

No. 732

Dear Friends :

Near East Mission
United Church Board
for World Ministries
P.K. 142, Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey
2 January 1985

The United Church Board for World Ministries is celebrating its 175th anniversary this year. To quote the current Executive Vice President, David M. Stowe, "The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was the first organized foreign mission agency in North America. Inter-denominational at the start, it eventually became the overseas agency of the Congregational churches." Later there was a combination with it of the Christian Church and the German Congregational Christian Churches' missions and the Evangelical and Reformed Church to create in 1957 the United Church of Christ. "Today these streams of mission action overseas are coordinated by the United Church Board for World Ministries, which sponsors appointed personnel in some 40 countries and contributes funds and material support to a wide variety of mission programs in more than 40 more." 1

In recognition of this occasion, we present this study of Rufus Anderson, the man who held the equivalent position of Executive Vice President for 44 years during the middle of the 19th century.

Rufus Anderson, Senior Secretary

1822 - 1866

Rufus Anderson epitomized the prefect missionary of the 19th century. A man of great moral fibre and effective reasoning, Anderson fitted the secular ideal of his age. But beyond these he combined a high sense of his duty to God with an abiding faith in the triumph of God's kingdom. Although we might modify his theories of mission in the light of today's world, still it was the force of his character that shaped the character of the American Board -- and all the other major mission boards of the United States and Canada -- almost until the Second World War.

Upon his resignation Rufus Anderson surveyed the forty-four years he had served the Board (only ten years short of its total life) and reported,

"I find that every missionary of the Board now in the field, excepting (six) ... went forth during my connection with it. The whole number since my connection with the Board, exceeds twelve hundred, and more than eight hundred of these went either to form or to strengthen missions beyond the seas.... The seven missions have increased to twenty, embracing a hundred stations, and two hundred and forty out-stations, occupied by native helpers. The native ministry is almost wholly the product of the last forty years, and now numbers more than three hundred, of whom somewhat more than sixty are pastors of churches. The churches formed have been scarcely less than two hundred, into which considerably more than sixty thousand hopeful converts have been received. The pages printed at our presses number more than a thousand millions, and these pages have been distributed in forty-two of the languages spoken in the unevangelized world.

"Farther indications of progress are found in the growth of the Board -- its receipts -- and its annual meetings.... The annual meetings, until the year 1842, had awakened no very general interest, and were thinly attended. But a stirring report in a leading religious newspaper of a remarkable meeting held in Philadelphia in 1841, aroused public attention, and since then the annual meetings of the Board have been among the most thronged of the religious gatherings in our country; though they have never aimed at popular effect, and their interest has rested mainly on the grandeur of the cause...." 2

Rufus Anderson's first direct contact with the American Board was when he was sixteen years old. With his father, a Congregational minister, he attended the first ordination of missionaries for the Board at the Tabernacle Church in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1812. Six years later he graduated from Bowdoin College, and in 1822 from Andover Theological Seminary. In the summer after his first year at seminary he worked as a Boston city missionary; for several months

months during his senior year he supplied the place of Jeremiah Evarts, then the corresponding secretary of the American Board. Evarts at the time was visiting the American Indian missions.

Upon graduation from Andover he became an assistant to Evarts with responsibility for the foreign correspondence. In 1823 he was ordained to the position of assistant secretary of the American Board -- an unusual practice for New England Congregational churches -- and was considered thenceforth to be a missionary (with an appropriately frugal salary) in spite of his remaining in the Board rooms in Boston. When Evarts died in 1832 he became one of three co-ordinate secretaries, being in entire charge of the correspondence with the missions until his resignation in 1866. As secretary he made four extended trips to mission stations abroad: to Greece and Asia both in 1828-29 and in 1844; to India and Turkey in 1854-55; and to the Sandwich Islands in 1863.

Anderson was usually referred to as the "Senior Secretary". He was a persuasive person, a quality which sometimes earned him the criticism of being domineering. Rather, he was scrupulous in listening to all sides of a question, in weighing the pros and cons in open discussion, and in leading the meeting to a logical, clearly expressed statement of policy. When he resigned in 1866 he served as a member of the Prudential Committee until a year before his death in 1880.

Very few anecdotes concerning him are known. However, Robert F. Speer reports the following ones in his study of Anderson :

"Someone asked him once for his opinion on a certain subject 'not in his official capacity,' to which he replied, 'The secretary of the American Board is always in his official capacity.' I have been told that when he was on a visit to the Syria mission this habitual loftiness of spirit and manner made a deep impression. On a journey between two of the stations he was riding along on horseback, erect, sober, with tile hat and long coat, when the party met an Arab riding in. The

man drew off to the side of the road and stopped to watch the missionary party go by. As Dr. Anderson passed in his dignity the Arab was heard to exclaim to himself, 'What a wonderful work of God.' " 3

Another recorded by Henry Harris Jessup, a missionary to Syria from 1856 to 1910, refers to an incident that occurred during Anderson's visit to the field. Anderson "told the brethern one day that good Christians in New England disapproved of missionaries keeping horses and said he, 'I think you had better make your tours on foot.' They acquiesced, and the next day proposed a visit to a mountain village some nine miles away. They all set out boldly on foot, but after climbing stone ledges, and along dizzy precipices, the Syrian sun pouring down upon their heads, they sat down to rest. They then set out again, over even a harder part of the road. Dr. Anderson was about exhausted, and at length said, 'Brethern, I should say on the whole, for such a journey as this, you would be justified in riding horses.' They said, 'Exactly so, and we thought of it before we started, and we shall find horses awaiting our whole party just around the next turn in the road.' The result was that the American Board after that time enjoined the Syrian Missionaries to own horses and use them. The missionary had to buy his own horse, but the Board supplied the barley to feed him." 4

Throughout his active life he wrote prolifically on the cause of missions, exhorting the churches to greater involvement in the work, defending the Biblical bases of missions, explaining the problems, aims, and methods of his associates, and urging all to give their lives and their talents to it. The naming of a few of his writings will illustrate this: The Theory of Missions to the Heathen; The Work of Missions to be Progressive; On Deciding Early to Become a Missionary to the Heathen; Can the Board Be Kept Out of Debt, and in What Manner?; Marriage of Missionaries; and The Time of the World's Conversion Come. His longer works include histories of the first fifty years of the American Board, of the missions to the

Sandwich Islands, to India, and to the Oriental churches; and a series of lectures at Andover after his retirement collected in a book entitled Foreign Missions: Their Relations and Claims. 5

But it is in the field of mission theory and as an administrator of that theory that his creative genius commands continuing respect. Rufus Anderson possessed a comprehensive understanding and concern for all the aspects of mission in his time. To quote Dr. N.G. Clark, his successor,

"There was need of a carefully developed method in the conduct of the missionary work; there was need of a strong will and a persistent purpose to carry out such a method, and these needs were supplied in Rufus Anderson.... The world owes to Dr. Anderson the reviving of the true method of missionary effort as illustrated most fully in The Acts of the Apostles by the Apostle Paul. That method, in short, is this: The development of self-supporting, self-governing, self-propagating churches of Christ. This one thought gives direction to the entire work. It determines the fields to be occupied, the stations to be taken, and the number of men to be located at each. It prescribes the forms of labor they are to adopt, sets limits to what may be done in the interest of education, and the amount of aid that may be given to the native communities -- and settles ultimately the limits to missionary labor, when the native churches are to take up and complete the work begun by missionaries." 6

In the Outlines of Mission Policy, dated 1856, Anderson's principles were adopted as the official Board policy. In brief they are these : The reason for missions was to save men and establish churches by evangelization. The justification was based on the Great Commission: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations". To Anderson this command was given not only to the apostles, but to every subsequent Christian to the limit of his ability. For him the impetus for missionary work was a deep, personal commitment to the calling of Christ; a spirit so vital and vigorous that, were there no established mission board, it would create

one -- a sobering thought in view of some of today's personnel problems.

Second in importance to the conversion of individuals was the establishing of local churches and their native ministers. Missionary efforts were ineffective and inefficient if the missionaries did not work themselves out of a job, the sooner the better. He viewed as a real accomplishment the withdrawal of the Board from the Sandwich Islands in 1863.

The local church must be involved in something beyond its own concerns: "It is impossible for mission churches to reach their highest and truest state without the aid of what is to them virtually a foreign mission -- without some outside field of labor for them, resembling the 'hole of the pit' from which they had themselves been dugged." 7

But the native church, however imperfect, could mature into responsible leadership only if it were taught how to use its liberty and then be trusted to do so. "Mistakes, perplexities, and sometimes scandals, there will be: but it is often thus that useful experience is gained, even in churches here at home." 8 Anderson even went so far as to warn that Western standards of Christian civilization were not valid when applied to the young churches of other cultures.

The press and education were important tools of the mission, but they should never become ends in themselves:

"The common school... is a necessity among the degraded heathen, to help elevate the converts, and make the village church an effective agency. And the church-members, as far as may be, should be educated within the bounds of their own villages; and in such manner that a large number of them will abide with their people, and help to support their native pastor and schools, and make their Christian village a power in the land." 9

Christianity and Christian mission were and must be kept distinct from civilization and the social gospel. "Our idea of the Christian religion from our childhood has been

identified with education, social order and a certain correctness of morals and manners; in other words, with civilization." 10 "This has tended to confuse our conceptions of the religion we were to propagate." 11 Anderson realized that the outcome of true religious work was greater civilization, but for him the primary object of mission was to bring all men to the acceptance of Christ as Savior. To do other was to confuse aim with result.

Anderson was a leader who combined the traits of idealism and practicality, courage and discipline, patience and wisdom, vision and faith. A clear thinker himself, he led by helping others to think and then to have the courage to accept the responsibility of doing the right thing even though it might mean a radical change. But the work of the Board, while it must be aided by carefully instructed reasoning and prudence, for him was a work of faith. In a sermon he preached in 1840 he said,

"The work of missions is not to be placed on the same level with commercial transactions.... The maxims and suggestions of human prudence are indeed to be always regarded; and a thorough practical acquaintance with them... is essential to the competency of that body for its high responsibilities.... But... the work of missions is pre-eminently a work of faith. Nothing but faith assures us, that any amount of means the church can employ will result in the world's conversion; so that all our courage, enterprise, and zeal in this work is based upon faith. At every step we rely for success upon the promises, faithfulness and power of Jehovah, and have no hope, expectation, or confidence, but in Him." 12

Perhaps the most fitting tribute to Rufus Anderson is in Dr. Clark's concluding words at his funeral: "... it was permitted Dr. Anderson, as to few other men, to be a witness to the success of his labors. The missionary work, which was but an experiment when he assumed the office of Secretary, has now become a success." 13

Footnotes

1. Year 175: A Brief History of the United Church Board for World Ministries by David M. Stowe. New York: United Church Board for World Ministries. 1984. p.1.
2. American Bord Annual Report 1866. p.40-41.
3. Studies of Missionary Leadership, by Robert E. Speer. Philadelphia; The Westminster Press. 1914. pp.241-42.
4. Fifty-Three Years in Syria, Vol. 1, by Henry Harris Jessup, pp; 52-53; quoted in "El Manara", Beirut, 3 May 1967.
5. For the complete listing of Anderson's writings I am indebted to the typescript copy of To Advance the Gospel, Selections from the Writings of Rufus Anderson, by R. Pierce Beaver.
6. Addresses at the Funeral of Rev. Dr. Anderson, by Rev. A.C. Thompson, D.D., Senior Pastor of the Eliot Church, and Rev. N.G. Clark, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Board. In Discourse Commemorative of Rev. Rufus Anderson, D.D., L.L.D. Boston: American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, 1880. pp. 57-58.
7. Quoted in Speer, op. cit., p. 265.
8. Foreign Missions : Their Relations and Claims, by Rufus Anderson. New York: Charles Scribner and Company, 1869. p.112.
9. Ibid. p.114
10. Quoted in Speer, op. cit., p. 267.
11. Ibid.
12. The Work of Missions to be Progressive. A Sermon on the Present Crisis in the Missionary Operations of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, by Rufus Anderson, D.D. Boston: Crocker & Brewster, 1840 p.14.
13. Clark, op. cit., p.59.

Near East Mission
United Church Board for
World Ministries
P.K. 142, Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey
January 3, 1985

No. 733

Dear Friends:

The United Church Board for World Ministries in its Annual Meeting in Chicago, Illinois (November 11-14) recognized the fourteen and a half years of Dr. David M. Stowe's term as Executive Vice President. During his term of office the UCBWM has emphasized the call to world evangelism in proclaiming the message of Jesus Christ the Savior. While there are fewer missionaries appointed by the UCBWM currently in the field than there were in 1970, there has been a widening of the general work of the Board through financial and material aid given to local organizations and for short term projects.

At the same meeting Dr. Scott S. Libbey was elected to be Dr. Stowe's successor as Executive Vice President. Dr. Libbey has been the Iowa Conference Minister and a member of the Evangelical Church of the Union (East and West Germany)-UCC-Working Group. He is expected to take up his new responsibilities February first.

We salute our colleague Dr. Stowe and wish him and his wife Virginia a long and varied and productive period of retirement. We also join with our colleagues around the world to welcome Dr. Libbey into the Board family as the UCBWM enters its 175th anniversary year, and we look forward to a fruitful association with him.

The Near East Mission was well represented at the Board's Annual Meeting in Chicago. Jim and Kathy O'Dea, Margaret and Jack Batten, and Nancy and Mel Wittler were present reporting on up-to-date developments. In addition there were a number of former NEM members there including Rev. Ann Schoup (Baghdad, Aleppo, Izmir, Istanbul 1960-1973) who was chairperson of the coordinating committee for the meeting.

On December 10 Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his Leadership of the Blacks in South Africa against the policy of apartheid. He is the second South African Black educated by UCBWM missionaries who has been recognized world-wide by this award. The first was Albert John Luthuli, president-general of the African National Congress. He also campaigned against apartheid and for that received the Nobel Prize in 1961. The courage of these men and the vision of those who helped educate them are fitting examples of the work of the UCBWM in these 175 years of its existence.

Dr. Lloyd Van Vactor, general secretary of the Division of World Service of the UCBWM, was in Turkey October 12 to 21 for the 1984 annual meeting of the Development Foundation of Turkey and Partners. A new member of the staff of the DFT is Dr. A. Donn Kesselheim who is designing a training program for middle management people involved in poultry production.

In Istanbul we have applauded the exhibition of photographs by Katherine Hatt and paintings by Margery Johnson at the Akbank Bahariye Sanat Galerisi in Kadikoy, November 26 to December 7. Margery is the art instructor and Kathy an English teacher at Uskudar.

Bruce Robson (Tarsus 1983-84) has become a recent frequent contributor to Dateline Turkey which is a weekly English language newspaper published in Istanbul. The newspaper covers current events in the country along with editorials and some feature articles.

Lucia and Jim Blackinton (Izmir 1967-72) returned to Turkey this October for a vacation with friends and relatives around the country. They visited in Istanbul and Izmir as part of their more-than 3000 kilometer tour which included Ankara and Antalya, Cappadocia and Pamukkale.

The new Director of Print Media, Intermedia and Director of Christian Literature for Women and Children, Mrs. Kiran Daniel, spent some time in Istanbul this fall talking about projects in children's literature with members of the Redhouse Press.

Two school newspapers have come across our desk this fall. Bits and Pieces is the work of the Lise I students in Tarsus. Its articles which are all in English include interviews, letters, poetry and advertisements (one of which must have been prompted by a Ministry of Education decree since the author offers his services as a shoeshine boy to his classmates). Issue No. 5 of Serce was published in November by the Uskudar School's orta and lise newspaper clubs and the newspaper branch which coordinates the two clubs' activities. Its sixteen pages have both English and Turkish articles and poems. There are also photographs and drawings by the students. The lise activity is directed by Fahrunnisa Ercan; the orta by Chelsea Kesselheim.

The annual Advent concerts by the Dutch Chapel Cantata Choir and Orchestra, conducted by William Edmonds, took place on November 30 at the French Catholic church of St. Louis and on December 1 at the German Evangelical Church. The choir also presented a carol concert at the Dutch Chapel on December 21, and took part in an ecumenical service at the Italian Catholic church of St. Antoine on December 29.

We report with sorrow the deaths of Faith Drobish and Lois Huebenthal. Faith Drobish was a teacher of business English and typing in Izmir for the year 1961-62. Although she was here for only a short time she kept up her interest in the Mission until shortly before her death at her home in California on July 29th. The memorial service for Lois Huebenthal who died December 3 was held at the Pleasant Hill (TN) Community Church on December 8. Lois was the Mission Office Assistant from 1963 to 1968. Then for two years (1968-70) she

was the Director of Boarding at the Uskudar School. Several times in those years she sang solos with the Dutch Chapel choir. In retirement Lois was the choir director, moderator, and chairperson of the Board of Trustees of the Pleasant Hill Community Church.

Izzy Hemingway has informed us of the good news that David Bergmark (Izmir, Izmir 1950-55) and Jean Robitcher were married this fall and are living in Atlanta, Georgia. Frances Eddy writes that Virginia Hileman (Uskudar 1970-73) is also married, but we aren't able to report who the lucky fellow is. To both couples we send our congratulations and hopes for their many years of shared happiness.

Roswitha and Mark Shanahan celebrated Christmas in Tarsus this year with their new daughter, Natasha, who was born in Mersin on 20 November. We wish long life to her and her parents, and many more Merry Christmas together.

Belated Geçmiş olsun to Tarsuslular Ruth Robeson suffering from hepatitis and Virginia Devens from a broken leg, to Eric Larson of Izmir who also broke her foot, and to Martha Millett, Fay Linder and Ruth Gingrich, who have been on the list of the lame as has this author.

To all our readers a happy, peaceful, prosperous 1985.

Anna G. Edmonds, editor

United Church Board for
World Ministries
P.K. 142, Sirkeci
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2 April 1985

No. 734

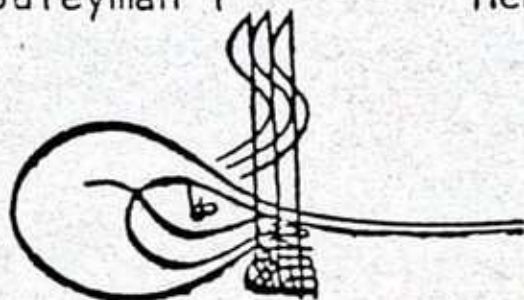
Dear Friends :

TUĞRAS -- THE SULTANS' SEALS

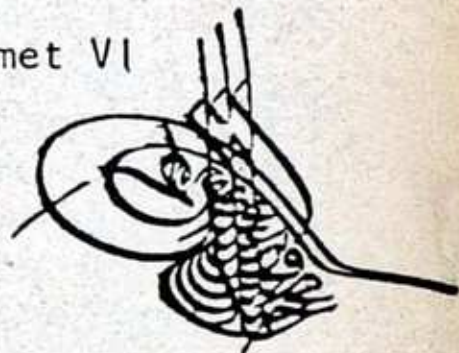
Orhan (1324)



Süleyman I



Mehmet VI

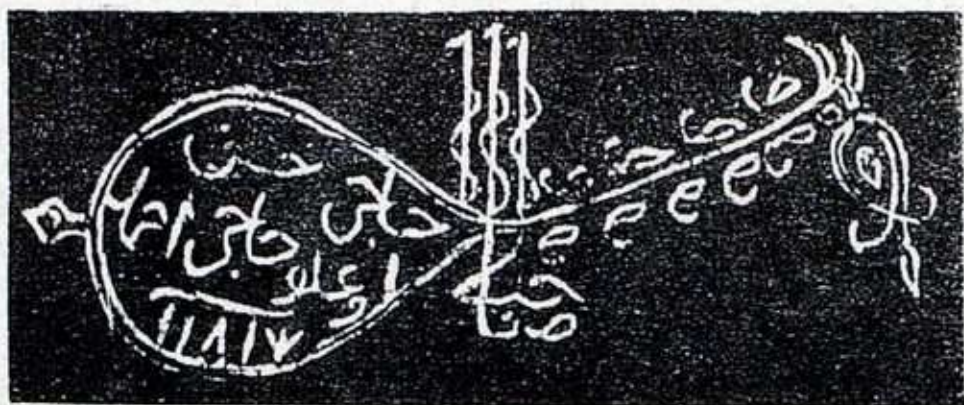


ill. 1

The sultans' signatures -- the tuğras -- in Turkey took the place of the coat of arms in the west for the heraldic symbol of the Ottoman family and its power. First they appeared on historical documents and later above the doorways of official buildings. Now they shine in costume jewellery that tourists buy in the market. They are both a puzzling and an impressive symbol: puzzling because those who designed them intended them to be hard to read; impressive because of the six hundred years of history they represent. Beneath these signatures were inscribed the sultans' royal edicts, the commands they issued to maintain their might and authority.

Popularly, the tuğra is sometimes described as the print made by an outstretched right hand. The Austrian historian von Hammer-Pugstall writing in the 19th century repeated the rumor that it was designed from the handprint made by Sultan Murad I (d. 1389) on the treaty concluded between him and Ragusa. This suggests that the design was unknown before him and that he was either in a great hurry to get the treaty signed or that he was unable to write. All these possibilities appear unlikely in the face of the facts about the tuğras and the character of the Sultan. While the design is easy to remember with this description of a handprint, its origin is probably less simplistic.

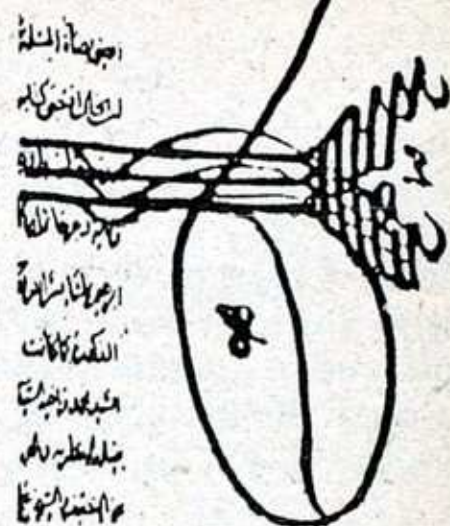
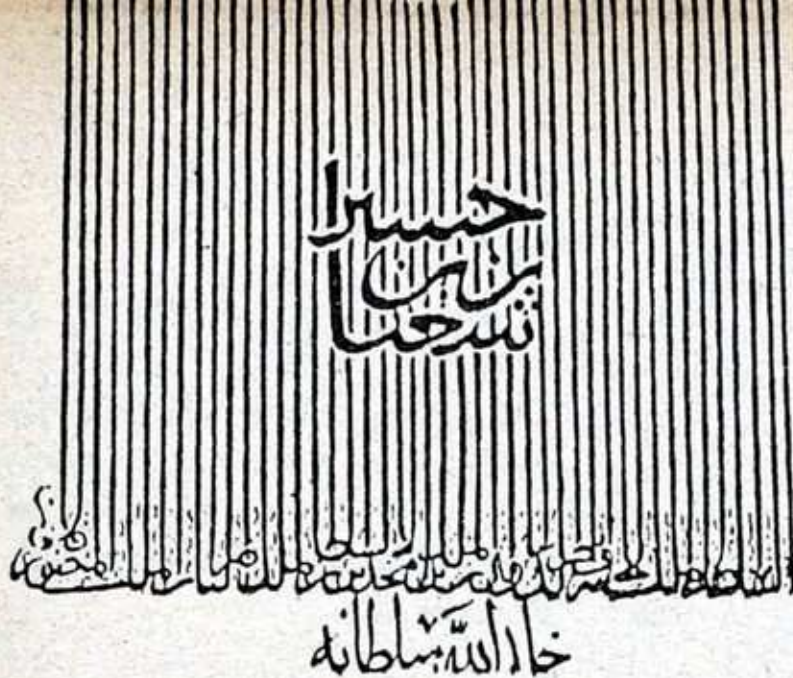
The derivation of the word tuğra is uncertain. One theory is that it is related to doğru (correct, true, straight). Another resembles it to the Persian word tir (arrow) because of the long stems of the elif letters. Still another similar theory says that it comes from the word tuğ (the horsetail symbols of rank in the Ottoman Empire). Perhaps the most fanciful origin relates it to the word tuğri which was a fabulous bird like an eagle or falcon. The tuğri was the totem of the Oğuz leader Hakan in central Asia (? 6th century AD). The idea of the tuğra being related to a bird still appeared up to the last century, as is shown in this example of an owner's signature (technically not a tuğra) on a signboard in Marash.



ill. 2

Whatever its beginnings and whatever all the influences on its meaning and shape have been, the final definition of the tuğra has become the signature of the ruler.

The use of the tuğra was not restricted to the sultan. Nine princes' tuğras are known : Emir Süleyman (son of Bayezid I); Cem (son of Mehmed II); four sons of Bayezid II: Şehinşah, Ahmed, Alemşah, and Korkut; Mehmed (son of Şehinşah); and two sons of Süleyman I: Mehmed and Bayezid. The tuğra was also the word used for the signatures of the Mameluk sultans in Egypt, but its last use there was in the late 14th century. There well could have been some borrowing of the ideas between the Turkish and the Mameluk sultans, particularly in the striking upright letters. Tuğras were also drawn for the name of the Prophet Muhammed, for titles to verses of the Koran and for heads of dervish orders.



Pençe was the word used for the signature of high officials who were not members of the royal family. The meaning of this word was hand, and it may have influenced the mistaken idea that the tuğra was a handprint. Thus documents from the grand viziers and the governors sometimes resembled the shape of the sultan's tuğra when they had three tall elif letters. Usually these signatures were on the side of the official paper rather than at the head. In contrast to the sultans' tuğras, the pençes have only one curve in the beyze (see below) and one arm in the hançere.

The tuğra was made up of four sections :

1. The sere or kürsü was the text and contained the sultan's name, his father's name and occasionally the titles of one or both.
2. The beyze on the left side of the tuğra was composed originally of the nun letters of the words bin (son) and han (khan). In later tuğras other letters took their place. The sultan's tuğras always had two curves in the beyze. Conventionally other tuğras did not. The word daima (always, ever) was inscribed in the middle of the curves.
3. The tuğ (horsetail) or elif (Arabic letter "A") was usually the three tall staffs of the elif. The tuğra of Emir Süleyman has four elifs; that of Alemşah has five. The decoration on the elifs was called zülûf or zülfe (aigrette or lovelock).
4. The hançere (dagger) or kol (neck) was the two parallel lines extending to the right of the tuğra.

beyze

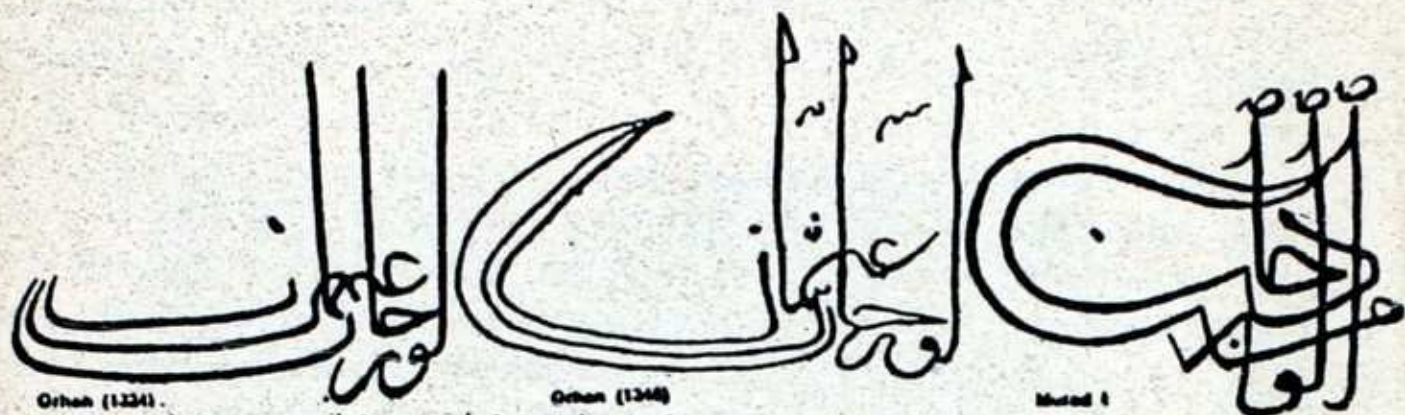
tuğ or elif w
zülûf

hancere or kol

sere or kürsü

ill. 5 - Şelîm II

From the beginning, all the tuğras gave the name of the owner and that of his father. In time, various titles were added to these names. Thus the first tuğra of Orhan Gazi (dated 1324) reads "Orhan bin Osman" (Orhan, son of Osman). This oldest known Turkish tuğra is on a vakıf document.



ill. 6

Twenty-four years later Orhan's tuğra was beginning to take on the shape we are familiar with today as the three nun letters have been curved back around to the right.

The signature of his son, Murad I, is unmistakably a tuğra. Notice also that the vowel marks are present in these tuğras, but that they disappear in the later ones.

In the sere, convention determined where each part of the text was to be located. The istif (the order in which the words were placed on top of each other) demanded that the owner's name was on the bottom line. Immediately above it and to the left was his title. In the next row was his father's name and title. The designation of "ever-victorious" came at the top, the word daima being in the loops of the beyze. Occasionally the sultan's pseudonym was included in the sere or above the hancere.

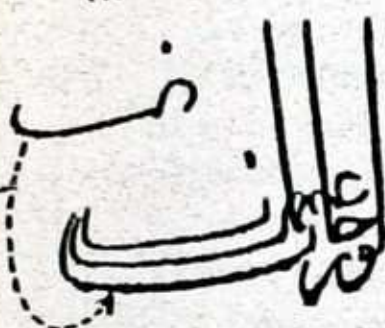
In addition to the documents that bore the tuğras, they were also found on metal coins. The first such that are

Orhan



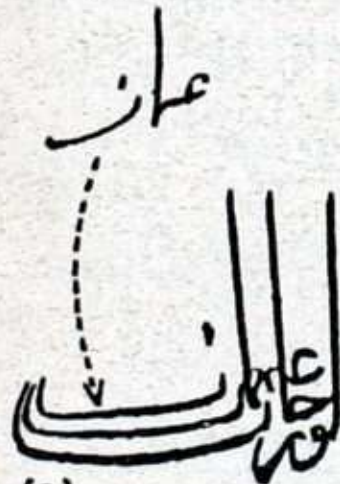
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bin



(2)

Osman



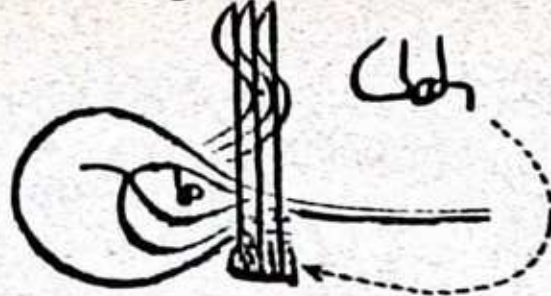
(3)

"Orhan bin Osman"

(1) (2) (3)

Şüleyman

(1)

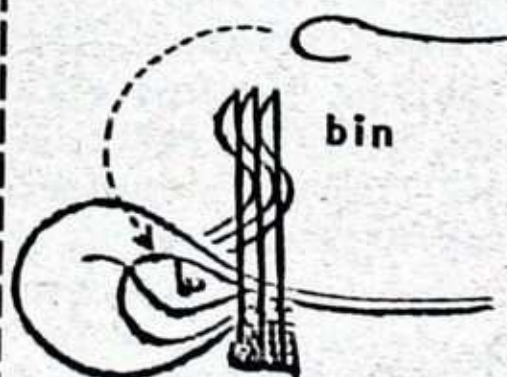


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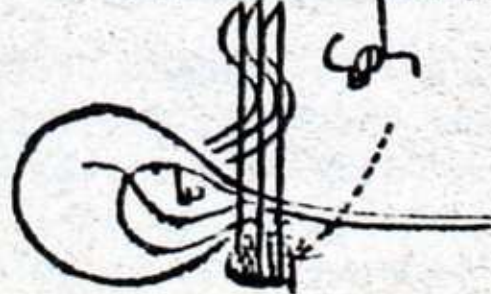


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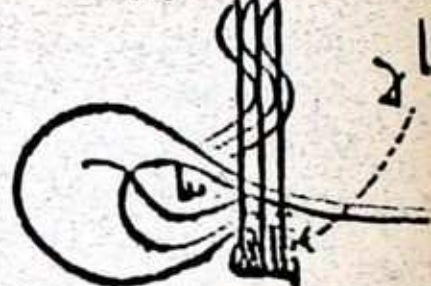
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Selîm



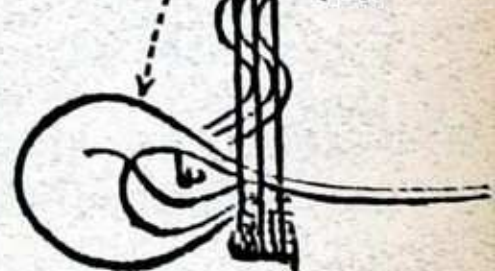
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(5)



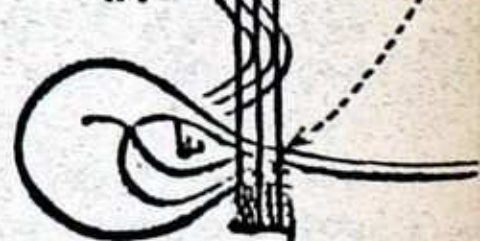
(6)

han

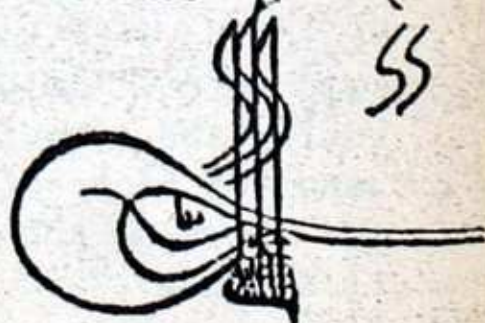


el-muzaffer
daima

(7)



finishing
touches



"Şüleymanşah bin Selimşah han

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

known were minted during the time of Emir Süleyman. The form of the early tuğras on the coins does not match the form of the same sultan's tuğra on his documents. It was only after Süleyman II (d. 1691) that the minted and the written tuğras were similar.

The first sultans wrote their own signatures. Ahmet III (d. 1730) was a calligrapher of quite some skill; his work appears several places in the Topkapı museum. Earlier, Murad III wrote his own firmans. As time went on, the paperwork increased and professional calligraphers were engaged to inscribe the signatures. Even for any given sultan each calligrapher had his own variations in the way in which he wrote the tuğra. Some have been done with great care; some show that the volume of work caused the tuğra to be done hastily. The first printed tuğras came in 1729 from the famous printing press of Ibrahim Müteferrika.

The calligrapher of a tuğra was called a nişancı. The nişancı, by order of Mehmed II, sat on the Divan along with the viziers, the military judges and the provincial financial administrators. They were specialists in secular law, working with the grand mufti who advised the Divan on religious law. They examined all the legal documents emanating from the Divan that were marked with the tuğra. Up until the 19th century they ranked in the Ottoman hierarchy along with governors. In recognition of their position they wore a ceremonial turban, a muçeyyezze, of many pleated folds, and their robes were red. As the work increased, they were helped by a person called a tuğrakeş or a tuğranüviş.

Beginning with the tuğras of Mehmed II (d. 1481), some were illuminated. The first decorations were inside the signature; later much of the page was used for elaborate drawings of geometric shapes and flowers. Cobalt blue was used to color Mehmed II's tuğra. Gold leaf was added in 1479 on Bayezid II's. Later scarlet appears. By Süleyman I's time green, pink, light blue, silver, grey and lilac were also used.

The very important documents that appointed men to the governorship of a province, for instance, were carefully illuminated by the nişancı at the court. Other less important documents might be illuminated after they had been received. It appears that sometimes the outside artists was illiterate because the superimposed illumination distorted the letters of the tuğra. While tuğras were enriched without penalty to suit the recipient's fancy, the punishment for illegally copying one was severe : the man lost his hand and was imprisoned for life. In the 19th century a number of nişancıs worked over the tuğras of earlier sultans, stylizing them to conform to the tastes of the time.

Balance and proportion were considered important in the tuğras drawn in the 19th century. The sere, the beyze and the zülûf were to be equal in length, the height of the tuğra twice the height of the zülûf. In this refinement they resembled the abstract art of the same period.

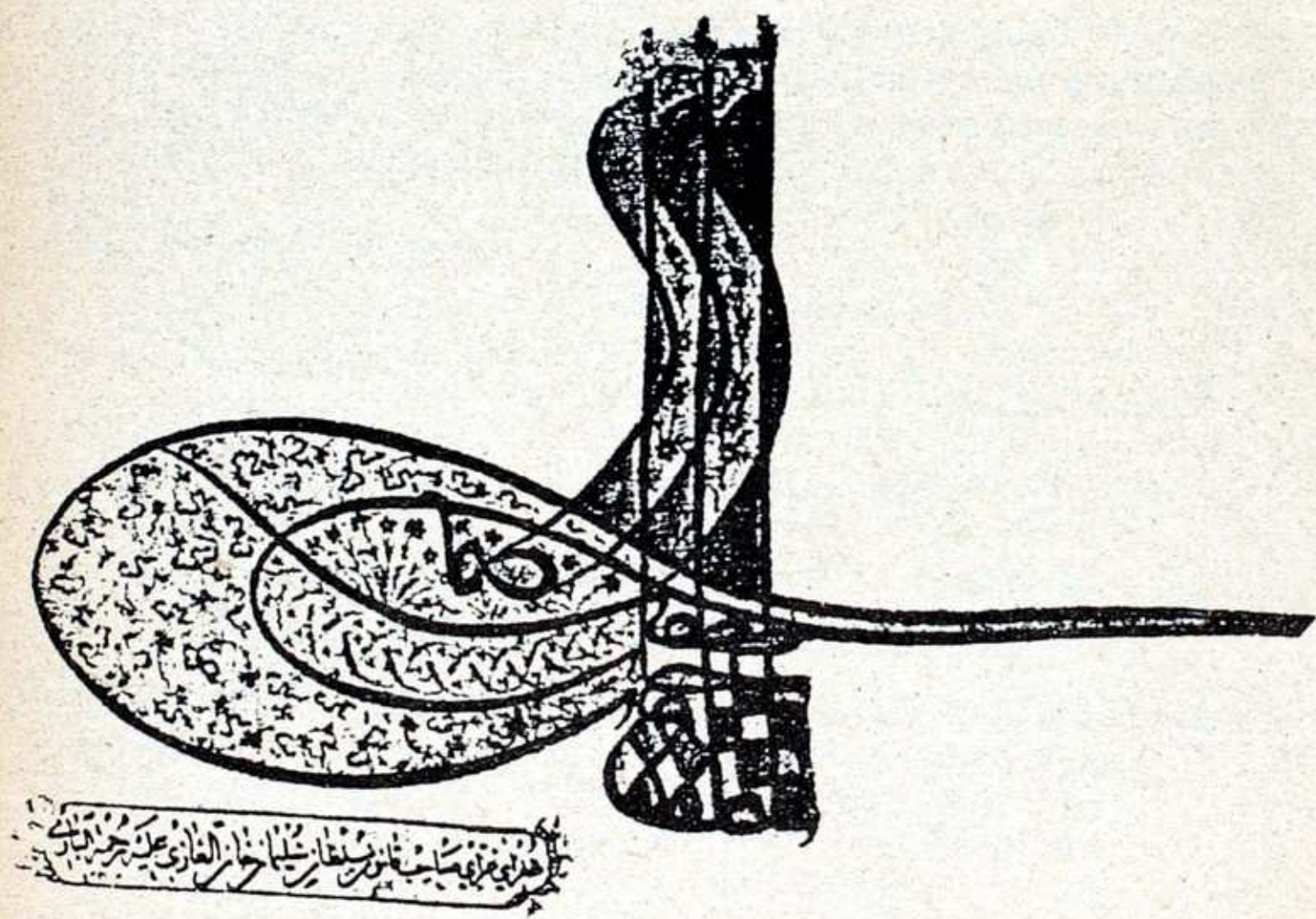
Tuğras were the sultans' trademark, the symbol of their mandate over the Ottoman Empire. Formal, graceful, enigmatic, they signified the power and majesty of the Ottoman Empire from its earliest days until its end.

Anna G. Edmonds

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ill. 8 - Tuğra of Sultan Süleyman I



No. 735

Dear Friends,

Near East Mission
United Church Board
for World Ministries
P.K. 142, Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey
24 April, 1985

For years to come the residents of Istanbul will describe February as the Long Snow. The white flakes began falling just as people were waking up the morning of the 13th; the last flakes whirled around on the 28th - sixteen consecutive days in which we battled with the elements of snow, ice, wind and gloomy skies. While there were some hours without precipitation and some melting, with the wind piling up drifts, the height of the snow in many places stayed about two feet. Several times, including the first day, traffic police worked hours untangling the snarl of skewed vehicles. One morning as we waited in Ortaköy in the motionless line of cars going into the city we entertained ourselves guessing the destination of the next bus coming from the center. Obviously the streets going from the shore up the hills were blocked because the busses that came past us were all miles from their scheduled routes: one was headed to Yeşilköy, another across the Bosphorus to Pendik. Through the period business was dormant, bakeries, groceries and vegetable stores struggled to keep open, but many appointments were cancelled. Wolves were photographed and killed in the streets of some of the outlying districts, and still the snow fell. In much of the rest of the country conditions were similar as one after another cold wave came down from the Balkans.

The record-breaking storm was compared by some to the storms of February 1954 and 1929. In the "Dear Friends" file we found this account by Charles Riggs which could have been written almost word for word about the one we experienced: "5 Feb. 1929 : Just a week ago, on Tuesday, the storm began with wind and rain. It increased in violence on Wednesday; and was a veritable gale by Thursday. That afternoon the snow began; and it was not long in whitening the ground. Friday, many people were glad that the Government regulations made it a compulsory holiday; for it was a good day to stay at home. Trolleys ran with difficulty, if at all; and the steamer service to the islands was suspended.

"Saturday was much worse; and plenty of people were storm-bound. A large proportion of the shops and stores of the city were closed up, and the snow piled higher and higher. The gale drifted the snows so that it was impossible to guess at the depth on a level, for there was no level. Sunday it seemed as if there were a little less wind, but still the drifts mounted, and going became more difficult on the streets. Church services were meagerly attended; and the places of worship were bitterly cold, for the wind pierced through closed doors and windows, and snowdrifts formed in supposedly tight rooms.

"By Sunday night, the elements appeared to feel exhausted; the rush of the wind was less terrifying, and people who had shelter in good buildings slept as they had not for several nights. But the snow kept right on as if the skies were as full as ever. All day Monday, and most of all, through last night, the snow grew deeper and deeper, till the outlook this morning is rather more like Moscow than like the Constantinople of our dreams.... nobody can remember such a combination of fierce winds, intense cold, and constant snow of such depth, continuing for a whole week. Nor can anyone guarantee that we are through with it yet. The north wind still blows, and the sky is very much overcast. But everybody has plucked up courage to come out and dig himself and his shop out, and clear the sidewalks as far as that may be possible."

Warmer news includes the return of Melvin and Nancy Wittler on Jan. 5 from four and a half months' home assignment in the United States. During their time there they spoke about the work of the Near East Mission 57 times (a marathon stint) and enjoyed visits with all of their family.

Helene Meyer came to Istanbul for part of her winter to be with her parents. She is studying social science in Berlin. Her brother Christoph and Bärbel Ziegler celebrated their engagement on February 9 in Wilhelmsdorf, Germany with all four of their parents, Armin Meyer, and a number of Bärbel's other relatives present. Christoph has finished his alternative service and is continuing on with the Orientdienst which works with Turkish workers in Germany. His fiancée also works with the Orientdienst. We wish them much joy.

Andrew Christopher Wolmersley was born in Ankara on April 17 to Laura (Hill) and Michael Wolmersley. The baby, the

parents and the grandparents are reported to be doing well.

Verne and Alice Fletcher left Beirut in March hoping to return to Indonesia where they had been located previously. For some years Verne was president of the Near East School of Theology in Beirut. More recently he was president of Haigazian College there. He is hoping to teach theology at Yogyakarta University in Java.

An impressive array of UCBWM visitors have refreshed the Near East Mission since the last issue of this newssheet. Ralph F. Tuller, President, and his wife Joanne were here February 24 to March 2 enroute to the Far East. They experienced the slushy end of the Long Snow. Fred Neuenschwander, a member of the Committee on Finance and Investment of the Board of Directors spent ten days - April 8 to 17 - in Tarsus, Izmir, Üsküdar, and the Mission Office gathering information on the financial workings of the Mission. Scott S. Libbey, Executive Vice President, and Dale Bishop, Middle East Secretary, were in Istanbul April 12-14 and the end of their visit to Syria, Israel, the West Bank and Jordan. Their presence occasioned a gathering the afternoon of April 13 in which several from Tarsus and Izmir joined the Istanbul Center members to discuss some of the problems and challenges currently facing the Mission.

The Izmir Amerikan Kiz Lisesi hosted a dramatic arts feast April 19 to 22. In addition to the three Board schools, the Tevfik Fikret, Çamlaraltı and Bornova private schools in Izmir also participated. Events included plays, a mime, folk dancing, classical guitar, impromptu speaking, debates, and dramatic readings. The students from Bornova were most successful in dramatic interpretation, those from Tarsus in the plays, and from Üsküdar in debate. Sunday afternoon the Izmir school presented a delightful version of Alice in Wonderland in cooperation with a neighborhood primary school. The younger children spoke their lines in Turkish, and the AKL girls sang the songs in English to the piano accompaniment of Douglas Hill. The events had been organized by Jane Goodale who hopes that this will become an annual affair.

Other performing artists this spring have included Nancy Wittler who gave two concerts (Izmir and Istanbul) of songs by Nazife Güran (also her accompanist) and the entire Dutch Chapel Cantata Choir and Orchestra directed by William Edmonds. Its annual Easter concert consisted of Jesu der du

meine Seele by J.S. Bach, Concerto in D Major for Trumpet by G.F. Telemann and the Dettinger Te Deum by G.F. Handel. William Edmonds also directed an evening of madrigal singing and, with Nancy Wright (Üsküdar 1977-84), participated in a recorder concert sponsored by the Istanbul Turco-British Association.

With the reddish face we apologize for a number of typos in the last edition of "Dear Friends", particularly the short-circuiting of information about leg injuries in İzmir: geçmiş olsun to both Eric Larson on his broken leg and to Linda Furneaux on hers.

Two strong, enthusiastic former members of the Near East Mission have died recently, Harriet F. Nilson and George Tracy. Harriet Nilson had taught in Turkey in Adana, Tarsus, Talas, and Diyarbakir serving under the Board for forty-three years. After she and her husband, Paul E. Nilson, retired in 1958 they returned to teach for another two years in Iskenderun. Harriet's teaching skills and gentleness of spirit remained with her: in her 90th year she was still teaching mathematics to grade school children. After her husband's death in 1968 she moved to Pleasant Hill, Tenn., where she died on February 25th at the age of 94. Her daughter, Sylvia Meyer, and her granddaughter, Julia Billington, carry on the family tradition in the Near East Mission. There was a memorial service for her at the Dutch Chapel in Istanbul on March 9th. George Ripley Tracy died in San Clemente, California on March 31st. Rip taught physics, math, and chemistry in Üsküdar and Tarsus 1952-53 and 1965-71. His wife was a sister of Jessie Martin (Adana, Merzifon, Marash, Üsküdar 1920-1956). Following the end of his teaching he returned each spring for several years to see his friends and congratulate his students on their graduation. Rip was the co-author of Modern Physical Science, a text book used extensively in the United States. This appeared in 1984 in a new edition with the identification of Rip as a teacher of science at the Üsküdar American Academy for Girls.

An Istanbul newspaper printed an article on March 11th stating that, under protest, YÖK (The Higher Education Commission) had decided that no more girls would be admitted into the Faculty of Religion beyond this year because they were unemployable upon their graduation. Congressman İsmail Bey from Balıkesir has complained saying that the decision was unfair because it went contrary to the principle of equal education.

Anna G. Edmonds, editor

Near East Mission
United Church Board
for World Ministries
P.K. 142, Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey

No. 736

5 August, 1985

Dear Friends,

The Turkish Touring and Automobile Association

Soğuk Çeşme Sokak is the narrow cobblestone street that climbs the hill between the Topkapi Palace wall and St. Sophia. It cuts through what was the Hospice of Samson in early Byzantine times, a place built by the philanthropist Samson for those who were both sick and destitute. The hospice connected the churches of St. Sophia and St. Irene. In the intervening centuries various small buildings have leaned up against the ruins, and debris has covered its marble columns and fountain. More recently the wooden buildings flanking the street have become dangerously dilapidated with their roofs gone and their windows broken.

All this is changed now. The moving force behind this change is the Turkish Touring and Automobile Association, sparked in large part by its General Director, Çelik Gülersoy.

The Turkish Touring and Automobile Association (Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Kurumu, TTOK) was established on European models in 1923 and thus has given over sixty years of service to motorists in this country. Begun as the Turkish Traveler's Society (Türk Seyyahin Cemiyeti) and then as the Turkish Touring Club (Türkiye Turing Kulubu), in 1930 it became known as a public service association and took on the responsibilities of customs and traffic regulations. Its first leader was the historian-diplomat Reşit Saffet Atabinen.

The Association operates with a general assembly of selected members and an unpaid executive board whose

term of office is a two-year period. The auditing and discipline committees are also made up of volunteer members. The paid staff comes under the General Directorate of the Association.

Throughout its history it has been a pioneer. It was the first to prepare a printed list of instructions in Turkey for tourism and driving; it printed the first posters, the first tourist guide, the first road map. It held the first language courses, gave the first examinations for foreign language guides, and wrote and published the first studies on tourism. It has organized conferences and lectures on tourism. It has worked to improve the methods and equipment necessary for good tourism.

As early as December 30, 1929 an article in the İkdam newspaper about the Touring Club announced that "Tourism Brings Wealth." A picture some of the members of the Club who had met the day before at the Pera Palas Hotel includes one woman. By the 1930's more than seventy brochures had been published describing some of the cities of the country.

While the time of the Second World War and the years immediately following were a difficult economic period for Turkey and all its organizations, by 1965 the Association had been reorganized and had taken on new life. Under its General Director Çelik Gülersoy (himself a lawyer and a member since 1947), it began the first systematic help to vehicles in trouble and started a system of credit for tourists. An information service with materials in three foreign languages came into being.

The year 1971 was a turning point in the history of the Association. Then the Ministry of Finance and Customs signed an agreement enabling the Association to lay the foundation for its major cultural and artistic service to the country. As the number of Turkish vehicles travelling to Europe increased, the work connected with their documents necessary for Turkish customs was given

to the Association. This brought a great increase in the foreign income. It also was a help to Turks abroad because they were able to obtain their papers at half the price they had had to pay in Europe and they were able to enter Turkey at whatever hour they arrived at the border. The agreement was a tax guarantee to the Customs, a help to Turkish workers abroad, and a source of funds for the Association.

The Turkish Touring and Automobile Association has seven areas of activities within the authority given it by the government: 1) customs and traffic documents for Turkish vehicles; 2) service to customs; 3) culture and art; 4) technical services; 5) aid to tourists; 6) publications; and 7) model touristic facilities.

The Association is responsible for distributing the carnets de passages of the International Automobile Federation for Turkish licensed vehicles. It issues the international "green card" insurance on the Tourism Foundation Administration (Turizm Vakıf İşletmesi). It also issues international driver's licenses. It checks the papers of foreign licensed vehicles entering Turkey. For foreign specialists working in Turkey it controls the "blue" license plates.

With some of its income, since 1976 the Association has been able to make a number of improvements in the customs buildings and facilities. The first of these were at Gürbulak, Habur, Cilvegözü and Esendere. More recently it has been enlarging and modernizing the facilities at Kapikule where the majority of traffic between Turkey and Europe passes through customs.

A number of documentary films have been prepared and exhibited by the Association including studies of Safranbolu, the Istanbul Covered Market, the World of Midas, the Unquenched Flame of Lycia and Istanbul's Historic Water System. Many of these have been shown on Turkish television. It has restored a number of historic buildings in Istanbul including several

Bosphorus summer homes and the ornate entrance to the former Foreign Ministry (Bab-ı Ali). It has sponsored a number of conferences and lectures and helped in the planning of the yearly Istanbul Festival.

Among the Association's technical equipment are its twenty-five vehicles such as wreckers, repair trucks and snow removal vehicles. It offers a variety of road services particularly on the Ankara highway. It has put up street names and traffic signs. Where the shore road is immediately next to the water it has built cement curbs to deter vehicles from running into the Bosphorus.

An information service to travellers is maintained free of charge. Letters are answered on questions about customs, import regulations, traffic rules and road conditions; information offices are maintained; and travellers are helped to find hotel accommodations. If the foreign tourists have a letter of credit from their own automobile club, the Association helps take care of their problems such as repairs to their cars, legal aid, and hospital expenses. The exchange realized from this helps Turkey's foreign credit.

Many publications have been put out by the Association in English, French, German and Turkish. The first were small brochures in the 1930's. Longer guide-books for touristic sites are now available along with more detailed studies of individual places.

The sports side of automobiles was organized in Turkey by the Association which has sponsored rallies for antique cars, activities with its neighbor countries and licensed races. One of the 1980 publications was the Eski Istanbul Arabaları by Çelik Gülersoy.

Perhaps the most eye-catching of the Association's activities are its model touristic facilities. Colorful,

modern, tasteful, each has added a unique enrichment and a flair to its location. Among the first of these was the Koru Hotel in the Bolu mountains. An ideal location for people to enjoy winter sports or escape from summer heat, the spacious modern hotel has three restaurants, a tea room, a conservatory and beds for 270 patrons.

Near the Kapıkule customs building outside of Edirne, the Association has set up a nine-acre area with camping facilities. The first camping ground the tourist finds in Turkey, it is equipped according to European standards. Turkish citizens who have foreign registered vehicles may shower and spend the night there free of charge.

The majority of these tourist facilities for the Association have so far been concentrated in Istanbul. On the Çamlıca hill which has figured romantically in Turkish literature for more than a hundred years there is now a formal garden with two coffeehouses in the style of the 18th century and eight marble pavilions where people can sit and enjoy the spectacular panorama of the city and the Princes' Islands.

The Khedival Palace above the village of Çubuklu was built by Abbas Hilmi Paşa, the last Khedive of Egypt, at the turn of this century. Its high white tower, similar to the Widows' Walks in houses on the New England coast, has long been one of the distinctive landmarks on the upper Bosphorus. Newly decorated in the art nouveau style this past fall, it was opened to the public as an incomparable place for conferences and concerts.

Across the Bosphorus, three buildings in the Emirgân Park have been restored by the Association. The village takes its name from the Iranian prince, Yusuf Paşa, Emirgüne Han, who surrendered the fortress of Erivan to Murad IV in the 17th century and received the property on the Bosphorus in a kind of exchange.

Sultan Murad is said to have enjoyed the sociability here of the Prince. The first building to be opened by the Association was the Yellow Kiosk, restored in the style of a European chalet. The lower floor is a tea room, popular particularly during the Emirgân tulip festival. The Pink Kiosk presents the character of a classic Turkish house. There is a tea room on the first floor and a library upstairs. The third house, the White Kiosk, is used for receptions and classical musical recitals. While the park is best known for its spring flowers, the gardens are in bloom spring, summer and fall, and are again an ideal place for open air concerts and sociability.

Similar restorations have been made by the Association in the Yildiz Park closer to the center of Istanbul. The Pink Conservatory offers shelter to those who enjoy a quiet cup of tea or coffee under the trees or in the rain. Like a drink of creme de minthe, the Green Conservatory is also a place of refreshment and relaxation. For those who prefer to be outside there is the Open Coffeeshop in the island of the pond where people can enjoy the coolness of the water and the graceful movements of ducks and swans. Nearby, the Malta Kiosk started a new method of restoring old buildings and won a prize in the "Europa Nostra" competition.

The museum of St. Savior in Chora (Kariye Camii) underwent a face-lifting a few years back as the façade of the museum was reworked to protect it from the elements and the unkempt plot around it was planted with grass and flowering shrubs. Toilet facilities were installed to one side of the garden. This year more work has been done in the area by the Association with the square immediately in front of the entrance being closed to vehicles. Parking now is on an upper level, while the terrace on the slope above the museum is a shaded tea garden. Houses around the square have been freshly painted, and one of them is being turned into a small pension from the windows of which there will be

an unusual, clear view of the whole old city. Thus in this small corner the visitor can enjoy the essence of both Byzantine and Ottoman art.

Within the grounds of the Museum of St. Sophia the Association has prepared a cafe open during the museum hours. Here one can keep company with the marble capitals and pedestals, wonder about the doings of the Ottoman royal family buried a few yards away, and rest one's tired feet after a tramp through the museums and the markets.

If one wants more substantial refreshment, the Konak, located between St. Sophia and the Blue Mosque offers the ideal place for a meal. Both a restaurant and a hotel, it has been completely rebuilt and furnished as a late 19th century Istanbul mansion. On good days food is served outdoors around a fountain; at night ancient lamps light up the deep blue sky. The hotel's bedrooms, furnished both with modern plumbing and gas lamps breathe the quiet and peace of a hundred years ago while the visitor has the convenience of being only a couple of minutes' walk from today's major tourist sights.

Opening off the garden of the Konak is a place being prepared as a small shopping area. Formerly the Cedid Ahmet Efendi Medresesi, this Istanbul Market will house nine shops selling typical Turkish handwork. Calligraphy, miniatures, inlaid pearl, ceramics, copper and brass, and marbled paper (ebru kağıdı) will be available here. It is hoped that this will be ready in 1986.

Not far from there another activity has been started within the outer walls of Topkapı. Below the First Court of the Palace, below the former place of the palace bakeries, a building, for years notorious as the Sultan Ahmet Hilton or prison where many youthful drug offenders in the 1960's languished, has been taken over by the Turkish Touring and Automobile Association.

With major surgery and quantities of paint this is being given new life as a tourist hotel and tea garden.

New life is also coming to Soğuk Çeşme Sokak, thanks to a modern philanthropist. The ramshackled buildings that appeared about to fall on any passer-by who sneezed have been bought by the Association. The street is regaining a dignity as a place of refuge, if not for the ailing, aged people, for the rare and aged documents of the city. The upstairs level will become a tourist pension; on the ground level there will be tourist shops for coffee, candy and books. One part of the row of buildings is being turned into the Istanbul Library. While there are many public and private libraries in Istanbul, this one will specialize in materials about the city. The basis of the collection is the private library of Çelik Gülersoy who invites others to add their contributions to it (address: Mr. Çelik Gülersoy, TTOK, Şişli Meydanı, 364, Istanbul, Turkey). It is hoped that eventually it will contain everything published about Istanbul. Thus as the tourists who stay in the Karıye Camii pension can have a broad overview of the city, so those living here between St. Sophia and Topkapı can delve deeply into the city's history and meaning.

In truth the fees that have been collected by the Turkish Touring and Automobile Association, through its far-seeing management, have enabled it to be a cultural, artistic, historic service organization for the general public.

Anna G. Edmonds
Editor

Near East Mission
United Church Board
for World Ministries
Posta Kutusu 142,
Istanbul, Turkey

No. 737

Dear Friends,

12 August 1985

Warm, open summer days have followed the crippling snow drifts of February, and with them a number of people have moved around. On home assignment from the Mission are the following: Martha Millett, Johannes and Sylvia Meyer, and Carol Garn are in the United States and are expecting to return to Uskudar before the end of the summer. Doug and Lois Hill are there for a 7-month period, hoping to be back in Izmir in the spring. Alison Stendahl is moving from Izmir to Uskudar when she returns from home assignment. Scott Anderson plans to be back in Tarsus next year. Jim, Hülya, Leyla and Jonnie Sowerwine are spending the year in Ann Arbor, Michigan (address: c/o Stanley Sowerwine, 16557 Bear Cup Ct., Ft. Myers, FL 33908) where Jim hopes to finish up his Ph.D. degree before returning to the Redhouse Press. Greg Seeber is on a two-month home leave from the Dutch Chapel. (Various members of the Istanbul community are lined up to preach on the Sundays he is absent; Rodney Tilley is the pastoral services coordinator during this time.) Richard, Cerina, Raymond and Mindy Blakney are in the Philippines visiting Cerina's family and studying Christian-Islamic relations at Dansalan College. They are expected back at Redhouse in September. The Mission has bidden farewell to Forrest and Blanche Norris who left Izmir in July for retirement in the United States. Forrest taught Chemistry; Blanche handled a number of duties including the bookstore from 1978 to the present. Their current address is Walker Missionary Homes, 144 Hancock St., Auburndale, MA 02166.

A number of other people have completed their terms and returned home: From Izmir, Dan Adams, Ruth Chignell, Lisa Errin, Linda Furneaux, Ian and Jean Gateley, Eric

Larson, and Dorothy Steward; from Tarsus, Julia and Marion Billington and David Mallory; and from Uskudar Ruth Gingrich, Katherine Hatt, Chelsea Kesselheim, and Suzanne Rawlings. Katherine Hatt expects to be back in the fall to teach at Yildiz University in Istanbul.

We extend our sympathies to the families and friends of three people known to members of the Mission. Peter Smith's mother, Mrs. Helen Smith, died in England in the early summer. She and her husband had visited here and in Tarsus in the spring of 1983. Paul Kirk, husband of Mary Kirk who taught in Izmir 1969-71, died in California on March 17 after a long illness. Mary wrote saying that they had hoped to come back to Turkey for a visit, but she too has been in poor health. Mildred Isely Nute died in Claremont on May 6. From 1920 to 1962 Mildred and her husband Merrill Isely were in Gaziantep where she taught English and did religious services. Merrill is still remembered in Aintab for having been the business manager of the hospital and for his efforts at afforestation. An extensive hill west of the city bears the Isely name because of its trees. Mildred was the dietician and operating room nurse at the hospital in addition to raising three children. Merrill died in 1973 after they had moved to Pilgrim Place in California. Several years later Mildred and William Nute Sr were married, a brief union with another old Turkey hand. Dr. Nute died in 1979. All are remembered affectionately for their varied contributions to the on-going life of the Mission.

Since the last issue of this newsletter there have been several visitors: Louise and Graydon Bill were here in April-May visiting places they hadn't seen for more than thirty years. Graydon then was a tutor at Robert College; Louise is the daughter of Walter and Edith Wiley (Merzifon, Marash, Gaziantep, Istanbul 1924-1963). Curtis and Jean Fowle were here for the Board of Directors of the Admiral Bristol Hospital in May. They spent some time in addition in Turkey visiting places familiar to the Fowle family for several generations.

Frances Eddy (1st. 1970-80) came back for five weeks in May-June to renew friendships and refresh her memories and her pictures about Turkey and the Mission. Joe and May (Nilson) Inscoe were here visiting their daughter and son-in-law (Julia and Marian Billington) in Tarsus where May had taught (1949-50). While they were in Istanbul with the Meyers, Armin Meyer was also here visiting his parents during a term break.

Betty Avery has recently seen a number of her family members as first Dorothy, then Frances and daughter Lia, then Dick and his new wife Cindy Weiss, and last (and only temporarily least) David and Irene's new-born son Devin Blinn have appeared; now all have returned to the United States. Robert, Kris and Maari Edmonds amused their family briefly in May-June (and were in turn amused by their father's portrayal of Fagan in an Istanbul Community School production of Oliver!). Betty and Ken Frank's sister and brother-in-law, Paul and Linda Minor visited them early this summer. Linda Minor is a member of the UCBWM corporation from Forest Grove, OR as is also Brenda Stiers (Greenwich, CT) who was here with her husband, Rev. Thomas Stiers, in July. Mary Ingle (Greece, Turkey, Iraq 1936-1975) was expected here in May but serious illness made her cut short her European visit and she returned to Pilgrim Place.

News has come of the wedding of Arthur Nilson (parents Jean and Paul Nilson, Uskudar and Bible Society) in Chatham NJ this spring. Anne Mason (mother, Margaret Brown Mason, Uskudar 1948-51, Izmir 1980-81) and Benton Webber were married in Clinton, NY on June 8. Susan Edmonds and Robb Eyre entertained a large group of friends in their home on Bainbridge Island, WA after their wedding on July 2nd. To each of the couples we wish, "Bir yastiğa baş koyup kocasinlar."

Hans Chabra, a recent Univ. of Wash. graduate has been doing editorial tasks with Redhouse Press in July and August. He is here as a summer academic intern with the National Cooperative Education and Turk Kültür Vakfı.

Part of his responsibility also has been some editing and writing for the English-language weekly Dateline Turkey.

Cooperation among the graduates of the American Board schools has been spurred by two recent events. The second annual Alma Mater evening was celebrated on May 2nd with a banquet at the Istanbul Sheraton Hotel. About 150 graduates and their spouses gathered to reminisce and exchange information about their classmates. On July 7 a similarly large group met in the afternoon on the Uskudar campus. The purpose of this gathering was the opening of a campaign to raise money for an "Alma Mater Center" in Istanbul. According to Bilger Duruman who heads the committee working on this, the facility is expected to include a building for various social and educational events and indoor and outdoor recreation areas.

A combined Schools Board of Governors of the three Mission Schools and Sağlık ve Eğitim Vakfı meeting was held in Tarsus on April 27. The SBG Chairman William Edmonds noted that purposes of this joint meeting were 1) to find ways and means of keeping the ABH schools functioning with vitality; 2) to maintain the cooperation between SEV and the SBG; 3) to define the areas of these bodies' responsibilities and communication within a new, clean, simple structure; and 4) to pinpoint problem areas, analyze them and assign them to the proper place for solutions. The SEV chairman, Yilmaz Poda, spoke of his hope that SEV would be able to continue as the umbrella for the institutions with increased responsibilities.

This summer Admiral Bristol Hospital celebrated its 65th anniversary. The anniversary celebration featured two major events. In early May, for the first time in its history, the New York trustees held their Annual Meeting in Istanbul. The second event featured the signing in early July of an affiliation agreement with the Methodist Hospital of Houston, Texas.

Anna G. Edmonds

No. 738

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Merkez Posta Kutusu 142
34432 Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey
16 December 1985

Zafer Sükan : 1943-1985
by Sarah Chapman

Zafer Çetinkaya Sükan died on September 24, 1985 after a brief, unexpected illness. Her death came as a shock to everyone who knew, loved and depended upon her. Zafer's many interests called for her devotion to many life-roles. All of these she fulfilled to the complete satisfaction of everyone, except perhaps, her own demanding self. Zafer was a mother of two children whose father was often away at sea; she was a teacher of home economics; she was a Dean at her school, a job which required constant attention and provision of counseling to many people; she wrote several books, mostly on child development and education. Zafer was a very serious person and treated all her roles in life with great concern and sincerity giving no one short shrift, no matter how busy she was. Her concern was not limited to her immediate surroundings; she was also deeply disturbed by such national and international events as brought distress to others.

Zafer's life may have been short but it certainly was extremely full. Zafer purposely proceeded through the world full of a vitality nurtured by a high intelligence, curiosity and a strong empathy for others. After graduating from the Üsküdar Amerikan Kız Lisesi (ÜAKL) in 1961, which followed her year as an AFS student in California (1959-1960), Zafer worked while attending Istanbul University's English Faculty. With the help of Miss Ann Messer (who taught at ÜAKL, 1958-1959), she was awarded a scholarship and returned to the United States to major in home economics at Texas Technological College. In recognition of her hard work, outstanding grades and many faceted extra-curricular activities Zafer was supported by several scholarships for the next five

years. While at Texas Tech, she was a member of many clubs including quite a few honorary ones, and participated in Texas Tech's Model United Nations for three consecutive years -- the first year as a delegate, second as Western Bloc Leader and the third year as Secretary General. Zafer received numerous awards of recognition and appeared in Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities, 1964/65 and 1965/66. She appeared on the Dean's Honor List, 1962-66 and was named Home Economist of the Year (1965/66) by both Texas Tech and the Texas Home Economics Association. She received the Sigma Delta Chi Award (Men's Honorary Journalism) for Truth, Leadership and Service to Texas Tech. Following her graduation from Texas Tech with the highest grade point average of any foreign student to attend that college, she completed her Master's Degree in Family and Child Development at Kansas State University.

On April 7, 1967, Zafer was married to a "friend of a mutual friend", Capt. Güven Sükan. Güven had sailed his ship to the United States from Turkey numerous times, each trip finding time to visit with Zafer. He proposed to her more than once - but Zafer was determined to complete her education before she married. They were married aboard his Mimar Sinan freighter after which they sailed from New York back to Turkey. Having excelled in the United States, Zafer did not let married life slow her momentum upon her return home. She began to teach home economics at her high school alma mater and grew increasingly involved in the school's activities.

Güven and Zafer had two children -- Pinar, now in her first year at the Austrian High School in Istanbul, and Buğra, now studying at the American Robert College in Istanbul. Zafer was quite close to her children. Since Güven was often required to be away at sea, sometimes for months on end, Zafer often had to serve as both a father and a mother to her children. The children

in turn accepted their responsibility and were helpful and appreciative of their sometimes lonely, always busy mother. While Zafer loved her husband very much and thus was none too pleased at his long absences, she turned what easily might have been a period of self-pity into an opportunity to give. She had great sympathy and understanding for single parents, she was always disturbed seeing women in "çarşaf" (veiled), and took advantage of her forced independence to help and teach others.

One cannot speak of Zafer's worldly accomplishments and abilities without special tribute also to her father, Mehmet Çetinkaya, who lost not only Zafer, but also his wife, one week before his daughter's death. Mehmet Bey's courage and determination to give his children the best education he could paved the way for Zafer. A primary school teacher, Mehmet Bey himself taught Zafer first, third and fourth grades. On March 18, 1953, the Çetinkaya family (of which Zafer was the oldest of four children) unluckily were caught in a terrible earthquake in Mehmet Bey's hometown of Gönen, in western Anatolia. Mehmet Bey ended up in the hospital for a long time, recovering from a serious head injury. Zafer suffered burns on her leg when a stove fell over on her. The children were sent to their mother's home town, Şile, on the Anatolian side of the Black Sea not far from Istanbul. There they awaited their father's recovery to start a new life in Istanbul. While in Şile, Zafer embroidered on the famous Şile "bezi" (material), selling nightgowns along with her mother and sister, Muzaffer. One of their customers was Mrs. Ruby Birge, wife of the then Director of the Redhouse Press.

In 1954 Mehmet Bey, having returned from the hospital and learned about the American School for Girls in Üsküdar from Mrs. Birge, decided that his daughter Zafer should attend the school. He contacted the school - too late for that year's registration deadline - and was turned down by the Headmistress Miss Martin. Undaunted, Mehmet Bey explained his family's plight and pleaded for an

exception on behalf of his daughter. Miss Martin relented and allowed Zafer to take a "transfer exam". She did, and succeeded in achieving the second highest score. Thus began what was to become a long, intimate relationship between the Çetinkaya family and ÜAKL. The school offered Mehmet Bey a considerable 200 TL reduction on the 400 TL tuition for Zafer if he would consent to becoming a Turkish teacher to the school's foreign staff. Mehmet Bey gratefully accepted and will long be remembered as a wonderfully charismatic, energetic teacher. He remains at the school today as a buyer.

Those who knew Zafer well describe her as having a "keen, analytical mind" and "an unusual ability to organize". Her Turkish Preschool Education Handbook (published by Redhouse Press, 1978; second edition, 1980) exhibits her conscientious efforts for educational reform in her country. Even in her young high school years at ÜAKL, she felt the need to set a good example. Her peers were awed by her consistent academic excellence. Those who did not know her personally knew of her. "She was always on stage getting awards," recalls one admirer. After acquiring a wealth of educational experiences and accomplishments in the United States, Zafer returned to her native, troubled Turkey to devote her life to its development. She continued to set an example. "Zafer once spent half an hour on Turkish radio a few years ago, speaking on the nutritional merits of eating fish," recalls a good friend, laughing, "but, she couldn't stand fish!", and another: "It was always Zafer who was last to leave a teachers' meeting. She had to make sure the lights were turned off!"

Zafer's command of the English language was remarkable, and her abilities at translating and interpreting were constantly sought after. Her bicultural experiences did not end with a mastery of the language however, Zafer was also known to be extraordinarily adept at bridging cultural gaps. Her applied sensitivity

offered much needed aid and comfort to new foreign teachers who came to ÜAKL. She instinctively took over the responsibility of making newcomers feel at home. Yet having been a thoughtful outsider herself for many years in the United States, Zafer also recognized the necessity for some respectful reservations all guests in a foreign nation ought to perceive for themselves. It is important, she felt, to recognize certain limitations in one's ability to "understand a different culture" -- "acceptance and respect" are crucial to successful cross-cultural relations.

Many remember Zafer as an earnest, solemn, often somber person. She felt compelled to fight against injustice and was emotionally tortured by such worldly events. Her frustration at being able to do so relatively little to change the cruelty in the world often made her miserable. Perhaps no one will remember her as a carefree, happy-go-lucky sort -- but equally few will remember her as bitter or cynical. For no matter how disturbed she became with the cruel and brutal ways of mankind, Zafer retained a powerful undying compassion for human life.

Zafer had several life roles to fulfill and undertook many tasks in her lifetime. She lived for others and cared deeply for some whom she would never even personally meet. She was unselfish and generous. Still, perhaps one of the greatest highlights of her life was her decision to buy a house. Zafer felt a strong need to have a true home for her children, husband and herself. Güven thought it a bit too soon to be purchasing a house for themselves, but Zafer was insistant. They chose a house in Göztepe, on the Asian side of the Bosphorus, convenient to the school. it was a place were her family together could grow, learn and share. Zafer, perhaps acting on a mother's intuition, or a "sixth sense", or maybe Divine Providence, was determined to buy a house. She herself was never to live in it; she died a week before the family was to complete the move.

Zafer's death was a tragedy to many who will grieve for a long time. Her life was "too short", her death "untimely".

Zafer was a person of conviction and enjoyed a good discussion. What better way is there to arouse sentiment and stir up action? She believed in change. Change is, after all, inevitable -- why not learn to control it, guide it? Zafer strove to change things for the better, secure in her convictions and beliefs as to the right direction but always free and open to discussions based on good sense, truth and justice. Doubtlessly, she left many a potentially fruitful discussion unfinished, making her death seem that much more inopportune. We shall never know why such a powerful, special life was cut so short. Yet for a dynamic person like Zafer there is no right time for departure. It is impossible to conceive that Zafer with her unquenchable spirit would ever have been reconciled to the imperfect world around her. Such complacency would contradict her very being. Zafer's spirit lives on in the many who knew, admired and loved her -- in those who we were infected with her zeal in seeking the right way.



No. 739

Dear Friends,

Near East Mission
United Church Board
for World Ministries
Merkez Posta Kutusu 142
34432 Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey
18 December 1985

New postal codes have been established in Turkey with the following addresses now correct for the Mission institutions:

Amerikan Bord Heyeti
Merkez Posta Kutusu 142
34432 Sirkeci, Istanbul

Redhouse Press
Merkez Posta Kutusu 142
34432 Sirkeci, Istanbul

Amerikan Hastanesi
Posta Kutusu 16
27010 Gaziantep

Amerikan Kiz Lisesi
35290 Göztepe,
Izmir

Tarsus Amerikan Lisesi
Posta Kutusu 6
33401 Tarsus

Amerikan Kiz Lisesi
81130 Bağlarbaşı,
Üsküdar, Istanbul

The mailing address of the Dutch Chapel is Union Church of Istanbul, Istiklal Caddesi 485, 80050 Beyoğlu, Istanbul. That of the Development Foundation is Türkiye Kalkınma Vakfi, Tunalı Hilmi Caddesi 22, 06660 Küçük Esat, Ankara.

From August 28 to September 20 the annual summer language and orientation program was held in Istanbul. The language classes were conducted at Üsküdar as were some of the orientation lectures. Several former language students returned along with those in Turkey for the first time. Among the latter are Laine Stump and Ron Quiring who are with the DFT in Ankara. Among the social and orientation events were a bus tour of the city, a boat trip to the Princess' Islands, a lecture by the sociologist, Dr. Mübeccel Kiray on "The Faces of Turkey", one on the "History of Turkey" by DeWayne Loomis, and one on the "Role of the Family in Turkish Society" by educator Şima Belik.

The new teachers this year include the following by institution:

<u>Üsküdar</u>	<u>İzmir</u>	<u>Tarsus</u>
Gloria Blixt	Bruce Clark	Paul Andrews
Russell Blixt	Merry Christensen	Donald Brasted
Margaret Gürce	Edwin Dudley	Philip Thomas
	Ruth Dudley (*)	Anita Beecroft-
	John Eldridge	Wood
	Andrew Fletcher	David Wood
	Bette Galloway	Alison Wylie
	Sandra Palmer	
	Paul Turner	

(*) volunteer

Since the middle of August Martha Millett, Johannes and Sylvia Meyer, Greg Seeber, Richard, Cerina, Raymond and Mindy Blakney and Alan, Mary, Robert, Daniel and Lydia Bartholomew have returned to Turkey. This is Lydia's first trip since she was born in the States. Early in November Perry Brokaw left Tarsus for reasons of health.

Shortly after he returned, Greg Seeber announced to the Dutch Chapel that he intends not to seek an extension of his term of service when his contract expires this coming June. He will have been with the church for ten years by then. Only two other ministers, the Rev. Robert Frew and the Rev. W. Clark Kerr have served the church for longer, continuous stretches of time. Rev. Frew was here from January 1902 to January 1924 during the troubled years at the end of the Ottoman Empire. Rev. Kerr's period was from November 1930 to September 1941. The Rev. Walter Wiley was also minister of the church for eleven years at two different periods from January 1947 to May 1954 and from July 1955 to October 1958.

The Near East Mission meeting was held this year from September 6 to 9 at the Gençlik Hizmet ve Kültür Vakfi camp in Caddebostan. Twenty UCBWM appointees and

their families were present plus a number of contract teachers and volunteers. The first day and a half of the meeting was a retreat on the subject of Living More with Less, a book by Doris Jantzen Longacre. The business meeting considered the assumptions of the work of the Mission and the implications which these assumptions pose for the next ten years.

During the meeting Irene Elizabeth Frank (daughter of Betty and Ken Frank of İzmir) was baptized by the Rev. Richard Blakney. Her younger brother, Ian Ward, joined the family in İzmir on November 27. Anali babali büyüünler!

The Meyer family together celebrated the wedding of their oldest son, Christoph, on August 30. Christoph and Bärbel (Ziegler) were married in Bärbel's home town of Wilhelmsdorf, Germany. Hans and Sylvia had been present two weeks before at the wedding of their nephew, Geoffrey Nilson (parents Paul and Hean Nilson) in New Jersey. Many good wishes for long and happy lives together go to these couples. The Meyers also report that Julia (Inscoe) and Marion Billington (Tarsus 1983-85) are now working at the Surabaya International School in Surabaya, Indonesia.

A number of good friends have died recently: Alice Reed (21 August 1985) became a member of the Near East Mission in 1951 when political events in China forced her to leave that country. There she had been principal of a school and secretary of the North China Kung Li Hui. In Üsküdar she was assistant principal and head of the English Department; later she carried not only that but also the Mission Secretaryship from 1953 until her retirement in 1959. Mary (Cashmore) Carleton (died 23 August 1985) came to the Near East first as a teacher at the Girls' School in Aleppo, Syria, in 1925. In 1929 she and Alford Carleton were married; subsequently they were in Mardin, Talas and Tarsus before they moved to Syria in 1937. During the Second World War she organized the women of Aleppo to provide food and recreation for

British soldiers in the campaign in the Lebanon. Whether in the Near East or in the United States where they move moved in 1953, Mary was busy with the entertainment incumbent upon a president's wife. Dr. Carleton died two years before Mary; they are survived by three daughters and a number of grandchildren. Gladys Lucas also worked in Aleppo at the same time the Carletons were there. She was principal of the Girls' School from 1946 to 1953. Previously she had taught in the Gedikpaşa and Üsküdar schools in İstanbul and the Merzifon School. Our information about her death on 24 November 1984 has come quite late. Anatolia College in Thessaloniki, the Girls' School in Baghdad, and the American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar were the locations where Mary Ingle (died August 13) taught between 1936 and 1975. For her work as teacher and principal of the Girls' Department of Anatolia College, Greece awarded her the insignia of the Royal Order of Welfare. Upon retirement she continued to live in İstanbul where her knowledge of many languages helped her develop the participation of people from a variety of backgrounds in the Women's World Day of Prayer. Laura McKnight was a volunteer in the Üsküdar School library from the spring of 1954 to the winter of 1955. Blind for several years, she died in Salem, Oregon on October 20. Zafer Sükan teacher of home economics and lycee dean, died September 24 (see Dear Friends No. 738).

For two months (September 1 to November 6) the Rev. John H. Kemp, minister of St. Anthony Park Church in St. Paul, MN was in Turkey as a pastor and volunteer public relations person. Jack had been a teacher in Tarsus (1957-60); thus his background in the Mission and the Middle East was a great help to his understanding as he visited the institutions and saw a variety of the work of the Development Foundation. Upon his return to the States he was elected chairperson of the Middle East Committee of the UCBWM Board of Directors. During the latter part of Jack's

visit Dr. Dale L. Bishop, Middle East Secretary, was in Turkey also seeing all the institutions and the DFT. Both men returned home in time to be present at the UCBWM's annual meeting in Hartford, CT, the theme of which was "Forward in Faith". Carol Blakney visited her brother, Richard Blakney, and his family for a week in December. Betty Jo Swayze, executive of the World Relations unit of the YWCA National Board, was in Istanbul in late August and early September.

Over a hundred long-time teachers and associates of the American Board schools in Turkey were honored at a banquet at the Pera Palace Hotel on November 30. Administrators, secretaries, teachers, staff members and volunteer helpers who have worked for the Izmir, Talas, Tarsus and Üsküdar schools and for their support organizations were presented awards for their service and their contributions. The event was sponsored by the Schools Board of Governors and marked both the occasion of Teachers' Week and the American Board's 165 years of work in the Middle East.

Preliminary statistics from the October 1 1985 census in Turkey show that the total population of the country rose from 44.736.957 in 1980 to 51.420.757 this year. Istanbul continues to be the most populous province with 5.858.558 people living in it. Ankara is second with 3.462.880 people, and Izmir third; 2.316.843.

Last spring Prime Minister Turgut Özal presided at a foundation laying ceremony for the Golden Horn's collector, one phase of a major project to clean and restore the waters of that estuary. The collector at Silahtarğa is the first stage of a TL 500 billion Greater Istanbul Canalization Project for which the World Bank is extending \$88.1 million credit. It is expected to be completed by June of 1987. The eleven kilometer collector will serve 2 million people. At Ahirkapı sewage will be discharged over a kilometer from the shore at a depth of 600 meters into the Sea of Marmara.

Since May 1984 a great number of buildings on the land fill on both sides of the Horn have been demolished and concrete foundations laid to prevent further pollution of the water. Several new parks have been opened, trees and grass planted, and playgrounds developed. At the point where the water of the Horn enters the Bosphorus the plan is to replace the historic Galata Bridge with a modern one.

During the summer excavations began for the Fatih Mehmet Bridge, the second one to span the Bosphorus. The contract for the work was won by a Japanese - Italian - Turkish consortium. The bridge is expected to be open within three years. It will link the narrowest part of the Bosphorus between Kanlica and Rumelihisar.

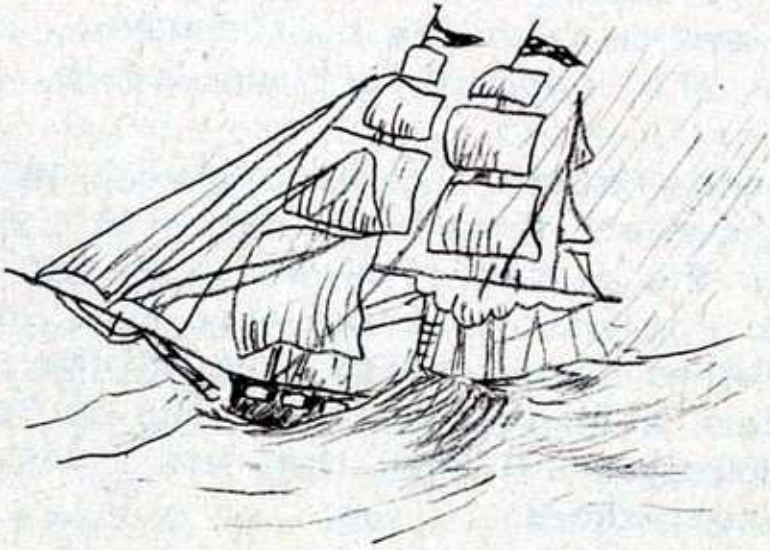
Seasons greetings are coming from many long-time friends including Fred and Mary Alice Shepard, Pauline Woolworth, Don and Bobbie Webster, Gwen Scott, Jack and Lynda Blake, Gladys Jensen, Frances Eddy, and Fern White. To all we extend our own good wishes for Christmas and the New Year.

Anna G. Edmonds

Near East Mission
United Church Board
for World Ministries
Posta Kutusu 142
34432 Sirkeci
Istanbul, Turkey
30 December 1985

No. 740

Dear Friends,



In the fall of 1843 a small company of people associated with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (now the United Church Board for World Ministries) sailed from Boston Harbor. Among them were Dr. Rufus Anderson, Senior Secretary of the Board, Rev. Dr. Joel Hawes, Minister of the First Congregational Church of Connecticut, Rev. Henry J. Van Lennep, missionary under the Board, and his bride, Mary Elizabeth Hawes Van Lennep. The journey to Smyrna lasted from October 11th to November 25th; the last five days they spent tacking back and forth just off the coast but unable to land because of head winds. Their vessel was the bark, Stamboul, Mary Van Lennep kept a journal which her mother published as a memorial in 1847.

The Van Lenneps were in Smyrna for six months and then moved to Istanbul. They spent the summer in the Belgrade Forest, but Mary contracted a fever and they returned to the city in September where Mary died of typhus on Sept. 27, 1844. She

was 23 years old. Her journal gives a classic, unforgettable description of the voyage, and of her dual attachment to her mother and to the new life she had chosen with her husband:

Boston Harbor, Oct. 11th, 1843. My dear Mother. I write in full view of Boston where you are, and am sitting where last you saw me, looking on the waves, the clear sky, the city - all is beautiful! and God is with us, and with you.

2 o'clock. My dear Mother. The beautiful breeze which took us from the wharf died away soon after, and now we are becalmed in the harbor. I remained on deck a little while after writing your note and then came down and arranged the things in our state room. Since then I have been on deck till just now, looking at Boston - at the State House, and I knew that Mrs. B's., where you were, was near there.

October 21st, 1843. This evening is the first time I have been able to succeed in commencing the journal to which we have looked forward with an interest both painful and pleasant.

We watched the land, all the islands about Boston and the beautiful shores. Several gentlemen went with us and returned in the pilot boat called the Breeze. Then we were all alone, our little company, shut up for a long voyage.

We had dinner about four, but I could not go down. I sat on a cannon and leaned my head against the side of the ship, while H. brought me the old cloak. But soon I was too ill to sit up and I went down to my berth. Thursday morning I was still sick, and could not bear the thought of eating, and heard to my horror, as the gentlemen were talking around the breakfast table, that eating cured sea-sickness and eat a person must. Steward brought chicken tea, but it made me very sick, and then H. took me on deck a little while, and then back to my berth, where I passed the afternoon dozing and thinking of home, and of you, and of the good cold water in the well.

Monday the 16th was a wild day; our first hard wind, and a head wind too. We reached the outside of the gulf stream, and the weather is always warmer there, and apt to be stormy. Our introduction was rather a hard one. I attempted to sit at dinner, but was obliged to remove with my plate up stairs, for the ship rolled and pitched in a remarkable manner, and the spray came washing over the deck. O, what an afternoon and night we had. There was no rest for us. We heard the wind screaming through the cordage, and while we lay in our berths, the heavy tramp of the sailors, and all the sounds connected with a storm kept us from sleep. Tuesday passed in a tossing manner, cloudy, and I think shivery too; but Tuesday night passes all my powers of description for discomfort. O, our rolling and tossing, and the sliding about of every moveable thing was wonderful. I wish you could have seen our state room on Wednesday morning. In the course of the night every loose article had toppled down and lay in a mass of confusion on the floor. The bowl which had been used for arrowroot, was rolling from one side to the other, and the two spoons were following it. Bang went the folding doors every few moments, like cannon, and bang went the backs of the settees also, and creak, creak, said the rudder, while a confused chorus of movables filled in all spaces of time. In the morning our "intellects" to say nothing more, "were all up in heaps". The only way to cure such things is to go on deck; there the fresh wind generally puts all things right. There was one day we could not go on deck at all, it was so stormy. The only thing to do at such times is to lie still in our berths. Those days we could do very little. I tried now and then to open my crewel work, but the least motion seemed a burden, and sitting up below made me sick.

We have an Italian on board, a servant of Mr. F., who is an excellent cook, and sometimes he makes us very nice dishes, but our cook who is a miserable one, is quite jealous of him, and Guseppe cannot do as much as he would. But last Sabbath he cooked our dinner, and though I felt very sorry that so much time should be spent in cooking an extra dinner on that sacred day, I could not help

relishing dishes. Our poor bodies occupy, at sea, the most of our attention. We are continually contriving for our appetites, for we become more and more dainty. Our cook tries to make bread and pastry, but both are miserable, so we eat ship crackers. Every day steward roasts apples for the ladies, and these are very fine. The best part of our dinner is the fine dish of apples that always appears last. Our water, as you may suppose, is no good, I can scarcely be willing to taste it; but we put the currant jelly in sometimes, and sometimes the soda powders, and sometimes go without.

Wednesday, October 25th. We have had a fine wind to-day, and after the bad winds of the last few days, it has done our spirits good to know we were going so fast to Gibraltar. That is the point to which we are now looking, and where, if this wind continues, we can be in a week or ten days. We are already 1600 miles from America.

Our captain is uncommonly kind and attentive. Every morning he has had a matrass spread on the deck in the stern, and a covering spread over it, where the ladies can sit or recline at their pleasure.

To-day our fair wind has made all our hearts happy, but it has made some of our company sick. It has been impossible to walk on deck, or even stand, and I sat on the little bench on the quarter deck, where the chickens are kept, and while H. read, succeeded in spite of the winds, in making a bag to put some of our articles in. After dinner read French, and then H. told me many things about Smyrna, until the sun had gone down, and the new moon, like a silver thread, looked now and then from among the clouds.

Thursday, October 26th. To-day, my dear mother, has been, not only the most delightful day on sea, but

the most delicious day of October that you can imagine. Warm as early September, and the clouds floating in a clear blue sky like summer weather. All our invalids are better to-day; every one has been on deck. For several mornings Mr. T. has said, "Steward, we can't get our ladies up till they have their roast apples." but this morning we took them on deck.

We go at the rate of seven miles an hour, but as the wind is directly aft, we feel almost no motion. Our stern windows are open, and the pleasant music of the waters comes in continually, and we sail along as smoothly as if no storm had ever ruffled the gentle billows. I have had the luxury of sea life to-day; and to-night feel quite contented with my ocean home and ocean life.

27th. During the night the wind freshened, and to-day we have enjoyed the consciousness that our rolling home was going very fast to Gibraltar. We have had quite variety enough to-day, and some sport too. The motion of the ship was so violent that it was hard to keep our position, and father who was sitting with us in the cabin, felt it very much. Suddenly the ship gave a great roll, which upset every thing which could be upset, ourselves too nearly, and the water came pouring in through the port holes in our state rooms. Plenty of work we had and plenty of fun. Fortunately our own was nearly closed, but Mr. T.'s berth took a large quantity of salt water. All but the steward enjoyed the wetting highly, but he, poor fellow, had too much to do with the drying part to feel very good natured about it. About one o'clock I took my book and tried sitting on deck. H. tied me and my chair to the mizzen mast, and I was able to read an hour, spite of the rolling of the ship.

Oct. 31st. Since I wrote we have had wild times, which I scarcely can describe at all. The gale which was blowing when we retired on Saturday night, increased so that sleep forsook us, and we could only lie and toss and roll with every motion of the ship.

To-day things have become quiet, and I have been able to return to my work, and my usual ship duties, so that the sorrows of our stormy days are fast receding, even from memory. In a warm sunny sky and smooth sea, all traces of tempests disappear. But I do dread a storm again; not for any one thing in particular, but for the all things in general. The exceeding uncomfortableness of everything. It is impossible to keep our position, either sitting, standing, or in our berths. There is nothing to be done but to roll with every motion of the crazy ship, till all ones bones ache. Then the cabin has such a gloomy and deserted air; the doors are all closed, except one half, and through that comes now and then, splashing down the stairs, a large wave, to wash the floors of both cabin and state-rooms. Every thing gets damp and wet, the air becomes stifled. Every body feels the languor and uncomfortableness of being obliged to stay in a narrow berth. Even if sea-sickness does not add itself to the catalogue of evils, the mind becomes gloomy and dispirited, and it seems as if one would feel forlorn to the end of life. I do not say that all the company felt exactly so. I believe two or three of our gentlemen passed through our trials quite comfortably.

Wednesday morning, Nov. 1st. When I bade you good night, I intended to spend a part of this morning in writing, but I can go on only very slowly, the motion is so great. We are now about 300 miles from the coast of Spain. Do you not think my imagination must be filled with thoughts of the old Spanish days of chivalry and renown - of Grenada too, and its thousand associations. How strange it is that I should be here! and yet I am so far from realising that I have left America, that I continually, in conversing, use the word here, when I am speaking of persons and events at home. It seems as if I have only stepped from the wharf into the vessel, and am still in America. But when once I get sight of the coast

of sunny Spain, and see its old castles frowning on the sea, my dream will vanish, and I shall feel that I have indeed left the land of my birth.

I have a confused recollection of the days when the wind was so violent, and I only wish to remember it long enough to tell you about it. The sun shone brightly on Sabbath, and the sky so beautifully blue and serene, was a great contrast to the dashing scene beneath it. Now and then, a shower would for a few moments obscure the sun, and then all would be bright again. Between three and four in the afternoon, H. urged me to go to the cabin door, the sight was so fine. It seemed almost impossible to do it, but with much exertion I managed to get my things on, and with H.'s assistance went up the stairs. Then, mother, and not till then, I saw the ocean. You have read enough descriptions of "ocean waves", and "ocean tempests", and any thing that I can say, will not make them any more vivid than they now are in your mind, but to really know what a storm is, you must with your own eyes witness it, and then you will understand what mountain waves mean. The decks were lonely and deserted, and the waves ran over them in undisputed possession. Occasionally a sailor in his oil-cloth dress, dripping with water, would appear at the vessel's side, stooping to escape the waves which broke momentarily over the ship. We stood on the stairs, looking out at the door, only half of which was open, and when the waves came we hid our faces from the spray. You remember there is a step from the deck upon the cabin stairs, which prevents the water from running down, excepting when a wave is borne directly over the ship's side down through the cabin door without touching the deck. There we remained about an hour, watching the most magnificent scene which my eye ever beheld. Above, the sky was beautifully blue, and the clouds dazzlingly white or tinged with that delicately yellow light which we have so often admired in our sunsettings at home. Around us the ocean dashed in its fury. I could not resist the impression, that some of its long waves like vast hills, were land instead of water. We had scarcely reached our state-room when a large wave came rolling down the stairs into the cabin. We were safe. That night I slept from extreme fatigue, but had sad and troubled dreams. About midnight we

were awakened by hearing the water rolling and dashing into the cabin. H. sprung to close our door, and then we lay still to hear what would be done next. We heard Mr. T., whose berth is next ours, calling out in a tone almost desperate to the captain. "What, you wet?" captain exclaims. "Up to my knees in water," rejoined Mr. T. The captain was also nearly swimming in his room. But pails were brought, and carpet bags, trunks, shoes, &c., were fished up out of the water, amid the laughs and jokes of the poor sufferers; for the only way is to take things merrily. One must be good natured if he is soaking in his berth.

The storm has made sad work with M. and Dr. A. and father; they all want cheering. After dinner I sewed in the cabin, striving to cheer M. Then H. came for me to see the sun set. It was a golden sky, and after the clouds faded, the moon looked calmly down on our bark, as it danced on over the waves. Just after tea I sat with H. a short time on deck to enjoy the moon light, and in the evening I talked with dear father of home, and the friends, the loved friends there, and after prayer, I wrote in my journal.

I shall begin to-day a letter to send from Gibraltar. Oh, to see Gibraltar!

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Dear Friends :

1985 - 1986 School Statistics

	İzmir	Üsküdar	Tarsus	Totals
Prep Students				
Beginners	110	76	72 (47 boys, 25 girls)	258
Junior High				
Orta I	119	80	81 (49 boys, 32 girls)	280
Orta II	112	75	122 (95 boys, 27 girls)	309
Orta III	114	81	122 (87 boys, 35 girls)	317
Senior High				
Lise I	124	84	108 (79 boys, 29 girls)	316
Lise II	117	75	69 (38 boys, 31 girls)	261
Lise III	98	69	78 (49 boys, 29 girls)	245
Totals	794	540	652 (444 b, 208 g.)	1986

Faculty and Staff				
Teachers				
Foreign	22	15	22 (inc. 2 admins.)	59
National (full)	26	15	18 (inc. 3 admins.)	59
National (part)	7	8	3	18
Totals	55	38	43	136
Staff	12	15	12	39
Totals	67	53	55	175

Tuition				
Preparatory	TL 425.000	400.000	225.000	
Orta/Lise	TL 245.000	210.000	214.500	
Boarding, prep			TL 200.000	
Boarding, other		TL 174.000	195.000	

In the reports of the three schools to the fall meeting of the Schools Board of Governors, all of their principals commented with varying intensity on the ever-present problems of finances and staffing. For Izmir the hope is that if the Ministry of Education grants them a thirty percent increase in their tuition in January they will be able to cover their estimated deficit.... Tarsus is hoping also for a mid-year fee increase, noting the problem of more dollar expenses than dollar income. Their projected deficit is just over TL 100.000 per student... In Üsküdar there is concern about eroding the school's reserves invested in the United States. Inflation, workers' and teachers' demands for higher salaries, repairs, capital improvements and new equipment such as computers are among the financial realities that press upon the schools' budgets.

All three schools feared that they would not have their full complement of staff to begin the year, but Izmir fortunately found the faculty before classes began. It regrets, however, that so few of its staff are native speakers of English, thus weakening its English program.... The resignation of the part-time physics teacher and the death of the home economics teacher in September created an extra load for those at Üsküdar.... Tarsus began the year short two mathematics teachers; in November an English teacher left and his work was picked up by those already at the school.

The schools note with gratitude the contributions that have been made to them by their support groups. The Koruma Derneği has given Tarsus ten microscopes, three hundred classroom table and seat sets, four stereo tape recorder-radios and considerable support for the athletic teams, to an amount of TL 12.122.600 (about \$ 22.250)... Üsküdar alumnae are sponsoring a basketball school and contributing the profit from it to improve the Üsküdar sports facilities.... Audio-

visual equipment and computers strengthen the academic program of Izmir thanks to help from its support groups.

The Üsküdar school is adjusting to the new procedures for their textbook selection and approval which have been determined by the Ministry of Education. In the English department they are considering using an anthology. They are also investigating introducing a computer education course.... The spring Arts Festival in Izmir which was so successful last year is being planned again for the April 23 National Sovereignty Holiday. Its scope is being expanded to include examples of fine arts and more music and creative dance. Plans are going ahead for the opening of a boys' section of the school next year.... Two ninety-sixths percent of the ownership of the Sadık Paşa property across the street from the Tarsus school was donated by one of the heirs to the Sağlık ve Egitim Vakfı for the use of the school. It is hoped that the Konak on the property can be used for such things as faculty housing. That and the gradual closing of the boarding department will free some more space for classroom use.

The schools point with pride to the academic achievements of their students. Eighty-one percent of the Tarsus students passed their classes without make-ups last year. It ranked thirteenth among the schools taking the university entrance examinations.... The Izmir rating in every subject in those same examinations was better in 1985 than in 1984.... Üsküdar was fourth among all the schools in the university entrance examinations. All the schools are working to improve their standings this year.

Following its November 30 meeting, the Schools Board of Governors sponsored a banquet at the Pera Palas Hotel in Istanbul to honor those who have given long and outstanding service to the schools. Over a hundred people, including representatives from the Ministry of Education and the American Consulate, were present for the ceremony. More than three hundred twenty-five teachers, administrators, staff, members of the support groups and volunteers were recognized;

many had been with one or several of the institutions for over twenty years. A number of retired teachers and staff were present to receive the awards, some coming specially from Tarsus and Izmir for the evening. Thanks went also to those in the United States who had been with the schools for many years. The Minister of Education, Metin Eroğlu, sent greetings on the occasion which were read by Melvin Wittler. The chairperson of the Schools' Board of Governors, William Edmonds, in his speech emphasized that all who have contributed to these institutions are valued members, that whether their time has been brief or long, whether they are currently employed or retired, whether they are directors or doorkeepers, the strength of the schools is in the quality of their service. "Together we hope creatively to meet the challenges of tomorrow in serving Turkish youth."

Anna G. Edmonds
Editor