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# NEAR EAST RELIEF

## REPORT OF THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
DECEMBER 31, 1921



PRESENTED BY MR LODGE

APRIL 20 (calendar day, APRIL 22), 1922.—Ordered to be printed

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## REPORT BY NEAR EAST RELIEF FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1921.

*To the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.*

SIR: In accordance with the act of incorporation of Near East Relief, approved by the President August 6, 1919, we submit the following report for the year ending December 31, 1921:

### I. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

1. *Membership of the board of trustees.*—The following persons named by Congress in the act of incorporation, or later duly elected, have served during the past year as members of the board of trustees:

James L. Barton, Boston, Mass.	James H. Speers, New York City.
Charles E. Beury, Philadelphia, Pa.	Anson Phelps Stokes, New York City.
Arthur J. Brown, New York City.	Oscar Straus, New York City.
Edwin M. Bulkley, Englewood, N. J.	William Howard Taft, New Haven, Conn.
John B. Calvert, New York City.	Charles V. Vickrey, New York City.
William I. Chamberlain, New York City.	Hafry A. Wheeler, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Stone Coffin, New York City.	Stanley White, New York City.
Charles R. Crane, New York City.	Ray Lyman Wilbur, Palo Alto, Calif.
Henry Churchill King, Oberlin, Ohio.	Talcott Williams, New York City.
Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa.	Charles S. Macfarland, Mountain Lake Park, N. J.
Josephus Daniels, Raleigh, N. C.	Henry B. F. Macfarland, Washington, D. C.
Cleveland E. Dodge, Riverdale, N. Y.	John H. T. Main, Grinnell, Iowa.
Cleveland H. Dodge, New York City.	William T. Manning, New York City.
Charles W. Elliot, Cambridge, Mass.	William B. Millar, Montclair, N. J.
Abram I. Elkus, New York City.	Henry Morgenthau, New York City.
John H. Finley, New York City.	Frank Morrison, Washington, D. C.
James Cardinal Gibbons, Baltimore, Md.	John R. Mott, Montclair, N. J.
Harold A. Hatch, New York City.	Frank Mason North, Madison, N. J.
Frederick Lynch, New York City.	Stephen S. Wise, New York City.
Vance C. McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.	William Cooper Proctor, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Patrick J. Hayes, New York City.	Philip M. Rhineclander, Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard Helms, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Franklin D. Roosevelt, New York City.
James G. Harbord, Washington, D. C.	Elihu Root, New York City.
Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland, Ohio.	Oliver J. Sands, Richmond, Va.
Charles Evans Hughes, New York City.	William Jay Schieffelin, New York City.
Frank W. Jackson, Montclair, N. J.	George T. Scott, New York City.
Arthur Curtiss James, New York City.	Albert Shaw, New York City.
Harry Pratt Judson, Chicago, Ill.	Edward Lincoln Smith, Camden, S. C.
George A. Plimpton, New York City.	Leonard Wood, Manila, P. I.
Frank I. Polk, New York City.	
Robert B. Speer, Englewood, N. J.	

2. *Changes in the membership of the board of trustees and executive committee.*—Four vacancies have occurred in the board of trustees during the year. Two were by death—His Eminences James Cardinal Gibbons, and Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland—and two by resignation—Hon. Charles Evans Hughes and Arthur Curtiss James.

At the meeting of the board of trustees on April 5, Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Charles Evans Hughes. At the meeting of the board on October 27, Hon. Josephus Daniels, of Raleigh, N. C., was elected to succeed Hon. H. B. F. Macfarland, and Oliver J. Sands, of Richmond, Va., was elected to succeed Arthur Curtiss James on the board of trustees. Hon. Henry Morgenthau was elected to succeed Arthur Curtiss James as a member of the executive committee.

At a later meeting of the executive committee and by authority of the board of trustees the Most Rev. Patrick J. Hayes was named to succeed His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons. The Right Rev. William T. Manning, Gen. Leonard Wood, Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Hon. Frank L. Polk have during the year been elected as additional members of the board of trustees.

3. *Reservist and special committees.*—At the annual meeting January 7, 1921, the following officers of the board of trustees and members of the executive and special committees were duly elected:

Board of trustees: James L. Barton (chairman), Cleveland H. Dodge (treasurer), Charles V. Vickrey (secretary), and John H. Finley (vice chairman). Executive committee: Edwin M. Bulkeley (chairman), James L. Barton, John H. Finley, Cleveland H. Dodge, George A. Plimpton, Harold A. Hatch, Arthur Curtiss James, Henry Morgenthau, Walter George Smith, Charles V. Vickrey, and Stanley White.

Finance committee: Edwin M. Bulkeley (chairman), George A. Plimpton, Harold A. Hatch; ex officio members, Cleveland H. Dodge and Charles V. Vickrey.

Nominating committee: Robert J. Cuddihy (chairman), Hamilton Holt, and Albert Shaw.

Committee on personnel: Stanley White (chairman), Edward Lincoln Smith, William L. Chamberlain, Robert J. Cuddihy, Tolcott Williams, and William B. Miller.

The executive committee and special committees have met monthly or as frequently as supervision of various activities required. At meetings of the executive committee and special committees it has been the rule rather than the exception to have present 100 per cent of all members within reasonable traveling distance from national headquarters.

4. *Committee procedure.*—To facilitate the work of the executive and finance committees and to insure clearness and accuracy in the transaction of business, the executive officers have prepared in advance of each regular executive committee meeting a docket including the minutes of the previous meeting, treasurer's report, the latest cablegrams and reports from the relief areas, proposed appropriations, and proposed votes to be submitted to the committee. This docket is sent in advance of the meeting to each member of the executive committee in order that the members may acquaint themselves with reports, conditions on the field, and proposed votes before coming to the meeting. In this way every action taken represents previous consideration on the part of the committee members as well as clearly formulated record of the meeting. Copies of the dockets, together with minutes of each meeting of the executive

committee, were sent regularly to members of the board of trustees in order to keep the board of trustees in close touch with the work done by the executive and other committees between meetings of the board of trustees.

5. *Ratification of minutes.*—All minutes of the executive committee and subcommittees for the year under review have been mailed to the individual members of the board of trustees, were formally submitted to the board at its meeting January 9, 1922, and by vote of the board were approved, confirmed, and ratified.

## II. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OVERSEAS.

1. *Administrative committees.*—At each of the overseas administrative centers, administrative committees are appointed and organized under the direction of the executive committee. These committees consist of leading American residents in these centers, serving without salary. These volunteer committees meet regularly for the supervision of all Near East Relief work in these areas. In Constantinople these meetings are held each week, and in Beirut and elsewhere not less frequently than once a month. The minutes of these regular meetings of the administrative committees are forwarded to New York, duplicated, bound into the docket of the executive committee for the information of each member preliminary to the committee meeting and are reviewed and passed upon by the executive committee.

2. *Changes in overseas administration.*—On April 1, Col. J. P. Coombs resigned as managing director at Constantinople, and, upon recommendation of the administrative committee in Constantinople, Mr. H. C. Jaquith was elected to succeed him. In the Beirut area Mr. Bayard Dodge, who had been serving for nearly a year as the honorary managing director, asked to be relieved of the responsibility for the detailed executive work of managing director and was succeeded by Maj. James H. Nicol as acting managing director until December 31, 1921. At the executive committee meeting of December 29, Mr. Howard B. McAfee, by recommendation of the Beirut administrative committee, was elected to succeed Major Nicol as managing director, effective January 1, 1922. Major Nicol remains a member of the committee, while Mr. Dodge continues as secretary and corresponding member of the committee.

3. *Overseas personnel.*—The administration of relief, is under the immediate direction of trained American administrators, selected by or under the direction of the personnel committee in New York. During the year 375 American or Canadian workers have been engaged at various relief centers of the Near East, exclusive of a considerable number of American citizens related to various educational or welfare enterprises in the Near East, who have actively cooperated in the relief work without salary or compensation from relief funds. These include physicians, surgeons, nurses, mechanics, industrial experts, agriculturists, teachers, engineers, orphanage experts, supply, transportation, and general relief workers.

The personnel committee believes that no relief or general philanthropic organization of equal size has ever had a higher average of earnest, efficient, devoted workers than Near East Relief now has.

## III. FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

Near East Relief has conducted activities during the past year in the following areas of the Near East. Constantinople and the adjoining territory in European Turkey, Thrace, Anatolia, Armenia, Cilicia, Kurdistan, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Persia, and Trans-Caucasia (Russia), including Russian Armenia and Georgia. By request of the Armenian Red Cross during the war, when it was impracticable for that organization to enter this territory, and since the war, by mutual agreement with the American Red Cross, the American Relief Administration, and other relief societies, Near East Relief is the only American relief agency operating extensively in these areas. While relief has been given on the basis of greatest need to all suffering and dependent people of the Near East, the greater part of the work has been among the Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, and Assyrians.

## IV. POLITICAL CONDITIONS.

Near East Relief endeavors to confine its activities to purely humanitarian relief work, but since this relief work has been occasioned largely by the catastrophes and exigencies of war it is impossible to prepare a satisfactory report of relief operations without taking cognizance of political conditions.

The important fact is that war has not ceased in the Near East, and hundreds of thousands of refugees are still homeless.

Exclusive of the Russian Caucasus, where the largest number of refugees still sojourn, there was an attempt, following the armistice, on the part of the Cilician refugees to get back to their homes. A considerable number, estimated as high as 300,000, under British and later under French protection, found their way back to Cilicia, but with the recent French evacuation of this territory and its return to the Turkish Nationalists practically this entire Armenian population has again been obliged to flee. Our cables now tell us that there are from 200,000 to 300,000 of these Armenian refugees homeless in northern Syria and adjacent areas.

Thousands camp by the roadside. Sickness on account of exposure and insufficient food. Widow refugees begging us to save their children.

Situation Alexandria appalling. Ten thousand refugees there—many without shelter.

Thousands at Tripoli, Tyre, and Sidon. Many children. Much suffering account lack of food and shelter from winter rains.

Menhine crowded with refugees awaiting transportation.

Of 80,000 Armenians recently resident in Adana, the largest city of Cilicia, there are said to be to-day but a few hundred of the sick, old, and infirm, who could not get away.

It is important, however, to note that the somewhat confusing migrations referred to above will in the end result in a larger measure of stability and safety for the refugees. The orphans of Marash, Urfa, Diarbekir, Konia, Caesarea, Samsoun, and other disturbed areas are as rapidly as possible being brought within the zone of international control, where there will be freedom from molestation. The adult refugees are likewise seeking safety, and as far as possible self-support, in the areas that are not controlled by their former oppressors.

Orphans whom we formerly had at Adana have been scattered; some are now in Constantinople, others are in our orphanages in Syria. The children whom we have for three years sustained in orphanages in Marash, Urfa, Aintab, and Diarbekir are being brought out as rapidly as military and political conditions will permit into zones of greater safety. The 5,000 orphaned children whom we have at Harpoot are in charge of heroic American workers, who can not communicate freely with headquarters in Constantinople, but still remain at their posts, caring for these children.

## V. RELIEF OPERATIONS.

On account of political conditions and continued military operations it is impossible to secure complete and accurate statistics for the entire Near East Relief area as of any given date. We are dealing largely with a homeless refugee population, driven from their native lands in 1915. All attempts to return have proven disastrous. Every year since 1915, including the year now in review, they have been forced into new migrations that baffle accurate statistical analysis.

Statistics are being kept on prepared forms at all stations where the American relief workers are resident, but communication is restricted and the transmission of reports is sometimes delayed for months, during which time conditions and statistics become radically changed. Statistics given herewith, therefore, while accurate concerning the areas from which reports are received, are fragmentary for lack of reports from important interior stations.

A typical statistical report from the Polygon orphanage and a narrative report concerning the Kazachi post orphanage are given in the appendix to this report, to show the character of the work that is being done and the type of records and statistics that are being kept at all relief centers.

## VI. RESULTS ACHIEVED.

1. *General relief.*—The general fact is established, that at least 1,000,000 people, chiefly Armenians and members of the exiled subject races, are living in the Near East to-day who would have perished had it not been for American relief. The gratitude of all classes is most pronounced and heartening. Whether in conversation with the Catholics at Erchmidzin, with the patriarch at Constantinople, with representatives of the exiled Dashnakzagan government at Geneva, the de facto soviet government in Bivan, or with the representatives of the common people in Anatolia, Cilicia, or Syria, the expressions of appreciation and of life-indebtedness for American relief are essentially the same.

The largest single unit of relief work done by the Near East Relief has been in the portion of Transcaucasia known as Russian Armenia. Probably one half of the people now living in this area owe their lives more or less directly to the work of the Near East Relief. The president and other officials of the Armenian Republic a year ago officially declared that America literally saved the country from starvation. Certainly not less than 500,000 people in this area at that time were dependent upon relief. Many thousands had died of



starvation before relief reached them, the victims of starvation in a single city such as Alexandropol or Erivan averaging at certain seasons from 150 to 200 a day among refugees, exclusive of citizens who died in the shelter of their homes.

There is still urgent need for adult relief, but in keeping with our policy to confine work as far as possible to child welfare and with the limitations of our budget, our committee is withdrawing at every possible turn from adult relief work. At the present time, however, there remain at Constantinople two rather large refugee camps, filled chiefly with women and children, and one large camp of 5,000 or more Greek refugees at Rodosto, where our workers are helping with medical supplies. Even in the refugee camps, the maximum of assistance given is one loaf of bread per day per family, and this is very sternly denied to any family in which there may chance to be an adult male, ruthlessly disregarding the fact that it is now exceedingly difficult and frequently impossible for even an able-bodied man to secure employment. The presence of a man in the family frequently works a genuine hardship, in that it automatically withdraws the family from the bread list.

2. *Medical work.*—Near East Relief maintains 38 hospitals, 59 clinics, and conducts or supervises special dispensary and sanitary work in caring for the health of the refugees and migrant people of these famine and politically disturbed areas. Eighty-eight thousand four hundred and one patients were recorded in the last completed monthly report. The importance of preventive medical work, especially among children, is suggested by the fact that in the Alexandropol orphanage there are more than 3,000 children suffering from trachoma. These have been segregated in one of the army barracks for special treatment and to prevent the spread of the disease among the other children.

The need for medical work, if done adequately, is so vast as almost to defy any attempt to meet it. People are dying, many of them, from preventable diseases. The one great standard remedy that could cure most of the diseases is food, for in the last analysis most of the deaths are from malnutrition. But aside from food there is need for quinine, smallpox serum, and standard remedies of all descriptions, to be prescribed by physicians able to organize and administer the work. The Near East Relief at the present time is attempting practically no medical work in the Caucasus outside of that immediately related to the orphanages. We should provide funds for standard remedies that can be used with a large degree of effectiveness by native doctors under the general direction of our experienced American doctors, whom we have at nearly every important center. In the orphanages alone we have a tremendous medical work, with thousands of cases of scabies and other thousands of cases of trachoma, to say nothing of the ever-present children's complaints and danger from epidemics of various kinds.

The fact that within the year 1921 it became necessary to transport 6,000 children in the dead of winter from Kars to Alexandropol in unheated railroad trains, spending sometimes two or three days and nights en route across snow-covered plains, with no warm food and arriving at an orphanage where there was likewise no fuel available except for children in the hospital, and where for days at

a time everyone was obliged to eat cold food because of fuel shortage, suggests something of the many problems that the doctor has to meet in trying to maintain health conditions among the children.

A full report on the entire medical work of Near East Relief has been prepared by Dr. George L. Richards and is available as a separate document.

3. *Rescue work.*—During the Great War, and especially during the deportations of 1915 and subsequent years, large numbers of Christian women and girls were detained or in various ways held captive in Moslem homes. Many thousands of these women and girls after the war, obtaining their liberty or being released under Government pressure, have found refuge and been cared for temporarily in homes established for this purpose by Near East Relief. In the last report for 1921, seven of these homes were being operated, with 740 inmates who are cared for temporarily and reestablished at the first opportunity in some form of self-supporting employment. Industrial work of various types suitable for women is conducted in all of these homes, and the largest practicable measure of self-support as well as training for usefulness secured. The women in these homes are usually the older women and girls, and the number is small compared with the number of children who have been rescued and placed in orphanages.

4. *Industrial work.*—No opportunity is lost by the committee to develop the largest possible measure of self-support in connection with all relief work. The people naturally were frugal, thrifty, and eager to establish their industrial independence. Given a single year of peace and immunity from military attack or molestation, the adult population would regain complete self-support.

Lack of tools and raw material frequently prevents the development of ideal industrial work. Therefore the largest possible provision must be made for the utilization of unskilled labor. This is being done by establishing the refugees on farm lands wherever land can be secured. Recently more than 5,000 refugees were established by Near East Relief on farm lands secured near Rodosto, in Thrace. A larger agricultural development is being organized in the Caucasus.

In addition to the agricultural program, weaving, tailoring, carpentering, shoemaking, rug weaving, and other industries adapted to the needs, to the raw materials, and to the workers available are organized at various relief centers. Most of the products are used locally in the orphanages or among the dependent people. Sales shops, however, have been opened in Constantinople, Beirut, and New York, where fine lace embroideries, rugs, and other salable handicrafts are disposed of for the benefit of relief work.

It is pathetic to note the eagerness with which the refugees accept the most menial and unremunerative forms of work in order to help sustain life for the family. The fact that the doorkeeper and porter in our personnel house at Tiflis is a former Russian general and former head of the Russian military training school of Russia, and that the gatekeeper at our headquarters in Constantinople is a once influential Russian lawyer, and that other menial positions are filled by well-educated Armenians, Greeks, and Russians will at once suggest the desperateness of the situation and the difficulty that a wholly unskilled, illiterate laborer has in earning a livelihood for his family.

In Syria and Palestine it is interesting to notice how many women there are in the country who are earning their living on sewing machines which they earned while engaged with these sewing machines in Near East Relief industries.

In Cilicia and Anatolia practically all industry is stopped. At Diarbekir, Harpoot, Cesarea, Marsovan, Mardin, Urfa, and elsewhere our workers have under their direction such improvised industrial relief as they can organize for the training and support of girls rescued from Moslem homes. This includes spinning, weaving, and the making of garments, all of which are in great demand either for clothing for our institutions or in the general market.

The greatest need for industrial and other relief is in the Caucasus, but the whole economic life of the country is so disorganized and tools and raw materials are so lacking that it is difficult indeed to secure satisfactory results. The Near East Relief is operating looms where clothing is woven for our orphanages, and all of our orphans old enough to do so are required to do a certain amount of work. Two thousand girls are employed in one building knitting, sewing, and making the clothing that practically supplies the institutions. Eighteen thousand pairs of socks are mended in one week. The winter's clothing is very largely in readiness as a result of foresight and marvelous ingenuity in transforming clothing from old, discarded, and, we would think, useless garments from America into suitable clothing for the orphanage children. The leather supplied in one shipment was transformed by the orphan cobblers into 18,000 pairs of shoes for as many orphans. The Government eagerly pleads for assistance in forestalling another famine. They need not only seeds but tools, and ask us to use all haste possible in getting to them plows, harrows, seed corn, and other essentials for insuring a crop in 1922.

3. *Orphanage work.*—The largest continuing feature is in connection with the orphanages. As of December 31, 1921, Near East Relief is conducting 124 orphanages, in which there are 64,107 children, wholly dependent upon the orphanages as their only home, and approximately 30,000 others fed and dependent upon the orphanages for the necessities of life.

In addition to these 114,107, there is possibly a large number of homeless children who should be cared for but whom it is impossible to consider in connection with our present staff and resources. At Alexandropol, where the committee is caring for 18,000 in orphanages, the governor stated that there were at least 20,000 additional children in his district who were homeless and threatened with death from starvation and exposure if additional provision was not made for their support in orphanages or elsewhere.

It should be noted that most of the children in the orphanages are not only without parents but have no known living relatives, while some of them, orphaned in infancy, do not even know their own names.

No opportunity is lost of throwing upon others the responsibility for the care of the orphans wherever relatives or responsible families can be discovered who can support them. Dealing with refugee populations, consisting of fragments of families, it is exceedingly difficult to discover such support. Every opportunity is likewise improved of throwing financial responsibility for the support of these orphans either upon governments or benevolent organizations of

their own people, but, except in the Russian Armenian Republic, there is no friendly government upon whom such responsibility can be thrown, while even in the Armenian Republic the Government is so impoverished as to limit its cooperation to the free use of lands and buildings. An illustration of the way in which responsibility is thrown upon organizations is afforded by Constantinople.

At the present time the committee is supporting or aiding in Constantinople 2,585 orphans who are receiving full support in various orphanage institutions. In addition to these, 4,990 orphans are being helped by the committee in homes, making a total of 14,575 orphans on the committee's lists in Constantinople alone. It is a most gratifying fact that none of these orphans are at the present time immediately under the control of the Near East Relief, for, in keeping with the committee's fixed principle of throwing responsibility upon governments or other organizations as rapidly as practicable, these Constantinople institutions have been shifted to the control of Armenian, Greek, and Turkish local committees, who have the immediate administrative and financial responsibility. Near East Relief, however, duplicates dollar for dollar of the money raised locally for the support of these institutions. Near East Relief also maintains a general supervision requiring certain standards of administration and efficiency as a condition for receiving American aid.

The administrative committee at Beirut, until the recent Cilician exodus, has been free from the more pressing problems of general relief and has been able to place large numbers of orphans in homes, thereby reducing the number of orphans in Near East Relief institutions in Syrian area to 6,775.

There are still, however, many orphans in Cilicia and it has been the hope and purpose of the Beirut committee to transfer these and all other orphans in the Cilician and southern Anatolia areas to some point in northern Syria, where there will be better opportunity for economical and effective administration. There has been no time when it has been physically safe to attempt their transportation across the intervening war-infested territory. The lives of these children at the present time are absolutely dependent upon the faithfulness of the few American workers who are standing by, in spite of personal risk, isolation from the outside world, and untold physical discomforts.

Throughout Anatolia, in the heart of the territory controlled by Mustafa Kemal Pasha, there are dozens of orphanages steadily maintained by American men and women representing the Near East Relief. These include 350 Armenians at Angora, the capital of the Nationalists; 3,190 at Cesarea; 5,176 at Harpoot; 813 at Konia; 1,300 at Samsoun; 1,368 at Sivas; 465 at Marsovan; and others at other centers. What was said above with reference to the dependence of these orphans upon the continued supervision of American relief workers is equally true with reference to all the orphans in the interior of Anatolia. Were the American representation to withdraw, there is but little doubt that in a very short time most of these thousands of children would disappear.

The most concentrated orphanage work of Near East Relief is in Transcaucasia. There the childhood of the 400,000 refugees who fled from Van, Erzerum, Trebizond, and Bitlis are gathered. At

one center, Alexandropol, we have approximately 18,000 orphan children, probably the largest single assemblage of children and almost certainly the largest assemblage of orphans that the world has ever known.

These orphans are housed in a series of army barracks, which the defacto Armenian Government has placed at the command of Near East Relief free of rent and with all possible government cooperation. These barracks include about 200 stone buildings, which, if placed end to end would make a continuous line of orphanage buildings more than 2 miles long.

In Erivan we have something more than 3,000 orphans now in our institutions; with an equal number that will probably have to be taken to other temporary homes if they are to be saved. Karaklis, Etchmiadzin, and Tiflis are other large centers at each of which orphanage work is being conducted on a scale which in America would excite nation-wide attention.

#### VII. EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY OF ADMINISTRATION.

In June, 1921, the executive committee sent a commission to the Near East to visit as many as practicable of the relief centers, making a survey of the work, administration, and needs, and bringing back to the executive committee recommendations with reference to future administrative policies. This committee was impressed by the economy and efficiency of the administration of the institutions they visited, and with the profound gratitude of the people whose lives have been saved by American relief. Certain more or less formal expressions of this gratitude by official representatives of the beneficiary races and nationalities are attached to this report.

The economy of administration is due in a large measure to the exceptional amount of volunteer, unpaid service contributed both overseas and in America. All members of the governing administrative committees overseas contribute their services without compensation. Wherever it is necessary to provide compensation in order to command the full-time service of orphanage directors, doctors, nurses, or other administrators, the stipend is fixed on a purely social-service basis designed to cover only reasonable living expenses. No large salaries or salaries in excess of a moderate living rate, as paid by Near East Relief, either in America or overseas, and such moderate salaries as are paid for general administrative work are more than covered by special contributions designated by the donors for this item of necessary expense.

The following quotations, from the printed rules of the personnel committee, will suggest the type and the motive of the Near East Relief worker:

Near East Relief gives boundless opportunities for unselfish service both at home and abroad, and will appeal permanently only to those workers who have clearly come to the conclusion that they are in this world for what they can give and not for what they can get.

Anyone who has for a life purpose the achievement of success in terms of dollars or material advancement will not be satisfied with such opportunities as Near East Relief can offer.

It is the purpose of the committee to provide enough to cover necessary living expenses, with reasonable consideration of life insurance and other contingencies. Near East Relief work, therefore, will not appeal to anyone whose major consideration is salary. It will appeal strongly to anyone whose major purpose is service.

In addition to the so-called paid workers, doctors, nurses, etc., overseas, Near East Relief has the cooperation of a considerable number of volunteer workers connected with various American educational and other institutions in the Near East, who are contributing their services in various forms of relief without expense of any kind to relief funds.

Expense of administration is greatly reduced by the free use of extremely valuable lands, buildings, and other properties overseas and by the voluntary service of many people, irrespective of race and creed. For example, at Alexandropol we have the free use of three groups of extensive barrack buildings, conservatively valued at over \$5,000,000. In Armenia some 17,000 acres of wheat, vegetable, and pasture lands have been made available without cost, to be used in developing agriculture and self-support for our orphanages. Elsewhere in Armenia, at Constantinople and various places throughout Anatolia, Syria, and Persia, we have the free use of properties and equipment which, if rent were paid, would cost more than \$1,000,000 per annum.

The above does not include any commercial valuation of the large amount of volunteer unpaid service received in overseas administration.

This cooperation comes not only from governments but from the various native churches and communities, the American missionary and educational institutions, and many individuals who are thus ready unmistakably to indorse and support the work.

No less important than the volunteer, unpaid cooperation received overseas, is the volunteer service rendered by thousands of devoted friends serving on committees in America. Near East Relief has a volunteer committee in every State of the Union, and county committees in 988 counties, with 1,082 other counties represented on the State committee by county chairmen, making a total of 2,068 counties organized or represented by volunteer workers.

On the State committees, serving either as honorary chairmen, active chairmen, or vice chairmen, are found 41 governors, 4 judges, 3 senators, 3 bishops, 5 college professors, bankers, merchants, and other citizens, giving their services freely to this humanitarian work. It is the volunteer service of these committeemen that has made possible the life-saving achievements of Near East Relief.

#### VIII. AUDITORS' REPORTS.

1. *Domestic accounting and audits.*—In the domestic field the firm of Hurdman & Cranston, certified public accountants, have conducted or supervised throughout the year a continuous audit of all financial transactions of the Near East Relief, both in New York and in other cities where local or branch treasuries are established.

As stated in last year's report to Congress for the period ending December 31, 1920, the firm of Hurdman & Cranston audited all the cash or postwar transactions of our committee in the Near East covering the Constantinople, Caucasus, and Syria areas. A full report of their audit in the form of a 386-page bound volume of tabulated statements was received during the past year. This report, together with subsequent and supplementary reports of the



New York office accounts, has been reviewed by both the finance and executive committees and submitted to the board of trustees.

A summarized statement of the Hurdman & Cranstoun audit covering the period ended December 31, 1921, is submitted herewith. This statement does not include four secured previous to 1921 through the United States Grain Corporation and the American Relief Administration, valued at \$12,800, nor the value of buildings, land, transportation, equipment, service, feed, and other supplies contributed in the Near East valued at \$5,000,000 that would bring the total value of relief operations to approximately \$70,000,000.

2. *Foreign accounting.*—In the foreign field the accounts are regularly audited at the various relief-control centers by Messrs. Russell, Harris & Co., chartered accountants, of London, Cairo, and Constantinople. These audits are conducted along the lines outlined by the representative of Hurdman & Cranstoun, certified public accountants, auditors of our domestic accounts, and are in accordance with the uniform accounting system installed by Hurdman & Cranstoun during 1920. At the time of filing this report, Russell, Harris & Co.'s formal reports covering audits of our operations for the entire year have not as yet been received, due to unavoidable obstructions to communication with interior stations.

Their cabled report as of December 30, 1921, is as follows:

We have been engaged in a continuous audit of Near East Relief accounts, and report that the accounting system functions effectively, giving a close control over all relief operations. The relief funds and supplies are economically and efficiently administered by both headquarters and stations in field. Our representative is now in the Caucasus advising with your director and auditing relief accounts. Full report follows.

#### IX. COOPERATING AGENCIES.

Near East Relief is dependent upon the cooperation of many other organizations. One of the inspiring features of the work is the heartiness with which societies of all kinds respond to this appeal.

To give the roster of the national, State, district, and local organizations, secular and religious, which aid this cause through their official machinery or through the voluntary assistance of individuals within these organizations, would be to include and to recognize indebtedness to most of the benevolent organizations of America.

The cooperating agencies include:

1. *Church organizations.*—Churches and Sunday schools, Protestant and Catholic, have given wonderful cooperation from national official bodies and the national leaders down to the local parishes. Invaluable assistance has also come from interdenominational organizations, such as the Federal Council of Churches, Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Sunday school associations, etc.

2. *Women's organizations.*—Practically every women's organization in the United States has indorsed the work of Near East Relief, and thousands of children are being systematically supported by organized groups of women. Great quantities of clothing have been made and old clothing collected by women's groups in many communities. In various parts of the country women's clubs have put on the entire campaign for money, clothing, or commodities.

3. *Public schools and colleges.*—Local public schools and colleges have made contributions totaling hundreds of thousands of dollars, with little overhead expense on account of the support of teachers' organizations and the leadership of educators.

4. *Fraternal business.*—The fraternal and business associations, including the Kiwanas, Rotary, Cosmopolitan, Lions, and other similar organizations; Masonic organizations, Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Columbus, Knights of Pythias, and many fraternal insurance organizations have given largely in leadership and in funds.

5. *Agricultural.*—From the agricultural organizations there has been an unusual response. Under the leadership of Senator Arthur Capper and other national farm leaders and executives a grain appeal was launched which has brought in about 8,000 tons of foodstuffs.

6. *Industrial organizations.*—On the part of chambers of commerce, wholesale and retail trade associations, factory organizations, and other industrial associations there has been not only sympathy but also a large response in contributions. Organized labor gives its undivided support. Leading railroad officials have made possible the transportation without expense to relief funds of large quantities of grain and foodstuffs contributed by the farmers.

7. *Armenian and Greek contributions.*—Both the Armenians and Greeks in America have contributed generously to the cause of their fellow countrymen through Near East Relief. Their newspapers, social organizations, and churches have taken the initiative in raising these funds, and their confidence in Near East Relief is evidenced by the fact that they used this organization for the disbursement of their gifts.

8. *American Relief Administration.*—Special mention should be made of the cooperation which has been received through the American Relief Administration which, through Colonel Haskell, left in the Caucasus large quantities of food supplies in 1920, which were used in relief administration in 1921, and which constitute an important factor in the relief activities in the year under review, though they do not appear in the financial statements of the year.

Recognition is also made of the cooperation of Mr. Hoover and the American Relief Administration in securing for that section of the Near East area which lies within Russia a portion of the Government appropriations of medical and other supplies made available by act of Congress and distributed under the direction of Mr. Hoover and the American Relief Administration.

9. *Armenian Relief Fund Association of Canada.*—While the Armenian Relief Fund Association of Canada is wholly independent of Near East Relief it has cooperated in a most substantial way with both Near East Relief and the Lord Mayor's Armenian Relief Fund of London in meeting the need in the Near East.

10. *American Red Cross and other cooperating organizations.*—Important cooperation has been received during the year from the American Red Cross in Washington, the International Red Cross at Geneva, Switzerland, and other European societies that are endeavoring within their limited resources to render all practicable aid to the unfortunate and destitute of the Near East. These organizations have designated and used Near East Relief as the recognized channel for relief distribution in the Near East.



## X. PROGRAM OF RECONSTRUCTION.

The question naturally and continually recurs as to what can be done toward restoring these people to self-support. The committee is at no time unmindful of the fundamental importance of this question. Every opportunity is being seized of transferring to governments or other agencies responsibility for the support of these dependents.

In the Russian Caucasus the Government has of late been cooperating in a large way by the allocation to our committee of more than 17,600 acres of choice agricultural and grazing land, which will be used in developing an increasing measure of self-support as well as agricultural and industrial training for the orphans of Russian Armenia. Agricultural implements, tools, and seed supplies within the committee's limited resources are now being shipped to this area for use during the coming spring, with the expectation that the crops produced during the coming year will make possible a substantial reduction in charity contributions required.

In all of the orphanages the greatest possible emphasis is placed upon self-help and industrial training. A significant suggestion as to possibilities along this line is afforded by the fact that during the Christmas holidays more than \$7,000 worth of handiwork from our orphanages was sold in our New York office alone. This being of industrial work suggests the possibilities of increasing self-support and better industrial training.

Recognizing the necessity of bringing these people to self-support at the earliest possible date, Near East Relief is endeavoring to throw upon Governments full responsibility in connection with adult refugee population. The unfortunate fact, however, is that no Government will accept the responsibility. Our workers overseas are likewise endeavoring to find homes for the orphans with relatives or others to whom they may be wisely apprenticed. It must be recognized, however, that for the most part these orphans have no known living relatives, and are surrounded in one area by people who are too poor to give them homes or assistance, and in other areas are under a Government that is not favorably disposed toward these wards.

The people whom we are trying to help are naturally the most thrifty and industrious of the Near East and constitute in a large measure the hope of the future economically and industrially. For the purpose of bringing them to self-support and giving them important agricultural or industrial training an effort is being made to get the orphans, as by the de facto government of Russian Armenia, and by giving them special industrial training within the Straits area near Constantinople. With this in view, tractors, agricultural machinery, and agricultural experts have been sent to the Near East to develop self-support and train the children in modern agriculture. Training is also being given in practically all the industrial arts, with the same fundamental objective of developing self-support and possible future industrial leadership.

## CONCLUSION.

America is a name to conjure with in the Near East, because American relief workers have gone there not for what they could get but

for what they could give. Near East Relief has no commercial or political motives in any of this philanthropic work. There can be no question that the money now being used to save the lives of those children of the Near East and to train them for leadership in the trades and professions will prove an investment yielding many hundredfold returns, not necessarily to the donors who make the investment but to the world at large, and especially in the development of the prosperity of the Near East. Like any investment in childhood and education, it is a strategic use of money, which will richly bless the world, strengthening international good will for decades and centuries to come.

In behalf of the executive committee, respectfully submitted.

JAMES L. BAYTON,  
*Chairman Board of Trustees.*

EDWIN M. BULKLEY,  
*Chairman Executive and Finance Committee.*

JOHN H. FINLEY,  
*Vice Chairman Board of Trustees.*

C. V. VICKREY,  
*General Secretary.*

CLEVELAND H. DODGE,  
*Treasurer.*

## SUMMARIZED AUDITORS' REPORT.

NEW YORK CITY, March 28, 1922.

MR. C. V. VICKREY,  
*Secretary Near East Relief, New York City.*

DEAR SIR: We have audited the financial records of the New York headquarters office of the Near East Relief for the year ending December 31, 1921, and submit our report in the accompanying statements and the following comments:

A statement of receipts and disbursements for the period is given under Exhibit A.

A cumulative statement to December 31, 1921, including all receipts and disbursements covered by our previous reports is submitted under Exhibit B.

A statement of appropriations for relief operations in the Near East authorized by the executive committee in New York will be found under Exhibit C.

The following is a summary of relief contributions, appropriations, and payments:

	Total.	General relief.	Individual relief.
Relief contributions (net).....	\$51,207,581.94	\$48,906,825.89	\$2,300,756.05
Relief payments.....	49,240,496.42	45,867,139.56	3,373,356.86
Balance of relief appropriations.....	2,967,085.52	3,039,727.67	1,833.50
Relief appropriations.....	51,714,673.58	49,332,544.00	2,382,229.58
Relief fund deficit.....	200,202.64	200,202.94	.....

The amount of appropriations shown above includes \$305,000 for use in the Near East during the month of January, 1922.

Since our financial examination and audit of your accounts in the Constantinople, Caucasus, and Syria areas conducted during 1920, and for which we have

already rendered you a complete report, we have exercised no control over your firm's accounts except as represented by your New York books. We understand, however, that Russell Harris & Co., chartered accountants of London, Cairo, and Constantinople, are periodically auditing the accounts of your foreign offices, and they certify that the accounting system which we installed is being followed accurately and satisfactorily.

Respectfully submitted,

HURDMAN & CRANSTON,  
Certified Public Accountants.

#### EXHIBIT A.

#### Statement of receipts and disbursements, Near East relief, January 1, 1921, to December 31, 1921.

Balance, Dec. 31, 1920.....	\$4,571,302.77		
<b>Receipts:</b>			
Contributions—			
General relief.....	\$5,509,911.50		
Individual relief.....	488,379.58		
		\$5,998,291.08	
Expense funds—			
Private contributions for expenses.....	89,872.72		
Interest on bank balances and income from securities.....	307,846.59		
		397,719.31	
<b>Total receipts (net).....</b>			6,396,010.39
<b>Total.....</b>			11,967,313.16
<b>Disbursements:</b>			
Relief payments—			
General relief.....	\$3,869,769.82		
Individual relief.....	444,157.16		
		\$4,313,926.98	
National headquarters expense—			
General administrative expense.....	\$4,048.21		
Publicity expense.....	67,785.91		
Field expense.....	425,463.13		
<b>Total expense.....</b>			577,297.25
<b>Total disbursements.....</b>			4,891,224.23
Balance, Dec. 31, 1921.....			7,076,088.93

#### EXHIBIT B.

#### Statement of receipts and disbursements, Near East relief, to December 31, 1921.

	Total.	Relief funds.	Expense funds.
<b>Receipts:</b>			
Contributions—			
General relief (net).....	\$45,690,175.50	\$45,096,075.39	
Individual relief.....	2,389,239.58	2,369,759.58	
Expense funds—			
Contributions for expense.....	1,541,813.34		\$1,541,336.34
Freights of freight and transportation charges.....	173,613.11		170,221.17
Interest on bank balances and income from securities.....	678,621.32		678,851.53
<b>Total receipts (net).....</b>	48,283,453.75	47,465,834.94	3,800,619.24
<b>Disbursements:</b>			
Relief payments—			
General relief.....	46,847,161.36	46,847,015.26	
Individual relief.....	2,363,396.25	2,363,395.97	
<b>Total relief payments.....</b>	49,210,557.61	49,210,411.23	
Administrative and general expense (net).....	2,617,334.81		2,617,334.81
<b>Total disbursements (net).....</b>	51,827,892.42	49,210,411.23	2,617,334.81
Balance Dec. 31, 1921.....	1,694,661.33	2,255,395.58	* 269,266.94

\* Deficit.

\* Against this balance of \$1,694,661.33, there are relief appropriations unpaid amounting to \$2,07,574.17.

#### EXHIBIT C.

#### Relief appropriations, Near East Relief, to December 31, 1921.

	General relief appropriations.	Individual relief.	Total appropriations.
Germany.....	\$71,496,637.31	\$183,007.32	\$71,679,644.63
Central Europe.....	12,129,208.29	1,696,434.12	13,825,642.41
Syria-Palestine.....	7,627,614.83	465,692.10	8,093,306.93
Mesopotamia-Turkey.....	9,871,987.29	679,368.84	10,551,356.13
Egypt.....	18,474.00		18,474.00
Greece.....	30,563.90		30,563.90
Japan.....	9,261.93		9,261.93
Holland.....	13,083.90		13,083.90
General appropriations—			
Hospital relief.....	50,603.30		50,603.30
Personal warehouse and general relief expense.....	878,366.50		878,366.50
Cargoes.....	9,230,423.11		9,230,423.11
Special fire loans.....	25,339.87		25,339.87
Miscellaneous.....	68,757.58		68,757.58
Miscellaneous individual relief.....	50,103.20		50,103.20
Individual relief, unassigned.....		2,300,033.15	2,300,033.15
		1,303.95	1,303.95
<b>Total.....</b>	109,322,044.65	4,389,294.55	113,711,339.20

#### Appropriations for use during January, 1922:

Germany.....	\$275,000
Central Europe.....	200,000
Syria-Palestine.....	\$0.00

#### APPENDIX I.

#### A TYPICAL NARRATIVE REPORT—ORPHANAGE ACTIVITIES OF KAZACHI POST.

#### THE POST.

Kazachi Post is comprised of 80 buildings, which are all being used. The total value of the entire plant is estimated to be about \$3,000,000. Improvements are continually being made, and before very long it is expected that Kazachi Post will be equipped with all the modern conveniences.

Charcoal-Kazachi Post has a fine Russian church, which was built at the time the Russians built all the barracks at the post. The architecture is typically Russian.

Sunday morning the church is filled with nearly 2,000 children and employees of our local personnel. A Gregorian priest holds regular services and occasionally the bishop presides. The music also is Gregorian, the choir consisting of 30 or more voices, most of which are girls' voices.

Kazachi Post has two priests regularly on the staff, one in charge of church services and the other teaching during the week and performing ecclesiastical duties at the hospital. The religious and moral training of the orphans is a matter of special care. It is in charge of a monk of the Gregorian church, who has studied in both eastern and western Europe. Plans are being made for conducting a Sunday school in the near future. A new bishop has been appointed over the Alexandropol district, who preaches in the church from time to time.

Booked life.—Recently a club has been organized among the local personnel, which has a tendency to do much elevating and constructive work along social lines. Meetings are held in the largest hospital dining room, which serves also as a clubroom, being provided with good literature and reading material. A stage also has been improvised, where a display of human talent tends to keep up the morale of the local personnel. It is hoped that in the future a large auditorium will take the place of this clubroom.

Saturday night, December 10, a number of professional actors from Erivan were engaged for the evening. The clubroom was completely filled with its audience, which seemed very much thrilled with the success of the entertainment. Both dramatic and musical numbers were given.

## CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT.

The construction department is responsible for all repairs and mechanical operations of the post.

**Water.**—The water at Kazachi Post is very good at present, having its source at the near-by mountains. Ponds is exclusively for Kazachi Post. To insure the purity of the water supply, the pipes underground have been cleaned, repaired, and followed along to their source in the mountain for many miles.

**Sewer system.**—The sewer system, though not as good as it should be, is a great improvement over the original system, if it could be called one at all. Plans for the construction of a new sewer system are being made and will be carried out in the spring.

**Roads.**—Already a few new roads have been built or improved which was absolutely necessary for carrying on any amount of transportation, for in the wet seasons the mud makes transportation almost impossible. A quite large and important stone bridge has been constructed and about 100 meters of roads rebuilt. Roads on the campus are still being repaired, and as soon as road building can be resumed a good road will be built to Alexandropol.

**Transportation.**—Most of the transportation is done by mules and horses, although automobiles and trucks are being used. One truck in particular deserves mention, a truck converted into a sort of locomotive. It is used on the railroad track for transporting supplies from and to the warehouse and for switching purposes.

**Electric light.**—Kazachi Post has its own electric-lighting plant, has a 32-horsepower engine and a 225-volt dynamo. When the plant is in full operation 600 electric lamps will be in use.

**Telephone line.**—A telephone line is in operation. It has a line running also to the Bologan district.

**Construction shops.**—The building of roads, bridges, sheds; repairing of buildings, inside and out; plastering, whitewashing, and cement work; making muzzling tanks; ox carts and general construction work are done by the carpenter and mason sections of the construction department. The carpenter section also makes all the tables, benches, stools, blackboards, shelves, doors, window frames, washbasins, bakery tubs, wooden beds, tool handles, filing cases, etc. This is not such a difficult matter now that they are equipped with a turner lathe.

The blacksmith and mechanics make the boys, hooks, hangers, workmen's tools, knives, car springs, repairs for automobiles and muzzling burzers, locks, and have installed the electric-light plant, etc. These shops also have fairly modern equipments with which to work, such as drill stands, 3-horsepower engine, etc.

In the tinmith section are made stoves, pipes, soap bowls for orphans, tin dishes, cups, showers for bathroom, oil cans, tanks, registration tags; and repairs of stoves, sewer covers, tin roofs, and muzzling tanks.

The plumbing section recently repaired and equipped the central bath-house, so that it is now possible to bathe 1,200 children daily. This section of the construction department looks after all the water pipes on the post, and is now engaged in constructing a central laundry for the post.

The shoemaking section does all the leather repair work for the post, such as belts, saddles, bridles, harness, etc., besides hoes. Each shoemaker repairs on the average 20 pairs daily. Saddles for scouts and for the hospital are made here. The new shoes for orphans are made on contract, 300 pairs being made weekly.

## FINANCE AND SUPPLY DEPARTMENT.

Most of the supplies are obtained from America, but large quantities are purchased locally. People from the surrounding villages come in daily with products on a small scale, but these, taken as a whole, amount to a large quantity. The Near East Relief deals with as many as 1,500 people in this way. Most of the products are paid for with articles of clothing.

**Fuel.**—Recently seven hundred and fifty 4-ton loads, or 10,000 ponds of wood, equivalent to 180 tons, were added to the winter's supply of wood for Kazachi Post. This spring of waters was 4 miles long and constituted the amount of wood delivered in one day. This was only one-tenth of the wood supply on hand at the time. Last week trainloads of wood were sent to Kazachi Post to complete the winter's supply. All told, about 70 trainloads of wood have been received. The winter's supply for Kazachi Post is esti-

mated to be over 4,000,000 pounds. Besides this, large amounts of mazoot are burned.

**Milk.**—At present the dairy furnishes only the milk used by the hospital. It is very scarce at present.

**Bakery.**—The Kazachi Post bakery has 29 men employed to bake the bread. One hundred and sixty to one hundred and seventy ponds (5,000 pounds) are baked daily, using from 110 to 120 ponds (1,000 pounds) of flour. Eight ovens are used, each having a capacity of 75 loaves weighing 10 fans each. The ovens are heated by both mazoot and wood. Besides this about 1 pond (33 pounds) of bread is toasted for the hospital every day.

**Farming.**—Kazachi Post has 35 acres of land under cultivation. Ten acres are irrigated. This is a small amount of land, but land is not available in the first place, and in the second Kazachi Post is a girls' orphanage.

## ORPHANAGES.

**Boy Scouts.**—The boys at Kazachi Post are organized into a boy-scout organization, now numbering 170 scouts. They serve in various capacities, as guards, office boys, apprentices, orderlies, messengers, servants, etc. They are a healthy lot of boys, proud of their organization and leader. These boys know how to work and play, and do both in a zealous and whole-hearted manner.

The organization is divided into six troops of 30 scouts each. Four of these troops serve as relays on guard duty for three hours each day. They are very efficient and faithful in their duty. The first troop for auxiliary service is comprised of office boys, messengers, telephone boys, mess servants, artists, boys on ambulance and sanitary duty, etc. The sixth troop is comprised of workshop apprentices.

The boys are being educated, as far as possible, according to the regular scout laws and regulations, aiming to make them bodily and mentally strong and instructing them to become useful future men, soldiers, or citizens. Many of them attend night school. Besides their regular school work, they receive lectures on various subjects and lessons in English. In their quarters are reading rooms and libraries, which the boys put to good use.

Special attention is given to the boys' athletic training, which occupies a large portion of their time. Boxing, football, running and jumping, shot put, swimming, disk throwing, military drill, etc., are some of the popular sports. Measurements of the boys are taken upon their admittance to the scout organization and every two months following. The results are astonishing. The organization owes its success and popularity to the untiring efforts and interest of the instructor, Mr. Tcheraz.

**Girls' orphanages.**—There are at present 6,400 orphans at Kazachi Post proper. Three thousand additional girls are cared for by Kazachi Post in the city of Alexandropol.

**Preparation.**—Before new children are admitted to the orphanages they are bathed and cleaned, have their hair cut, receive clean clothing, and are fed. Those that are found sick are put in the hospital and ambulatories. The healthy ones are sent to school or are put to work.

**Housework.**—During the summer 3,700 children slept out of doors and, as a result, they are well and strong. When it became too cold to continue this, they were taken indoors.

**Dietetics.**—With 6,000 orphans to feed, it was almost impossible to give the proper feeding without a dietitian, but we are glad to say that the diet of the children is now being given special care and attention.

In the first place, the children are given a warm breakfast to start the day. This constitutes chiefly a cup of tea and girls served alternately. The meals are scientifically balanced, producing the correct caloric food value.

As there is a scarcity of flour, potatoes, and sugar at the present time, these important articles of diet are being replaced by other starchy foods, such as beans, rice grits, and raisins. Meat is given the children three times per week. This change is not an additional expense to the Near East Relief, but it is merely utilizing the supplies on hand and proportioning the rations from one source to another in such a way as to produce a well-balanced menu as well as a palatable one.

We have just completed storing our winter's supply of fresh vegetables. Great amounts of cabbage, carrots, and beets have been stored, and along in the winter these fresh vegetables will taste good to the children and will be a relief from the beans and grits.

**Laundry.**—The larger orphan girls do most of their own work, which cuts the expense of labor and at the same time teaches the children how to do many useful things; for instance, they are taught to cook, sew, launder, and keep their orphanages in order.

Plans are being made for an entirely new laundry. The work has been done by hand up to the present time by the older orphans and women. It is found to be very unsatisfactory as well as insanitary, and decided to be wholly inadequate to meet the demands at present. Therefore, a new central laundry, equipped with washing machines, a drier, and motor, will replace the present system of laundering.

**Education.**—The educational department has registered 4,584 children, including all the children from the kindergarten on through the grades and those attending night school. Owing to the large number of children, they have been organized into 10 schools, each school having from 300 to almost 700 children attending, except the night school, which has only 200. The schooling the children receive is equivalent to the elementary and grammar schools of America.

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

In addition to their school work, the girls receive industrial training. At present 2,000 girls are employed daily, a thousand in the morning and another thousand in the afternoon. They work in the industrial department a half day and attend the regular school a half day. The industrial department employs 40 instructors to teach and inspect the children's work. The younger girls knit, the older ones sew by hand and also learn to operate sewing machines. All the clothes needed for the 6,500 children at Kazachi Post and nearly all for the 3,000 children at Alexandropol are made by these girls. The industrial department is divided into different classes as follows:

**Sewing class.**—The sewing class employs 15 instructors for 300 girls in the morning and 300 in the afternoon. From September 3 to November 23 the following articles of clothing have been made:

Dresses	3,724	Quilt covers	1,344
Undershirts	3,341	Pillowcases	239
Undershirts	3,250	Towels	2,487
Undershirts	2,287	Cloth slippers, pairs	2,487
Coats	985	Boy Scout suits	170
Laborers' aprons	500	Boy Scout overcoats	170

All the underwear have been made from Red Cross pajama suits cut over, and 3,000 dresses and 400 coats have been made from old clothes.

**Knitting class.**—The knitting class employs 15 instructors for 600 girls in the morning and 600 in the afternoon. Three weeks ago work was started on 15 knitting machines. In this short time the following articles have been made:

Caps	1,915
Stockings	13,833
Sweaters	1,347

**Mattress making.**—A class for making mattresses has been organized, employing one teacher for 50 girls in the morning and 50 in the afternoon. The wool for the mattresses, quilts, and pillows is combed by one group of girls and the quilts and mattresses are sewed by another group of girls. The following have been made:

Mattresses	832
Wool quilts	1,785
Pillows	832

**Weaving shop.**—The weaving shop has been in operation a little over a month. All the looms were made by the construction department, as there were none on hand. Six looms are now in operation. There being no place available at Kazachi Post for combing and spinning the wool, it is being done in Alexandropol, thus giving work in the shop, while 20 others work the spindles or work on the looms. All told, there are 50 girls working in this department in the morning and 50 in the afternoon, employing 8 teachers. Next month the dye works will be started and four looms for making rugs and kilims.

## HOSPITALS.

The Kazachi Post hospitals consist of two main buildings, medical and surgical, an open-air tuberculosis hospital, and an isolation hospital. A nursery for

children up to 3 years, a maternity ward, and isolation ward for contagious diseases have been established in the two main buildings, and four ambulatories are in operation in some of the orphanages. A convalescent hospital cares for patients a week or 10 days before they are returned to the orphanages.

The hospital buildings are now equipped with electric lights, a great improvement over candles and smoky native tin lamps.

**General health conditions.**—Since November 1 the number of really sick children has decreased, however, due to the great influx of new orphans from surrounding villages—the refugee children—the number of scabies cases has materially increased. We are greatly handicapped in combating this disease because of inadequate facilities for drying clothes which have been washed. Furthermore, we have no proper disinfecting apparatus. At present we are using a combined hot air and sulphur machine which is quite small for our needs.

We hope to examine thoroughly every orphan at Kazachi Post and disinfest as best we can all clothing and bedding in use. This will require a tremendous amount of work, but is the only way we can combat the alarming increase of scabies cases.

The general health of the orphans is excellent. No epidemic diseases have appeared and none seem likely to. We have a few cases of frost-bitten feet because of lack of proper footwear, and probably many more cases will appear unless this matter is immediately remedied.

**Tuberculosis cases.**—The tubercular patients at Kazachi Post, numbering less than 200, have been transferred to Dilijan, the new tuberculosis center, which has recently been opened under the supervision of Doctor Graff and Miss Katherine Pellow.

**Trachoma cases.**—The trachoma cases have now been classified and many have already been transferred to Seversky Barracks, the new district in Alexandropol, which is exclusively for trachoma patients, and which is under the supervision of Dr. R. T. Uhis. The remaining 1,200 trachoma patients are sent to be sent to Seversky Barracks. This will greatly aid in caring for the remaining orphans who have no trachoma. After they are all removed, it is hoped that Kazachi Post will be the surgical center for Alexandropol. Seversky Barracks will be the eye center and the Polygon hospitals will care for the medical cases.

**Dentistry.**—The hospital department employs two dentists who make careful examinations of the children's teeth and perform the necessary work upon them. Recently a complete line of dental supplies and equipment has been purchased from Tiflis for use in the dental department.

Forwarded by:

E. A. YARROW, Director General.

## APPENDIX II.

Weekly report of Near East Relief Polygon Orphanage, Alexandropol, from June 4 to June 11, 1921.

Date	Males and children	Orphan school	Orphanage school	Boys	Number in orphanage	Number in hospital	Received				Total taken by relief societies	Total at the hospital	
							Total	From hospital	Transferred	Total			
6	29	17	49	7,704	8,203	1,320	4,420	4	1	1	1	1	5
7	29	11	51	7,904	8,177	1,343	4,422	4	5	49	121	157	3
8	29	11	51	7,904	8,177	1,343	4,422	4	5	49	121	157	3
9	21	11	51	7,904	8,177	1,343	4,422	4	5	49	121	157	3
10	21	11	51	7,904	8,177	1,343	4,422	4	5	49	121	157	3
11	21	11	51	7,904	8,177	1,343	4,422	4	5	49	121	157	3
12	11	10	1,359	3,418	3,800	4,311	4,000	4	51	200	207	121	11
13	12	13	49	1,549	3,064	3,062	4,943	4	51	200	207	121	11

12-11-21



## APPENDIX II—Continued.

Weekly report of Near East Relief Polygen Orphanage, Alezandropol, from June 4 to June 11, 1921—Continued.

June—	Discharged.					Total.	June 11.						Total.
	Hospital.	Orphanage.	Transferred.	To hospital.	Dismissed.		Management & sick care.	Orphan assist-ants.	Orphanage scrub work.	Baths.	Number in or-phanage.	Number in hos-pital.	
3	1	1	4	31	.....	37	23	11	51	3,704	3,177	1,245	4,422
6	.....	.....	210	10	.....	220	22	11	51	3,508	3,149	1,293	4,472
7	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	24	21	11	51	3,564	3,295	1,564	4,859
8	.....	.....	12	24	.....	42	22	11	50	3,549	4,318	1,086	5,394
9	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	23	23	12	50	3,549	3,295	1,086	4,414
10	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	42	22	12	49	3,549	3,361	1,082	4,545
11	.....	.....	210	1	.....	211	22	13	50	3,619	2,432	1,269	4,641

FRED P. MARGERUM,  
District Commander.

## APPENDIX III.

Supplies shipped from the United States to the Near East by Near East Relief during the calendar year 1921 (eighteen separate steamship sailings).

Commodity.	Tonnage.	Value.	Commodity.	Tonnage.	Value.
Old clothing	982	\$3,994,758	Army coats	22	\$2,471
Wheat flour	4,354	346,852	Caul	400	5,000
Milk	772	153,372	Olea food	105	5,000
Miscellaneous groceries	371	127,074	Sugar	85	15,311
Auto parts	13	22,080	Orin.	2,012	161,421
Miscellaneous	19	35,077	Horns	97	72,467
New clothing	30	46,355	Coca wood	117	5,228
Medical supplies	5	3,193	Agricultural implements	2	1,794
Shoes	20	26,542	Dried fruits	59	2,740
Blankets	1,672	31,485	Total	13,628	2,185,833
Blankets	100	7,623			
Bathings	18	6,367			

MARCH 31, 1922.

## APPENDIX IV.

The profound gratitude of the people whose lives have been saved by Near East Relief is possibly best expressed by numerous communications from Armenian, Greek, Syrian, and other officials, of which communications the following are but typical:

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 5, 1921.

To Colonel COOMBS,

President of the American Near East Relief Committee.

Constantinople.

Sir: In the assembly of the Armenian National Representatives, held on the 28th of January, 1921, the following motion was presented by Mr. S. Dionian, a member of the assembly:

"The American relief has played the part of a savior for our nation, during the period of the deportations and massacres.

"Since then it has continued to alleviate the sufferings of the Armenian people; and in this hour, when the Provinces are oppressed under a tyrannical

yoke, no doubt all our orphans in those parts would have perished if the American relief had not stretched them its every charitable hand.

"This great institution has now granted a monthly help of 20,000 Turkish pounds for three months, with the promise to continue this support if our relief accounts are presented regularly.

"I propose to this assembly to manifest our gratitude to this great philanthropic institution by emitting a vote of thanks standing up, and by intrusting our three presidents with the mission to present personally a written note of thanks to Colonel Coombs."

The chairman of the assembly, after having read this motion, said:

"We all know and deeply appreciate the part played by the Near East Relief toward the Armenian Nation.

"I know how we are all in sympathy with our honorable colleague's sentiments, which are the expression of our own, and I will not add any word to this motion, but invite you to file your vote."

Unanimously the 87 members present have stood up and respectfully heard the prayer calling God's blessing on the American Near East Relief, which was said by his beatitude, the Armenian patriarch, Monseigneur Zaven, his grace Monseigneur Sarghisian, locum tenens of the Roman Catholic Armenian patriarch, and Reverend Bedizian, head of the Armenian Evangelical Church, who were presiding at the assembly.

We, the patriarch of the Armenian Church, the locum tenens of the Roman Catholic patriarch, the head of the Armenian Evangelical Church, beg to fulfill the mission which was intrusted to us by the above motion and the vote which followed it; and we present to you and your great institution, in the name of the Armenian nation, this exceptional manifestation of thanks, which is a proof of our undying gratitude for your work of mercy and sympathy.

The Armenian patriarch:

(Signed) ANY. SAYEGHIAN,

The Locum Tenens of the Roman Catholic Armenian Patriarch.

(Signed) Z. A. BEDIZIAN,

The Head of the Armenian Evangelical Church.

A MESSAGE FROM HIS HOLINESS GEORGE THE FIFTH, RATHOLOGIC OF THE ARMENTIAN CHURCH, TO THE CHURCHES OF AMERICA.

In August, 1921, George the Fifth, the head of all the Armenian churches, delivered this message to the Near East Relief Commission, which was visiting the Near East:

"Tell the churches of America and the good people of your country that they have saved my nation from perishing off the face of the earth. Had it not been for Christian America we would have kept our faith in vain. Tell the people of the great American Republic that we are most profoundly grateful and we trust that the Armenian nation will show its everlasting gratitude for the help from America.

FAREWELL MESSAGE OF ZAVEN, PATRIARCH OF THE ARMENIANS, TO AMERICANS DEPARTING ON THE "EMPEROR OF SCOTLAND."

As you travel to happier, sunnier lands and to your own dear land, America, I hope you will carry in your hearts the love which my children of the Near East feel for America and Americans.

I speak not only for Armenians, whom I represent, but for all nations in Turkey. Your unselfish work has been an example of the mercy of a large nation for nations less fortunate.

Peace is not yet here, and famine is raging in the Caucasus. Two hundred thousand in the vicinity of Erivan alone are starving. Daily the American Near East Relief workers are rescuing children from the streets. The problem is growing too great to meet. I therefore make the great appeal for the children. We older people have lived our lives; the children are the future citizens. If we can not help all, I make the appeal for the children which America has saved and is saving through the Near East Relief.

With sincere thanks and the blessing of Almighty God, I wish you a happy journey.

ZAVEN,  
Patriarch of the Armenians.

[Abridged translation.]

APOSTOLIC OFFICE OF ARMENIAN CATHOLICS IN THE CAUCASUS,  
Tiflis, September 12, 1921.

MR. JOHN RALPH VOILES.

DEAR FRIEND: I had the pleasure of traveling with you and getting acquainted with your humane work.

I have already expressed to you, in word of mouth, my sentiments re grand American people's grand work here in the Caucasus.

The same thing I put down here in writing, as you will kindly transmit our profound gratitude to great and kind American people.

(a) Everybody, especially every individual Armenian, knows that but for American relief the Armenians would be annihilated of sickness and famine.

(b) It is a well-known fact that the famine and epidemics are still troubling the Armenian refugees, women and children. The want is as big as a sea.

(c) I am sure that the Catholic Americans also, together with all Americans, will continue to send relief to our poverty-stricken people through well-known and splendidly organized Near East Relief.

Wishing you a success,  
Yours respectfully,

FATHOS D. GALADBOORIAN,  
Representative of Catholic Armenians in the Caucasus.

#### AN APPRECIATION.

I take this opportunity to convey to you the sentiment of the people in this part of the world regarding the superb work which Mr. Bayard Dodge has been carrying on. There are thousands of people who literally owe their lives to the humane efforts of the young man. During the four years of war, distress, and agony he acted the part of an angel of mercy and brought succor and relief to the thousands of children of Lebanon. In many cases, I am told, he did not spare his own pocket. Unassuming, efficient, kind, with no thought of himself or his comfort, he went about assuming the rôle of a mother to the motherless and a father to the fatherless. It will be many, many years before the future generations will forget the work of Mr. Dodge. (From a letter by Professor Hill, an American citizen, resident in Syria.)

ROYAL PALACE,  
Athens, Greece, June 25, 1921.

DEAR SIR: In response to the special appeal made by Mrs. Harding in the New York Times of May 21, I am desired by Her Majesty, the Queen of Greece, to herewith forward a further donation toward this noble work of the Near East Relief.

Whilst recently in Salonica Her Majesty witnessed some of the excellent results achieved there by this organization in relieving suffering humanity and expressed much sympathy with the methods used. Her Majesty expressed the hope that this greatly needed work might continue to fulfill its mission.

Sincerely yours,

ANASTASIOS J. CONSTANTINAVLOS.

#### RUSSIAN REFUGEES.

We, refugees of the camp of Chavak Anatol, express to the American Near East Relief our feelings of profound gratitude for the material and moral assistance which was lent to us in quite exceptional and most difficult circumstances.

Just at the time when, as it seemed, the civilized world was going to disperse with Russia, when a sword was ready to be dropped over one of the greatest empires of the earth and to blow out a great nation from the eastern plains of Europe, the generous help and cordial care for the Russian refugees of the noble American Nation taught us to find out the real friends of Russia.

The remembrance of the open-handed assistance lent by the Americans to the Russian refugees in the days of their exile will be an invaluable pledge of lasting friendship between the two great Nations—the American and the Russian—in business relations as well as in the domain of ideas.

We have an ardent faith that the young Russian Nation will have a great and glorious future, founded on the ground of peaceful connections and common work with the most cultured nations of the world, among which the Americans hold the first rank.

(Signed by individuals, whose names came from closely written pages.)

#### TESTIMONIAL OF APPRECIATION FROM THE GREEK ECCLESIASTICAL PATRIARCHATE.

Representatives from the Greek Ecclesiastical Patriarchate called at Near East Relief headquarters in Constantinople, March 5, and delivered an address in Greek. The following is a translation:

"EXCELLENCY: The Ecumenical Patriarchate sees with attention and esteem the work of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East.

Since the war and during the disastrous times this poor part of the world is undergoing many misfortunes because of the oppressions and persecutions. Therefore, the philanthropic success of the American committee is for the sufferers an angel of solace and relief.

"Without distinction of race and religion, your committee is extending its philanthropic work not only in Constantinople and the Marmora Sea but all through Asia Minor up to the Black Sea.

"From this point of view American charity takes the lead of all philanthropic work over all other nations.

"The Ecumenical Patriarchate, which is interested in all these people, sees with admiration your work and expresses its gratitude to the workers of this relief, according to the principles of the Bible and civilization.

"This Patriarchate delegation is coming to-day to thank you warmly and to tell you that the Ecumenical Patriarchate is willing to give you shortly a token of its gratitude more expressive."

#### APPENDIX V.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 11, 1922.

VICKERY, Near East, New York:

Admiral Bristol, American high commissioner, to-day issued official statement regarding death of Miss Allen. This is first time in history of allied occupation that high commissioner has paid such a signal honor to any woman. Bristol's statement, 600 words, says in part:

"I can not say too high tribute to the noble character of Miss Annie T. Allen. During three years I have marveled at the courage and endurance she has shown in travel by all over Anatolia in all seasons of the year in the service of humanity. She was known throughout the country from highest official to lowest peasant; she traveled without fear because she did not know what fear was. The noble character of Miss Allen, recognized and honored by all who knew her, was one rarely met in this world. She was broad minded but strong in her convictions and fearless in doing right. It was a privilege to associate with her because of her spirit of optimism born of ideals practically applied. I feel deep personal loss—a loss which is still greater to the Near East Relief, to her missionary society, and to American interests. The one best friend of all people in Asia Minor has passed to the great beyond."

WHITE.

## APPENDIX VI.

## RELIEF INDEMNITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Near East Relief is induced by the National Information Bureau.

## BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, March 29, 1921.

I sincerely hope that teachers and children in the public and private schools of the United States will cooperate heartily and liberally with the Near East Relief in raising funds for food and clothing and care of children and others who have suffered from the ravages of war in the countries of the Near East. To do this will only be doing as we would have others do to us if, like these people, we were reduced to poverty and suffering through no fault of our own but through the ruthless ambition of others. American sympathies are always as extensive as the needs of those who are unable to help themselves. We are not made poorer but only richer—mentally, spiritually, and in material wealth as well—by giving where we can.

Yours sincerely,

F. P. CLAXTON.

## NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

St. Louis, January, 1920.

Whereas the appeal for Armenian relief shows the great necessity for continued assistance to the women and children of Armenia; Be it

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the National Council of Women bring this matter to the immediate attention of the president of each State organization urging them to appoint an Armenian relief committee to save these women and children.

## GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Whereas in view of the fact that there are 100,000 Christian Armenian girls and young women immured in Turkish harems and 250,000 helpless little children without food, shelter, or hope in stricken Armenia;

*Resolved*, That this federation endorse the work of the Near East Relief in its steady effort to provide food, shelter, and opportunity to rehabilitate the children of a sister Christian nation now so lamentably in need of Christian sympathy and support.

*Resolved further*, That the clubs affiliated with this federation be asked to consider the saving of Armenian orphans as a vital part of the reconstruction work during the coming year.

## GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER, ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

Washington, D. C., June 9, 1921.

We consider it a privilege to express ourselves in favor of the splendid work being done by your society and deeply sympathize with those people in far-away lands, who are really our brothers and our sisters in the Christian world. The principles of our order teach us to give generous aid to those in need and we shall encourage our members to assist in this humane program.

The grand chapters of the Eastern Star and the individual chapters have been doing splendid work in the Near East Relief which is more far-reaching than if promoted by the general grand chapter.

With sincere interest and best wishes for your success in carrying out God's plan of brotherhood, we are,

Yours very truly,

ELLEN LEVINE CHAPIN, M. W. G. M.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

DENVER, COLO., June 14, 1921.

Whereas the need for assistance still exists in the Near East (Armenia, Syria, and Persia), where intense suffering from lack of necessities brings hardship, possible death always staring these people in the face; and

Whereas these people were our allies in the great World War, fighting to prevent the mastery of the world by the enemy nations, and they are still fighting, because for them there has not yet come peace. They have been practically deserted, and being situated in the Bible lands possess for us a touch of tenderness; and

Whereas American philanthropy (that of the United States and of Canada) has been all that has stood between these people and certain starvation, with more than a million alive who would have been dead had it not been for this philanthropy, which has been dispensed through the Near East Relief, chartered by Congress for this purpose, for which it has distributed over \$65,000,000 in money and supplies, maintained 62 hospitals, 229 orphanages, 11 rescue homes, operating industrial plants to teach these people how to be self-supporting; Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Near East Relief has proved by its record, and particularly in its recent report to the United States Congress, that it is a thoroughly reliable and efficient organization, meriting the continued confidence of the American people, and since trusted leaders or organized labor have not only been students of its work but are connected with its national management, five presidents of national unions being members of the Near East Relief industrial advisory committee, Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, being a member of the board of trustees of the Near East Relief, and since support of this relief work must be continued or else result in the death of or extermination of 100,000 children in the orphanages and of multitudes of refugees; be it further

*Resolved*, That we recognize and approve the work of the Near East Relief and continuation of its program, especially in the feeding of orphans and their training for self-support, which deserves the cooperation of our affiliated membership to the best of its ability, and recommend to the national unions, State and local organizations, that they cooperate in the education of their members as to this great need and collect and forward through their national headquarters to the Near East Relief such funds as may be contributed for this purpose; and be it

*Resolved*, That we urge each local union to contribute in such way as may seem advisable, either from its own treasury or otherwise, a sufficient amount to care for the support of at least one orphan (food support) at a cost of \$60 per year, and we likewise cordially commend the plan to secure funds through the presentation of this cause in shops and factories, realizing, however, that a man should give but one pledge. We urge our representatives in Congress to take such proper action as will assist in stabilizing the government of the Near East, and we urge all delegates to write their respective Members of Congress to take such action.

## NATIONAL GRANGE.

To the Masters of the State Granges.

DEAR WORTHY MASTERS: I am sending this letter, asking that you call upon your local and adjoining granges in the interest of the children in the Near East.

I do this in the belief that the work of the Near East Relief is saving people, and particularly the orphan children, of Armenia left destitute by seven years of war and misrule is one of the finest achievements in the history of American philanthropy.

Will you not make an appeal to your granges to see if there is not some one in each of them who will adopt one of these orphan children?

It has been said that we are inattentive to the cries of these people. This is not true, and I am asking you to enlist the cooperation of your grange along this line. Will you not ask each grange to try and adopt one of these

children? This can be done by having the child sent here or by advancing \$5 per month per child.

Fraternally,

S. J. LOWEY,  
Master of the National Grange.

LIONS INTERNATIONAL.

Whereas among the peoples of Armenia and Syria a most desperate situation was brought about by the World War and continues to exist to-day; and Whereas the Near East Relief was chartered by the United States Congress and organized for the purpose of raising and disbursing the funds contributed by the American public in order to relieve the destitution of these suffering races and especially to care for the hundreds of thousands of helpless orphan children; and whereas he is

Resolved, That the International Association of Lions Clubs, in annual convention assembled in Oakland, Calif., does hereby endorse the Near East Relief and recommends that all Lions clubs give a practical expression of their faith in the brotherhood of man by bringing before their membership the need of the Near East Relief for liberal support the coming year, and to that end they arrange for carrying out such program as each club may see fit.

MASONIC WAR RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, February 2, 1922.

NEAR EAST RELIEF, New York, N. Y.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in endorsing the work of Near East Relief among the Armenian and Syrian peoples. We have made a thorough investigation of your work, and recommend it to all lodges of the Masonic fraternity wherever dispersed throughout North America. Our association has sent funds to the Near East Relief.

We have secured funds from the Grand Lodge of Ohio, and from other Masonic bodies, and from individuals who are interested in the work of our Masonic War Relief Association. As past grand master of Masons in Ohio and a past grand master of Knights Templar in the United States, I give a personal endorsement to the Near East Relief. Many members of the Masonic fraternity, their widows, and children have been terrible sufferers in Armenia especially, and have greatly needed the help of American Masons.

Fraternally and courteously yours,

WM. B. MELLEN,  
Chairman Executive Committee.

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has constantly approved and supported the Near East Relief, with the approval of the constituent bodies of the Federal Council, not only as a great Christian philanthropy, but as a real adjunct to the foreign mission work of the churches of the council.

The executive committee, consisting of the denominational representatives, at its annual meeting in December, urged the continuation of this support by such methods as the various denominations and churches may determine.

As a member of the national board of trustees of the Near East Relief, I have had intimate contact with its management, which is highly efficient.

Dr. John H. Finley, chairman of the Federal Council Commission on International Justice and Good Will, and the Federal Council Commission on Mercy and Relief, heartily approves its work.

Every consideration appears to lay this great cause upon the consciences and hearts of the people of America, and especially of Christian men and women.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. MACFARLAND.

BISHOP AND COUNCIL, PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEW YORK.

The conditions which have been reported by eyewitnesses as obtaining in the Near East, and especially among the Armenians, are so tragic, so terrible, that they must stir the heart of every Christian man and woman. The picture of the awful sufferings of these people comes, it seems to me, as a direct appeal from Him, who said: "Inasmuch as ye have done it to the least of these, ye have done it unto Me."

THOMAS F. GAULK.

ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 25, 1921.

NEAR EAST RELIEF, New York City:

I inclose check of \$5,000 from the Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of New York for the appealing Christian work of your committee.

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

PATRICK J. HAYES,  
Archbishop of New York.

SUNDAY SCHOOL COUNCIL OF EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Sunday School Council of Evangelical Denominations, express our appreciation for the real contribution made in serving the needy childhood of Bible lands by the Near East Relief.

We hereby express our most heartfelt approval of the proposal to continue this service and earnestly suggest that in so far as it is consistent with denominational programs, the Christmas season be used as the time for giving expression of this appreciation by a general financial offering in all Sunday schools of North America.

A similar indorsement was passed by the International Sunday School Association.