of the opportunity of trying to render a service under the very
difficult conditions prevailing in the Near East. The United
States must do everything in its power toward alleviating
suffering and toward the establishment of order and justice, so
that hereafter the distressing conditions of the last few years
may not recur. There should be no more famines in Persia or
Turkey; there should be no more massacres in either country; and
I am sure that the work of the American Committee in the Near
East will go a long way toward leading to these results.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY PRATT JUDSON

Director
at the opportunity of entering to render a service under the very
difficult conditions prevailing in the Kent Coat.

These events are occurring in the course of events in other and similar
settlements and sooner the establishment of other and similar
policies, the better are the chances of the Kent Coat, even if
may not seem. There are points to be made in favor of
which there are points to be made in favor of the Kent Coat
and Kent with a long way toward leading to these results.

Very respectfully,

HARRY M. TUDOR

Director
EXHIBITS

A. Letter from the Fiscal Officer of the British Legation at Teheran, Mr. R. S. Scott, asking that orders for funds be honored by the Commission.

B. Reply to Mr. Scott by the Director of the Commission.

C. The plan of the Azerbaijani Committee.


E. Statement by Assyrian representatives.

F. Correspondence of the Director on leaving Persia.
   1. Letter to Mr. Gordon Paddock, American Consul at Tabriz.
   2. Letter to Dr. A. A. McDowell, Baqubah.
   3. Letter to Mr. Harold Holmes, Hamadan.
   4. Letter to Mr. Harrison Maynard, Resht.
   6. Telegrams to Dr. Wilfred Post, Bombay.
   7. Letter to Dr. Wilfred Post, Teheran.
EXHIBIT A

Letter from the Fiscal Officer of the British Legation at Teheran, Mr. E. S. Scott, asking that orders for funds be honored by the Commission.
ASSYRIAN RELIEF.

In June the British Government authorized the expenditure of Tomans 10,000 to assist in maintaining the National Forces at Urumia on a war footing to enable them to continue to resist the Turks. Owing, however, to the evacuation of Tabriz by the Allied Consuls, it was not found possible to send this money to the Assyrians.

When the exodus took place, the British Government authorized the expenditure of L 20,000, (Ts.60,000) for the relief of the refugees at Hamadan. At the same time the British Government expressed the view that for the future the organization of relief should be entrusted as far as possible to the American Persian Relief Commission, who were organized for the purpose and were believed to have ample financial resources at their disposal. A letter to this effect was written by Sir Charles Marling to Mr. Caldwell, who replied on August 29th that he understood the Commission was quite willing, so far as able, to attend to this relief work.

Subsequently the British Vice-Consul at Hamadan applied for a further L 10,000, but the British Government again expressed the hope that the American Relief Commission would be able to meet this requirement.

The British Legation is not informed as to how the expenditure in respect of the refugees at Baqubah or elsewhere is now apportioned, and the above notes in regard to relief at Hamadan are merely set down here to illustrate the general attitude of the British Government in the matter.

To revert to the question of relief given to the Assyrians before they left the Urumia district:— It appears from a letter written by Mr. Paddock on July 25th from Kasvin to Mr. Bristow, British Consul at Tabriz and then in Tehran, that (the late) Dr Shedd had been advancing money for the support of the "Army" at Urumia which had been subscribed in America for the relief
In June the British Government reported the exhaustion of Tomes to 10,000 to meet the cost of maintaining the National Home. At thrice our war footing to enable them to continue to meet the 'Three, Owing however to the accumulation of Tapias of the Allied Governments, it was not found possible to send this money to the American Relief Authority.

When the exchange took place, the British Government reported the exhaustion of £60,000, the latter of the above-mentioned £120,000, to the effect that the British Government had exhausted the sum, and that the American Relief Authority was unable to meet the interest on the loan of the American Relief Commission, and were therefore unable to maintain the American Relief Commission, and were therefore unable to maintain the American Relief Commission in the United States. For a letter of the British Government stating that the British Government had agreed to send the American Relief Commission money to the American Relief Commission in the United States.

The present letter is not intended to give any further information in regard to the recent developments, but is merely to acquaint the American Relief Commission with the fact that the British Government has agreed to send the American Relief Commission money to the American Relief Commission in the United States.
of Syrian and other war sufferers in Persia. Mr. Paddock proceeded to say:— "As these funds could regularly be considered as intended hardly for the use to which they were being put, Dr. Shedd explains that the armed organisation could not continue otherwise and, in effect, that without its protection no Christians would remain; in other words; that the support of the armed forces was the first aid possible for the refugees."

"Should it be your desire to return to Dr. Shedd the amount you mentioned (Tς. 10,000) or any further sums destined for the support of the armed organisation at Urumia, I am sure he would be glad to accept such on account of the money he has advanced for this purpose, for which, as stated, it was not originally contributed. I myself should welcome such an arrangement for the reason that it has been officially denied that we were supporting these particular armed organisations, as of course we have not been officially or directly."

On September 17th the Rev. B. E. Gifford, of the Tabriz-Urumia American Relief Committee wrote to Mr. Bristow as follows:—

"You were quite familiar with the fact that Dr. Shedd took the grave responsibility of expending American Relief funds for the army of the Syrian Nation. And, to make a long tale short, you know his expectation of having this same sum refunded. At one time when the expenditure reached the sum of ten thousand Tomans you made arrangements to have a similar sum returned to the Relief. The total expenditure has now reached over or about forty thousand Tomans. Our American Relief Committee here last night approved of the action of Dr. Shedd under the extraordinary circumstances, That action I am enclosing for you to read."

"Now the advice I want is: 5hr u what channels and how can we hope to get this money? I believe you are ready and willing to help me out. It seems to me that if you can arrange to place some large portion of the above amount to the credit of American Relief, perhaps here in Hamadan to be credited to Urumia, it would be most desirable, since it would speedily silence any
criticism from unfriendly sources. Very naturally the exact sum
is not yet known since the flight from Urumia the long considered
as a possibility had been eventually thought of as unlikely and
then came with terrific suddenness leaving no time for a nice
balancing of accounts. Then too the untimely death of Dr. Shedd
who had all necessary information in his mind has caused great
delay and necessitated a vast amount of extra heavy work at a
time when I am overcrowded with work. Still I feel sure of your
earnest cooperation and therefore do not hesitate to write you
and lay the matter before you. I have written Mr. Paddock,
American Consul, stating that I was writing you on the subject,
To him also I shall enclose a copy of the action concerning Dr.
Shedd taken by our committee. Let me add that we are paying here
some bona fide army bills that either could not have been settled
in Urumia at the last minute or that were regularly contracted
on the road up to the point where the British forces were met at
Sain Kalah."

The resolution passed by the American Relief Committee was
as follows:-

"RESOLVED THAT:-

"In view of the extraordinary circumstances,
the imminent danger of extinction of the Christian population
surrounded by enemies in Urumia, we heartily approve of the action
of Rev. W. A. Shedd, D.D., in his use of American Relief Funds
expended for the army and national needs of these peoples. There-
fore all obligations he placed on these relief funds will be met
and such other sums paid as are clearly recognised as pertaining
to such obligations. And it is confidently expected that these
funds will be refunded to the American Relief as soon as the
proper arrangements can be made.

(Signed) JAS. W. HAWKES
J. A. FUNK
E. W. MCDOWELL
G. H. ALLEN
H. R. HOLMES
BURT S. GIFFORD
American Relief Members."
expansion of the American Retailer's Association. There are many national needs of those people. There will be a place for the many national needs of these people. And if the American Retailers are properly organized, they can make their own decisions. W. L. Finck

W. A. Stoddard

E. A. Allen

H. R. Ketcham

W. C. Ditto
On October 21st Mr. Paddock wrote a letter to Mr. Bristow of which the following is an extract:

"I visited Hamadan the end of last month, and while there took over from Mrs. Shedd the Urumia Vice-Consular archives, among which I find my cipher message of June 6th, informing Dr. Shedd, as requested by you, that you had ten thousand tomans for the Jilus, if it could be transferred, and that it was desired to supply them with ammunition; also sending the greetings of your Government to the new Patriarch."

"I now find that, as a matter of fact, Dr. Shedd advanced something over 40,000 tomans from American Relief funds for support of the military organisations, policing, etc., at Urumia, in his efforts to keep them together and to hold Urumia until your forces could reach there or send assistance. These advances, at least some of them, are, I believe, more properly a charge on funds that were supposed to be available then for such purposes than on our relief contributions, and I think the matter should be investigated with a view to their return. While I realize that our efforts at present in relief of these same Syrians are rather combined: that is to say, American relief money is now to be used and American assistance, I understand, in taking over their support from your Military, and it may not much matter from what source the money spent at Urumia came, for the sake of regularising Dr. Shedd's action, I feel that the money he spent on such organisations should be returned to the Tabriz-Urumia Relief Committee, which is now obliged to meet the orders presented on that account."

The British Government will doubtless be ready to make good its promise to supply the Tomans 10,000 and to pay this sum to the Tabriz-Urumia Mission, but it feels that it is not under
On October 12th Mr. Hedges wrote a letter to Mr. Pitman:

"Of which the following is an extract:

"I am able to announce the making of a very substantial and definite change in the situation. I was able to get the official consent of the War Department and the International Committee to make the change.

"This change is on the 15th of the month and will be started immediately. The change is to be made in the retailing of the goods to the public.

"Your assistance in this matter is greatly appreciated."

"I have always considered it a matter of great importance to the British Government to see that the interests of commerce and industry are protected.

"In view of this, I am happy to announce that a change will be made in the method of retailing. The goods will be sold to the public at a fixed price, and the profits will be distributed among the members of the committee.

"This change is to be made on the 15th of the month, and I have every reason to believe that it will be successful."

"The British Government is fully aware of the importance of this matter, and I am confident that it will be carried out in a satisfactory manner."

"Thank you for your assistance in this matter."
an obligation to reimburse the Mission for the remaining money expended by the late Dr. Shedd and in view of the very great assistance which it has rendered to the Allied cause in N.W. Persia, it is suggested that the subscribers in America might be willing to accept liability for the expenditure incurred by Dr. Shedd. It can fairly be claimed that the object was a charitable one, since without the maintenance of the armed forces at Urumia, the Assyrians were threatened with the loss not only of their property but of their lives at the hands of the Turks.

British Legation,
Tehran,
November 16, 1918.
EXHIBIT B

Reply to Mr. Scott by the Director of the Commission.
MINUTES

[Handwritten text not legible]
E. S. Scott, Esquire,
British Legation,
Teheran.

Dear Sir:

The memorandum relating to Assyrian Relief which you were good enough to hand me, I have considered with care,

On reaching Persia I was not by a number of orders for what purported to be "military relief" in Urumia. This, I understand, was for funds used in supplying the Assyrian army engaged last spring in the campaign against the Turks. It struck me at once that the support of an army was hardly in the province of the American-Persian Relief Commission and I instructed the Treasurer not to accept such orders until further investigation.

The matter was in charge of Dr. Shedd who, as you know, unfortunately died in August. Definite accounts, owing to his death, have been obtainable and of course we are lacking the full explanations which he would have given had he survived. However, I made inquiries from everybody who knew anything about the subject and putting all these things together reached a fairly definite conclusion as to what apparently happened.

The Assyrian forces were organized last winter and spring on the basis of existing battalions which had Russian officers and which had before been organized by the Russians. These new forces were provided with arms and ammunition from Russian sources and were induced to take the field against the Turks in the prosecution of the British campaign against Turkey. Their function was to hold the Urumia front against Turkish invasion, thereby aiding to protect the right flank of British Mesopotamia forces. The plans were formed apparently by the British and French officers, with certain Russian assistance. The Syrians were told that if they would hold the line for a month aid would come to them through Persia from Bagdad in the shape of troops, but especially supplies of ammunition and money.

It was understood that funds to the amount of ten thousand tomans (T. 10,000.) were deposited in the branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia at Tabriz to be used for the above purposes.

Communication between Tabriz and Urumia being cut off these ten thousand tomans which were immediately needed were not available. Dr. Shedd, having in his hands relief funds, was induced to advance these funds for the support of the army, with the understanding that the relief fund would be reimbursed from the fund at Tabriz. So far as this advance of ten thousand tomans from relief funds is concerned the obligation of the British to reimburse said funds is clear and undoubted, and I understand that such reimbursement will be made.

There developed, however, a new situation: instead of holding the line for one month, in fact the Syrian forces held the line five months and the still promised assistance from the British did not come. Meanwhile the army had to
AGENCIES

AMERICAN PRIVILEGE RELIEF COMMISSION

HARRY PALLAND JUDSON, DIRECTOR

November 28, 1918

To the President of the American Relief Association

Dear Sir,

The recommendation relative to American Relief with you were good enough to forward, I have concluded to write to you a number of other letters to this effect. I am, therefore, asking permission to forward an unsterilized and unclassified letter to the American Relief Association. I have made every effort to meet the demands of the American Relief Association and I am sure that the letter I am forwarding will be helpful in meeting the demands of the American Relief Association.

I am very glad to have a chance to express my appreciation of the work of the American Relief Association.

Yours truly,

The President

American Privilege Relief Commission

COMMUNICATIONS

A number of communications have been received from the field in recent weeks. These communications indicate that the situation is improving in the various areas where we have been operating. The following is a summary of the communications received:

1. Communication from Field Agent: We have been operating in the area for the past few weeks and we have been able to make some progress. The situation is improving and we expect to be able to make further progress in the near future.

2. Communication from Field Agent: We have been operating in the area for the past few weeks and we have been able to make some progress. The situation is improving and we expect to be able to make further progress in the near future.

3. Communication from Field Agent: We have been operating in the area for the past few weeks and we have been able to make some progress. The situation is improving and we expect to be able to make further progress in the near future.

4. Communication from Field Agent: We have been operating in the area for the past few weeks and we have been able to make some progress. The situation is improving and we expect to be able to make further progress in the near future.

I have been in close touch with the various field agents and I am confident that we will be able to make further progress in the near future.

Yours truly,

The President

American Privilege Relief Commission
be supported or the whole campaign would have broken down. Having made the first advance from relief funds and no British funds being available and no one present who was authorized to obligate the British Government for further funds, Dr. Shedd was induced to become responsible for certain other obligations. As I understand it these obligations consisted of loans made to Dr. Shedd by persons in Urumia, which funds he at once transferred for the support of the army, giving them, to the creditors, orders on relief funds as security. Of course he had no authority to give orders on British funds and it seems clear to me that he assumed this responsibility fully expecting that under the circumstances his action was justified, would be accepted by the British authorities and would be made good by them. So far as I can learn there are only two such orders of any magnitude given by him, amounting together to upwards of twenty thousand krans (Krs. 20,000.) (I think I am right in saying krans instead of tonsans).

I am told that other orders were issued signed by the commanding officers of Syrian troops. Obviously the relief funds could not be held chargeable for any such orders, as they were on the face of it and unquestionably pure military transactions.

It should be borne in mind that the missionaries in Urumia had been repeatedly warned by the American Minister to Persia at Teheran and by the American Consul at Tabriz, scrupulously to abstain from any connection with military affairs. The United States has never been at war with Turkey. For Americans to share, therefore, in the support of military forces formed in a neutral state to carry on military operations against a nation with which the United States is not at war would obviously be highly improper. Dr. Shedd therefore, took very large responsibility in making the advances and in incurring the obligations in question. However, he was entirely cut off from communication and no doubt did what, under the circumstances, he thought himself compelled to do.

Under the above circumstances it seems very plain to me, first, that any of these so-called "military orders" issued by Dr. Shedd were clearly in further support of the same series of military operations for which he had incurred the first obligation and they should not be chargeable on relief funds. It seems to me clear that they are a moral obligation incurred for the British Military Authorities and should in all fairness be met by said authorities.

Second, of course any obligations issued by military officers of the Syrian troops naturally would not be brought to the attention of the Relief Commission as they do not concern said Commission at all.

So far as the exodus from Urumia is concerned I beg to point out that that would not have taken place if the British Military Authorities had brought assistance in time. Of course you understand that I am in no sense criticising said Authorities. No doubt they could not do what it was hoped might be done,
That being the case the mass of refugees naturally fell to the charge of the British army, were cared for by them and the existence of that mass being the result of British military operations should have been cared for by them. The Relief Commission never felt that they could or should undertake the responsibility for this immense number of fugitives. We could render such aid as was in our power and have made arrangements at Baqubah for giving assistance. The primary responsibility and the primary cost we have not undertaken.

The Commission has been and is quite willing to co-operate to the extent of its funds with the British Authorities and have shown that very clearly first, by providing men and funds for aiding the camp at Baqubah; second, by providing men and funds for aiding the destitute at Hamadan, and third, by providing funds and men for aiding the refugees at Enzeli-Resht. We are planning also to aid at Baku in the matter of repatriation and ultimately in the matter of repatriation at Urumia. Obviously in neither of these cases can we undertake the ultimate responsibility. It must be borne in mind further that we have considerable obligations in Teheran.

In the light of the above outlined situation as I understand it, it seems to me hardly the proper thing for the relief funds from the United States, given by many private persons, often in small sums, to be used in support of British military operations in North-west Persia.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) Harry Pratt Judson.

Director
American-Persian Relief Commission.
That being the case, the same or similar argument must be made in the argument of that portion of the report that will be presented to the President of the United States. The argument must be made in a manner that conveys the necessity of a major operation in the control of the situation in Europe. The President of the United States has been informed of the necessity of the operation and has been informed of the nature of the situation. We can try to persuade him that it is necessary to take action and that the action must be taken quickly and decisively.

The President must be convinced that the operation is necessary and that it is necessary to take action to prevent the situation from deteriorating. The President must be informed of the necessity of the operation and be given the opportunity to make the decision.

The President must be informed of the necessity of the operation and be given the opportunity to make the decision. The President must be informed of the necessity of the operation and be given the opportunity to make the decision.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

(Deputy) Director

American-Polish Theater Committee

Operation in North-West Europe
EXHIBIT C

The plan of the Azerbaijan Committee.
1. The Committee will be formed as follows:

The American Consul at Tabriz, Chairman.

The Manager of the Tabriz Branch of the Imperial Bank of Persia, Treasurer.

The American Missionaries at Tabriz, or such of them as the Chairman may designate.

Such British residents at Tabriz as the Chairman may designate.

Such Persian residents in Tabriz as the Chairman may designate.

The American missionaries in Urumia.

Others in Urumia designated by the Chairman, at his discretion.

2. Members of the Committee residing in Urumia will form a Urumia Sub-Committee, with a Chairman designated by the Chairman of the Committee at Tabriz.

3. In giving the relief, so far as possible it should take the form of payment for work.

4. It is expected that in Urumia especially aid will be necessary to rehabilitate the refugees in their homes.

5. It is not expected that such rehabilitation will take the form of recouping all losses occasioned by war conditions, but only such as may be necessary for providing a livelihood, especially until the next crop may be secured.
The American Committee will be formed as follows:

1. The American Committee will be formed as a general committee, with the Manager of the American Union of People's Organizations as its President. The American Committee will be formed as the American Union of People's Organizations.

2. The American Committee will be formed as the American Union of People's Organizations.

3. The American Committee will be formed as the American Union of People's Organizations.

4. The American Committee will be formed as the American Union of People's Organizations.

5. The American Committee will be formed as the American Union of People's Organizations.

6. The American Committee will be formed as the American Union of People's Organizations.
EXHIBIT D

MINISTRY

App rice for poor control of the parakee government

In Gabonese...
AVIS.

Comme la récolte de cette année, dans la province de Téhéran est bonne et plus que satisfaisante, elle suffira pour l'alimentation de la ville de Téhéran ainsi que ses districts environnants.

Seulement les détestables manœuvres des accapareurs pourrait menacer l'alimentation publique.

Le Gouvernement a donc pour devoir de prendre toutes les mesures pour garantir l'alimentation de la ville et empécher le renouvellement de situation terrible de l'année dernière et a décidé empécher par tous les movent l'em maganisation des céréales; en conséquence il décide.

Art 1. Le total des céréales existant dans les boulouks de la province de Téhéran appartenant aux propriétaires doivent être consommés pour l'alimentation de la vie des villageois.

Art 2. L'emmaganisation, l'achat, et la vente des grains sera absolument interdit au commerce. Ceux qui commettaient cette action illicite, se verrait déposé- sées par le Gouvernement.

Art 3. A partir de ce jour l'achat des grains Arabi et jusqu'à concurrence de la quantité nécessaire, sera le monopole du Gouvernement. Cet achat sera effectué a un prix équitable en laissant un bénéfice tres raisonnable aux propriétaire.

Le Gouvernement, se réserve la faculté de libérer le commerce des grains aux marchands des que la quantité nécessaire à l'alimentation de la ville sera assurée.

Art 4. S'il est prouvé qu'une personne ou autre fomentait directement ou indirectement des démarches ou
A V I A

Côme le rapprocher de votre annexe, gagne à pouvoir être à même de faire de l'efficacité, alése sans
bon l'affirmation de la Ville de Toulouse après que ces

gérance dans l'investissement public.

Sensément les habitudes manneuses des semaines,

côme l'attirant seulement l'investissement public

Il convient cependant a être baigné de plusieurs

cière, la masse importante du renommant en attention à

Il est l'année dernière et à réediter des trois et

comme le manque à ne pas attendre en condition

Alors, le front en obéissant aux critiques, pour

prévoit de réviser en yadaptant le rapportement aux

prévisions globales des commandes hom. l'investissement

Il n'y a pas d'alternative.

Alors, l'investissement hom. de créer et la vente

C'est l'investissement hom. de créer et la vente

Cher de la même demande internationale en commerce,

conduire à l'investissement hom. de créer et la vente

Alors, l'investissement hom. de créer et la vente

Avoir de nombreuses économies de faire en comparaison

est de monopole en investissement. Ceci pour ester elle

en un prix qu'il suffise en intérêt au plafond en application

contre prépration

le gouvernement, en réduction en candidate à l'impôt

et commerce sont élevés en nombre en maintenant

Avec, il est donc de prendre en charge une prise

| l'investissement en intérêt hom. en gamme de
intrigues contre le bon fonctionnement du service de l'alimentation celle-ci se verra poursuivie et punie très sévèrement.

Art 5. La peine infligée au contravention sera infligée d'après un règlement spécial très sévère.

Art 6. Les particuliers et propriétaires qui à partir de cette date désireraient faire venir des boulons ou environ de la ville des grains pour leur usage personnel devront en faire la demande au Directeur de l'alimentation qui après avis pourra le refuser ou l'accorder.

Art 7. Le Directeur Général de l'alimentation, les fonctionnaires de la police, et ceux de la justice sont chargés de prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour assurer l'exécution de cet ordre.

Art 8. L'exécution des articles de cette présente décision est effectif à partir de la date de sa publication.

Ces articles et décisions ont été approuvés dans la séance du Conseil des Ministres en date du 29 Somboleh 1297.

Le Président du Conseil

Vossaugh Dowlat.
D'après l'arrêté du Conseil des Ministres en date du 14 Zi Hadjé 1336 correspondant au 29 Somboleh Muh. 1127, imprimé dans le Journal Iran, il a été décidé ce qui suit:

1. Tous les grains de la province de Téhéran sont réservés à l'alimentation de la ville, il sera fait exception des graines nécessaires aux semences et aux besoins des habitants.

2. Il est expressément défendu d'exporter au dehors de la province les céréales appartenant à Téhéran et aux boulouks avoisinants.

3. Le commerce des céréales est rigoureusement interdit.

4. L'État se réserve exclusivement l'achat des céréales.

5. Les personnes coupables d'entraves au bon ordre et à la bonne fonctionnement du service de l'alimentation, seront punis suivant le règlement spécial approuvé par le Conseil des Ministres.

L'ADMINISTRATEUR GENERAL DE L'ALIMENTATION PUBLIQUE, chargé de l'exécution des précédents articles porte très respectueusement à la connaissance du public et des détenteurs de céréales, ce qui suit:

1. Comme il a été déjà annoncé au public dans les avis précédents, les céréales des boulouks de Téhéran, NE POURRONT PAS SORTIR DE LA RÉGION, dans le cas contraire ils seront confisqués.

A cet effet il a été envoyé cosaques dans toute la limite de la province de Téhéran pour l'exécution de cette défense. Naturellement il est entendu que l'on pourra trans-
porter des céréaliers dans le rayon de la province afin de faciliter les semaines.

Les personnes qui avant la publication de cet avis auraient acheté des céréaliers pour leur usage privé, auront la latitude de le faire transporter en ville jusqu'en fin Nisan; après ce délai l'État leur achètera ces céréaliers, et ils n'auront plus le droit, de le faire d'eux-mêmes.

Les propriétaires sont autorisés à transporter les céréaliers nécessaires à leur usage personnel à Téhéran à la condition de demander au préalable l'autorisation pour leurs transports et de passer au préalable au service du contrôle de l'Amberafin d'en constater la quantité.

Les particuliers qui voudraient acheter des céréaliers au dehors de la province de Téhéran et les transporter en ville devront au préalable se procurer un permis et faire signer le barmaneh de constatation par l'agent financier du lieu, pour prouver que ce blé vient du dehors.

L'ADMINISTRATEUR GENERAL DE L'ALIMENTATION PUBLIQUE se fera un devoir d'aider les paysans à se procurer les grains nécessaires pour leurs semaines ainsi que pour leurs nourriture.

2. Les céréaliers achetés dans un but commerciales seront confisqués par l'État si les personnes qui ont cachés leurs céréaliers avant la publication de ce présent Avis viennent d'eux même avertir l'Administration de l'alimentation publique, ceux ci ne seront pas poursuivis et leurs céréaliers seront mis sur la liste des céréaliers déclarés suivant les articles du présent Avis.

3. L'État se réserve le droit d'acheter le blé des propriétaires aux conditions et tarif suivant.

A. Pour les 5 premier milles Kharvars de blé déclaré, ceux ci seront payés au prix de 40 Tomans le