

CLASSIFICATION CANCELED AUTHORITY LETTER
OF 1-8-58 FROM W. H. ANDERSON, STATE DEPT
BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 May 61*

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NEAR EAST RELIEF

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF CONGRESS
(FORMERLY AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ARMENIAN AND SYRIAN RELIEF)
151 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
CABLE ADDRESS: NEAREAST
TELEPHONE: KPH 7480

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NOV 16 1921

November 18, 1921

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The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Replying further to the Department's letter of November 7th, and referring to my letter of yesterday's date all in regard to recent events at Marsovan and vicinity in Anatolia, I take pleasure in attaching copy of the report from Doctor Talboy which has reached me this morning. As stated yesterday, Doctor Talboy was one of our overseas workers who has just returned after several months service at Talas near Caesarea, and the information he gives about Marsovan was obtained directly from Mrs. Sewny and Mr. Plimpton, new workers at Talas, who passed through Marsovan in August of the present year.

(2) While not bearing especially on the Marsovan situation, I think the Department will also be interested in attached report of the visit which our Mr. Jacquith made to Angora in September of the present year in order to arrive at a better understanding with the Nationalists regarding the continuance of our relief work in the territory controlled by Mustapha Kemal and his party.

(3) Another report which reached us at the same time, of possible interest to the Department, is likewise attached, namely the statistics of our work in the Anatolia area as of September 1, 1921. I think that some of the details in this report may be of interest to the Division of Near Eastern Affairs and so take pleasure in enclosing same.

(4) Another report which has just come to hand and is likewise attached is Major Nicol's letter of October 12th from Beirut, telling about conditions at Marash and Diarbekir to which is attached a three-page report regarding Marash made by Miss Ann McIntyre who has served at that station for us for nearly two years past, coming out in September and reaching this country

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during the past few days.

We realize that no one of these reports can be especially valuable, but believe that by making use of all such reports which come to hand the Department will be in a position to understand better the actual situation in that very much troubled part of the world.

Yours respectfully,

C. W. Fowle

Charles W. Fowle
Foreign Secretary

CWF-VJ

BY *James A. Talbot* DATE *5 May 61*

Swift River, Mass. Nov. 16th, 1921

Mr. Charles W. Fowle,
Near East Relief,
151 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Fowle:

In reply to your inquiry as to my knowledge of the Marsovan massacre of August this year, I had the following details from Mrs. Sewny and Mr. Plympton who came through Marsovan on their way to Talas where I saw them the latter part of August. A Turkish outlaw whose name I do not recall but who was nicknamed "peg-leg," rode into Marsovan at the head of a large band (estimated at 1000), presumably of brigands and burned about one third of the town and massacred some six or seven hundred Christians. Many Christians, both Armenians and Greeks took refuge in the American compound which was not molested. Many fled and I suppose some escaped. I do not know upon what information the estimate of the number killed was based. My understanding is that the raid was for the purpose of pillage and loot, perhaps of massacre. It was rumored throughout the country-side that it was a re-actionary demonstration against the Nationalist Government.

Mr. Hosford of the N.E.R. who was stationed in Marsovan at the time the massacre occurred was in Constantinople when I left and expected to return to the United States immediately. He will be able to give you first hand information.

Yours truly,

James A. Talbot

BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 May 61*

ACKNOWLEDGED 11/18/27
MR. VICKREY ✓
MR. JACUITH ✓
MR. FOWLE ✓
MR. DWIGHT
MRS. MALCOLM

REPORT OF VISIT TO ANGORA.

1. TIME. Left Constantinople September 13th, returned September 28th. Proceed by U.S. Destroyer to Ineboli; by automobile to Angora and returned from Angora by automobile to Ineboli and by boat to Constantinople.

2. PERSONS INTERVIEWED WITH MISS ALLEN: Dr. Adnan Bey, Vice President of Angora Assembly, and acting Head of the Government in the absence of Mustafa Kemal Pasha to the front; Refet Pasha, Minister of the Interior and of War (the most influential cabinet minister); Ussef Kemal Bey, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Handsulah Suvhi Bey, Minister of Education; Sabri Bey, Postmaster General; Dr. Refik, Department of Public Health and Commissioner for relationships with the Near East Relief; Dr. Lufti Bey, Assistant Director of the Red Crescent; Halide Hanum, wife of Dr. Adnan Bey and the leading Turkish woman in Anatolia.

3. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT AND THE NEAR EAST RELIEF: I found that Miss Allen had established friendly and cordial relationship with all of the influential members of the Turkish Government in Angora. I believe if Miss Allen had been asked to go to Angora at an earlier date any previous unpleasant experiences might have been avoided or at least mitigated. The Turkish officials have full confidence in her integrity of purpose, her frankness and in her effort to have a full and complete understanding between the Near East Relief and the Turkish Government. One might add that Miss Allen is further considered, both in Constantinople and in Angora, as an unofficial representative of American interests in the interior.

Turkey is at war with Greece and every effort is being made by the Turkish people to bring the war to a successful conclusion, driving Greece from Anatolia. There are many Osmanli subjects, particularly Greeks, who have shown their disloyalty to the present Government by aiding Greece and by enlisting in the ranks of the Greek Army. In addition there are some portions of Turkey which are not fully loyal to the present Government. In the east the Kurdish population have created, and are creating, continual trouble for the Turkish officials of the eastern province. These facts have lead to a strict military control of persons traveling in and out, and a strict censorship of all mail and printed matter. Americans are the only foreigners who are accorded anything resembling freedom of movement or communication.

The attitude of the officials was decidedly friendly toward America and the Near East Relief. They expressed the desire for American help after the war, especially along educational lines. For the present it seemed best to both Miss Allen and

BY *James J. Boyle* DATE *5 May 61*

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myself to confine these educational activities to the work among the orphans, granting any Turkish subjects the privilege of attending American schools so maintained upon the payment of the cost-tuition fee where financial circumstances permitted.

Whereas there seemed to be some doubt at one time concerning the possible continuation of the relief work in Anatolia owing to the attitude of the Turkish Government at that time, there seems to be every reason to believe that the Government desires co-operation of the Americans and the continuation of the relief work. I believe this change of attitude has been brought about in a large measure by the presence of Miss Allen in Angora.

Owing to the fact that there are many types of Turkish officials in the various local communities the Government was requested to permit Miss Allen to bring to their attention directly at Angora any question of major importance pertaining to the relationship of the Near East Relief and the local N.E.R. Directors and local Government officials. To this request the Government officials agreed. I believe this will lead to a better understanding and remove many of the possible points of irritation which have handicapped the work previously in the various local stations.

From the above statements it must not be inferred that the future work of the N.E.R. in Anatolia, especially so long as the war conditions exist, will not have to be conducted with a great deal of tact in spite of many minor differences of opinion and administration. All of the Americans will have to carry on the work with a great deal of patience, forgetting any personal differences with local Turkish officials and remembering that all things must be sacrificed for the continuance of the orphanage and medical work. Full credit should be given to all Americans in the interior of Turkey who are compelled repeatedly to forget their American instincts to assert their rights and who have graciously adapted themselves to trying local conditions. Nevertheless the relationship between the N.E.R. and the Nationalist Government officials is on a very much firmer basis than ever before and every effort is being made to cultivate the good will of the political party in power and to carry on the work efficiently.

PERSONAL IMPRESSIONS: Entirely apart from the relief work in question of recent action of the Turkish Government regarding the removal of Greek subjects from the seaport was frankly discussed. As explained in these conversations - to understand the Turkish Government's attitude was by no means to give approval to their action. The following explanation given by the Turkish Government officials I am passing on as a matter of

BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 May 61*

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information only. First - Every Turkish Official repeats the story of the Greek atrocities at Ismidt and along the Guomlik Peninsula at the time when the Greek Army withdrew from Ismidt and joined forces with the main Greek Army at Brousa. In fact a considerable sized volume of these atrocities has been published by the Turkish Department of the Interior in Constantinople and widely circulated and much read in Angora - but each Turkish official will clearly point out that the removal of the Greek subjects from the Black Sea coast was not in the nature of reprisals, for the removal of the Greek population came at a later time and was made necessary, from their point of view, by the following facts: Osmanli Greeks and Armenians were discovered in large numbers fighting with the Greek army. Greeks and other Cheta bands along the Black Sea were continually harassing the Nationalist Lines of communications. Those bands were necessarily fed by the neighboring villages and in order to cut off the source of food supply villages were destroyed and the population driven away. Somewhat later Greek battle-ships appeared in the Black Sea and bombarded certain of the coast towns and the Nationalists knowing of the existence of certain Pontus organizations took action and removed all men of military age from the regions of the Black Sea.

I carefully explained, especially to Refet Pasha, that there was a word frequently used in the English language in this connection with the removal of the Greeks who were Turkish subjects from the coast, namely the word "deport". That this word meant to the people in Constantinople, in Europe and America, the gathering together of men in large groups under guard and without adequate food-stuffs sending them on a march to an unknown destination. That the average American did understand the trial of a disloyal subject during the time of war and even his execution, and that they further understood the detention of any persons under suspicion, the trial of all persons thus detained, and even the conscription of labor battalions for work behind the battle lines, but the word "deport" indicated to the average American a situation similar to that of 1915.

From observation and from what information I could gather few women and children have been deported - only men of military age. In fact I stayed at the home of a Greek woman in Ineboli who was permitted to send to her son who had been removed to Sivas money through the Ottoman Bank and I saw in Ineboli Greek women who were permitted to earn a meager existence by working among the small boats loading and unloading cargo and doing other light labor. It was stated in Ineboli that the attitude of the Turkish Government had softened during the last month.

BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 May 61*

Certain portions of Anatolia are crowded with refugees - Greeks, Armenians and Turks. - Cesarea, Sivas and Harpoot are the centers to which these people have either been taken or sent. The Turkish refugees are those who fled before the advance of the Greek Army - the other refugees are those who have been removed from the coast towns or near the battlefield to the interior. The committee cannot grant sufficient help to maintain these refugees but in the above named three stations the Committee has been able to be of some assistance in the question of occasional bread supply or some other form of relief but cannot, is not attempting to adequately meet the refugee demands.

Unless the war is terminated with the few months and military activities cease little ploughing will be done for the fall sowing and consequently the crop of wheat which is usually very bountiful will be totally insufficient to meet the needs even of the interior of Anatolia. Usually wheat, sheep and cattle are exported in large quantities from the interior.

Politically the aims of the Angora Government are practically those set forth at the London Conference, namely, the complete control of Anatolia. They are quite willing to relinquish any claims to Thrace and accept the Allies decision relative to the Straits in Constantinople.

H.C. JAQUITH
Managing Director.

BY *James J. Boyle* DATE *5 May 61*

STATISTICS--ANATOLIA AREA--SEPTEMBER 1st.

1921

T O T A L S

ORPHANS----- In orphanages and homes.

Armenian	17,260	
Greek	3,802	
Turkish	4,796	(This includes 3230 Turkish orphans in Constantinople for whom amounts of aid vary according to policy. At present only 200 lira per month).
Others	173	
Jewish	2,158	
	<u>28,189</u>	

REFUGEES

Armenian	18,287	
Greek	8,335	
Turkish	16,233	(Including 12,300 in Constantinople whom we help from Marmora regions).
Others	1,022	
	<u>43,877</u>	

plus work for deportees in interior.

MEDICAL RELIEF

976 beds filled continually in Anatolia Area,
6 American doctors, (new doctor on way in),
16 American nurses,
384 clinics,
29328 treatments per month, according to latest reports.

INDUSTRIAL

1009 employed in industrial workshops (adult refugees).
In addition all orphans are trained in industrial work.

Armenian	729
Greek	246
Turk	11
Others	23

BY *James J. Boyle* DATE *5 May 61*

ANATOLIA AREA -- SEPTEMBER 1st, 1921.

ORPHANAGE WORK							Date of Report
	Total Orphans	Armen.	Greek	Turks	Jews	Others	
ADANA	514	514	Running camp for these children				June 1921.
TARSUS Trades School	100	100					
ANGORA	350	350					Armen. Cent. Comm.
BARDIZAG	219	219 (Temporarily at Derindje)					August 1921.
BROUSA		Orphans moved.					
CESAREA	3190	2755	260	175			
Constantinople Orphanages	9060	3854	1538	3230	438		July, 1921.
In Homes	5249	1776	1147	467	1691		168 Syrian
DERINDJE		See Bardizag Orphans					
HARPOOT	5176	4733		414	29		Mr. Riggs
ISMID	364	364					July, 1921.
KONIA	850	629	151	65			5 July, 1921.
MARSOVAN	465	297	168				Feb. no report since
SAMSOUN	1002	439	418	145			July, 1921.
SIVAS	1449	1149		300			Apr. 1921.
TREBIZOND	201	81	120				July, 1921.
	28189	17260	3802	4796	2158	173	

BY *James J. Payne* DATE *5 May 61*

ANATOLIA AREA--SEPTEMBER 1st, 1921.
for August

MEDICAL

	Beds	nurses Am. Doc.	nurses Amer.	clinics native	No. Treatments	No. report	Date
ADANA	45	0	1	2	24	1840	June, 1921.
Bardizag							Use Ismid Hospital
Brousa							Use local doctors and give medical supplies.
Cesarea	30	1	2	0	54	3660	April, 1921.
Constant.							
Yedi Koule							
105 1/3 time			2	0			tub.
Child Welfare						88 patients	Aug. 21.
1/3 time			2	0	49	3092	May 21.
Trachoma Hosp.							
300 1/3 time			2	1	60	6000	June 21.
Derindje							Use Ismid Hospital
Harpoot	136	2	3		135	5030	Mr. Riggs
Ismid	85	1	2	3	8	2444	July, 21.
Konia	75	1	0	0	30	1079	June, 21.
Marsovan							Closed as far as we know.
Rodosto							Medical Supplies -- Local doctors.
Samsoun	100	1	1	1	12	3603	July, 21.
Sivas	100	0	1	1	12	2502	April, 21.
Trebizond							Use local doctors and hospitals.
	976	6	17		384	29328	

The above report is made from the latest reports received.

BY *James J. Boyle* DATE *5 May 61*

ANATOLIA AREA -- September 1st, 1921.

INDUSTRIAL

	Total Employed	Armen.	Greek	Turk	Russian	
Adana	Turned over to Armenians. They employ 400 women.					
Angora	No adult work.					
Erdizag	No adult work.					
Brousa	Adult work closed.					
Cesarea	Adult work closed.					
Constantinople	268	233	10	3	22	Rep. July, 21
Derindje	No adult work.					
Harpoot	Large industrial plant for orphans only.					
Ismid	No adult industrial work.					
Konia	66	46	15	5	1	Rep. June 21.
Marsovan	Closed since February, 1921.					
Rodosto	No adult work.					
Samsoun	200	100	100			
Sivas	269	269				
Trebizond	206	81	121	3	1	
	1009	729	246	11	23	

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ANATOLIA AREA--SEPTEMBER 1st, 1921.

GENERAL RELIEF

	TOTAL Refugees Receiving aid	Armen.	Greeks	Turks	Others	Date Report June 1921
ADANA	5400	5400				June, 21.
ANGORA			No general relief.			
BARDIZAG			No general relief.			
BROUSA 14136 refugees	8421 aided July	2340	4629	1272		July, 21.
CESAREA	1595 plus aid and de- portees passing through.	295		600	700 Fr. Prison-Ap/21 ers	
CONSTANT.	16022	3500	None	12300	222 Syrians & Georgians	July,
DERINDJE	Refugees moved July 1st.					
HARPOOT	784	746			38 Syr.	Mr. Riggs
ISMID	1540			1540		July, 1921
KONIA	1100	900	100			June, 1921.
MARSOVAN	No report since last February.					
RODOSTO	6600	3648	2800	100	52 Jews	Aug. 21.
SAMSOUN	1271	157	794	320		July, 1921.
SIVAS	1280	1280				Apr. 1921
TREBIZOND	44	21	12	1	10	July, 1921.
	43877	18287	8335	16233	1022	

To the above must be added the work being done for the deportees in the interior as they pass from city to city. We have received no definite statistics for this work. Probably it is not safe to send them through.

Note 12300 Turks in Constant. This aid was given in a few supplies for the one month. We give what is demanded of us to the Turks if the need is there and if policy demands it.

BY *James H. Nicol* DATE *5 May 61*

NEAR EAST RELIEF

B No. 3691

To- Mr. C. V. Vickrey, New York

Date 12th Oct 1921

From- J. H. Nicol, Beirut

Subject- Interior Stations

4
VIC. ✓
TOWLE ✓
DWIG ✓
MALCOLM ✓
CS ✓
Publicity ✓

In sending you confirmation of a cable concerning Marash, Urfa and Diarbekir, I am enclosing a further report on the Marash conditions summarising the situation for the past few months, as well as having some reference to the work of the year.

It is very clear that the situation is becoming worse rather than better, and I do wish something could be done to get the country opened up so that the normal trade of the Armenians, for which they are ready, could go on.

The reference to Diarbekir in the cable needs some further explanation. As you understand, these stations have been cut off from us for so long that we have not understood just what was going on, nor can we control the policy in these stations as we would if communications were easy. Naturally we must leave a great deal to the discretion of the person in charge and we cannot criticise any one of these isolated workers if it seems necessary to attempt to go beyond instructions and the budget to take care of an emergency. We were not very much surprised, therefore, to be informed in a letter from Diarbekir, under date of 19th September, which indicated that Miss Wade had been obliged to appropriate to the Armenian Orphanage 300 Turkish Gold Pounds monthly. Up to the present Miss Wade's entire monthly budget has been £ 100 which she is still using in relief work, so that this is an entirely new responsibility to us which we did not know about at the time of your visit.

As we are quite sure the New York committee would not wish to have us refuse these new responsibilities, I have prepared you to expect a request that our appropriation for this district may be restored to the \$100,000 basis because of these new responsibilities in Marash, Aleppo and Diarbekir.

All signs indicate a very serious condition for the coming winter, and it may be that all of these northern points will have to revert to direct relief. I should be exceedingly sorry if this should prove to be the case but I do not see that we can forbid our agents from engaging in this relief if they find starvation conditions returning once more to deplete the population.

Signed James H. Nicol

Acting Director

BY *James J. Payne* DATE *5 May 61*

REPORT ON MARASH CONDITIONS

October 10, 1921

"Open Roads" has been our watchword month after month at Marash. Open roads meant to us that the Armenians would be free to go and come, and that they could then carry on their trades in peace, and so gradually become self-supporting. General relief work could then be stopped, and a good part of our budget released for use elsewhere.

When I left Marash on September 21st the situation was unquestionably worse than last year, the outlook more hopeless. Prominent men of the city were listed for deportation. One arrest had been made. The police asked 20 LTG. to save this man from deportation. The family were able to offer only 10 LTG. for his release, which the police accepted. The civil government has deliberately planned to deport the Armenians, hoping to force them to buy their release, which the majority of the people can not do. They have not the money and so will be deported. That this plan is to be carried out I know on positive authority, - it is not a rumor.

The Zeitoon refugees were deported by order of the mutas-
serif, after Saladdin Bey, Commander-in-Chief of the Army had left for the front. We immediately through the Army, notified him, but his answer came too late, - the Zeitoonlars had already arrived at Beisni. His answer was to the effect that the Civil Government was in no way to interfere with Zeitoon refugees, and that under no condition were they to be deported.

In October 1920, soon after a change of mutaserifs, the almost daily round of petty annoyances began. We used to think that the civil authorities burned the midnight oil making plans to block our work and to increase the anxieties and the burdens of the Armenians.

In February 1921 all houses owned by Armenians who went out with the French were ordered to be evacuated within 24 hours. Through the efforts of Army officials a compromise was made. The people living in the houses were to remain, but all rentals were to be paid directly to the Government at a greatly increased rate. This automatically cut off the only source of income that these women and children had, and they were added to our relief lists.

In April matters came to a climax. The Government refused to recognize Americans officially. Then through the Armenian leaders, they ordered Beitschallern Orphanage to be evacuated, at the same time stating that if the Americans refused, all orphanage buildings would be taken by force and the children turned out into the city to shift for themselves. It was finally agreed, the Armenian leaders still acting as spokesmen for the Americans, that Beitschallern should be immediately evacuated. The 550 boys together with the orphanage supplies and equipment were transferred to ACORNE and Ebenezer, 374 boys

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replacing 109 boys at ACORNE Orphanage. The girls, in turn, were transferred to Beitel, and the remaining 166 boys crowded into Ebenezer compound. It was summer, and the children could sleep out of doors.

Saladdin Bey, when he found that the Government insisted on taking Beitschallien buildings, commandeered them for use as an Army hospital, thus again helping us, for it would be far easier to reclaim them from the Army than from the civil government. Saladdin Bey, while he could not interfere in matters appertaining strictly to the civil government, held the general situation in control, and was always friendly to the Americans. He left for the front the latter part of June. Since his departure the civil government has had full sway and has used its power for evil to the utmost. We felt especially grateful to Saladdin Bey, just before he left for the successful effort he made to secure the release from prison of Mr. Christiansen.

The Armenians are forced to work on Government buildings, to supply clothing for soldiers, and to do all sorts of manual work for two loaves of bread a day. The Government demanded that the Armenians leaders raise money for the wages of these men. With untold sacrifice this was done, but we know that the greater part of the money has not been paid to the men.

Men are imprisoned and beaten, then allowed to go free only when their families are able to raise enough money to satisfy the police as backsheesh. Houses have been searched for no apparent reason but ~~the~~ for the further destruction of the personal property of the Armenians. American buildings have been searched upon the order of the Mutaserif, despite the order of Army officials, who when they could not prevent the buildings from being searched, sent officers to see that at least a certain amount of courtesy was extended to us. Since April our mail has been taken by the Government and turned over to us only after persistent effort on our part to recover it and weeks of delay. Even then only part of our official mail has been delivered and at rare intervals only a few letters for American personnel. Outgoing censored mail has not been allowed sometimes to be taken out of the city and has been returned by the muleteer to us. At one time we were ordered to carry on all our correspondence in Turkish. This order we were able to have repealed.

Marash needs open roads. It is because there is no communication with the outside world that the situation continues serious, more serious now that the restraining powers of the Army has gone. The civil government can now carry on its policy of oppression and cruelty unmolested. Turkey is undoubtedly much in the public eye, and I think Mustapha Kemal could be made to realize the menace the present Mutaserif of Marash and his clique of civil officers are to Turkey, should they be allowed to carry out their present plans.

BY *James J. Doyle* DATE *5 May 61*

3.

Armenians in Marash are existing, not living, in the midst of its ruins. Families are crowded into every available shelter. We have had 3000 women and children on money relief. During the summer months this number was cut to 2000 but will have to be increased beyond the original number as winter comes on. Clothing will have to be issued to some 4000 people as it was last year. Practically no one has been able to buy winter supplies.

Last year we opened and supported the city schools, purely as a relief measure, a Day Nursery for about 1200 children. We had no equipment but the children were kept a bit warmer, given a chance to breathe better air and get away from the hovels where they live. We gave a noon-day meal to 400 of the poorest of these children. Owing to increased demands upon our budget this year we can not open the city schools. The Armenians can not, - the Government has their every piastre.

The Marash Budget could be cut if the women with their children, whose husbands are scattered throughout Turkey, Syria, Palestine and America, could be allowed to go out to join them, and if Armenians, other than Marashians, could be allowed to go to their native cities or villages. For the refugees from Fundajak, Kish afli and Zeitoon this would not be possible, as their villages are destroyed, but there are many others. If a postal service could be arranged either Turkish or through the Near East Relief, whereby censored mail could be handled for Armenians and money orders negotiated for them from outside sources, such as relatives or friends, - if property, owned by Armenians and confiscated by Turks, could be returned to the lawful owners, normal conditions could soon be re-established. It is because they are entirely cut off from outside help and from means of self-support that the N.E.R. has had to continue its general relief work.

Vineyards, which the N.E.R. worked last Spring for their orphans, have this Summer been taken by the Turks and given to Turkish refugees. Hillcrest, the summer camp of the American missionaries, together with its vineyards, has also been given to Turkish refugees.

Nothing can be done locally at Marash to help conditions because no appeals to Angora can be sent without the Mutaserif's consent. Much can be done through other channels, as has been shown by the recent transmittal of Miss Holmes' message from Urfa through Angora and Constantinople to Beirut. It has therefore been proven that it is not impossible to get in touch with Mustapha Kemal at Angora. Through our experience with the Army officials, we feel that Mustapha Kemal, were he conversant with the facts, would realize the gravity of the Marash situation and for the sake of Turkey do his utmost to install a decent civil government. The better Turks of Marash are also desirous for a radical change in their local government.

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