

**The Oldest
Christian Nation—
Shall it Perish?**



Exclusive Material for Pastors
— 1920 —

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1920

NEAR EAST RELIEF
HEADQUARTERS
ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

James L. Barton, *Chairman*

Charles V. Vickrey, *Secretary*

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Official Church Endorsements	4
Foreword	5
The Seven Churches of Asia	9
A Nation of Martyrs	12
Are the Stories All True?	12
Recent Cablegrams	13
Messages of Appreciation	15
The Building of the Near East	17
Adequate Government Aid Not Available	20
The Judgment of National Leaders	21
Statement from General Harbord	23
The Record of the Near East Relief	24
Our Allies in the Near East	25
Turkish Testimony	26
Effectiveness of Administration	27
Conditions To-day	28
Mrs. Egan's Story	29
The Land of Stalking Death	31
The Character of the Armenians	33
Modern Discipleship	35
The One Plan	39
Field Department	40

OFFICIAL CHURCH ENDORSEMENTS

Scores of church organizations, including the highest ecclesiastical tribunals of leading communions have heartily endorsed NEAR EAST RELIEF and commended the appeal for relief to church membership.

The following resolution, adopted December 4, 1919 by the Committee on Reference and Counsel, representing all the foreign mission boards of North America, was taken without any suggestion or initiative on the part of NEAR EAST RELIEF, and suggests the attitude of most church organizations with reference to relief in Bible Lands, where government assistance is as yet wholly impossible:

"VOTED: That in view of the overwhelming need in the immediate future of Near Eastern Relief the Mission Boards and their constituencies be advised as far as they are free to do so to center their relief programs upon the Near East."

The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Committee of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America at its meeting December 12, 1919:

"We reaffirm and emphasize our interest and cooperation in the plans of the 'NEAR EAST RELIEF.' We know of no need in the world more compelling than that of the Armenian, Syrian and other peoples in the Levant who have already received and must still receive the generous sympathy of the American people."

NEAR EAST RELIEF has the hearty approval of the Interchurch World Movement, though it cannot participate financially in the budget of the Interchurch World Movement because of the undenominational character of its work. In the absence of government support the only hope of the Christians of the Near East for the immediate future is in private philanthropy.

FOREWORD

To the Pastors of America:

I. We Thank You.

You have given, and you have given generously, of your money, time and leadership,

Tens of thousands of women and children are living today who would have perished had it not been for your gifts and the gifts of your congregations.

The oldest Christian nation in the world has been saved from extermination through your cooperation and leadership.

In behalf of the women, children, and men whom you have saved —

We Thank you.

II. Conditions in Bible Lands Today, A. D. 1920.

Hundreds of thousands of Christians are still in exile.

The war is not yet over—in the Near East.

Peace is not concluded—with Turkey.

Government under which Armenians, Greeks and other Christian subject races can live is not yet established and cannot be effective until some months after the formal conclusion of Peace.

Conditions today are much the same as before the Armistice, except that, as regards destitution, they are worse.

Another year has added to the depletion of whatever resources the refugees once had.

Repatriation of the Armenians is as yet impossible.
Turks still hold their homes;
attempted return means death.

The only earthly possessions of many of them consists of the tattered remnants of garments which they wore when driven from home four years ago.

A member of the Harbord Mission characterized the situation as "Misery Unadorned."

These people are universally recognized in normal times as the most thrifty, industrious and prosperous people of the Near East, but for four years they have been exiled or fugitive from their ancestral homes.

The last vestige of negotiable property has been sacrificed for food and protection.

Self-support is at present wholly impossible, despite the natural thrift and industry of the people.

American official investigators report that not more than twenty-five per cent. of these refugees can survive until the next harvest except as help is continued from America.

III. Why Give Again?

Because we are Christians.

Because we represent the wealthiest nation in the world, and the one that has suffered least in men and money as a result of the war.

Because of our debt to the Armenians as allies who held the Turks and Germans on the Caucasus front while General Allenby and others won the allied victories, in Palestine, Mesopotamia and elsewhere.

Because of our debt to them as the oldest Christian nation in the world and the nation that has furnished more martyrs to the Christian faith than all other nations combined.

Because no government aid is available. Throughout Europe similar problems are cared for in large measure by paternal governments that are able to negotiate loans or

by other government measures provide for dependent citizens. In the case of the subject races of the Near East there is no such friendly government. Most of the needy are Christian exiles and refugees, living among neighbors who would rejoice in their extermination. Until the Peace Conference provides a sympathetic government under which they can be restored to their homes and can become self-supporting, *their only hope is in private philanthropy.*

Because the churches and church people are the chief reliance in appeals of this kind to private philanthropy. The cry of suffering humanity meets its readiest response from those who have accepted New Testament Standards of Stewardship and Brotherhood. When the mute appeal for bread comes from the people who have stood foremost in defense of the Christian faith in Moslem lands, the appeal has redoubled power and furnishes a special test of the reality of the Christian faith and brotherhood that we profess.

Because these people, especially the tens of thousands of orphan children, are the hope of the New Near East.

IV. Our Specific Requests.

1. Read the messages that follow from President Wilson, ex-President Taft, Ambassador Morgenthau and reports and cablegrams from General Harbord, Colonel Haskell and others.

2. Get in touch with the local Near East Relief Committee. If the name and address is unknown get it from State headquarters, the address of which is given in the back of this booklet. If no local committee has been organized, take the leadership in organizing one. *Lives are at stake.*

3. Set aside February 8th, or such other early date as the local committee may agree upon, for the presentation of this appeal by sermon and literature to your Church, Sunday School, and Young People's Organization. Apply at once to local or State headquarters for literature and pledge cards. Organize for an adequate response — conducting or getting some organization in the Church to conduct a canvass to get individuals, classes and societies to assume the support of one or more orphans.

V. To You Who Have Helped Save These People.

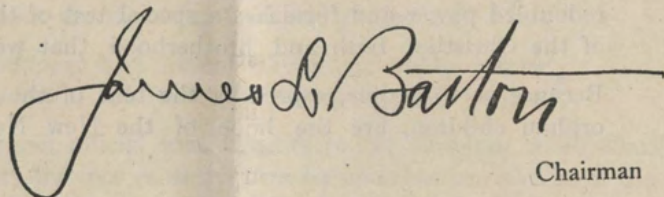
They are alive today as a result of your cooperation given at a time when other war burdens were pressing heavily.

We cannot—we will not—let them perish now while we enjoy the blessings of peace.

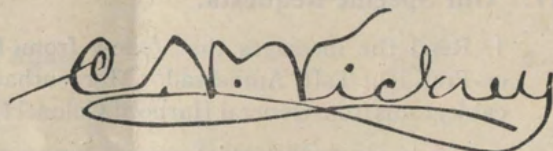
For the sake of our own Christian faith, the spiritual welfare of our congregations, and the soul of our great nation, we must continue to give of our abundance to feed and clothe those who are threatened with death from starvation and exposure.

In behalf of the Christian exiles, women and fatherless children whom you have hitherto helped,

We thank you.



Chairman



Secretary

THE SEVEN CHURCHES OF ASIA

Beginning at Jerusalem, where Near East Relief now has one of its best equipped orphanages, proceeding through Tyre and Sidon, to Beirut, thence through ancient Damascus, and Northern Syria to Tarsus, where Paul was born and modern orphaned Pauls are being taught their trades, on to Ephesus, Pergamos, Smyrna, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia and Laodicea, throughout Cappadocia, Phrygia, Galatia and all Asia—the work of the Apostle Paul and His Master, “ministering to the necessity of the Saints” is being done to-day by Near East Relief, representing the churches and large-hearted givers of America.

Over the hills of Cilicia, where the last Armenian kings rendered decisive aid to the Christian crusaders of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, are scattered to-day tens of thousands of the descendants of the Armenian nation that once occupied these garden lands on the Mediterranean.

The Oldest Christian Nation

The homeland of the Armenian people, however, lies far up on the table lands surrounding Mt. Ararat. It was here in the early part of the third century, before the days of Constantine, that the Cappadocian missionary, Saint Gregory, brought the message of Christianity to Tiridates, King of Armenia, who, with his people, accepted the Christian faith and became the first nation to accept Christianity as the state religion. From that time to the present the Gregorian Christians have been one of the great religious forces of Western Asia.

A Modern Miracle

Armenian loyalty to Christ is the marvel of the centuries. The Armenians have been offered every inducement of favor and preferment to forsake their faith. They have been oppressed by harsh restrictions and unjust discriminations. They have been tortured and murdered—not by hundreds, but by hundreds of thousands—in the ever recurrent orgies of religious and racial hatred. The wonder is not that a few have become Moslem but that any have remained Christian. The loyalty of the Armenians to the faith of their fathers is a modern miracle of the power of God.

The Armenian faith was first tested by the fires of persecution when Persian rule spread over the great provinces of Asia. Moslem power came with the avowed object of crushing all rival religions. Part of the population of old Armenia fled from their ancient homes during this dreaded invasion and set up the kingdom of lesser Armenia in Cilicia.

In the eleventh century the Turkish hordes conquered the whole Armenian region and from that day to the present, the Armenians have been a subject race doubly hated and despised because of their Christian faith. By their Turkish masters they have been termed "Rayah," cattle. Yet their subjection only intensified their religious loyalty. Deprived of national rights and organization, the Church became for Armenian, Greek and Nestorian, the symbol and expression of nationality.

Religion a Unifying Bond

Religion has always been the great unifying bond for the Armenian people widely scattered in Turkey, Russia and Persia. Evils have crept in, results of the general environment, but the influence of the Church has been remarkable in maintaining education in the face of unparalleled difficulties and in upholding the pure ideals of Christian home life in a Moslem environment.

The Armenians have been specially eager in the last years for Western education and modern methods. In large numbers they avail themselves of the opportunities offered in the splendid colleges established under the American Board in Turkey. They have been notably able in trade and successful in industry. The development of Turkish finance and commerce is largely due to the Armenians and to the Greeks of Asia Minor. With their progressive enterprising ways they were bound to prosper—and thus to be a constant thorn in the flesh of the proud Turkish over-lord, who sought by every means of taxation, legal discrimination and outright massacre to destroy their power and numbers.

The Nestorian Church

The history of the other Christian peoples is quite similar to that of the Armenian. The fascinating old Nestorian Church is worthy of mention—this Church of the mountains of wild

Kurdistan, where they fled in the terrible Mongol invasions and where among the crags they have maintained their faith in Patriarchal simplicity till these last days.

In the heart of the hostile Moslem world they have excelled in a practical type of Christian leadership. Even though hard beset themselves they have sent their missionaries to far-off China, down into the heart of Central Asia and into India, where to-day a large Christian community owes its allegiance to the Nestorian Patriarch.

New "Heroes of the Faith"

In the awful events of the last years these Christian peoples have drunk to the dregs their cup of suffering and woe. Again in the twentieth century countless thousands have been offered life for the price of apostasy and have refused. Excruciating tortures have not been able to wring a denial from the lips of Armenian manhood. Young girls have turned away from luxury and comfort and have chosen the way of the cross in the desert. Little children have stood unafraid before their persecutors. Surely they are a glorious company of the martyrs! The roll of victims under ancient Rome seems small, the sacrifices of the Western Church is nothing in the balance with their deathless, deep devotion. They have "had trial of mockings and scourgings, yea, moreover of bonds and imprisonment; they were stoned, they were sawn asunder, they were tempted, they were slain with the sword; they went about in sheep-skins, in goatskins; being destitute, afflicted, ill-treated, wandering in deserts and mountains and caves and the holes of the earth," whom neither "tribulation or anguish, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness or peril, or sword" have been able to separate from their love of Christ.

A NATION OF MARTYRS

Dr. Littlefield, a member of the Sunday School Commission to the Near East, on his return from Armenia speaks of standing with bowed head in the Catacombs of St. Alexis in Rome.

"Then I remembered," he says, "that all the martyrdoms of all the Christian centuries from the time of those Catacombs, from the days of Nero, and beyond, are not equal to the martyrdoms of recent years in Armenia. Over one million people have laid down their lives for the faith of their leaders."

ARE THE STORIES ALL TRUE?

We read the stories during the war but we could not believe them—massacre, torture, deportation, wanton destruction of cities and villages, wholesale murder of men, women and children, attempted extermination of a race. Lord Bryce edited and compiled a British Government Report of more than 600 pages consisting exclusively of diplomatic, consular and other well-authenticated reports of inhuman cruelties. Still we discounted them.

The war is now over and opportunities for denial or verification are at hand. The investigations of scores of American and other fair-minded observers, traversing practically every section of Western Asia, report that there is gruesome and multiplied verification for the statements in the Bryce Blue Book and for hundreds of other outrages never recorded.

This booklet could easily be made a chamber of horrors—but the million who perished by massacre, starvation and disease are gone. No recital of their sufferings can bring them back to life.

What of the living, those whom it is still within our power to save and who constitute the hope of the future for the Ancient Armenian Nation and the New Near East?

RECENT CABLEGRAMS FROM THE NEAR EAST

From Colonel Haskell:

Tiflis, Transcaucasia, Nov. 25, 1919.

"The United States is the only country endeavoring to help the population of all Transcaucasia, besides whose desperate situation the condition in devastated France and Belgium is described as simply child's play. Fifty thousand Armenians who were left in Turkey are arriving at Erivan, Kars and Alexandropol by dribblets, clothed in bits of torn sacking pieced together with thorns, their bodies frightfully emaciated. . . . Two hundred and sixty-three thousand homeless refugees from Turkish Armenia are constantly milling about throughout Russian Armenia, making the relief work conducted by the Americans a problem requiring infinite patience and organizing ability.

"This is especially true in view of the existence of 248,000 destitute inhabitants of Russian Armenia who possess homes but no food, as well as 150,000 Greeks, Russians, Persians, Syrians, and Yezidis who have been driven out of parts of Transcaucasia. . . .

"These hundreds of thousands of suffering adults, mostly homeless and lacking every necessity of life, having nothing more to lose, are concentrated in a country as yet inadequately policed or governed. They constitute a fertile field for the seeds of Bolshevism or any form of anarchy, the spread of which once loosed would be impossible to predict. . . .

"It is generally admitted in the Caucasus that the Americans of the Near East Relief Committee already have saved the lives of at least 30,000 babies and children and of 500,000 adult refugees and destitute. This work is still continuing."

W. N. HASKELL, Col. U. S. A.,
Allied High Commissioner.

The Caucasus To-day

(Cablegram received January 8, 1920.)

"Completed inspection trip of districts recently and find conditions greatly improved. Work gradually expanding and now taking care of 21,000 orphans in 77 orphanages. Twenty-

one hospitals operated with over 4,000 beds; seventeen clinics averaging nearly 2,000 cases daily. Refugees receiving relief, 26,000; aided by distribution bread and soup, 218,000. Number vaccinated, 6,600. Number employed in industries over 5,000. Present flour supply exhausted but sufficient beans and rice on hand to tide over until arrival fresh shipment from America. Weather cold and average of six inches of snow on ground. Pursuing policy of issuing all clothing and shoes, retaining nothing in warehouses which affords immediate relief to suffering people."

HASKELL.

The Food Situation

(Cablegram received January 12, 1920.)

Acting on assurance of Alexander Khatissian, President of Armenia, that if about seven thousand tons seed wheat can be obtained for distribution to farmers by April first, Russian Armenia will be self-supporting by harvest this year and after that time no need of extensive food shipments, Colonel Haskell, Allied High Commissioner and Director Caucasus Branch Near East Relief, has set in motion plans to secure seed grain required. Until harvest time, which will be August, population of Armenia will be in the same straits as now, entirely dependent on food rations distributed by Near East Relief. These rations chiefly of flour are distributed to refugee camps and by elaborate system radiating from main relief sections to hundreds of villages, and constitute absolutely only food supply of about eight hundred thousand people. Similarly these people, destitute of cloth and clothing, are dependent on clothing shipped in from America by Near East Relief to save them from perishing from exposure.

HASKELL.

MESSAGES OF APPRECIATION

From the Minister-President of Armenia:

(Cablegram received December 22, 1919.)

"The Armenian people this Christmas send their sincerest thanks to the people of America for all that has been done for them. At this time of year twelve months ago one hundred thousand people died of starvation and typhus. That they did not all die was due entirely to the help given by the American people. It is from America alone that our people have obtained aid. For forty years the Armenian people have struggled, have been the victims of three massacres and a total of one million eight hundred thousand have perished. Nevertheless they took part on the side of the Allies in the late war and in addition for the past year have had fighting on all their borders with the Turks and Tartars. Now at this Christmas time seven hundred thousand Armenian men, women and children are in need of bread and clothing. The country of Armenia is high, all of it six thousand feet or more in altitude and cold. Without bread these people will freeze. For both food and clothing they must depend on America. There is no other country to which they can turn. Only by the continued aid of the American people can they be saved."

ALEXANDER IVANOVICH KHATISSIAN.

From the Head of the Gregorian Church:

(Cablegram received December 22, 1919.)

"To the People of America: God sent you to help Armenia and I am grateful to Him for your coming. The people of Armenia are most thankful to you this Christmas for all you are doing for them. If it had not been for the help you have given them they would have starved. To-day more than two hundred thousand Armenian men, women and little children in the Caucasus are in greatest need of food, clothing and medicines and without your further help they will perish. Our people are very poor and there is nothing here for them to buy. You alone can save them. Unless you aid them they will die.

KEVORK V, Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos
of Armenian Church, Etchmiadzin, Armenia.

A Christmas Message from Col. Haskell:

(Cablegram received December 22, 1919.)

"As Christmas Season approaches I wish to announce to the American people the gratitude felt by the American personnel engaged in relief work in Armenia and to transmit the thanks of the Armenian people for the generous support already extended to relief in this region. Industries conducted employ over five thousand people producing cloth shoes and so forth for relief work. Flour is being distributed by our personnel which reaches over seven hundred thousand partially destitute. Practically all the above people would starve this winter without our assistance. Our relief work continues to expand in spite of reduced appropriations. Notwithstanding all our efforts great misery still exists. There are many without clothing or shelter. Conditions are also bad in the adjoining countries of Georgia and Azerbaidjan. All countries of the Caucasus unrecognized and unable to finance relief from abroad, while embargo by Deniken prevents food coming from Russia as in normal times. It is hoped that the American people will meet this sad condition by continuing their support to ensure the continuance of relief work here throughout the winter so generously provided heretofore. I am sure Americans will not desert these destitute people, willing but unable to provide for themselves in the middle of a winter promising severity and untold sufferings."

WILLIAM N. HASKELL, Colonel U. S. A.,
Allied High Commissioner.

THE BUILDING OF THE NEAR EAST

The activities of the Near East Relief extend throughout northern Turkey (Anatolia and Armenia), Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia and the Caucasus regions. In that great area relief—food, clothing, shelter, medicine—has been given to those in direst need, regardless of race or religion up to, and often even beyond the resources of the Relief treasury. This great enterprise has been carried on, not in the name of the relief organization, but in the name of the people of America, through the Near East Relief.

The nature of the work has differed according to the varying situations. In Palestine and South Persia the great need was for food to meet a war-famine emergency. In those countries the situation is again approaching normal and the work will soon be limited to the care of the thousands of orphans who have survived. Relief in the Near East is no bottomless pit of need, stupendous and staggering though it may be. Results are plainly evident. Already thousands are self-supporting workers who would have been dead to-day had it not been for the efficient aid from America.

Syria and the Lebanon

In other regions, as in Syria, the work is among populations who are living in their own home regions but where during the four years of the war normal life and industry have been at a standstill, food supplies cut off, and where the death toll from disease and famine has left but a scant 60% of the population.

During the black days of the war when all communication with the outer world was cut off, American missionaries on the field risked their lives to help the starving.

The treasurer of the relief funds at Beirut was repeatedly arrested, and finally thrown into prison. Exile and threats were the reward of others, but the work went on—another page of that great "Acts of the Apostles," the record of all Christian heroes who count not their own lives dear unto themselves.

With the signing of the Armistice the indispensable soup kitchen gave way largely to industrial work—spinning, weaving, garment-making, road-building, etc.—which provides employment for many thousands.

The great scourges of typhus, cholera and malaria have been steadily fought by wide-spread and energetic medical effort. Fourteen hospitals are in operation. In the splendid eye clinics of the Committee the blind again receive their sight.

Saddest of all have been the children who wander homeless and friendless up and down the land. Thousands of these little ones have found a friend, food and an education in the orphanages of the Near East Relief. Thousands of others are being helped through food rations. But in one region, for every one inside a shelter, seventy-four still drift helpless and hopeless. Hundreds of these young children who have managed to survive so far, living on fruits and grasses in the summer months and sleeping on the streets, will perish during the winter if help does not come.

Much has been done in Syria and much made possible by the fine cooperation and energy of the Syrians themselves. But only 30,000 have been helped out of 110,000 actually found destitute in the careful survey made by the workers.

In Ramah, Rachel still weeps for her children who are not. Shall she be comforted or shall still more lie down to die?

Assyria: The Flight of a Nation

By far the most urgent work has been among refugee peoples. One group of these are the Nestorians of Kurdistan and West Persia. Of the 80,000 who fled to the south from the Turks only 40,000 survived the terrible march. There they live in a great tent city on the desert sands of Mesopotamia, unable yet to return. The British and Near East Relief have been responsible for them. Industrial work under the latter is trying to bring some measure of self-support.

But up in the North the remnant remain in desperate straits surrounded by their enemies. For this brave remnant of a heroic Christian people the Near East Relief is the only hope. Workers in Tabriz are struggling to keep them alive with inadequate funds.

The Caucasus: A Nightmare Land

The situation in the Caucasus is generally recognized as the most critical in the whole world. Three hundred thousand destitute refugees, many of them ravaged by disease, starving, and

unable to return to their homes in Turkey, are crowded into a country itself disorganized and unable to provide food or employment even for its own population.

To rush food in before it is too late has been a staggering task. The Near East Relief has paid for the transportation and distribution of 35,000 tons of flour recently sent to the Caucasus.

Where Money is Used Twice

A great industrial work has been developed which not only gives needed employment to the refugees but also helps to produce the necessary articles of life for both refugees and the community. Eighty-seven thousand people are now busy in the industrial shops of the Near East Relief. Two hundred and fifty thousand are being partially helped in one way or another, but there are still many thousands for whom nothing has been done and who have no opportunity to save themselves.

The prevalence of disease in the Caucasus is appalling as it is generally throughout the Near East. In this northern area there are twenty-one hospitals, but in some of them the sick lie shivering on bare boards, so meager is the equipment available.

Seventy-seven orphanages in the Caucasus alone shelter 21,000 children, but some are still in the rags they came in for want of better. Some of these shelters are without doors or window glass to keep out the chill mountain winds.

It is a desperate situation. Here the elemental needs of life loom large. Starvation glares not as a threatening danger, but as an ever-present daily reality in the wan faces of thousands. For them the work of repatriation has not yet begun. But they must be kept alive and by means of improvised relief industries made as far as possible self-supporting until repatriation becomes practicable.

Girls of the Harems

In almost every large center in Turkey is a work of unique importance—the rescue homes. Sixteen such homes shelter the girls and women who so far have been rescued from Turkish harems. There are hundreds more of these girls in captivity, whose liberation the workers find there is little use in urging while there is yet such inadequate preparation to receive

them. For they come out of a life that has often been a black nightmare of four years, come out often broken in body and mind, in sore need of medical care, of moral and mental rehabilitation before they can gain hope and courage to live again and learn how to become useful and self-supporting.

The Hope of the Future

In the 196 orphanages, conducted under Near East Relief, containing 48,975 orphans, is centered in large measure the hope of the future for the Near East. There is every effort to make these homes schools for the training of future world citizens. For the present, effort is centered largely on the fundamentals of physical health and livelihood, but as rapidly as possible industrial and other more practical forms of education will be introduced to make of these friendless, homeless boys and girls self-supporting citizens, qualified for positions of leadership in the "New Near Est."

ADEQUATE GOVERNMENT AID NOT AVAILABLE

It should be noted that any loans made by our own government for relief purposes to the nations of Central Europe or Asia are not available to the Armenian refugees and exiles scattered throughout Anatolia, Cilicia, Syria, Mesopotamia and Northwestern Persia for the reason that there is no friendly government to negotiate or guarantee such loans.

The Armenian Republic, recently organized in the Russian Caucasus, may receive some relief through such loans, but even in this small section, which is outside the former Turkish Empire, the administration of relief, especially in connection with orphanage and medical work must depend largely upon private philanthropy, and by far the larger portion of the work of NEAR EAST RELIEF is among the homeless Armenians and dependents of other subject races, whose Moslem neighbors would rejoice in their extermination, and for whom no government aid is possible until after the Peace Conference has arranged for their repatriation and protection. Private philanthropy is their only hope!

THE JUDGMENT OF NATIONAL LEADERS

"Great populations are driven out upon a desert where there is no food—and can be none, and they are compelled to die. Then men, women and children are thrown into a common grave, so imperfectly covered up that here and there is a pitiful arm stretched out to heaven. Is there no pity in the world? When shall we awake to the moral responsibilities of this great occasion?"

PRESIDENT WILSON, in address on Armenia.
at Kansas City, Sept. 6, 1919.

"I sincerely hope that in the inevitable re-action from the generous and sacrificial spirit which our people manifested during the war, the poor people of Armenia will not suffer, and that your most worthy appeal for further assistance to carry the Armenians through until next harvest may find a satisfactory and adequate response."

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"In my opinion in Armenia is the most desperate situation in the world. I cannot too strongly urge the critical necessity of concentrating every possible effort to support Colonel Haskell's administration in the amounts that he requires; otherwise we shall witness one of the greatest tragedies of the entire war."

HERBERT HOOVER.

"I avail myself of the opportunity to say to you that I am profoundly interested in the success of this effort to arouse public interest for the immediate relief of the unfortunate peoples of the Near East. The appalling tales of massacre and famine appeal to humanity, and so I cannot urge too strongly the duty of immediate relief. It is a duty that rests upon every Christian people, and our own country cannot fail to recognize and heed it."

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS.

THE JUDGMENT OF NATIONAL LEADERS

"The cry of hunger and nakedness arising from these people who have fought so gallantly and made so much sacrifice in the cause of Christianity and the Allies should not go unanswered, but every American citizen should consider it not only his duty but his high privilege to continue the relief of this destitute people."

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

"Armenia bleeding, starving, facing destruction, is crying for help. America having demonstrated her courage and generosity during the war, must now prove her qualifications to share in the moral leadership of the world. America must graciously and promptly assume this responsibility or confess herself a shirker. The smaller nations must live and cannot without our help. Great Britain is doing her full share already, and other nations are fully occupied by their industrial problems."

HENRY MORGENTHAU.

"In the face of a calamity the like of which never fell upon the world before, we are moved to a new consecration to the spirit of service and sacrifice. Sentiment, backed by religion, must dominate not only approved private philanthropy but public policy as well, to the end that the age-old persecutions in Armenia shall never curse this world again."

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

"These people in Armenia still suffer danger of persecution and oppression, still suffer because they have no food to eat or clothes to wear. We go forward to fight not in a war to kill human beings. We go forward to fight another battle, to fight a battle for humanity."

ABRAM I. ELKUS.

"Out of the horror and nightmare through which these people have passed comes the gratifying word that we can be of assistance, that our efforts will prove availing, and that we can share with them the bounty which we, as Americans, have enjoyed for years. The work done by this committee has been most unselfish and effective under conditions of great personal sacrifice. May America respond to their appeals."

CHARLES E. HUGHES.

STATEMENT FROM GENERAL HARBORD

A personal statement from Major General James G. Harbord, head of the American Military Mission which recently travelled by automobile, carriage, horseback and on foot through practically all sections of Armenia, making a full detailed investigation and report of conditions to the United States Government:

"Thousands must inevitably perish in the Near East this winter unless American relief is continued. I speak of this with conviction because of my recent investigation of conditions in Turkey in Asia and the Trans-Caucasus. Practical American philanthropy has kept alive a large portion of the Armenians, Syrians and Greeks and other destitute peoples of the Near East who certainly would have died of starvation and disease but for contributions from America. I was everywhere impressed with the pathetic trust with which these people depend upon America for the simplest necessities of life. Several hundred thousands of these people are still refugees in the Caucasus, unable to return to their homes until conditions are more settled.

"Colonel Haskell, Allied High Commissioner for Armenia, reports that more than 800,000 are destitute in the Caucasus alone. Unless supplies are continued, at least 7,000 tons of wheat flour each month, there will inevitably be death from starvation there this winter on an unprecedented scale. In addition to food supplies, the hospitals, orphanages, soup kitchens and other institutions of the Near East Relief must be supported.

"Most of the refugees are huddled in concentration camps. These people are normally industrious and thrifty. Now they are helpless. There are many thousands of children, many of whom have lost both parents and do not even know their own names. The Near East Relief is working with splendid courage and in spite of inadequate funds to save these little children. Their work is worthy of and demands the support of all Americans."

THE RECORD OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

It Has Sent to the Near East—

36 Physicians and Surgeons;
76 Nurses;
7 Mechanics;
15 Industrial Experts;
14 Bacteriologists;
16 Agriculturists;
19 Teachers;
20 Administrators;
34 Secretaries;
37 Engineers;
50 Supply and Transport Workers;
46 Army Officers;
172 Orphanage and General Relief Workers.

It Has Provided—

Fifteen shiploads of supplies from America including food, clothing, hospital equipment, medical and surgical supplies, farm implements and machinery, farm seeds, etc.

It Has Made Cash Disbursements for Relief—

(In addition to cargoes of flour and contributed supplies) as follows:

Armenia, Cilicia and Anatolia through Constantinople	\$11,869,849.51
Syria and Palestine.....	5,764,899.24
Armenia in Caucasus.....	8,694,959.90
Greeks in Macedonia and Thrace.....	156,332.00
Refugees in Mesopotamia.....	259,300.00
Armenians, Assyrians and Others in Persia..	5,579,175.74
Total.....	\$32,324,516.39

It Regularly Distributes, in Cooperation with the American Relief Administration—

7,000 tons of Flour each month.

It Has Equipped and Staffed—

54 Relief Stations;
196 Orphanages sheltering 48,975 Children;
44 Hospitals treating monthly 148,728 Clinic Attendants;
16 Homes for Women rescued from Moslem harems.

It Has Organized and is Operating—

Industrial Plants providing employment for 87,291 native workers who are thus aided to become self-supporting and to produce needed articles.

OUR ALLIES IN THE NEAR EAST

In the World War:

The valiant service of the Armenians on many battle fronts during the World War is best illustrated by a few quotations from both Allied and German leaders.

"In the beginning of the War, the Russian Armenians organized volunteer forces, which bore the brunt of some of the heaviest fighting in the Caucasian campaign. After the Russian Army's breakdown last year, the Armenians took over the Caucasian front (over 200 miles long), fought the Turks for five months, and thus rendered very important services to the British Army in Mesopotamia."

LORD ROBERT CECIL,
October 3rd, 1918.

"Of all the races of the Caucasus, the Armenians alone stuck to their posts, organized volunteer forces and, by the side of their Russian comrades, faced the formidable assaults of the enemy, and turned his victorious march into a disastrous rout."

EX-PREMIER KERENSKY,
August 20th, 1918.

"The collapse of the Turkish Palestinian front was due to the fact that the Turks, against my orders and advice, sent all their available forces to the Caucasus and Azerbaijan, where they fought the Armenians."

GEN. LIMAN VON SANDERS,
German Commander in Syria.

(Statement made after Turkish surrender.)

"I am proud to have Armenian contingents under my command. They fought brilliantly and took a leading part in the victory."

FIELD-MARSHAL ALLENBY,
Commander-in-Chief of the British
Armies in Egypt and Syria.

In Relief for Their Countrymen:

The Turkish Armenians who were able to save anything of their property during the war have, in nearly every case, been doing their utmost for their destitute countrymen. The Armenians living in Constantinople alone have given over \$500,000 for relief, since the armistice. This Fall the Armenians in England are working for a \$200,000 fund to send out "home." The generosity of American Armenians is also noteworthy. Five Armenians recently presented a check for \$65,000, and one man has pledged \$30,000 a year for orphan relief. The total contribution from American Armenians is well over \$1,000,000.

Greeks, Syrians and other natives of the Near East residing in America have also given generously for the relief of their countrymen.

TURKISH TESTIMONY

The Turkish soldiers, during the recent massacres, were astounded at the bravery of their victims. A story is told by one of the Near East Relief workers as he heard it from the lips of a Turkish soldier. The man was acting as a body-guard as they traveled in one of the inland provinces. The Turk pointed out the tumbled down ruins of an old Armenian Church. "There were 1,000 of them gathered there, men, women and children, all the people of the village. It was their last stand. Our soldiers gathered round and waited. There was no sound or cry, not even a sob of a frightened child. We could not stand it. The officer knocked loudly on the ancient gate, "Come out," he cried. "Accept Islam, and you shall all be safe here in your fields and vineyards." Still there was no answer, no sound of parley or consultation from within. At last the door swung wide, an aged priest stood there, his white head drooped upon his breast in prayer. It was his answer. They led him out to death, and one by one they came so, all of them, even the smallest of that great company. They did not seem to see us. A light shone in their faces, and they looked afar. What could they see, for we saw nothing?

"And now Armenians are returning from exile, back to these very regions, eager to rebuild their homes which now lie in charred ruins. You cannot stamp them out. They will not die."

EFFECTIVENESS OF ADMINISTRATION

All relief funds are under the supervision of a carefully selected staff of American workers, now numbering 511.

Colonel William N. Haskell with headquarters at Tiflis in the Caucasus, Major Davis G. Arnold at Constantinople, Major James H. Nicol at Beirut, and American consular representatives in Persia supervise the relief activities, returning to the Committee in New York audited accounts of all disbursements.

Private provision has been made for the New York office administrative expenses. Accounts are audited by Hurdman and Cranstoun, Certified Public Accountants, and by the requirements of the Special Act of Congress, incorporating NEAR EAST RELIEF, regular reports are submitted to the United States Government.

The Auditing Committee consists of Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman of Board, Guaranty Trust Company, New York; Henry Morgenthau, former Ambassador to Turkey; Edwin M. Bulkley, President Spencer Trask and Company, New York.

Near East Price List

- \$ 5.00 per month is food for one orphan.
- 10.00 per month is food and clothing for one orphan.
- 15.00 per month is entire care of one orphan.
- 20.00 per month keeps a girl in the rescue home.
- 25.00 Bed and clothing for one refugee.
- 50.00 Gives an adult one warm meal a day for a year at the soup kitchen.
- 75.00 Pays for a bed in the hospital for one year.
- 100.00 Covers the payroll for one week of a small factory employing 50 women.
- 180.00 Keeps an orphan for one year.
- 240.00 Keeps one rescued girl for one year.
- 500.00 Pays the freight on 50,000 pounds of flour. (70,000,000 pounds are needed in the Caucasus.)
- 1,000.00 Gets old clothing from America to 5,000 people.
- 5,000.00 Equips an orphanage for 100 children.

CONDITIONS TO-DAY

Extract from an official report of recent investigations:

"It is difficult for us in America to fully conceive the conditions of a people in an actually starving condition, that is, large numbers of people who are unable through any channels to lay their hands upon sufficient food to sustain life. Such has been and to a certain extent still remains the situation among the Armenians and other destitute in the region under survey. People do not, in a well-fed country like ours, ordinarily snatch up apple or potato parings or similar refuse including individual crumbs if they are not hungry. Likewise they will not go miles to spend several days regleaning the fields already gleaned unless under serious stress for food. Nor will they under normal circumstances make grass a principal source of diet.

"The first two of these bits of evidence we saw in Russian Armenia and the third in Anatolia. Starvation as we observed it does not consist in a sudden death or even one of a few weeks. The victim is unable to obtain the minimum food necessary to sustain life and gradually loses physical vigor and power of resistance. After a time the weakness has reached such a point that the victim drops to the ground. We saw several cases that had reached this state in Erivan and along the railway leading from Sarikamish to Erivan and Erivan to Tiflis. Such people are not beggars. They have passed the point of begging. We took pains to assure ourselves that these cases were authentic and not merely persons asleep or sick. As these people become weaker and weaker they also become more and more subject to attack by diseases. As a rule the terrible death rate among refugees has been caused by malady rather than starvation, but this malady has been a natural result of lack of food.

"In view of the exceptional recuperative power of the Armenians it is probable that an available fund of about fifty million dollars for the year beginning December 1st of this year, wisely expended, would relieve the most acute distress and go a long way toward locating the refugees and putting them into a position of self-support."

MRS. EGAN'S STORY

"'Merciful God! It's all true! Nobody has ever told the whole truth! Nobody could!'"

Thus Eleanor Franklin Egan, in the Saturday Evening Post, quotes Howard Heinz of Pittsburgh, Herbert Hoover's representative in the Near East, on the real conditions in Armenia as he saw them with his own eyes.

Mr. Heinz had been one of those who believed that the stories of starvation and death in Armenia had been exaggerated. Not until he went himself to the Caucasus did his views change. Then he was shaken to the foundations of his soul by what he saw.

Doubt Changed to Horror

Mrs. Egan, herself, admits she went to Armenia in a doubting frame of mind. She had been told by Mr. Heinz after his return:

"You will be sorry all your life that you did go. What you will see will make scars on you that you will never get rid of. But, nevertheless, you must go. It is a duty."

"Fearful! Awful! Horrible! Unbelievable!" are some of the adjectives Mrs. Egan says must be used in speaking of conditions in the Near East. Everything she saw and heard justified the necessity for quick and generous aid from America.

"The hunger grin is everywhere evident," Mrs. Egan writes. "The pitiful hundreds seemed to me to be weeping constantly. Not profoundly, as in grief, but whimperingly, appealingly as in unbearable physical distress. A terrible population! Un-speakably filthy and tatterdemalion throngs; shelterless, death-stricken throngs milling from place to place; children crying aloud; women sobbing in broken inarticulate lamentation; men utterly hopeless and reduced to staggering weakness, heedless of the tears rolling down their dirt-streaked faces.

The Hunger of Armenia

"I went hungry in Armenia and I associate remembered pangs of my own with all my recollections of the terrible land. I had plenty of food with me but for days on end I could not eat. It was a physical impossibility.

"And I came to a point, too, when to look upon the things that had to be looked upon set my heart to quaking in a horror difficult to describe.

"Everywhere in the fields there were people down on their knees searching for grasses to eat. . . . Those near the railroad lifted their heads and gazed at our train as it rushed past, and I caught glimpses of terrible faces. . . . I began then to feel the cold chills with which I was to shiver for days on end. And there were times when I forgot every word in my language except the one word, 'Horrible.'

Misery Beyond Description

"I wish I could describe the throng! I can write down words and they may convey something, but there was a something not conveyable in words; a degradation too deep; a hopelessness too utter; a hovering whimper that seemed to rise mostly from the hunger-stretched lips of childhood.

"Get that starvation grin! It is the most awful thing! Most of the children were hideous little skeletons with puffed-out purple bellies, and there were many women swollen with starvation dropsy, who not being able to walk along had to lean on the shoulders of emaciated men—husbands, fathers, brothers.

"Everywhere there were family groups lying prone on the flag-stones drying their filthy rags in the sun, while all around the walls of the station were groups of men, gaunt, hollow-eyed and dirt encrusted.

"When I looked out on the station platform my heart contracted with a shock and I turned away, saying to myself: 'Oh, no! It cannot be! It just is not possible under God's heaven that such things can be!'"

NOTE: For Mrs. Egan's complete article see the Saturday Evening Post for December 20th, 1919.

"THE LAND OF STALKING DEATH"

"Crouching by herself in a corner, a little seven-year-old girl was cracking something between two stones," says Melville Chater in an article, "The Land of Stalking Death," in the National Geographic Magazine (November, 1919), describing conditions in Armenia. "I looked closer and found the child was eating the marrow from a bone."

"Where did she get it?" I asked the interpreter who accompanied me.

"Yonder in the grave yard," he replied, after questioning the girl."

Debris for Food

This child, according to Mr. Chater, was subsisting solely on a small dole of rice furnished daily by the Near East Relief representatives in her native city, Igdir. There was not sufficient food in the town to even give one meal a day to all of the children and shortly after they had received this bare pittance of food all were searching for any bit on which they might chew to appease their hunger. They picked up beetles, straws, and one a piece of a horse's hoof.

"Up goes a childish wail," says Mr. Chater, "which leads us to one of those dark cellars, the scene of an hourly common tragedy. Here on the stones with two babies at her one side and a screaming ten-year-old at her other, lies a stark, staring-eyed woman, dead among those remnants of the household which she strove to preserve. In time, the girl will pick up one child, lead the other, and go forth into the streets to beg. Their best possible future is that they may be found and passed through starvation's clearing house to some orphanage."

The Last Souvenirs of the Dead

Armenian refugees, selling the last souvenirs of their beloved dead at a bazaar in Erivan are vividly described.

"Behind the market stands the second bazaar. Penetrate the tattered throng that revolves unceasingly in its quest of purchasers and you recognize the husband selling his wife's head-dress, the wife selling the husband's coat, the son his sister's

ear-rings. Thus laden with mementoes of broken homes and of the dear dead ones, these emaciated creatures pass by, silent as funeral mutes, profoundly solicitous; for though starvation may bring a man to dispose of his wife's burial clothes, he will not cry them for sale.

"We spent some few days in frequenting the American Relief Committee's work shops, where men and women weave cloth from Georgian wool or build the looms for this purpose. Mere children of fourteen are seen at their apprenticeships of cloth-cutting, shoe making, brazier and rug-weaving.

"They were but refugees, these serious-eyed workers, whose families had been massacred, whose homes had been burned, and had emerged from such horrors as have no other nation in the war; yet here they were, already at the tasks which would rehabilitate the Armenian nation of to-morrow."

A Prayer to America

"Upon reaching our car we found it blocked by a host of humanity, who, having learned Americans were in the town, had hurried in from every village to plead their cause.

"I shall never forget what followed. There arose a cry coming from thousands of starved lips, not a cheer, not a welcome, not a God-speed, but the last prayer of a dying people. It was addressed through us to that far-off land of generous hearts; and under the twilight, with Ararat gleaming overhead, it rang endlessly out through the death-smitten town: 'America! America!! America!!!'"

Note: For Mr. Chater's complete article see the National Geographic for November, 1919.

THE CHARACTER OF THE ARMENIANS

Walter George Smith, ex-President of the American Bar Association, recently returned from the Near East where he spent several months as American Relief Commissioner, gives his impressions of the Armenians:

"I have heard it asked, 'What sort of a people is it that allows itself to be supported by charity?'

"There are those who believe stuff like that, but could you have seen them as I have seen them, could you have studied this people as I have studied them, and studied statistics about them as I have, you would say, as I say, 'Far from it.'

"The Armenian people are without a peer among all the peoples of whom we have read in history for the universality of their tenacity to their faith and their sincerity in the observance of it. They are not a feeble folk, willing to subsist on charity.

"I have seen these people. I have seen little children starving without a complaint, reduced to that condition where a little girl would pick up the crumbs of a Hindu soldier's rations which he had scattered among a starving crowd, picking up these crumbs like a sparrow to try to assuage the sharpest pangs of hunger with no complaint, nothing but pathetic drawn face, those preternaturally large, dark eyes, looking, longing for relief,—and the only relief that could come was death.

Eager to Help Themselves

"When America was able to stretch her hands out through the Near East Relief, and some sustenance was given to these starving people, you should have seen the alacrity with which they threw themselves into manual training, any kind of work, how the roses came back into their cheeks, and you would have said: 'This is not a contemptible people.'

"We are living in a time when there has taken place the deliberate destruction of a million of Christian people, representing intellect, refinement, power, piety, skill in the manual arts, representing everything that was constructive in the Turkish empire. The great question now is: Shall we calmly fold our cloaks about us and say, 'It is none of our affair, let the Armenians die. We are not responsible for their coming into the world and it is not our responsibility if they go out of it'?

Our Own Kin

"The Armenians are our own kin. Although they have been seated in Asia Minor for 2,000 years, they are of the Indo-European race. They are a people who had attained the highest civilization when our land was covered with forests and when the greater part of Europe was barbarian. They invented an alphabet. They had a great literature. They had a great art. They had great architecture. Their country was covered with beautiful cities. They fell before the Moslem as other Christian peoples had fallen and they have been under the heels of the Moslem since.

"Under the Providence of God we have prospered upon the misery of the rest of the world, not deliberately but as it seems for some wise purpose. While all the rest of the world is starving and suffering, there never was in history greater luxury than we have now from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. The most ill-clad of our citizens, the most suffering, is in luxury compared with the people not alone in Armenia but in many other parts of the world. If we fail now in our duty, if we do not give of our money, what are we taught by the history of nations, what are we taught by the religion we profess?"

THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE RED CROSS

"The Red Cross is not operating in the Near East, and the responsibility for expressing American sympathy for those stricken peoples is carried entirely by your committee. It is earnestly to be hoped that the appeal for funds for Near East Relief will meet a widespread and open-handed response from the American people."

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,

Chairman Central Committee American Red Cross.

MODERN DISCIPLESHIP

"Ye Are My Friends If Ye Do The Things Which I Command You."

Messages from Bible Lands,
First Century, A. D.

Cablegrams from Bible Lands,
November 1919—January 1920

Luke, 2:7.

"There was no room for them in the Inn."

"Refugees and orphans pouring into Adana from Syria and Port Said. Several train loads of twelve hundred refugees each. *Not square inch house room available in City and large numbers are out in open plains.* To provide living accommodations and employment is tremendous task."

Constantinople.

Matthew, 9:36.

"But when he saw the multitudes, he was moved with compassion on them, because they fainted, and were scattered abroad, as sheep having no shepherd."

"Winter season this year early and very severe. Rain almost continuous with snow in the interior. Refugees in tent campment suffering from cold. *Lots of cold and hungry refugees moving from one section to another seeking friends or employment. Refugees flocking to Constantinople in large numbers.*

Need greater than at any time for months."

Constantinople.

1 John, 3:17.

"But whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?"

"Two hundred forty thousand Greeks in Turkey have returned from deportation to devastated homes. Of ten thousand Greek orphans *seven thousand still adrift uncared for so appeal for help save orphans and enable repatriate farmers, fishermen, artisans start afresh.*"

Constantinople.

Matt., 25:37, 38, 40, 45.

"Lord, when saw we thee an hungered, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink?"

"When saw we thee a stranger, and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee?"

"And the king shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

"Then shall he answer them saying, Verily I say unto you, Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me."

James, 1:27.

"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep oneself unspeckled from the world."

orphanages in operation throughout Russian Armenia, together with *women* are now being employed in light industrial work. Fourteen hospitals eighteen hundred occupied beds already operating, others planned. Aim our work hundred percent relief."

Caucasus.

Mark, 10:14.

"Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not: for of such is the kingdom of God."

"Near approach winter see little chance for better. Prices higher to-day than during war. Hundreds destitute. Destitute children lived in summer on fruits and *slept in streets* now face *starvation and exposure*. We should take five thousand Syrian orphans—can take only three. Aleppo District has four thousand children in orphanages making seven thousand for District at minimum cost seventy-five thousand per month. Nine thousand recently sent from Port Said and five thousand leaving Aleppo on arrival find *homes demolished*, farms stripped, no seed or capital to begin life anew. Wanted one more investment by generous Americans to conserve result five years sacrificial toil."

Beirut.

"*Eight hundred thousand destitute.*

Two hundred fifty thousand homeless being afforded every relief possible by distribution bread, flour, wheat and soup kitchens. Obtained large military barracks where fifty to sixty thousand refugees will be concentrated and employed on roads. *Thirteen thousand two hundred twenty-five orphans* in forty-nine

"Many orphanages and refuge homes refuse worthy and desperately needy applicants because of inadequate food. *Will not three hundred thousand benevolent Americans pledge support* orphans until they become self-supporting."

America only hope of these children of pathetic tragedy and America must not fail in this dark crisis. Immediate response imperative as destructive forces alert and deadly."

Constantinople.

John, 21:15-17.

"So when they had dined Jesus saith to Simon Peter, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me more than these? He saith unto him, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my lambs."

"He saith to him again the second time, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou me? He saith, Yea, Lord; thou knowest that I love thee. He saith unto him, Feed my sheep."

Mark, 6:37-44.

"He answered and said unto them, Give ye them to eat . . . and they all ate and were filled . . . and they that ate the loaves were about 5000 men."

Matthew, 7:12.

"Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets."

We beg of you to make a supreme appeal to American friends."

"Believe situation in Caucasus worst in world. Suffering unbelievable. Estimate 800,000 Armenians destitute, most of whom will require assistance until fall harvest next year. Estimate we need 7,000 tons wheat, flour or equivalent monthly beginning December first. In addition one cargo child-feeding supplies to supplement diet for 150,000 children. Only dependable source of supply is United States. Supplies on hand nearing exhaustion."

Caucasus.

"Homeless Assyrian people in danger of disappearance. Over hundred fifty thousand other destitute in this province unaided. *Many dying starvation*. Large increase funds needed immediately."

PADDOCK, American Consul,
Tabriz, Persia.

"The financial situation is alarming. Our resources scarcely cover half of our expenses and our obligations for the support of orphans. We also receive from provinces heartrending news. If we do not meet the urgency of the needs we will see the *extinction of our entire nation*.

NUBAR PASHA,
President Armenian Delegation, Paris.

James, 2:15-16.

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

Luke 10:35.

"He took out two shillings and gave them . . . and said, Take care of him and whatsoever thou spendest more, I will repay thee."

"Relief situation desperate. Christmas finds hungering, shivering crowds thronging our doors with neither occupation nor funds."

Persia.

"Reduction of appropriation will necessitate turning out many of our orphans to starve as winter begins besides thousands already refused. We cannot do it."

Harpoot.

THE ONE PLAN TO MAKE YOUR SERMON EFFECTIVE

There is just one way to make any sermon in behalf of these orphaned children and enslaved women *effective*.

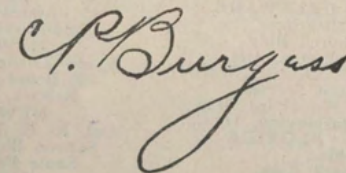
A sermon plus a "collection" is NOT enough to save them; a sermon plus a SUBSCRIPTION is the ONLY adequate plan.

The Near East Relief has provided a form of subscription card which the pastors are requested to have placed at the conclusion of their sermons in the hands of every person present.

Write to your State Near East Relief campaign headquarters for the quantity you need for your congregation.

In the name of God and for the sake of perishing humanity, we plead that you use this SUBSCRIPTION CARD PLAN in connection with your sermon appeal, urging your people to give individual subscriptions to the Near East Relief on the basis of a per-month amount for one year.

We know the American church people will gladly respond for this cause. We appeal to the pastors to afford them this opportunity in connection with their sermons on Near East Relief.



General Field Secretary

FIELD DEPARTMENT

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Florence Spencer Duryea,
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KENTUCKY

Miss Beth Higgins,
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Louisville, Ky.

LOUISIANA

Jas. L. Ewing,
Rm. "M," Grunewald Hotel,
New Orleans, La.

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270 Middle St.,
Portland, Me.

MARYLAND

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MASSACHUSETTS

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MICHIGAN

J. J. Spillane,
110 Fort St., West,
Detroit, Mich.

MINNESOTA

Nels Martinson,
305 Oneida Bldg.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

MISSISSIPPI

Dr. Chas. H. Currens,
Edwards House,
Jackson, Miss.

MISSOURI

Near East Relief,
1423 Chemical Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

MONTANA

J. M. Kennedy,
Bailey Bk., Helena, Mont.

NEBRASKA

Mrs. R. A. Finley,
Y. M. C. A. Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

NEVADA—NO. CALIF.

J. S. Wells,
332 Mills Bldg.,
San Francisco, Calif.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Geo. H. Sisson,
811 Amoskeag Bk. Bldg.,
Manchester, N. H.

NEW JERSEY

Julian Zelchenko,
800 Broad St., Room 315,
Newark, N. J.

NEW MEXICO

Col. R. E. Twitchell,
Salmon Bldg.,
Sante Fe, New Mexico.

NEW YORK

Cyrus P. Keen,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

ALBANY DISTRICT

J. Field Speel,
112 State St.,
Albany, N. Y.

BUFFALO DISTRICT

H. Cowley Carroll,
205 Liberty Bldg.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON DISTRICT

W. M. Howe,
312 Press Bldg.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

SYRACUSE DISTRICT

Robert B. Lindsay,
Seitz Bldg.,
Syracuse, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA

Claude W. Hopper,
901 Citizens Nat'l Bk.,
Raleigh, N. C.

NORTH DAKOTA

Gordon B. Smith,
Box 485, 62 Broadway,
Fargo, N. D.

OHIO

E. W. Huelster,
332 Schofield Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

OKLAHOMA

F. L. Carpenter,
516 Houston St.,
Muskogee, Okla.

OREGON

J. J. Handsaker,
606 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
Portland, Ore.

PENNSYLVANIA

Geo. E. Silloway,
213 So. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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

Harrisburg District
J. Calvitt Clarke,
Red Cross Bldg.,
Harrisburg, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Near East Relief,
56 Steiner Bldg.,
Providence, R. I.

SOUTH CAROLINA

W. Banks Dove,
Liberty Nat'l Bank,
Columbia, S. Car.

SOUTH DAKOTA

L. A. Hill,
Western Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Mitchell, S. D.

TENNESSEE

Ralph Runyan,
1218 Independent Life Bldg.,
Nashville, Tenn.

TEXAS (North)

Near East Relief,
811 Southwestern Life Bldg.,
Dallas, Texas.

TEXAS (South)

H. C. May,
814 Milam St.,
Houston, Texas.

UTAH

E. A. Rowell,
330 Atlas Bk.,
Salt Lake City, Utah.

VERMONT

Roland E. Stevens,
1st Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
White River Junction, Vt.

VIRGINIA

C. W. Hopper,
320 Amer. Nat'l Bk. Bldg.,
Richmond, Va.

WASHINGTON (East)

E. A. Potter,
539 Peyton Bldg.,
Spokane, Wash.

WASHINGTON (West)

Near East Relief,
765 Empire Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA

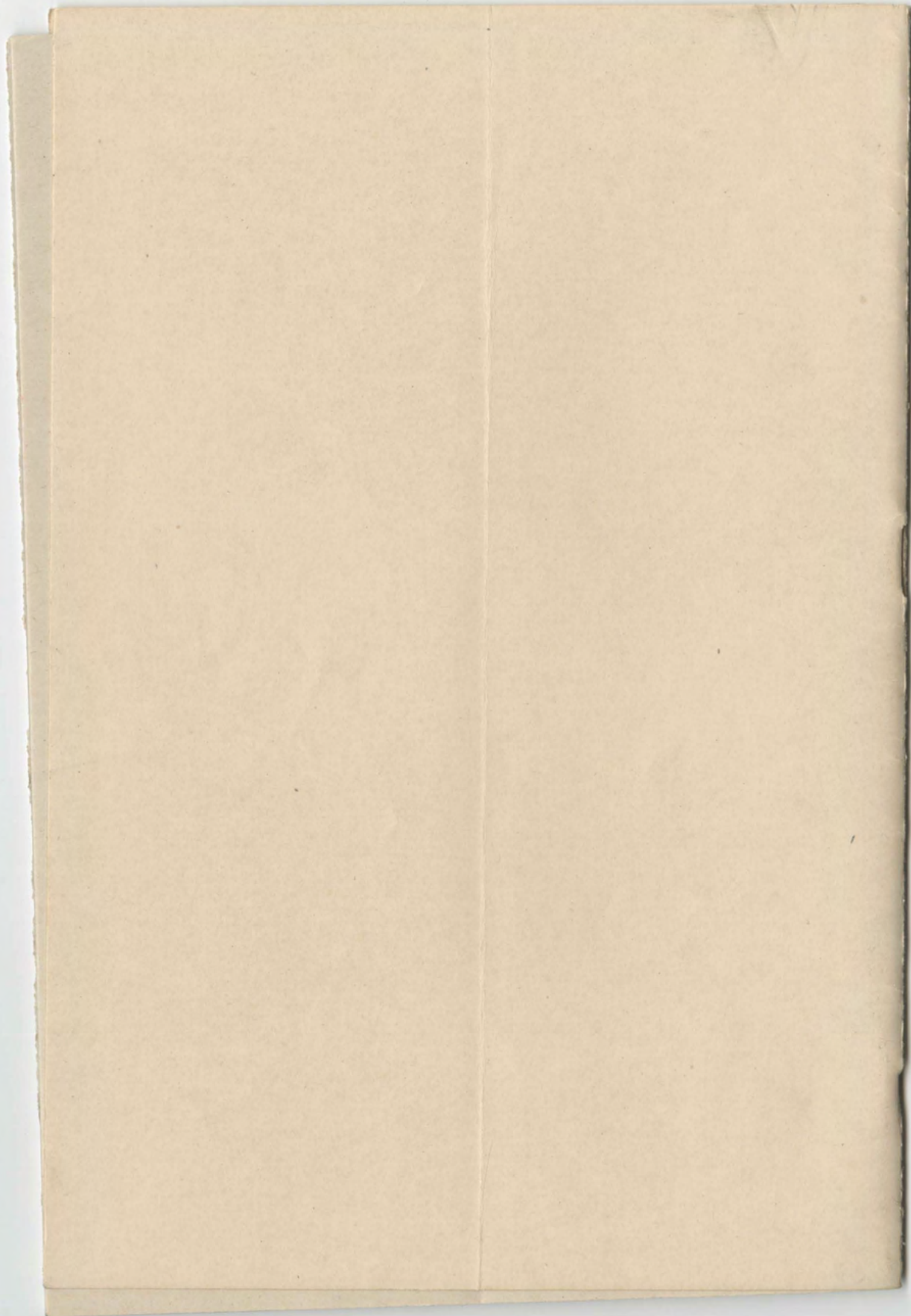
W. E. Smith,
Day & Night Bk. Bldg.,
Charleston, W. Va.

WISCONSIN

Jas. W. Thompson,
213-215 Plankinton Arcade,
Milwaukee, Wis.

WYOMING

Near East Relief,
Cheyenne, Wyo.



7

The amount of the appropriations shown above included

HURDMAN AND CRANSTOUN
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
55 LIBERTY STREET
NEW YORK CITY

March, 1920.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We have audited the financial records of the NEAR EAST RELIEF to December 31, 1919, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments.

As the Near East Relief incorporated under a Federal charter approved August 6, 1919, continued the work of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief we have prepared the accompanying statements in coordination with our report previously rendered to June 30, 1919.

The following is a comparison of general and individual relief contributions, appropriations and payments:

	Total	General Relief	Individual Relief
Relief Payments	\$30,666,247.01	\$30,269,585.88	\$396,661.13
Balance of Relief Appropriations	2,721,192.79	2,216,502.70	504,690.09
Relief Appropriations	\$33,387,439.80	\$32,486,088.58	\$901,351.22
Relief Contributions	31,556,822.33	30,655,471.11	901,351.22
Excess of Appropriations Over Contributions	\$1,830,617.47	\$1,830,617.47	

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Hurdman & Cranstoun
Certified Public Accountants

The amount of the appropriations shown above included \$1,350,000 for use in the Near East during January, February and March, 1920.

A marked increase in efficiency in the handling of the finances of the organization was noted.

In the domestic field a uniform system of accounting with provision for periodic reports and audit of receipts and disbursements from headquarters in New York is now in operation. A traveling auditor in the permanent employ of your organization has made possible a very close control over finances handled by agents in various parts of the country.

Securities formerly carried in the office safe or in a safe deposit box are now lodged with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as custodians.

We are pleased to report that the records in connection with relief funds commented upon adversely in our report of June 30, 1919, are now in a satisfactory condition. A system of advices from representatives in the Near East, whereby information is received in New York of all drafts drawn by them, has enabled us to submit in this report a complete statement of the appropriation accounts and to provide thereon for all drafts drawn as per the last advices received from abroad.

During the course of our audit proper vouchers in support of all disbursements were submitted and examined by us.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Hurdman & Cranstoun,

Certified Public Accountants,

NEAR EAST RELIEF
RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS
TO DECEMBER 31, 1919

	Appropriations	Payments	Status of Appropriations Balance
General Relief:			
Caucasus	\$7,362,010.05	\$6,578,367.35	\$783,642.70
Constantinople (a)	7,775,850.80	7,896,341.95	
Egypt	38,474.00	18,474.00	20,000.00
Greece	102,032.00	35,914.31	66,117.69
Japan	9,000.00	9,000.00	
Mesopotamia (b)	254,300.00	214,161.40	40,138.60
Palestine	860,450.00	808,855.05	51,594.95
Persia (c)	5,618,027.13	5,326,960.53	291,066.60
Syria (d)	3,623,921.73	3,196,623.83	427,297.90
Switzerland	13,000.00	13,000.00	
General Appropriations:			
Industrial Relief	50,000.00	46.16	49,953.84
Personnel, Warehouse and General Relief Expense	341,270.00	352,486.79	
Cargoes	6,137,252.87	5,818,854.51	318,398.36
Miscellaneous	500.00	500.00	
Emergency (e)	300,000.00		300,000.00
Total General Relief	\$32,486,088.58	\$30,269,585.88	\$2,216,502.70
Individual Relief (f)	901,351.22	396,661.13	504,690.09
TOTAL	\$33,387,439.80	\$30,666,247.01	\$2,721,192.79

- (a) Appropriations include \$600,000 for use in January, February and March, 1920.
- (b) Appropriations include \$25,000 for use in January, 1920.
- (c) Appropriations include \$50,000 for use in January, 1920.
- (d) Appropriations include \$375,000 for use in January, February and March, 1920.
- (e) Appropriation for January, 1920.
- (f) Total Individual Relief receipts have been considered as the amount of appropriations.

The amount of the appropriations shown above included
\$1,350,000 for use in the Near East Relief, January, February and
March, 1920.
NEAR EAST RELIEF
STATEMENT OF CASH AND SECURITIES RECEIVED
DECEMBER 31, 1919

Cash in Banks:

National City Bank, New York	\$24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Company, New York	39,909.40
Metropolitan Bank, New York	6,000.00
Columbia Bank, New York	17,233.74
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York	67,871.30
J. H. Oliphant & Company, New York (cash account)	42,769.49
August Belmont & Co. (Draft Account)	\$78,196.00
Less Outstanding Drafts	60,680.00
	17,516.00
Out-of-Town Banks	447,420.45
	\$663,036.42

Securities:

	Par Value	Cost
New York Central Equipment 4½% Bonds	\$86,000.00	\$88,510.70
Pennsylvania R. R. Equipment 4½% Bonds	14,000.00	14,492.66
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness 4½%	100,000.00	100,000.00
U. S. Liberty Bonds (Various Issues)	529,260.00	529,260.00
Thrift and War Saving Stamps	13,360.75	13,360.75
London Water Works Co. 1st Mtg. 4% Bonds	2,000.00	2,000.00
Rockford Electric Co., 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
Southern Cal. Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds	5,000.00	5,000.00
	\$750,620.75	\$753,624.11
		\$753,624.11

TOTAL CASH AND SECURITIES

\$1,416,660.53

Less

Unpaid Drafts drawn by Agents in the Near East	873,003.52
--	------------

NET CASH AND SECURITIES

\$543,657.01

Add

Due from Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor	\$147.85
Insurance Claim Pending in Hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on S. S. "Hurona"	297,892.00
Expense Funds—Domestic Field	228,200.46
	\$526,240.31

\$1,069,897.32

Deduct

Sundry Suspense Items	38,365.97
Balance Expense Funds	140,956.03
	179,322.00

BALANCE

\$890,575.32

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

D O C K E T

NEAR EAST RELIEF

Annual Meeting

University Club
New York City

6:30 P. M.

Thursday, January 22, 1920.

1. Call to order
2. Prayer
3. Minutes of previous meeting
4. Treasurer's report
5. Report of the Auditing Committee
6. Reports from Commissioners
7. Secretary's report
8. Report of the Nominating Committee
9. Election of Trustees
10. Election of Executive Committee
11. Election of Officers
12. Unfinished Business
13. Miscellaneous Business
14. Adjournment.

N. C. 2-701

D O C K E T

NEAR EAST RELIEF

Annual Meeting

Thursday, January 22, 1920.

6:30 P. M.

University Club
New York City

1. Call to order
2. Prayer
3. Minutes of previous meeting
4. Treasurer's report
5. Report of the Auditing Committee
6. Reports from Commissioners
7. Secretary's report
8. Report of the Nominating Committee
9. Election of Trustees
10. Election of Executive Committee
11. Election of Officers
12. Unfinished Business
13. Miscellaneous Business
14. Adjournment

TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Supplementing the financial statement as of December 31, 1919, contained in the auditors' report, and to be submitted separately by the Auditing Committee, the Treasurer reports that from January 1st to January 20th, 1920, the cash receipts from contributions have amounted to \$816,833.32, or an average of something more than \$40,000. per day for each day of the present month, Sundays and Holidays included.

This \$816,833.32 constitutes practically a net increase in our assets inasmuch as all appropriations for January, as well as Constantinople and Beirut appropriations for February and March were made at the December meeting of the Executive Committee, and therefore entered by the auditor in his statement as of December 31st among our liabilities. There have been no appropriations or relief liabilities incurred since the date covered by the auditors' report.

Our bank balances and assets as of January 20, 1920 are as follows:

Supplementary to Schedule "5" - Auditors Report Dec. 31, 1919

Cash in Banks:

National City Bank	New York	\$ 24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Co.	"	299,099.60
Metropolitan Bank	"	6,000.00
Columbia Bank	"	139,161.26
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.	"	12,048.67
J. H. Oliphant & Co.	" cash a/c	42,769.49
August Belmont & Co.	" draft a/c	17,516.00

Out of Town Banks	390,235.95	\$931,147.01
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Securities

New York Central Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	88,510.70	
Pennsylvania R R Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	14,492.66	
U S Certificates of Indebt 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100,000.00	
U S Liberty Bonds (various issues)	533,460.00	
Thrift & War Savings Stamps	13,494.00	
London Water Works 1st Mtg. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	2,000.00	
Rockford Elec. Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds	1,000.00	
Southern Cal. Gas Co 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds	5,000.00	757,957.36

Total cash and securities	\$1,689,104.37
---------------------------	----------------

Less unpaid Drafts drawn by agents in the Near East	869,124.95
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Net cash and securities	\$ 819,979.42
-------------------------	---------------

Add

Due from Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia	
Minor	147.85

Insurance claim pending in hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on Hurons	297,892.00
---	------------

Expense funds - domestic Field Solicitors	273,050.62	571,090.47
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	\$1,391,069.89
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Deduct Sundry Suspense - reserve funds	180,035.96
--	------------

BALANCE	\$1,211,033.93
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TREASURER'S STATEMENT

Supplementing the financial statement as of December 31, 1919, contained in the auditors' report, and so presented separately by the Auditing Committee, the Treasurer reports that from January 1st to January 30th, 1920, the cash receipts and disbursements have amounted to \$816,833.32, or an average of \$26,833.32 more than \$40,000 per day for each day of the present month, Sundays and Holidays included. This \$816,833.32 constitutes practically a net increase in our assets inasmuch as all appropriations for January, as well as for September and October, were made at the December meeting of the Executive Committee, and therefore entered by the auditor in his statement as of December 31st among our liabilities. There have been no appropriations or relief liabilities incurred since the date covered by the auditors' report.

Supplementary to Schedule "5" - Auditors Report Dec. 31, 1919

Cash in Banks:		
National City Bank	New York	\$ 24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Co.	"	299,099.60
Metropolitan Bank	"	6,000.00
Colonial Bank	"	139,161.26
Farmers Loan & Tr. Co.	"	12,049.67
J. R. Cliphart & Co.	"	42,469.49
Angus Belmont & Co.	"	17,256.60
	cash a/c	
	draft a/c	
		390,235.92
Out of Town Banks:		\$231,147.01
Securities:		
New York Central Equipment 4 1/2% Bonds		68,510.70
Pennsylvania R R Equipment 4 1/2% Bonds		14,492.66
U S Certificates of Indebtedness 4 1/2%		100,000.00
U S Liberty Bonds (various issues)		523,460.00
Trust & War Savings Stamps		13,496.00
London Water Works 1st Mtg. 4 1/2% Bonds		2,000.00
Rockford Elec. Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bonds		1,000.00
Southern Cal. Gas Co 1st Mtg. 6% Bonds		5,000.00
		737,959.36
Total cash and securities		\$1,689,104.97
Less unpaid drafts drawn by agents in the Near East		269,164.92
Net cash and securities		\$ 819,939.45
Add:		
Due from Relief Committee for Greeks in Asia		147.85
Minor		
Insurance claim pending in hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on Hurons		297,892.00
Expense funds - domestic field 201-		
Others		273,020.62
		571,060.47
BALANCE		\$1,391,000.92
Defunct Sundry Suspense - reserve funds		180,035.96
		\$1,571,036.88

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

HURDMAN AND CRANSTOUN
Certified Public Accountants.
55 Liberty Street
New York City

January 20, 1920.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We have audited the financial records of the NEAR EAST RELIEF to December 31, 1919, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments.

As the Near East Relief incorporated under a Federal charter approved August 6, 1919, continued the work of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief we have prepared the accompanying statements in coordination with our report previously rendered to June 30, 1919.

The following is a comparison of general and individual relief contributions, appropriations and payments:

	<u>Total</u>	<u>General Relief</u>	<u>Individual Relief</u>
Relief Payments	\$30,666,247.01	\$30,269,585.88	\$396,661.13
Balance of Relief			
Appropriations	<u>2,721,192.79</u>	<u>2,216,502.70</u>	<u>504,690.09</u>
Relief Appropriations	\$33,387,439.80	\$32,486,088.58	\$901,351.22
Relief Contributions	<u>\$31,556,822.33</u>	<u>\$30,655,471.11</u>	<u>\$901,351.22</u>
Excess of Appropria- tions Over Contributions	\$ 1,830,617.47	\$ 1,830,617.47	

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

HURDMAN AND CRANSTOWN
Certified Public Accountants
55 Liberty Street
New York City

January 20, 1920.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
Near East Relief,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

We have audited the financial records of the NEAR EAST RELIEF for the period from December 31, 1919, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments.

As the Near East Relief incorporated under a Federal charter approved August 6, 1919, continued the work of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief we have prepared the accompanying statements in coordination with our report previously rendered to June 30, 1919.

The following is a comparison of general and individual relief contributions, appropriations and payments:

Individual Relief	General Relief	Total	
\$396,661.13	\$30,269,585.88	\$30,666,247.01	Relief Payments
\$504,690.09	\$2,216,502.70	\$2,721,192.79	Balance of Relief Appropriations
\$901,351.22	\$32,486,088.58	\$33,387,439.80	Relief Appropriations
\$901,351.22	\$31,066,822.33	\$32,968,173.55	Relief Contributions
		\$4,419,266.25	Excess of Appropriations Over Contributions

	- 2 - <u>Total</u>	- <u>General Relief</u>	<u>Individual Relief</u>
Relief Fund Balance, December 31, 1919	<u>\$890,575.32</u>	<u>\$890,575.32</u>	
Relief Fund Deficiency	<u>\$940,042.15</u>	<u>\$940,042.15</u>	

The amount of the appropriations shown above included \$1,350,000 for use in the Near East during January, February and March, 1920.

A marked increase in efficiency in the handling of the finances of the organization was noted.

In the domestic field a uniform system of accounting with provision for periodic reports and audit of receipts and disbursements from headquarters in New York is now in operation. A traveling auditor in the permanent employ of your organization has made possible a very close control over finances handled by agents in various parts of the country.

Securities formerly carried in the office safe or in a safe deposit box are now lodged with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as custodians.

We are pleased to report that the records in connection with relief funds commented upon adversely in our report of June 30, 1919, are now in a satisfactory condition. A system of advices from representatives in the Near East, whereby information is received in New York of all drafts drawn by them, has enabled us to submit in this report a complete statement of the appropriation accounts and to provide thereon for all drafts drawn as per the last advices received from abroad.

During the course of our audit proper vouchers in support of all disbursements were submitted and examined by us.

N. C. 2-698

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) Hurdman & Cranstoun,
Certified Public Accountants.

N.C.2-698
Respectfully Submitted,
(Signed) Herman & Grunbaum,
Certified Public Accountants.

of all disbursements were submitted and examined by us.
During the course of our audit proper vouchers in support
received from abroad.

to provide thereon for all drafts drawn as per the last advice re-
this report a complete statement of the appropriation accounts and
in New York of all drafts drawn by them, has enabled us to submit in
representatives in the Near East, whereby information is received

1919, are now in a satisfactory condition. A system of advice from
with relief funds commented upon adversely in our report of June 30,
We are pleased to report that the records in connection

Company's custodians.

safe deposit box are now lodged with the Farmers' Loan and Trust
Securities formerly carried in the office safe or in a

various parts of the country.

possible a very close control over finances handled by agents in
ing auditor in the Government employ of your organization has made

ments from headquarters in New York is now in operation. A travel-
provision for periodic reports and audit of receipts and disburse-

in the domestic field a unified system of accounting with

finances of the organization was noted.

A marked increase in efficiency in the handling of the

March, 1920,

\$1,350,000 for use in the Near East during January, February and

The amount of the appropriations shown above included

Relief Fund
Deficiency

\$940,042.15

\$940,042.15

Relief Fund Balance
December 31, 1919

\$890,575.42

\$890,575.32

Total

General

Individual

Relief

Relief

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

NEAR EAST RELIEF
EXHIBIT "B"
RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS
To December 31, 1919.

		Appropriations	Payments	STATUS of Appropriations Balance Overdrawn
<u>General Relief</u>				
Caucasus		\$7,362,010.05	\$6,578,367.35	\$783,642.70
Constantinople	a	7,775,850.80	7,896,341.95	120,491.15
Egypt		38,474.00	18,474.00	20,000.00
Greece		102,032.00	35,914.31	66,117.69
Japan		9,000.00	9,000.00	
Mesopotamia	b	254,300.00	214,161.40	40,138.60
Palestine		860,450.00	808,855.05	51,594.95
Persia	c	5,618,027.13	5,326,960.53	291,066.60
Syria	d	3,623,921.73	3,196,623.83	427,297.90
Switzerland		13,000.00	13,000.00	
<u>General Appropriations</u>				
Industrial Relief		50,000.00	46.16	49,953.84
Personnel, Warehouse and General Relief Expense		341,270.00	352,486.79	11,216.79
Cargoes		6,137,252.87	5,818,854.51	318,398.36
Miscellaneous		500.00	500.00	
Emergency	e	300,000.00		300,000.00
Total General Relief		32,486,088.58	30,269,585.88	2,216,502.70
Individual Relief	f	901,351.22	396,661.13	504,690.09
TOTAL		\$33,387,439.80	\$30,666,247.01	\$2,721,192.79
			(Exhibit "A")	

a Appropriations include \$600,000 for
use January, February and March, 1920.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
 ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
 NEAR EAST RELIEF

NEAR EAST RELIEF
 EXHIBIT "B"
 RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS AND PAYMENTS
 FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1920

General Relief		General Appropriations	
Caucasus	\$7,382,010.02		
Constantinople	7,775,850.00		
Lyons	28,474.00		
Greece	102,032.00		
Japan	9,030.00		
Mesopotamia	254,300.00		
Palestine	860,450.00		
Yemen	5,618,027.13		
Syria	5,625,321.73		
Switzerland	12,000.00		
Total General Relief		20,000.00	
Industrial Relief			
Warehouse			
General Relief			
Expense			
Garages			
Miscellaneous			
Emergency			
Total General Relief	20,000.00		
Individual Relief	901,351.22		
Total	\$23,387,439.80		

Appropriations include \$600,000 for use January, February and March, 1920

- b Appropriations include \$25,000 for use
in January, 1920
- c Appropriations include \$50,000 for use
in January, 1920
- d Appropriations include \$375,000 for use
in January, February and March, 1920
- e Appropriation for January, 1920
- f Total Individual Relief receipts have
been considered as the amount of
appropriations

N. C. 2-699

- d Appropriations include \$25,000 for use in January, 1930
- e Appropriations include \$25,000 for use in January, 1930
- f Appropriations include \$25,000 for use in January, February and March, 1930
- g Appropriation for January, 1930
- h Total Individual Relief receipts have been considered as the amount of appropriations

W.C.S-699

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

NEAR EAST RELIEF
SCHEDULE "5"
BALANCE OF CASH AND SECURITIES
December 31, 1919
(As Adjusted)

Cash in Banks

National City Bank	New York	\$24,316.04
Guaranty Trust Company	"	39,909.40
Metropolitan Bank	"	6,000.00
Columbia Bank	"	17,233.74
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	"	67,871.30
J.H. Oliphant & Company	" (Cash Account)	42,769.49

August Belmont & Co. (Draft Account)	\$78,196.00	
Less Outstanding Drafts	<u>60,680.00</u>	17,516.00

Out-of-Town Banks (Schedule "6")	<u>447,420.45</u>	\$663,036.42
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Securities

	<u>Par Value</u>	<u>Cost</u>
New York Central Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	86,000.00	\$88,510.70
Pennsylvania R.R. Equipment 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ % Bonds	14,000.00	14,492.66
U.S. Certificates of Indebtedness 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	100,000.00	100,000.00
U.S. Liberty Bonds (Various Issues)	529,260.00	529,260.00
Thrift and War Savings Stamps	13,360.75	13,360.75
London Water Works Co. 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds	2,000.00	2,000.00
Rockford Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds	1,000.00	1,000.00
Southern Cal. Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bonds	5,000.00	5,000.00
	<u>\$750,620.75</u>	<u>\$753,624.11</u>
		<u>\$753,624.11</u>

Total Cash and Securities	1,416,660.53
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Less Unpaid Drafts drawn by Agents in the Near East	<u>873,003.52</u>
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Net Cash and Securities	543,657.01
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(As Adjusted)
December 31, 1919
BALANCE OF CASH AND SECURITIES
SCHEDULE "5"
NEAR CASH RELIEF

[illegible]

Add

Due From Relief Committee for Greeks of Asia Minor	\$	147.85	
Insurance Claim Pending in Hands of Marsh and McLennan for loss on S. S. "Hurons"		297,892.00	
Expense Funds - Domestic Field Solicitors		<u>228,200.46</u>	<u>\$526,240.31</u>
			1,069,897.32
<u>Deduct</u> Sundry Suspense Items		38,365.97	
Balance Expense Funds		<u>140,956.03</u>	<u>179,322.00</u>
BALANCE (Exhibits "A" and "C")			\$ 890,575.32

N. C. 2-700

Add

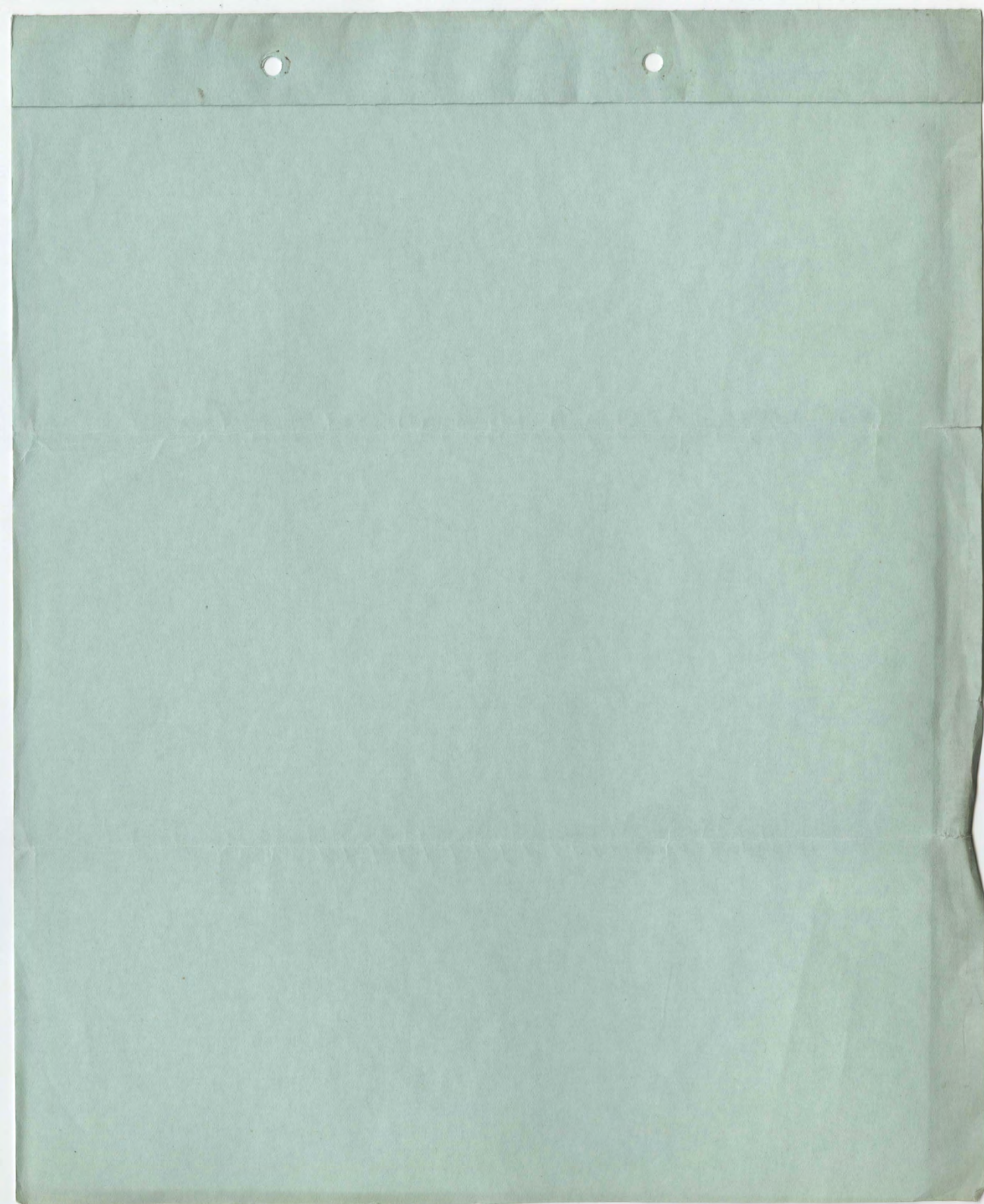
The From Relief Committee for Greeks
of Asia Minor
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Solicitors

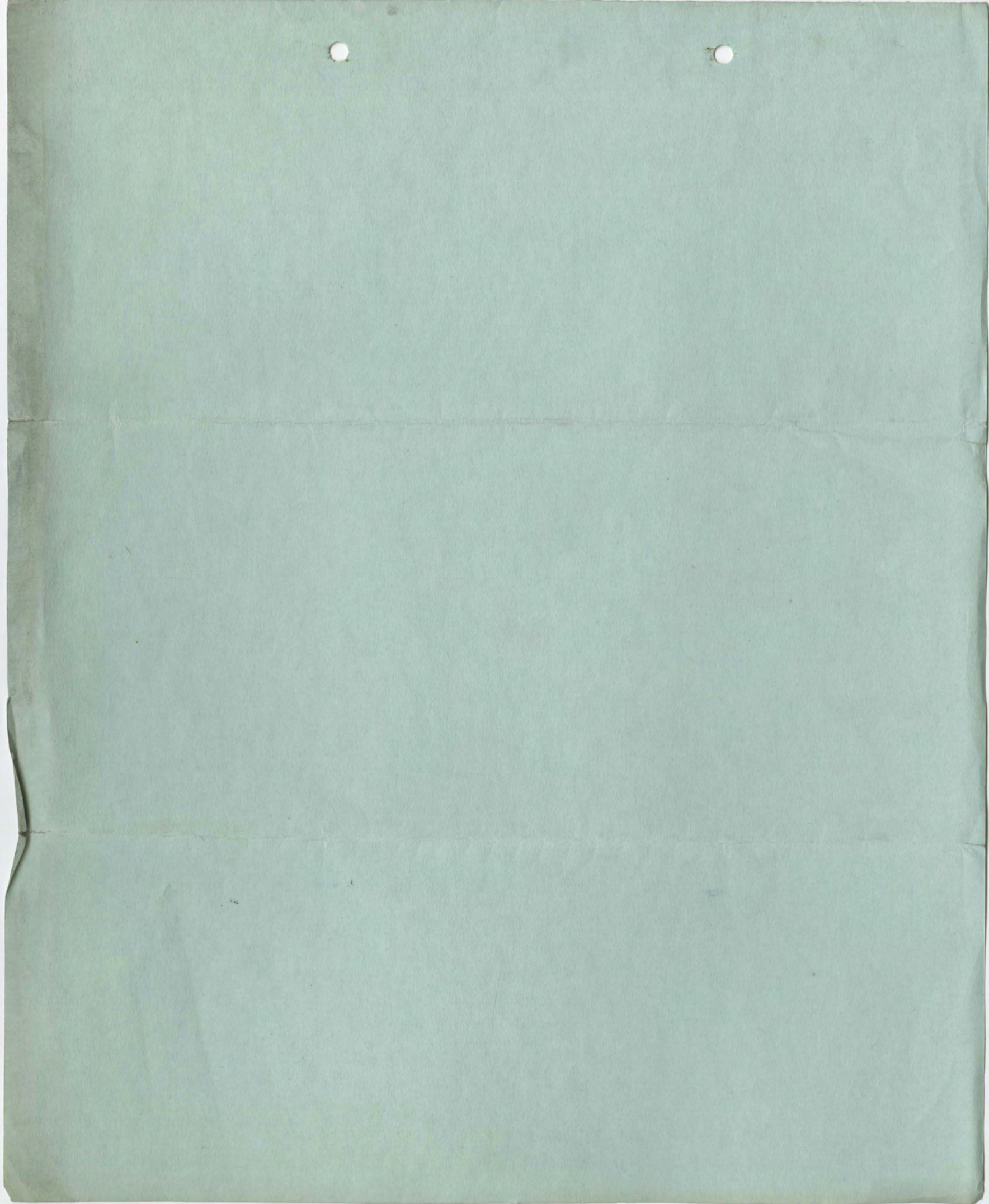
Rebut Sundry Suspense Items
Balance Expense Funds

BALANCE (Exhibits "A" and "C")

\$ 890,575.35
140,956.03
38,365.97
1,069,897.35
228,300.46
297,956.00
147.85

N. C. 2-700





2235 PIEDMONT WAY

To President H. P. Jackson -

My dear Sir -

I am forwarding,
at the request of my son,
Robert P. Blake, the en-
closed - evidently a summary
of work done while he has
been in Tiflis -

I recall his pleasure in
meeting you & your party
last year - also that,
through a member of it,
news was brought to me
after many anxious
months without it -

2222 FIDELITY WAY

It may interest you to know
that he has for some time
a young lady who is to be
his wife - & probably the
wedding has already taken
place.

She is the daughter of a
gentleman who is Judge
in the Court of Appeals - & I
copy the name for you, al-
though I make no attempt
to pronounce it -

NADYÉZHDA NIKOLÁYEVNA, KRYZHANOV-
SYAYA.

The paper came to me in Russian
& was translated here -

Very truly yours -

Berkley - Wendell M. Blake
California -
February 11 -

February 16, 1920

Dear Mrs. Blake:

Thank you for yours of the 11th instant
and for the enclosure which I shall read with interest.
I remember very pleasantly meeting your son in Tiflis
and am glad to know that he has succeeded in accom-
plishing valuable results. He told me something of what
he was doing. I cordially congratulate him on his
marriage but confess that I am somewhat appalled at
the lady's name. I think she showed much wisdom in
exchanging it for the name of Blake.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Harriet W. Blake,
2235 Piedmont Way
Berkeley, Cal.

HPJ:JN

February 16, 1930

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7

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

N E A R E A S T R E L I E F

SURVEY OF PROBLEMS IN CONNECTION WITH THE CARE OF ORPHANS.

General policies Adopted by the Executive Committee, Feb. 19, 1920.
(Quoted from the Minutes, Section IX, General Policy.)

"2. ORPHANAGES. The Committee should seek by means of
the survey now contemplated:-

- a. To secure an accurate record of the total number of orphans of subject races within the Ottoman Empire, Mesopotamia, the Caucasus, and northwest Persia.
- b. The number of these orphans who can be returned to their homes and cared for by some relative;
- c. The number who can be cared for by religious or secular institutions or other agencies, seeking to secure adoption by these agencies of as many orphans as practicable;
- d. The number who can be cared for by some form of government support, seeking to force such support as far as practicable;
- e. The number who must be cared for at least temporarily independent of any of the foregoing agencies.

Where all conditions are favorable, the Managing Director and Administrative Committee of each area may appropriate to any community, religious body or organization, a monthly or per capita subsidy for the support of orphans, and the body receiving such subsidy shall be made responsible for the adequate care and support of its wards. This appropriation may be withheld if conditions are not satisfactory and may be increased, provided funds are adequate and if the number of wards or costs increase. Whether or not Near East Relief shall provide foreign workers in addition to a subsidy is left to the Managing Director and Administrative Committee to decide in each case.

COMMITTEE ON WORK FOR ORPHANS.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was voted

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COMMITTEE ON WORK FOR ORPHANS

At a meeting of the Executive Committee it was voted

that a Committee should be appointed to report on ways and means of solving the problem of caring for orphans.

The Committee appointed is as follows:-

Dr. John H. Finley	Mr. Bayard Dodge, Chairman.
Prof. Edw. C. Moore,	Mr. Stuart D. Jessup,
Pres. Hy. Churchill King,	Mr. Luther R. Fowle,
Pres. John H. T. Main,	Miss Adelaide S. Dwight.
Dr. Stanley White,	

The duties of the Committee are to make recommendations to the Executive Committee concerning general policies and also practical details of caring for orphans.

Also the further duty of collecting and tabulating information to assist in carrying out such recommendations.

(It should be understood that the work of conducting a census and obtaining a full report of statistics from the Near East will be carried on directly by the Executive, rather than by this Committee, but that such statistics will be at the Committee's disposal, when collected.)

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NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CARE OF ORPHANS.

M a t t e r s f o r C o n s i d e r a t i o n .

1. INTRODUCTION.

In view of developments in America and Europe as well as in the Near East, the time seems to have arrived when a thorough review and study of the whole Orphan problem should be made, based on full reports from those in charge of each of the various areas in which the work is being conducted, to the end that purpose and method may be unified, and may lead to adequate support and progressive measures toward the individual's self-support as soon as may be.

2.. DISTRIBUTION OF ORPHANS.

It is taken for granted that all children with families should be returned to such families as soon as the families are able to support them, and not counted in the class of orphans, or dependent children.

A. Government Aid:

1. The Governments functioning in the Near East, should have put clearly before them the responsibility which devolves upon them for caring for the dependent children in the respective regions which they govern or control, either by assuming full care of such children or by adequate contributions to the Near East Relief and other agencies, which can and will carry on this important work. To this end it may be advisable to send a Commission as soon as possible after the settlement of the political situation to confer with such governments or other duly accredited representatives either at the various capitals or in The Near East, with a view to settling the governing principles of such child care or co-operation and determine the rights and policies of the Near East Relief in these regions. Such a Commission should of course have suitable introductions from Washington to facilitate their undertaking, and should cooperate closely with Mission Boards and other Social Educational and Medical work in different parts of the former Ottoman Empire.

STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH THE CARE OF ORPHANS Matters for Consideration

I. INTRODUCTION

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II Possibility of appointing an Educational Director, to take general charge of orphanage educational work, so as to maintain standards and insure cooperation.

III Study of problems in connection with caring for orphans.

- a. Study of systems of caring for orphans in the European countries, so as to have information with which to impress and guide foreign officials.
- b. Study of Ideal Systems of caring for orphans, so as to keep certain standards before the eyes of those engaged in orphanage work.

IV. Problem of cooperation between the Near East Relief and Government orphanages, especially with relation to supervision and education.

B. LOCAL INSTITUTIONS. The giving over of Children to Local Institutions should be done only after receiving of adequate guarantees as to the Institution's capacity and determination to maintain certain prescribed standards of feeding, clothing, education and training for economic independence. Facilities for inspection to ascertain whether these standards are being maintained must be granted by the Institution, together with agreement to acquiesce in Relief Committee's right to reclaim children in whose cases the required standards are not maintained.

C. PLACING CHILDREN IN HOMES. Children who cannot be disposed of by sending them to government and local institutions, should if possible be placed in homes.

- I. Adoption of children by relatives and friends, able to care for them entirely.
- II. Placing out for a certain length of time with a partial subsidy to be given by Near East. Somewhat close supervision necessary.
- III. Boarding out. Family to care for a child or a number of children but all expenses to be met by Near East. Strict supervision and administrative control to be exercised.

Education of children, whether given over for adoption, helped by subsidy or placed with caretakers, should be well arranged for, preferably under the regular supervision of Educational Director. Supervision should be for physical, moral and intellectual training of children.

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D. ORPHANAGES UNDER COMPLETE CONTROL OF NEAR EAST RELIEF.

As time goes on a large number of children will undoubtedly be left without proper care, even after governments, local societies and homes are found to care for the majority of the orphans. In parts the governments will be impoverished and in other parts the people are so lacking in initiative that it will be hard to place much responsibility upon local societies and private households. Accordingly the remnant of the orphans must be provided for in orphanages, cared for entirely by Near East Relief. Such orphanages should hold high standards before the country as a whole.

I. Administrative Organization. The control of such institutions should be absolutely by the Near East Relief. Perhaps all expense may fall upon the Near East Relief, although subsidies may be obtainable from governments and contributions from local communities.

(1) Land and Equipment.

- a. Decision as to best centres for such work.
- b. Possibility of obtaining temporary grants from governments, to use former German property or vacant institutions, such as monasteries, etc.
- c. Possibility of obtaining right to use lands belonging to governments or churches. Such lands ought to be used free of charge for the purposes of this charity.
- d. Possibility of building orphanages with small cottages, in such a way that the equipment could be sold for living purposes after the orphans mature, with a considerable gain. Under such conditions, mortgages might be practicable, with a saving in expense.
- e. Consideration of cheapest materials for building best equipment for agricultural and industrial sewerage and other problems.

(2) Personnel, (of Near East Orphanages.)

- a. Should policy be that of employing as large a native personnel as possible consistent with American supervision?
- b. Difficulty of obtaining proper native personnel at present time.
- c. Need for knowledge of languages. Problem of teaching languages.
- d. Help of missionaries and college staffs.
- e. Possibility of establishing training schools both for American and native workers.

II. Educational Policy

- (1) Coordination with general educational ideas of the land, under supervision of the Educational Director.

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(2)

- a. Degree of Americanization.
- b. Language to be used.
- c. Should orphans be given a higher standard of living than that of the peasants of their land?

(3) Ratio between book learning and practical work.

- a. Industry and Agriculture.
- b. Most useful work and means to teach it.
- c. Fitting of certain brilliant pupils for High School work, and granting of scholarships to national, State and philanthropic schools and colleges.

III. Religious Problem (a) Imperative need to bring up the orphans in an atmosphere of positive religion, with simple Christian ideals held before them.

(b) Difficulty of dealing with the ecclesiastical orders and avoiding charges of proselytizing and propaganda.

IV. Medicine and Sanitation. Cutting down of expense by cooperation with local agencies such as:- government sanitary and medical hospitals, officers, etc.;
Medical mission work;
League of Red Crosses;
Native doctors, etc.

3. GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF ORPHANAGE MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION.

a. Organization. Division of territories in the Near East,

I. According to geographical boundaries, political sections and language groups.

II. Main centres or head quarters for administering the work in such territories, with sub-stations and supervision of local units.

III. Connection between New York Office and headquarters abroad.
Possibility of founding advisory committees to aid managers and sub-managers of territories.

b. Finance. Arrangement in general for subsidies from

I. governments, missions, local societies, etc.
(as already suggested in certain paragraphs.)

II Arrangement for collecting funds from America.

a. Maintaining of national field work and connecting it with work abroad, so as to make certain localities in America feel the responsibility for definite groups of orphans.

b. Awakening in certain rich people and congregations a sense of responsibility for definite individual orphans.

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c. Should orphans be given a higher standard
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- III. A carefully unified system throughout the entire field, so as to distribute the funds justly to the neediest places abroad.
- c. Personnel. Problem of selecting proper persons to fill positions, and length of engagements.
- d. Future of Work
 - I. Duration: Should certain aspects be permanent?
 - II. Can work lead to permanent participation of Americans in departments of charity of autonomous governments, like Armenia?
 - III. Connection with Missions and work such as our Childrens Aid and Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York.
 - IV. Need for permanent model institutions.
 - (a) Shall they be largely self supporting?
 - (b) Their character.

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NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee on Child Care of the NEAR EAST RELIEF, held March 4th, 1920, the following recommendations were made, emphasizing certain points in the enclosed outline.

1. That while adhering to the general policy of placing responsibility for the care of orphans as largely and as rapidly as practicable on government or other agencies, NEAR EAST RELIEF will definitely plan to assume in orphanages, under its own direction for so long a period as necessary such children as cannot be cared for by governments, local institutions, adopted by relatives or friends, placed or boarded out with families.

2. That for the purpose of enlisting the largest and the most effective cooperation possible from governments holding jurisdiction over Western Asia, and for the purpose of co-ordinating the plans of NEAR EAST RELIEF with the educational policies of these governments, a commission of not less than three members, one of whom should be an expert in work for children, be sent as soon as possible after the settlement of the political situation to the various capitals of Europe and to the Near East. The commission should have suitable introductions from Washington to facilitate their undertaking, though not necessarily having any official relations to our own government. They would cooperate closely with the educational, medical and philanthropic agencies working in different parts of the Near East.

3. That while financial responsibility for feeding and otherwise caring for refugees will probably rapidly decrease, a considerable number of children will inevitably remain in the care of the NEAR EAST RELIEF Committee for a period of possibly ten to fifteen years, and that therefore plans should be made for outlay of money for land and equipment for orphanages.

4. That the type and measure of the training given the children under the care of NEAR EAST RELIEF be planned with the thought of fitting them for their own environment rather than trying to Americanize them. To this end the vernacular should be used as far as possible in their education.

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HENRY MORGENTHAU
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLES V. VICKREY
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



EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, CH'N
JAMES L. BARTON
EDWIN M. BULKLEY
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
ABRAM I. ELKUS
HAROLD A. HATCH
HERBERT HOOVER
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
HENRY MORGENTHAU
EDGAR RICKARD
CHARLES V. VICKREY
STANLEY WHITE

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

HON. WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT
HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
HON. ABRAM I. ELKUS
HON. MYRON T. HERRICK
HON. HENRY MORGENTHAU
HON. ELIHU ROOT
HON. OSCAR S. STRAUS
JAMES L. BARTON
CHARLES E. SEURY
ARTHUR J. BROWN
EDWARD M. BULKLEY
JOHN B. CALVERT
WILLIAM I. CHAMBERLAIN
CHARLES R. CRANE
ROBERT J. CUDDIHY
CLEVELAND E. DODGE
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CHARLES W. ELIOT
WILLIAM T. ELLIS
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VANCE C. MCCORMICK
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GEORGE T. SCOTT
ALBERT SHAW
WILLIAM SLOANE
EDWARD LINCOLN SMITH
WALTER GEORGE SMITH
ROBERT ELIOT SPEER
JAMES M. SPEERS
CHARLES V. VICKREY
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

February 19, 1920

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Replying to your inquiry of the 10th concerning conditions in Persia, we have a cable-gram indicating that the British are expecting to rehabilitate these people in the spring, but much the same phraseology was used that we have been accustomed to in connection with similar reports of earlier date.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

CVV-HN

CABLE ADDRESS.
NEAR EAST

TELEPHONE.
GRAMERCY 1024

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)
ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK



JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN
HENRY MORGENTHAU
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLES V. VICKERY
SECRETARY
CLEVELAND H. DODGE
TREASURER

February 19, 1920

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 East 89th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Replying to your inquiry of the 10th concerning conditions in Persia, we have a cable-gram indicating that the British are expecting to rehabilitate these people in the spring, but much the same phraseology was used that we have been accustomed to in connection with similar reports of earlier date.

Sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature of Charles V. Vickery

Secretary

CVV-HM

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
ALEXANDER L. HENPHILL, CHM
JAMES L. BARTON
EDWIN M. BULLLEY
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ABRAHAM I. ELKUS
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ROBERT ELIOT SPER
JAMES M. SPEER
CHARLES V. VICKERY
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
JACOB WILLIAMS
STEPHEN E. WISE

February 23, 1920.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Your favor of the 19th instant is received. Thank you for the information with regard to Mesopotamia. As things are now I see little likelihood of rehabilitation of those people of Bagdabab. It is entirely against the policy of the British administration to settle in Mesopotomania others than Arabs. I believe, ~~but~~ I am wondering if on the whole it would not be the best solution to have these refugees given some waste lands so that they might make their homes under new conditions. It will be, I believe, years before they will be safe in Urumia, or for that matter in eastern Turkey.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

HPJ:ME

February 28, 1920.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Your favor of the 19th instant is received. Thank you for the information with regard to Mesopotamia. As things are now I see little likelihood of rehabilitation of those people of Baghdad. It is entirely against the policy of the British administration to settle in Mesopotamia others than Arabs. I believe, but I am wondering if on the whole it would not be the best solution to have these refugees given some waste lands so that they might make their homes under new conditions. It will be, I believe, years before they will be safe in Urmia, or for that matter in eastern Turkey.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Charles V. Vickrey,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

HPJ:ME

JAMES L. BARTON
CHAIRMAN
HENRY MORGENTHAU
VICE-CHAIRMAN
CHARLES V. VICKREY
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



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JAMES M. SPEERS
CHARLES V. VICKREY
HARRY A. WHEELER
STANLEY WHITE
RAY LYMAN WILBUR
TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN S. WISE

February 26, 1920

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1146 East 59th Street
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I thank you for your letter of the 23rd, which I have taken the liberty of copying and sending to Dr. Speer and Dr. Chamberlain, both of whom are interested in this area.

I must confess I was not entertaining any serious doubts about the ultimate repatriation of these people on their fertile lands in Northwest Persia and was a bit surprised to get your suggestion that it might be years before their return. You, of course, know the situation far better than I, but we had been looking forward to their return within a few months.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

CVV-HN

CABLE ADDRESS
NEWARK

TELEPHONE
BRAMBLEY 1034

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
PROGRESSIVE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARABIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK



February 26, 1920

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
1148 East 82nd Street,
Chicago, Ill.
Dear Dr. Judson:

I thank you for your letter of the
23rd, which I have taken the liberty of copying
and sending to Dr. Speer and Dr. Chamberlain,
both of whom are interested in this area.
I must confess I am not entertain-
ing any serious doubts about the ultimate realiza-
tion of these people on their fertile lands in
Northwest Persia and was a bit surprised to get
your suggestion that it might be years before
their return. You, of course, know the situation
far better than I, but we had been looking forward
to their return within a few months.

Sincerely yours,

Wm. B. Eddy
Secretary

CVV-HH

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TALCOTT WILLIAMS
STEPHEN E. WISE

NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON March 6, 1920
NEW YORK

CABLE ADDRESS
NEAREAST

TELEPHONE
GRAMERCY 1024



February 26, 1920

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Yours of the 26th of February came while I

was out of the city. No, I don't suppose that I have any

further information than you have about Northwestern

Persia. I supposed however that conditions there were

so distracted that there would be little chance for

repatriation in the immediate future. I hope I am

mistaken.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. V. Vickrey
Near East Relief,
One Madison Ave.
New York City.

HPJ:JN

Sincerely yours,

CVV-HN

Secretary

STANLEY WHITE
CHARLES V. VICKREY
EDGAR RICHARD
HENRY MORGENTHAU
WILLIAM B. MILLAR
HERBERT HOOVER
CHARLES A. HATCH
JOHN C. BROWN

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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HON. CHARLES EVANS HUGHES
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HON. WYRON T. HERRICK
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WILLIAM GEORGE SMITH
ROBERT HUNT SPEER
JAMES W. GARDNER
CHARLES T. HICKREY
HARRY C. WHOLEY
STANLEY WHITE
WILLIAM WILSON
TALBOT WILLIAMS
STANLEY WHITE

NEAR EAST RELIEF

March 6, 1920



Dear Mr. Vickers:

Yours of the 28th of February came while I was out of the city. No, I don't suppose that I have any further information than you have about Northwestern Persia. I supposed however that conditions there were so distracted that there would be little chance for registration in the immediate future. I hope I am

Mistaken.

Very truly yours,

Mr. C. V. Vickers
Near East Relief
One Madison Ave.
New York City.

HB:JH

7

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cablegram received February 27, 1920 by Navy Radio

CONSTANTINOPLE

NEW YORK

53-2025 FOLLOWING FROM HASKELL TIFLIS QUOTE FOR NEAREAST

ONE MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NUMBER 25

DECEMBER REPORT SHOWS FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES MAINTAINED:

80 ORPHANAGES
GIVING TOTAL SUPPORT 21,000 ORPHANS
26 HOSPITALS
4000 OCCUPIED BEDS
over 1700 DAILY HOSPITAL CASES IN THIRTY AMBULATORIES
17000 REFUGEES IN CAMP
23000 CHILDREN FED IN SOUP KITCHENS DAILY
390000 REFUGEES AIDED BY BREAD AND SOUP DAILY
4300 ORPHANS RECEIVING INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
over 20000 INDIVIDUALS VACCINATED SMALLPOX AND TETA VACCINE
6700 RECEIVED OLD CLOTHING
10300 INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED OUR INDUSTRIES

IN SPITE LARGE RELIEF ABOVE SHOWN MUCH REMAINS UNDONE
WE MUST HAVE FUNDS OR CURTAIL EFFORT RATHER THAN EXPAND TO MEET
DESPERATE SITUATION

UNQUOTE 1709 53 Stanav

Cablegram received February 27, 1920 by Navy Radio

CONSTANTINOPLE

NEW YORK

53-2028 FOLLOWING FROM HARKELL TITLES FOR NEAR EAST

ONE MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK NUMBER 25

DECEMBER REPORT SHOWS FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES MAINTAINED:

80 ORPHANS
GIVING TOTAL SUPPORT \$1,000 ORPHANS
28 HOSPITALS
4000 OCCUPIED BEDS
over 1700 DAILY HOSPITAL CASES IN THIRTY AMBULANCES
17000 REFUGEES IN CAMP
23000 CHILDREN FED IN SOUP KITCHENS DAILY
29000 REFUGEES AIDED BY FEED AND SOUP DAILY
4300 ORPHANS RECEIVING INDUSTRIAL TRAINING
over 20000 INDIVIDUALS VACCINATED SMALLPOX AND TETANUS
6700 RECOVERED OLD GOVT
10300 INDIVIDUALS EMPLOYED OR INDUSTRIAL

IN STATE LARGE RELIEF ABOVE SHOWN MUCH REMAINS UNKNOWN

WE MUST HAVE FUNDS OR CERTAIN EFFORT RATHER THAN EXPEND TO MEET

DESPERATE SITUATION

UNQUOTE 1702 55 55

4

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cablegram received February 27th, 1920 via Commercial, from Beirut

VIA CAIRO

NEAREAST NEWYORK

YOUR THIRTEEN RECEIVED FOURTEENTH BY MAIL FROM CAIRO SEVERE SNOW STORMS HAVE CUT COMMUNICATION WITH ALEPPO TEMPORARILY. ELEVEN INCHES SNOW FELL BEIRUT. NO EXACT DETAILS OF AINTAB INCIDENT. JOHNSON ENROUTE TO INDIA AND PERRY OF CONSTANTINOPLE BOTH OF Y M C A RIDING IN NEAREAST CAR EVIDENTLY ATTACKED BY BANDITS ON AINTAB ROAD NORTH OF KILLIS AND KILLED WITH NATIVE DRIVER. NO NEAREAST WORKERS INVOLVED. FRENCH RELIEF PARTY ATTEMPTED REACH SCENE AND WERE REPULSED RETURNING KILLIS. RELIABLE COURIER REPORTED SEVERAL DEAD BODIES AT VILLAGE WHERE INCIDENT OCCURRED TWO OF THEM AMERICANS LAMBERT WIRED CONSTANTINOPLE TO INFORM YOU. ALL PERSONNEL SAFE AND CAUTIONED TO REMAIN AT POSTS FOR PRESENT. LAMBERT REGARDS INCIDENT AS ACCIDENTAL, BANDITS TAKING AMERICANS FOR FRENCH GUARD. FIVE OF FOUR FIFTEEN WAGONS FOLLOWING CAR PLUNDERED BY SAME BANDITS. HAVE NOTIFIED ALL MILITARY AND CONSULAR AUTHORITIES. MRS. JOHNSON SAFE IN ALEPPO.

NICOL.

A MESSAGE RECEIVED FEBRUARY 27th, 1920, BY NAVY RADIO FROM MAJOR ARNOLD AT CONSTANTINOPLE, SAYS:

"ALL RELIEF WORKERS SAFE."

N. C. 2--924

NEAR EAST RELIEF
FORMERLY
AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF
ONE MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Cablegram received February 27th, 1920 via Commercial, from Beirut

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