Chicago, February 15, 1919

The American Minister
Teheran, Persia

Dear Sir:

Herewith I am enclosing communication for His Highness, Shaq-e-Saltenah, which I am asking you to be kind enough to present to him.

With all best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.
November 12th, 1912

> The American Minister.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to present the credentials of His Highness, the King of the Belgians, whom I am enacting for to be kind enough to receive to him. With all respect, I am,

Very truly yours,

K.P.T. - F.
My dear Dr. Judson:

Mr. Putney has just shown me your letter of February 15th, through which I learn of your arrival in this country. Mr. Putney will write you to say how glad we will be to help you to send through your message to His Highness Shoa-es-Seltah.

This letter, however, is merely an excuse to tell you how much I hope you will send us an account of your visit to Persia with any recommendations which you may have to make. Perhaps, however, you are contemplating a visit to Washington and if so, it would be a great pleasure to us to see you again.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
February 28, 1918

Dear Dr. Judson:

In reply to your letter of February 15th I beg to say that the Department will be pleased to assist you in forwarding the message referred to.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the success of your mission to Persia.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Henry Pratt Judson
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

Enclosure

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
February 18, 1919.

Dear Dr. Judson:

In reply to your letter of February 15th I beg to say that the Department will be pleased to assist you in forwarding the message referred to.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the success of your mission to Persia.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.
Mr. Ambassador:

In reply to your letter of February 16th, 1919, I am pleased to say that the Department has been requested to forward your message to London. I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your kind favor of March 5th, 1919, together with one from Mr. Foy, which I have been unable to acknowledge heretofore. I am in receipt of your letter of April 1st, addressed to the American Embassy in London. I wish to have a talk with you personally in the course of my official visit to Paris, and as soon as I arrive there shall try to make an appointment with you. I filed a long report on Napoleonic and Franco-Italian affairs with General House's headquarters in Paris. There are matters connected with the

[Signature]

[Invisibility and illegibility on the right side of the page]
Chicago, February 20, 1919

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Your kind favor of the 16th inst., together with one from Mr. Putney, are duly received. I thank you for your courtesy in the matter of the letter to Shoa-es-Saltenah, which I am herewith sending enclosed, addressed to the American Minister at Teheran. I wish to have a talk with you personally about matters in Persia, and vicinity, and as soon as I can arrange to go to Washington shall try to make an appointment with you. I filed a long report on Mesopotamia, Persia, and Trans-Caucasia with Colonel House's Committee in Paris. There are matters connected with that report on which I shall be glad to confer with you.

With sincere regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. William Phillips
Department of State
Washington, D. C.
Office of the Secretary, 20 Jan

Dear Mr. Phillips:

Your kind favor of the 15th inst.

conveys my great pleasure, yet again thank you for your concern in the matter of the letter to Secretary of State, regarding the American Minister at Tientsin.

I have received from your不了 the Foreign Office, and am pleased to inform you that I wish to have a talk with you personally about the matter beforehand. I am authorized by the Foreign Office to make an appointment with you.

I have a letter from the Secretary of the American Embassy in Tientsin, conveying with the consent of the Secretary in my name and capacity, to come here to meet with you.

I am happy to see you, and shall be glad to have a conversation with you.

With sincere regards,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

R.G. 4

Mr. William Phillips
Department of State
Washington, D.C.
AMERICAN COMMISSION
TO NEGOTIATE PEACE
4 place de la Concorde, Paris.

Feb. 18, 1919.

President H. P. Judson,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Dear President Judson:

I have just received through the Embassy three copies of the "Review of the Civil Administration of the Occupied Territories of Iraq". I wish to send you word, that they have come into my hands, to thank you for your very complete and helpful report upon conditions in Persia, and to express my best wishes for your health.

Matters are going very slowly here, as I suppose is to be expected.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

W. L. Western
AMERICAN COMMISSION
TO NEGOTIATE PEACE
6, Place de la Concorde, Paris.
Feb. 10, 1919

Prentice, Dr. T. B.,
Office of the United States
Office, II., N.E.A.

Dear President Taft:

I have just received your letter of January 1st, in which you made the
Civil Administration of the Occupied Portions of France. I wish to say
that, in your absence, the Civil Administration of the Occupied Portions
of France, and the report you have had cause before them, we may go on
with the peace movement for the peace of the world, and from the peace
you have prepared.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Such tremendous tasks as those before the Peace Commission cannot be settled in haste.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chicago, March 8, 1919

R.P.J. - L.

My dear Professor Westermann:

Your favor of the 18th of February is at hand. I am very glad to know that the material from Baghdad reached you safely. I had arranged to have it sent on when I was in Persia, but as it didn't come while I was in Paris there seemed some doubt as to whether it was coming through at all. Accordingly, as you may probably know, I arranged with Mr. Balfour, and he cabled directly to the Civil Commissioner and requested him to send on the material to me in care of the American Embassy. If, after matters are completed, you find that one of the three Mr. W. L. Westermann

Acceptance is available, I wonder if I could ask to have it 4 Place de la Concorde

Peint, törme yo

I am hardly surprised that matters are going slowly.
American Commission
To negotiate Peace
At Peace at Genoa, Italy.
Feb. 19, 1912
Office, March 8, 1912

[Handwritten text not legible]
Such tremendous tasks as those before the Peace Commission cannot be settled in haste.

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly yours,

R.P.J. - L.

Mr. W. L. Westermann
American Commission to Negotiate Peace
4 Place de la Concorde
Paris, France
...
SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

61, eighteenth.

For Laymen Vickrey, New York, "All necessary flour and other food stuffs obtainable from local food administration and other sources therefore send no more food unless ordered cancelling all possible purchases. Motor trucks and ambulances on MERCURIUS are without bodies and all makes of motor are without spare parts or tires. Unless these are on PENSACOLA now on way to Beirut forward immediately liberal supply with repair tools.

Important Commission be advised of amount of funds available for distribution and for local food purchases. Wire Constantinople through State Department. Washburn is starting for Beirut overland eighteenth to investigate conditions on way, meet PENSACOLA and consult Finley.

Main arranging Caucasus expedition, taking flour, clothing and workers.

Elmer brings report of wide spread and desperate need amid severity of winter. One million dollars needed immediately to purchase seed for spring sowing to prevent famine next year as seed grain have been eaten.

Moore leading expedition Central Anatolia with Riggs, Irwin and others to establish hospital and relief centres Konia Caesarea has Malatia and Harpoon taking food supplies and clothing. Barton planning extensive investigating tour across entire country down into Syria where refugees are congregated awaiting repatriation. Every facility for protection travel and transportation afforded by dominating powers. Barton."

HECK AMERICAN COMMISSIONER

N. C. 298.
THE AMERICAN RED CROSS
National Headquarters
WASHINGTON, D. C.

February 19, 1919.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Secretary,
American Committee for Armenian & Syrian Relief,
1 Madison Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Vickrey:—

It is very gratifying to us to have your letter of recent date, expressing appreciation on the part of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief of the cooperation and help which the Red Cross has been able to give to your Committee. You may be sure too that we appreciate very highly the splendid spirit of co-operation and helpfulness which you have always shown to us and the very substantial help which you have given us for our work in Palestine. From the very outset, your Committee has always co-operated in the very closest way with the Red Cross and duplication of effort and unnecessary effort has been at all times avoided.

Thanking you for the very cordial expressions in your letter, which you may be sure we very heartily reciprocate,

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

CNB/MEP
N.C.296.
President Harry Judson, LL.D.,
Chicago University,
Chicago, Ill.

My dear Dr. Judson:

It is a keen satisfaction to know that you are to speak to our men next Saturday evening. Let me assure you that we have all deeply felt of what great service you can be and have already been to the remnants of our race, and I trust that your address to the boys will be one that will give them courage and inspiration and hope of rehabilitation and protection in Urumia and Salmas. You cannot realize the deep attachment of our men from Persia to their homes and if there was a way whereby these places could be attached to a new state for the benefit of the Assyrian Christians, it would be a great blessing.

This may be a very big wish, at least, we ought to have sufficient guarantee that the murders and ruination which have been connived at and encouraged by the Persians will not take place in future. The report which you brought to us makes it perfectly plain that the conduct of the Persians has been immeasurably bad and revengeful towards the Christians.

May I request you two or three things. In the first place, I trust you will dwell at some length on what our national Central Committee has been doing in Hamadan and of the efforts of their members in Teheran. They have borne the brunt of the battle and have stood by the Allies and have chosen delegates to go to the peace conference. Let us all loyally support them and regard them as a nucleus of a new parliment for our people and respect their wishes, for their conduct has been very unselfish and
I've been asked by Mrs. Johnson, of the Radio Art Association, to write you a note to explain that the meeting is not going to take place tonight as previously advertised. She says that there has been a misunderstanding about the time and date, and that the meeting will be held on the 15th instead.

If you could please let her know if you would like to attend, it would be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]

[City, State]

[Phone Number]
some of them have paid the supreme sacrifice.

In the second place, I think that I am sounding the opinion of my countrymen by stating that as a Semitic Christian race we are opposed to the division of that part of the world inhabited by Assyrians, so that part of it will fall under New Armenia and part of it under New Mesopotamia, while Urumia and Salmas remain in the hands of Persia. We wish that the principle of nationality might be recognized and that our future home should be either in New Armenia, from whom we should obtain absolutely equal rights, or a new Mesopotamia. But to subdivide it so that the home of Marshemun in Kurdistan mountains and the home of the Jacobites in Mardin should fall to New Armenia, while Mosul should fall into Mesopotamia would destroy future union of our race. Beyond that, we might have no aspiration, but that much we feel that the Peace Conference ought to listen to our request.

In the third place, I hardly need to say that we are utterly opposed to the wild dreams of the King of Hijaz putting a claim on Mesopotamia. These wild dreams of the Caliphs of Baghdad must be forgotten and Mesopotamia should remain the future home of the Assyrians and Maldeans.

In the fourth place, to send back the mountaineers of Marshemun and the people of Urumia to their homes simply depending upon the charity of Armenia, without some compensation or indemnity for their losses, would be a crime against humanity, for you know yourself they have paid their last mite in blood, in wealth and in possession. It would be far better that they were shot in their encampments as refugees than sent to bare mountains and with no provisions for their rehabilitation by the Allies. It is not for us to say who shall pay our losses and indemnities; it is for men of your stamp who have visited those regions and who have seen the pangs of our remnants to say that this race, who has given more in proportion even than the Armenians, should have protection of the great powers, and safety guaranteed to them.

I trust that your meeting will be a great success and accept with gratitude our heartfelt thanks for your great services. Do not forget us with your pen. Let mention be made of our race once in a while in your reports as Assyrians.

Very cordially yours,

[Signature]

Paul Shimim
some of the best people in the United States. The United States is a country of free people, where the Constitution guarantees the freedom of speech and the right to assemble. We must support these freedoms and protect them from those who would deny them.

In the third place, I firmly believe in the right of every American to own a gun. The Second Amendment guarantees the right to keep and bear arms, and it is a fundamental right that must be protected at all costs. We must ensure that this right is not undermined by those who seek to take it away.

In the fourth place, I strongly support the funding of our military. Our men and women in uniform are the bravest and most selfless individuals in our country, and we must do everything in our power to support them. This includes ensuring that they have the resources they need to do their job.

I wish you all the best in your endeavors, and I am confident that with hard work and dedication, we can achieve great things.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
to which you refer in the main has done excellent work.

As I said above, I do not believe that any part of Persia will be taken from that country. Mesopotamia I trust will remain under British control. I have no doubt there will be an Armenian republic with a considerable area.

Chicago, February 24, 1919

by dear Mr. Simon:

Your favor of the 20th inst. was duly received. I had the pleasure of meeting the Assyrian people Saturday evening, the 22d inst., and found, notwithstanding a heavy storm, a good audience in the hall.

I am interested in your suggestions. Entirely aside from what I might desire, it is my opinion that it is unlikely for a new state to be formed solely for the Assyrian Christians. If the refugees from Urumia are returned to that country, I have no doubt that there will be adequate guarantees for their safety. I trust that the British Government, which of course is primarily interested, will be able to secure some indemnities for their losses. That will not be a simple matter, however, for a variety of reasons. The Central Committee
to which you refer in the main has done excellent work.

As I said above, I do not believe that any part of Persia will be taken from that country. Mesopotamia I trust will remain under British control. I have no doubt there will be an Armenian republic with a considerable area.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,


Mr. Paul Simmon
Room 9048, 1 Madison Avenue
New York City
to whip you next in the main and gone ancient work.

Yes I may never I do not believe that any part of

be taken from that country. Moreover

I have all commerce which is the condition.

The sense

The entire commerce I am

Your sense it is, at the very least, near

with resources. I may be the resource of that

I do not wish to be a bugaboos in the self.

I am interested in your understanding. Sufficient

those who I might tolerate. If in one thing that is the

not only for a man alone to be among equals for the

teaching convention. If the teaching can create me

returning to your country, I have no hope that come will

be secured by commerce for their support. I must find the

the native government. Hope of some to maintain

It has been shown.

How entire that might not as a principle obtain.

I am a nation of men. The common characteristic

Professor, on a matter of education, the common characteristic
February 21, 1919

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,  
The University of Chicago,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th, and recognize that our missionary workers are somewhat tender-hearted and easy when it comes to relief work. You may be interested to know that we have not complied with Mr. Maynard's request, having wired him rather to get in touch with the Food Administration in Constantinople, authorizing him to draw for $200,000 to meet any emergency needs, rather than for the $1,200,000 mentioned in his cable.

We would appreciate any further counsel you may have in connection with this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary

CVV-HN
Permitly 81, 1919

Dr. Hayriye Tuzmen
The University of Chicago
Chicago III.

Dear Dr. Tuzmen:

I am in receipt of yours of the 18th, and recognize that our missionary workers are under severe pressure and are faced with great difficulty in connection with the current conditions. Potentially, this topic might be an area you might want to explore further.

You may be interested to know that we have not come to terms with the Mekaneia's request, and the letter to that effect which the Mekaneia administration directed to the task of migrating to the new administration, has been postponed indefinitely.

We would appreciate any support you can extend in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary

[Handwritten text on the right side of the page]
February 23, 1918

Dr. H. B. Judson
Chicago University
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Judson:

I have heard nothing from Mr. Taile from Beirut for two months and then only a brief cable. The last letter I received was written on October twelfth just as your party was leaving Bagdad. I would be very grateful if you would let me know what work for him was included in your plan and how they will affect...
his future movements—how long he expects to stay in Persia, etc.

I had hoped that there would have been letters before this telling of these things but apparently his mail is not coming through.

The waiting is rather hard and I certainly would appreciate what you can tell me of him.

Sincerely,

Mrs. P. S. Marysia M. Faile
Claremont
California
Chicago, March 3, 1919

Dear Mrs. Vaile:

Yours of February 23 is received. I took a large package of letters from Persia and had my secretary mail them at Paris late in December, and had taken for granted that a letter from Mr. Vaile to you was included.

When I left Persia he was in Hamadan and was remaining there to assist in the work of the Hamadan Committee under the general direction of the Central Committee established in Teheran. If he should find it possible before returning home I expected him to visit Teheran to confer with the Minister of Agriculture on some matters connected with agricultural education. It was his plan to return home this coming spring or early in the summer. He was taken sick in Hamadan in October, and was in the hospital for awhile. He made a complete recovery, however, and my last
DEAR MR. VELLE:

Your request to receive a few pieces of secure from persons and their
secretaries with their będę in December, and any

facts you may have that a letter from me. Valler to you was

under

When I felt persons who are in Mexican and were

egrave to respect in the work of the Mexican Committee when

the General direction of the Central Committee established

in Mexico. I feel sure that is possible before Cerritini

some I expectant him to visit Mexico to continue with the

Minister of Agriculture on some matters connected with

the educational system. It was his plan to return home

the coming spring or early in the summer. He was taken

back to Mexico in October and was in the hospital for

weeks. He made a complete recovery, however, and my lost

writings.
advices from him just before I left Persia early in December were to the effect that he was doing well and undoubtedly would be completely restored to vigor. He had the small-pox, and requested me not to cable that fact home. I of course followed his desires in the matter, feeling sure that he would send you what information on the subject he thought best. He didn't wish you to be unduly anxious, and his case was not a serious one. Moreover, he had the very best of care in the hospital at Hamadan, under the charge of Dr. Funk.

Mail from Persia is very uncertain and irregular. I received not more than half the letters written to me and addressed to Baghdad, and many of mine never reached their destination. Mr. Vaile will be able to get letters out in all probability in the rare contingency of someone's leaving the country who will take them directly and will mail them from Europe, or perhaps from India. Meanwhile, you may be sure that he is in good health, as anything to the contrary is at once cabled to Mr. Vickray at One Madison Avenue, New York City. The fact is that Persia is one of the most out-of-the-way spots in the world, and I know nothing to compare with the Persian mail possibilities
The text is not legible due to the quality of the image. It appears to be a page from a document, but the content cannot be accurately transcribed.
unless it may be those in Greenland. I was with Mr. Vaile in Baghdad and up the military road through Persia as far as Hamadan. After that my conferences were frequent by letter and by telegraph, as Hamadan was not very far from Teheran. It was too bad that he was taken sick, but under all the circumstances everything turned out as well as anyone could possibly have expected, and I am sure that you now have no occasion for anxiety.

With cordial regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

M.F.J. - L.

Mrs. R. S. Vaile
Claremont, California
To the Friends and Relatives of the Members of the Relief Expedition to the Near East

BREST FRANCE

FEBRUARY 23.

LEVIATHAN DOCKED TODAY

Signed (U. S. Transport Service)

From our official representative in Paris, Mr. Arthur Curtiss James, the following cablegram was received Feb. 23rd.

"HAVE SECURED ARMY HOSPITAL TRAIN BREST TO MARSEILLES ON ARRIVAL OF LEVIATHAN SO TRIP FOR PARTY WILL BE WITHOUT DISCOMFORT. RED CROSS AND ALL OTHER ORGANIZATIONS COOPERATING WE WILL TAKE BEST POSSIBLE CARE OF THEM IN MARSEILLES AND BELIEVE REASONABLY PROMPT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE SECURED THROUGH THE BRITISH WHO ARE COOPERATING MOST WILLINGLY".

(SIGNED) JAMES

NOTE: The U. S. Post Office will accept mail direct for Constantinople. A five cent stamp is necessary. Address correspondence as follows.

% W. W. Peet
Bible House
Constantinople.

N.C. 300
To the Friends and Relatives of the Members of the
Rear Admiral to the
Near West

MAY 26

REMEMBER US.

LESS THAN

GIVEN

INVITED TO JOIN TODAY

Singed (U.S. Transport Service)

From our official representatives in Paris, Mr. Arthur

Curtis, James, the following cablegram was received. Rep. 514.

"HAVE SECURED ARMY HOSPITAL TRAIN READY TO MARCH ON
ON ARRIVAL OF INVITATION SO TRIP FOR PARTY WILL BE WITHOUT
DISCOMFORT. THEY CAME WITH ALL THEIR COMPLIANT COMPLAINTS.
WE WILL TAKE BEST POSSIBLE CARE OF THEM IN MARSHALLING AND
RELIEVE THEM ASAP. PROMPT TRANSPORTATION CAN BE SECURED.
THROUGH THE BRITISH WHO ARE COOPERATING MOST WILLINGLY."

(Signed) Jones

NOTE: The U.S. Post Office will accept mail directed for

Constantinople. A green cent stamp is necessary. Address

N. W. Post Office

Hippo House

Constantinople.
Holton, Kansas.
Feb. 27-19

To. Jardson
Chicaco Ill.

Dear Dr. Jardson:—

Remembering your kindness of last year in the offer to carry a letter, if possible, to our daughter in Ummia Paris.

I wonder if I may ask again, the news of her (Sernor Schoebel), passing away in Sept. by malaria has reached us this year the Board, but nothing more and waiting for something more definite has
Pardon me for trespassing on your time. I feel so overpowered and helpless, and long to talk with someone who has been there.

If you have the time and mind any thing of the happenings at-mentioned during the last week of Sept. I shall be so glad for just a line or so.

And thank you very sincerely.

Very truly,

(Mrs O.M.) Helene Schoebel
Chicago, March 4, 1919

Dear Mrs. Schoebel:

Your favor of the 24th of February is received. I am very sorry indeed that I am not able to give you full details on the matter of your daughter's illness and death. The letter entrusted to me for her I was never able to deliver. Communication between Azerbaijan Province and the rest of Persia was cut off completely during the entire time of my stay in that country, partly because the Turks were there, and partly after they left because of the general disorder. Mail service was not in operation, nor was the telegraph service. We were not able to find out at Teheran anything about the fate of the missionaries of Urumia and indeed those in Tabris until about the middle of November. At that time Mrs. Jessup, who was in Teheran, received a letter from her husband
giving further details. It seems that your daughter was taken ill in September and died late in that month of what they called pernicious malaria. She had at that time the missionaries with her, and had, I infer, from Mr. Jessup's letter, every care and comfort. I am sure that there is no ground for supposing that there was any shock or ill treatment which caused her illness. Malaria is a very specific thing, which has no bearing on anything of the sort. It was not until some time after her death that the Urumia missionaries were taken to Tabriz by the Turks. As soon as I learned the facts I cabled at once to Mr. Vickrey at One Madison Avenue, New York, from whom I do not doubt you heard immediately.

Summing up, then, I may say that the details of your daughter's illness and death can only come from the Urumia missionaries when they are able to get mail through. It may be months yet before anything definite reaches us from them. We know from Mr. Jessup's letters, as I have said, that in October the missionaries were taken to Tabriz by the Turks, and were there in confinement until the Turks withdrew, after their surrender to the Allies. At that time they were released, and were all safe and in good
health. It did not seem likely that any of them would be able to return to Urumia until spring, as the conditions in that part of the Province were very disturbed and disorderly. I wish I could give you further details, but fear it will be some time yet, as I indicated, before any comes through. As soon as letters are received, Mr. Vickrey will at once forward you full information.

With profound sympathy, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. P. J. - L.

Mrs. O. M. Schoebel
Nolton, Kansas
If you can't see firmly that any of them would be able to reason to determine what might happen, as the condition in that part of the Province were very difficult, and may change. I may I could give you further details, but I am afraid I can't. We will do some time yet so I shall expect the report can come forward as soon as possible the receiving it. Arrival will at once forward you full information.

With brotherly sympathy, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.R.G. - "J"
March 6, 1919

Dr. Harry Pratt Judson,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Dr. Judson:

Your letter of March 4th explains the telegram which certainly was twisted.

I enclose herewith the only report we have of Miss Schoebel's death, which you will notice is contained in a single sentence on Page 4 of a report sent to the Presbyterian Board, copies of which we have in our files.

Do you know of any more complete report that we should have? If so, we will renew the search.

Sincerely yours,

CVV-HN
Secretary
Mar. 6, 1919

Mr. Henry Pratt Judson,

College Hall,

Dear Mr. Judson:

Your letter of March 4th explaining the telephone which certain members have purchased I received. I enclose herewith the only report we have of these 8000s and a gadget which you will find is contained in a single sentence on Page 2 of the report sent to the International Board. Copies of which we have in our files. I have looked at any more complete report that we have.

Please let me know if I can reference the report.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary

[Signature]
COPY

Cable message from the American Minister at
Teheran, November 20, 9 a.m., No. 47.

(PARAPHRASE)

Message is marked important.

Judson sends the following to Vickrey: "On November
4, I received news of an authentic character from Tabriz
and Urumiah. In September, Miss Schoebel died of Malaria.
All the other missionaries from Urumiah are in Tabriz and
they are safe. Jessup and Vanneman have been discharged
from arrest and they are safe. Mrs. Jessup is at Teheran.
The property at Urumiah was plundered and it is probably
destroyed. Tabriz has been evacuated by the Turks and they
committed no outrages there. The force of gendarmerie and
the new Persian Governor General depart from here at an
early date.

Bentley is ill of dysentery and is in the hospital
at Baqubah. He is getting along well.

Please convey to the families of Post, Wertheim
and Judson Thanksgiving greetings. Please communicate the
following to Moses in New York City: 'It is my hope that
Jackson and I will early in January reach Paris.' I have a
written report and bring material relating to Armenia,
Caucasus and Persia." Telegram is signed Judson.

CALDWELL L.

891.00/1042

D1 JT/DKD

G. A. E. 1.

(Handwritten notes and signatures on the page.)

(Dated and signed.)
Chicago, March 8, 1919

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

Thanks for your favor of the 6th inst. with enclosed material. Mrs. Jessup read me long extracts from her husband's journal while I was in Teheran, and the copy that I sent home is part of the material which I took to Paris and mailed there, I suppose. I didn't know but that in that journal there might be some further details about Miss Schoebel's illness.

With best regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

H.P.J. - L.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey
1 Madison Avenue
New York City
Office, March 6, 1918

Dear Mr. Storey:

Thank you for your letter of the 26th instant. I am glad to hear that you have received your merchandise and that you are pleased with it. I understand that you have been unable to travel to New York City, but I hope that you will be able to do so in the near future.

With best regards,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Mr. G. V. Atkinson
Manager
New York Office
From the Armenian Caucasus,
Via Tabriz, Persia,
Feb. 25, 1919.

Mr. C. V. Vickrey, Sec.,
1 Madison Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Vickrey:

I found from 13 to 17 in one room, as many as five in
bed. They say that they are sick. Probably their illness is real-
ly only slow starvation. I found four small children living alone,
two sick abed. On a cold, snowy day they had no fire and were
dressed only in one thin, ragged cotton garment, with skin showing
in many places. One boy had tied muslin rags on his feet.

1. In one place a woman was making soup of an onion and a
tea spoonful of grease. There were two quarts of dish-
water soup to feed six persons.

2. In two places I found parts of the corpse of a horse, not
one that had been killed, but one that had died of him-
self. The flesh was being cooked and eaten while I was
there. Two emaciated children in bed were gnawing at
pieces of this flesh. The piece of one child was smaller
than that of the other. When he finished his or rather
when she finished hers, for it was a girl, she tried
stealthily to take some from the other child. Six per-
sons were in bed in that room, emaciated and wild looking.
Two persons had died in that room on the previous day.

3. In other places I saw sheep's entrails, slaughterhouse
blood, picking from chaff being eaten or being prepared
for food. Some said that they were living on potato skins
from the soldiers' barracks.

4. Two hundred orphans are nominally kept by the government,
in three orphanages. Instead of the bright cheerful faces
and awful noise of our orphans they had full, lifeless
faces and were perfectly quiet, thus showing the effects
of underfeeding. It seems plain to us that we will have
to take over all orphanages. Disease will soon get into
their midst and they will die off like flies, not being
able to withstand anything. Typhus is now common every-
where.

At a place called Karakillisse not far within the bound-
ary of the new Republic of Armenia, we stopped thirty-two hours on
account of heavy snows. There I talked with several people, natives,
who are supposed to have the care of the refugees in their hands though they have no funds now to work with, and twice I went around the town visiting hovels where the refugees have taken refuge from the winter and a mighty cold filthy refuge they have. All figures practically agreed. In and about Karakillisse there are about 22,000 Turkish Armenian refugees besides about 5,000 impoverished native or local Armenians. These figures I give as an illustration of one section. To them has been given during the last two months about one ton of potatoes and six tons of wheat and barley. Besides this they have had a sort of soup kitchen for one month, which is now closed. I will later describe a similar one though probably a better one which I saw in Alexandropol. From that you will see how little a soup kitchen supplies. Besides this food they receive a little by begging and I suppose a little is received as a wage once in a while. In this region forty or fifty are said to die daily. I believe the figures are far too small.

So much for Karakillisse. The estimate of the British Intelligence Department is that there are 330,000 people in distress in the Caucasus. If they are not as bad off as those whom I have described, they will be by the time help has reached them. Those whom I have told you about will be dead when this reaches you.

In Alexandropol I visited refugees and the city soup kitchens. The city gives soup to 26,173. In the three soup kitchens which I visited I saw and heard exactly the same things. The menu is like this. Eight pounds of wheat and about twenty-nine pounds of meat and bone are made into a soup which is divided amongst 200 people once a day. Thirty-seven pounds of solid food for 200 people, about three ounces to the person. The share of soup with its portion of wheat and meat for each person was less than a teacupful.

It makes one sort of crazy to see such things, and to hear the tales of the sufferers. The hardest hearts are touched.

One purpose burns itself into our hearts. We expect to do all we can to get food to the whole 330,000 even though we be now but three men. At Alexandropol I left a trustworthy man who was my manager when I organized the Industrial Work in Alexandropol in 1916. He continued as manager there until compelled to flee from the Turks last spring. He promised to have a real soup kitchen, (where people may receive more than a taste of food) going within two days. He is capable of doing it. You will be interested to know that the French Govt. has appropriated about 500,000 rubles for "soup kitchens" in Kars Alexandropol and Erivan. Col. Chardigny of the French Mission is turning the money over to us. It will be a starter and we shall try to get more out of him. Of course that sum will not last more than ten days in Alexandropol and Erivan. Kars is not yet open to Armenians and there are none there.

The stores of Alexandropol are bare, like a harvested field. The merest gleanings are to be seen. The place is desolate. The Armenians have a picture which one sees everywhere. It is of a
I regrettably wrote the above words as a quite personal reaction to the events of the past few weeks. It is my belief that we cannot expect to understand these events without first acknowledging the historical context in which they occurred. The United States, as a nation, has a complex history of both achievements and failures. It is important for us to recognize and learn from the mistakes of the past in order to ensure a more just and equitable future.

The tragedy in Ferguson, Missouri, serves as a powerful reminder of the dangers of prejudice and inequality. As a nation, we must work together to address these issues and to create a society where all individuals are treated with respect and dignity. This is a challenge that requires the efforts of all Americans, and I am committed to doing my part to help build a better future for all.

I hope that this letter can serve as a starting point for open dialogue and constructive action. Let us work together to create a more just and equitable society for all Americans.
woman sitting on the ruins of a city. "Armenia", they call it. It is truer now than it ever was before. Armenia is a devastated country. The Turks should be made to repatriate the Armenians.

March 4th.

I have been interrupted in the composition of this letter two or three times.

When we arrived in Erivan we heard terrible tales, less heartrending than those heard in other places only because the industrial orphanage, hospital, and other work of the Committee has continued under the excellent management of Elder and Arrol. They have done a monumental service and by their presence not only have provided work, and relief of other forms, but also encouraged great numbers not to flee before the Turks. Those who remained were safe as the Turks never entered the city. Arrol and Elder are the heroes of a nation, as they have a right to be. They are worshipped by the nation. I suppose that their names will go down in history of the nation.

The $100,000 you sent through Consul Heizer of Bagdad and paid by Mr. Boyce in Teheran was converted into the best Russian money and brought up to the Caucasus as we, Arrol, Elmer and I, came in. That was spent, almost swallowed up, by the hungry work in Tiflis and Erivan.

In order to facilitate my work the Armenian Govt. has given me a special car to live in, as I go up and down the line looking after my work. Arrol also has one to enable him to go up and down on the transportation work.

After remaining four days in Erivan I secured a train to come up to Nakhichevan for wheat and then planned to go on to Tabriz after money. The trip, still unfinished, is a romance, and so interesting, as to be worth the taking, though it has required constantly the exhibition of nerve, brass, and labor along with wakefulness. I hope to get into Erivan tonight. I may not though. My engineer has been several hours getting up steam on cottonwood. It took him twelve hours to fill his engine with water from an irrigation stream. We had to repair a bridge at one place. And so the tale goes.

In Nakhichevan I established an orphanage, promised by Elder and the goods prepared by him. This is for Tartars. Our workers are Armenians as we trust only those whom we have tried. The Tartars are very bitter against the Armenians and the Orphanage workers are afraid to leave the orphanage. Col. Loughton, the British Governor here, has promised to jail the chief of police if our people are injured. I have told them to go out and endure the cursing they will receive for a few days until they are a common sight. The manager is a nervy fellow and with an old man is the only one who has dared to go out. The Tartars do not know their friends. This scrap between the Armenians and Tartars is very unfortunate. The Tartars were unwilling to sell food stuffs
I have been interested in the composition of this letter.

When I arrived in Hawaii my heart was heavy. I was not prepared for the overwhelming emotions that flooded over me. The beauty and warmth of the land, the people, the culture, all seemed to come together in a magical way.

I feel a strong connection to the island and its history. I cannot help but think of all the lives that have been shaped by this place. It is a reminder of the power of nature and the impact of human history.

The people are friendly and welcoming. They take the time to get to know you and make you feel at home. It is a place where you can truly come alive.

In Hawaii I experienced a sense of tranquility, a feeling of being at peace. It was as if the world was slowing down, and I was able to breathe in deeply.

I am grateful for the opportunity to have been here. It has been a life-changing experience, one that I will never forget.
for me to take away. Though they did sell me six car loads of salt which are needed up the way. This salt I can resell. I suppose they do not call salt a food.

In Tabriz I got considerable money in rubles and Turkish gold. I bought also some dried fruit, about 14 tons, and about two tons of meat from Tabriz. With the money Col. Loughton is going to secure six carloads of grain from a section which he can get and I can not. That is he will use part of the money which I secured in Tabriz. So I feel that the trip has been profitable, if I do not die or get killed before I get back.

In order to enable me to secure money in Tabriz, Mr. Boyce placed to my credit 1,000,000 krans, expecting to have this replaced from New York. In order to repay him I wired you from Tabriz as follows: "Remit Boyce Teheran Thirty-eight thousand four hundred sixty pounds sterling to cover advances to me. Have drawn draft five thousand pounds Sterling on Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, London favor Imperial Bank, Persia, Tabriz. Widespread famine throughout Armenia. Refugees slowly starving on animal corpses, slaughter-house blood, chaff. Cholera expected this summer. Drugs, food, positively must be imported. Three hundred thirty thousand in West Caucasus need help."

You or the Treasurer will be presented with a draft favor of one Vratsian, for $250,000. Attached to the draft is a contract. Providing you accept the conditions of the contract as stated in the draft and only on that condition is the draft to be paid. The sum is a large one, but it is to serve a large purpose. That purpose is to encourage the private importation of goods to be sold at a reasonable price. As soon as something is found on the markets of this devastated country, prices will begin to go down, business will wake up, work will appear. You will note that the merchandise is to be insured in the name of the Committee and consigned to us at Batoum. Arron will naturally be the one to attend to them there. We shall be able so to manage the matter as to secure payments on the account.

After coming so in touch with the distress in Tiflis, Karakillisse, Alexandropol, and Erivan we felt that there was nothing to do but to stand under the load and lift, though we be but three men. It is wicked to stand by while people slowly starve to death. We felt that we could accomplish something toward getting the work organized before the new workers arrive. At the same time considerable quantities of food stuffs have been located by the British military authorities available if the money should be forthcoming. So there we were. Starvation, death, 330,000 people to be helped (according to the most conservative estimates of the British Intelligence Dept.), considerable food to be secured. As no answer has come to our request from Teheran to know how much money we could depend upon, We took the course which would deliver a miserable people, we decided to sell all the drafts we could if the rate were good. As a matter of fact we have not yet secured a great deal of money, not nearly as much as we expected, only enough to keep the pot boiling, not enough to add several pots to the fire.
In Spain I ask you to contribute some money to impulse the trade.

In order to supply me with the money to represent my sale in New York, I am of the opinion you will agree to supply me with 10,000,000 krona, and I have received the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Smith,

I have the honor to inform you that the exportation of goods to New York has been very successful. I am therefore able to supply you with the required amount of money.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

"Mr. Smith,

I feel that I can't leave the production of coffee out of my business. If I do not get all my money back, I will go back!"
I seem now to be delivered from one of my trials. We are about to leave Nakhichevan after eight and one half hours of making steam and forming the train. We did devote an hour and a half to trying to pull Col. Loughton's engine onto the track. A careless switchman threw a switch too soon and put all but the front pair of drive wheels off the track. But these trials don't worry us much. They are so common we get used to them.

What is the matter with the men at Paris? Why do they not permit the repatriation of all people who have had to flee from their homes during the war. If these folks are not sent home within this month they will have to be fed during the whole of the ensuing year. That is if they do not plant and harvest this year, they will have to be fed until the harvest of 1920 is in. How many will die in the interim! for no relief work can be so well carried on as to reach all the distress.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Harrison A. Maynard.
I seem now to be getting on one of my trails. We've
spont to leave Mississippi after a trip and one well home of making
from my home town to the train. We had a good deal of rain. We had some
hills and some valleys. A cow got a cow's ear caught on the track. A car came
away from it. We took it to the coast, took it to the coast and put it on the front
part of the track. That was the first time we'd ever seen an accident.

Then I see a common we get used to them.

What is the matter with the men of Paris? Why do they not
serve in the navy? I see lots of them not sent home within the
home country of the war. I see lots of them not sent home to peace.
Home country of the war. I see lots of them not sent home to peace.

That is if they do not fight and preserve the peace. They will have
the best of it. Paris the present of 1900 is not. How many will go to the
_interior for railroad work can be so well carried on as to keep all

Nicely Yours,

(Home) (1900) (My dear)
Brigadier General H.H. Austin, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
Commanding Jelu Refugee Camp, Bequba.

My dear General Austin,

It was good of you to pass on to us the reports on the actions of the Syrian Refugees on their passage from Bikan to Hamadan. We read them with great interest and were much pleased. Their judicial character and calmness we noticed particularly and were especially pleased with them in that regard. Indeed there is nothing in the Reports we care to question for all that is charged, we fear, is true and possibly more. But I fear the judicial character, in spite of its accuracy, and the omissions, are apt to give the impression that this bad behaviour was due to the original wickedness and natural barbarity of this people and not to the circumstances under which they have been forced to live and fight both before the war and especially since the beginning of the war.

It has been my privilege to live with the Syrians for some years, and I was with them in the city of Urumia during the whole of the war up to the twenty-seventh of April last, and I feel sure you will pardon me if I presume upon your time to mention some of the circumstances under which they lived and fought and evacuated their homes and which go a long way in offering some extenuation for actions that must have appeared very unseemly to British officers unaccustomed to the severities through which the Syrians have had to pass for centuries.

It is well to remember that it was not one nation nor nor yet one unit that came out of Urumia but a throng of frightened, hysterical men, women, and children defeated, after months of fighting, by overwhelming enemy forces, driven from their homes and forced to retire through enemy country for many days with the enemy hanging upon them. They had already seen the majority of their race massacred and they were merely endeavoring to save the remnant.

(A) The fighters among them were of four distinct types:
   The Armenian and Syrian citizens of Persia who were quiet men unused to fighting and only endeavoring to save the remaining portion of their families from the horrible deaths and servitude that had already overtaken so large a portion of them. These men were not of a destructive nature, did not loot nor destroy and, until this war, had gotten along on friendly terms with their Moslem neighbors in Persia.

(B) Armenian citizens of Turkey, escaped from the massacre of their race, a pitiful few driven to bay and made desperate.

(C) The Syrians from the mountains, who have always been the prey of the Turks and Kurds, have learned to protect themselves when attacked, have learned to fight much as the Kurds, their neighbors do, looting or being looted as the victory went to one side or the other, and who in this war threw in their lot with the Allies.
If you are going to press on to an extent then it becomes so the situation.

To the future, to the present, to the past, for tomorrow, to the coming.

There is no future, there is no present, there is no past, for tomorrow, for today, for yesterday.

If you are going to press on to an extent then it becomes so the situation.

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If you are going to press on to an extent then it becomes so the situation.

To the future, to the present, to the past, for tomorrow, to the coming.

There is no future, there is no present, there is no past, for tomorrow, for today, for yesterday.
Certain gangs or bands of revolutionary desperadoes who, escaping from the Russian army at its break up and afraid to return to their home in Russia remained in Urmia, a source of trouble to all alike and hated by the better elements of both nations. It is freely asserted that the last two (C & D) were responsible more than any others for the atrocities perpetrated by the way, as I personally know them to have been for similar crimes in Urmia. It is well, therefore, for us to bear these differences in mind and make the necessary distinctions between the good and bad, chivalrous and cowardly, combatant and non-combatant, and not that the whole company be condemned for the crimes of the few.

II. The experience of these Christian races both before and during the war gave them no reason to hope for a right or fair treatment at the hands of Turk, Kurd, or Persian.

In August of 1914, before Turkey had declared war on Russia, the Christian villages of Tergewar and Hergewar, cutely plains of Persia, were looted and destroyed and some of the people killed by Turks and Kurds who were Persian subjects.

At the beginning of January 1918, the whole of the Syrian and Armenian population of Urmia, with a very few exceptions, were looted, their homes destroyed, their churches burned, defenseless men murdered, women violated, and girls carried away captive. This was done during the Turkish occupation and the Persian government wishes to put the blame upon the Turks, but I know from first-hand personal observation that the greater part of the looting and almost the entire burning and destruction of property was done by Persian Mohammedans resident in the plain of Urmia, and usually done by close neighbors. The Persians thus began the troubles when the Christians desired to remain as they had been obedient citizens of the land.

III. Surprising there should be a semblance of truth in the charge of the Persians that the Turks are responsible for the looting in January what can they say of the looting in August of the same year? The Russians re-occupied Urmia in May and in August ordered a second evacuation. The Persians had in the two months begun to get things together again and had harvested a little grain. They had been liberally helped by the Armenian Relief Committee. The people were all evacuated but the Cossacks defeated the Turks and the retirement of the military was not fully carried out. In two weeks the people returned only to again find their homes looted of everything left in them and the little harvest they had gathered on the threshing floors carried off. Not a Turk or a Kurd had descended to the plain or approached their homes and the only possible looters were Persians. Thus for a second time in one year the Persians were the aggressors and the Christians the sufferers.

IV. In the summer of 1915 the Syrians of the mountains, Turkish subjects, were persuaded by the solicitations and promises of Russia to take sides with the Allies and fight against the Turks. They were defeated, driven from their homes, and took refuge behind the Russian lines in Persia. Here some of them were enrolled in battalions and under Russian officers used against the Turks successfully.

V. When the Russian army in Urmia broke up in 1917, more serious trouble arose. Threatened with complete extinction by the approach of the Turks again,
the remaining mountain Syrians were armed and enrolled, and the Syrians and Armenians of Persia, for the first time in their history of a thousand years, took arms for the definite purpose of defending themselves, and, with the Caucasian Government, of holding the established line against the Turks. It was then the Persian Government broke its passive neutrality and became a belligerent against an allied nation by sending its troops against its refugee guests and also against its own citizens who were defending its borders. The Syrians made it very plain to the Persian authorities that they had no quarrel against Persia and were willing to let the lootings and killings of the earlier years of the war be forgotten, that they desired only to protect their own lives and the lives of the women and children and the border of their native land against the encroachment of the Turks. The Persians, however, did all in their power to bring about a state of war except declaring war openly against the Allies. They cut off communication with the Christians of Urumia and Salmas and allowed no communication to go to Teheran. They sent armed guards to Urumia to attack the Syrians. They gave orders to the Cossacks (Persian) in Urumia to attack the Christians. On the 22nd of February past a simultaneous attack was made from three points on the Christians and on the Russian artillery after dauntlessly threats and preparations for the most diabolical atrocities to be perpetrated on the unfortunate captives who were to fall into their hands. For the first time in centuries the Christians defended themselves and so well did they fight that the small force of inexperienced Christians gave the greatly larger force of Persians a most thorough whipping. After thirty-six hours fighting the city surrendered to the Christians and their good will and magnanimity is shown in their generous treatment of the city and its fighters. Quiet was established within twenty-four hours. The Moslem leaders took refuge in the American and French Missions and were un molested, a Persian who was governor during the Turkish occupation was made governor and equal numbers of Christian and Moslem police appointed to guard the city.

VI. Special note should be made of this fact that all Christians of Urumia and Salmas desired peace and did all in their power to accomplish that desire, the Russian officers remaining with the Syrian troops, the French medical unit then at Urumia, the American Vice-Consul, the Russian Consul, the Syrian Patriarch and leaders, and the Armenians. The Moslems of Urumia also desired peace and sent delegations to the Tabriz government asking for the establishment of peaceful relations with the Christians. The Tabriz government would not allow it but kept the road cut, sent troops from Tabriz on Salmas, commanded the Kurds to the south of Lake Urumia and the Karapakhs of Sulduz to march on Urumia, and finally succeeded in persuading the Persian Kurd, Ismael Agha, commonly known as Simcoe, to commit the atrocious crime of murdering her Shirman, the Patriarch of the Syrian nation, and forty or more of his attendants at a meeting where he had been invited to make peace.

These facts on the complicity of the Persian government, previously suspected, came to light fully when the correspondence of Simcoe was captured after the fall of his stronghold to the Christians.

VII. The people of Urumia, both Moslem and Christian, again sought peace and endeavored to send delegates to Tabriz for that purpose but no communication could be had. Instead troops were again sent to Salmas and occupied the surrendered town of Dillizan and again attacked the Syrians. About this time, in the middle of April, the Syrian refugees living in Khoi, having been previously disarmed by the Persians were ruthlessly massacred and only a pitiful few woman...
and children were left. It is only fair to say, however, that in this one instance, the only instance known to me, the governor of the city of Haid Ali tried to protect the Christians and the measure was committed by Simeon and his men of whom, however, were Persian subjects. From this time on till the end of July the Christians were kept busy defending themselves against the combined forces of Turks, Kurds and Persians. In all they fought some fourteen fights, every one of which was initiated and begun by the enemy. It should be emphasized that the Syrians never became the aggressors, purely and only out of respect to Persia, which the Consul insisted on calling neutral, though they could have done so, and in many instances it would have been to their advantage had they taken the initiative.

VIII. Then came the evacuation when, threatened by overwhelming forces and without ammunition, the people left their homes and possessions and started on that long march through hostile country to seek shelter behind their long expected friends and Allies the British. And the evacuation was not completed before the Persian populace were killing women and children, old men and invalids in the streets of the city and following along the road to cut the throats of stragglers without respect to age or sex, combatant or non-combatant. This continued all along the line of that long march and I understand that the attack which was made at Sein Hilla was under the direction of the well-known Persian gentleman, Lakhd-Sulaiman, who, with his Persian followers, from the beginning of the war has been a most cruel and determined opponent of the Russian forces along the Turko-Persian frontier. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Syrians considered the Persians their real enemies.

IX. In the reports mention is made of the forcible taking of food from the villages, of killing on the road, of feeding animals on the crops, of the destruction of villages, and of the selfishness of the people. They probably are guilty of all these things, but from the number of deaths reported from starvation and the starved hundreds I have seen it would appear to me they did not succeed very well in getting food by force or otherwise. Besides, starving armies and people need food and will endeavor to get it by fair means or foul. And it is well known that in these very villages the people frequently refused to sell food to the Christians even at extravagant prices. This was a favorite practice in Urumia, Salamm and Khouf. When they dared not take arms they endeavored to starve the Christians to death, and I have heard that in the city of Kermanshah while under British occupation the Persians refused to sell bread to the refugees though they came with good money in their hands.

Killing and robbing seem to have been acts of both sides and if all the facts could be gathered, I think we would find the advantages were with the Persians for he not only killed but carried off captive women and girls and is holding them still in his villages. He stripped naked and violated women of most gentle birth, and it is a great honor to the Syrian that in all of these troubles he has never been charged by Kurd, Turk, or Persian with having violated one woman.

As to the destruction of villages, I think your officer was right who reported it was difficult to tell who was guilty Russian, Turk, or Kurd. The whole district had been overrun more than once by all three and it was a complete wilderness before the Syrian reached the field.

It has been suggested to me, though not in the reports referred to, that these sections of Persia were not concerned in the fighting at Urumia or the looting of the Syrians and should, therefore, have been respected as truly
neutral. Unfortunately this is not quite true to facts for these tribes did mix in the fighting in the earlier part of the war acting against the Russians and later coming to Urmia. I saw people from these very districts in Urmia in the Spring of 1915 engaged with the rest in robbing Christian villages, killing Christian men, and carrying off Christian girls. One of our Christian girls was traced to Bijar itself.

Much is said of the selfishness of these Syrians both in the reports, in conversations, and here in the camp: it would be foolish to attempt to deny it, we see it every day cropping out at all times and in all manner of ways and places and it is most deplorable and blameworthy, a source of sorrow and worry to us who have lived among them, attempting to teach them better things. But what won't hunger and want and starvation in Persia many mothers wanted to sell their daughters to me. They have left their children at my door. They have cast them out in the street. Women sold their own children and I knew of a boy who ate the flesh of his own brother. I have seen men and women fighting over dog flesh. And I have seen also the other side— I see a father and a son walk off into certain starvation just that their women folk might have what little was left in the house if perchance it might keep them alive. One of my best friends in this nation died of starvation while his children starved and lived on the food he brought out of Urmia with him. And there are on record many cases of men and women who starved, laying down their lives for their friends, then which we are told, there is no greater love.

Please pardon this long statement which I intended should be very short but has grown quite out of bounds.

I have the honor to be,

(Signed) E.C. Allen.
May I suggest the controversy over these Germanies has to be tackled in the manner to which I have repeatedly referred and to which I have repeatedly alluded. I am sure if we were to deal with this matter in the same way we have dealt with other matters, a solution of the problem would be found. The question is whether we have the will and the vision to find a way out of this impasse. The question is whether we have the courage and the determination to face the challenges ahead.

I believe we must face these challenges head-on. We must not be afraid to confront the past and the mistakes we have made. We must learn from these mistakes and work towards a better future. Only then can we hope to build a world that is truly united.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]
Much has been said of the rights of small nations in this war and of the Allied nations as their protectors. In this faith many of the small nations have taken part in the war, placing themselves and their hopes in the cause represented by the Allies and doing their share in the fighting and having their share in bringing defeat to the enemy.

The Syrian Nation is one of these and has considered itself an integral part of the Allied armies, and in this belief has had the moral assistance and recognition of the Allied nations and the active opposition of the enemy and has been forced to fight for its life. I have, therefore, been very much surprised to hear it suggested that the Allied powers have no responsibility for this nation in the disaster that has befallen them and would like to offer the following in behalf of their claim for recognition.

I. In the late summer of 1918 General Shure (?) of the British army came to Urumia. I cannot say how much encouragement he intended to give the Syrians, but at that period of crisis in the Russian army his presence on the Urumia front did encourage them to believe that they would have the support of the British in holding that front against the Turks.

II. Later a French officer, Col. Cordente (?), came to Urumia. He actively encouraged the Syrians to stand against the Turks promising aid through Allied assistance to be given to the Caucasus where officers were immediately to be sent to aid the Armenians and the Caucasian government.

III. In January, 1918, Captain Gracey, a man whom we had previously known and in whom we believed, came to Urumia from Van as an accredited representative of the British. At a gathering of the Syrian leaders where other representatives of the Allies were present he appealed to the Russian Consul, the American Vice Consul, and Col. Cajoé head of the French Medical Unit then at Urumia, for substantiation of his assurance that he represented the British and they gave their unqualified assent. Captain Gracey then urged the Syrians of the plains to do as the Syrians of the mountains had already done, arm and organize and hold the front against the Turks, promising speedy aid in officers and finances.

IV. A French officer had already come from Tiflis, Lentin-Gasfolt, to organize the Syrians in battalions and give them military training. He began his work.

Russian officers, refusing to identify themselves with the Bolsheviks, united with the Syrian battalion as their officers on the basis and with the belief that they were thus fighting still as an allied force and expecting financial aid from the Allied governments.

V. Moreover, before their defeat and evacuation of Urumia the British military recognized them as fighting on the Allied side to the degree of sending encouraging communications by aeroplane and conveying money, ammunition, and officers for them to a pre-arranged rendezvous which seems to us laymen in itself quite sufficient recognition of their acceptance as co-belligerents.

VI. This I state as a fact difficult to deny. The enemy recognized them as fighting on the side of the Allies. The Russian officers who remained
true to their old cause, recognized them as fighting on the side of the Allies. The French medical unit then in Urumia recognized them as fighting on the side of the Allies. The Americans in Urumia believed they were fighting on the side of the Allies and they themselves knew positively that they fought for the Allied cause, risking all and losing all. Had they succeeded there would have been no question. If in the great triumph of the Allies those who fought to a finish and lost are cast out and refused recognition it would be the greatest crime of all against the Small Nation.
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