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WHAT THE AMERICAN BOARD IS DOING IN THE NEAR EAST

A bird's-eye view necessarily leaves out much of interest, yet it has its value to busy people.

The American Board has been at work in the Near East for one hundred years. Its first missionaries left Boston in 1819 by sailing-vessel for Malta, bound for Palestine and to explore the region of Smyrna, to see where there might be open doors. Despite plague, fire and sword, despite revolutions and wars, they have come in increasing numbers, and have had an ever widening influence ever since.

The work of the American Missionaries has always been on the broadest religious and philanthropic lines. Their great purpose has been to open the eyes of the ignorant and lift up the fallen, and to live the example of Christ. Denominationalism has been far from their thoughts; and among the missionaries of the American Board there have always been representatives of many different churches, all working in harmony.

Several lines of activity have been carried on. These group themselves under the headings of Evangelistic, Educational, Literary, Medical, and Philanthropic efforts.

The American Board has been carrying on four separate missions in this region,—the Eastern Turkey, Western Turkey, Central Turkey, and Balkan Missions. With the migration of a large portion of the Armenians into the Caucasus region during and since the great war, a part of the Eastern Turkey mission force has begun work in Erivan and vicinity. Similarly the activities of the Central Turkey mission have recently extended from Cilicia over the new border into the town and region of Alexandretta. The Balkan Mission a few years ago had work in four countries,—Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia and Albania; but within the past few months the portion in Serbia has been turned over to the Methodist Board and similar negotiations are in progress regarding the work in Albania.

There are in Constantinople a number of other mission boards at work, both among the Jews and in other ways; this is also true of Smyrna, and of other parts of the Near East. The Methodists in Northern Bulgaria, the Reformed Presbyterians in Cilicia and Northern Syria, are examples of this. Furthermore, some of the American Colleges of this region are under their own Boards of Trustees, while working in harmony with the missionaries of the American Board.

EVANGELISM IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Missionary work in Constantinople dates from the arrival of William Goodell in 1831. Among the giants of those early days were Schiauffer, Dwight, Hamlin, Riggs, Wood. The determined opposition of narrow-minded ecclesiastics in the ancient churches compelled those who were excommunicated from them to form an Evangelical church, in 1841. This has developed until there are now in the capital four Evangelical Churches, one of which worships in Greek, one in Turkish, and two in Armenian.

The First Church of Constantinople occupies a fine building at Ainali Cheshmé, Pera, not far from the British Embassy, which was dedicated in October, 1906, and contains a pipe organ.

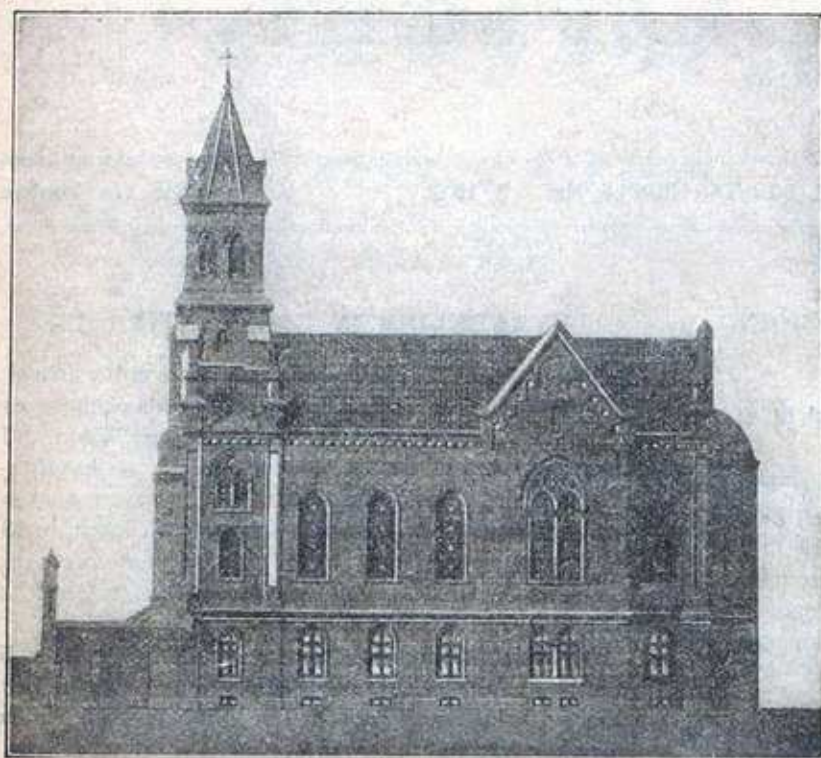
The Emmanuel Church uses the chapel of the Bible House, Stamboul, for its services, which are held in Turkish. The chapel is well filled at each service, and is too small for the special occasions. It ought to have its own building.

The Evangelical Greek Church maintains services both at the Bible House, Stamboul, and at the Chapel of the Swedish Legation in Pera, which the Swedish Government kindly places at its disposal. They are gathering a fund for a future building of their own.

The Vlanga Church in Gedik Pasha, Stamboul, was organized in 1850, as the fruit of the labors of the early American Missionaries and their Armenian co-laborers. During all these 70 years it has never had a proper home of its own: and so it has been greatly handicapped in its Christian work, and retarded in its growth.

In 1880 a fine lot was purchased, centrally located, and admirably adapted to the needs of the Church. But Turkish Imperial authority had to be obtained for the erection of the building. The history of the effort to secure this authorization is exceedingly interesting but too long to be included in this statement. Suffice it to say that, after a struggle extending over three decades, the permission was granted. The victory in that struggle was a victory not only for the local church, but for all Evangelical Christianity in Turkey. On one occasion a member of the Imperial Cabinet is reported to have said: "To grant this permit is equivalent to an order to pull-down a mosque."

At the outbreak of the War in 1914 work on this building was progressing splendidly. That event forced a suspension of all building operations. With the walls about half



Evangelical Church. Gedik Pasha

finished the building has stood for the last seven years. Building operations for completing this edifice should begin at once.

Of the importance of such a Church Building, no one conversant with the situation in this city can have any doubt. Following the terrible experiences of the last seven years this Church is even more needed than in the past. More people are now seeking help and religious instruction from this Church than ever before. Constantinople, regardless of its political future, is certain to continue to be an important center for Armenians. This Church Building will serve not only the local congregation but will be used to meet the general needs of Evangelical Christianity in this great city.

To complete the building according to the original plans will require \$30,000. The Church has on hand \$7,142.00. The members of the congregation went "over the top" splendidly with their contribution in 1911-1914. They are now ready to do all in their power.

We believe that the number is large of those who will agree with us that, after 40 years of effort, this Church should have its new building. To all such friends we send our appeal for help toward the erection of the first Evangelical Church Building in the old city of Constantine.

SCHOOLS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The American Board conducts two Boarding and High Schools in the city, one for boys and one for girls; also a day-school of Academy grade for both sexes. It assists in the care of two other schools, one of which is a cooperative effort with the Gregorian Church, in the quarter called Haskeny, up the Golden Horn; the other is in Psamatia, Stamboul, largely among Armenian refugees.

The Mission Language School, located at Scutari, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, is now in its second year of work. This is where newly appointed missionaries spend a year before beginning their active work, in acquiring the language they are to use. Classes are here taught in Turkish, Greek, and Armenian, in accordance with the branch to be taken up by the individual; there are also lectures on a large variety of topics of vital importance in dealing with the situation in the Near East, as well as systematic study of the various religions of the country, and of their sacred books. Opportunity is given for practical use of the language being studied, through conversation and by the writing of themes.

A second year of study is outlined as a course to be followed by each person at the station to which he or she goes.

AMERICAN SCHOOL, GEDIK PASHA

Situated on the south slope of a hill overlooking the Sea of Marmora, south of Bayazid Mosque and the Grand Bazaar.

Opened in 1881 in one room of a rented house as a Sunday School, followed by a day school the following year. Soon the success of the venture made the renting of an adjacent house necessary. In 1889 still larger numbers called for greater expansion, and a handsome property near by was rented. For a period of twenty-eight years, always with increasing numbers and increasing opportunities, the school occupied this house, until 1913 when the property was bought, repaired, and added to, and to this date houses the activities that have grown up about it.

Day School:—There are two hundred fifty-seven pupils in the Kindergarten and eight grades of the school. These are divided among ten nationalities:—Turks 85, Greeks 54, Armenians 102, Persians 10, Circassians 3, and 1 each Syrian, Bulgarian and English.

Teachers:—Americans 5, Armenians 9, Turks 2, Greeks 2.

Last year, notwithstanding an increase of tuition, a hundred ninety-four children were refused admittance for lack of accommodation. The tuitions meet a considerable part of the running expenses of the school.

American Personnel:—Miss Anna B. Jones, connected with the school since 1890, Miss A. M. Barker, 1894; Mrs. Etta D. Marden, 1895; Miss Ethel W. Putney, 1916; Miss Ellen W. Catlin and Miss Lena Dickinson, 1919.

The school aims at a Christian education of the boys and girls in the school: to develop character, to stimulate moral as well as mental growth, to lay the foundation of an education which will produce men and women trained for service. This aim is sought to be attained by breaking down race prejudice, by mingling together in work and play, in industrial work for boys (carpentry and shoe making), for the girls needle work; in athletics for boys and girls, Christian Endeavor Societies, Girls' Clubs, Girl Guides, in bringing to them the knowledge of the needs of the world, the suffering and sorrow because of sin, stimulating them to a consciousness of their own ability to aid and alleviate distress, and to awaken the desire in maturer life to become leaders in Christian thought and life and activities.

A large Sunday School, for lack of adequate room, meets in two places, —the school building and the basement of the unfinished Protestant Church, with an average attendance of two hundred ninety-two. The two largest classes are the adult and primary, the former numbering about seventy and the latter ninety. These are distributed among four languages, —Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and English. For many years this and a British Quaker Mission School were the only Sunday Schools in the whole of Stamboul. For the religious training of the children there might well be such schools in every quarter of the city.

The mid-week meeting, held alternate weeks in Turkish and Armenian, having outgrown the audience room of the school building, meets in the same church basement room, but at either meeting people are at liberty to use the language with which they are most familiar.

The school needs larger accommodation, larger equipment, larger number of American personnel, more consecration, more remembrance in prayer by the home people.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS AT SCUTARI

The American School for Girls at Scutari, is the only Mission boarding school for girls in Constantinople. It is really a continuation of the Armenian Girls' High School formerly at Adabazar, a school which, although it was under the auspices of the Woman's Board of Missions, was financed and controlled by a Board of Armenian trustees.

For thirty years this school was the Mecca for thousands of girls, mostly Armenian, who attended either as day pupils or as boarders. Its more than 300 graduates testify by their lives of service and by their loyalty to their Alma Mater, to the far-reaching influence the school has had in developing their character.

With possibly one or two exceptions all the graduates of the school have brought honor to the institution and to-day

these girls may be found filling places of trust and honor, as teachers, typists or stenographers, nurses or physicians, acting on Red Cross and Relief Committees, doing service in the Y.W.C.A. etc, etc. and last but not least founding homes of refinement and influence.

Armenians have always valued American education and when girls from 10-17 years of age are brought into our schools as boarders, they respond in a most gratifying way to the ideals we try to put before them.

When the Great War broke out the Armenians of Adabazar were deported and the school there broken up. After the war the school-buildings were used for Orphanage purposes until the Nationalist forces took Adabazar. The Orphanage was then removed to Izmid and there a day-school was opened with signal success. Before the first year was over, however, the people of Izmid were evacuated by the Greeks and we were again without a home.

We were fortunate in finding refuge in the former American College buildings at Scutari and it is in these buildings that we have made our new start.

As the old Board of Trustees was entirely broken up by the vicissitudes of the war years, and as the political conditions made certain changes necessary, the school is now under full Mission control and the name of the school has changed. As the teaching staff is almost identical with that of the school, however, it has come about quite naturally that the majority of the students should be Armenian girls. In our boarding department of 59 we have only one Greek and in the day-school department which registers 144, there are 135 Armenians, 2 Americans, 3 Jews, 3 Greeks and one Turkish girl! No amount of deportation can dampen the ardor of the Armenian people for an education, and after these last years, so filled with misery and suffering, they need our help and encouragement more than ever.

The language of the school is English and this first year we have 4 Preparatory and 3 High School classes. This year's experiment has shown us that the School is filling a real need and we already feel the need of enlarging our borders.

We are hoping to be able to purchase this property and finish off a section of one of the buildings which was destroyed by fire several years ago. When once we are put on our feet, with the buildings our own property, and with a reasonable equipment for them, we can make our work absolutely self-supporting. It is a work which challenges the best in us and we have faith to believe that the way will be opened so that we may build on a permanent foundation.

We need your help. Will you lend a hand?

BITHYNIA HIGH SCHOOL

The supreme need of this country is intelligent leadership. The chief reason for the chaos which now exists and has existed in this country, in more or less acute form for more than five hundred years, is lack of intelligent leadership. The land possesses all the elements leading to greatness



but this one, the lack of which leaves her stagnant and helpless. Being the most cosmopolitan country in the world, a variety of conflicting interests has arisen, challenging the very highest statesmanship. Emerging from the war-stricken and broken, the various races composing this empire made a unanimous appeal to America to save them from the shoals that threatened their complete destruction. Now why should this country prefer the American to any other government to come to her rescue at this supreme crisis? Chiefly because she has seen through nearly a century a band of American men and women who, with no ulterior motive, wrought for the good of all races.

The generous measures for the relief of the starving and naked carried on by American philanthropists have greatly enhanced American prestige. However this country's inarticulate appeal to America to satisfy a vastly deeper longing than physical hunger is eloquent in the sacrifices poor men and women are making for the education of their children.

The native schools are purely national. There are Turkish, Greek, Armenian, and other schools. In thus preventing children of the different races from mingling there has grown up in the heart of each race a deep-seated, mutual suspicion if not hatred that is continually stirring up racial prejudices.

The American school, besides providing the best fruits of American cultural education and moral ideals, is international in its scope. Its doors are open to all.

The Bithynia High School is an international American school, offering to all the very best we can give in intellectual, moral and religious training. It has a history behind it of half a century. The great war closed its doors in 1915.

The school was reopened in its new location at Geuz Tepe, on the south shore of the Marmora, on September 15th, 1921. The buildings and equipment are capable of meeting the needs of 100 pupils comfortably. We gave ourselves three years to fill the school. To our surprise and delight the demand for American education was so compelling that

we have already registered over 100 pupils, giving us an average attendance of 96. We expect double that number to apply for admittance the coming year. We must either build or buy, or restrict ourselves in claiming the full opportunity presented to us.

We ought to have \$25,000 to meet a reasonable program for new building and equipment for the coming year.

Should any one reading this article feel inclined to help in this enterprise, forward remittances to Mr. F. A. Gaskins, Treasurer, American Board, 14 Beacon St., Boston, Mass., or to Dr. W. W. Peet, Treasurer, American Missions, BibleHouse, Constantinople, specifying that it is for the Bithynia High School.

CONSTANTINOPLE WOMAN'S COLLEGE

The corporate name of this College is The American College for Girls at Constantinople. It is the outgrowth of the Home School for Girls, started by the Woman's Board of Missions, of Boston, in 1871, in a rented house in Stamboul. Soon a fine site high up on the hills of Scutari, the largest Asiatic suburb, was purchased and a commodious building put up which was occupied in 1876. A generous American traveler, William C. Chapin of Providence, R. I., donated the funds for a second building, completed in 1882. In 1890, the State of Massachusetts incorporated the institution as a college. A new charter was granted in 1908, and it was made an independent institution under its own Board of Trustees. At present the President of the Board of Trustees is Hon. Charles R. Crane of New York.

In 1914 the College was moved into its present splendid property at Arnaoutkeuy, above the European shores of the Bosphorus. Five fine buildings were erected, in addition to one already in usable shape; while two more commodious buildings down near the water are used for the Preparatory Department. The grounds are ample and beautiful, and further building is planned, to keep pace with the growing demand for instruction. This is now the only College for women in the country, and has a first-rate reputation among all classes as a training-school for life.

A beginning has been made in a Medical School, and also in a Training-school for Nurses; during the current year nineteen have been following the pre-medical courses, and twenty-four those of the nurses' training. The total attendance, including the Preparatory Department, has been 415, of whom 123 are Greeks, 129 Armenians, 45 Turks, 41 Russians, and 26 Jews. The great desire among the Russian refugees who have come in such quantities to this city, for a good education for their girls, has been partially met by special provisions for taking in several Russian girls on scholarship funds.

The College is endeavoring, with the help of the alumnae,

to raise the necessary funds for a pipe organ, to complete the equipment of the Assembly Hall in Gould Hall, the administration building. It is also hoped that a building may soon be provided for the medical department.

President Mary Mills Patrick, Ph.D., LL.D., has been at the head of the institution since before it became a College; she has a strong corps of instruction in the various departments of the College.

ROBERT COLLEGE

One of the outgrowths of missionary work in Constantinople is Robert College, which occupies an eminence on the European shores of the Bosphorus, at its narrowest point, about six miles from the harbor. This famous institution was the result of the conviction of Cyrus Hamlin, one of the early missionaries of the American Board, that a necessary preparation for a divinity course was a thorough training in the arts and sciences, such as given in an American College. With a small endowment by Christopher Robert of New York, and an independent Board of Trustees, he started this College in 1863 in a rented house in Bebek, about a mile from the present site. The securing of their own property in spite of great opposition forms a thrilling chapter in educational history. The present main building was occupied in 1871, and the College has had a continuous and healthy growth. It now numbers 582 students, of fifteen or more nationalities, including Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Jews, Russians, Bulgarians and many others. The College occupies seven large buildings and a number of smaller ones, and has preparatory, academy, college, and engineering departments. The language of instruction is English, and the various Oriental languages as well as French, German and Latin are taught. A majority of the Faculty are Americans. The atmosphere of the College is distinctly Christian, though no pressure is brought to bear on the students as to their personal religious profession. "It has been, and will continue to be, the object of the Faculty of the College to adapt it to the needs of the people, and to make it, as far as possible, a model Christian college, in which the first object is the development of Christian manliness in the students through the cultivation of the spiritual as well as the intellectual life."

Dr. Hamlin was President of Robert College from 1863 to 1877, and Rev. George Washburn, D.D., from 1878 to 1903, since which date Rev. C. F. Gates, D.D. has been President. All three were previously missionaries of the American Board. Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, of New York, is the President of the Board of Trustees.

Robert College has a fine three-manual pipe organ, and the music department is doing good work. There is a good museum of natural history, with a remarkable collection of fishes from the Bosphorus. Much attention is given to indoor and outdoor sports, and the baseball, football and basketball teams are very successful. The students issue a magazine, and maintain several literary societies. There is

an active Y.M.C.A., which takes part in club-work among boys and in various charities.

While the charges for board and tuition are so high as to keep away many otherwise very desirable students, yet the expense of running the institution is so great that it is far from meeting its own expenses. The generosity of American friends has enabled it to keep open and to continue to grow.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Before the war, there were functioning in Turkey the International College at Smyrna, Anatolia College at Marsovan, Central Turkey College at Aintab, Euphrates College at Harpout, Teachers' College at Sivas, St. Paul's College at Tarsus, while Van College was about to open as a College. Of these, only the first-named has survived this trying period, save that St. Paul's Institute at Tarsus is carried on as a school of lower grades. There were also High Schools for Boys at Bardizag, Talas, Konia, Erzroum, Mar-



American School, Gedik Pasha

din and Bitlis, and for Girls at Marsovan. Talas, Adabazar, Brousa, Smyrna, Sivas, Erzroum, Bitlis, Van, Mardin, Adana, Aintab and the Central Turkey Girls' College at Marash. There was a School for the Blind at Ourfa, as well as an Industrial Institute; and Theological Seminaries at Marsovan and Marash. Hardly a vestige of these remains, the only ones now open being those at Smyrna and Brousa, while those at Adabazar and Bardizag have been in a sense transferred to Constantinople. There is at Salonica the Thessalonica Agricultural and Industrial Institute, and at Samakov, Bulgaria, High Schools for Boys and Girls, all connected with the

American Board. These have been able to keep at work and are well attended.

It should be added that there is a great desire for the American type of education in Anatolia; and the Government of the Nationalists has expressed the wish that American schools may be reopened very soon. Evidently the record of these institutions in the training of character has won for them the esteem of those well qualified to judge; and it will be a glad day when the Mission is permitted to resume its work in this direction. The rehabilitation of these many schools, after the disastrous years of conflict, will be a heavy drain on the limited resources of the American Board.

AMERICAN BOARD PUBLICATION DEPARTMENT

One hundred years ago American Christianity for the first time began to publish good literature in the Near East. In 1822 a printing press was set up in Malta, at that time the most accessible and promising center for the undertaking. From that date down to the present with the exception of the years of the great war, every year millions upon millions of pages of helpful, uplifting literature have issued from the press in various languages and have been circulated widely throughout the Near Eastern countries.

In 1833 the press was removed from Malta. Part of the work henceforth was done in Beirut, where it developed into the wellknown American Press with its epoch-making effect on Arabic literature. The other part was taken to Smyrna where it continued until 1852 and was then transferred to Constantinople and has remained here ever since. The chief languages used in this area are Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, and Turkish.

All types of Christian literature have been published, such as school books, dictionaries, scientific works, stories, hymnbooks, educational works, periodicals for adults and children, tracts for free distribution and a large variety of devotional works. America's contribution to modern Armenian literature has been specially notable and is gratefully recognized.

Turkish is the language most widely used in Constantinople and Anatolia. In the past severe restrictions were placed on the production of Christian literature in this language, with the result that Americans have not been able to do much for the Turks along this line. But now these restrictions are largely removed. This opens up a new field, uncultivated, but promising good returns for all the labor spent upon it.

The Turks need books and papers for young people and adults, healthy literature for men and especially for women, books dealing with family life, education, and true religion. If the right sort of books are provided for them and presented in the right way there is no reason to think that the best thought of America with all its inspiring and elevating power will not penetrate into the more intimate life of this people.

The Publication Department of the American Board, as a memorial to the men and women from America who have put their lives into this work during the last hundred years, desires to raise a fund of \$50,000 to invest in the production and circulation of morally and spiritually pure and interesting Turkish literature. The object of the Americans engaged in this work is not to proselytize but to help, not to force on unwilling people what we think they ought to like, but to share with them the good things we enjoy and simply cannot keep for ourselves alone.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY WORK

In the olden days, the missionary physician did most of his work at his own home, or in the course of extensive travels over outlying portions of his field; he had no thought of even the possibility of a hospital, nor was he specially trained to take charge of one. Nor did he have trained native assistants, save as he gradually trained them himself. Such was the work of Dr. Asahel Grant, Dr. Henry S. West, Dr. Azariah Smith, and other pioneers. Gradually the absolute necessity of establishing hospitals, in a land utterly destitute of such, was impressed on the minds of the workers in this country; and before the war there were nearly a dozen American hospitals, all crowded and running overtime. Even where there were two American physicians connected with one, both were busy all the time; and the native physicians also. Marsovan, Sivas, Talas, Konia, Aintab, Adana, Harpout, Van, Erzroum, Mardin and Diarbekir, had each its mission hospital; while at Constantinople, Smyrna and elsewhere, there were mission hospitals under other auspices. Several of these institutions are now still open, and doing splendid work under the management of the Near East Relief; but only those at Adana and Aintab are directly under the Mission for the time being. In the course of the war, Dr. Atkinson of Harpout, Dr. Shepard of Aintab, Dr. Thom of Mardin, sacrificed their lives in the effort to stamp out contagious diseases. Several young physicians have come out to take the places left vacant, and there is a limitless field of service for the American Hospitals, with an eager constituency awaiting their opening in many new places.

An American Hospital was opened in Constantinople in August, 1920, under the care of Dr. Alden R. Hoover, a former missionary of the American Board; it is on the main thoroughfare of the old city of Stamboul, near the Grand Bazaar and near the Burnt Column. It is well worth a visit, and is doing a most valuable service. The Constantinople Chapter of the American Red Cross and Constantinople College unite in maintaining it; but its resources are not equal to its opportunities.

Under normal conditions, no branch of the missionary service is more hopeful than the medical. Tens of thousands yearly are influenced by the spirit of Christ as illustrated in the hospitals and at the clinics, so that suspicion and hatred give place to love and sympathy; and nowhere is it easier to secure opportunity for the quiet and careful reading of the Word of God than among the sick and the convalescent.

PHILANTHROPY, AND THE NEAR EAST RELIEF

All through the past years, during the many periods of war, famine and pestilence, a large share of the time and energies of the American Board missionaries has been given to relief work. The giving out of food and clothing, the care of the distressed, the gathering of orphans into homes and orphanages where they were taught trades that would make them self-supporting,—all this has been repeatedly undertaken on a large scale by these representatives of American philanthropy. Especially during and after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-8, and the Balkan wars of 1912-13, and during and after the Hamidian massacres of 1895-6, philanthropic efforts occupied the entire time of many of them.

It has been therefore perfectly natural and in keeping with the traditions of mission work, that a large share in the work of relief has been played during the past five years by the missionaries. From the first organization of the American and Syrian Relief Committee in America, its Chairman was Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Board; and the distributing agency for these relief funds, until after the armistice, was the treasury of the Missions at Constantinople. The organization has continued under three names, but whether it was the one just mentioned, or the American Committee for Relief in the Near East, or the Near East Relief, a very large proportion of its representatives in America have been missionaries at home on furlough. At the head of the Commission sent out here just after the armistice were representatives of the American Board, and each of the first four steamer-loads of workers and supplies, sent out early in 1919, was in charge of an A.B.C.F.M. missionary. There has been the closest cooperation at each point in the country as between the missionaries and the N.E.R. unit, and the latter has in most cases occupied buildings belonging to the Mission. This cooperation continues, and the missionaries in the interior of Anatolia are practically all engaged in N.E.R. work, while they also bear a share in its responsibilities at Constantinople.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association of North America has fostered Association work in Constantinople since 1913. In response to repeated appeals from American Board missionaries, and with their hearty cooperation, the work in Pera, the European quarter of the city, was first developed; and later in 1920, the Stamboul branch was opened in the ancient section of the city where the population is almost altogether made up of Turks, Greeks and Armenians.

Pera registers something over 1200 members, while Stamboul, which has recently celebrated its first anniversary, counts

nearly 300 young men in its fellowship, nearly one half of whom are Turks.

The responsibility for support and administration has rested upon a local Board of Managers, broadly representative of all the Christian communities of the city. In no small measure the success of the work has been due to the broad-minded, generous and faithful activity of this Board. Their work has been a notable demonstration of international co-operation.

Since the Armistice considerable emergency work has been done under the auspices of the War Work Council. American personnel and funds have been supplied so that social welfare activities might be carried on among thousands of refugees. A branch was opened especially for Russian refugees and continues to be one of the few bright, wholesome spots in the city for homeless Russian men, women and children who have fled from Bolshevik terror.

A notable piece of recreational work has been done in the Turkish, Armenian and Greek orphanages in and around the city. Such games as Basket ball and volley ball are now wellknown and much played games. Thousands of Cinema exhibitions have cheered the hearts of orphan girls and boys and made real to them the loving interest of American friends.

Special attention should be called to the work of the American Sailors' Club, a Y.M.C.A. institution which since its establishment in 1919 has carried on a most varied and helpful program among the two thousand or more U. S. Navy men whose base is Constantinople. In a city where a gymnasium is a novelty, the Sailors' Club has just built and equipped a plant which greatly multiplies the usefulness of the whole Club to its American constituency.

The ideals which dominate the Young Men's Christian Association in all its activity in Constantinople center in the function of instilling into its members the spirit of unselfish community service without reference to nationality or creed.

THE Y. W. C. A. IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Three years ago the Y.W.C.A. sent its first representative to Constantinople, and very soon headquarters were secured in a rather unfavorable part of Pera. From the very start it was evident there was great need of such service, and girls came in good number to take advantage of the opportunities offered. After a year, a much better location for the Service Center was secured, at the Taksim, Pera, and this place has since been occupied by the Association. The demands of the girls of the city grew so rapidly that by February of 1921 it was necessary to secure more spacious quarters for the increasing activities of the various clubs and classes. Keeping the former locality for the accommodation of the personnel, the Y.W.C.A. secured a large building on Rue Chimal, near the American Embassy, for its Service Center; and ever since this has been a veritable beehive. Here the threefold programme of the Association is carried on, the objective of which is the physical, mental and spiritual development of girls.

Last May, the activities of the Association were extended to Stamboul, by the opening of a new Service Center at No. 1, Djighaloughlou, in a fine residence section near the Burnt Column. This, too, has been a great boon to the girls, and here too the program of activities is broad and practical.

The membership of the Y. W. C. A. in Constantinople has grown to over nine hundred, and might be still larger were more room available. The Gymnasium in Pera is the only one in the city available for girls, and is well patronized.

A most interesting and potentially helpful branch was started last fall, when Miss Ruth Larned arrived from America to open a Migration Service Bureau. This is developing into a busy center where the intending emigrant to America may secure sound advice and accurate information, and be kept from the sharks that have ruined the chances of so many in this port.

In addition to the work of the Y. W. C. A. in Constantinople, it is carrying on active centers in Smyrna, Adana and Beirut. The general Executive Secretary for the whole is Miss Ruth Woodsmall, while till now the General Secretary for Constantinople has been Miss Margaret White.

The missionaries connected with the American Board's work in Constantinople at present are:

Dr. W. W. Peet, Mrs. E. D. Marden, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. McNaughton, Miss A. B. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. F. W. MacCallum, Miss A. M. Barker, Miss M. E. Kinney, Rev. and Mrs. C. T. Riggs, Miss Mary W. Riggs, Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Riggs, Rev. and Mrs. F. F. Goodsell, Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Fowle, Miss E. W. Catlin, Miss L. M. Dickinson, Rev. and Mrs. R. F. Markham.

PATHFINDER SURVEY OF CONSTANTINOPLE

During the past year, a committee of fifteen Americans, representing eight Americans organizations in Constantinople, carried on a social survey of this great city, which, while avowedly only partial, is by far the best thing in its line yet attempted. The results of this Pathfinder Survey are being published by the Macmillan Company of New York, in a volume of about 400 pages, which will be a veritable thesaurus of facts about the city of Constantinople. The ten chapters deal with the following subjects:—Historical Setting, City Administration, Children, Education, Widowhood, Refugees, Industry, Community Organization, Adult Delinquency, Recreation.

The work in manuscript has called forth high commendations from such experts as Shelby Harrison of the Russell Sage Foundation; Prof. Dealey of the Department of Sociology, Brown University; Prof. H. W. Holmes of Harvard, and others. Prof. Clarence R. Johnson of Robert College is Editor.

Five hundred advance orders have been received. The price, when ordered in advance, is \$2.50; and orders may be placed with Mr. Luther R. Fowle, Assistant Treasurer, Bible House, Stamboul.

THE ORIENT

A monthly periodical, published by the American Missions in Turkey. Price, 50 cents per year; 5 cents per copy.

Charles T. Riggs, Editor; Arthur C. Ryan, Business manager, Bible House, Constantinople.

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