Meanwhile the Persian Government had seen the wisdom of attempting to establish a Food Control, and had appointed a Belgian, Mr. L. Molitor, as its head. Mr. Molitor had adopted a plan of a fixed price for wheat, beginning at forty kharvar, tomans per  louis d'or and then at a sliding scale descending kharvar, through a period of weeks to thirty tomans per  louis d'or. While it was true that his jurisdiction would not extend very far beyond Teheran and the immediately contiguous provinces, still it seemed to the commission that it was extremely important that his undertaking should be an entire success. Bearing in mind that during the scarcity in the Spring of 1917 wheat sold at kharvar, one hundred to one hundred and twenty tomans per  louis d'or it is plain that the price fixed by the Food Control, although much higher than the normal figure preceding the war, nevertheless would make it possible for bread to be in the reach of the great mass of the people. On the other hand, if the commission should proceed to buy wheat it was obvious that such transaction would merely bring the commission into competition with the Food Control, would tend to raise the price of wheat, and would play directly into the hands of the profiteers. These profiteers, holding large quantities of wheat, were extremely anxious that the plans of the Food Control should break down. After careful consideration, the commission reached the conclusion that the most important thing in Teheran was to let it be known that the commission would buy no wheat, but would use all the means in its power to aid Mr. Molitor in carrying out his plans. To this end the following notice was published in the public press:

NOTICE

"After careful consideration of the food situation in and about Teheran the American-Persian Relief Commission and the Persian Relief Committee have decided that they will not this year purchase any food stuffs such as wheat, barley, or rice. They have arrived at this decision because of the splendid
November 12, 1945

The American Government has seen the wisdom of
attending to satisfy a long-standing and accumulating
battered belief that the United States has been
neglecting a plan of a living peace for mankind, beginning
with a declaration of a living peace and an end of a
living peace. A living peace can be made.

In the past the American nation has not hesitated to
pursue policies or to act that are in harmony with
international cooperation and the immediate
consequences of the war. It is necessary to the
commission that it be announced important that
the immediate action be an action to secure the
establishment of world order that will make it
possible to reconcile the nations of the world.

In the years of 1914-1918, the United States
played a major role in the peace of the world.

In the years since 1914-1918, the United States
has not been able to act in concert with the
other nations of the world. This has been
particularly the case since the end of the
war. Our cooperation with the other nations of the
world is essential for the maintenance of peace.

The American government, after careful
consideration, the commission to report to the
congression that the most important thing to report is
the power of the commission to maintain world
peace.

The commission has, therefore, made the
determination to extend to the people of the
United States the following notice: We are

NATIONAL

After careful consideration of the need for
international cooperation, the
American-Polish-Welsh Commission and the
Welsh-Polish-National Commission have agreed that
they will not make

April 12, 1945

They have warned of the potential consequences of the
war.
plans of the government in connection with the Food Control, which entirely cover the needs of the situation. The prices offered by the Food Controller are sufficiently high to warrant ample deliveries of grain, and if the owners do not deliver the same to the Food Controller at these prices they need not expect any sales to the American Commission. Land owners must therefore realize that on them alone would lie the responsibility of any recurrence of famine conditions during the coming winter.

AMERICAN PERSIAN RELIEF COMMISSION
PERSIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Before publishing this, however, it was thought wise to submit to the Imperial Cabinet a memorial from the commission on the situation. The following memorial, therefore, was drafted, and put in the hands of the Prime Minister:

Teheran, Persia.
November 20th, 1918.

"To the Members of the Imperial Cabinet.

Excellencies:

In considering ways and means to expend the relief funds at our disposal in the most effective manner, the food situation is naturally our first consideration. We have studied with much gratification the excellent plans for Food Control which your Excellencies have put into operation and we desire to congratulate you on the thorough manner in which the problem is being approached. There is no question but that our country will learn with much pleasure of the effective steps you have taken to prevent a recurrence in this country of the shameful hoarding which both you and it condemned so much.

Our first duty, therefore, is obviously to co-operate, as far as we can, to make the Food Control successful, and for that reason we are causing the enclosed notice to be published. We have no doubt but that your Excellencies will approve of the policy therein proclaimed, for it is apparent that any purchase of wheat on our part will not only tend to increase
It is gratifying to note that the American Commission on the Preservation of American Nationalities has been able to secure some co-operation in this work, and we feel sure that we shall be able to make a considerable advance in the task.

The following report has been received by the Commission:

"To the Committee of the American Commission on the Preservation of American Nationalities"

In connection with the report, the following recommendations are made:

1. That the Commission undertake the preservation of American Nationalities in the United States, and that it be empowered to secure the fullest possible co-operation from all sources.

2. That the Commission be authorized to undertake the preservation of American Nationalities in other countries, and that it be given the necessary facilities to carry out its work.

3. That the Commission be provided with adequate funds to carry out its work.

4. That the Commission be given the necessary authority to carry out its work.

5. That the Commission be given the necessary assistance from all sources.

We feel confident that we shall be able to make a considerable advance in the task of preserving American Nationalities, and that we shall be able to secure the fullest possible co-operation from all sources.
the price but would also indicate a lack of confidence in the ultimate success of the Food Control. In short, we do not desire to take steps which would be unnecessary if the Control is effective but prefer rather to support it with every resource at our disposal.

We therefore beg to inform your Excellencies that if there is anything in this connection that we can do, we would be glad to have you call on us. We presume that the capital requirements of the Control are amply supplied by Crown land and Heliot wheat, so that in that matter our assistance will not be required; we also realize our inability to be of assistance in the transport question; but if there should be any steps which it might be advisable to take to insure absolutely the necessary success of the Control, which may not have been taken hitherto for the sake of economy or for other reasons which we could help to correct, we are at your service.

For the sake of those who have suffered so much, as well as to maintain the fair name of Persia in our country, we consider it essential that nothing be left undone to achieve success for the Food Control, and we are therefore happy to co-operate with your Excellencies in this great work.

Respectfully,

The American Persian Relief Commission

by

(sgd) Harry Pratt Judson,
Director.

In answer to this memorial, the following communication was received from the Cabinet:

The Office of the Prime Minister
Teheran.
Chow 1, 1897
(Nov. 22, 1918)

"The Honorable
Members of the American Persian Relief Commission,
Teheran.

I am in receipt of your honorable note which was read in the Council of Ministers. Its contents relating to the good opinion of the honorable members of the Commission and showing
In view of the above, I am writing to request a copy of the minutes of the recent meeting of the American Foreign Policy Commission, which was held on November 8, 1949. I understand that the minutes contain important information regarding the commission's work and recommendations to the President. Please be advised that I am a member of the American Foreign Policy Commission and am interested in obtaining a copy of the minutes.

In accordance with the President's memorandum of the American Foreign Policy Commission as of November 15, 1949, I have copied the minutes of the meeting of the commission held on November 8, 1949. Enclosed is a copy of the minutes for your review.

I look forward to your prompt response.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

[Name]

American Foreign Policy Commission

Enclosure

To the Office of the Prime Minister

[Date]

[Referenced Material]

The American Foreign Policy Commission

[Additional Notes]

The American Foreign Policy Commission memo

The American Foreign Policy Commission

The American Foreign Policy Commission

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Name]

American Foreign Policy Commission
that the Commission has approved of the measures taken by the
Government in the arrangement of the Food Control, produced
much pleasure and happiness for myself and my colleagues. The
Ministers appreciated and approved of your decision to publish
the notice which you had enclosed and they are of the opinion
that the publication of this notice will have a good effect and
will secure beneficial results.

Since in the last part of your note you state that the
Commission is ready to give us any assistance in the matter of
Food control, I of necessity sent a copy of your note to the
Food Controller who has in turn sent a reply to the Minister of
Finance, copy of which I enclose for the information of you
honorable gentlemen.

In conclusion, I offer you, gentlemen, from myself and my
colleagues, the thanks of the officials of the Persian Government
for the actions taken by the American Government and nation in
behalf of the people of our country, who are, as a result of last
year's famine and this year's scarcity of food, in great trouble
and difficulty.

I take this occasion to present my respects and sentiments
of appreciation.

(Signed) Vassough-ed-Dowleh
(Prime Minister).

It may be added that the members of the commission in
Tehran were received in audience by the Shah, and had a long
conference with him on various matters of interest. Among other
things his attention was called to the Food Control and to the
opinion of the Commission as to the great importance of its
success. The Shah promptly notified Mr. Molitor that in his
policy of work he would have the entire backing of his Majesty
and further that his Majesty would sell his own wheat at once
to the Food Control at the normal control prices.

This support of the Controller by the Shah and the Cabinet
together with the announced policy of the Commission went a
long way to securing the complete success of the very
The Commission was organized to the prosecution of the Food Control, which
embraces the Federal and State government and the numerous and varied regulations, orders, and
provisions of law. The Commission has the power to make recommendations to the President and the
Secretary of Commerce, and to advise the President in the discharge of his duties under the
Federal Food and Drug Acts.

The Commission is a body of five members, appointed by the President, who are
entitled to receive a salary of $7,500 a year. The members are appointed for a term of five years, and
may be reappointed.

The Commission is organized under the provisions of the Federal Food and
Drug Acts, and is the executive body of the Federal government in the matter of
the regulation of the food industry.

The Commission has the power to make investigations, and to issue orders and
regulations, and to enforce the provisions of the Federal Food and Drug Acts.

The Commission has the power to issue orders and regulations, and to enforce the
provisions of the Federal Food and Drug Acts, and to make investigations, and to
issue orders and regulations, and to enforce the provisions of the Federal Food and
Drug Acts.
important control undertaking.

While at Hamadan, the attention of the director was called to certain obligations incurred by Dr. Shedd of Urumia, in support of the military organization formed in that province for the purpose of resisting the Turks. It seemed to the director very questionable as to whether the funds of the commission ought to be used for a military purpose, especially as the United States was not at war with Turkey, and further, as Persia was a neutral power. The director therefore declined to recognize these so-called military orders pending further careful investigation. The matter was examined in detail and found to be substantially as follows:

While the Russian armies were in northwestern Persia, they had organized in Urumia certain battalions of native Christian Assyrians and Armenians, which acted in conjunction with the Russian armies. When the Russians withdrew, after their revolution, these battalions remained in Urumia, and acting upon the advice of British and French, also some Russian officers, other battalions were formed. They obtained arms and ammunition to a considerable extent from the retreating Russians. The purpose of forming this army was to hold the line against the Turks, thereby protecting the right flank of the British Army in Mesopotamia, and preventing a further Turkish invasion in Persia. It was understood by the leaders of the Assyrian and Armenian troops that if they would hold the line for a month, the British would bring to their help ample supplies of ammunition and money, together with British officers to organize and command the untrained levies. As a matter of fact, the Assyrian and Armenian forces held the line for five months, defeating the Turks in numerous battles, but owing to various circumstances, doubtless beyond the control of British military authorities, the supplies promised were not brought up until the ammunition was practically exhausted. Without going into details, it may be said that the Assyrian and Armenian army withdrew.
Important Considerations

While the Hamman's efforts are not to be underestimated in promoting the interests of the Union, their support of the military administration is not to be underestimated in promoting the interests of the Union. It seems to me that the action of the Union is a necessary step as the Union states were left to stand alone after the Rebellion. The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union. The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union.

The matter was examined in detail and the following is recommended as follows:

The Union states were left to stand alone after the Rebellion. The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union. The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union.

The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union. The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union.

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The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union. The action of the Union is necessary to protect the Union and the interests of the Union.
withdrew from Urumia in this exigency and was at once followed by the population en masse. During the long period while the Urumia army held its line, it was absolutely essential for the continuance of the campaign that funds be provided for the purchase of food and similar supplies. Communications with Tabriz were cut, and there was no way of getting such funds from the British. There was a fund of ten thousand toman deposited in the Imperial Bank at Tabriz for the use of this Army in Urumia. Dr. Shedd had charge of certain relief funds in Urumia. He was asked to advance these funds for the military charges, the advance to be reimbursed as soon as communications should be restored from the fund on deposit in Tabriz. This seemed so imperatively necessary under the circumstances that the transaction was effectuated. As time passed, and other resources were lacking, Dr. Shedd was able to secure certain funds from individuals in Urumia, who had money for military use, the security given being an order on relief funds. Of course, it should be borne in mind that the use of American relief funds for military purposes for the Allied army in Persia was contrary to all law, and might easily have involved the United States in serious complications with Persia. Dr. Shedd, at that time, was also American Vice-Consul in Urumia. He had been specifically advised by the American Minister in Teheran and the American Consul in Tabriz to take no part whatever in military operations. On complaint being made by the Persian Government that the American missionaries in Urumia were assisting to have war carried on on Persian soil, the Minister and Consul, not being informed, consistently maintained that no such aid had been given. This, indeed, they supposed to be the case. Dr. Shedd undoubtedly was in a very difficult position and can hardly be criticized for the course he took. On the other hand, these orders on relief funds were for military purposes of the British Government as much as if they had been orders for supplying arms and ammunition. Whatever the form of the orders, it seemed clear to the director that they were a part, morally at least, of
As the peace, and after the transition
were finished, it might easily be, in some cases, that
such a case would have given rise to another
question, in which the American forces
might be involved.

However, as the American forces were not in a
position to take action in support of the
American forces in the island of the
Venezuelan Minister, it would be
impossible to prevent the
American forces from entering the
island, and thereby

contrary to the Minister's and Government's
policy.

However, it was a very difficult position and can partially be explained
for the course of action. On the other hand, there are no

As a result, there were no difficulties in the sphere of the
Brazilian government.

The question must be, of course, to do the case. In such a situation,

communication with the American forces, and the Brazilians, in

After all, it was a very difficult position and can partially be explained
for the course of action. On the other hand, there are no

As a result, there were no difficulties in the sphere of the
Brazilian government.

The question must be, of course, to do the case. In such a situation,
British military obligations, incurred justly in their campaign in Urumia, and that they should be paid by the British Government, and not by the American commission from relief funds. For these reasons the director finally decided that the orders should not be honored, and advised the owners of them to refer them to the British authorities. The Fiscal Officer of the British legation at Teheran, Mr. Scott, in this connection, submitted a paper to the director, endeavoring to show that the orders should be paid by the commission. This communication, with the director's reply, are hereby attached to this report as exhibits A and B.

The situation in Azerbaijan during the entire time of the commission's visit to Persia was very confused, and the Turks held the whole province until the armistice between the Allies and Turkey, after that they were very slow in withdrawing. For a long time no reliable information could be obtained of the American missionaries in Urumia who remained there after the exodus of the natives. In Tabriz it was known that Dr. Vanneman and Mr. Jessup had been placed under arrest by the Turks. Great apprehension was felt lest even though the Turks protected the lives of these American citizens, nevertheless, upon their withdrawal, there should be a condition of public confusion, which might easily endanger their lives. Meanwhile, the Persian Government was very slow in deciding on a governor, and moreover, transit and transportation over the passes were becoming increasingly difficult as the season advanced. Authentic news was not received from the missionaries in Azerbaijan until about the middle of November. At that time a letter was received by Mrs. Jessup from her husband in Tabriz, dated Nov. 4, the Persian post was not in operation and the telegraph was broken down. This letter came by special messenger. The information was to the effect that the Turks had released Dr. Vanneman and Mr. Jessup, and that in Urumia Miss Schoebel had died in September of malaria, and that the remaining Urumia missionaries had been transferred by the Turks to Tabriz, where they were held in confinement. On the
The Commission's office has been moved to New York, effective immediately. The new location will better serve the Commission's needs.

The Commission's efforts to improve the lives of Native Americans continue. We are committed to addressing the issues that face our communities.

We encourage anyone interested in the Commission's work to contact us for more information.

Thank you for your support.

Commission Members
retirement of the Turks, however, all were released and all were in good health. The condition of the passes was such, however, that even when the director and his companions left Persia early in December, it had been impossible to reach Azerbaijan. The American Consul was waiting in Kazvin and the British Consul was also waiting. It seemed to the British authorities better that no attempt be made to reach Tabriz until the railroad should be opened by way of Tiflis and Julfa. This railroad had not been opened at the time the party were in Tiflis the middle of December.

Under the circumstances it was perfectly obvious that it would be impossible to repatriate the Urumia refugees, whether from Persia or from Baqubah, until Spring. The British had decided that the refugees in the Baqubah camp they would repatriate, instead of taking them to Persia, they would in the Spring send them from the west by way of the Tigris River. The attempt to convey the great mass of Syriacs and Armenians through Persia would certainly lead to local troubles. When the refugees went down to Persia there were many cases of loot and worse offenses on their part, which raised great animosity among the Persians. To avoid the resulting friction which would surely take place, it was clear that it would not be wise to carry them through Persia.

Evidently, when repatriation shall take place in the Spring a large amount of work of rehabilitation should be undertaken. This will involve supplying seed and farming implements to a considerable extent, together with food and shelter in a good many cases to carry families through the season until the crop is reaped. It was decided by the director therefore to request the Baqubah section of the commission under Dr. McDowell's chairmanship to remain at that place during the Winter and continue the aid which had begun and to accompany refugees in the Spring to Urumia. Meanwhile, Urumia missionaries in Tabriz by that time would be able to return to their homes and could assist in the repatriation process. It seemed advisable
therefore to form an Azerbaijani committee. This was done. The American Consul at Tabriz, Mr. Fadcock, consented to act as chairman, and the manager of the Imperial Bank at Tabriz as treasurer. The chairman was authorised to appoint other British members if he saw fit, and to include in the commission all the American missionaries in the Azerbaijani province. The American missionaries in Urumia would form a special committee for that district, funds to be provided through the Imperial Bank at Tabriz on the orders of the chairman. The plan of organization is herewith submitted, as Exhibit C.

Meanwhile, the reports from Dr. McDowell at Baqubah indicated that the work there was going on with considerable success. Several thousand were employed in the industrial occupations provided. An additional stock of sewing machines was purchased in Bombay and forwarded by the American Consul at Baghdad. Up to last advices the total number of refugees in Baqubah Camp totaled approximately forty thousand. Their repatriation in the Spring will be a very large undertaking. Of course, there are several thousand other refugees at various points along the road up to Kasvin, many of whom have been engaged in work on the highways. These, doubtless, will be repatriated directly by way of Persia.

From Meshed word came that the American Hospital was in sad need of medical supplies. Arrangements were made to transfer there a certain part of the stock the commission had taken to Teheran, transit to be by way of animal pack trains, and would doubtless be slow. It was hoped, however, that the stores will reach there in time to be of material use.

*****

PROPOSITIONS DECLINED.

Many suggestions were made to the commission by missionaries and Persians as to the best methods of affecting relief. Of course, all such suggestions were received gladly and given due consideration. It was the opinion of the director, however, that all these should be considered in the light of fundamental
The American Board of Agriculture

The American Board of Agriculture, consisting of seven members, has been established for the purpose of promoting the interests of agriculture in the United States. Its object is to bring together the most prominent agriculturists and to discuss and improve the methods of agriculture.

The Board is composed of the following gentlemen:

1. Mr. George Washington
2. Mr. Benjamin Franklin
3. Mr. John Adams
4. Mr. Thomas Jefferson
5. Mr. James Madison
6. Mr. Alexander Hamilton
7. Mr. Henry Clay

The Board meets annually, and its proceedings are published in the official journal of agriculture. The Board is supported by subscription, and its funds are used for the promotion of agriculture.

The Board has already accomplished much in the way of improving the methods of farming, and it is expected to make still further progress in the future.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD

The Board has taken several important steps in recent years. It has encouraged the cultivation of new crops, and has done much to improve the methods of farming.

One of the most important measures of the Board is the establishment of the American Agricultural College, which is now in operation. The College is supported by subscription, and its object is to train agriculturists to fill the important positions in the field of agriculture.

The Board has also established a repository of agricultural literature, which contains a large number of pamphlets and other publications.

The Board is now in possession of a large library of agricultural literature, and is constantly adding to its stock. The Board is also engaged in the publication of a weekly journal, which contains the proceedings of the Board, and is issued for the benefit of agriculturists throughout the country.

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principles. The funds were provided by the ladies by the American committee in New York and not for establishing and maintaining permanent institutions. On the basis of this principle, therefore, many suggestions necessarily were declined.

Several urgent suggestions were made, especially, by missionaries, for the establishment of orphan asylums. There are no doubt many orphans who need kindly care. To help temporarily in such care during the present winter is altogether proper, and funds were given in Kermanshah, Teheran and Reest for this purpose. To establish and maintain an orphan asylum, however, is another thing. It involves considerable investment and in land, buildings and equipment, also a permanent endowment or its equivalent. Moreover, in the opinion of the director, such institutions are essentially local in character and should be established and supported by local funds. For these reasons the suggestions to establish orphan asylums were declined.

Other suggestions were for the establishment of various those of temporary character and those which seemed likely to be industrial undertakings. These fell under two heads, some wholly permanent, temporary in character, like the work done under Mr. McDowell's direction at Baquah, are undoubtedly entirely practicable. During the last year the Teheran committee found work for able bodied people who lacked funds and paid them wages for that work. Of course, that was far better than giving gratuities. So far as work of this character can be found this winter, the Teheran and other committees are advised to provide it by all means. Other suggestions in these lines, however, involved establishing factories or obtaining stock in roads for which concessions had been given and the like. Those suggestions involved establishing more or less permanent institutions. They are suggestions undoubtedly of economic value for the country and its future and of decided benefit in affording labor an opportunity for self support. It seemed plain to the commission however, that it is not its function to establish such undertakings. As a sample of such suggestions, the following
"Messrs. Dr. Judson and Professor Jackson,
c/o American Legation
Teheran.

Honorable Sirs:—

First I have the honor to congratulate myself upon your arrival and that of the other members of the Commission, and pray to Almighty God to prolong the honor and greatness of the glorious American nation.

Next, having read in the "Iran" of your intention to distribute money among the people here, who have suffered so much on account of the invading armies, I believe it necessary to state, as suggestions, my opinions in this matter.

It is evident that when a nation, or, in a more limited sense, a person, is unreasonably given money, he refuses to work and becomes lazy and an idler; an example of this is still prevailing in this country in the form of unreasonable governmental pensions and salaries.

Accordingly, I have the honor to make the following suggestions:

a. To establish a number of factories for the weaving of cloth. These factories may be established with a small sum of money and will give employment to a large number of people who are now idle.

b. To establish carpet weaving looms which will rescue young boys and girls from begging.

c. To re-establish the thread factory which has been standing idle on account of foreign intrigues.

d. To construct roads to Veramin and Khoom, acting in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works. In this way food conditions may be greatly improved.

e. To prepare seed grain for the farmers who have been left destitute on account of the invasion of the foreign armies and who at present have no employment.

In my opinion, if you act otherwise than in the ways that I have suggested you will spend an appreciable sum of money, as you did last year, and you will get no useful result.

I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you, gentlemen, my due respects.

(Signed) Mohammad Ali Rshian.

Other suggestions were that the commission should establish schools and hospitals. For reasons mentioned above, of course, these suggestions were declined. The commission voted funds throughout to support existing hospitals during the coming season, particularly, at Hamadan, Teheran, Resht and Meshed. It seems plain that such institutions should be maintained, but establishing new hospitals, however desirable they may be, is clearly not the function of the present relief fund.
COMMUNICATION FROM A RETURN TO SERVICE IN AMERICA.  

TRANSMITTED FROM THE HOME OF MR. J. W. F. T.  

Received Sept. 11, 1866  

INFORMATION RECEIVED 

The following letter was written by an American soldier who had returned to his homeland after serving in the war:

Dear Home,  

I am very happy to be back home again. I have missed you all so much. The war was very hard on all of us, but we have come through it.  

The battles were long and exhausting. We fought for what we believed in and we fought hard. I am proud of my country and the sacrifices we made for it.  

I have seen things that I never thought I would see. I have seen men who lost their lives for their country. I have seen men who were injured and were left with scars for life.  

But I have also seen the strength and resilience of my countrymen. I have seen men and women who have put their lives on the line to protect their families and their country.  

I am grateful for the opportunity to return home and be with my loved ones. I am grateful for the chance to start anew and build a new life.  

Thank you for your support and for all that you have done for me. I will always be grateful for the sacrifices you have made.  

Yours truly,  

[Signature]  

[Date]
Few things are more needed in Persia than schools and if the future of the country is to be improved, a careful system of public education must be established. The American schools at Hamadan and Teheran are doing admirable work and are contributing greatly to the welfare of the country. More such schools would be a distinct benefit to the country. Their establishment, however, should remain for consideration by others than those present, which are concerned with the relief funds.

The rehabilitation of refugees in Urumia for instance, of course, will involve considerable sums of money. It is the opinion of the commission, however, that these expenditures should be limited to actual needs. The New York committee should not be called on to replace all the losses which individuals have had in Urumia. The committee therefore declined to make any specific arrangements for such replacement. Mention is particularly made here of this, as certain of the leaders among the Assyrian refugees seemed to have the idea that they could get from America a complete restoration of all property which they lost at the hands of the Turks. A reference to the exhibit of the matter of the Azerbaijan committee will indicate the policy which the commission thinks advisable in Urumia.

THE TEHERAN LOCAL COMMITTEE, and some of his colleagues

The surrender of Turkey made it possible for the Director to return to Europe by way of the Caspian Sea, Baku, Batum and Constantinople. As the work of organization of relief had been practically completed, and as it was otherwise important that some of the members of the commission should reach Paris early in January, it was determined to transfer the general charge of relief work in Persia to a central committee and to leave the details and care of relief work in Teheran and vicinity to the existing Teheran committee, of which the American minister is chairman. The plans of that committee were duly presented
Your findings are more needed in the field than words may
the interest of the country to be improved, a certain effort
of bodies of individuals and to be satisfied. The American solution
of the question, and especially the gold standard work, and the cont-
parting exactly to the welfare of the country. More and more people
money and a greater penalty to the country. That, in current,
provide, more revenue for substitution, or between the stages,
concerning, with the difficult line.

The proposition of laborers to assume a tax to insurance,
assets, on the increase, to increase some of money. If in the
interests are made in front of the New York commission,
spending not to consent to increase of the food when
information may pay in United States. The committee, then, to assume
restoration of wages paid at least on the American
assurance in the United States, which seems to prove the idea that, to
convey by labor, involve a complete explanation of all phenomena.
spoke that done to the house of the comfort, under the
First: (1)

\[ \text{Uruguay} \]

THE FACT OF PEPPER

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and some of the coffee.

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and some of the coffee.

Consistently committed, and as it can otherwise, important.

some of the coffee, and the commission special report was early
in January. It was concluded to amend the general affect of
rather work in terms, to obtain a complete commission. and to learn the
gathered and made of letter work in Peru was produced, and to the
extract the American committee. of which the report to the
opinion. The plan of the committee was only presented.
and in the main approved by the commission and five hundred thousand dollars appropriated for the work. This sum will provide essentials and may carry the work through the winter. At the same time it may be necessary for the committee to ask for additional sums later.

THE CENTRAL SECTION.

The central section to take charge of all the relief work in Persia when the director and treasurer should leave was appointed as follows: The American Minister at Teheran, Chairman; Dr. Wilfred Post, Executive Secretary and Mr. A. H. Boyce, Treasurer.

It was obviously suitable that the American minister should be chairman of the committee. Mr. Boyce, a teacher in the American School, is a very capable young man and was thoroughly informed by the Treasurer, Mr. Wertheim, as to the exact financial situation and policies to be followed. Dr. Wilfred Post sailed from Bombay December 1st. He was informed at length by telegraph and letter to Baghdad about the situation and policy to be pursued. It was expected that he would take charge of the hospital at Teheran, in place of Dr. Cook, and that he would carry the work of that hospital through the winter and spring at least. It was also hoped that he would be able to arrange to secure transportation to Baghdad for a considerable portion of the supplies left there by the commission and of the new supplies which he had brought from America. The various committees, including the Baghdad section, Dr. McDowell, chairman; the Hamadan committee, Mr. J. Davidson, chairman; the Caspian committee, Dr. Frame, chairman; the Azerbaijan committee, Mr. Gordon Paddock, chairman, were all duly notified of the arrangements, and that they were to call on the central committee in lieu of the director for funds and for decision as to policies. While it is true that postal arrangements in Persia are almost impossible, at the same time the telegraph is in working order and communication on essential points can be affected promptly. It is
THE CONTENTION SECTION

A contingent section to take action of the letter work in the United States to increase and establish the national peace. This is submitted as follows: The American Minister to Washington and the
officials of the Department of State.

It is necessary to mention that the American minister
is named a special committee of the commission. The people's a committee
in the American positive to a very capable group can now
under the influence of the President. In this case, the people's
interests and policies to be followed.

All of the states and the people to look forward to the
improvement of the leadership and the letter to recover areas
in the attention and polls to enhance. It was emphasized
that many state agencies to the purpose of increase to focus
on the issues and all state agency the work of these powerful
areas. It was also noted that
no money to spare to receive the contribution to prepare
for a comprehensive portion of the supplies that place in the
commission on the use of the various steps of the process.

This contains the American commission, initiating the program.

If you are interested, the German commission, it's important
apart. The American commission makes us notice of the advancement, and any other
move to call on the correct commission in these of the situation.

I believe one or the section as of the presentation. After this it is
time that necessary to present in front of the major issues.

We need the time for identification in front of the major issues.
In the

believed by the director that communication with the American
Committee in New York should be effected by the central committee
in Teheran and that the various committees should in turn
communicate with the central section at Teheran.

RELIEF AT KASVIN.

It was the desire of the British military authorities at
Kasvin that a member of the commission be appointed and delegated
to take charge of the relief of refugees at that place. The
director hoped that either Mr. Vaile at Hamadan or Mr. Bentley
at Baquabah might be available for that purpose. In each case
it proved impossible on account of sickness. While Mr. Vaile
recovered from the small pox, at the same time the disease
left him in such physical condition that it did not seem
advisable for him to leave Hamadan. Mr. Bentley from the 1st
of November was in the hospital at Baquabah with dysentery.
While he made good progress, the disease left him weak. The
British authorities were informed that it was impracticable to
delegate anyone to take charge of the work, but that an
appropriation of funds would be made, and accordingly an
appropriation of 750 toman, was put at the disposal of
the British Political Officer, Col. Kennion. This was about
one half of the cost of the relief at that place.

RELIEF AT EHZELI-KESHT.

The work at Teheran having been closed, the director,
accompanied by Prof. and Mrs. Jackson, Dr. W. E. Post and Mr.
Maurice Wertheim, left Teheran for Baku on the 2nd of December.
They were also accompanied by Mr. R. H. deelambert, a brother-in-
law of the American minister, an attaché of the delegation,
acting as stenographer — secretary. At Kasvin a conference
was had with Col. Kennion on the matter of relief at that place
and with Mr. Gordon Paddock, the American Consul at Tabriz, on
matters relating to the Azerbaijan committee. The members of
the commission then proceeded over the pass of the Alburz
Mountains to Resht, reaching there Dec. 4th. At this place
I have the pleasure of communicating with the American

Committee in New York, and the various committees abroad in

France, and the various committees abroad in

connection with the draft of the

TREATY.

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KELLER AT KASAH.
a conference was held with Dr. Frame, the manager of the American Missionary Hospital at that place, and the chairman of the committee of relief at Resht and Enzeli. The refugee camp was inspected and the hospital. The question of aiding the refugee camp was discussed at length with the local committee, representing the Provincial Government of the Gilan Province. The local Moslems were willing to aid, and in fact had rendered some support already to these refugees. A careful estimate was made of the probable cost, and this was computed to be approximately 50,000 tomans for the season. The commission offered to pay 4,000 tomans a month for five months, and privately agreed with Dr. Frame to pay 2,000 additional tomans a month, providing the local government support failed to be continued; this on condition that the native authorities should pay a similar amount. This offer was promptly accepted, and the equivalent of 5,000 tomans was paid down at once by the native authorities. Moreover, they agreed to supply a quantity of rice. For details on all these matters reference is made to the report of Dr. W. E. Post. It was interesting to the commission to find that the local authorities were interested in the matter of relief, and were able and willing to cooperate. It is believed that these arrangements at Resht are significant of what can be done in various other parts of Persia. It is far better to use commission funds as means of securing local aid than for the commission to shoulder the entire burden.

The Armenian committee from Baku, under supervision and with material aid of British military authorities, had already arranged for the support of several hundred orphans in the Enzeli camp, and for repatriating them to Baku as soon as possible. The question of aiding in this undertaking was held in reserve until Baku should be reached. It seemed plain
s conference was held with Mr. Ramos, the manager of the American Missionary Hospital at Fort Liberte, and the pamphlet
of the committee of behalf of the United Nations. The pamphlet
was presented to the Committee, and the pamphlet, "The Case of
The Coalition of Republican and Pro-Communist Elements of the
Army," was presented to the Committee, with the following:
may remember some support viewed to those territories. The
Commission was made of the pamphlet, and a draft was prepared
for additional 80,000 copies for the Commission.

A moment to bay, the Commission a month for the monopole,
and the pamphlet, "The Coalition of Republican and Pro-
Communist Elements of the Army," was presented to the
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that the funds already provided by the commission of the Enzeli-
Resht camps were adequate, and that the entire body of refugees,
except about one thousand who might be in the hospital, would
shortly be returned to their homes in Baku. Meanwhile, however,
it was plain that Dr. Frame's hospital needed material enlarge-
ment for the winter and support in various other ways. The
amount of 2,000 tomans was therefore appropriated. Reference
again is made for details to Dr. Post's report.

RELIEF IN BAKU

The members of the commission reached Baku on the 6th of
December, and spent several days there inspecting the situation
and making arrangements for further travel. The British
military authorities had the whole matter well in hand. They
had established order and were planning to restore the refugees
at Enzeli to their homes as soon as practicable; in fact, many
were restored while the commission were in the City. People
were sent back to their homes and where their homes had been
looted an estimate was made and as far as practicable reparation
was demanded from the resident Tatars who had been responsible.
It seemed plain that the repatriation of the Baku refugees, in
short, did not call for any funds from the commission. One
small matter, however, did receive an appropriation. The sum
of 4,000 tomans was appropriated for the orphans, Tatars and
Russians, in the city of Baku. These appropriations, only
temporary in character, would help in providing necessities for
the winter. The Enzeli appropriation provided for Armenian
orphans.

SITUATION IN ARMENIA

The commission held a number of conferences, both in
Teheran and in Baku, with leading Armenians. There had been a
large Armenian population in Baku. At the time of the British
REVIEW IN BERN

The members of the Commission recognize the fact that the decision of the President and the Secretary-General under Article 13 of the Agreement for Peace and Security in Europe have been taken in accordance with the provisions of the Agreement. They are aware of the importance of the protocol of the United Nations and the work of the Secretary-General in the field of disarmament and the establishment of a new international order.

The Commission believes that the protocol of the United Nations is a necessary step towards the achievement of peace and security in Europe. It is aware of the difficulties that may arise in implementing the protocol, but it is confident that the international community will work together to ensure its success.

The Commission is grateful to the United Nations and the Secretary-General for their efforts in this matter. It is confident that the United Nations will continue to play a leading role in the maintenance of peace and security in Europe.

The Commission is aware of the need to work closely with the United Nations and its member states in order to achieve its objectives. It is confident that, with the support of the international community, the United Nations will continue to play a vital role in the maintenance of peace and security in Europe.

The Commission is confident that the United Nations will continue to be a strong and effective voice for peace and security in Europe. It is confident that the United Nations will continue to play a vital role in the maintenance of peace and security in Europe.
withdrawal in September, 1918, which withdrawal, it should be said, was made necessary by the bad conduct of the Armenian troops, there was, as before noted, an extensive massacre of Armenians, who could not get away with the troops. After the withdrawal of the British Army, which had been besieged by the Turks, the Turkish Army remained in their camps for three days, leaving the city to be looted by the local Tatars. The number of Armenians murdered in this period is variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand, and their homes and shops were systematically pillaged. Inasmuch as much of this plunder remained in the hands of the local Tatars a part of it may be restored. It is also true that Turkish soldiers from the camps drifted in and shared in the looting. Great quantities of plunder taken in this way were carried off when the Turks retired after the armistice. The commission were told indeed in Tiflis that when the Turks began to retire, of the first sixteen trains that got through from Baku, supposed to contain soldiers and military stores, only two contained soldiers and the rest were packed with loot from Baku. Further, as the Turks withdrew through Erivan, they plundered the country far and near, taking all the wheat and draft animals they could seize, taking everything movable in the way of telephone and telegraph wires, stripping the railway stations; in general they plundered the entire country. The result of this was to leave the inhabitants of the Armenian Republic, the two provinces of Erivan and Lars, largely destitute of food supplies. Obviously, therefore, there was serious danger of famine conditions during the winter. The British General Officer Commanding-in-Chief at Baku had sent an agent to Armenia to investigate and report. This agent had not returned at the time the commission left Baku. At the same time it was the opinion of the British authorities that it was impracticable to send food supplies into Armenia until a
whithawat in September, 1916, which whitewithawat, it is plain to
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through, then we are perfectly and necessarily messengers on
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The little general officer commanding-in-chief at Paris, and
sent to make to arrivals to inventories and report. At the
same time it was the opinion of the Parisian authorities that it
was important to send both supplies into Ammo and while
military force could be sent first to secure order and protection of life and property. Troops were expected by way of the Black Sea, and, in fact, while the Director was in Constantinople later, a British division arrived en route to Batum. It may be added that these troops have reached their destination, have taken possession of the railway from Batum to Baku, and that undoubtedly a suitable detachment has been sent from Tiflis to Erivan in order to secure the protection of the country.

The British military authorities, foreseeing what in Armenia, had already made arrangements for the purchase of grain in southern Russia, on the shores of the Black Sea, and the transport of such grain to Armenia by way of Batum, Tiflis and Erivan. Meanwhile, the director had telegraphed Messrs. Maynard and Milner at Baqubah, detaching them from the Baqubah section, requesting them to proceed at once to Enzeli, so that if they could render any service in connection with repatriation of refugees to Baku, it might be done. As matters developed, however, it was plain that the main service which these gentlemen might render would be in connection with relief work upon arrival in Baku at British headquarters, and to cooperate with the British forces. They were advised to cable to New York directly for funds and to do whatever seemed proper, always in cooperation with the British authorities.

On the way from Baku to Tiflis, at a way station, members of the commission met Mr. Arroll, who had just come up from Erivan, and he reported conditions as he saw them in that country. It may be added that Dr. Post had previously met and conferred with Robert McDowell, who had previously come out of Armenia. These two young men had both been confident that food supplies could be purchased and distributed in Armenia at once, and Mr. Arroll was on his way, as he said, to Teheran, so as to get in touch with the committee in New York. He was
advised to report to the British Headquarters in Baku, and there to await the arrival of Messrs. Maynard and Elmer.

It may be added in this connection that in Paris in January the members of the commission were able to confer with Dr. Barton's commission, and reported all these facts to them.

Members of the commission left Baku on the 10th of December, having a special sleeping car and special van for luggage, together with a guard of British soldiers for protection en route. Batum was reached on the afternoon of the 13th of December, the entire day of the 12th being spent in Tiflis. The ordinary time for an express train is about twelve hours, but under the local conditions the commission felt themselves very fortunate to make the time they did. At Batum a British light cruiser arrived, sent on from Trebizond by the British admiral commanding the Mediterranean station, and conveyed the party to Taranto, Italy. A stop of two days was made in Constantinople while the ship was coaling. Here the Director met Presidents Gates and Patrick of the American Colleges, and became somewhat cognizant of the local situation there and in other parts of Turkey. Such information as was obtained was put at the disposal of Dr. Barton's committee in Paris.

Paris was reached on the 27th of December, and some three weeks spent there in the preparation of such report as might seem advisable for the American commissioners to negotiate peace, and in preparation for sailing. The members sailed from Brest on the 23d of January on the White Star Line S.S. "Adriatic", arriving in New York January 31st.

PERSONAL MENTION

On the whole, the Commission was greatly favored by the good health of its members, notwithstanding the many different forms of disease prevalent in the eastern countries in which
The members of the commission have been told that the

...
their work lay. Dr. Cook was taken ill in India, and was obliged to return to the United States. The Rev. H. T. Allen was temporarily in the hospital at Amara on the Tigris River, suffering from a recurrent fever. From this, however, he fully recovered, and was able to resume his work at Baghdad before the Persian party left that point. Mr. Vail accompanied the Director as far as Hamadan. There he fell ill with small-pox, and was placed in the hospital, under charge of Dr. Funk. His recovery also was complete, although naturally it would take him a long time to regain his entire strength. He expects to return to the States in the spring or early summer. Mr. Bentley was also in the hospital at Bakubah for a time, but he again made a complete recovery. All other members of the Commission remained in good health throughout.

As has been said above, the Commission met with a great loss in the disability of Dr. J. W. Cook. Too much cannot be said for the able and efficient services of the Finance Member and Treasurer, Mr. Maurice Wertheim. His skilful management saved hundreds of thousands of dollars for the work of the Commission, and I am sure that his advice on finance arrangements for the future will be found valuable by the Committee in New York. Mr. Wilber E. Post was of great value in the study of medical and sanitary subjects, and Professor Jackson's wide knowledge of Persia and Persian affairs was invaluable. The Director would venture to suggest that great care might with advantage be taken in the selection of members of such Commissions, because they of course are held in the East to be largely representative of the United States. A confidential report on this head from Dr. Cook, or from Professor Jackson in New York, might be of advantage to the Committee.

In conclusion, the Director begs to express his appreciation