the relief stations. At Rodosto 5,000 refugees were established in farm lands and a large agricultural development is being organized in the Caucasus. The greatest need for industrial relief is in the Caucasus, but the whole economic life of the country is so disorganized, and tools and raw materials are so lacking, that the task is extremely difficult.

Near East Relief is conducting 124 orphanages, in which there are 64,107 children, and there are approximately 50,000 others, outside the orphanages, who are dependent upon us for the necessities of life. It is impossible to estimate the other thousands of children who should be cared for. At Alexandropol alone, where there are 18,000 in Near East Relief orphanages, there are at least 20,000 additional children who are homeless.

The organization maintains a rigid economy of administration, both at home and overseas. All members of the governing Administration Committee overseas contribute their services without compensation. Compensation for full-time service of orphanage directors, doctors, nurses and other workers, is designed to cover only reasonable living expenses. No large salaries, either in America or overseas, are paid by Near East Relief. The economy of administration is due in large measure to the exceptional amount of volunteer unpaid service contributed, and by the free use of valuable land, buildings and other properties overseas.

In the domestic field the firm of Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants, have audited all financial transactions of Near East Relief in New York and other cities where local treasuries are established.

In the foreign field accounts are regularly audited by Messrs. Russell, Harris & Company, Chartered Accountants, of London.

Near East Relief receives cooperation in its activities from church and women's organizations, public schools and colleges, fraternal and business associations, agricultural and industrial organizations, Greeks and Armenians in America, American Relief Administration, Armenian Relief Fund Association of Canada, American Red Cross and others.

America is a name to conjure with in the Near East, because American relief workers have gone there with no commercial or political motives, not for what they could get, but what they could give, and in their service and their strategic use of American money they have strengthened international good will for decades to come.

Following is the summary of receipts and expenditures, according to Hurdman & Cranstoun's auditors' report:

For Full Period Up to and Including December 31, 1921			
	Individual Relief	General Relief	Total
Relief Contributions.....	\$2,395,229.55	\$48,966,575.39	\$51,361,804.94
Relief Appropriations.....	2,395,229.55	49,352,844.03	51,748,073.58
Relief Fund Deficit.....		\$ 386,268.64	\$ 386,268.64
For the Year 1921			
Balance, December 31, 1920.....			\$ 4,571,302.77
Receipts			
Contributions			
General Relief.....	\$6,590,011.59		
Individual Relief.....	398,376.35	\$ 6,988,387.94	
Expense Funds			
Private Contributions for Expenses.....	89,812.72		
Interest on Bank Balances and Income from Securities....	207,046.39	296,859.11	7,285,247.05
Total Receipts (Net).....			\$11,856,549.82
Disbursements			
Relief Payments			
General Relief.....	\$8,939,753.82		
Individual Relief.....	444,157.10	\$ 9,383,910.92	
National Headquarters Expense			
General Administrative	84,768.21		
Publicity	67,768.01		
Field	425,459.13	577,995.35	\$ 9,961,906.27
BALANCE, December 31, 1921.....			* \$ 1,894,643.55

* Against this balance of \$1,894,643.55 there are relief appropriations unpaid amounting to \$2,507,574.17.

During the year 1921, on eighteen steamships, various commodities have been shipped to the Near East, including old and new clothing, auto parts, medical supplies, bedding, army cots, coal, agricultural implements, milk, corn and wheat flour, sugar, grits, beans, cornmeal, dried fruits and miscellaneous groceries—a total of 13,408 tons, valued at \$2,186,833.

A copy of the complete Report, as submitted to Congress, may be secured on application to Near East Relief, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE boys of Polygon Orphanage, Alexandropol, Armenia, turn out from their workshops 400 garments and 90 pairs of stockings daily. That this impressive output still falls short of the demand can easily be understood when it is realized that Polygon shelters 8,000 orphaned boys.

Extremis

ALEXANDROPOL. With the breakup of winter in the mountain villages of Central Armenia, Near East Relief investigations reveal terrible starvation among refugees and orphans. K. A. Downer of Kingston, N. Y., returning from a five-day horse-back visit to twenty villages, having a population of 25,000 people, says that foodstuffs throughout the area are exhausted.

Bread is made from all sorts of substitutes, including flax, chaff, and sawdust, having no appreciable food value. The people are extracting undigested material from old refuse and giving it to the children. Health conditions are critical, gastric and intestinal troubles prevailing, due to malnutrition. A large percentage of the people are suffering from skin diseases. One-fourth of the adults are incapacitated and bed-ridden. Only one in fifty of the population is normal.

In the villages visited there are 1,500 orphans who should be removed immediately if they are to live. Even in small villages the weekly death list includes ten children. In many villages all children have lost their hair during the winter.

Several cases were so desperate that the people resorted to eating human flesh, which practice was sharply punished by the authorities. Officials said that they are doing all they can to prevent it, but the people lose their senses from hunger.

At Mahmaudchuk, visited family of fifteen persons a month ago. Now only three of the family remain. The dead include all the male members of the family.

All village inhabitants expressed concern about securing seed and grain for spring planting. Hope is expressed that the Armenian Government would obtain seed, particularly barley.

The headman of the largest village said, "If we can secure seed we shall be on our feet by mid-summer. If we don't get seed, we are doomed to death."—*Jaquith.*

Walked Twenty-four Nights

"YESTERDAY I was stopped by a man who had escaped from a prison at Erzerum," writes a Near East Relief Worker in Alexandropol. "He was a shadow. He had walked over the mountains to safety during twenty-four nights, hiding by day, living all the while on grass. He was naked above the waist, bare headed and bare-footed.

"I gave him the coat I had on and told him to return later, when I would see what we could do about giving him a more complete equipment.

"These people are heart-breaking. With the twenty-five per cent cut in appropriations, what can we do for them? We have absolutely nothing to give them, for does not the cut necessitate reduction even in the orphanage rations? When we are obliged to imperil the lives for which we are already caring, and which we have grown to love, we are obliged to steel our hearts toward the most piteous adult appeal."



"We are obliged to steel our hearts toward the most piteous adult appeal"



This group of refugees, on the long march back to Tabriz, were attacked by bandits. Fifty of them escaped on donkeys into the hills, but the remaining seventy were stripped of everything, including clothing. When they regained their comrades they were provided with a few garments from the backs of those who escaped, and thus scantily clad, on foot over the snow-covered Shibley Pass, they made their way into Tabriz, where they were provided with clothing by Near East Relief

The Little Assyrian Nation

BEFORE the World War there were no more happy, prosperous or industrious people in the Near East than the little Assyrian nation. They lived in Northwest Persia and the borderlands of Kurdistan, with their towns and villages centering around the city of Urumia. For the most part they were tillers of the soil and owners of the farms and rich vineyards they cultivated.

Persia was officially neutral in the war, but being too weak to defend herself, she was repeatedly invaded by the contending forces. When a Turkish force invaded Northwest Persia, hoping to pass on to Mesopotamia and Bagdad, the Assyrian nation took up arms in defense of the Allied cause. They defeated the Turks in some fourteen battles and held the invading army for months.

Cut off from outside supplies of arms and ammunition, the time came when they could no longer hold the line. Then began the awful

flight of the nation from Urumia toward Hamadan. The horrors of this exodus can never adequately be told. They were pursued and fired upon by Turks and Kurds and thousands were killed, or died along the road of hunger and thirst. This flight was in 1918, just a few months before the Armistice, and had the people known it was to come, they might have held out until that time.

After the Assyrians left, their villages were demolished and the great Christian section of Urumia, where were hundreds of splendid homes and fine buildings, still presents a scene of ruin and desolation. With their lands and homes in possession of the Kurds, and unable to regain their property, the Assyrian nation, since 1918, has been scattered through the towns and cities of Persia and Mesopotamia, without homes or work in the over-populated Moslem cities.

During the summer and fall of 1921 these

scattered people, desiring to be as near their former homes as possible, have come back to Northwest Persia by the thousands and are now gathering in Tabriz.

Near East Relief is endeavoring to provide

work for these people in Tabriz, until they can find places to farm in the villages, and the long arm of American charity is caring for their orphans. J. CHRISTY WILSON, NEAR EAST RELIEF COMMITTEE, TABRIZ, PERSIA.

New Sprouts

THE rehabilitated refugees at Rodosto are indulging in a diversion at last. In great excitement, between jobs, they crowd to the edges of the fields, watching them with an interest that borders nearly upon lunacy. The first wheat planted by these poor sufferers, who have been homeless and hunted since the beginning of the Great War, is now two inches high! At last, in their own home place, they are raising their own food. Not long now before they will be entirely on their own feet, independent of American dollars, independent indeed of America itself, except to love as a dear friend who stood by in a time of deep trouble.

What is being accomplished at Rodosto can be done little by little throughout the Near East. It only needs patience and the continued

CONSTANTINOPLE. Foodless ship carrying 3,000 Greeks, fleeing famine, Novorossisk, arrived Constantinople yesterday. Near East sending emergency rations. Thirty hunger deaths daily among 20,000 starving Greeks, Novorossisk, who are pleading to follow present refugees.—*Jaquith.*

help of America for a space of time. Then the remnants of families will be brought together and established on the land, as have these former refugees of Rodosto. Then too, in a few short years, the

children will have emerged from American orphanages—a race of fine, sturdy, intelligent young people, full of American ideals to apply to the building up of the new Near East.

New life is above ground in the wheat fields of Rodosto; new hope is sprouting in the hearts of the people of the Near East, planted there by their good friends in America and nurtured by the steady helping hand that must not fail them now, when hope is budding, but must continue to furnish strength and encouragement until hope is fulfilled and the NEW Near East is a happy and prosperous land.

From Famine Fields

By Martha Haskell Clark

I am a little better than a movie show
Because I speak reality. You know
That I was there, have worked and shared and
seen.

And yet, like shadow pictures on the screen,
The scenes I paint bring but a passing thrill
Of pleasant horror. Self-complacent still,
You murmur, "Sad! So sad!" and go your way,
While cards, and tea-rooms, and the latest play
Will reap their easy millions through the week.

You cannot sense the things of which I speak.
You are not heartless. Could I only lay
One baby's body at your feet today,
Or here and now bring swift before your eyes
One mother watching by her child that dies,
You would be pitiful, would strain to give,—
And thousands doomed by apathy would live.
Great God of Nations, give me words to stir
These sleek-fed aisles of broadcloth and of fur!

—From *THE OUTLOOK*, March 22, 1922



Beirut. Their shelter an open shed, the man unable to find work, the women, as always, trying to keep clean under the most difficult circumstances

Beirut. Living, with 1500 others, in the arched foundation of an unfinished church



The Cilician Dilemma

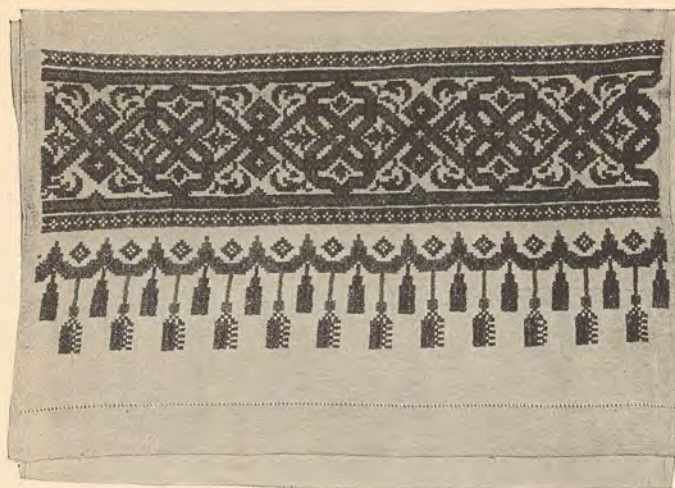
THE French evacuation has driven the Christian population from Cilicia and made them refugees once more, crowding the sea-coast cities of the Mediterranean, finding shelter in sheds or ruins or living out in the open, exposed to wind and rain, heat and cold



Alexandretta. Camp washing. All drinking water has to be carried from a distance



*Beirut. A veteran of the A. E. F., his wife and baby, who spent Christmas under a bridge
Beirut. The pictures decorating this cave wall show how loyal to their God are Armenians, even in hardship*



Russian Towel

Heavy linen, Bulgarian designs in red-and-black and red-and-blue:

Towels.....	\$4.50,	5.00
Table covers.....	6.50,	10.00
Runners.....	\$4.25, 4.50,	5.00

Heavy linen, Bulgarian designs in red-and-blue only:

Luncheon sets, 43" and 69" cloths.....	\$35.00, 45.00
--	----------------

Russian Cross-stitch

A New Line of

LINEN AND HOMESPUN

NEAR EAST RELIEF

Industrial Department

151 Fifth Avenue
NEW YORK

Heavy linen, Bulgarian designs in red-and-black only:

Luncheon sets, runner and 4 services.....	\$13.50
---	---------

Blue homespun, cross-stitch designs in white:

Luncheon sets, runner and 4 services.....	\$10.75
Table covers, 31" and 45".....	\$7.50, 11.00
Wrist bags, 7" x 10".....	\$1.15

Blue homespun, Suzani design in white:

Table covers, 28".....	\$3.25
Pillow covers, 15" top.....	2.00

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA: 1219 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 ARIZONA: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
 ARKANSAS: 407 Donaghey Bldg., Little Rock, Ark.
 CALIFORNIA (North): 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.
 (South): 517 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles.
 COLORADO: 413 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Denver, Col.
 CONNECTICUT: 612 Hartford-Connecticut Trust Co. Bldg., Hartford, Conn.
 DELAWARE: 402 Industrial Trust Bldg., Wilmington, Del.
 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: 316 Bond Bldg., New York Ave. & 14th St., Washington, D. C.
 FLORIDA: 505 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.
 GEORGIA: 409 Georgia Sav. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
 IDAHO: 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
 ILLINOIS: 19 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
 INDIANA: 403 City Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
 IOWA: 521 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
 KANSAS: Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kans.
 KENTUCKY: 401 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
 LOUISIANA: Room 10, Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.
 MAINE: Room 23, 80 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.
 MARYLAND: 14 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.
 MASSACHUSETTS: 1218 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.
 MICHIGAN: 1105 Stroh Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
 MINNESOTA: 305 Oneida Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.
 MISSISSIPPI: 5 Orkin Bldg., Jackson, Miss.
 MISSOURI (East): 1423 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
 (West): 601 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 MONTANA: 7 Montana Bldg., Helena, Montana.
 NEBRASKA: 401 Mickel Bldg., 15th & Harney Sts., Omaha, Neb.
 NEVADA: 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE: 805 Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, N.H.
 NEW JERSEY: 156 Market St., Room 56, Newark, N. J.
 NEW MEXICO: 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.
 NEW YORK: 151 Fifth Ave., New York City.
 NORTH CAROLINA: 901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
 NORTH DAKOTA: 13 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, N. Dak.
 OHIO: 404 The 1900 Euclid Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.
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 OREGON: 613 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Ore.
 PENNSYLVANIA: Headquarters: N. E. Cor. Broad & Locust Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Harrisburg District: 2nd & South Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.
Pittsburgh District: Renshaw Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
 RHODE ISLAND: Room 1, 44 Washington St., Providence, R.I.
 SOUTH CAROLINA: 211 Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S.C.
 SOUTH DAKOTA: 420 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, S.D.
 TENNESSEE: 1203 Volunteer State Life Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
 TEXAS: 405 Trust Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
 UTAH: Room 1, 120 E. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
 VERMONT: 805 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
 VIRGINIA: 209 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.
 WASHINGTON: *Spokane District:* 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
Seattle District: 339 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
 WEST VIRGINIA: State Street Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
 WISCONSIN: 229 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Wis.
 WYOMING: 413 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Denver, Colo.
 CANADA: Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n, 99 Dundas St., East, Toronto, Canada.
 EUROPEAN Headquarters: 13, Avenue de Champel, Geneva, Switzerland.

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office



Typical Refugee Clothes in the Near East. Will You Replace
Them with Whole Clothes on Bundle Day?

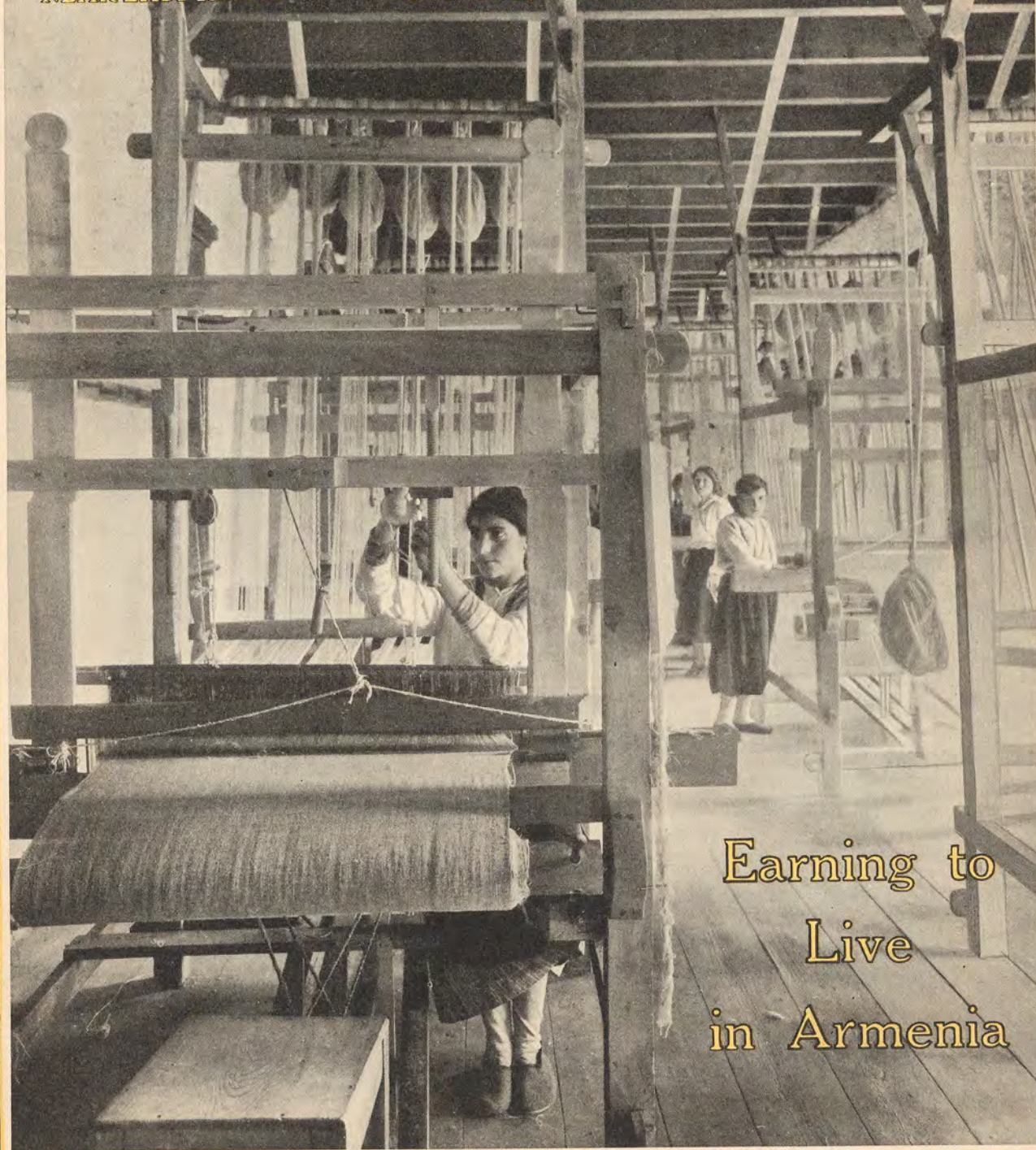
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The NEW NEAR EAST

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NEAR EAST RELIEF

JUNE 1921

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NEW YORK, N.Y.



Earning to
Live
in Armenia

The
Chosen
Executives
of
America
Adopt
Orphans
of the
Near East



We reproduce on this page a letter received by Mrs. Cabot Stevens, Director of Near East Relief in Washington, from Mrs. Harding, testifying to her "keen interest" in our work. Frequently, by letter to national headquarters and by statement to the press, has President Harding expressed a similar interest.

Not to be outdone by his Executive Chief, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts has also adopted for a year a little Armenian child. He is here shown contemplating his coupon book



STANDING in the south portico of the White House, on a rug which formerly covered the floor of the room in the palace at Versailles in which the treaty of peace was signed, the First Lady of the Land and President Harding each pledged responsibility for the life of an Armenian child for a year, accepting Near East Relief coupon books substantiating their pledge.

President and Mrs. Harding, in both public and private life, have been staunch endorsers of Near East Relief.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 29, 1921

My dear Mrs. Stevens:

I am very glad, indeed, to testify to my keen interest in the work that is being carried on in behalf of relief of suffering in the Near East. I have had some occasion to acquaint myself with the gravity of conditions in that historic area, and earnestly hope that the efforts now on foot for its amelioration may produce results that will testify to the humane interest and sympathy of the American people.

Very sincerely,

Woodrow Wilson

Mrs. Cabot Stevens
Bond Building
Washington, D.C.

The NEW NEAR EAST

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VOL. VI

JUNE, 1921

No. IX

The Life of a Child

YOUNG people of America, what are you going to do with your summer?

School closes in May or June and it does not open until September or October. Here are two to four months during which you are released from the class-room. All winter, for five days every week, you have spent five or six hours a day in the pursuit of knowledge. Five or six hours a day, five days a week total twenty-five or thirty hours a week. How are you going to employ that time?

You are planning to fill the majority of those hours with the pleasures for which you find little time in the winter. Is it not so? Young people need pleasure. They need out-of-door exercise.

They need acquaintance with the sun, with growing things, with birds and animals. And summer is the only time that most of them can have these things.

The young people of the Near East, from the puny, crying babies whom their mothers are too starved to nourish, and children whose winters should be passed in busy schools, to the older young people who should be preparing themselves with the study of sturdy vocations to enter self-respecting adult life, they too should have acquaintance with the sun, with growing things and with the birds and animals. They have.

They know the sun's burning rays that beat on the desert, heating sand till it blisters weary, dragging feet. They have an intimate knowledge of growing things, meagre blades of grass that they eat in their terrible hunger, torturing their starved bodies till they fall

and die. With the birds and animals also they have a curious relationship, for in the end are they not a welcome find to those scavengers of the air and the wild places of the earth, when

THE smoke of battle lifts in Transcaucasia. It discloses 18,000 orphaned Armenian children in Alexandropol, where last year there were 10,000. For a month these children and seven Near East Relief workers were on half rations. The end of even this meagre fare was close at hand.

A little boat steamed into the harbor at Batoum carrying a cargo of flour. This food was rushed over the now-opened lines of transportation to the orphanages of Near East Relief, and the day the last half-portion was doled out to those patient little ones and heroic grown-ups, the train rolled into Alexandropol station, bearing the life-saving bounty of the American people.

The smoke of battle has lifted in Transcaucasia. The roads are cleared for us. Our job now is to gather in good American dollars to buy more food and send it to Near East ports, that there may be no more months of half-rations for the little Christian children to whom America has pledged her help.

Published monthly (except August) by Near East Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York

Entered as second-class matter November 21, 1918, at Post Office, New York, N. Y., under Act of March 3, 1879. "Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized March 3, 1919." Subscription 50c per year.

in their extremity they have dropped?

Happy girls and boys of America, what are you going to do with your summer? How will you employ all those leisure hours of every week all through the pleasant vacation time?

Does not your heart suggest that you might devote a few hours of every week to earning money that you might buy for those needy young people of the Near East, not a sunbeam, nor a beautiful flower, nor yet the song of a bird, but sterner necessities, things without which human beings cannot live—food, clothes, elementary education and training in some vocation with which they can become self-supporting?

There are many ways in which money may be earned in vacation time by the enterprising:

Plant a garden and sell its product.

Make jellies and preserves.

Take subscriptions for magazines.

Sew and sell the things you fashion.

Pick and sell berries and fruit.

Mow lawns.

Run errands.

Sell papers.

Raise a pig and sell it.

Raise and market chickens.



Young America! This boy pleads for
Young Armenia

Run a lemonade, popcorn and peanut stand.

Work on the farm and give a part of what you earn.

Sell goods on commission.

Then there is the Near East Relief coupon book, entitled, "The Life of a Child." This little book contains sixty coupons valued at one dollar each. For one dollar an Armenian child can be fed for one week. For sixty dollars, the amount represented by the complete book, an Armenian child can be supported for a whole year. Where is the happy American boy or girl who has not friends enough so that the disposing of one of these books through the long summer would not be an easy matter? At least a part of one of the books could be sold, coupon by coupon, and no sum, however small, is too little to send to those unfortunate children in the far-away country who, without our help, would have nothing.

Can you not—no, *will you not*—earn and give this summer to help the children in Bible lands live on to strong and useful manhood and womanhood?

NOTE: Near East Relief coupon books may be obtained from state offices, listed on page 19.

French Soldiers

AT Cæsarea were seven officers and 700 men of the 412th Infantry of the French army, held as prisoners by the Nationalists. They were captured at Bozanti in the Adana region. These officers and men were wearing the remains of summer uniforms in the wintry weather, sleeping blanketless on the floor and existing on matzoon and black bread.

Near East Relief came to the rescue with 700 blankets, sleeping bags, underwear, shoes and soap, and the director also has been advancing them small sums of money each month to help buy additional necessary food.

Had it not been for Near East Relief assistance, doubtless only a small number of these soldiers would have lived through the winter.



Snow-clad Ararat rises high above the adjoining mountains

Erivan

THERE are two or three theories about the source from which Erivan derived its name. The most popular is an old legend which tells that Noah, anchored safely on Mt. Ararat, saw from the bridge of the ark the present site of the city emerge from the subsiding deluge. An Armenian verb, *erevel*, is said to mean *appearing*; hence Erivan.

Whatever the origin of its name the origin of its existence is sufficiently ancient to link it unequivocally with the traditions of Christian people.

It has been inhabited in succession by Armenians, Persians and Russians, and again by Armenians. In 1919 its population was esti-

mated at 100,000, divided approximately as follows:

Armenians	88,180
Russians	1,500
Tartars	10,000
Jews	300
Georgians	20
Turks	None

100,000

Erivan's climate is moderate, its principal industries the manufacture of wine and cognac. The cognac industry is controlled by the present government and law prevents its manufacture for sale or for private use; consequently, its use now is for medicinal purposes only.

A flourishing leather goods industry pre-

viously has been supported by the people of Erivan. Sheep and goat hide chiefly was used.

Salt mines furnish another industrial outlet. Caravans of camels, laden with large salt rocks, make picturesque the dusty roads leading from the city.

The water supply is abundant and excellent; the water is clear and cool. A single pipe, about ten inches in diameter, brings it a distance of fifteen miles from a district of high altitude, called Kirk-Bulach, which means "forty sources."

One railroad, under government control, connects the city with the outside world, when war allows communication. There are two telegraph lines, the Armenian and the Indo-European (British control), and two Armenian radio stations.

The policing and sanitary conditions of the city are not much worse than in most eastern cities. A small squad of workmen and old women sweep certain districts, but running water in the gutters and occasional breezes are the only cleaners. One often sees the natives washing clothes or parts of their persons in the deep stone gutters which edge the streets.

Many buildings are of substantial stone in the Russian style; the poorer houses are of native mud and plaster. High walls enclose vineyards, orchards and gardens; grapes, apples, peaches and vegetables abound.

There is absolutely no fire protection, but, as a matter of fact, most of the buildings are practically fireproof.

Erivan is lighted, although poorly, by electricity furnished by two companies, one owned by the city and the other by one of the wine factories.

The schools are of the Russian type, called "gymnasiums." One beautiful structure, formerly a seminary, is now used as an American hospital. The unfinished gymnasium, on the main street of the town, has been the pride of the natives; it was one day to be a "big university." Before that day, however, it is destined to serve as a shelter for refugees.

Erivan has six Armenian churches, two Russian churches and five mosques.

There are three drug stores, forty-five doctors and four dentists. Sunshine and good water account for a marvelous lack of sickness, in spite of insanitary conditions.

Erivan, from the heights along the road to Kanakir, presents a peaceful aspect worthy of its biblical tradition. One sees below him the green of the walled-in vineyards and orchards, dotted with churches and large stone buildings, the whole lightly covered by a thin blue haze, beyond which snow-clad Ararat rises high above the adjoining mountains.

This is Erivan, the hub and the hope of the Armenian Republic.

Report to Congress and the New York Sun

THE New York *Sun*, inspired by the annual report to Congress of Near East Relief, has spoken on its editorial page in the following glowing terms of America's response to Armenia's need:

"Nothing could better illustrate the splendid response of the American people to the distress appeals sent out for help by the afflicted inhabitants of the Near East than the report that has just been made to Congress by the Near East Relief, showing the result of its activities during the last year. Approximately one million lives were saved and the grand total of the contributions received amounted to \$60,000,000.

"The Near East Relief has operated sixty-three hospitals, 128 clinics, eleven rescue homes, 229 orphanages which accommodated 54,600 children and also supported 56,039 other children outside of orphanages.

"Conditions in the Near East since the armistice have been appalling. Human beings reached the lowest depths of misery and children were starving by the hundreds of thousands. It was to relieve this piteous distress that the Near East Relief work was started, and from the outset Americans have met these appeals with full hands. The concrete results of their help are proof of their unceasing generosity."

JUNE, 1921

7

The Story of Armenia Brings Unusual Gifts

AT a recent meeting in Indianapolis for the China Famine Fund and Near East Relief, Lady Anne Azgepetian told with such gripping eloquence the story



of Armenia's need that Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister, who was present, was so deeply impressed that he gave her his check for Near East Relief. A beautiful platinum and diamond pendant also was contributed, the proceeds of its sale to be divided between the two committees. Its donor said, "I never knew what jewels were worth until I learned that they could actually save the lives of little children"

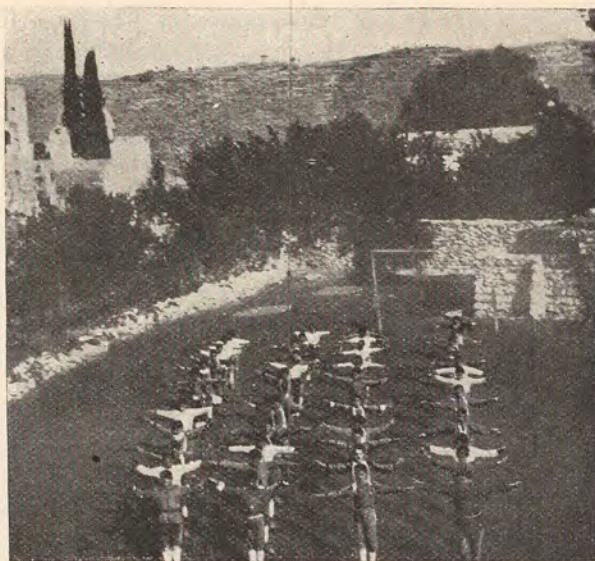
Wards of America

EFFORTS of American workers of Near East Relief are gradually helping to efface the scars of war and the resulting starvation and disease in Syria and Palestine, writes Director Bayard Dodge.

"The war has left us a legacy—the care of thousands of orphans," are the words of Mr. Dodge. "The country is still too disorganized by death, deportation and business depression for us to withdraw entirely from activities in the region. Yet the situation is improving.

"It seems only a few months ago when we first came into Syria to carry America's message of charity. Into the newly opened orphanages came a constant stream of tiny, underfed, half-naked children. Their parents had either been lost to them by deportation or had fallen victims to starvation or massacre. Many were half mad from the hardships that they had been through. Some had wandered for miles over the rough country, barefooted and starving.

"Many of these children have since been restored to their parents through the efforts of Near East Relief. Others have been sent to relatives in America, while some have been placed in private families, where they are being brought up with personal care. The majority, of course, still remain on our hands. If the American people who saved them now withdraw support, they will be turned out on the



The peculiar opportunity of America—to raise to sturdy manhood Armenia's future leaders

streets, to become the prey of vice and crime. All that has been accomplished with them so far will go for naught.

"But if the orphanages can be maintained as at present, a wonderful gift will be given to the communities which are still in such need, the gift of a thousand young men and women, trained to be virtuous, honest, liberal and skilled in those industries which alone can bring prosperity to the war-devastated lands.

"There is still a certain amount of general relief to be given in certain storm centers, but the peculiar opportunity of the people of America is to push on reconstruction, not by erecting dwellings or building roads, but by framing the lives of multitudes of little boys and girls, that they may grow up to be a blessing, rather than a curse, to the people around them."



The war's legacy—the care of thousands of orphans

Near East Relief

One Madison Avenue, New York

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Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to state offices listed on page 19

Bayard Dodge

THE work of Bayard Dodge, until recently Managing Director for Near East Relief at Beirut, has left a lasting memory not only with those for whom he labored but with those who watched the labor. The following extract from a letter recently received at national headquarters from Professor Hitti of the American University at Beirut is a testimonial of which Mr. Dodge may well be proud. Professor Hitti writes:

"I take this opportunity to convey to you the sentiment of the people in this part of the world regarding the superb work which Mr. Dodge has been carrying on. There are thousands of people who literally owe their lives to

the humane efforts of this young man. During the four years of war, distress and agony, he acted the part of an angel of mercy and brought succor and relief to thousands of the children of Lebanon. In many cases, I am told, he did not spare his own pocket. Unassuming, kind, efficient, with no thought of himself or his comfort, he went about assuming the role of a mother to the motherless and a father to the fatherless. It will be many, many years before the future generation will forget the work of Mr. Dodge."

Josephus Daniels Helps

JOSEPHUS DANIELS, former Secretary of the Navy, is heading in North Carolina the nation-wide campaign for the securing of clothing for the refugees in the near East.

A Governor's Daughters

LOUISE AND ELEANOR, the twelve-year-old twin daughters of Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York, have given their combined savings, amounting to almost \$100, to Near East Relief. *Bronx (N. Y.) Democrat.*

Charity Knows No Color

THE colored people of Missouri, with the sum of \$1,560, are supporting for a year twenty-six orphaned children of the Near East. Their resolution, passed recently at the Central Missouri Methodist Episcopal Conference, shows their understanding of the need and reveals the spirit of their pledge. It reads:

"We are still conscious of the continued cry for help that comes from the Christians of Armenia to the Christians of America.

"We know how they have been put to the test for their faith in GOD.

"We know how they have faced deportation, starvation and death for their religion rather than deny their LORD.

"We want to help them until they are able to help themselves; therefore

"We feel that this conference should go on record 100 per cent., by each minister here present adopting at least one orphan for his church to feed this year."

Earning in America



IN the cool of summer mornings busy hands can make a huge jar of delicious lemonade. A pan of fudge can be made, corn popped and peanuts salted. Then through the long afternoons, underneath a shady tree at the edge of the lawn, or under an umbrella by the roadside, on a table neatly spread, the morning's concoctions can be offered for sale to all passersby.

A lot of money can be earned this way with which to buy food for those who through years of war have gone for days without even a crust of bread or a drop of water



BLACKBERRIES, blueberries, strawberries, raspberries, huckleberries—how many quarts can be picked in a summer by an earnest little child? How many hungry little children in far-off Armenia can be fed with the food bought by the money earned with the berries picked by the children in happy, comfortable America?

ANICE pig will certainly pay for the raising. He will amuse you with his funny ways as he grows fatter and fatter each day. And at the last, when he is ready for market, think of the round sum he will bring!



a to Give in Armenia

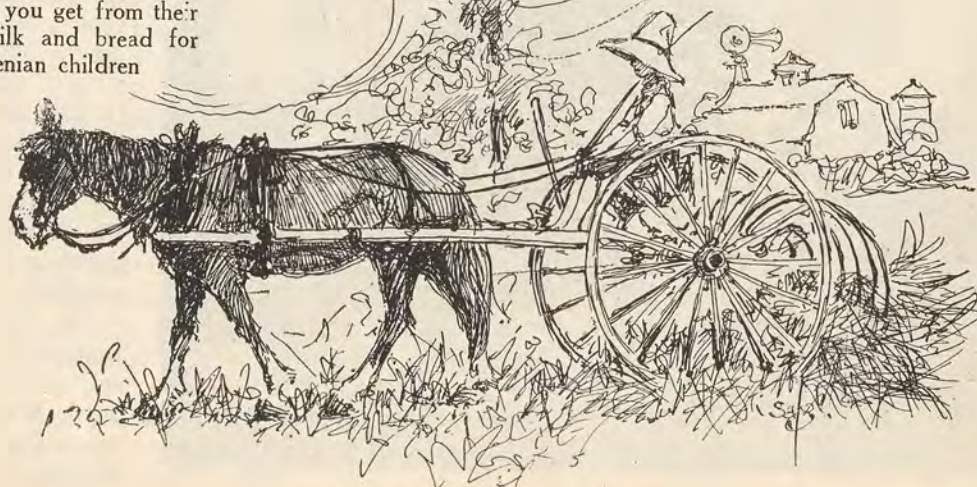


SET the Emily Hen on a nest full of new eggs. Tend her carefully and raise her chicks for market. The crisp new dollars you get from their sale will buy milk and bread for little Armenian children

PLANT a garden with pease and beans, yellow squashes and red tomatoes. Take them to market or at fair time win prizes with them. What special service for prize money — to buy food for starving Armenia!



JJOIN old Dobbin and help with the hay crop. Make yourself useful in every way you can on the farm. Then, like an honest workman, ask an honest wage and divide it with the boys of Armenia



Devastation and Relief of Ain Ibl and Dibl

IT was hoped in the Syrian district to close down general relief work and confine our activities more exclusively to the care of orphans, but raids on Christian villages during Moslem uprisings against the French left such devastation in their wake that a tour of inspection was felt necessary in order that actual conditions might be ascertained and relief administered.

R. C. Byerly, until recently in charge of Near East Relief work in Sidon, conducted the investigation. His findings make a story both picturesque and heartrending.

From Sidon to Tyre, a distance of twenty-five miles, the road runs close to the beautiful, blue Mediterranean, its milestones a chain of

spots of ancient historical significance. From a journey of recurring wayside interests and charms Mr. Byerly and his party came upon the ruined village of Dibl, where they spent the night.

The whole village was requisitioned for food and bedding, with scant success. In the room they eventually occupied not a door or window remained, only holes in the walls, from which the woodwork had been stolen. On the church the pillagers had wrought especial havoc; the altar had been pulled down in search of hidden treasure, the bell pierced with rifle bullets, the chandeliers shattered to bits and the woodwork torn out and carried off. The people, however, had succeeded in preserving their lives.

In the morning, as the party rode off toward Ain Ibl, the question was in all minds, "Can Ain Ibl be worse than Dibl?" It was—much worse.

Ain Ibl, "city set upon a hill," housed 1,500 people in about 300 houses. It suffered a complete and relentless ruination. Of the beautiful monastery, nothing but its broken walls marked its site. The interiors of the houses were stripped clean; roofs were torn down, floors dug up; windows, furniture, everything, was carried off by the marauders. The church showed every evidence of the effects of sect malice. Fire finished the little that ruthless hands had left untouched.

The town had been defended from sunrise to sunset, until ammunition gave out. Many young men of the village lost their lives during the battle; others were wounded and so were



The altar had been pulled down in search of hidden treasure

left behind, when flight became necessary, to a fate far less kind than death. Others who were old and sick, numbering nearly a hundred, were also unable to make their escape and so met horrible massacre at the hands of the intruders.

Immediate relief for these people was imperative. An inventory of their needs was made by Mr. Byerly. First and greatest was the need for doors and windows. Ibl is located high above sea level and the cold in winter is bitter. Wood is very scarce and expensive and has to be carried a long way, and there was no cash for buying lumber and no animals for transporting it.

The second need was for blankets and clothing. Practically all the clothing the people had was on their backs. Although house after house was entered, hardly a blanket or mattress was seen.

The third need was for oxen, ploughs and seed grain. The people of these villages are rich in land, but without seeds and farm implements and animals, the thing that constitutes their riches would prove nothing but a white elephant on their hands. People that normally are self-supporting and self-respecting, if unable to follow their natural habits of living,

would become social and economic burdens upon communities that would find it difficult to succor them.

THE business of restoring these people to normal living conditions was rather a big undertaking for a relief organization, so the matter was taken up by the Near East Relief Director, Mr. Bayard Dodge, with the French authorities, who gave their promise to apportion 10,000 lira for agricultural equipment. Near East Relief undertook to supply clothing, a truck load being sent out immediately, and a committee was organized in Tyre to handle the distribution.

Much remains still to be done for Ain Ibl and Dibl. Ready cash is low and crops cannot be hurried. Governments, with the best of intentions, often move slowly. To preserve the lives of these people until harvests are in is a serious problem.

Their plight is desperate; this has been ascertained by a thorough investigation. To all those who share our labors and our responsibilities we say, as a Syrian himself would phrase it, "Give, so as not to blacken our faces, for we have promised help."

A Near East Romance

IN the days before the war a young Armenian man in a village in Asia Minor bade his sweetheart goodbye and sailed over the seas in the wake of the sun to win her a home and fortune in fabulous America.

America did not fail him but circumstance did. Aranios Mooradian found a good job in Detroit, Michigan. He lived thriftily; it seemed no time at all before money began to accumulate for the little home that he wished to prepare for his bride.

Then the war came and the Eastern world suffered its tremendous upheaval. All contacts across seas became difficult, and in Armenia—but all civilized people know the sad story of Armenia.

The little town that fostered the beginning of the romance was sacked. Three hundred of its five hundred inhabitants were killed. Little Lusian Chakalian saved herself only because she

played 'possum among the gruesome company that heaped the streets of the village.

FOR three years Lusian, with the little band of villagers left after the massacre, wandered among the inhospitable mountains and over the burning desert until they reached Arabkir, losing half their number on the way. After another year they reached Mosul, where they lived a meagre existence for three years. Their privations in Mosul were so extreme that the little group was nearly wiped out entirely. Not a single member of Lusian's family remained and she had witnessed the sudden death and the silent falling by the wayside of every relative of her sweetheart, whom she now considered lost to her forever.

But eventually, with others, Lusian was taken by the English to Bagdad. Through suffering she had reached a place beyond hope. She did

not dream that Bagdad was a turning point in her pitiful existence and that the future after all was going to fulfill its promise to her.

From Bagdad an Armenian leader forwarded Lusian's name to the *Hairenik*, an Armenian newspaper published in Boston. A copy of this paper reached Aranos Mooradian in Detroit. Immediately he wrote to his sweetheart, of whom he had heard nothing for nearly ten years, and through Near East Relief he sent her \$500 to bring her in safety to a new and happy life.

HOW did he employ his time while he waited for her?

There was that little home to be got ready in a hurry, the little home that he had long despaired of sharing with Lusian.

They met and were married in Boston. Lusian's wedding day was indeed a day of thrills for her. Aside from the meeting with her lover, her first ride in a trolley car, her first experience with an underground tunnel, her first swift flight in an elevator, would be enough to unnerve almost any

young bride. But these strange things could hold no terror for one who had lived through the awfulness of pillage and massacre that had become commonplaces in the life of Lusian, and it was almost a smiling bride who boarded the train with her husband, bound for the home he had prepared for her in Michigan.



A serenade. Perhaps Lusian Chakalian's early romance was accompanied by the plaintive strains of an Armenian bagpipe

LUSIAN MOORADIAN is now twenty-six years old. In America that is an ideal age for brides, and certainly no country sends brides to the altar more radiant and young than does America. But Lusian Mooradian looks like a tired middle-aged woman. Her face is stamped with a grim sadness that tells a tragic story. Yet her young husband, remembering their happy childhood, and with the picture deep in his heart of the sweetheart to whom he said goodbye so long ago, is confident that the sheltered home and the tenderness with which he intends to surround her future, will bring back to his little wife the happiness which should shine from the face of every bride.

A Rolling Gift

GIFTS come to us in many forms. Freight charges amounting to \$12,500 is a recent gift of the Southern Pacific Railroad to Near East Relief. Rolling across country from west-

ern grain fields are cars full of food for the children and refugees of the Near East that would, without this gift, cost \$12,500 just to transport to the Atlantic coast.

Those Who Turn to Us in Hope

STATISTICS sometimes make dry reading. Yet there are figures behind which lurk facts so full of sinister truths that they spring into the category of romance through sheer fascination.

Hidden away in Mohammedan homes, varying from the palatial abodes of rich Turks to the tents of wandering Arabs, are Christian Armenian girls, numbering, according to a careful compilation of the figures of romantic fact, 63,800. The following tabulation makes anything but dry reading:

In the districts of Der-el-Zar	
a Zibar, Egabar and Verakora tribes holding at least.....	500
b The Jibour tribe.....	600
c Shamor tribe.....	700
d Anezai tribe.....	2,000
Ras-ul-Ain District	
Chechen tribes.....	2,000
In Constantinople and the surrounding country.....	6,000
In Nicomedia, Broussa, Balikescer and Kara-Hissa.....	
Ineboli.....	2,000
Eskishehr and Konia.....	1,500
Castamouni.....	3,000
Trebizond.....	500
Sivas.....	2,500
Kaisarien (Cesarea).....	3,500
Erzerum.....	3,500
Diarbekir and Mardin.....	3,000
Harpoot.....	25,000
Bitlis and Van.....	3,000
	5,000

63,800

Imagination pictures life in the harem as degrading in the extreme according to Western standards. The intolerance of Mohammedan toward Christian adds to the degradation of these girls the horrors of relentless persecution. It has been our imperative duty, as Christians, to effect their release wherever possible.

The fascinating figures go on to tell us that after all these unfortunate Christian girls constitute a pitiful minority among the saddened groups of the victims of these wars of religion.

Throughout Turkey, still exposed to intimate contact with an ancient enemy, are 561,100 Armenians. Resident in the Armenian Republic, around which has surged recent terrific warfare, are 1,293,000 Armenians. Also in this small, uncertain country are 263,000 refugees



from Turkish Armenia, and hidden away in lonely mountain places are 20,000 more who have tried thus desperately to free themselves of long-endured persecution. Even this enumeration does not complete the list of those whose eyes are turned to us in hope.

No, you cannot say these figures have no fascination. They represent romance in tragic guise.

The Green Hat

IN the old clothes bag at Ismid was a bright green velvet picture hat. It had been there quite a long time. It is not difficult to understand that a hand reaching into the bag for an article of clothing for a tiny white-faced orphan

or a weary, starved and ragged refugee woman would thrust back with impatience such a gaudy bit of frippery. It seems as if that hat would suffer its final disintegration in its comings out of and goings back into the bag.

But there came a day when the hat came out of the bag and didn't go back in.

Six hundred refugee children begging in the streets of Ismid, obtaining food where best they could (often sharing the rations of the soldiers), were rounded up for a hot bath, warm new clothes from America, food from the soup kitchen and medical treatment at the children's clinic. After the bath six hundred suspicious-looking polls were shaved and pretty woolen caps were distributed. Alas, there proved to be only five hundred and ninety-nine caps. What was to be done about the last little naked head?

The owner of the hand concerned with the distribution of pretty woolen caps remembered suddenly the many angry encounters with that verdant horror of velvet. The hat was clapped upon the head of the last tiny person clad otherwise in new gray flannel. It could not be seen with what emotion it was being worn, for it was a large hat and its wearer was small. There need have been no apprehension; every day the hat appeared in line at the clinic.

It was a strange hat, apparently, endowed

with aameleon-like personality. Had it belonged to some actress of dramatic roles and had it taken from her the power of subtle impersonations? Every day that hat looked in some peculiar way a little different. The doctor, the nurses, the entire Near East personnel formed the habit of speculating on what character the hat would assume next. Would it swagger through the compound door? Would it peek shyly 'round the lintel and modestly take its place at the foot of the line? Would it stalk like deathless tragedy among the round, bobbing heads?

THE mystery was a long time in the solving, for six hundred sheared, gray-clad figures can look much alike. It takes a touch, say that of an exotic green hat, to emphasize character. Yes, revelation came at last. That gorgeous hat was going the rounds. The baths were good and so were the clean, comfortable heads in their pretty caps; the good American clothes were warm and the hot soup slowly was beginning to round out wan little cheeks; the good doctor was making sore eyes and aching bodies well, but it took the glorious green velvet hat to make the day perfect for a tiny human atom in the cue that waited daily at the doorways of Near East Relief in Ismid for all that stood between them and hunger, disease and filth.

Written in Blood

ASSOCIATED PRESS dispatches reporting a massacre of Greek and Armenian Christians at Cæsarea in April seem to substantiate fears expressed in the following cable from Bishop Thergom, Armenian Prelate in Egypt:

"According to trustworthy information the Armenians in Cilicia are desperate and panic stricken over the forthcoming evacuation of Cilicia by the French troops. Kemalist newspapers in Bozanti and other Turkish activities are openly provoking massacres. Exodus of Armenians from Aintab and other parts of Cilicia already begun. We anxiously solicit America's friendly appeal to France to adjourn the evacuation of Cilicia until protection of the Christians is absolutely guaranteed by administrative local autonomy under French protection or other adequate measures."

The evacuation of Cilicia by the French is reported to have begun, in compliance with the terms of the Franco-Turkish Treaty signed in London on March 11.

The Cæsarea massacres constitute the sixth authenticated instance of Christian massacres by Turkish Nationalists since the beginning of 1920. The other instances, according to dispatches published in the American press, are:

Marash: February 8, 1920. 16,000 victims.*

Bozanti: June, 1920. 4,800 victims.

Yozgad: early in July, 1920. Christians reported crucified.

Fouladjik: July 15, 1920. Church containing 1,500 Greeks burned.

Hadjin: October 15, 1920. 10,000 victims.

* Congressional Record, March 10, 1920.

The Precious Thing

NEAR EAST RELIEF needs no spur to its energy.

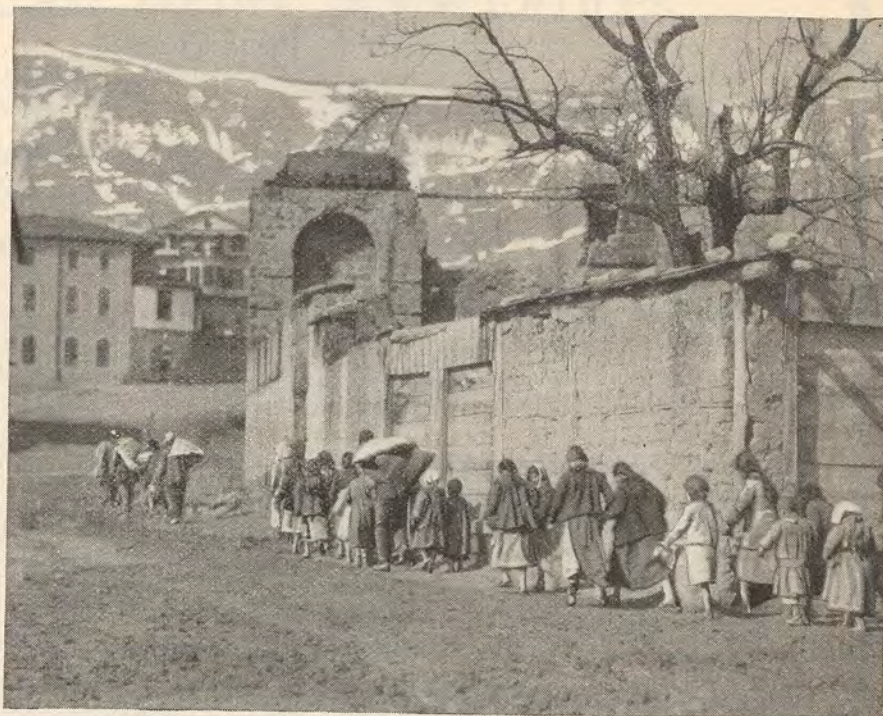
The common knowledge of things as they exist among the people for whom the Committee labors is sufficient to inspire all who come in contact with the work to the highest effort. Yet there is a thing which comes to us again and again which would, of its own full-heartedness, renew a lagging ardor, if it ever existed among us. This precious thing is the gratitude of these people, our brother Christians. In the face of letters like the following, received recently at national headquarters, must we not labor to our utmost, measuring not a single exertion?

"Dear Friends: A few days ago my friend in Constantinople notified me that he received the sum of fifty (50) dollars which I sent through your care, the Near East Relief. Please accept my thanks for this, and also for THE NEW NEAR EAST that is sent to me since February.

"It is only six months since I have been in this country. Till the last day that mother, sister and I left for America—God's Country—we were helping the members of the N. E. R. I am well informed of the help and relief that is spread through your workers; thus it interests me very much the work going on by you.

"I shall never forget those 350 loving orphan faces, and those of hundreds of refugees! I think I can be the echo of their thanks and deep gratitude for the relief you convey to them.

"Dear friends, I bring their message to you. Those faces that had almost forgotten to smile now begin to smile and plead you never to for-



"I never shall forget those refugees"

get them, who were deprived not only of riches and comfort—which may be attained again some day—but loving souls who will never come back! They like to find in you and me those lost, dear faces.

"Please accept my hearty compliments."

From a sheltered American town in New Jersey this letter has come to us. Because of it, and the many others like it, will not our work in those far-off ruined villages take on new meaning and sincerity become refreshed?

*They need us so! Those little empty hands
Held out in pleading, ask us not alone
For bread, but love, and thought, and mother's care—
For all that makes four walls a home. Can we
Who know these things, shut fast our hearts to those
Who never knew them, who can never know,
Unless, to fill those little yearning hands,
We give our thought, our prayers, our love, ourselves?*
ADELAIDE S. DWIGHT

“Charity”

*“Oh, thank you for the dance, Jim, it was fine.
I do enjoy these Charity affairs,
They make me feel so virtuous for once.
I’m starved, let’s eat a sandwich on the stairs.”*

“Starved! What means that word to you? Have you for one day even lacked
Those dainties that you call your daily bread? Or have you named aloud
A want that was not straightway satisfied? Ah, yes, you shrink at sight
Of me lest I should touch you—I who once, like you, was also proud!

“Oh, God, those years—four years uncheered by any morsel worth the name
Of Food. Four years of grass and weeds and worse. And oft a crust, or less,
Snatched from a mangy, wandering dog! Ah, know you what it is to seize
The things you loathe, to satisfy th’ eternal gnawing emptiness?

“And then my little Vartan, he that was to be, in my fond dreams
At least, our President, when we in new Armenia should live,
Grew weak. I watched each day his face grow pinched and those small limbs so shrink.
And twist as to be more like claws, while I—I had no food to give!

“Then came the day I hollowed out the sand with my weak hands and left
Him there, and staggered on—and on. What happened since I cannot see
Nor think, except a strange man came, and spoke to me strange words but kind,
And led me ‘neath a flag all stars and stripes, where life came back to me.

“Aye, Charity you call it, but for this which is to me my life
A debt I claim. My kinsmen fought *your* fight and therein bravely fell.
And I, thrice given a chance for comfort bought by selling of my God
And *yours*, preferred those miles of wandering and years of tortured hell.

“Yet, still you hesitate, and while you shrink
Again I weaken and those pangs so dread
Are seizing me once more. My lips are parched;
E’en Charity I now must beg—Bread!

“My God, hast Thou forsaken me thus now?
Dost Thou, too, weary of my plea? Christ, Thou?”

Edward Tyler Perry

Near East Relief State Offices

ALABAMA Near East Relief, 1203 Volunteer State Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.	IOWA Near East Relief, 520 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.	NEW HAMPSHIRE Near East Relief, 611-612 Amoskeag Bank Bldg., Manchester, N. H.	SOUTH DAKOTA Near East Relief, 420 Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg., Mitchell, S. Dak.
ARIZONA Near East Relief, 20 Central Bldg., Phoenix, Ariz.	KANSAS Near East Relief, Central Nat'l Bank Bldg., Topeka, Kans.	NEW JERSEY Near East Relief, 156 Market St., Room 56, Newark, N. J.	TENNESSEE Near East Relief, 1203 Volunteer State Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.
ARKANSAS Near East Relief, 15 Arcade, 6th & Center Sts., Little Rock, Ark.	KENTUCKY Near East Relief, 505 Louisville Trust Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	NEW MEXICO Near East Relief, Clayton, N. Mex.	TEXAS (North) Near East Relief, 717 Dallas County State Bank Bldg., Dallas, Texas.
CALIFORNIA (North) Near East Relief, 333 Mills Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.	LOUISIANA Near East Relief, Room 16, Grunewald Hotel, New Orleans, La.	NEW YORK Near East Relief, 39th Floor Metropol'n Tower, New York City.	TEXAS (South) Near East Relief, 811½ Main St., Houston, Texas.
CALIFORNIA (South) Near East Relief, 517 Wright & Callender Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.	MAINE Near East Relief, Room 23, 80 Exchange St., Portland, Maine.	NORTH CAROLINA Near East Relief, 901 Citizens' Nat'l Bank, Raleigh, N. Car.	UTAH Near East Relief, Room 1, 120 E. First South St., Salt Lake City, Utah.
COLORADO Near East Relief, 413 Chamber of Com. Bldg., Denver, Colo.	MARYLAND Near East Relief, 14 W. Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.	NORTH DAKOTA Near East Relief, 13 A. O. U. W. Bldg., Fargo, N. Dak.	VERMONT Near East Relief, 611 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg., Manchester, N. H.
CONNECTICUT Near East Relief, Strand Theatre Bldg., 1003 Main St., P. O. Box 1342, Hartford, Conn.	MASSACHUSETTS Near East Relief, 1218 Little Bldg., Boston, Mass.	OHIO Near East Relief, 332 Schofield Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.	VIRGINIA Near East Relief, 320 Am. Nat'l Bank Bldg., Richmond, Va.
DELAWARE Near East Relief, 201 Church Bldg., Wilmington, Del.	MICHIGAN Near East Relief, 408 Fort Street, West, Detroit, Mich.	OKLAHOMA Near East Relief, 312 Continental Bldg., Oklahoma City, Okla.	WASHINGTON <i>Spokane District</i> Near East Relief, 417 Peyton Bldg., Spokane, Wash.
DIST. OF COLUMBIA Near East Relief, 308 Bond Bldg., New York Ave. & 14th St., Washington, D. C.	MINNESOTA Near East Relief, 305 Oneida Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.	OREGON Near East Relief, 606 Stock Exchange Bldg., Portland, Oreg.	<i>Seattle District</i> Near East Relief, 339 Burke Bldg., Seattle, Wash.
FLORIDA Near East Relief, 505 Clark Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.	MISSISSIPPI Near East Relief, 5 Orkin Bldg., Jackson, Miss.	PENNSYLVANIA Near East Relief, 213 South Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.	WEST VIRGINIA Near East Relief, Day & Night Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
GEORGIA Near East Relief, 409 Georgia Sav. Bank, Atlanta, Ga.	MISSOURI (East) Near East Relief, 1423 Chemical Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.	<i>Harrisburg District</i> Near East Relief, Red Cross Bldg., 119 Front St., Harrisburg, Pa.	WISCONSIN Near East Relief, 270 Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee, Wisc.
IDAHO Near East Relief, P. O. Box 1205, Boise, Idaho.	MISSOURI (West) Near East Relief, 601 Scarritt Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.	<i>Pittsburgh District</i> Near East Relief, 509 Grant St., Pittsburgh, Pa.	WYOMING Near East Relief, c/o J. H. Walton, Treas., Stock Growers Bk., Cheyenne, Wyoming.
ILLINOIS Near East Relief, 19 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.	MONTANA Near East Relief, 7 Montana Bldg., Helena, Montana.	RHODE ISLAND Near East Relief, Room 1, 44 Washington St., Providence, R. I.	CANADA Armenian Relief Fund Ass'n, 99 Dundas St., East, Toronto, Canada.
INDIANA Near East Relief, 403 City Trust Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	NEBRASKA Near East Relief, Railway Exchange Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.	SOUTH CAROLINA Near East Relief, Liberty National Bank, Columbia, S. Car.	

Make checks payable to Near East Relief and send to nearest State Office.

139

Earning to Give in America



Photo Courtesy United States Department of Agriculture

Report of
NEAR EAST RELIEF

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REPRINT OF SENATE DOCUMENT No. 5

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920

THE
HISTORICAL
RECORD OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900

REPORT OF NEAR EAST RELIEF

*to the Congress of the United States of America
For the year ending December 31, 1920*

*To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the
House of Representatives of the United States:*

SIRS:—

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation of Near East Relief, approved by the President August 6, 1919, we submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1920:

I. FIELD OF OPERATIONS

Near East Relief has conducted activities during the past year in the following areas of the Near East: Constantinople and the adjoining territory in European Turkey, Anatolia, Armenia, Cilicia, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, Trans-Caucasus (Russia), including Russian Armenia and Georgia. While relief has been given on the basis of greatest need to all suffering and dependent people of the Near East, the greater part of the work has been among the subject races of the Ottoman Empire, including especially the Armenians, Greeks, Nestorians, Syrians and Assyrians.

II. ADMINISTRATION OVERSEAS

Relief work in the Near East was inaugurated as a war-time emergency measure in the autumn of 1915, in response to urgent cablegrams sent to America by the Honorable Henry Morgenthau, at that time American Ambassador in Constantinople. During the early part of the war, funds were transmitted through Ambassador Morgenthau, who supervised the administration through a committee of American citizens resident in Constantinople. Later the Honorable Abram I. Elkus, who succeeded Mr. Morgenthau as Ambassador, served in a similar capacity as representative of American philanthropy.

During this emergency, war-time period, when it was impossible to send additional workers through the military lines, the work was conducted by such American personnel as chanced to be resident within the Ottoman Empire. It would be difficult to voice adequately the praise due the many scores of American citizens, who, as volunteers, for the most part without compensation from relief funds, remained at their isolated stations in the Ottoman Empire, Persia and Russian Armenia throughout the war,



The above map aims to show the extent of the operations of Near East Relief and by contrast to indicate how limited is the area controlled by Soviets when compared with the whole field of Near East Relief.

rather than seek safety or comfort for themselves at the possible, if not probable, risk of the lives of thousands of orphans and other dependents whom they had gathered under their protection. Approximately a score of these American relief workers made the supreme sacrifice of life during the war, largely as a result of their exposure to typhus or other contagious diseases incident to work among the refugees, tens of thousands of whom would have perished had the American workers sought their personal safety rather than service to mankind.

During the year now under review three others have died at their posts of duty in the Near East, while a number have returned home with impaired health or other personal losses that can never be compensated for in a material way, and for which they can only have the satisfaction of a sense of duty well done and lives saved.

With the partial elimination of war time restrictions, it has now been possible to organize the relief administration abroad under the more direct and efficient supervision of administrative committees at the various relief centers and trained managing directors especially chosen for relief administration.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, February 19, 1920, a complete plan of reorganization and administration was adopted and is now in force. Administrative committees of representative American citizens, resident in Constantinople and Beirut supervise the relief administration from these centers. The managing directors working under these administrative committees make regular reports to the New York office.

The minutes of the regular meetings of these administrative committees and the reports of the managing directors are received weekly or monthly from the various centers and are passed in review at the regular monthly meetings of the Executive Committee in New York.

III. FINANCIAL REPORTS AND AUDITS

During the past year the Comptroller and auditors of the Board of Trustees have visited the leading relief centers, inspecting and auditing all financial records and installing an improved system of records and accounting. All financial transactions of the organization, both in the United States and at relief centers in the Near East are under the continuous supervision and audit of certified public accountants. Copy of the auditors' summarized report covering the past year is submitted herewith.

IV. OVERSEAS PERSONNEL

Since the inauguration of the work a total of 711 American and Canadian relief workers have been sent to the Near East, including physicians, surgeons, nurses, mechanics, industrial experts, agriculturists, teachers, administrators, engineers, orphanage experts, supply, transportation and general relief workers.

During the past year 383 Near East Relief workers have returned to America, most of them having rendered excellent service on the field, and many of them as a matter of sheer loyalty and faithfulness to the high ideals that led them into the service having stayed beyond the expiration of their contracts in order to safeguard important situations that might have been jeopardized by their earlier withdrawal.

This faithfulness, amounting to heroism on the part of many, has already received the highest praise from leading officials, American, Turkish and Armenian, in the Near East, and should be clearly recognized by the American public, whose representatives they are.

At the present time the Committee has 270 American or Canadian workers overseas, exclusive of approximately an equal number of other American workers related to various educational or welfare enterprises in the Near East, but cooperating in relief work, without salary from Relief funds.

V. RELIEF OPERATIONS

On account of the political conditions and military operations it is difficult to secure complete statistics of the entire Near East area for any given date. Near East Relief has operated

63 Hospitals with 6,522 Beds
128 Clinics
11 Rescue Homes
229 Orphanages, accommodating 54,600 children. (56,039 other children supported outside of orphanages.)

During the year the number of hospitals, clinics and other institutions has been considerably reduced. It is impossible to report accurately the number that have been given food relief for the reason that the work is done so largely through improvised soup kitchens, meeting emergency situations among the refugees as they are driven from place to place by military operations. A detailed record in one of the four areas, however, reports 561,970 persons given food relief through a large part of the winter and spring of 1920—300,000 supplied with garments sent from America, exclusive of garments made in the Near East Relief industrial shops.

During the year there have been 17 large shipments of relief supplies, including over 1,500,000 pounds of clothing and shoes. The bulk of our shipping, however, has been food, medical and other supplies requisitioned by our Managing Directors abroad and shipped in relatively large quantities.

The following paragraphs summarize the relief situation with the leading beneficiary races:

1. The Armenians—The best available statistics indicate that there are 2,790,490 Armenians still living in the area served by Near East Relief. Most of these are refugees or exiles, driven from their homes in 1915 or during the war and since then unable to return. In the nature of the case most of them are or have been more or less dependent upon such assistance as the Near East Relief has been able to supply. Numerous official statements are at hand indicating that American relief has practically rescued these people from extermination. The President of the Armenian Republic in September wrote: "America has literally saved us from starvation." The Assembly of the Armenian National Representatives recently sent to the Committee a formal expression of appreciation from which the following is quoted:

"American relief was the Saviour of our nation during the period of deportations and massacres. Since then it has continued to alleviate the sufferings of the Armenian people. There is no doubt all our orphans in these parts would have perished if American relief had not stretched out its ever-charitable hand."

The following is a quotation from Major-General James G. Harbord, head of the American Military Mission to Armenia:

"The Armenians would have long since perished if it had not been for these superb philanthropies of the Near East Relief, and, were it withdrawn, those remaining could hardly survive for one week.

"If the interest of the United States fails, it must be left to time and Providence.

"It seems to me that the salvation of this Christian people affords to us the greatest humanitarian opportunity of all the ages."

2. The Syrians—A considerable portion of the assistance of Near East Relief has gone to the Christian subject races of Syria, against whom during the war a systematic campaign of starvation was waged. The following is quoted from a recent report from Mr. Bayard Dodge, Managing Director for the Syria-Aleppo area:

"The Near East Relief has done a magnificent service to this part of the world. It is a service which can never be duplicated and never evaluated. During the darkest days of the war, when starvation and epidemics ravaged the land, the one hope was the aid which was given by agents of the relief.

"Thousands of people have been saved from starvation, illness and crime. A countryside in which death stalked and disease was rampant has become cheerful and almost prosperous again, largely due to the money sent from America, and to the work made possible by relief funds. Except in some of the regions North and East of Aleppo, where war still rages, there is no longer any need for offering general relief.

"However, both in the war stricken regions to the North and also in the more peaceful lands to the South, a legacy has come down to the relief organization in the form of thousands of little children, left homeless and forsaken. For these we must continue to provide!"

Another report estimates that fully 65 per cent of the people in some parts of Syria perished from starvation during the war, and almost 100 per cent would have perished had it not been for American relief. Starvation, of course, immediately ceased upon the arrival of relief. The average loss from starvation in the population covering the whole of Syria was not less than 25 per cent. Undoubtedly, without American relief over 50 per cent of the entire population of Syria would have perished. The present work of Near East Relief is to help the inhabitants who are left to help themselves, and to care for the orphans who would otherwise perish.

3. The Assyrians—Probably no nation or people suffered as much during the war in proportion to population as have the Assyrians, constituting the historic Chaldean Church, formerly resident in Northwest Persia, Mesopotamia and Kurdistan. These people during the war have been repeatedly decimated by persecution and exile, and have finally been completely dispossessed from their ancestral homes. Less than 40,000 of these people survive from a pre-war population of approximately 200,000. Until they can be re-established in some future homeland, they are wholly dependent upon such aid as can be secured from British and American sources.

4. The Greeks, Jews, and other races—A considerable percentage of the orphans at Trebizond, Samsoun, Marsovan and other places on the Black Sea Coast and in the interior of Anatolia are of Greek descent, separated from their homeland, dependent upon such assistance as our orphanages can give. To other races help is given on the basis of greatest need, regardless of race or creed.

VI. EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION

During the year certain grossly false or misleading reports concerning American relief work in the Near East were circulated through the American press. Those who started these reports have now recognized the fallacy or unrepresentative character of the reports and have expressed their deep regret that wrong impressions were given in America. In addition to the auditors' report submitted herewith, Admiral Bristol, the resident American High Commissioner in Constantinople, includes the following statement in his official report, November, 1920:

"I have been very closely associated with the work of the Near East Relief Committee for about twenty-two months.

"On the whole, the work of this relief committee has been such that Americans should be proud of this great humane American effort.

"The Near East Relief here in Constantinople is run more like a business organization than any relief organization with which I have ever come in contact.

147
"I take a great deal of interest in the good work that this relief committee is doing. I would regret exceedingly anything, especially the continuation of false impressions, that would interfere with the work of this committee."

VII. POLITICAL SITUATION

As is well known, war has not ceased in the Near East. Peace has not been established. Both from a political and from a military viewpoint conditions are probably worse in the Near East today than they were preceding the Armistice.

Repeated massacres and deportations have occurred during the past year. Several thousand thus met death in Marash and Hadjin, exclusive of smaller outbreaks in other places. The result is that the winter months bring an ever-increasing number of the refugees fleeing for safety, shelter and food to the centers occupied by the relief workers.

The recent successes of the Bolsheviks in Russian Armenia have affected the relief work in only a relatively small area. The major portion of our relief operations have always been within the former Ottoman Empire, rather than in Russia. Moreover, before the advance of the Bolsheviks a considerable portion of the orphanage work, even in the former Russian Armenia, was transferred outside the Bolshevik area. It is a notable fact that, according to latest reports, none of the relief supplies have been commandeered by any of the military forces, whether Bolshevik or Turk. All forces seem to recognize the purely eleemosynary character of the American relief work and endeavor, so far as feasible, to give assistance in the care of orphans under our relief administration.

VIII. CO-OPERATING AGENCIES

1. Volunteer Workers at home and abroad.

The maintenance of the work is made possible by the voluntary service of thousands of volunteer workers, pastors, Sunday School superintendents, officers of business, fraternal and other organizations, who are giving their services freely, as a labor of love for this cause. Without the assistance of these volunteers at home and the heroic devotion of the relief workers abroad the life saving, if not nation saving, service of the past five years would have been impossible.

2. American Relief Administration.

A major factor in the relief work in Russian Armenia during the past year has been the flour secured through Mr. Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800,000. This flour was distributed by the Near East Relief under the direction of Col. Wm. N. Haskell, Allied High Commissioner for Armenia and managing director of the Caucasus Branch of the Near East Relief, but the value of the flour does not appear among the cash items in the accompanying auditors' report.

3. American Red Cross.

In addition to the large appropriations of cash made during the year of 1919 and covered by the last report to Congress the American Red Cross during the year now under review, 1920, transferred to Near East Relief merchandise and medical supplies valued at \$2,100,000. These medical supplies were of inestimable value in checking the ravages of disease during the spring of 1920. A large number of beds that were included in the shipment are still in use in connection with the two hundred or more orphanages operated by Near East Relief.

IX. ORGANIZATION OF BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND COMMITTEES

The following persons named by Congress in the Act of Incorporation, or later duly elected, have served during the past year as members of the Board of Trustees:

JAMES L. BARTON, Boston, Mass.	ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, New York City.	GEORGE A. PLIMPTON, New York City.
CHARLES E. BEURY, Philadelphia, Pa.	MYRON T. HERRICK, Cleveland, Ohio.	WILLIAM COOPER PROCTOR, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ARTHUR J. BROWN, New York City.	HAMILTON HOLT, New York City.	PHILIP M. RHINELANDER, Philadelphia, Pa.
EDWIN M. BULKLEY, New York City.	CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, New York City.	ELIHU ROOT, New York City.
JOHN B. CALVERT, New York City.	FRANK W. JACKSON, New York City.	WILLIAM JAY SCHIEFFELIN, New York City.
WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN, New York City.	ARTHUR CURTISS JAMES, New York City.	GEORGE T. SCOTT, New York City.
HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, New York City.	HARRY PRATT JUDSON, Chicago, Ill.	ALBERT SHAW, New York City.
CHARLES R. CRANE, New York City.	HENRY CHURCHILL KING, Oberlin, Ohio.	EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH, Camden, S. C.
ROBERT J. CUDDIHY, New York City.	FREDERICK LYNCH, New York City.	WALTER GEORGE SMITH, Philadelphia, Pa.
CLEVELAND E. DODGE, New York City.	VANCE C. MCCORMICK, Harrisburg, Pa.	ROBERT E. SPEER, New York City.
CLEVELAND H. DODGE, New York City.	CHARLES S. MACFARLAND, New York City.	JAMES M. SPEERS, New York City.
CHARLES W. ELIOT, Cambridge, Mass.	HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND, Washington, D. C.	ANSON PHELPS STOKES, New Haven, Conn.
ABRAM I. ELKUS, New York City.	JOHN H. T. MAIN, Grinnell, Iowa.	WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, New Haven, Conn.
JOHN H. FINLEY, Albany, N. Y.	WILLIAM B. MILLAR, New York City.	CHARLES V. VICKREY, New York City.
JAMES CARDINAL GIBBONS, Baltimore, Md.	HENRY MORGENTHAU, New York City.	HARRY A. WHEELER, Chicago, Ill.
HAROLD A. HATCH, New York City.	FRANK MORRISON, Washington, D. C.	STANLEY WHITE, New York City.
WILLIAM I. HAVEN, New York City.	JOHN R. MOTT, New York City.	RAY LYMAN WILBUR, Palo Alto, Cal.
HOWARD HEINZ, Pittsburgh, Pa.	FRANK MASON NORTH, New York City.	TALCOTT WILLIAMS, New York City.
		STEPHEN S. WISE, New York City.

At the annual meeting January 22, 1920, the following Officers of the Board of Trustees and members of the Executive and special committees were duly elected:

Board of Trustees

JAMES L. BARTON, *Chairman*

CLEVELAND H. DODGE, *Treas.*

HENRY MORGENTHAU, *Vice-Chairman*

CHARLES V. VICKREY, *Secy.*

(Succeeded by John H. Finley, June 25, 1920)

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* Deceased December, 1920.

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STANLEY WHITE, *Chairman*

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ROBERT J. CUDDIHY

TALCOTT WILLIAMS

WILLIAM B. MILLAR

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees, June 25, 1920, the following Committee on Orphanage Work was approved:

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JOHN H. T. MAIN

STEWART D. JESSUP

EDWARD C. MOORE

WALTER GEORGE SMITH

CHARLES W. FOWLE

HENRY CHURCHILL KING

STANLEY WHITE

ADELAIDE S. DWIGHT

Meetings of the Board of Trustees were held January 22, June 24 and October 7, while the Executive Committee and special committees have met monthly or as frequently as supervision of various activities required. At meetings of the Executive Committee and special committees it has been the rule rather than the exception to have present 100 per cent of all members within reasonable traveling distance from national headquarters.

X. CONCLUSION

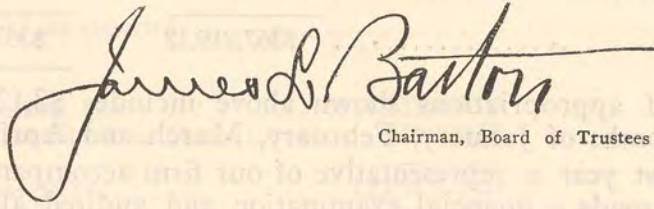
At least a million people, and probably more, are living in the Near East today who would have perished had it not been for American relief. The Committee is now endeavoring in every practicable way to throw upon governments or such other responsible agencies as can be found the support of the adult refugees. The Committee will also continue as in the past to develop industrial relief and self-support wherever possible. During the past year 87,291 native workers are reported as having been employed and as having gained some degree of self-support in connection with industrial enterprises founded or promoted for distinctively relief purposes by the Committee.

The people are enterprising and anxious, even in exile, to avail themselves of every possible opportunity to regain self-support. Rehabilitation, however, is a task that must be assumed by government agencies.

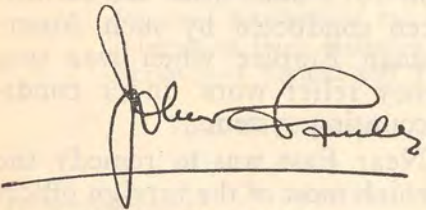
The Committee is endeavoring to find homes or other support for as many as possible of the rescued girls and orphaned children, but it seems inevitable that for a considerable period a large number of these fatherless and motherless waifs of the war must depend upon Near East Relief for support. Industrial education will be stressed not only as a means of partial self-support, but even more as a preparation for usefulness in the future economic life of the country.

The children now under our care, wisely guided, will become the leaders in a New Era in the Old World. They will be the trained agriculturists, the mechanics, merchants, manufacturers, bankers, educators, lawyers, doctors, and other constructive leaders of the New Near East.

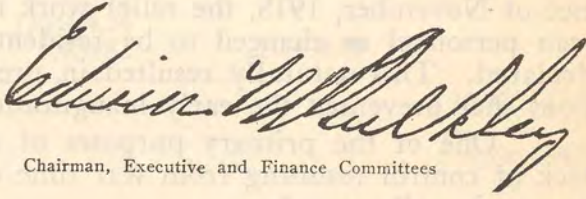
A few millions of dollars wisely expended at this time in the support, education, and moulding of these young lives will be worth vastly more to the world than billions of dollars that otherwise may later be required in suppressing warfare and strife. This distinctively humanitarian relief work, as an expression of brotherhood, should help to mark the beginning of a new era of peace and inter-racial, international good will in the Near East.



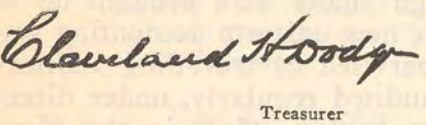
Chairman, Board of Trustees



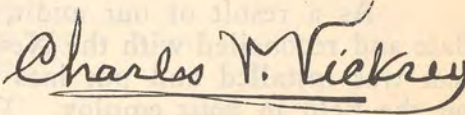
Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees



Chairman, Executive and Finance Committees



Treasurer



General Secretary

SUMMARIZED AUDITORS' REPORT

HURDMAN & CRANSTOUN

Certified Public Accountants

55 Liberty Street

New York City

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

February 11, 1921.

Dear Sir:

We have audited the financial records of the New York Office of the NEAR EAST RELIEF for the year ending December 31, 1920, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments:

The following is a summary of relief contributions, appropriations and payments (covering the entire period of the Committee's operation):

	<i>Total</i>	<i>General Relief</i>	<i>Individual Relief</i>
Relief Contributions (net).....	\$44,388,636.44	\$42,391,783.24	\$1,996,853.20
Relief Payments	39,856,588.49	37,907,352.54	1,949,235.95
Balance of Relief Appropriations.....	4,164,828.83	4,117,211.58	47,617.25
Relief Appropriations	*44,021,417.32	42,024,564.12	1,996,853.20
Relief Fund Balance.....	\$367,219.12	\$367,219.12	

The amount of appropriations shown above includes \$2,125,000 for use in the Near East for the months of January, February, March and April, 1921.

During the past year a representative of our firm accompanied your Comptroller to the Near East and made a financial examination and audited all the accounts in the Constantinople, Caucasus and Syria areas.

From the beginning of the emergency relief work in 1915 until after the Armistice of November, 1918, the relief work had necessarily been conducted by such American personnel as chanced to be resident within the Ottoman Empire when war was declared. This naturally resulted in precipitating emergency relief work under conditions that prevented the early inauguration of an ideal accounting system.

One of the primary purposes of our work in the Near East was to remedy the lack of control resulting from war time conditions under which most of the foreign offices operated until recently.

Our object also was to establish a clear cut line of demarcation in accounts both in New York and in the foreign offices to the date of our examination, affording a satisfactory basis for audit subsequent to those dates.

As a result of our audit, the accounts of the foreign offices were brought up to date and reconciled with the New York office records. The new uniform accounting system was installed and put into operation and will be supervised by travelling auditors on the field in your employ. The accounts will also be audited regularly, under direction of your Finance Committee, by Chartered Accountants having offices in the Near East.

Provisions have been made for an accurate accounting for all relief funds and property, the fixing of responsibility and for monthly reports to the New York Headquarters office. Briefly, the reports to New York embrace statements of financial condition, funds disbursed, and statistics as to nature and extent of relief work done. The reports are co-ordinated so as to include statements from sub-stations in each district.

* Does not include flour secured through U. S. Grain Corporation and American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800,000, and other merchandise and gifts that would bring total relief to approximately \$60,000,000.

Each district operates as a separate unit reporting direct to New York. Control over the foreign work is centered in the New York office, there being no central organization in the Near East with jurisdiction over the entire field.

Financial control is secured at the several district headquarters offices through monthly reports and vouchers and quarterly inventories from field stations, which are to be audited at headquarters.

During the course of our investigation, all available records and documents were examined. Considering the amount of funds disbursed, the great quantities of materials handled and the volume of work done under adverse war time conditions, rendering problems of organization and finance almost insurmountable, it is our opinion that the relief funds have been honestly and efficiently administered.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

Hurdman & Cranstoun,
Certified Public Accountants.

NEAR EAST RELIEF—EXHIBIT "A"

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, January 1, 1920, to December 31, 1920.

Balance, December 31, 1919, as reported.....		\$1,225,759.01
RECEIPTS:		
<i>General Relief</i>		
General Contributions (net).....	\$11,533,467.43	
Sunday School Contributions (net).....	521,109.58	
Total General Relief.....	12,054,577.01	
Individual Relief	1,095,501.98	\$13,150,078.99
<i>General Administration Expense Funds</i>		
Private Contributions for Expense.....	88,125.73	
Interest on Bank Balances and Securities...	130,944.34	
Refunds of Freight and Transp'tn Charges.	1,428.82	220,498.89
Total Net Receipts.....		13,370,577.88
		\$14,596,336.89
DISBURSEMENTS:		
<i>Relief Payments</i>		
General Relief	7,831,994.32	
Individual Relief	1,552,574.82	9,384,569.14
<i>Expense</i>		
General Administration Expense.....	86,822.49	
National Headquarters Publicity Expense...	199,822.40	
Field Expense	334,029.32	
Total Net Expense.....		620,674.21
Loss on Foreign Exchange.....		19,790.77
Total Net Disbursements.....		10,025,034.12
BALANCE, December 31, 1920.....		\$4,571,302.77
DEDUCT:		
Balance of Relief Appropriations Unpaid.....	4,164,828.83	
Expense Fund Reservation.....	39,254.82	4,204,083.65
RELIEF FUND BALANCE, December 31, 1920.....		\$367,219.12

NEAR EAST RELIEF—EXHIBIT "B"

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements to December 31, 1920.

RECEIPTS:

	Total	Relief Funds	Expense Funds
<i>Contributions for Relief</i>			
General Relief (net).....	\$42,391,783.24	\$42,391,783.24	
Individual Relief	1,996,853.20	1,996,853.20	
<i>Expense Funds</i>			
Private Contributions for Expense.....	1,451,991.94		\$1,451,991.94
Refunds of Freight and Transp'rtn Charges	170,521.17		170,521.17
Interest on Bank Balances and Securities...	471,774.93		471,774.93
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS.....	\$46,482,924.48	*\$44,388,636.44	\$2,094,288.04

DISBURSEMENTS:

<i>Relief Payments</i>			
General Relief	\$37,907,352.54	\$37,907,352.54	
Individual Relief	1,949,235.95	1,949,235.95	
Total Relief Payments.....	\$39,856,588.49	\$39,856,588.49	
Administrative and General Expense (net).....	2,055,033.22		\$2,055,033.22
TOTAL NET DISBURSEMENTS.....	\$41,911,621.71	\$39,856,588.49	\$2,055,033.22
Appropriations Unpaid	4,164,828.83	4,164,828.83	
Expense Fund Reservation.....	39,254.82		39,254.82
Balance December 31, 1920.....	367,219.12	367,219.12	
	\$46,482,924.48	*\$44,388,636.44	\$2,094,288.04

NEAR EAST RELIEF—EXHIBIT "C"

Relief Appropriations to December 31, 1920.

	General Relief Appropriations	Individual Relief	Total
Caucasus	a \$11,260,086.25	\$122,219.53	\$11,382,305.78
Constantinople	b 11,476,381.33	891,922.18	12,368,303.51
Egypt	18,474.00		18,474.00
Greece	72,824.30		72,824.30
Japan	† 9,000.00		9,000.00
Mesopotamia	c 414,300.00	298,693.40	712,993.40
Palestine	810,450.00	82,755.50	893,205.50
Persia	d 6,347,697.20	128,252.64	6,475,949.84
Syria	e 5,389,571.73	375,582.00	5,765,153.73
Switzerland	† 13,000.00		13,000.00
<i>General Appropriations</i>			
Industrial Relief	50,000.00		50,000.00
Personnel, Warehouse and General Relief Expense	628,369.89		628,369.89
Cargoes	5,533,909.42		5,533,909.42
Miscellaneous	500.00		500.00
Miscellaneous Individual Relief.....		49,810.70	49,810.70
Individual Relief Advised.....		\$1,949,235.95	
Individual Relief Unadvised.....		47,617.25	47,617.25
TOTAL.....	\$42,024,564.12	\$1,996,853.20	*\$44,021,417.32

Appropriations for use during January, February, March and April, 1921

a \$500,000 b 900,000 c 60,000 d 205,000 e 460,000

* Statement of cash receipts and disbursements does not include flour secured through U. S. Grain Corporation and American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800,000, and other merchandise and gifts that would bring total relief to approximately \$60,000,000.

† For Armenian refugees stranded, 1918.

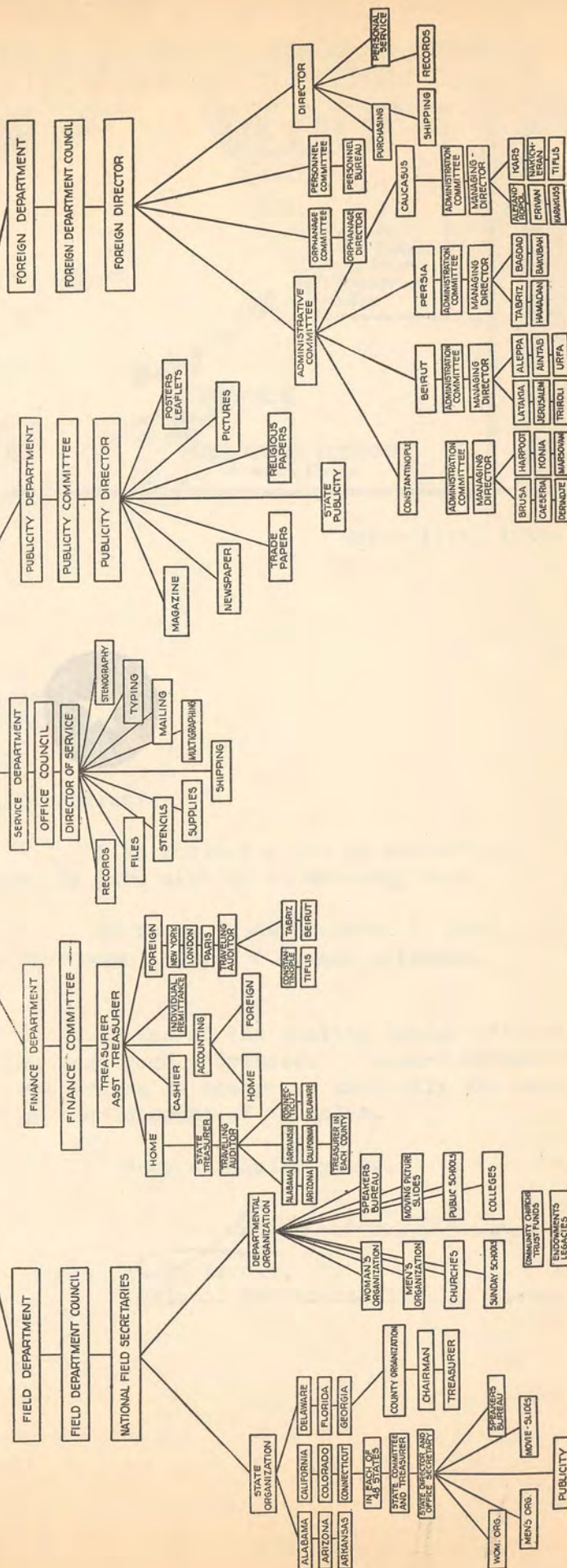
THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS

BOARD OF TRUSTEES
NEAR EAST RELIEF
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS AUG 6TH 1919

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

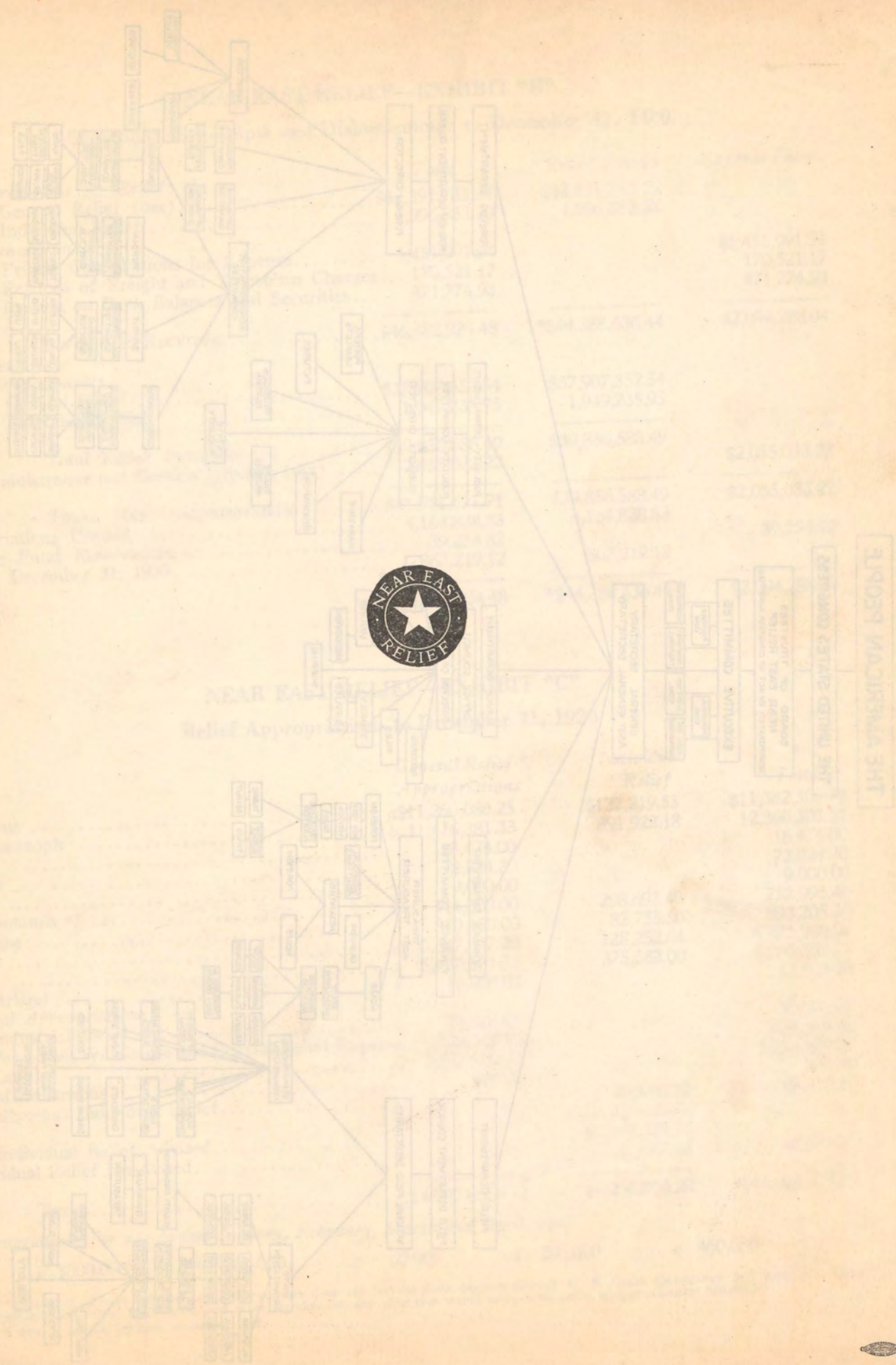
PERSONNEL COM.	FINANCE COM.	NOMINATING COM.
COM. ON ORPHANAGE	AUDITING COM.	ADMINISTRATION C.

GENERAL SECRETARY
ASST GENERAL SECRETARY



Organization of Near East Relief
Executive Offices: 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Executive Office of the Near East Relief
Organization of Near East Relief



Andrew M. Brodie

*National Representative
Near East Relief*

Washington, D.C.

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"ARAXI"

**NEAR EAST RELIEF**

(INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS)

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308 BOND BLDG.

TEL. FR. 6232

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MRS. CABOT STEVENS
Honorary Director

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 CHARLES WOOD, D. D.

March 13th, 1922.

The Hon. J. Gennadius,
 The Wardman Park Hotel,
 Washington, D. C.

My dear Dr. Gennadius:-

I am inclosing you my address as I
 did not happen to have with me on Saturday last.

It was a great pleasure to meet you
 and to talk over some things of common interest.

I was at the meeting Sunday afternoon
 and heard some very good addresses. I looked around for
 you but did not happen to see you. Evidently the meeting
 was planned in the interest of Venzeles.

Very cordially yours,

Andrew M. Brodie
 A. M. Brodie,
 National Representative, N. E. R.

AMB:IBW

158
NEAR EAST RELIEF

Incorporated by Act of Congress

(Formerly American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief)

One Madison Avenue

New York

December 2, 1921.

Honorable A. Vouros,
Royal Legation of Greece,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your telegram of today. The officials of the Near East Relief are grateful that his Excellency, Mr. J. Gennadios agrees kindly to sign the letter of the Christmas appeal to the Greeks in America. We are also very grateful for your kindness to complete this arrangement.

We were all very anxious to have some name that will appeal to all Greeks, irrespective of politics, and there is no doubt that his Excellency's name and influence will help secure generous contributions towards such a philanthropic work.

Enclosed please find copy of the letter which gives in English the substance of the letter in Greek. It is simply for convenience that I am sending the English copy, whereas the letter will be in Greek. Will you kindly send me by return mail the signature of Mr. Gennadios so that a cut may be made for use in the printing of the letter.

We are planning to have two other names attached to the letter, one that of Mr. Frank W. Jackson, a member of the Near East Relief and the chairman of the Greek Relief Committee, an auxiliary of the Near East Relief and the other, possibly that of one of the Senators which is not yet definitely known. We may get Senator Moses or Senator King. We shall know of it within a day or so.

Thanking you again for your kindly interest in the work of the committee, I remain

Yours respectfully,

J. P. Xenides

J. P. Xenides
Secretary Greek Department
for Near East Relief.

P. S. Check similar to enclosed will accompany the letter.

Christmas, 1921.

To the Greeks in America:

Dear Friends:

Many parts of the unfortunate Near East are still in war conditions -, there are taking place many tragic and terrible incidents. In many places whole Christian Communities - men, women and children are exposed to manifold dangers. Those who have escaped massacres and executions have been deported to the interior of Asia Minor where they are dying by thousands from hunger, disease, exposure and exhaustion. Those who are still in their homes are suffering terribly, deprived of all the means of livelihood.

All this comes in addition to the thousands of orphans and other victims of the earlier years of the war who are taken care of in the orphanages, soup kitchens, homes and hospitals of the Near East Relief.

We take this opportunity to thank warmly our good Greek friends who have hitherto helped liberally with their contributions the relief work in the Near East.

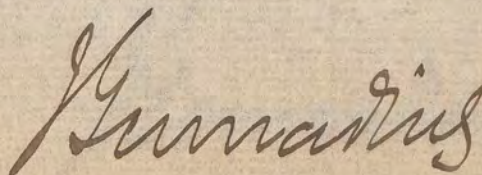
Relying on your interest in this good and necessary work of relief we appeal once more to you for help in the present critical circumstances when help is needed more urgently than ever.

While you are preparing for the celebration of Christmas and New Year with your dear ones in peace, safety and happiness in this free and democratic land, we ask you to remember our unfortunate Brethren wandering far from their homes, innocent orphans in our orphanages and many thousands of the victims who are roaming about hungry, naked and homeless.

Let the cry of the infants, the moaning of the mothers and the woes of all the other sufferers resound in your ears while these all ask for your help and protection. It is impossible to turn a deaf ear to their heart-rending appeal. If we do not hasten to help them they will all perish.

Send your gifts at once on their behalf with check or money order or in any other way convenient to you to the Near East Relief, 151 - 5th Avenue, New York City.

On behalf of the Near East Relief.



Christmas, 1921.

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Many parts of the unfortunate Near East are still in war conditions -, there are taking place many tragic and terrible incidents. In many places whole Christian Communities - men, women and children are exposed to manifold dangers. Those who have escaped massacres and executions have been deported to the interior of Asia Minor where they are dying by thousands from hunger, disease, exposure and exhaustion. Those who are still in their homes are suffering terribly, deprived of all the means of livelihood.

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On behalf of the Near East Relief.

Gennadius

Wardman Park Hotel,

December 7th, 1921.

Dear Sir:

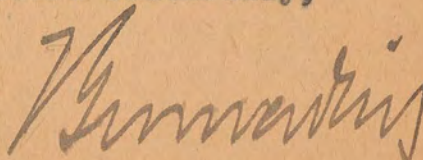
My friend and colleague, Mr. Vouros, has communicated to me your request that I should append my signature to the Christmas appeal of the Near East Relief.

I have read the text of that appeal both in Greek and English and, appreciating as I do, your patriotic and philanthropic purpose, and the terms, free from all politics, in which you address to our countrymen and to our friends your well-timed call, I have signed a copy of the Appeal, which I herewith return.

I also enclose a cheque for twenty-five dollars as a small contribution to your benevolent fund.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,



J. P. Xenides, Esq.,
Secretary Greek Department
for Near East Relief.

JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN

JOHN H. FINLEY
VICE-CHAIRMAN

CHARLES V. VICKREY
GENERAL SECRETARY

H. C. JAQUITH
ASST. GENERAL SECRETARY

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
TREASURER

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)

ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEAREAST

TELEPHONE
GRAMERCY 1024

FIELD DEPARTMENT

JOHN RALPH VORIS
INTER-DENOMINATIONAL
RELATIONS



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December 9, 1921

Honorable J. Gennadios,
Wardman Park Hotel,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favor of December 7th with the enclosed two copies of our Christmas Appeal you so kindly signed. I must thank you cordially for your kindly interest in this humanitarian work and for the great support you have given to it by signing this appeal. I feel sure your name and influence will arouse the interest of our people towards this worthy and much needed cause.

I would also thank you for your kind contribution to the work of the Committee and would express to you how highly the officials of the Committee appreciate your practical interest in the relief work. The treasurer will send you the official receipt of your contribution.

I have sent you under separate cover copies of some of the publications of the Near East Relief. Probably you know this Committee was originally organized mainly for the Armenian Relief. Therefore the Armenian work has been always to the foreground and the Public knows more readily of it. In order to give some prominence to the Greek work there was organized a separate Greek Committee under the name of "Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia Minor." It was however really an auxiliary of the American Committee. All contributions of the Greek Committee were transmitted thru the American Committee.

Unfortunately, as customary among us there have not been lacking people to give color to any organization and mix up politics even with humanitarian work. Some regarded the Greek Committee as if it were really for political propaganda under the mask of humanitarian work. Therefore those of us who are directly interested in the work for its real humanitarian aspect thought it would be a wise policy to merge the work with that of

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NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)

ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEAREAST

TELEPHONE:
GRAMERCY 1024



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-2-

Near East Relief. I am glad that all parties among our people are supporting the work and contributing or sending their contributions even to Greece thru the Near East Relief.

As you know there is a greater need for help among our people under the Kemalist rule. The deportees in Asia Minor are entirely helpless. Unless we rush to their aid they will all perish. I hope this Christmas Appeal will bring some substantial aid on their behalf.

Thanking you again for your kindly interest and support, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

J. P. Xenides

J. P. Xenides,
Secretary, Greek Department

X:W

NEAR EAST RELIEF

1000 WARDMAN PARK AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wardman Park Hotel,

December 12th, 1921.

J. P. Xenides, Esq.,
Secretary, Greek Department,
Near East Relief.

Dear Sir:

I am extremely obliged to you for your letter of the 9th and the various publications relating to your organizations which you were so good as to send me, and which I have perused with great interest.

I am glad you think that my signature to your appeal will aid its purpose. I only wish I could further your most worthy efforts by means more effective. You are doing a most urgently needed and noble work. Tens of thousands of our poor countrymen, the victims of savage persecution, are menaced with complete extinction if we do not strain every nerve to save them.

It is therefore all the more deplorable that, as you inform me, there are those who would mix up political factiousness with your purely humanitarian work. I have been preaching to all our countrymen with whom I have come in contact, since my arrival here, that our first duty, and the only true evidence of genuine patriotism is to unite in concord, and eschew party considerations and personal preferences. For this has been the curse of our race from ancient times, and this was the cause of all our disasters. I cannot sufficiently blame those who are the chief instigators of these lamentable divisions; and I venture to hope that you, in the position which you hold, will exert all your influence in bringing about conciliation and unity.

I would ask you to allow me to add one more remark. It is our interest, as it is our duty, to show every sympathy for the unfortunate Armenians, who are our fellow sufferers, and with whom we must present here a united front; and convince them that the Greek Government is active in the cause of their relief and liberation.

*Believe me
Yours very truly
J. P.*

JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN

JOHN H. FINLEY
VICE-CHAIRMAN

CHARLES V. VICKREY
GENERAL SECRETARY

CLEVELAND H. DODGE
TREASURER

NEAR EAST RELIEF

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ONE MADISON AVENUE
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December 22, 1921.

Hon. J. Gennadios,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

I am enclosing herewith our Treasurer's Receipt for your generous contribution to Near East Relief, but want to add a word of my personal appreciation for the service that you are rendering.

I had the privilege this Summer again, of visiting our orphanages and institutions in the Near East; children outside of our orphanages were dying of starvation when I was there, but this gift of yours will enable us to keep children in our orphanages safe from danger of starvation, and to give them a training that we hope will prepare them for a large leadership in leavening the Near East with higher ideals of citizenship and service. Unless you have actually seen these little children at their play and at their work where they are taught various industries, I am sure you will never fully appreciate what your gift signifies in the way of life and possible influence on future civilization.

Yours sincerely,

Charles V. Vickrey,
General Secretary.

CVV:MM

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J. P. XENIDES
SEC. GREEK DEPT.

Χριστούγεννα, 1921

Πρὸς τὸν Ἑλληνισμόν τῆς Ἀμερικῆς.

Ἀγαπητοὶ φίλοι:

Ἡ ταλαίπωρος Ἀνατολὴ εἰσέτι εὐρίσκεται εἰς τραγικὴν ἐμπόλεμον κατάστασιν καὶ οἱ ἐκεῖ χριστιανικοὶ πληθυσμοί, ἄνδρες, γυναῖκες καὶ παιδιά, ὑφίστανται τρομερὰς σπαραξικαρδίους συμφοράς. Ὅσοι δὲν ἔπεσον θύματα σφαγῶν καὶ θανατώσεων, ἐξωρίσθησαν εἰς τὰ ἐνδότερα τῆς Μικρᾶς Ἀσίας, ὅπου ἀποθνήσκουν ἀπὸ πείναν, ἀσθενείας, κακώσεις καὶ ἐξαντλήσεις. Ὅσοι δὲ μένουν εἰσέτι εἰς τὰς ἐστίας των—ἐν γένει μόνον γυναικόπαιδα—ὑποφέρουν τὰ πάνδεινα, ἐστερημένοι ὅλων τῶν μέσων τῆς συντηρήσεως των.

Ὅλα δὲ αὐτὰ ἔρχονται ἐπιπροσθέτως εἰς τὰς χιλιάδας τῶν ὀρφανῶν καὶ ἄλλων θυμάτων τῶν προηγουμένων ἐτῶν τοῦ πολέμου, τὰ ὅποια ἤδη εὐρίσκονται εἰς τὰ ὀρφανοτροφεῖα, συσσίτια καὶ νοσοκομεῖα τῆς Ἐπιτροπῆς τῆς Περιθάλψεως ἐν τῇ Ἑγγύς Ἀνατολῇ.

Θαρροῦντες ἐπὶ τῆς καλῶς ἐγνωσμένης γενναιοδωρίας καὶ φιланθρωπίας τῶν Ἑλλήνων τῆς Ἀμερικῆς, ἰδιαιτέρως δὲ ἐκτιμῶντες μεγάλως τὴν μέχρι τοῦδε σπουδαίαν συμβολὴν αὐτῶν εἰς τὸ ἔργον τῆς Περιθάλψεως, ζητοῦμεν ἅπαξ ἔτι τὴν βοήθειάν σας εἰς τὰς σημερινὰς κρίσεις περιστάσεις ὅποτε αἱ ἀνάγκαι εἶνε εἴπερ ποτε ἐπείγουσαι.

Ἐνῶ λοιπὸν ἐτοιμάζεσθε νὰ ἐορτάσητε μετὰ τῶν ἐδῶ προσφιλῶν σας τὰ Χριστούγεννα καὶ τὸ Νέον Ἔτος ἐν εἰρήνῃ, ἀσφαλείᾳ καὶ χαρᾷ, ἐν τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ ταύτῃ καὶ φιλοξενῷ Δημοκρατίᾳ, παρακαλεῖσθε νὰ ἐνθυμηθῇτε τοὺς δυστυχεῖς ἀδελφούς μας τοὺς ἀναστενάζοντας μακρὰν τῶν ἐστιῶν των ἐν ἐξορίᾳ, τὰ ἀθῶα ὀρφανά μας, καὶ τὰς χιλιάδας χιλιάδων ἄλλων θυμάτων τὰ ὅποια περιπλανῶνται τῇδε κακεῖσε πεινασμένα, γυμνὰ καὶ ἄστεγα. Ἄς ἠχήσουν εἰς τὰ ὦτα σας ἡ φωνὴ τῶν βρεφῶν, αἱ οἰμωγαὶ τῶν μητέρων καὶ οἱ ὀδυρμοὶ ὅλων τῶν ταλαιπῶρων ἀδελφῶν μας. Ὅλοι αὐτοὶ ζητοῦν βοήθειαν καὶ προστασίαν. Ἄν δὲν σπεύσωμεν ἀμέσως εἰς βοήθειάν των κινδυνεύουν ὅλοι νὰ καταστραφῶν.

Στείlate παρακαλοῦμεν τὰ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δῶρά σας, μὲ συνάλλαγμα, ταχυδρομικὴν ἐπιταγὴν, ἢ ὅποιονδήποτε ἄλλο μέσον τῆς εὐκολίας σας, ἐπ' ὀνόματι τῆς Near East Relief,

151 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Διὰ τὴν Near East Relief



"SAVE A LIFE"

2530370

(Thraces)

2500 Greeks, refugees who fled from Ionia in the general evacuation of June, leaving what small possessions they had behind, have made wards of the Near East Relief ever since at Rodosto.

Immediately on arrival here the majority were quartered in three old Turkish barracks just outside the city limits and the balance in mosques and a school in the city. As refugee camps go, these places are excellent. The chief drawback is the difficulty of getting water.

FOR THE GREEKS

Four soup kitchens were opened at the barracks and school. The day refugees arrived in Thrace and Anatolia ever since.

2500 Greeks are fed daily - a big bowl of nourishing soup with meat twice a week and with half a loaf of bread daily.

July 1st - December 31st, 1921.

Contributions of medical supplies were made periodically to the local Greek committee's doctors and hospital.

Miss M. L. Caldwell, who was in charge of relief work in Ionia, and Mr. Peter Krins as director, were sent to Rodosto to supervise the work. Most of the native workers filled the same positions here that they held in Ionia. Having therefore, a well trained force to start with, this huge problem of housing and feeding 2700 of which 2500 are Greeks was handled most efficiently and with a minimum of friction.

The refugees, too, being familiar with American methods in Ionia fell quickly into line with our program.

August.

R O D O S T O

A sanitary director was appointed. Each day under his direction a relay of refugees took its turn at disinfecting and cleaning buildings, yards and campsites. Warm weather would have been a quick breeder of disease here unless sanitary conditions had been improved.

2600 Greeks, refugees who fled from Ismid in the general evacuation of June, leaving what small possessions they had behind, have made wards of the Near East Relief ever since at Rodosto.

Immediately on arrival here the majority were quartered in three old Turkish barracks just outside the city limits and the balance in mosques and a school in the city. As refugee camps go, these places are commodious, with good sanitary arrangements. The chief draw back is the difficulty of getting water.

Four soup kitchens were opened at the barracks and school the day refugees arrived, and have been operating daily ever since. 2600 Greeks are fed daily - a big bowl of nourishing soup with meat twice a week and with half a loaf of bread daily.

Contributions of medical supplies were made periodically to the local Greek committee's doctors and hospital.

Miss M. L. Caldwell, who was in charge of relief work in Ismid, and Mr. Peter Prins as director, were sent to Rodosto to supervise the work. Most of the native workers filled the same positions here that they held in Ismid. Having therefore, a well trained force to start with, this huge problem of housing and feeding 2700 of which 2600 are Greeks was handled most efficiently and with a minimum of friction.

The refugees, too, being familiar with American methods in Ismid fell quickly into line with our program.

He was a big effort to keep down sickness by an-

August.

A sanitary director was appointed. Each day under his direction a new relay of refugees took its turn at disinfecting and cleaning buildings, yards and cesspools. Warm weather would have been a quick breeder of disease here unless sanitary conditions had been improved. Health conditions were good.

The soup kitchens were operating smoothly. Long lines of refugees, mostly children, were ready, pails in hand, long before soup was served. Many of them looked like American children, for they were dressed in clothes donated by more fortunate children in America. Hundreds of these youngsters arrived here with only a tattered cotton garment.

September.

To provide against colder weather which arrived suddenly, we clothed 1799 people in underwear and good warm suits. The sorting of the clothes bales from America had been done previously by refugee women, whom we paid for the work. The distributing alone is no small job - it took four days.

October &
November.

The last of the refugees needing clothes and blankets for the winter were supplied. Miss Marguerite McClellan, a Red Cross nurse who has served in the Near East for two years, arrived to open clinics and to secure cooperation of the local doctors. General clinics and eye clinics to be held daily were opened, the Near East Relief furnishing all the medicine.

Cleanliness is a rigid rule at our refugee camps, so that there has been no danger of an epidemic. Yet with so many people whose resistance to disease is low, crowded together, diseases of all kinds were prevalent. We made a big effort to keep down sickness by en-

- 3 -

forcing sanitary methods in the camps, urging attendance at clinics and by keeping watch over suspected cases.

December.

Two schools were opened at the refugee camps, attended by 590 children. The Near East Relief furnished benches and stoves and agreed to pay the teachers' salaries. A local committee furnished the fuel.

The schools are necessarily primitive, but the best education possible will be given these children. Many of them have attended the Near East refugee schools in Ismid before they were evacuated, but that is the extent of their education. Negotiations were started to acquire a bath house for the school children.

Another shipment of old clothes arrived and was distributed to eagerly-waiting, shivering people at once. As there were not enough children's clothes, we employed five sewing women and furnished the cloth so that each school child will have sufficient warm clothing.

The soup kitchens ran as usual, with the cold, rainy weather of December, the big bowl of hot soup was more appreciated than ever.

A summary of the work done at Rodosto the past six months follows:

	Soup Kitchens	Old clothes shoes Blankets	Medical Attention Clinics etc.	Schools
July	2609	none	Attended to	-
Aug.	2609	278	By Greek	-
Sept.	2615	1799	Government	-
Oct.	2615	403	915	-
Nov.	2615	1162	1521	-
Dec.	2621	1146	1364	590

helping in the hospitals. Both Miss Everett and Mr. Kiser worked right in operating and dressing rooms assisting the Greek doctors.

A ship B R O U S S A, 600 worth of supplies arrived earlier this month, which was transported gratis by Greek army carts. July & August were made to bring wood and charcoal in from the surrounding areas to supply the refugees with fuel during the winter.

The Greek offensive began July 8. Rumors came back of refugees and wounded en route to Broussa, and the Near East Relief had clothing and supplies ready for the refugees. However, none appeared.

There were still 15000 refugees in Broussa, 8000 being Greeks. Every available building was being used for them. With no houses to return to in their villages, and no crops for this year, they will undoubtedly have to remain here over the winter and the Near East Relief will have to provide for them.

One of the Greek Refugee schools was run by the Wellesley College Fund right through the summer months. The many new refugees coming in right along needed clothes and shoes, which were provided. Food, clothing, mattresses, medicine and lime for disinfecting purposes were given to 5643 Greeks during July and August.

September.

With the first cold weather came a big demand for blankets and warm clothes, which were provided as far as possible.

17,000 wounded Greeks passed thru Broussa in September. The Near East Relief cleared its schools of furniture in a few hours and donated the buildings for hospital use. The Near East Relief personnel devoted a large share of their time during the month to helping in the hospitals. Both Miss Everett and Mr. Wieser worked right in operating and dressing rooms assisting the Greek doctors.

A shipment of Ltq. 10,000 worth of supplies arrived during the month, which was transported gratis by Greek army carts. Arrangements were made to bring wood and charcoal in from the surrounding villages to supply the refugees with fuel during the winter.

Miss Bernice J. Everett, our devoted Broussa director, was decorated by the Greek Red Cross for the work among the refugees and wounded by a medal with two bars for "devotion and epidemics." She has been connected with Broussa work since September 1919. October.

Lists for winter distribution of supplies were prepared. During the influx of wounded all available buildings were requisitioned for hospitals, and Greek refugees were scattered all over the city in consequence. New lists therefore were very necessary.

A second Greek school was opened during the month for 240 children and a third was planned for. In all there will be 700 Greek children in schools. Besides getting an education, these children are in warm comfortable rooms all day, instead of being surrounded by the bad influences of a refugee camp.

Clothing, food and medical supplies were distributed daily to those whom investigation showed worthy of help.

November.

The departure of several hundred Armenian refugees for nearby villages relieved somewhat the congestion in Broussa. It also gave more of the Greek women a chance to earn small sums for food.

Clothing however was badly needed for the winter, and we arranged to provide it.

The schools were made distributing centers for clothing to the children, when it was found that some children did not attend because they had no shoes.

The transportation of the wood and charcoal was finally accomplished with the aid of Greek army camions. This fuel will go a long ways toward relieving distress, for the climate up in the mountains among which Broussa is situated, is penetratingly cold.

December.

Work was practically limited to the Greek refugees is an effort to supply them with clothes and blankets for the winter, in addition to supplying their monthly wants of medicine, food, charcoal etc.

It was hoped that the deplorable housing conditions might be improved before cold weather sets in, unfortunately the situation has not changed, as all available buildings are needed to house new recruits. We have been working on this for over a year, but it is a question of either the refugees or the troops suffering.

The fuel supply delivered in November was distributed to the most needy of the refugees.

One of the bad features about relief in Broussa is the fact that new refugees are constantly arriving from the war zone. They take the place of others whom we have gotten on their feet. so that while the average number of Greek refugees in Broussa is 8000, probably 15,000 have arrived been helped, and have gone. That means outfitting the new arrivals completely, for they always arrive absolutely destitute and require everything.

A record of the relief work done at Broussa follows:

July 4629 Greeks furnished food, clothes, mattresses, medicines, chlormated lime.

Aug. 1214

Do

- 7 -

Sept.	4125	Greeks	supplied	with	blankets,	clothing,	medicine,	food
Oct.	1178	"	"	"	"	"	"	" soap.
Nov.	653	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Dec.	5686	"	"	"	"	"	"	" charcoal.

Miss Everett has sufficient funds from her College, Wellesley, to continue the schools until well into the spring. The schools are necessarily primitive, children sitting on the floor or on boxes. As most of these little ones have never been to school before, discipline at first is difficult. Only the primary grades can be taught. The children have become greatly interested in their studies and learn quickly. Some of the native teachers have had American training and are very capable.

School attendance for Greek Children was as follows:

July	326
Aug.	326
Sept.	326
Oct.	566
Nov.	709
Dec.	709

- 8 - 10 V H

T R E B I Z O N N D

July to January proved a strenuous six months for
season. Political conditions have been very disturbed and the
direction our work has to take was often determined in the light
of these. The number of Greek children in the orphanage has varied
from 120 to 135 during the last six months of 1921. The Greek orphan-
age right along. Most of these orphans have been under Near East Relief
care for months, and the result of training and education are beginning
to show. Any with relatives were given outside aid to enable
them to live. General health condition is excellent, eye diseases,
scabies and favus, which infest orphanages in the Near East, have been
practically stamped out. Many of them had miraculous es-
capes before. The orphanage is run on a strictly business basis in regard
to purchases, supplies etc., while endeavouring to make it a home rather
than an institution for the children. School work is progressing
satisfactorily. The older children are being trained in industries
shoemaking, tailoring, sewing and household arts. Here
the children. Relief work on a large scale in Trebizond has not been
necessary. Clothing, milk, soap, medicine have been furnished worthy
Greek cases varying from 12 only in July to 117 in November. boys.
Forty of the Mr. J. H. Crutcher, who has been with the Near East Re-
lief over two years, relieved Mr. Robert Stapleton as Trebizond director
the latter part of November. range from 1 1/2 to 5 years. The kinder-
garten gets special attention. In October 1921, we transferred
From June to October 15, when cold weather arrived,
some 25 sick and amiable children lived in one of the pavilions
at the Near East Relief Hospital, high up on a hill overlooking the
sea. Here was a huge pond, dogs and a donkey for companions, and

S A M S O U N

special nourishing food and care for these weak children. They lived practically July to January proved a strenuous six months for Samsoun. Political conditions have been very disturbed and the direction our work had to take was often determined in the light of these. Miss Edith Wood, an American trained nurse, had charge of the orphan. More children have been taken into the Greek orphanage right along, and more Greek refugees placed on the soup line. Owing to limited funds we could take in only the children who were real orphans. Any with relatives were given outside aid to enable them to live with these relatives. Most of the children who entered the orphanage were village refugees from the surrounding region, whose parents had been deported. Many of them had miraculous escapes before reaching Samsoun. Children coming in, covered with sores, weak and diseased. The main Greek orphanage is housed in a four story building, formerly a hotel, and fairly well adapted to orphanage purposes. The chief drawback was lack of play space. In July the director secured an adjacent private garden without rent. Here the children spent whole days playing in the fresh air and sunshine. There is also an orphanage annex with ample play space, a quarter of a mile away which holds 95 of the older boys. Forty of the smallest children are in a third building nearby - the kindergarten. Beds, tables and chairs here are all made small for the tiny occupants, who range from 1½ to 5 years. The kindergarten gets special attention. From June to October 15, when cold weather arrived, some 25 weak and anaemic children lived in one of the pavillions at the Near East Relief hospital, high up on a hill overlooking the sea. Here was a huge yard, dogs and a donkey for companion, and

-10-

-11-

special nourishing food and care for these weak children. They lived practically out of doors all summer. Meals were served under the trees. They gained in weight weekly, and were in fine physical condition, when they returned to the orphanage in Autumn.

The orphanage director, Miss Andromachos Mouradidou, Miss Edith Wood, an American trained nurse, had charge of the orphanage medical program until September first. Since then an experienced native nurse, whom she trained, has been doing excellent work. Scabies and favus have been practically wiped out. Nearly 50% of the children had conjunctivitis or trachoma, but both these eye diseases are yielding to treatment. Malaria was prevalent during the summer months.

General relief consisted chiefly of milk for infants and a quarter of a loaf of bread per day on the bread line. To secure better segregation of diseases and also to take care of the many new children coming in, covered with sores, weak and diseased, a forty bed hospital was opened in a nearby house in October. This also provided room for more children in the main building, which was getting very crowded.

Mrs. N.H. Austin, director of our three orphanages in Samsoun until October first, placed these institutions on a thoroughly business basis. A new ration system was prepared. Supplies were bought by a central purchasing agent, and sent to the orphanage once a week. Better prices are secured and extravagance is impossible under this system.

Donations of money, clothing, shoes and blankets have been sent to relatives of refugee families, and were reported to the schools in Samsoun, so beginning October first, an industrial program was instituted. The older boys are being trained in carpentry and shoe making. They have repaired and made all shoes for the coming winter, and also take outside orders. The older girls are learning embroidery, lacemaking, and sewing. They have repaired and made all the winter

clothes. The younger children learned wool combing, spinning and knitting. They have made all the winter stockings-over 1000 pair. Girls also learn housekeeping while assisting with the work.

The orphanage directrice, Miss Andromache Mouradidou, is a graduate of an American College, and an excellent executive. Many of the teachers are also American College graduates, and the staff is a most efficient one. In fact this orphanage is often taken as a model for other Near East Relief institutions.

The number of children increased from 418 in July to 470 in December.

General relief consisted chiefly of milk for infants and a quarter of a loaf of bread per day on the bread line. 705 Greeks were so helped in July. The number increased to 1180 in August and then increased gradually to 1392 in December.

There has been no large relief problem in Samsoun as in the interior. The women here took their husbands places in the large tobacco magazines when the latter were deported in June and July. Those who could not earn enough to support their families, or who could obtain no work, were helped as above. If the tobacco magazines shut down during the winter, some 12,000 Greeks will be dependent on the Near East Relief.

Donations of money, clothing, shoes and blankets have been sent to relatives of refugee families, who were deported to the interior, right along. Samsoun also telegraphed many "individual remittances" to deportees along the way, and this help undoubtedly saved lives.

	1281	87	43
Nov.	1336	86	42
Dec.	1392	102	36

-12-

Supplies were furnished to the needy in each group of departing deportees. 700 villagers who left in November were furnished bread for one week previous to their departure.

The Samsoun Near East Relief hospital, one of the finest and best equipt in this section of the world, carried on wonderful work. The shortage of doctors, owing to their being called to the army, left the entire civilian medical work of this city 20,000 to the Near East Relief. The 100 patient beds were insufficient for the needs. Only a few of the summer malaria patients could be admitted, for practically every one in Samsoun gets malaria. All cases however were treated. Only 5% of all patients were pay patients. To the rest, operations, medical care, food, and clothing when needed were free. The immediate isolation of typhus, typhoid, small pox and diphtheria cases and their subsequent treatment by the Near East Relief medical force undoubtedly avoided serious epidemics.

While Samsoun is relatively free of a large relief problem, other stations in the interior, to which Samsoun, Baffra, Tcharchamba, and surrounding country people have been deported, are struggling to care for these thousands of homeless refugees.

The following statistical report shows the work done for Greeks in Samsoun month by month.

Ju	Orphanage	Bread Line	General Relief	Hospital	Daily Clinic
July	418	705	96	38	Average 20 daily.
August	418	1180	29	49	"
Sept.	428	1175	91	52	"
Oct.	450	1281	87	40	"
Nov.	467	1336	96	42	"
Dec.	481	1392	103	36	"

The above figures cannot show the moral support given by the Near East Relief to the Christian population during these months of terror. Insofar as possible efforts were made to mitigate the severity of deportation orders. Five Greek employees of the Near East Relief were finally granted permission to return to Samsoun. The presence of the Near East Relief in Samsoun was undoubtedly a strong force for fair treatment of all races. Orphanage had been operating very successfully. This orphanage is exceptionally well equipped and managed.

Schools, however, had been forbidden by the Government during the above period. Instead, therefore, the Industrial Department, using the fine Harsovan College equipment, was expanded. All the useful trades--carpentry, shoemaking, book-binding, baking sewing, etc.--were taught to all children over 12. Those under this age learned knitting, sewing and kindergarten work.

During the deportation and trouble in July, 150 more Greek children were taken into the orphanage. Twenty-two of them were only one year of age. For these a nursery was opened, in charge of a competent native woman. Families were aided with food and money before their departure. Hundreds of women and girls were given safety within the compound, until the trouble subsided.

The Greek employees of the Near East Relief were finally allowed to remain in Harsovan. For the women who were deported only as far as nearby villages, an Industrial Department, employing 300, was opened in August. Here clothes for the winter, which were distributed to refugees in October and November were made. Over 300 women received work and pay here, and so were enabled to keep alive their families.

-14-

Medical aid, food and clothing were given to 450 deportees who came there in July. Caring for the 450 deportees and for probably 500 local Greek refugees will be Marsovan's task for the winter.

At the beginning of July 312 Greek children were receiving full support in the Near East Relief orphanage. The building is Mission property, a modern well-planned edifice within the mission compound. Under the able management of Mr. Carl Compton, Miss Gertrude Anthony and Miss Sara Corning the orphanage had been operating very successfully. This orphanage is exceptionally well equipped and managed.

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Medical aid, food and clothing were given to 450 Samsoun deportees who came thru Marsovan in July. Caring for the 462 orphans and for probably 600 local Greek refugees will be Marsovan's task for the winter.

Special trains went on to Malatia, Harpoot and even to Bitlis and Van. Those from the Black Sea regions went some toward Malatia and Harpoot, others south to nearly Harash.

Most of them remained but a day or two in Sivas. Some were marched around the town and were not allowed to stop at all. Their condition was pitiful, but unfortunately, the Near East Relief was prevented from giving direct aid until November. Money was given direct to 664 Greeks in July, 47 in August, 664 in September and 901 in October. In Sivas and also in Harpoot.

Typhus patients, as well as those with other less dreaded maladies were found in the deportee camps. In October a threatened epidemic of dysentery, which would have cost many lives was averted by a special shipment of 1000 anti-toxin from the Near East Relief in Constantinople. ✓

Beginning November the Near East Relief was permitted to work among the Greek refugees remaining in Sivas, as well as the deportees passing through. Immediately a bakery, soup kitchen and emergency hospital were opened to care for these suffering people.

Over 3200 Greek refugees were given daily food rations. The forty bed hospital was filled up at once and has been full ever since. In addition medical attention was given all refugees at the three-times-a-week clinic, which is attended by 325 to 375 people. Their camps were given sanitary clean-ups, followed by weekly inspections.

-17-

1730 blankets were given out in November and December,

S I V A S

and one thousand more ordered for these ill-clad people. Cloth-

ing of Commencing in June thousands of both Greek and Armenian

deportees passed through Sivas. Those from the Konia and Eski-

Shehir regions went on to Malatia, Harpoot and even to Bitlis

and Van. Those from the Black Sea regions went some toward Malatia

and Harpoot, others south to nearly Marash. weeks during the coming

winter. Most of them remained but a day or two in Sivas. Some

were marched around the town and were not allowed to stop at all.

Their condition was pitiful, but unfortunately, the Near East Re-

lief was prevented from giving direct aid until November. Money

was given directly to 564 Greeks in July, 47 in August, 634 in

September and 901 in October. in Sivas and also in Harpoot is

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ed maladies were found in the deportee camps. In October a threat-

ened epidemic of diphtheria, which would have cost many lives was

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Relief in Constantinople.

Beginning November the Near East Relief was permitted to

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emergency hospital were opened to care for these suffering people.

Over 3200 Greek refugees were given daily food rations.

The forty bed hospital was filled up at once and has been full ever

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three-times-a-week clinic, which is attended by 325 to 375 people.

Their camps were given sanitary clean-ups, followed by weekly in-

spections.

1730 B1

-17-

1730 blankets were given out in November and December, and one thousand more ordered for these illy-clad people. Clothing of all sorts, and shoes were supplied to approximately 1700. Many of these deportees though they started well clothed, arrived barefoot and with only rags for covering.

Two additional relief workers were requested from Headquarters to assist in work among the Greeks during the coming winter, which will be a struggle for all. Miss Phelps, a trained nurse, who speaks perfect Turkish, arrived in October, and Miss Ryan, who was here formerly, in December.

Because of the difficulty of communication, the censorship, and the present political conditon, a full report of the splendid work being done in Sivas and also in Harpoot is not available. When the story is finally written, it will be an epic in self-sacrifice and service. Thousands of lives are being saved in these areas this winter by the Near East Relief, which is the only agency standing between these people and utter extinction.

The child's health, or the child reports at the Near East Relief hospital for medical examination at stated times.

Several hundred Greek refugees - was deported from the coast towns - passed thru Cesarea during the summer. Food, clothing and medical attention were provided to each group, as needed.

C E S A R E A

260 orphans, both boys and girls, at Zinjirdere were supported by Near East Relief funds at the Zinjirdere Greek orphanage. While the actual administration is Greek, American Near East Relief workers supervised and their suggestions were always acted on. The sanitary arrangements are good, food palatable, and general health of the children excellent. Frequent inspections, including medical inspections, followed by treatment when necessary, were made by the Near East Relief.

Approximately 100 home orphans in Cesarea and surrounding villages were given monthly aid. A "home orphan" is a child who has one parent or some relative living, who can provide shelter and sometimes a little more. Enough money to pay for the child's food is given the relative by the Near East Relief, and clothes are furnished whenever necessary. Either a visiting nurse looks after the child's health, or the child reports at the Near East Relief hospital for medical examination at stated times.

Several hundred Greek refugees - men deported from the coast towns - passed thru Cesarea during the summer. Food, clothing and medical attention were provided to each group, as needed.

November was devoted to the care of the needy Greeks in this area. Clothes, cloth for garments, blankets, medicine, bread and milk were supplied up to this amount monthly for some 12,000 people. Only the neediest cases could be cared for. Much assistance of all sorts will have to be given by the Near East Relief through the cold winter months.

H A R P O O T

There were no Greeks in Harpoot requiring aid previous to the deportation of summer 1921. Then, beginning July, thousands of deportees arrived in the Harpoot area. Some only passed through, others have remained. They came from Samsoun, Baffra and the Black Sea Coast, from the Konia and Eski-Shehir regions. Practically all required assistance - medical attention, clothing, food.

Our hospital at Mezreh was crowded to capacity with these unfortunate people. Group by group they were deloused, and any effected with typhus or other contagious diseases, as were many in the earlier groups, were isolated, and plagues thus prevented.

For hundreds the Near East Relief found shelter and work in Near East Relief orphanages and industrials, making cloth, etc. For the deportees who remained in Malatia, a Greek orphanage was opened in September. Some 400 children were admitted at once, and the number in November had reached 512.

The building was provided by the city. The Greek residents of Malatia contribute toward the support of this orphanage and the Near East Relief pays the balance, about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the total.

All extra appropriation of Ltq. 5000 a month beginning November was devoted to the care of the needy Greeks in this area. Clothes, cloth for garments, blankets, medicine, bread and milk were supplied up to this amount monthly for some 12,000 people. Only the neediest cases could be cared for. Much assistance of all sorts will have to be given by the Near East Relief through the cold winter months.

K O N I A

While the Greek population in Konia is relatively small, there is considerable need for help. Many of these people have lost practically everything in the war zone.

From 7 to 10 orphans were cared for entirely in the Near East Relief orphanage from July to December. In addition from 105 to 210 were cared for as "home" orphans. Ltq. 5 a month was paid parents or relatives for their support. No matter how poor the home it was felt that the home influence should be retained wherever possible. Only orphans therefore who had absolutely no relatives were taken into the orphanage. This plan has been found very practicable - The "home" orphans are given medical care, education and industrial training like the real orphans. The monthly allowance provides food and clothes fully as good as is given at the orphanage, and in addition the home influence is retained.

Fully one third the available hospital beds were occupied by Greek patients. Two of our doctors were Greeks.

124 Greek women supported families on the work received at our Industrial until November. All were wool-workers, the largest being spinners. Then as all our own needs were supplied, and outside markets were flooded, we were obliged to cut down the work in November, and but 53 Greek women have been employed since.

General Relief consisted of bread, 44 loaves furnished daily to Greeks, tinned milk given to 25 mothers with small babies weekly, and smaller numbers given money and clothes as needed. Our Industrial has ha on hand a good stock of clothing for winter distribution.

Konis.

(2)

CONSTANTINOPLE

A statistical report of the work done in Konis follows:

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hospital Patients	70	85	122	84	25	61
Attended, Clinics	Average 15 daily					
In orphanage	7	7	9	9	10	10
Home orphans	215	210	210	141	105	105
Industrial	69	124	124	124	53	53
General Relief	Average bread - 44 daily, milk - 25 weekly, money - 20 monthly.					

Institute, and food for the journey, milk, clothes, medicine, soap, and any other supplies required for the trip by the Near East Relief.

This arrangement has worked very well. The Hellenic Institute gave us advance notice of the number of refugees en route to Constantinople, and we have had the necessary supplies ready for them on their arrival here. No refugees arrived in July, only 24 passed through Constantinople in August, 200 arrived in September, 491 in October to whom supplies to the value of Lsq. 5 each were given, 73 in November, and 326 in December.

Constantinople is a city of refugees, estimated (December 31st-1921) at 155,700 most of them are without work and with no prospects of obtaining work. The repatriation, therefore, of these Greek refugees to their homeland, where they can settle down in peace and security, obtain work and soon become self-supporting, was an admirable project.

In the orphanage work in Constantinople, the Near East Relief also cooperated closely with the Hellenic Central Relief Institute. We guaranteed to duplicate whatever the institute raised for the support of Greek orphans. Lsq. 43,000 is the figure they have set out to raise for the year, as we contributed Lsq. 1500

CONSTANTINOPLE

The large general relief problem here was mitigated early in the summer when the Hellenic Central Relief Institute sent all Greek Refugees in Constantinople to Gemleik, near Smyrna. Any refugees refusing to leave would not be given further aid here, the Institute said.

As all Greek relief work done here by the Near East Relief is in direct cooperation with this excellent agency, the following arrangement was made. New refugees coming down from the Caucasus, via Batoum, etc. were to be given transportation by the Hellenic Institute, and food for the journey, milk, clothes, medicine, soap, and any other supplies required for the trip by the Near East Relief.

This arrangement has worked very well. The Hellenic Institute gave us advance notice of the number of refugees en route to Constantinople, and we have had the necessary supplies ready for them on their arrival here. No refugees arrived in July, only 24 passed through Constantinople in August, 300 arrived in September, 491 in October to whom supplies to the value of Ltq. 5 each were given, 73 in November, and 926 in December.

Constantinople is a city of refugees, estimated (December 31st-1921) at 135,700 most of them are without work and with no prospects of obtaining work. The repatriation, therefore, of these Greek refugees to their homeland, where they can settle down in peace and security, obtain work and soon become self-supporting, was an admirable project.

In the orphanage work in Constantinople, the Near East Relief also cooperated closely with the Hellenic Central Relief Institute. We guaranteed to duplicate whatever the institute raised for the support of Greek orphans. Ltq. 48,000 is the figure they have set out to raise for the year, so we contributed Ltq. 4000

constantly improved.

monthly toward the support of from 1340 to 1596 orphans.

These children were in five orphanages, one on the Island of Prinkipo, another on Halki and the remaining three in Constantinople proper.

The Prinkipo orphanage is well staffed, and the educational program is excellent. Besides all the primary and secondary school subjects as taught in America, all classes receive instructions, in religion, the mother tongue and physical training.

Half the day is spent in class room work, the other half in industrial work. 197 boys are well advanced in carpentry, tailoring and shoemaking, and 20 in miscellaneous trades, chauffer, pharmacist, gardeners etc.

For the boys who are apprenticed to local factories, night classes were organized. The big boys are trained in boyscouting. The orphanage has an orchestra of 20 boys.

The Halki orphanage is similarly organized for girls. Knitting, rug making, dress making and nursing are taught.

The Pendik and Ayias Pacha orphanages are for the younger children, and only the preparatory subjects, kindergarten work, games and needlework are taught.

The Bechiktach orphanage fills an important niche. This is an asylum for beggar girls. Here these unfortunate children are given their first contract with cleanliness, homelife, and moral training. Those who show improvement after some months are sent to one of the other orphanages.

Miss Glee Hastings, a most efficient orphanage director, inspected, and to a certain extent supervised orphanages. Her work was more in the nature of making suggestions to the Greek directors and the committee, so that the standard of the orphanages may be

constantly improved. These in other sections of the city were given

rice gratis. Greek orphans suffering from trachoma were sent to the Near East Relief Trachoma Orphanage, and while there, were fully supported by the Near East Relief. The number averaged 125 a month for the period. Here they received expert treatment and the latest American methods in the curing of this dread eye disease. No child is returned to its home orphanage until wholly cured. Through this method of relief the mothers are enabled

to keep. Similiarly, children suffering from tuberculosis were sent to the Near East Relief Canadian Hospital at Yedi Coule. This splendidly equipt institution, where orphans receive the best of care and food. Only children are admitted. The number of Greek patients here averaged 50 a month, and their entire support was assumed by the Near East Relief. families on the wages paid. The pro-

Another safeguard for the orphans' health was the Paledisi test, given every Greek orphan during October. This is an accurate system which determines the proper weight of a child compared with its height. For those children found to be under weight by this test, special food was provided.

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orphans	1538	1540	1410	1394	1322	1506
Near East Relief Case Committee, which looks after widowed mothers and their children up to 15 years of age.	1327		1407		1428	1439

Food, milk, clothes, cloth for clothing, soap, charcoal for fuel, and money were supplied when necessary. Medical attention was given at our daily children's clinics. Any requiring hospital care were sent to Near East Relief Hospitals free of charge. The Paledisi Test was applied to all Case Committee children during October. As a result the undernourished children in Pera and Galata were given a hot soup meal daily, 1/3 of which was paid by the

Near East Relief. Those in other sections of the city were given rice gratis.

Local Committees were constantly investigating these cases, and their requests for assistance were immediately followed up. Each case was given individual attention and called on periodically. Mothers were instructed in hygiene, simple nursing etc. A card record of each case shows the progress made.

Through this method of relief the mothers are enabled to keep their small families together, and the children receive proper medical care, sufficient clothing, and nourishing food. Mrs. Richard Emrich and Miss Lisa Todd directed this department.

The Near East Relief Industrial Department supplied needlework to from 6 to 40 women during the period. Such women were enabled to support their families on the wages paid. The products are sent to America and sold there, so that only expert workwomen can be employed.

A statistical report of the work done for Greeks in Constantinople during the past six months follows:

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orphans ½ support	1538	1340	1410	1394	1586	1596
Case Comm. children Home orphans	1138	1148	1327	1407	1425	1439
Yedi Coule Tuberculosis Hosp. Full support	50	50	50	51	51	50
N.E.R. Tra- choma Hosp. Full support.	92	127	136	134	130	127
Industrial Department	6	10	14	38	25	40
General Relief	0.	24	300	491	73	926

- 26 -

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Child Welfare Clinic	362	276	304	205	316	320
Adult Clinic	32	30	42	32	41	43
Trachoma Clinic	29	63	40	15	33	39

Year End Relief

1921

For the Year Ending December 31th, 1921.

Report of the Near East Relief
to the Congress of the United States of America
for the year ending December 31, 1921.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the
House of Representatives of the United States:

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation of Near East
Relief, approved by the President August 9, 1919, and pursuant
to the following report for the year ending December 31, 1921:

Report to the Congress of the United States of America

by

Near East Relief

Persons named by Congress in
the Act of Incorporation, or later duly elected, have served
during the past year as members of the Board of Trustees:

James L. Barton Boston, Mass.	Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.	Patrick J. Hayes New York City.
Charles M. Barry Washington, D. C.	1921 Cleveland E. Dodge, Syracuse, N. Y.	Howard Heinz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
William E. Brown New York City	Cleveland E. Dodge, New York City	James G. Harbord Washington, D. C.
Walter S. Burleigh Washington, D. C.	Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.	Myron F. Herrick Cleveland, O.
John E. Calvert New York City	James I. Elkus, New York City	Charles Evans Hughes, New York City.
William C. Chamberlain New York City	John H. Finley, New York City	Frank W. Jackson Montclair, N. J.
William C. Clegg New York City	James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.	Arthur Curtiss James New York City
Charles C. Connelley New York City	Harold A. Hatch, New York City	Robert F. Coates New York City
Robert C. Coates New York City	William I. Haven Lakewood, New Jersey	Henry Churchill Hays, Oberlin, O.

For the Year Ending December 31th, 1921.

Report of the Near East Relief
to the Congress of the United States of America
For the year ending December 31, 1921.

To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the
House of Representatives of the United States:

SIRS:-

In accordance with the Act of Incorporation of Near East Relief, approved by the President August 6, 1919, we submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1921:

I. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. Membership of the Board of Trustees.

The following persons named by Congress in the Act of Incorporation, or later duly elected, have served during the past year as members of the Board of Trustees:

James L. Barton Boston, Mass.	Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.	Patrick J. Hayes New York City.
Charles E. Beury Philadelphia, Pa.	Cleveland E. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y.	Howard Heinz, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Arthur J. Brown New York City	Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City	James G. Harbord Washington, D.C.
Edwin M. Bulkley Englewood, N. J.	Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass.	Myron T. Herrick Cleveland, O.
John B. Calvert New York City	Abram I. Elkus, New York City	Charles Evans Hughes, New York City.
William I. Chamberlain New York City	John H. Finley, New York City	Frank W. Jackson Montclair, N.J.
Henry Sloane Coffin New York City	James, Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.	Arthur Curtiss James New York City
Charles R. Crane, New York City	Harold A. Hatch, New York City	Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.
Robert J. Cuddihy, New York City.	William I. Haven Summit, New Jersey	

Frederick Lynch, New York City.	George A. Plimpton, New York City.	Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.
Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburgh, Pa.	Frank L. Polk, New York City	Hobert E. Speer, Englewood, N. J.
Charles S. Macfarland Mountain Lake Park, N.J.	William Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati, O.	James H. Speers, New York City.
Henry B.F. Macfarland Washington, D.C.	Philip M. Rhinelander, Philadelphia, Pa.	Anson Phelps Stokes, New York City.
John H. T. Main, Grinnell, Iowa.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York City.	Oscar Straus, New York City
William T. Manning, New York City.	Elihu Root, New York City.	William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.
William B. Millar, Montclair, N.J.	Oliver J. Sands, Richmond, Va.	Charles V. Vickrey, New York City.
Henry Morgenthau, New York City.	William Jay Schieffelin, New York City.	Harry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.
Frank Morrison, Washington, D.C.	George T. Scott, New York City.	Stanley White, New York City.
John R. Mott, Montclair, N.J.	Albert Shaw, New York City.	Ray Lyman Wilbur, Palo Alto, Calif.
Frank Mason North, Madison, N. J.	Edward Lincoln Smith, Camden, S. C.	Talcott Williams, New York City.
Stephen S. Wise, New York City.	Leonard Wood, Manila, P. I..	

2. Changes in the Membership of the Board of Trustees and Executive Committee

Four vacancies have occurred in the Board of Trustees during the year. Two were by death, - His Eminence James, Cardinal Gibbons, and Honorable H.B.F. Macfarland - and two by resignation Honorable Charles Evans Hughes and Arthur Curtiss James.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees on April 5th, Major-General James G. Harbord was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Charles Evans Hughes. At the Meeting of the Board on October 27th, Honorable Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, North Carolina, was elected to succeed Honorable H. B.F. Macfarland, and Oliver J. Sands of Richmond, Virginia, was elected to succeed Arthur Curtiss James on the Board of Trustees; Henry Morgenthau was elected to succeed Arthur Curtiss James as a member of the Executive Committee.

At a later meeting of the Executive Committee and by authority of the Board of Trustees the Most Reverend Patrick J. Hayes was named to succeed His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. The Right Reverend William T. Manning, General Leonard Wood, Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt and Honorable Frank L. Polk have during the year been elected as additional members of the Board of Trustees.

3. Executive and Special Committees.

At the annual meeting January 7, 1921, the following officers of the Board of Trustees and members of the Executive and special committees were duly elected:

Board of Trustees

James L. Barton, Chairman	
Cleveland H. Dodge, Treas.	Charles V. Vickrey, Secretary
John H. Finley, Vice-Chairman	

Executive Committee

Edwin M. Bulkley, Chairman		
James L. Barton	Harold A. Hatch	Walter George Smith
John H. Finley	Arthur Curtiss James	Charles V. Vickrey
Cleveland H. Dodge	Henry Morgenthau	Stanley White
George A. Plimpton		

Finance Committee

Edwin M. Bulkley, Chairman	George A. Plimpton	Harold A. Hatch
Ex-officio members	Cleveland H. Dodge	Charles V. Vickrey

Nominating Committee

Robert J. Cuddihy, Chairman	Hamilton Holt	Albert Shaw
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Committee on Personnel

Stanley White, Chairman	Edward Lincoln Smith	Wm. I. Chamberlain
Robert J. Cuddihy	Talcott Williams	William B. Miller

The Executive Committee and special committees have met monthly or as frequently as supervision of various activities required. At meetings of the Executive Committee and special committees it has been the rule rather than the exception to have present 100 per cent of all members within reasonable traveling distance from national headquarters.

4. Committee Procedure.

To facilitate the work of the Executive and Finance Committees and to insure clearness and accuracy in the transaction of business, the Executive officers have prepared in advance of

each regular Executive Committee meeting a docket including the minutes of the previous meeting, treasurer's report, the latest cablegrams and reports from the relief areas, proposed appropriations and proposed votes to be submitted to the Committee. This docket is sent in advance of the meeting to each member of the Executive Committee in order that the members may acquaint themselves with reports, conditions on the field and proposed votes before coming to the meeting. In this way, every action taken represents previous consideration on the part of the Committee members, as well as clearly formulated record of the meeting. Copies of the dockets together with minutes of each meeting of the Executive Committee are sent regularly to members of the Board of Trustees in order to keep the Board of Trustees in close touch with the work done by the Executive and other Committees between meetings of the Board of Trustees.

5. Ratification of Minutes

All minutes of the Executive Committee and sub-committees for the year under review have been mailed to the individual members of the Board of Trustees, were formally submitted to the Board at its meeting January 9, 1922 and by vote of the Board were approved, confirmed and ratified.

II. Organization and Administration Overseas.

1. Administrative Committees.

At each of the overseas administrative centers, Administrative Committees are appointed and organized under the direction of the Executive Committee. These committees consist of leading American residents in these centers, serving without salary. These volunteer committees meet regularly for the supervision of all Near East Relief work in these areas. In Constantinople these meetings are held each week, and in Beirut and elsewhere not less frequently than once a month. The minutes of these regular meetings of the Administrative Committees are forwarded to New York, duplicated, bound into the docket of the Executive Committee for the information of each member preliminary to the committee meeting are reviewed and passed upon by the Executive Committee.

2. Changes in Overseas Administration:

On April 1, Col. J.P. Coombs resigned as Managing Director at Constantinople, and upon recommendation of the Administrative Committee in Constantinople, Mr. H. C. Jaquith was elected to succeed him. In the Beirut area Mr. Bayard Dodge, who had been serving for nearly a year as the Honorary Managing Director, asked to be relieved of the responsibility for the detailed executive work of Managing Director and was succeeded by Major James H. Nicol as Acting Managing Director until December 31, 1921. At the Executive Committee Meeting of December 29, Mr. Howard B. McAfee, by recommendation of the Beirut Administrative Committee, was elected to succeed Major Nicol as Managing Director effective

January 1, 1922. Major Nicol remains a member of the committee while Mr. Dodge continues as Secretary and Corresponding member of the committee.

3. Overseas Personnel:

The administration of relief is under the immediate direction of trained American administrators, selected by or under the direction of the Personnel Committee in New York. During the year 375 American or Canadian workers have been engaged at various relief centers of the Near East, exclusive of a considerable number of American citizens related to various educational or welfare enterprises in the Near East, who have actively cooperated in the relief work without salary or compensation from relief funds.

These include physicians, surgeons, nurses, mechanics, industrial experts, agriculturists, teachers, engineers, orphanage experts, supply, transportation and general relief workers.

The Personnel Committee believes that no relief or general philanthropic organization of equal size has ever had a higher average of earnest, efficient, devoted workers, than Near East Relief now has.

III. Field of Operations

Near East Relief has conducted activities during the past year in the following areas of the Near East: Constantinople and the adjoining territory in European Turkey, Anatolia, Armenia, Cilicia, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia and Trans-Caucasus (Russia) including Russian Armenia and Georgia. By request of the American Red Cross during the war, when it was impracticable for that organization to enter this territory, and by mutual agreement with the American Red Cross, the American Relief Administration and other relief societies since the war, Near East Relief is the only American relief agency operating extensively in these areas. While relief has been given on the basis of greatest need to all suffering and dependent people of the Near East, the greater part of the work has been among the subject races of the Ottoman Empire, including especially the Armenians, Greeks, Nestorians, Syrians and Assyrians.

IV. POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Near East Relief endeavors to confine its activities to purely humanitarian relief work, but since this relief work has been occasioned largely by the catastrophies and exigencies of war, it is impossible to prepare a satisfactory report of relief operations without taking cognizance of political conditions.

A picture of the Near East today may be bright or black, clear or clouded, peaceful or militant, depending upon whether it is painted in Constantinople or Alexandropol, Beirut or Harpoot, Jerusalem or Angora. Within certain broad bounds, the picture can be what the painter chooses to make it, but the prevailing tone even in the brighter Constantinople, Beirut and Jerusalem pictures must be more or less gray, and dark shadows necessarily dominate any true representation of conditions in the interior of Anatolia, Cilicia and Russian Armenia.

The important fact is that war has not ceased in the Near East and hundreds of thousands of refugees are still homeless.

Exclusive of the Russian Caucasus, where the largest number of refugees still sojourn, there was an attempt following the Armistice, on the part of the Cilician refugees, to get back to their homes. A considerable number, estimated as high as 300,000, under British and later under French protection, found their way back to Cilicia, but with the recent French evacuation of this territory and its return to the Turkish Nationalists, practically this entire Armenian population has again been obliged to flee, our cables now tell us that there are from 200,000 to 300,000 of these Armenian refugees homeless in Northern Syria and adjacent areas.

"Thousands camp by the roadside. Sickness on account of exposure and insufficient food. Widow refugees begging us to save their children."

"Situation Alexandretta appalling. Ten thousand refugees there - many without shelter."

"Thousands at Tripoli, Tyre and Sidon. Many children. Much suffering account lack of food and shelter from winter rains."

"Mersine crowded with refugees awaiting transportation."

Of 60,000 Armenians recently resident in Adana, the largest city of Cilicia, there are said to be today but a few hundred of the sick, old and infirm, who could not get away.

It is important however to note that the somewhat confusing migrations referred to above, will in the end result in a larger measure of stability and safety. The orphans of Marash, Urfa, Diarbekir, Konia, Caeserea, Samsoun and other disturbed areas, are as rapidly as possible being brought within the zone of international control, where there will be freedom from molestation. The adult refugees are likewise seeking safety and as far as possible self-support, in the areas that are not controlled by their former enemies.

Orphans whom we formerly had at Adana, have become scattered; some are now in Constantinople - others are in our orphanages in Syria. The children whom we have for three years sustained in orphanages in Marash, Urfa, Aintab and Diarbekir, are being brought out as rapidly as military and political conditions will permit, into zones of greater safety. The 5,000 orphaned children whom we have at Harpoot, are in charge of heroic American workers who cannot communicate freely with headquarters in Constantinople but still remain at their posts, caring for these children.

V. RELIEF OPERATIONS.

On account of political conditions and continued military operations, it is impossible to secure complete and accurate statistics for the entire Near East Relief area as of any given date. We are dealing largely with a homeless refugee population driven from their native lands in 1915. All attempts to return have proven disastrous. Every year since 1915, including the year now in review, they have been forced into new migrations that baffle accurate statistical analysis.

Statistics are being kept on prepared forms at all stations where the American relief workers are resident, but opportunities for communication and the transmission of reports are some times delayed for months, during which time conditions and statistics become radically changed. Statistics given herewith therefore, while accurate concerning the areas from which reports are received, are fragmentary for lack of reports from important interior stations.

The following typical report of orphanage work where communication lines with New York are open, is given to show the character of the work that is being done and the type of records and statistics that are being kept at all relief centers.

(see next page)

JUNE 4TH	RECEIVED										DISCHARGED										JUNE 11TH										
	Managers & Assistants	Orphan Attendants	Orphanage Scrub Women	Beds	No. in Orphanage	No. in Hospital	Total	New	From Hospital	Transferred	Total	Taken By Relatives	Hospital	Orphanages	Hospital	Orphanages	Transferred	To Hospital	Dismissed	Total	Managers & Assistants	Orphan Assistants	Orphanage Scrub Women	Beds	No. in Orphanages	No. in Hospitals					
5	23	12	49	1504	3209	1220	4429	4	1		5	1	5		1	1	4	31		37	23	11	51	1504	3177	1245	4422				June
6	23	11	51	1504	3177	1245	4422	5	49	161	215	3	3				210	10	223	22	11	51	1504	3169	1203	4472				5	
7	23	11	51	1504	3169	1203	4472	7	140	6	153	4	4		1	8	6	6		24	21	11	51	1504	3298	1064	4362				6
8	21	11	51	1504	3298	1064	4362	2		161	163	4	2			3	12	24	43	22	11	50	1549	4318	1086	4504				7	
9	22	11	50	1549	3418	1086	4504	0		4	4	66	5			5	4	7	4	26	22	12	50	1549	3396	1088	4484				8
10	22	12	50	1549	3396	1088	4484	3	2	202	207	12	7			5	22	3	42	22	12	49	1549	3561	1082	4643				9	
11	22	12	49	1549	3561	1082	4643	4	81	7	92	0	2			8	22	210	1	221	22	13	50	1549	2432	1209	4641				10

(signed) Fred P. Margerum
District Commander.

The summarized reports here given are based upon reports similar to the above as of December 31st, and of the latest available reports of a similar character from the more remote relief centers in the Interior.

VI. RESULTS ACHIEVED.

1. General Relief

The general fact is established, that at least 1,000,000 people, chiefly Armenians and members of the exiled subject races, are living in the Near East to-day who would have perished had it not been for American relief. The gratitude of all classes is most pronounced and heartening. Whether in conversation with the Catholikos at Etchmiadzin, with the Patriarch at Constantinople, with representatives of the exiled Dashnakzagen government at Geneva, the de-facto Soviet government in Erivan, or with the representatives of the common people in Anatolia, Cilicia, or Syria, the expressions of appreciation and of life-indebtedness for American relief are essentially the same.

The largest single unit of relief work done by the Near East Relief has been in the portion of Transcaucasia known as Russian Armenia. Probably one half of the people now living in this area owe their lives more or less directly to the work of the Near East Relief. The president and other officials of the Armenian Republic a year ago officially declared that America literally saved the country from starvation. Certainly not less than 500,000 people in this area at that time were dependent upon relief. Many thousands had died of starvation before relief reached them, the victims of starvation in a single city such as Alexandropol or Erivan averaging at certain seasons from 150 to 200 a day among refugees, exclusive of citizens who died in the shelter of their homes.

There is still urgent need for adult relief, but in keeping with our policy to confine work as far as possible to child welfare and with the limitations of our budget, our Committee is withdrawing at every possible turn from adult relief work. At the present time, however, there remain at Constantinople two rather large refugee camps, filled chiefly with women and children, and one large camp of 5,000 or more Greek refugees at Rodeste, where our workers are helping with medical supplies. Even in the refugee camps, the maximum of assistance given is one loaf of bread per day per family, and this is very sternly denied to any family in which there may chance to be an adult male, ruthlessly disregarding the fact that it is now exceedingly difficult and frequently impossible for even an able-bodied man to secure employment. The presence of a man in the family frequently works a genuine hardship, in that it automatically withdraws the family from the bread list.

2. Medical Work.

Near East Relief maintains 38 hospitals besides clinics, and conducts or supervises special dispensary and sanitary work in caring for the health of the refugees and migrant people of these famine and politically disturbed areas. 88,401 patients were recorded in the last completed monthly report. The importance of preventive medical work, especially among children, is suggested by the fact that in the Alexandropol orphanage, there are more than 3,000 children suffering from Trachoma. These have been segregated in one of the army barracks for special treatment, and to prevent the spread of the disease among the other children.

The need for medical work, if done adequately, is so vast as almost to defy any attempt to meet it. People are dying, many of them from preventable diseases. The one great standard remedy that could cure most of the diseases is food, for in the last analysis most of the deaths are from malnutrition. But aside from food there is need for quinine, small-pox serum and standard remedies of all descriptions, to be prescribed by physicians able to organize and administer the work. The Near East Relief at the present time is attempting practically no medical work in the Caucasus outside of that immediately related to the orphanages. We should provide funds for standard remedies that can be used with a large degree of effectiveness by native doctors under the general direction of our experienced American doctors, whom we have at nearly every important center. In the orphanages alone we have a tremendous medical work, with thousands of cases of scabies and other thousands of cases of trachoma, to say nothing of the everpresent children's complaints and danger from epidemics of various kinds.

The fact that within the year 1921 it became necessary to transport 6,000 children in the dead of winter from Kars to Alexandropol in unheated railroad trains, spending sometimes two or three days and nights enroute across snow-covered plains with no warm food, and arriving at an orphanage where there was likewise no fuel available except for children in the hospital, and where for days at a time everyone was obliged to eat cold food because of fuel shortage, suggests something of the many problems that the doctor has to meet in trying to maintain health conditions among the children.

A full report on the entire medical work of Near East Relief has been prepared by Dr. Geo. L. Richards and is available as a separate document.

3. Rescue Work.

During the Great War, and especially during the deportations of 1915 and subsequent years, large numbers of Christian women and girls were detained or in various ways held captive in Moslem homes. Many thousands of these women and girls after the war, obtaining their liberty or being released under government pressure, have found refuge and been cared for temporarily in homes established for this purpose by Near East Relief. In the last report for 1921, seven of these homes were being operated with 749 inmates who are cared for temporarily and re-established at the first opportunity in some form of self-supporting employment. Industrial work of various types suitable for women is conducted in all of these homes, and the largest practicable measure of self-support as well as training for usefulness secured. The women in these homes are usually the older women and girls, and the number is small compared with the number of children who have been rescued and placed in orphanages.

4. Industrial Work.

No opportunity is lost on the part of the Committee to develop the largest possible measure of self-support in connection with all relief work. The people naturally are frugal, thrifty and eager to establish their industrial independence. Given a single year of peace and immunity from military attack or molestation, and the adult population would regain complete self-support.

Industries of various types adapted to the training of the men, women and children are organized where practicable, and conducted at most of the relief stations. Lack of tools and raw material frequently prevents the development of ideal industrial work. Therefore, the largest possible provision must be made for the utilization of unskilled labor. This is being done by establishing the refugees on farm lands wherever land can by any method be commandeered or secured. Recently more than 5,000 refugees were established by Near East Relief on farm lands secured near Rodosto in Thrace. A larger agricultural development is being organized in the Caucasus.

In addition to the agriculture program weaving, tailoring, carpentering, shoe-making, rug-weaving and other industries adapted to the needs, raw material and workers available are organized at various relief centers. Most of the products are used locally in the orphanages or among the dependent people. Sales shops, however have been opened in Constantinople, Beirut and New York, where fine lace embroideries, rugs and other saleable handiwork are disposed of for the benefit of relief work.

It is pathetic to note the eagerness with which the refugees accept the most menial and unremunerative forms of work in order to help sustain life for the family. The fact that the door-keeper and porter in our personnel house at Tiflis is a former Russian general and former head of the Russian military training school of Russia, and that the gate-keeper at our headquarters in Constantinople is a former Russian colonel, the porter at Constantinople a once influential Russian lawyer, and that other menial positions are filled by well-educated Armenians, Greeks and Russians, will at once suggest the desperateness of the situation and the difficulty that a wholly unskilled, illiterate laborer has in earning a livelihood for his family.

In Syria and Palestine it is interesting, however, to notice how many women there are in the country who are earning their living on sewing machines which they earned while engaged with these sewing machines in Near East Relief industries.

In Cilicia and Anatolia practically all industry is stopped. At Diarbekir, Harpoot, Cesarea, Marsovan, Mardin, Urfa and elsewhere, our workers have under their direction such improvised industrial relief as they can organize for the training and support of girls whom they have rescued from Moslem homes. This includes spinning, weaving, and the making of garments, all of which are in great demand either for clothing for our institutions or in the general market.

The greatest need for industrial and other relief is in the Caucasus, but the whole economic life of the country is so disorganized, and tools and raw material are so lacking, that it is difficult indeed to secure satisfactory results. The Near East Relief is operating looms where clothing is woven for our orphanages, and all of our orphans old enough to do so are required to do a certain amount of work. 2,000 girls are employed in one building knitting, sewing, and making the clothing that practically supplies the institutions. Eighteen thousand pairs of socks are mended in one week. The winter's clothing is very largely in readiness as a result of foresight and marvelous ingenuity in transforming clothing from old, discarded, and we would think useless, garments from America, into suitable clothing for the orphanage children. The leather supplied in one shipment was transformed by the orphan cobblers into 18,000 pairs of shoes for as many orphans. The government eagerly pleads for assistance in forestalling another famine. They need not only seeds but tools, and ask us to use all haste possible in getting to them plows, harrows, seed corn and other essentials for insuring a crop in 1922.

5. Orphanage Work.

The largest continuing feature is in connection with the orphanages. As of December 31, 1921, Near East Relief is conducting 124 orphanages in which there are 64,107 children, wholly dependent upon the orphanage as their only home, and approximately 50,000 others, fed, and dependent upon the orphanages for the necessities of life.

In addition to these 114,107, there is possibly a large number of homeless children who should be cared for, but whom it is impossible to consider in connection with our present staff and resources. At Alexandropol, where the Committee is caring for 18,000 in orphanages, the governor stated that there were at least 20,000 additional children in his district who were homeless and threatened with death from starvation and exposure if additional provision was not made for their support in orphanages or elsewhere.

It should be noted that most of the children in the orphanages are not only without parents but have no known living relatives, while some of them, orphaned in infancy, do not even know their own names.

No opportunity is lost of throwing upon others the responsibility for the care of the orphans wherever relatives or responsible families can be discovered who can support them. But dealing with refugee populations consisting of fragments of families, it is exceedingly difficult to discover such support. Every opportunity is likewise improved of throwing financial responsibility for the support of these orphans either upon governments or benevolent organizations of their own people, but except in the Russian Armenian Republic, there is no friendly government upon whom such responsibility can be thrown, while even in the Armenian Republic the government is so impoverished as to limit its cooperation to the free use of lands and buildings. An illustration of the way in which responsibility is thrown upon organizations is afforded by Constantinople.

At the present time the committee is supporting or aiding in Constantinople 9,585 orphans who are receiving full support in various orphanage institutions. In addition to these, 4,990 orphans are being helped by the Committee in homes, making a total of 14,575 orphans on the Committee's lists in Constantinople alone. It is a most gratifying fact that none of these orphans are at the present time immediately under the control of the Near East Relief, for in keeping with the Committee's fixed principle of throwing responsibility upon governments or other organizations as rapidly as practicable, these Constantinople institutions have been shifted to the control of Armenian, Greek and Turkish local committees, who have the immediate administrative and financial responsibility. Near East Relief, however, duplicates dollar for dollar the money raised locally for the support of these institutions. Near East Relief also maintains a general supervision requiring certain standards of administration and efficiency as a condition for receiving American aid.

The Administrative Committee at Beirut until the recent Cilician Exodus, has been free from the more pressing problems of general relief and has been able to place large numbers of orphans in homes, thereby reducing the number of orphans in Near East Relief institutions in Syrian Area to 6,775.

There are still however, many orphans in Cilicia and it has been the hope and purpose of the Beirut Committee to transfer these and all other orphans in the Cilician and Southern Anatolia areas to some point in Northern Syria, where there will be better opportunity for economical and effective administration. There has been no time when it has been physically safe to attempt their transportation across the intervening, war-infested territory. The lives of these children at the present time are absolutely dependent upon the faithfulness of the few American workers who are standing by, in spite of personal risk, isolation from the outside world, and untold physical discomforts.

Throughout Anatolia, in the heart of the territory controlled by Mustapha Kemal Pasha, there are dozens of orphanages steadily maintained by American men and women representing the Near East Relief. These include 350 Armenians at Angora, the capital of the Nationalists 3,190 at Caesarea, 5,176 at Harpoot; 813 at Konia; 1,000 at Samsoun; 1,368 at Sivas; 465 at Marsovan, and others at other centers. What was said above with reference to the dependence of these orphans upon the continued supervision of American relief workers is equally true with reference to all the orphans in the interior of Anatolia. Were the American representatives to withdraw, there is but little doubt that in a very short time most of these thousands of children would disappear.

The most concentrated orphanage work of Near East Relief is in Transcaucasia. There the childhood of the 400,000 refugees who fled from Van, Erzerum, Trebizond and Bitlis are gathered. At one center, Alexandropol, we have approximately 18,000 orphan children probably the largest single assemblage of children and almost certainly the largest assemblage of orphans that the world has ever known.

These orphans are housed in a series of army barracks, which the de facto Armenian Government has placed at the command of Near East Relief free of rent and with all possible government cooperation. These barracks include about 200 stone buildings, which, if placed end to end would make a continuous line of orphanage buildings more than two miles long.

In Erivan we have something more than 3,000 orphans now in our institutions, with an equal number that will probably have to be taken to other temporary homes if they are to be saved. Karaklis, Etchmiadzin and Tiflis are other large centers at each of which orphanage work is being conducted on a scale which in America would excite nation-wide attention.

VII. EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION:

In June 1921 the Executive Committee sent a Commission to the Near East to visit as many as practicable of the relief centers, making a survey of the work, administration and needs, and bringing back to the Executive Committee recommendations with reference to future administrative policies. This Committee was impressed by the economy and efficiency of the administration of the institutions they visited, and with the profound gratitude of the people whose lives have been saved by American relief. Certain more or less formal expressions of this gratitude by official representatives of the beneficiary races and nationalities are attached to this report.

The economy of administration is due in a large measure to the exceptional amount of volunteer unpaid service contributed both overseas and in America. All members of the governing Administrative Committees overseas contribute their services without compensation. Wherever it is necessary to provide compensation in order to command the full time service of orphanage directors, doctors, nurses or other administrators, the stipend is fixed on a purely social service basis designed to cover only reasonable living expenses. No large salaries, or salaries in excess of a moderate living rate, as paid by Near East Relief, either in America or overseas, and such moderate salaries as are paid for general administrative work are more than covered by special contributions designated by the donors for this item of necessary expense.

The following quotations, from the printed rules of the Personnel Committee, will suggest the type and the motive of the Near East Relief worker:

"Near East Relief gives boundless opportunities for unselfish service both at home and abroad, and will appeal permanently only to those workers who have clearly come to the conclusion that they are in this world for what they can give and not for what they can get."

"Anyone who has for a life purpose the achievement of success in terms of dollars or material advancement will not be satisfied with such opportunities as Near East Relief can offer."

"It is the purpose of the Committee to provide enough to cover necessary living expenses, with reasonable consideration of life insurance and other contingencies. Near East Relief work, therefore, will not appeal to anyone whose major consideration is salary. It will appeal strongly to anyone whose major purpose is service."

In addition to the so-called paid workers, doctors, nurses, etc. overseas, Near East Relief has the cooperation of a considerable number of volunteer workers connected with various American educational and other institutions in the Near East who are contributing their services in various forms of relief work without expense of any kind to relief funds.

Expense of administration is greatly reduced by the free use of extremely valuable lands, buildings, and other properties overseas, and by the voluntary service of many people irrespective of race and creed. For example, at Alexandropo we have the free use of three groups of extensive barrack buildings conservatively valued at over five million dollars. In Armenia some 17,600 acres of wheat, vegetable and pasture lands have been made available without cost, to be used in developing agriculture and self-support for our orphanages. Elsewhere in America, at Constantinople and various places throughout Anatolia, Syria, and Persia, we have the free use of properties and equipment which, if rent were paid, would cost more than one million dollars per annum.

The above does not include any commercial valuation of the large amount of volunteer unpaid service received in overseas administration.

This cooperation comes not only from Governments, but from the various native churches and communities, the American missionary and educational institutions, and many individuals who are this ready unmistakably to endorse and support the work.

No less important than the volunteer, unpaid cooperation received overseas, is the volunteer service rendered by thousands of devoted friends serving on committees in America. Near East Relief has a volunteer committee in every state of the Union, and county committees in 988 counties, with 1,082 other counties represented on the state committee by county chairmen, making a total of 2,068 counties organized or represented by volunteer workers.

On the state committees, serving either as honorary chairmen, active chairmen, or vice chairmen, are found 41 governors, 4 judges, 3 senators, 3 bishops, 5 college professors, bankers, merchants and other citizens, giving their services freely to this humanitarian work. It is the volunteer service of these committee-men that has made possible the life-saving achievements of Near East Relief.

VIII. AUDITORS' REPORTS -

1. Domestic Accounting and Audits -

In the domestic field the firm of Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants, have conducted or supervised throughout the year a continuous audit of all financial transactions of the Near East Relief, both in New York and in other cities where local or branch treasuries are established.

As stated in last years Report to Congress for the period ended December 31, 1920, the firm of Hurdman & Cranstoun audited all the war or post-war transactions of our Committee in the Near East covering the Constantinople, Caucasus and Syria areas. A full report of their audit in the form of a 386 page bound volume of tabulated statements was received during the past year. This report, together with subsequent and supplementary reports of the New York Office accounts, has been reviewed by both the Finance and Executive Committees, and submitted to the Board of Trustees.

A summarized statement of the Hurdman & Cranston audit covering the period ended December 31, 1921 is submitted herewith. This statement does not include flour secured previous to 1921 through the United States Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800.00. nor the value of buildings, land, transportation, equipment, service, food and other supplies contributed in the Near East valued at \$5,000,000.00 that would bring the total value of relief operations to approximately \$70,000,000.00.

2. Foreign Accounting:

In the foreign field the accounts are regularly audited at the various relief control centers by Messrs. Russell, Harris & Company, Chartered Accountants, of London, Cairo and Constantinople. These audits are conducted along the lines outlined by the representative of Hurdman & Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants, auditors of our domestic accounts, and are in accordance with the uniform accounting system installed by Hurdman & Cranstoun during 1920. At the time of filing this report, Russell, Harris & Company's formal reports covering audits of our operations for the entire year have not as yet been received, due to unavoidable obstructions to communication with interior stations.

Their cabled report as of December 30th, 1921 is as follows:-

"We have been engaged in a continuous audit of Near East Relief accounts and report that the accounting system functions effectively giving a close control over all relief operations. The relief funds and supplies are economically and efficiently administered by both headquarters and stations in field. Our representative is now in the Caucasus advising with your director and auditing relief accounts. Full report follows."

IX. COOPERATING AGENCIES

Near East Relief is dependent upon the cooperation of many other organizations. One of the inspiring features of the work is the heartiness with which societies of all kinds respond to this appeal.

To give the roster of the national, state, district and local organizations, secular and religious, which aid this cause through their official machinery, or through the voluntary assistance of individuals within these organizations, would be to include and recognize indebtedness to most of the benevolent organizations of America.

The cooperating agencies include:

1. Church Organizations.

Churches and Sunday Schools Protestant and Catholic have given wonderful cooperation from national official bodies and the national leaders down to the local parishes. Invaluable assistance has also come from interdenominational organizations such as the Federal Council of Churches, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Sunday School Associations, etc.

2. Womens Organizations.

Practically every women's organization in the United States has endorsed the work of Near East Relief, and thousands of children are being systematically supported by organized groups of women. Great quantities of clothing have been made and old clothing collected by women's groups in many communities. In various parts of the country womens clubs have put on the entire campaign for money, clothing or commodities.

3. Public Schools and Colleges.

Local public schools and colleges have made contributions totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars with little overhead expense, on account of the support of teachers organizations and the leadership of educators.

4. Fraternal Business.

The fraternal and business associations, including the Kiwanas, Rotary, Cosmopolitan, Lions and other similar organizations; Masonic organizations, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, and many fraternal insurance organizations have given largely in leadership and in funds.

5. Agricultural

From the agricultural organizations there has been an unusual response. Under the leadership of Senator Arthur Capper and other national farm leaders and executives a grain appeal was launched which has brought in about 8,000 tons of foodstuff.

6. Industrial Organizations.

On the part of Chambers of Commerce, Wholesale and Retail Trades Associations, Factory Organizations, and other industrial associations there has been not only sympathy but a large response in contributions. Organized labor gives its undivided support. Leading railroad officials have made possible the transportation without expense to Relief funds of large quantities of grain and food stuffs contributed by the farmers.

7. Armenian and Greek Contributions.

Both the Armenians and Greeks in America have contributed generously to the cause of their fellow-countrymen through Near East Relief. Their newspapers, social organizations, and churches have taken the initiative in raising these funds, and their confidence in Near East Relief is evidenced by the fact that they use . . . this organization for the disbursement of their gifts.

8. American Relief Administration.

Special mention should be made of the cooperation which has been received through the American Relief Administration which, through Colonel Haskell, left in the Caucasus large quantities of food supplies in 1920, which were used in relief administration in 1921, and which constitute an important factor in the relief activities in the year under review, though they do not appear in the financial statements of the year.

Recognition is also made of the cooperation of Mr. Hoover and the American Relief Administration in securing for that section of the Near East area which lies within Russia, a portion of the Government appropriation of medical and other supplies made available by act of Congress and distributed under the direction of Mr. Hoover and the American Relief Administration.

9. Armenian Relief Fund Association of Canada.

While the Armenian Relief Fund Association of Canada is wholly independent of Near East Relief it has cooperated in a most substantial way with both Near East Relief and the Lord Mayor's Armenian Relief Fund of London in meeting the need in the Near East.

10. American Red Cross and other Cooperating Organizations.

Important cooperation has been received during the year from the American Red Cross in Washington, the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, and other European Societies that are endeavoring within their limited resources to render all practicable aid to the unfortunate and destitute of the Near East. These organizations have designated and used Near East Relief as the recognized channel for relief distribution in the Near East.

X. PROGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The question naturally and continually recurs as to what can be done toward restoring these people to self-support. The Committee is at no time unmindful of the fundamental importance of this question. Every opportunity is being seized of transferring to governments or other agencies, responsibility for the support of these dependents.

In the Russian Caucasus the government has of late been cooperating in a large way by the allocation to our Committee of more than 17,600 acres of choice agricultural and grazing land, which will be used in developing an increasing measure of self-support as well as agricultural and industrial training for the orphans of Russian Armenia. Agricultural implements, tools and seed supplies within the committees limited resources are now being shipped to this area for use during the coming spring, with the expectation that the crops produced during the coming year will make possible a substantial reduction in charity contributions required.

In all of the orphanages the greatest possible emphasis is placed upon self-help and industrial training. A significant suggestion as to possibilities along this line is afforded by the fact that during the Christmas Holidays more than \$7,000. worth of handiwork from our orphanages was sold in our New York office alone. This beginning of industrial work suggests the possibilities of increasing self-support and better industrial training.

Recognizing the necessity of bringing these people to self-support at the earliest possible date, Near East Relief is endeavoring to throw upon governments full responsibility in connection with adult refugee population. The unfortunate fact however is that no government will accept the responsibility. Our workers overseas are likewise endeavoring to find homes for the orphans with relatives or others to whom they may be wisely apprenticed. It must be recognized, however, that for the most part these orphans have no known living relatives, and are surrounded in one area by people who are too poor to give them homes or assistance, and in other areas are under a government that is not favorably disposed toward these wards.

The people, whom we are trying to help are naturally the most thrifty and industrious of the Near East, and constitute in a large measure the hope of the future, economically and industrially. For the purpose of bringing them to self-support and giving them important agricultural or industrial training, an effort is being made to get the orphans, as largely as possible, on land which has been made available by the de facto government of Russian Armenia, and by giving them special industrial training within the Straits Area near Constantinople. With this in view, tractors, agricultural machinery, and agricultural experts have been sent to the Near East to develop self-support and train the children in modern agriculture. Training is also being given in practically all the industrial arts, with the same fundamental objective of developing self-support and possible future industrial leadership.

CONCLUSION:

America is a name to conjure with in the Near East because American relief workers have gone there not for what they could get, but for what they could give. Near East Relief has no commercial or political motives in any of this philanthropic work. There can be no question that the money now being used to save the lives of these children of the Near East and to train them for leadership in the trades and professions will prove an investment yielding many hundred-fold returns, not necessarily to the donors who make the investment but to the world at large, and especially in the development of the prosperity of the Near East. Like any investment in childhood and education, it is a strategic use of money, which will richly bless the world, strengthening international good will for decades and centuries to come.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, respectfully submitted.

James L. Barton
Chairman, Board of Trustees.

John H. Finley
Vice-Chairman, Board of Trustees

Edwin M. Bulkley,
Chairman, Executive and
Finance Committees.

Cleveland H. Dodge
Treasurer.

Charles V. Vickrey,
General Secretary.

SUMMARIZED AUDITORS' REPORT

Hurdman & Cranstoun

Certified Public Accountants

55 Liberty Street

New York City

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

March 28, 1922.

Dear Sir:-

We have audited the financial records of the New York Headquarters Office of the NEAR EAST RELIEF for the year ending December 31, 1921, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments:

A statement of receipts and disbursements for the period is given under Exhibit "A".

A cumulative statement to December 31, 1921, including all receipts and disbursements covered by our previous reports is submitted under Exhibit "B".

A statement of appropriations for Relief Operations in the Near East authorized by the Executive Committee in New York will be found under Exhibit "C".

The following is a summary of relief contributions, appropriations and payments:

Relief	Total	General Relief	Individual Relief
Contributions (Net).....\$	\$51,361,804.94	\$48,966,575.39	\$2,395,229.55
Relief Payments49,240,499.41	46,847,106.36	2,393,593.05	
Balance of Relief Appropriations..... 2,507,574.17	2,505,737.67	1,836.50	
Relief Appropriations.....51,748,073.58	49,352,844.03	2,395,229.55	
Relief Fund Deficit.....\$ 386,268.64	\$386,268.64		

The amount of appropriations shown above includes \$365,000. for use in the Near East during the month of January, 1922.

Since our financial examination and audit of your accounts in the Constantinople, Caucasus and Syria areas conducted during 1920, and for which we have already rendered you a complete report, we have exercised no control over your foreign accounts except as represented by your New York books. We understand, however, that Russell Harris & Company, Chartered Accountants of London, Cairo and Constantinople, are periodically auditing the accounts of your Foreign offices and they certify that the accounting system which we installed is being followed accurately and satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Hurdman & Cranstoun,
Certified Public Accountants.

4-II G. O.-1070-23.

In behalf of the Executive Committee, respectfully submitted.

James L. Barton
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Edwin M. Bulkeley
Chairman, Board of Trustees

Edwin M. Bulkeley,
Chairman, Executive and
Finance Committee

NEAR EAST RELIEF

EXHIBIT " A "

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1, 1921 to Dec. 31, 1921.

 Balance, December 31, 1920. \$4,571,302.77
ReceiptsContributions

General Relief \$6,590,011.59

Individual Relief 398,376.35 \$6,988,387.94

Expense FundsPrivate Contributions
for Expenses 89,812.72Interest on Bank Balances
and Income from

Securities 207,046.39 296,859.11

 Total Receipts (Net) 7,285,247.05
 \$11,856,549.82
DisbursementsRelief Payments

General Relief 8,939,753.82

Individual Relief 444,157.10 9,383,910.92

National Headquarters ExpenseGeneral Administrative Expense
84,768.21

Publicity Expense 67,768.01

Field Expense 425,459.13

Total Expenses 577,995.35

Total Disbursements 9,961,906.27

BALANCE, December 31, 1921 \$1,894,643.55*

*Against this balance of \$1,894,643.55, there are Relief
Appropriations unpaid amounting to \$2,507,574.17.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

to December 31, 1921.

	Total	Relief Funds	Expense Funds
<u>Receipts</u>			
<u>Contributions</u>			
General Relief (Net)	\$48,966,575.39	48,966,575.39	
Individual Relief	2,395,229.55	2,395,229.55	
<u>Expense Funds</u>			
Contributions for Expense	1,541,330.34		\$1,541,330.34
Refunds of Freight and Transportation Charges	170,521.17		170,521.17
Interest on Bank Balances and Income from Securities	678,821.32		678,821.32
TOTAL RECEIPTS (NET)	<u>\$53,752,477.77</u>	<u>\$51,361,804.94</u>	<u>\$2,390,672.83</u>
<u>Disbursements</u>			
<u>Relief Payments</u>			
General Relief	\$46,847,106.36	\$46,847,106.36	
Individual Relief	2,393,393.05	2,393,393.05	
Total Relief Payments	\$49,240,499.41	\$49,240,499.41	
Administrative and General Expense (Net)	2,617,334.81		2,617,334.81
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS (NET)	<u>51,857,834.22</u>	<u>49,240,499.41</u>	<u>2,617,335.81</u>
Balance, December 31, 1921.	<u>1,894,643.55</u>	<u>2,121,305.53</u>	<u>226,661.98</u>

** Deficit.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

EXHIBIT "C"

RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

to December 31, 1921.

	General Relief Appropriations	Individual Relief	Total Appropriations
Caucasus a	11,960,657.51	183,057.32	12,143,714.83
Constantinople b	13,129,268.29	1,086,217.12	14,215,485.41
Syria-Palestine c	7,027,611.66	495,022.10	7,522,635.76
Mesopotamia - Persia	6,351,997.20	572,995.81	6,924,993.01
Egypt	18,474.00		18,474.00
Greece	35,950.00		35,950.00
Japan	9,000.00		9,000.00
Switzerland	13,000.00		13,000.00
<u>General Appropriations</u>			
Industrial Relief	50,000.00		50,000.00
Personnel Warehouse and General Relief Expenses	878,369.89		8878,369.89
Cargoes	9,209,436.14		9,209,436.14
Special (For Loans)	25,000.00		25,000.00
Miscellaneous	644,079.34		644,079.34
Miscellaneous Individual Relief		56,100.70	56,100.70
		<u>2,393,393.05</u>	
Individual Relief Unadvised		1,836.50	1,836.50
		<u>1,836.50</u>	
	<u>\$49,352,844.03</u>	<u>\$4,395,229.55</u>	<u>\$51,748,073.58</u>
<u>Appropriations for use during January 1922.</u>			
a	\$75,000.00	b	\$200,000.00
		c	\$90,000.00

APPENDIX I.

Constantinople,
February 6, 1921.

Honorable Armenian

Colonel Gourko,
President of the American Near East Relief Committee
Constantinople.

In the Assembly of the Armenian National Repre-
sentatives, held at A P P E N D I C E S 1921, the following Motion
was presented by Mr. S. Dionian, a Member of the Assembly:

"The American Relief has played the part of a saviour
for the Nation, during the period of the deportations and

since then it has continued to alleviate the suffer-
ings of the Armenian People; and in this hour, when the provinces
The Profound gratitude of the people whose our orphans
lives would have perished, if the American Relief had
lives have been saved by Near East Relief

is possibly best expressed by numerous a monthly help,
and Turkish pounds, for three months, with the
communications from Armenian, Greek, Syrian
and other officials, of which communications

expressed to this Assembly to manifest our gratitude
the following are but typical. by emitting a vote of
up, and by entrusting our Three Presidents,
to present personally a written note of thanks

The Chairman of the Assembly after having read this

"We all know and deeply appreciate the part played
by the Near East Relief towards the Armenian Nation."

"Now how we are all in sympathy with our honor-
able sentiments which are the expression of our
but add any word to this motion but invite
our vote."

Finally the 87 members present, have stood up
heard the prayer calling God's blessing on
Near East Relief, which was said by His Beatitude,

APPENDIX I.

the Armenian Patriarch, His Grace
Patriarchat Armenien, Constantinople,
February 5, 1921.

To Colonel Coombs,
President of the American Near East Relief Committee
Constantinople.

Sir:

In the Assembly of the Armenian National Representatives, held on the 28th January 1921, the following Motion was presented by Mr. S. Dionian, a Member of the Assembly:

"The American Relief has played the part of a saviour for our Nation, during the period of the deportations and massacres."

"Since then it has continued to alleviate the sufferings of the Armenian People: and in this hour, when the provinces are oppressed under a tyrannical yoke, no doubt all our orphans in those parts would have perished, if the American Relief had not stretched them its ever charitable hand."

"This Great Institution has now granted a monthly help, of twenty thousand Turkish pounds, for three months, with the promise to continue this support if our Reliefs accounts are presented regularly."

I propose to this Assembly to manifest our gratitude to this Great Philanthropic Institution by emitting a vote of thanks standing up, and by entrusting our Three Presidents, with the mission to present personally a written note of thanks to Colonel Coombs."

The Chairman of the Assembly after having read this motion said:

"We all know and deeply appreciate the part played by the Near East Relief towards the Armenian Nation."

"I know how we are all in sympathy with our honorable colleague's sentiments which are the expression of our own, and I will not add any word to this motion but invite you to give your vote."

Unanimously the 87 members present, have stood up and respectfully heard the prayer calling God's blessing on the American Near East Relief, which was said by His Beatitude,

the Armenian Patriarch, Monseigneur Zaven, His Grace Monseigneur Sayeghian, Locum Tenens of the Roman Catholic Armenian Patriarch, and Reverend Bezdjian, Head of the Armenian Evangelical Church, who were presiding at the Assembly

We, the Patriarch of the Armenian Church, the Locum Tenens of the Roman Catholic Patriarch, the Head of the Armenian Evangelical Church, beg to fulfill the Mission which was entrusted to us, by the above motion, and the vote which followed it; and we present to you and your Great Institution, in the name of the Armenian Nation, this exceptional manifestation of thanks, which is a proof of our undying gratitude for your work of mercy and sympathy.

The Armenian Patriarch	The Locum Tenens of the Roman Catholic Armenian Patriarch	The Head of The Armenian Evangelical Church
------------------------	---	--

Any. Sayeghian
(Signed)

Z. A. Bezdjian
(Signed)

4-II G. O.-1070-A-2. Lashing off the face of the earth.

the great American Republic that we are most
profoundly grateful and we trust that the Armenian
nation will show its everlasting gratitude for
the help from America.

FAREWELL MESSAGE OF ZAVEN, PATRIARCH OF THE ARMENIANS,
TO AMERICANS DEPARTING ON THE EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND.

A MESSAGE

from

HIS HOLINESS GEORGE THE FIFTH

Katholikos of the Armenian Church

to the

CHURCHES OF AMERICA

In August, 1921, George the Fifth, the head of all the Armenian churches, delivered this message to the Near East Relief Commission, which was visiting the Near East.

"Tell the churches of America and the good people of your country that they have saved my nation from perishing off the face of the earth. Had it not been for Christian America we would have kept our faith in vain. Tell the people of the great American Republic that we are most profoundly grateful and we trust that the Armenian nation will show its everlasting gratitude for the help from America.

"With sincere thanks, and the blessing of Almighty God I wish you a happy journey.

Zaven,

Patriarch of the Armenians.

4-II-G.O.-1070-B.

4-II-G.O.-1070-C.

FAREWELL MESSAGE OF ZAVEN, PATRIARCH OF THE ARMENIANS,
TO AMERICANS DEPARTING ON THE EMPRESS OF SCOTLAND.

An abridged translation.

*apostolic office
of Armenian Catholics in
the Caucasus.*

"As you travel to happier, sunnier lands, and to your own dear land, America, I hope you will carry in your hearts the love which my children of the Near East feel for America and Americans.

"I speak not only for Armenians, whom I represent, but for all nations in Turkey. Your unselfish work has been an example of the mercy of a large nation for nations less fortunate.

"Peace is not yet here, and famine is raging in the Caucasus. 200,000 in the vicinity of Erivan alone are starving. Daily the American Near East Relief workers are rescuing children from the streets. The problem is growing too great to meet. I therefore make the great appeal for the children. We older people have lived our lives -- the children are the future citizens. If we cannot help all, I make the appeal for the children which America has saved and is saving through the Near East Relief.

"With sincere thanks, and the blessing of Almighty God I wish you a happy journey.

Zaven,

Patriarch of the Armenians.

T I F L I S.

An abridged translation.

Apostolic Office
of Armenian Catholics in
the Caucasus.
Representative of Catholic Armenians in
Tiflis, 13th, Sept. 1921.

Mr. John Ralph Voris,

Dear Friend:-

I had the pleasure of travelling with you and getting acquainted with your humane work.

I have already expressed to you, in word of mouth, my sentiments re Grand American People's grand work here in the Caucasus.

The same thing I put down here, in writing, so you will kindly transmit our profound gratitude to Great and Kind American People.

- (a) Everybody, especially every individual Armenian knows that but for American Relief the Armenians would be annihilated of sickness and famine.
- (b) It is a well-known fact that the Famine and Epidemics are still troubling the Armenian refugees, women and children.

The want is as big as a Sea.

- (c) I am sure that the Catholic Americans also together with all Americans will continue to send relief to our poverty stricken people, through well-known and splendidly organized Near East Relief.

Wishing you a success,

Yours respectfully,

Father D. Galadcozian,

Representative of Catholic Armenians in
the Caucasus.

A further expression of the same character is
found in a letter from Professor Hitti, an American citizen
resident in Syria:

"I take this opportunity to convey to you the sentiment of the people in this part of the world regarding the superb work which Mr. Bayard Dodge has been carrying on. There are thousands of people who literally owe their lives to the humane efforts of this young man. During the four years of war, distress and agony he acted the part of an angel of mercy and brought succor and relief to the thousands of children of Lebanon. In many cases, I am told, he did not spare his own pocket. Unassuming, efficient, kind, with no thought of himself or his comfort, he went about assuming the role of a mother to the motherless, and a father to the fatherless. It will be many, many years before the future generations will forget the work of Mr. Dodge."

February 11, 1933.

VIA COMMERCIAL

CONSTANTINOPLE.

VICKREY NEAR EAST NY

A further expression of the same character is found in a letter from Professor Hitti, an American citizen resident in Syria:

"I take this opportunity to convey to you the sentiment of the people in this part of the world regarding the superb work which Mr. Bayard Dodge has been carrying on. There are thousands of people who literally owe their lives to the humane efforts of this young man. During the four years of war, distress and agony he acted the part of an angel of mercy and brought succor and relief to the thousands of children of Lebanon. In many cases, I am told, he did not spare his own pocket. Unassuming, efficient, kind, with no thought of himself or his comfort, he went about assuming the role of a mother to the motherless, and a father to the fatherless. It will be many, many years before the future generations will forget the work of Mr. Dodge."

WHITE

February 11, 1922.

VIA COMMERCIAL

CONSTANTINOPLE.

VICKREY NEAREAST NY

SEVENTY

ADMIRAL BRISTOL AMERICAN HIGH COMMISSIONER TODAY ISSUED OFFICIAL STATEMENT REGARDING DEATH OF MISS ALLEN. THIS IS FIRST TIME IN HISTORY OF ALLIED OCCUPATION THAT HIGH COMMISSION HAS PAID SUCH A SIGNAL HONOR TO ANY WOMAN. BRISTOL'S STATEMENT SIX-HUNDRED WORDS SAYS IN PART

"I CANNOT PAY TOO HIGH TRIBUTE TO THE NOBLE CHARACTER OF MISS ANNIE T. ALLEN. DURING THREE YEARS I HAVE MARVELLED AT THE COURAGE AND ENDURANCE SHE HAS SHOWN IN TRAVELLING ALL OVER ANATOLIA IN ALL SEASON OF THE YEAR IN THE SERVICE OF HUMANITY. SHE WAS KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FROM HIGHEST OFFICIAL TO LOWEST PEASANT; SHE TRAVELLED WITHOUT FEAR BECAUSE SHE DID NOT KNOW WHAT FEAR WAS. THE NOBLE CHARACTER OF MISS ALLEN, RECOGNIZED AND HONORED BY ALL WHO KNEW HER, WAS ONE RARELY MET IN THIS WORLD. SHE WAS BROADMINDED BUT STRONG IN HER CONVICTIONS; AND FEARLESS IN DOING RIGHT. IT WAS A PRIVILEGE TO ASSOCIATE WITH HER BECAUSE OF HER SPIRIT OF OPTIMISM BORN OF IDEALS PRACTICALLY APPLIED. I FEEL DEEP PERSONAL LOSS - A LOSS WHICH IS STILL GREATER TO THE NEAR EAST RELIEF, TO HER MISSIONARY SOCIETY, AND TO AMERICAN INTERESTS. THE ONE BEST FRIEND OF ALL PEOPLE IN ASIA MINOR HAS PASSED TO THE GREAT BEYOND".

March 31, 1922.

WHITE

4-II-G.O.-1070-F.

A TYPICAL NARRATIVE REPORT

RECAPITULATION OF ACTIVITIES OF KASACHI POST

SUPPLIES SHIPPED FROM THE UNITED STATES TO THE NEAR EAST BY NEAR EAST RELIEF DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1921,-- EIGHTEEN SEPARATE STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

* * * * *

Churches

COMMODITY	TONNAGE	VALUE
Old Clothing	941	\$1,001,756.
Wheat Flour	4584	343,852.
Milk	772	153,577.
Misc. Groceries	711	127,061.
Auto Parts	12	22,080.
Miscellaneous	10	19,077.
New Clothing	10	40,355.
Medical Supplies	5	8,163.
Sheetings	35	26,142.
Rice	1607	111,486.
Blankets	10	7,935.
Suitings	140	49,367.
Army Cots	52	2,471.
Coal	400	3,000.
Corn Flour	165	9,660.
Sugar	85	15,131.
Grits	2832	161,431.
Beans	807	72,437.
Corn Meal	167	8,128.
Agricultural Implements	3	1,740.
Dried Fruits	60	1,984.
	13,408 Tons	\$2,186,833.

March 31, 1922.

On Friday night, December 10, a number of professional actors from Britain were engaged for the evening. The Club room was completely filled with its audience which seemed very much thrilled with the success of the entertainment. Four dramatic and musical numbers were given.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

The Construction Department is responsible for all repairs and mechanical productions of the post.

4-II-G.O.-1070-B.-1

A TYPICAL NARRATIVE REPORT

ORPHANAGE ACTIVITIES OF KAZACHI POSTTHE POST

Kazachi Post is comprised of 90 buildings which are all being used. The total value of the entire plant is estimated to be about \$3,000,000. Improvements are continually being made and before very long, it is expected that Kazachi Post will be equipped with all the modern conveniences.

Churches

Kazachi Post has a fine Russian church which was built at the time the Russians built all the barracks at the post. The architecture is typically Russian.

Sunday morning the church is filled with nearly 2,000 children and employees of our local personnel. A Gregorian priest holds regular services and occasionally the Bishop presides. The music also, is Gregorian, the choir consisting of thirty or more voices, most of which are girls' voices.

Kazachi Post has two priests regularly on the staff, one in charge of church services and the other teaching during the week and performing ecclesiastical duties at the hospital. The religious and moral training of the orphans is a matter of special care. It is in charge of a Monk of the Gregorian Church who has studied in both Eastern and Western Europe. Plans are being made for conducting a Sunday School in the near future. A new Bishop has been appointed over the Alexandropol District, who preaches in the church from time to time.

Social Life

Recently, a club has been organized among the local personnel, which has a tendency to do much elevating and constructive work along social lines. Meetings are held in the largest Hospital Dining room which serves also as a Club room, being provided with good literature and reading material. A stage also has been improvised where a display of home talent tends to keep up the morale of the local personnel. It is hoped that in the future a large auditorium will take the place of this Clubroom.

Saturday night, December 10, a number of professional actors from Erivan were engaged for the evening. The Club room was completely filled with its audience which seemed very much thrilled with the success of the entertainment. Both dramatic and musical numbers were given.

CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT

The Construction Department is responsible for all repairs and mechanical productions of the post.

Water

The water at Kazachi Post is very good at present, having its source at the nearby mountains. This is exclusively for Kazachi Post. To insure the purity of the water supply, the pipes underground have been cleaned, repaired and followed along to their source in the mountains for many miles.

Sewer System

The sewer system, though not as good as it should be, is a great improvement over the original system, if it could be called one at all. Plans for the construction of a new sewer system are being made and will be carried out in the spring.

Roads

Already a few new roads have been built or improved which was absolutely necessary for carrying on any amount of transportation, for in the wet seasons the mud makes transportation almost impossible. A quite large and important stone bridge has been constructed and about 100 meters of roads, rebuilt. Roads on the campus are still being repaired and as soon as road building can be resumed, a good road will be built to Alexandropol.

Transportation

Most of the transportation is done by mules and horses, although automobiles and trucks are being used. One truck in particular deserves mention, a truck converted into a sort of locomotive. It is used on the railroad track for transporting supplies from and to the warehouse and for switching purposes.

Electric Lights.

Kazachi Post has its own electric lighting plant, have a 32-Horse Power engine and a 220-Voltage dynamo. When the plant is in full operation, 600 electric lamps will be in use.

Telephone Line

A telephone line is in operation. It has a line running also to the Bolygon District.

Construction Shops

The building of roads, bridges, sheds; repairing of buildings, inside and out; plastering whitewashing and cement work; making mazoot tanks, ox-carts and general construction work are done by the Carpenter and Mason Sections of the Construction Department. The Carpenter Section also makes all the tables, benches, stools, black-boards, shelves, doors, window frames, wash tubs, bakery tubs, wooden beds, tool handles, filing cases, etc., This is not such a difficult matter now that they are equipped with a turner lathe.

4-II G.O.-1070-H-2.

The blacksmiths and mechanics make the boys, hooks, hinges, workmen's tools, knives, car-springs, repairs for automobiles and mazoot burners, locks, and have installed the Electric Light Plant, etc. These shops also have fairly modern equipments with which to work, such as drill stands, three-horse power engine, etc.

In the tinsmith section are made stoves, pipes, soup bowls for orphans, tin dishes, cups, showers for bath-house, oil cans, tanks registration tags and repairs of stoves, sewer covers, tin roofs and mazoot tanks.

The plumbing section has recently repaired and equipped the Central Bath House so that it is now possible to bathe 1,200 children daily. This section of the Construction Department looks after all the water pipes on the post and is now engaged in constructing a Central Laundry for the post.

The shoemaking section does all the leather repair work for the post such as belts, saddles, bridles, harness, etc. besides shoes. Each shoemaker repairs on the average of twenty pairs daily. Sandals for scouts and for the hospital are made here. The new shoes for orphans are made on contract, 500 pairs being made weekly.

FINANCE & SUPPLY DEPARTMENT

Most of the supplies are obtained from America, but large quantities are purchased locally. People from the surrounding villages come in daily with products on a small scale, but these taken as a whole, amount to a large quantity. The Near East Relief deals with as many as 1,500 people in this way. Most of the products are paid for with articles of clothing.

Fuel

Recently 750 four ton loads or 10,000 poods of wood, equivalent to 180 tons, were added to the winter's supply of wood for Kazachi Post. This string of wagons was four miles long and constituted the amount of wood delivered in one day. This was only one tenth of the wood supply on hand at the time. Last week trainloads of wood were sent to Kazachi Post to complete the winter's supply. All told, about 70 trainloads of wood have been received. The winter's supply for Kazachi Post is estimated to be over four million pounds. Besides this, large amounts of mazoot are burned.

Dairy

At present the dairy furnishes only the milk used by the hospital. It is very scarce at present.

Bakery

The Kazachi Post Bakery has twenty-nine men employed to bake the bread. One hundred sixty to one hundred seventy poods 5500 pounds are baked daily, using from one hundred ten to one hundred twenty poods 4,000 pounds of flour. Eight ovens are used, each having a capacity of seventy-five loaves weighing ten funts each. The ovens are heated by both mazoot and wood. Besides this, about one pood 36 pounds of bread is toasted for the hospital every day.

Farming

Kazachi Post has thirty-five acres of land under cultivation. Ten acres are irrigated. This is a small amount of land, but land is not available in the first place, and in the second, Kazachi Post is a girls' orphanage.

ORPHANAGES

Boy Scouts

The boys at Kazachi Post are organized into a Boy Scout Organization, now numbering 170 scouts. They serve in various capacities as: guards, office boys, apprentices, orderlies, messengers, servants, etc. They are a healthy lot of boys, proud of their organization and leader. These boys know how to work and play and do both in a zealous and whole-hearted manner.

The organization is divided into six troops of thirty scouts each. Four of these troops serve as relays on guard duty for three hours each day. They are very efficient and faithful in their duty. The first troop for auxiliary service is comprised of office boys, messengers, telephone boys, mess servants, artists, boys on ambulance and sanitary duty, etc. The sixth troop is comprised of workshop apprentices.

The boys are being educated, as far as possible, according to the regular Scout laws and regulations, aiming to make them bodily and mentally strong and instructing them to become useful future men, soldiers or citizens. Many of them attend night school. Besides their regular school work, they receive lectures on various subjects and lessons in English. In their quarters are reading rooms and libraries which the boys put to good use.

Special attention is given to the boys' athletic training which occupies a large portion of their time. Boxing, football, running and jumping, shot-put, swimming, disc throwing, military drill, etc., are some of the popular sports. Measurements of the boys are taken upon their admittance to the Scout Organization and every two months following. The results are astonishing. The organization owes its success and popularity to the untiring efforts and interest of the instructor, Mr. Tcheraz.

Girls' Orphanages

There are at present 6,400 orphans at Kazachi Post proper. Three thousand additional girls are cared for by Kazachi Post in the city of Alexandropol.

Preparation

Before new children are admitted to the orphanages, they are bathed and cleaned; have their hair cut; receive clean clothing and are fed. Those that are found sick are put in the hospital and ambulatories. The healthy ones are sent to school or are put to work.

Housing

During the summer, 3,700 children slept out of doors and as a result, they are well and strong. When it became too cold to continue this, they were taken indoors.

Dietetics

With 6,000 orphans to feed, it was almost impossible to give the proper feeding without a dietitian, but we are glad to say that the diet of the children is now being given special care and attention.

In the first place, the children are given a warm breakfast to start the day on. This constitutes chiefly a soup of rice and grits served alternately. The meals are scientifically balanced, producing the correct caloric food value.

As there is a scarcity of flour, potatoes and sugar at the present time, these important articles of diet are being replaced by other starchy foods, such as beans, rice, grits and raisins. Meat is given the children three times per week. This change is not an additional expense to the Near East Relief, but it is merely utilizing the supplies on hand and proportioning the rations from one week to another in such a way as to produce a wellbalanced menu as well as a palatable one.

We have just completed storing our winter's supply of fresh vegetables. Vast amounts of cabbage, carrots and beets have been stored and along in the winter these fresh vegetables will taste good to the children and will be a relief from the beans and grits.

Laundry

The larger orphan girls do most of their own work which cuts the expense of labor and at the same time teaches the children how to do many useful things for instance, they are taught to cook, sew, launder and keep their orphanages in order.

Plans are being made for an entirely new laundry. The work has been done by hand up to the present time, by the older orphans and women. It is found to be very unsatisfactory as well as unsanitary, and found to be wholly inadequate to meet the demands at present. Therefore, a new Central Laundry equipped with washing machines, a drier and motor, will replace the present system of laundering.

Education:

The Educational Department has registered 4,384 children including all the children from the kindergarten on through the grades, and those attending night school. Owing to the large number of children, they have been organized into ten schools, each school having from 300 to almost 700 children attending, except the night school which has only 200. The schooling the children receive is equivalent to the elementary and grammar schools of America.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT

In addition to their school work, the girls receive industrial training. At present 2,000 girls are employed daily, a thousand in the morning and another thousand in the afternoon. They work in the Industrial Department a half day and attend the regular school a half day. The Industrial Department employs 40 instructors to teach and inspect the children's work. The younger girls knit, the older ones sew by hand and also learn to operate sewing machines. All the clothes sewed for the 6,000 children at Kazachi Post and nearly all for the 3,000 children at Alexandropol, are made by these girls. The Industrial Department is divided into different classes as follows:

Sewing Class:

The Sewing Class employs fifteen instructors for three hundred girls in the morning and three hundred in the afternoon. From September 3rd to November 26th, the following articles of clothing have been made:

Dresses	3,724
Underskirts	3,341
Undershirts	3,250
Underdrawers	2,287
Coats	995
Laborer's Aprons	500
Quilt covers	1,344
Pillow cases	236
Towels	2,487
Cloth Slippers	400 prs.
Boy Scout Suits	170
Boy Scout Overcoats	170

All the underwear have been made from Red Cross pajama suits cut over, and 3,000 dresses and 400 coats have been made from old clothes.

Knitting Class:

235

The Knitting Class employs sixteen instructors for 600 girls in the morning and 600 in the afternoon. Three weeks ago work was started on fifteen knitting machines. In this short time, the following articles have been made:

Caps	1,915
Sweaters	1,307
Stockings	13,803

Mattress Making:

A class for making mattresses has been organized, employing one teacher for fifty girls in the morning and fifty in the afternoon. The wool for the mattresses, quilts and pillows is combed by one group of girls and the quilts and mattresses are sewed by another group of girls. The following have been made:

Mattresses	832
Wool Quilts	1,785
Pillows	332

Weaving Shop:

The Weaving Shop has been in operation a little over a month. All the looms were made by the Construction Department, as there were none on hand. Six looms are now in operation. There being no place available at Kazachi Post for combing and spinning the wool, it is being done in Alexandropol, thus giving work in the shop, while twenty others wind the spindles or work on the looms. All told, there are fifty girls working in this department in the morning and fifty in the afternoon, employing eight teachers. Next month the dye works will be started and four looms for making rugs and kilims.

HOSPITALS

The Kazachi Post Hospitals consist of two main buildings, medical and surgical, an open-air Tuberculosis Hospital, and an Isolation Hospital. A nursery for children up to three years, a maternity ward, and isolation ward for contagious disease, have been established in the two main buildings and four ambulatories are in operation in some of the orphanages. A Convalescent Hospital cares for patients a week or ten days before they are returned to the orphanages.

The hospital buildings are now equipped with electric lights, a great improvement over candles and smoky native tin lamps.

General Health Conditions:

Since November 1st the number of really sick children has decreased however, due to the great influx of new orphans from surrounding villages and the refugee children, the number of scabies cases has materially increased. We are greatly handicapped in combating this disease because of inadequate facilities for drying clothes which have been washed. Furthermore, we have no proper disinfecting apparatus. At present we are using a combined hot air and sulphur machine which is quite small for our need.

We hope to examine thoroughly every orphan at Kazachi Post and disinfect as best we can all clothing and bedding in use. This will require a tremendous amount of work but is the only way we can combat the alarming increase of scabies cases.

The general health of the orphans is excellent. No epidemic diseases have appeared and none seem likely to. We have a few cases of frost-bitten feet because of lack of proper foot-gear and probably many more cases will appear unless this matter is immediately remedied.

Tuberculosis Cases:

The Tubercular patients at Kazachi Post, numbering less than two hundred, have been transferred to Dilijan, the new tuberculosis center, which has recently been opened under the supervision of Dr. Graff and Miss Katherine Fellow.

Trachoma Cases:

The Trachoma cases have now been classified and many have already been transferred to Seversky Barracks, the new district in Alexandropol, which is exclusively for trachoma patients, and which is under the supervision of Dr. K. T. Uhls. The remaining 1,200 trachoma patients are soon to be sent to Seversky Barracks. This will greatly aid in caring for the remaining orphans who have no trachoma. After they are all removed, it is hoped that Kazachi Post will be the surgical center for Alexandropol, Seversky Barracks will be the eye center, and the Polygon Hospitals will care for the medical cases.

Dentistry:

The hospital department employs two dentists who make careful examinations of the children's teeth and perform the necessary work upon them. Recently a complete line of dental supplies and equipment has been purchased from Tiflis for use in the Dental Department.

Forwarded by:

E.A. Yarrow,

Director General.

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