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A SURVEY
OF SOME
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IN
SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR
MAY 1921

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**A SURVEY
OF SOME
SOCIAL CONDITIONS
IN
SMYRNA, ASIA MINOR
MAY 1921**



EDITED BY
RİFAT N. BALİ

RIFAT N. BALI

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ABBREVIATIONS

A.D	: Anno Domini
B.C.	: Before Christ
R.R	: Railroad
YMCA	: Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA	: Young Women's Christian Association

FOREWORD



This book is based upon a manuscript that is preserved at the Kautz Family YMCA Archives' "Turkey" fund at the University of Minnesota. A summarised Turkish translation of this manuscript was published in the form of an article in December 1992¹ and a full translation of the manuscript was published in December 2000 by the Izmir Metropolitan Municipality under the title *Izmir 1921*, but this is the first time that the manuscript is being published in its original language. This survey of Izmir, carried out by the professors of the International College of Izmir, is very similar to a survey performed on Istanbul in the same period and titled *Constantinople To-day or the Pathfinder Survey of Constantinople - A Survey in Oriental Social life* published in 1922 and prepared by professors of the Robert College under the direction of Clarence Richard Johnson.

I am confident that this monograph will be an important addition to the various scholarly studies on the city of Izmir already in existence, as it paints a thorough picture of the city before its conquest by the Turkish Nationalist Forces in September 1922. A selected bibliography of books on Izmir in French and English has been added at the end of the book for the purpose of referring those readers interested in further pursuing their study of this city to other relevant works.

Rifat N. Bali

Istanbul, September 2009.

¹ Zafer Toprak, "Yayınlanmamış bir monografiden İzmir 1920-1921", pp 227-236 in *Üç İzmir*, Yapı Kredi Yayınları, İstanbul, 1992.

PREFACE



From the point of view of the reasonable possibilities for a scientific survey, the present period of political transition and economic uncertainty could have hardly been more unfortunate. Conditions are changing from day to day so continually, that constant investigation would be necessary to keep one entirely abreast of the most recent facts. Yet it was felt that as a foundation for the wisest possible conduct of social and philanthropic enterprises, an earnest effort to gather together the ascertainable facts was quite necessary. A reasonably thorough understanding of the present is surely required if the future is to be built with wisdom, and since the future seems to hold more possibilities for change and development than has been true at any other period in the recent history of the city, it seemed an especially opportune time for such a survey as has been made.

All the reports have been written by voluntary workers already overburdened with other pressing duties. It has been impossible under these conditions to make an exhaustive examination of the facts. Errors are inevitable, but we trust that they will lead to such correction as will make possible a truer understanding than would have otherwise been the case. Criticisms and corrections will be welcomed by the committee and should such prove of sufficient importance, a supplementary statement may be later issued. Each report is presented with its recommendations on the sole responsibility of the writer.

The practical fruit of the survey we trust will come from the suggestions and recommendations made below, formally approved by the Survey Committee as a whole, and from a Social Conditions Exhibit planned for the autumn of 1921.

SURVEY COMMITTEE.

J. K. Birge, chairman
Miss Olive Green, secretary
E.O. Jacob, treasurer
Miss Margaret Forsythe
S.R. Harlow
Miss Nancy MacFarland
Miss Ruth Perkins
Miss Annie E. Pinneo
E.W. Rankin
Miss Sara Snell
G.C. Stearns
Mrs. Georgie Underwood Peterson
Miss Helen Crosby

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS



1. That a "city club" or a "civic welfare league" be formed in the autumn of 1921, as broadly representative as possible, whose aim shall be a better Smyrna, committed to work without reference to nationality or creed or class for the good of all.
 2. That the survey and the recommendations of the survey committee be laid before this organization and that it then make a program of procedure of its own in what order and with what machinery it sees fit.
-

GENERAL INFORMATION

*(based chiefly on a report of the
American Consulate General)*



1. POPULATION. The population of Smyrna, the largest and most important city and port of Asia Minor both in point of wealth and number of inhabitants, was, according to pre-war estimate, about 400,000; of whom 155,000 were Greeks (40,000 citizens of Greece and 115,000 subjects of Turkey) 165,000 Turks; 35,000 Jews; 25,000 Armenians and 20,000 foreigners, among whom the Italians lead with 10,000, while the French have about 3,000 and the English 2,000. There are about 200 American citizens in Smyrna. The non-Turks form the commercial and industrial elements of the city, while the Turks are mostly government officials, day laborers, porters and small retail dealers in the Turkish Quarter. Generally speaking, the Greeks form the class of bankers, employees in commercial houses, cooks, domestic servants, skilled workmen, mechanics and shop-keepers, and they are also extensively engaged in the export and import trades. The Armenians practically have control of the dry goods trade, while the Jews have a strong hold on the ironmongery line. The British and French are principally engaged in the export business. (It is said that 100,000 Greeks have come to the city since the armistice.)

2. LANGUAGES. In the European or non-Turkish quarters Greek is principally spoken, in fact, practically all the people in the city, save a part of the Turkish element speak Greek. On the other hand, in the Turkish quarters the predominant language is Turkish, French is the language of society, and it is the common medium of conversation among the educated classes. It is the language most used by the Europeans and people of European origin, and it is also the language used by Europeans in dealing with officials. English is spoken by many of the Christian and Jewish inhabitants of Smyrna, as also by a few of the Turks, and it is increasing in popularity and use very rapidly. Italian is spoken by very few, other than subjects of Italy.

3. STANDARD OF LIVING. USE OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN ARTICLES. The standard of living is very liberal. Indeed, it is almost extravagant. Smyrna is a miniature Paris as far as fashions go, and its citizens spend large sums on dress and adornment. The articles used for clothing, foot-wear and for the toilet are imported principally from Germany, France, England, Italy and America.

4. CLIMATE. The climate is temperate and equable, though the summer being long and almost without rain from May to October is monotonous and fatiguing. The average maximum temperature for the winter months of December, January and February is about 55 F and the average minimum temperature about 40 F. The average maximum temperature for the summer months of June, July and August is about 90 F and the average minimum temperature about 70 F. The extremest winter temperature is 15 F and the highest summer temperature reached in recent years is 108 F.

5. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE COUNTRY ABOUT SMYRNA. Some parts are mountainous with very large plains, in fact, one may say that the country is made up of large plains lying

between ranges of high hills or mountains. These plains are very fertile, and are watered by rivers of some size, like the Meander, Hermus and Cayster. If proper irrigation was made with the waters of these rivers, the plains would be more fertile than those of Egypt. The principal towns round about Smyrna are Aidin,² (45,000) Nazli,³ Sokia,⁴ Cassaba,⁵ Aleshehir,⁶ Magnesia,⁷ (35,000) Soma, Thyra,⁸ and Denizli, (15,000).

6. PRINCIPAL IMPORTS WITH SOURCES WITH QUANTITIES. Inasmuch as there are practically no factories in the country, most of the manufactured articles used are imported from abroad, generally from Europe and America. The principal articles of import in alphabetical order are: Alcohol, Beer, Bicycles, Books (printed and account books), Boots and Shoes, Brandy, Candles, Canvas, Cardboard, Cheese, China and Earthenware, Cement, Cigars, Cloth (cotton and woollen), Clocks, Copper, Cotton Manufactures, Cotton thread and yarns, Coal, Coffee, Dyes and colors, Drugs and chemicals, Fish (salted) Furniture, Glassware, Hardware, Instruments, (musical) Iron, (pipes) Ironware, Ironmongery, Jute, (and other bags), Lead piping, Leather, Linen goods, Oil, (machine) Paper, Pepper, (and other spices), Perfumery, Petroleum, Potash, Rice, Rope, Sewing machines, Starch, Sugar, Tiles and bricks, Tea, Tin, Timber, Type-writers, Watches, Food-stuffs and manufactured goods are imported in sufficient quantities to supply the whole of the interior. As regards quantities, no statistics have ever been made by the Turkish government.

2 Presently called Aydin.

3 Nazilli.

4 Söke.

5 Turgutlu.

6 Alaşehir.

7 Manisa.

8 Tire.

7. PRINCIPAL EXPORTS ESPECIALLY TO THE U.S.A. The principal articles of export are: Carpets, Cotton, Millet, Emery ore, Figs, Gum (tragocanth), licorice root, Olive oil, Opium, Rags, Raisins, Sheep and lambs, Seeds (hemp, cotton, poppy, sesame) Tobacco, Valonia, Wool. The principal exports to the U.S. are Opium, Carpets, Figs, Emery ore, Tobacco, Valonia, Raisins, Skins. The total exports average \$5,000,000 per annum.

8. TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES--PRINCIPALLY OCEAN--ALSO GENERAL INTERIOR COMMUNICATIONS. Before the war, there was direct steamer communication between Smyrna and New York by the Levant Line, the Austro-American Line, the Greek Trans-atlantic Line. For communication with the interior there are two railways, the one to Afion Karahissar,⁹ with a branch to Panderma,¹⁰ and the other to Aidin and Eghirdir. As far as roads are concerned, they are very bad, for almost no care is taken of their up-keep. Automobiles and motor trucks have come in considerable numbers since the war.

9. BANKING FACILITIES, etc.

The principal banks in Smyrna are:

The Imperial Ottoman Bank	National Bank of Greece
The Orient Bank	National Bank of Turkey
The Credit Lyonnais	Banco di Roma

The Bank of Athens

The Bank of Salonica

The Wiener Bank Verein and the Hungarian Bank are in the course of liquidation at present.

⁹ Afyonkarahisar.

¹⁰ Bandırma.

HISTORY OF THE CITY



A resume by V.L. Humeston of *Etude sur Smyrne* by C. Iconomos,¹¹ taken from the French as translated and added to by B.F. Slaars.

According to the best information available, Smyrna was founded in Ionian Asia Minor about the year 1130 B.C. Going back into what we may call the "Heroic Age" of Smyrna, we find the country settled by the Pelasgians, the first people of which we have any record. We know that they were here previous to 2700 B.C. and, that as they were agricultural and peaceful, they were overcome quite easily by succeeding invaders. They constructed their walls of huge blocks of rock, without cement, which were hence quite indestructible. Remains of these walls may still be seen.

About the year 2717 B.C. came the Phrygians from Thrace, and occupied the country round about Smyrna. By the Phrygians, as by all their other conquerors, the Pelasgians seem to have been made slaves.

We know that the Phrygians inhabited the country as early as 2717 B.C. and as late as 1362 B.C., when Pelops went to the Peloponnesus: that during this time, in about the 19th century B.C. the Llegendians came in; that about 1362 B.C. the Meoniens from Thrace, on account of whom the country became known as Meonie; and sometime later the Lydians, from whom the country de-

¹¹ Constantin Iconomos, *Étude Sur Smyrne*, traduit du Grec par Bonaventure Slaars, Smyrne, 1868.

rived the name of Lydia (sons of Lud, chieftain of a tribe migrating from Mesopotamia) Thus Lydia was composed of two different elements, the one and more ancient, Thracian, and the other and more recent Aramaen. (from Mesopotamia).

The first city of Smyrna was founded on Mt. Sypilus by Tantalus, and called Navlochon, because of the excellent adaptation of the bay below for shipping. It was known as the retreat of the gods, and is now covered by Lake Sypil, to the north-east of Bournabat.

The second city, and the first to bear the name of Smyrna, was founded on the center of Mt. Sypilus between the first city and the present city of today by Theseus, or one of the Amazons, sometime between the years 1362—1232 B.C. Theseus was a descendant of Pelops and fought the Amazons in 1310 B.C. It was probably in 1310 that the city was founded. We know that in that year he met and defeated the Amazons, who were Scythians, amongst whom the women as well as the men shared the responsibility of government and military service (this may account for the origin of the "Amazons") We know that one of these Amazons was named Smyrna, (Myrh in Aeolian) and became the wife of Theseus, in whose honor he probably named the city. She, or the Smyrniotes, or both, may have carried the name to Ephesus when the Smyrniotes took refuge there from the Llegians. From that Amazon, or from the Smyrniotes who lived with the Ephesians, a quarter of the city was given the name of Smyrna.

In these early hill cities we know that there were Phrygians and Llegians, because, in their ruins have been found the vestiges of the most ancient art of Phrygia and Cappadocia.

In summary, beginning with 2717 B.C. when the light of history just begins to dawn through the dense mist of Smyrna's prehistoric past, we find the country inhabited in order by Pelasgians, Phrygians, Llegians, Ionians and Lydians, and some of the country round about, for a short time, by the Scythian Amazons;

that the first city was built on Mt. Sypilus by Tantalus during the 16th Century B.C. and was called Navlochon; that the second city was built also on Mt. Sypilus between the ancient and present site of Smyrna, and named Smyrna.

The Ionians came into the country about 1130 B.C. and found the Llegians in occupation of the country from Ephesus to Phocia. The Llegians seem also to have been occupying Mt. Pagus. (Perhaps part of the Llegians became known as Carians from living on the mountain.) The Ionians came from Ephesus and found many of their Attic kinsmen, so many, in fact, that they considered the city already their own. They drove out the Llegians and built the new Smyrna—the first historic Smyrna—on the banks of what is now known as the "Baths of Diana". (The Amazons had been expelled probably in 1232 B.C.) The Ionians occupied the city from 1130 to 1102 B.C. when they were driven out by the Aeolians from Cyme. The Aeolians held the city from 1102 to 727 B.C. as a colony. In 727 B.C. the Ionian Smyrniotes, who had taken refuge meanwhile in Colophon, united with the Colophonians and re-took Smyrna. During the years 727-628 while in the hands of the Ionians, Smyrna was taken, lost, re-taken and destroyed by the Lydians, finally falling to Aylattes, king of the Lydians in 628 B.C. The situation of the battlefield in which the Ionian Smyrniotes defeated one of the greatest attacks of the Lydians, that of Gyges, 653 B.C. shows that the power of Smyrna extended far to the eastward, probably including Nymphooum. The city remained in the hands of the Lydians from 628 to about 546 B.C. The last of the Lydian kings was Croesus, who was defeated by the Persians under Cyrus at Sardis in 546 B.C. The city then remained subject to Persia until Alexander's time, about 335 B.C. Meanwhile the Smyrniotes had been dispersed throughout the coasts of Asia Minor, living in little fortified hill cities (628-335 B.C.) On these isolated mountain peaks they probably remained quite unharmed by the unheeding, marching armies of Lydians and Persians.

During the Ionian revolt, 500-499 B.C. Smyrna must have shared the fate of her sister Ionian cities, complete destruction by pillage and fire, and the captivity of her finest youths and maidens. This destruction made "forever past" the history of Ionian Smyrna. Theognes attributes her fall to debauchery and pride. To the south-east and south-west are many remains of the ancient hill cities.

When Alexander came in 335 B.C. he gathered together the scattered Smyrniotes into one city which he built on Mt. Pagus (the previous ancient Smyrna had been founded near the Meles, on the sea, on the Ionian Gulf—today "Halca Bounar") Alexander planned to unite Ephesus and Smyrna by a canal across the isthmus, which was actually begun, but abandoned because of the hardness of the soil through which it was necessary to dig. Remains are visible today of the attempted canal. At the death of Alexander, Smyrna became the capital of Ionia, and was the seat of Antigone, governor of Asia Minor. Hence her importance in the Pan-Ionian games. Smyrna was praised and admired by all Ionia, renowned by the Roman Emperors, and thought to be the most illustrious city of the universe, not to be surpassed by even the cities of present-day Europe. Commerce, science, art, public and private buildings, civilization and philanthropy, attained the highest degree. Temples, streets, arched gateways, admirable quarters, theatres, gymnasia and libraries attracted the students and best people from the Islands and from all over Asia Minor, and from even Greece and Rome, to study and live there. Hence she was known as "La Fôret des Savants", "Le Musée de l'Ionie", and "L'Asile des Grâces et des Muses". Strabo praises her as "the most beautiful city of all".

Smyrna was the seat of one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse. "Unto the angel of the Church of Smyrna" was written probably to St. Polycarp, archbishop and pillar of the faith.

In 328 A.D. Smyrna became Byzantine. The Metropole of Smyrna became independent, and had control over six bishoprics at the time of Leon the Wise.

In 1089 A.D. Smyrna was taken by Tzachas, a Turkish pirate, who thereupon had himself declared king. He exercised authority over Klazomenes, Phocia, Chios, Samos, Mitylene, and the islands and cities along the coast. In 1097 John Ducas, brother-in-law of the emperor Alexix Comninos, helped the Smyrniotes to liberate their city. Admiral Gaspax was then made Duke, but later was assassinated, and Hyalos then appointed governor. Some years later Tzachas took the city but was again driven out by the Emperor, who, accusing Tzachas of wishing to be created king, obtained the support of the Sultan Kilitzli against him. The Sultan united his forces with the Greek troops and then himself invited Tzachas to a banquet where he murdered him.

This time all Asia Minor was covered with ruins caused by these wars against the Turks. In 1222 Vatassis re-built Smyrna, repairing the ruins of the royal castle and fortress. Vatassis, while engaged in the siege of Nacchia, being stricken with apoplexy, came to the temple of Christ to pray—today the mosque of the Khestene Bazar. In 1313 Aidin, a Turkish general under Osman, first Sultan of the Ottomans, took Lydia, and planted his banners outside Smyrna. Amour (Homer), his son and successor, became governor of Smyrna in 1332. In 1344 the Knights of Rhodes came, burned many of the Turkish ships in the harbor, and took possession of the fort near the sea, and named it St. Pierre. During the years 1344-1402, the city was mostly on Mt. Pagus, which was held by the Turks. The Christians held the city below the hill. St. Pierre being situated at the north of the city, is evidence that it was built for the defence of the city below the hill. As we see it today at the entrance to the bazaars, it is as it has been repaired by the Turks.

In 1345 the Pope sent the Patriarch of Constantinople with

twelve vessels to Smyrna. While holding a festival, the Patriarch and many of his people were attacked and killed by the Turks from Mt. Pagus, under Amour.

In 1402 Tamerlane ravaged all Asia Minor and took Smyrna. He slaughtered many of her inhabitants, and destroyed and burnt many of her buildings, including St. Pierre. The Knights of Rhodes, who left the city by way of their boats, were forced to leave the Christian inhabitants to the mercy of Tamerlane. After Tamerlane, Tzinoit was left in control of Smyrna, and wishing to become king of Asia, fortified the city against the Sultan. But in 1419 Sultan Mohammed I marched against him, took the surrounding cities, and finally Smyrna, but left Tzneit still in control. Then in 1424 Sultan Amourat II drove out Tzneit and gave the city another governor. Under Amourat II commerce revived and the people left the fort on the hill and went to live along the bay. The city was thus extended to the bay, and a wide open space left between the part of the city along the bay and that on the hill under the fort. In 1694 the Venetians came to besiege the city, but withdrew at the insistence of the consuls of the European powers, the consuls fearing that a war with the Turks would evoke the anger of the Turks against all Europeans of the city and so involve the European governments in a quarrel with the Turks.

From 1694 to the present, Smyrna has not been troubled with war, with the exception of a few minor disturbances, that of Sarimbeoghlu in 1736, of the Rebellion of 1797 (during this rebellion the most beautiful part of the city was burned, the Turks having set fire to the Greek homes, and the wind having spread the flames) of the Greek war of Independence, in 1818, which caused considerable blood-shed in Smyrna has remained quite undisturbed from 1694 to the present. (1868)

THE EARTHQUAKES OF 1688 AND 1778. Smyrna's two most disastrous earthquakes – and she has suffered from many,

notably those of 177, 1688 and 1880 – have been those which occurred in 1688 and 1778. The account of each was written by a French government commission under the charge of the Secretary of the French Embassy at Constantinople.

The quake of 1688 was first felt at mid-day, July 10th, and at the entrance to the gulf, where it destroyed the fort, driving it so into the earth that its guns were submerged beneath the water of the bay. An instant later it was felt in the city. The walls and roof of the old Custom House were shaken to the ground and all the city was so shaken that three-fourths of the houses were wrecked. From fifteen to sixteen thousand persons perished. Although there were but few Europeans among them, the European quarter suffered more than any other in the destruction of its buildings by fire, not a single wall remaining standing. The fire extended the length of the rue Franc and spread to the Armenian quarter, which was as completely destroyed as that of the Europeans. It penetrated also to the bazaars and consumed almost half of the city and continued to burn and smoke until the end of July. Nearly all the merchandise, furniture and other belongings of Europeans and natives were burned or lost, and the khans and stores, with the exception of one khan within the bazaar, were all either burned or wrecked. Two or three of these khans were inhabited by from five to six hundred men, and in the falling of the walls not a man escaped. Every house, of those which remained, was almost uninhabitable, being so wrecked as to make one fear that the rain would undermine those parts which remained standing. The earth was split open, and a black, boiling water with a terrible stench, issued forth. The ground was lowered a foot, which one could witness by the water from the sea, which came in to the level of Franc Street. The quakes continued to the end of July. The people who had escaped took refuge in the gardens about the city, in the surrounding villages, and even in boats. One French captain took on board and nourished for four days some one thou-

sand persons. Commerce was paralyzed and difficult to revive, as the merchants were either dead or ruined. In the midst of these difficulties, and in fear of another such catastrophe, many families left the city.

The shock of 1778 occurred at two or three o'clock in the morning of the second or third of July, and with the exception of the fact that there were very few lives lost, was almost a reproduction of that of 1688. The destruction of buildings and loss of property was practically the same. There had been a previous but less severe shock on the sixth of June. Smyrna has been the victim of many such shocks, and undoubtedly will suffer many more, as she lies within one of the great earthquake belts, but none has been so severe or destructive as either that of 1688 or that of 1778.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION



July, 1920

BY J.K. BIRGE

In surveying the social conditions of any city, an understanding of the methods and processes of government is essential, but in the case of Smyrna, the Municipal Administration is at present, and has been in fact for nearly two years, in a most anomalous position. The old Turkish government is functioning only nominally, if at all, and the new Greek government, because of circumstances beyond its control, has not yet been able to effect an organization. The duty of this committee is, therefore, deemed to be a brief statement of the government as it has been in the past, in order that this may serve as a background for an understanding of present conditions and of the improvements that should be expected in the future. This report will, then, seek to consider in as few words as possible the place of Municipal Government in the Ottoman system, the government of the municipality by the Mejlis Belediyye, the functions of this body and its method of election, the administrative officers, the income of the municipality, the parish organization, the defects in the system described, and the religious community organizations.

a) Position of Municipal Government in the Ottoman System

Since the establishment of the Constitution in 1908, the Ottoman government has continued to be organized on a highly cen-

tralized plan, as before. The administration of the vilayets, into which the country as a whole was divided, and even to a large measure the subdivisions within the vilayets, has been directly in the control of the Imperial Cabinet in Constantinople. Smyrna is the capital of the Aidin vilayet. The government of this political unit is in the hands of a Vali whose appointment is made by the Cabinet on recommendation of the Minister of the Interior, and is approved by the Sultan. His tenure of office is during the pleasure of the Cabinet by which body on order of the Sultan, he may at any time be dismissed. His duties are to maintain the public peace, to administer public justice, and to control public education and public health, and to stimulate agriculture. The administrative officers of the vilayet are appointed, some by their appropriate ministries in Constantinople, as for example, the Inspector General of Education (Maarif Müdürü), the directors and teachers of important schools, and the chief of the Sanitary department; and some by the Vali, as for example, the Chief of Police. The administration of these important branches of the government, Justice and Public Instruction and Health, usually in a large measure in the hands of local administrative officials, are in the case of the city of Smyrna in the hands of the provincial government which in turn is directly controlled by the Cabinet of the Empire. It will be seen also that the Vali really controls the municipal body charged with the administration of the remaining departments of the city government.

b) Governing Body of the Municipality

The duties of the city government are in the hands of an executive body called the Mejlis Belediyye, or Municipal Assembly. This body is composed of twelve members appointed by the Vali from among the list of those receiving the highest number of votes in a city election. Elections are supposed to take place three months before the New Year. All Ottoman subjects not under accusation or conviction

of crime, over twenty five years of age are eligible to vote, providing they are inhabitants of the city of Smyrna and landowners paying taxes to the minimum amount of fifty piastres per annum. A temporary commission composed of the Mayor and representatives of each parish (Mahalle) post on the doors of mosques and churches the names of those thus eligible. On election day votes are cast by writing the names of the choice on paper, and dropping the paper in a sealed box in the City Hall. The twelve names receiving the most votes are submitted to the Vali for his approval, although he is not bound to approve if he deems it best to appoint others who receive fewer votes.

Of the twelve thus appointed, one is designated by the Vali to act as Mayor. The Mayor is Chairman of the Assembly and receives a salary. All other members serve without remuneration.

The term of all the members of the Assembly, including the Mayor, is for four years.

The duties of the Municipal Assembly (Mejlis Belediyye) are

- a- To prepare the budget,
- b- To examine and control the books and lists relating to accounts,
- c- To collect the municipal income, and administer its expenditure,
- d- To maintain municipal buildings and institutions, (as for example, a purchase of land some time ago for a Moslem cemetery),
- e- To superintend the construction of all kinds of buildings, and to maintain in repair public highways,
- e- To control questions of water supply,
- f- To control restaurants, theatres, slaughter house, etc,
- g- To inspect weights and measures etc. etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned assembly, there is also a Municipal society (Jemiyat Belediyye) which is composed of a union of the Municipal Assembly (Mejlis Belediyye) and the Executive Assembly (Mejlis Idare) of the vilayet. The meetings of

this composite body are held twice a year. In the April meeting the accounts of the preceding year are examined, and in the November meeting the budget for the new year is considered and passed on to the Vali for his approval. Plans for all important constructions are placed before this union body and are passed by it to the Vali for final approval. In the working of this body there is illustrated again the centralized tendency of the Ottoman government which requires approval of the administrative body and General Executive of the Province for all municipal affairs.

c) Administrative Officials

The following list of paid officials indicates the scope and characted of the city government under the Turkish system.

- (1) Mayor,
- (2) Secretary and five clerks,
- (3) Accountant and twenty two employees,
- (4) Inspector general and seven inspectors with forty five assistant (Chaushes),¹²
- (5) Chief Engineer and twenty seven employees including four architects,
- (6) Sanitary officials:

Ten doctors	)
Two vaccination clerks	) all in central office
Two midwives	)
Two employees	)

Nine employees in Abstraction-house branch
 Twenty seven employees in fumigation branch
 Two employees in chemical laboratory

- (7) Four employees in house of incapables,
- (8) Seven employees besides drivers, conductors and ticket

¹² Çavuş in Turkish.

- collectors in Quay¹³ and Daragatch¹⁴ tram line,
 (9) Sixteen employees in Cordelio¹⁵ tram line,
 (10) One director of Street Cleaning Department and three hundred employees. (For the last year or two the street cleaners have been largely women and children),
 (11) Two inspectors and twenty one employees in City entrance Collecting Department,
 (12) One clerk, one surgeon and fourteen employees in Slaughter house,
 (13) One inspector and six employees in Meat Market Inspection.
 (14) One inspector and three employees in Weights and Measures Dept.
 (15) Three employees in Fire Brigade.

d) Municipal Income

- (a) The municipal taxes are addes to the dues on buildings, property and incomes. (This tax is collected by the State Officials and then remitted to the municipality. Ltq 15,880 in 1918)
- (b) Municipal incomes and dues.
 1. From Daragatch and Cordelio tram lines,
 2. From Buildings and Grounds,
 3. From premium of Gueztepe¹⁶ Tram Co,
 4. From proportional income of Gas Co,
 5. From dues on construction of buildings,
 6. From dues on permits to sell drinks,
 7. From dues on permits to conduct theatres, hotels, baths, etc,
 8. From dues on articles brought into city from outside the city limits,

In 1918 the total income of the city was Ltq. 126,730

¹³ Rıhtım.

¹⁴ Karataş.

¹⁵ Karşıyaka.

¹⁶ Göztepe.

e) Parish Organization

The city of Smyrna is divided into 159 parishes, each theoretically with its own organization for control of local affairs. Four members elected by the voters of the parish compose an *Ikhtiyar Mejlissi*,¹⁷ or Assembly of Elders. One of these is elected *Mukhtar* and is the chief administrative official of the parish, with responsibilities for helping in the filing of records etc. As a matter of fact, however, these elders are so neglected by the public that no instance has been discovered of where an election has ever actually been held. In the absence of this, the Chief of Police appoints the *Mukhtar* and the elders. One example was found of where a *Mukhtar* had continued in office for thirty five years, no election or other form having been passed through during that time. In Moslem quarters the Imam of a mosque is as ex-officio head of the elders. In mixed communities the Christian priest is ex-officio also and elder, and in purely Christian communities the Priest is ex-officio head.

f) Defects in Municipal Organization

There are two outstanding difficulties found in the organization which has been outlined. One results from the ignorance and indifference of the people. Few, even, of the educated men of the city, had any idea at all of the city government. No records could be found of any election either within a parish or in the municipal election or even for a parliament election. This was especially true of the parish elections which so far as was found, are always permitted to lapse for lack of interest on the part of the people. Education in civics is clearly one of the fundamental needs if a democratic form of city government is to be conducted. In the schools, children should be taught the conduct of their government, and through the papers and public lectures the general public should

¹⁷ *İhtiyar Meclisi* in Turkish.

be informed. This indifference on the part of the people is probably also due to the fact that the system of government under the Ottomans was so centralized that even if the public did share in the elections permitted, the power still rested with officials appointed by the Imperial Cabinet.

The second conspicuous defect in the old Turkish system was the inadequate pay of the officials. It is sufficient simply to name the following remunerations, which even if figured in gold currency, are hardly sufficient to support men of ability who are dependent on their salaries for a livelihood:

Mayor	35 Ltq per month
Secretary	20 " " "
Chief Inspector	12 " " "
Sub-inspectors	8 " " "
Chief Engineer	30 " " "
Medical Doctor	6-12 " " "
Director of Street Cleaning	15 " " "
Entrance fee collectors	7-8 " " "

The salaries of the ordinary employees varied from two pounds to eight pounds a month. With such low wages it is impossible that officials will not turn to other ways of increasing their income, and the temptation is thereby made almost if not quite irresistible, to sacrifice the public service for the necessities of private and corrupt profits.

g) Community Organization

As has been the custom all through the period of Ottoman domination in Anatolia, the religious communities have been organized in the city, with their separate forms, with control not

only over their own religious affairs, but also over their private school systems, and over such affairs, usually controlled by the civil branch of the government, as marriages, divorce and inheritance.

Foreigners are subject to the laws of their respective countries as administered by their consuls in civil and criminal matters. Pertaining to private property, and to Turkish law in matters relating to real property. The Turkish law, however, was so framed, as to give to foreigners special privileges. In case of the violation of the criminal law of Turkey by a foreigner, accusations may be made by the local officials, but the trial is before the consular court of the defendant's nationality. If the offense is against another foreigner, the case is tried before the defendant's consular tribunal.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS



MAY 1920

BY MR. STEARNS

SMYRNA'S IDEAL LOCATION

Smyrna, by her location on the Aegean Sea, having a harbor that can be enlarged to any capacity desired; with two railroad systems running into the interior, and a population since the war of perhaps 400,000 inhabitants, should be one of the most industrious cities in this part of the world. Its location makes importation of raw materials, as well as exportation of the finished products, quite advantageous, while its accessibility to the interior, rich in raw materials of various kinds for manufacturing purposes, makes possibilities of developing a manufacturing centre equal, if not superior, to that of any city in Europe.

a) Industries of Smyrna

The number of important industries in the city may be put at 60, though many smaller industries are found in shops unknown except to a few. The number of persons or firms engaged in conducting the various industries of the city is 14,371, an approximation from the various quarters in which they are located, and from Turkish statistics, not overly reliable.

The leading large industries of the city in point of volume of business are tobacco manipulation, fig and raisin packing, rail-

road operation, flour milling, banking, rug, woolen and cotton manufacturing, dry goods business, printing, conducting coffee and eating houses, and tanning hides, while the making of shoes, cigarettes, shawls, furniture, brushes, running bake shops, tailoring, manufacturing of tile, macaroni, soap, gas and electricity are the principal small industries. Directly and indirectly connected with these industries are the shipping houses, the men who own the lighters that handle the exports and imports of the region of Smyrna, and the docks. Directly dependent upon these industries are nine tenths of the people of Smyrna. According to the best information available from city statistics, from the Chamber of Commerce, from the Trades Unions, and from a cursory survey of the city, there are directly connected with these industries and operating them approximately 44,424 men, women and children, of which 24,039 are men, 13,529 are women, and 6856 are children under 15 years of age.

b) Wages Paid Workmen

The industries that pay the best wages to their help are fig packing, macaroni and soap making and foundry and machine shop operators. Fig packing continues for less than three months in the fall of the year, when the workers usually begin tobacco manipulation. In packing figs girls receive at least one pound per day, women one and a half, and men four and more, according to ability. Four macaroni factories in the city pay their men three pounds per day, requiring however, a certain output per day. The soap makers do not have steady work, but make about four pounds per day while at work. In the foundries the men receive wages according to the class of work they do. Apprentices receive one pound per day, and the average workman two and one-half pounds for an eight hour day. The waiters in the restaurants receive no wage, but the tip system provides well.

The industries that pay their help the lowest wages—and it will be noticed, for the hardest kind of manual labor, usually, -- are the tanneries, the rug factories, the cigarette factory, the bakeries and the city and steam railroads.

In the tanneries men have to stand in water for hours at a time scraping hides that are foul-smelling, slimy and filthy, with shed quarters that are generally dark and ill-ventilated, and receive only one pound and a half per day. In the large rug factories many girls and young women are employed. These are paid for tying so many knots an hour. By the hardest kind of work these women can only make from 80 to 100 piastres per day. In the cigarette factory, where 350 persons work – 50 men, 200 women and 100 girls – the girls receive 40 piastres per day for filling boxes with cigarettes, while the girls who are expert in filling packets of smoking tobacco and sealing them, get 2 piastres per 100 packets, and are able by the utmost effort to make only 100 piastres per day. The men receive from one to two pounds per day according to their work. The bakeries of the city use many boys of 12 to 14 years of age, and these are not always sufficiently strong to endure to the hard work of mixing bread, or to stand in the intense heat of rooms poorly ventilated. For their work, putting in often 12 to 14 hours, they receive only 15 or 20 pounds per month. The railroads and telegraph companies of Smyrna have the apprentice system, not paying any wages to those learning, for the period of three months – a system long since discarded by European and American firms. The principle that an individual is always worth his living expenses is observed in nearly every civilized country at the present time, and this with reference to apprentices as well as other workmen. The Aidin railway and the Smyrna – Cassaba¹⁸ railway employ over 2000 men, the latter about three times as many as the former. The wages on the Aidin railway average somewhat less than on the Smyrna-Cassaba line. The wages in

¹⁸ Turgutlu.

the offices of the Cassaba railroad average about 45 pounds per month, in the shops 2 pounds per day, while the engineers and firemen receive more. The runs are not limited to certain hours, and a crew stays with the train until the end of the run is reached. The railroad men are not organized.

The wages in the tobacco companies of Smyrna varies, of course, with the work done, but on the whole the tendency is to gradually increase the wages rather than to reduce them or to hold wages down. The men receive an average of 2 pounds per day for baling and handling tobacco, the women from 80 to 100 piastres for sorting, and the girls from 55 to 80 piastres per day for similar work. Tobacco manipulation usually lasts six or seven months, from November until May. The American tobacco companies usually establish the scale of wages that is observed by the other companies. Whatever improvement has been made in the conditions under which the manipulators of tobacco work, the American tobacco companies should have most of the credit.

Among the skilled trades printing pays perhaps the least. Printers receive 150 piastres per day. By way of comparison, it may be mentioned that this is just one third the minimum wage paid to printers in the United States for an 8 hour day.

**TABLE OF INDUSTRIES OF SMYRNA
AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED**

INDUSTRIES	NUMBER	MEN EM- PLOYED	WOMEN EM- PLOYED	CHIL- DREN EM- PLOYED	TOTAL
Stores	2344	8934	3266	1200	13,400
Cinemas	17	48	3	89	51
Coffee Houses	495	2029	311	89	2,429
Beer Houses	43	101	23	5	129
Saloons	226	600	25	43	668
Pharmacies	67	134	9	9	152
Shops	8939	2040	4690	2420	9,150
Restaurants	65	255	11	13	279
Ovens & Bakeries	329	454		204	658
Printing Offices	27	160	20	2	182
Banks	8	105	25	15	145
Baths	44	33	23	15	71
Salt baths	12	20		4	24
Soap factories	13	101			101
Olive oil factories	60	180			180
Tanneries	15	195		17	212
Slaughter Houses	7	14			14
Laundries	16	25	38		63
Beer factories	1	20			20
Wine factories	33	142			142
Distilleries	24	222			222
Ice plants	2	4			4
Flour mills	20	97			97
Macaroni mills	8	36		8	44
Confectioners	35	129	45	117	291
Helva factories	9	95	29	13	137
Cotton seed mills	1				
Thread mills					
Shawl makers	10	26	130	30	186
Cotton cloth "	7	109	348	133	590

Lumber yards	50	100			100
Iron foundries	17	46		4	50
Blacksmith shops	350	515		210	725
Glycerine	1	16		3	19
Water	1	150			150
Oil	1	150			150
Gas	1	1280			280
Tile	31	202		10	212
Paper box factories	12	75	34	56	165
Wooden " "	12	260	75	160	495
Paper factories	2	80	10	10	109
Wax "	15	48	16	60	124
Stocking "	9	75	225	75	375
Varnish "	4	21		4	25
Tahin "	6	65			65
Sesame "	5	21	4	2	27
Spinning "	4	360	703	400	1,463
Furniture "	41	463		70	533
Paper sack	3	25	45	65	135
Licorice "	1	12		2	14
R.R. Station	2	1491			1,491
R.R. repair shops	1	394			394
Docks	4	500			500
Cart barns	127				
Stables	453	917		210	1,127
Hay&Straw barns	319				
Cigarette factories	1	50	200	100	350
Tobacco houses	8	355	741	404	1,500
Fig packers	10	1050	2300	650	4,000
Rug factories	5	110	180	25	315
Street cleaning		37		137	174
TOTALS	14,074	24,039	13,529	6,856	44,424

c) Health And Safety of Workmen in Shops And Factories in Smyrna

Little attention is paid in many shops and factories to the health or to the safety of the workmen in regard to danger from the machinery. In the wood mills where dangerous saws and lathes are used, in laundries where there are many shafts and belts, in machine shops where many belts are used on the machinery, and cog wheels are exposed near the floor, no guards are used to protect persons from the danger of accidents. In the United States, government inspectors see that no safety device is omitted where people may come in contact with dangerous machinery. The dust from the dry tobacco in the Regie tobacco factory, as well as in the licorice factory at the Point, is a very great menace to the health of the workmen and women, and inevitably contributes to the development of tuberculosis. In most of the tobacco manipulating houses much care is given to ventilation and keeping down of dust, though the light in many of these places is very insufficient. Sitting on cement floors during the winter season is not the best thing for the health of women, and it would seem that these companies would take a big step forward if they would get their help off the floor.

No attention is given to the health or comfort of the men and boys who work in candy kitchens or in bakeries. A greater part of the year the heat is stifling and no fans are used to cool the rooms. The mixing rooms of the bakeries are nearly always without ventilation, which could be improved by the use of fans. The cleanliness of these places is not a matter that ought to be overlooked by the health authorities. In no place are conditions more inimical to life and health than in a large stocking and sweater factory in the heart of the city, where an old dilapidated dwelling with a dozen small rooms has been fitted up with machinery in the basement and on two floors, and forty girls and women are at work. Before the war twice this number worked in the factory and the machinery was run by steam. Now the work is done by hand. In the only

ready-made men's suit factory in the city, the crowded conditions of the rooms revealed the fact that what is needed in Smyrna is quarters adequate to properly house the factories and their workers. The largest tannery of the city is located, not only in the heart of the city, where the odor that arises from the tannery permeates the air in every direction, but the building is an old wooden structure, with rooms so low and dark that it is impossible to make them dry and decent for men to work in. While the buildings used by the fig packers are, for the most part, large enough, yet the method of handling the figs is altogether inadequate and primitive. For the health of the workers, the cleanliness of the figs, and facility in handling the figs is altogether inadequate and primitive. For the health of the workers, the cleanliness of the figs, and facility in handling the figs, tables should be used, with carriers installed to transfer the figs to the workmen from a dust-proof room. Not only would this be found more sanitary but more economical in the end. Four macaroni factories of the city are running at full capacity, but none of them have modern drying rooms, which necessitates leaving the macaroni exposed to the city air for several days in order to dry. The bakeries are nearly all in quarters too small to provide a decent place for the workmen to prepare the bread for the baking, and no ventilation is arranged for the comfort of the men. Often the mixing room is used as a sleeping place for the workmen.

Scattered over the city are perhaps thirty khans. With scarcely an exception these are old, dilapidated, and ready to fall to pieces, and full of vermin, and yet they are used as quarters for families, with many small children exposed to lurking dangers. The printing offices are perhaps better quartered than many of the other industries because the heavy machinery necessitates a good, solid building. There is scarcely a factory in the city that has sufficient room for its work. The manufacturers of clothing, sweaters, stockings and woolen goods are all greatly in need of larger and also better quarters.

d) Manufacturing Advantages in Smyrna

The city of Smyrna has exceptional advantages for the man who wishes to engage in the manufacturing business, for the field is practically unoccupied. The primitive method of manufacturing articles still obtains in most lines. The making of shoes is wholly done by hand; rugs and carpets and the carding and spinning of wool is largely done in the primitive fashion; yarn is still guided to the spindle by the toes of the women workers, candles are dipped altogether by hand; soap is marked by hand and cut with a knife, the cakes being stamped separately by hand; most of the laundry work is done by hand, though there are two laundries in the city with modern machinery; the tanneries have no modern machinery and the system of vats and drainage is a great menace; much of the wood work of the city is done with hand tools or a spindle run by one foot while the chisel, held between the toes, is guided along the piece of lumber that is being turned into some object of decoration; horse shoe nails are made by hand, and almost all brass, tin, copper and iron ware is pounded out by laborious methods on an anvil.

e) Some Modern Equipped Factories

Several European firms have built out of the city beyond the Point¹⁹ station, and here they have ample space for machinery, with plenty of light and good ventilation. The Oriental Carpet Company is well worth anyone's time to visit; and the advantage of modern machinery is very evident in the quantity as well as quality of the output. A cotton cloth factory, and several flour mills, also in this neighborhood, are all supplied with up-to-date machinery. The flour mills are even cleaner and freer from dust than the average mill in the United States or in Europe. The Régie cigarette factory has five cigarette machines that can turn out

¹⁹ Punta.

2500 cigarettes per day. The Helva factories and the macaroni factories are also equipped with special machinery for the manufacturing of each of these products. The success of these factories demonstrates the certainty of success for any line that introduces machinery. The banks of the city, it may also be said, have very creditable buildings and equipment for doing banking business.

f) Cost of Power

In connection with the opportunities for business in Smyrna, a word about the cost of motive power might not be out of place. There is no electricity in the city that can be secured for running machinery. In talking to a leading business man in Smyrna, one who runs a large plant, he said that he would gladly change to electricity from the use of charcoal – gas motive power, even at a higher rate, if it were possible to secure it, because it was so much cleaner, easier to handle, and did away with an engine, a furnace room, and the help needed to keep an engine in operation. The cheapest motive power now being used in the city is that of gas from charcoal, the charcoal being used to produce gas, and this in turn used to run an engine for the operation of the machinery. The cost of running a 10 horse power engine for ten hours, using 40 kilos of charcoal at 5 piastres per kilo, is only 200 piastres, which, however, is about the same as the cost of running a kerosene engine of the same horse-power. City gas was extensively used until the close of the war when the price was raised to such an extent that factories could no longer afford to use it, and a cheaper power was sought resulting in the introduction of the charcoal-gas engine, which was found to cost about one-fourth the price of gas. At present there are 15 of these charcoal-gas engines in operation in the city. They seem to be well adapted to use in small factories, but the expense of operating a large factory with charcoal-gas has been found to be greater than the cost of

coal. If light is also desired for the factory a dynamo can be run by this gas engine and electricity for lighting secured at only a trifling cost. Outside of the city, near Paradise, from whence the city gets some of its water supply, thousands of gallons of water are being lost through seepage and poor conduit. If this water supply was conserved properly there would be enough power secured to run a large electric plant, and perhaps enough power could thus be generated to light the city. At least it should be carefully investigated, with the city streets at present in total darkness.

g) Women Workers in The City

A great many women find work of various kinds in the city. About 800 work in the tobacco houses for eight months during the year, 2300 in the fig packing for three months, 850 in the cotton, woolen garment and rug factories, 200 in the cigarette factory, 300 in the shirt factories, 800 in the spinning factories, while about 8000 find employment in the retail stores and shops of the city. The wages of women are very small, seldom as much as a pound per day, and it only suffices for food without thought of new clothing or any special comforts or luxuries for the home. Hundreds of under-fed children are found on the streets and even in school, but the wage earner of the family who is usually a mother, cannot earn enough to feed the children the proper food they need. At the Régie, we were told that the women hurried home in the afternoon in order to earn a little extra money by doing washing or some cleaning, in order to provide the family with necessary comforts.

h) Child Labor

No regulation of child labor is made, and 10 hours a day is exacted of little girls in tailor shops and of boys in both tailor and shoe shops. These children, many of them from 10 to 13

years of age, are helping to supply the home with the necessities of life, and feel the compulsion of working, but the long hours and stooped position tells irremediably on their constitutions, and makes old men and women of them years before their time, while it forces them to stay out of school, and thus miss the hope of anything better or more elevating in their lives than what they gain by a circumscribed world. Some of the tobacco factories are refusing to allow any children to work in their factories. This is a great step in the direction of their emancipation, and it can only be hoped that it will soon be followed by all manufacturing plants. Many children are used in fig packing, but here the season is not long and the work not so tiresome. Not many girls are found in the cotton or woolen factories; and while 100 are sometimes used at the Oriental Carpet Company, their work is not tedious or dangerous. Too much cannot be said about the hard work of the bakeries for boys of immature years. Many boys have had their constitutions broken and their health ruined by over-work in bakeries. Baking is a man's job, not a boy's job. The use of girls and boys in woolen garment factories is to be deplored. The hours are long, the work tedious and the pay very little. The girls in the cigarette factory are, for the most part, the daughters of mothers who also work in the factory, but who cannot make enough to support their family and are forced to have their children work, too. Children in this day and age need educational advantages, and the wages of parents should be such that this could always be possible.

i) Rest and Lunch Rooms

In no factory in the city is there found a place where the employees can go and eat their lunch, even though it is meagre, and be free from the suggestion of their work and often of unpleasant odors. In the United States such a room is found in hundreds

of factories, and many of these maintain a rest room with easy chairs for the women who work. It has been found to pay, in the increased amount of work that is done after an hour of real relaxation in a comfortable chair.

j) Labor Unions

There are many unions of various kinds in the city, though most of these were inactive during the war, due to the suspicion that they would naturally attract in holding meetings. Since the armistice these unions have been gradually recognized until there are now 20 Greek unions with 3120 members. The Greek unions are of the tobacco workers, bakers, druggists, employers, philologists, barbers, editors, millers, railway clerks, grocers, painters, lawyers, cooks and waiters, boatmen, coffee house proprietors, macaroni workers, confectioners, clerks, distillers and merchant tailors. The barbers have had an organization since 1845 which is quite active. The purpose of nearly all of these unions, as their constitutions state, is to "improve the members morally, socially, intellectually", and "to assist each other materially", if necessary, while the benefits to be derived are "protection of their interests and their industrial improvement". A Central union of all the different Greek unions of the city maintains headquarters for co-operative purposes. The Turkish government, for more than forty years, opposed unions and caused them to be disbanded, believing them to be opposed to freedom of action. The unions are now becoming active and there is a very legitimate field for their activity in behalf of self-improvement in their particular fields of endeavor and in attaining for themselves some better things.

Due to the vicissitudes of the war the Armenian unions have been very slow in recovering. They have established a General union of the Armenian artisans with 193 members, representing 27 trades - - engineers, architects, draughtsman, printers, sculp-

tors, veterinarians, geologists, lithographers, photographers, engravers, painters, type foundrymen, goldsmiths, watch makers, foundrymen, men's tailors, ladies tailors, quilt makers, carpenters, furniture makers, masons, art sculptors, chemists, musicians, blacksmiths, shoe makers, carpet makers. The primary purpose of this organization is nationalistic. The purpose, according to their constitution, is "to unite to rebuild and upbuild their own native country of Armenia". They further wish "to establish fraternal relations among the different tradesmen, for mutual protection and help, and to keep in touch with similar unions in Armenia, so as to distribute artisan labor in the most equitable manner where needed."

At present little effort is being made to secure better conditions under which the members of the unions work, or to bring about an increased scale of wages, according to the cost of living. This can only come with strength of numbers.

The Union and Progress party, even before the war, tried to organize the Turkish tradesmen into unions, but as the other nationalities were too strong as competitors, it was not found advisable to continue this effort. Some forty years ago the Turks had khans²⁰ in the city where each tradesman went to secure information relative to his trade or business, or information relative to the condition of the market, but again competition with other nationalities made this impracticable, so that today none of these haans exist.

k) Employment Bureaus

At present there are three employment bureaus in operation in the city. At the beginning of the present year, the Y.M.C.A. after canvassing the city, opened an employment bureau, to place young men in need of positions, in touch with firms who needed

²⁰ Han in Turkish.

clerical help. A small fee for enrolling applicants was charged, but the men were furnished to the business firms without expense. This was found very satisfactory, and many positions were filled in this manner. The Greek High Commissioner, being besieged by many men out of work, soon afterwards started an employment bureau to secure work for tradesmen and persons without any special training. This resulted in several hundred places being found for men very much in need of work. These two bureaus are now co-operating, by special invitation of the Greek High Commissioner, and the Y.M.C.A. which prepares young men for clerical work, will continue to find positions for young men who are fitted for office work, while the High Commissioner will maintain an office for people who wish manual labor or work as artisans. The union of Greek clerks of the city has also started an employment bureau, and is assisting to find positions for its members. These bureaus only need the active co-operation of the business firms to make them a most important and beneficial factor in supplying whatever help is needed, and that of the very best kind. Unfortunately, the unsettled political condition of this part of Turkey, with the stagnation of business that has attended it, has reduced the need for help of any kind to such a degree that positions are very scarce. This, however, only makes the work of these bureaus all the more necessary.

l) Recommendations

After covering the industrial conditions and situation in Smyrna very carefully, we beg leave to submit the following suggestions and recommendations as being vital to the progress and best welfare of the industries and industrial conditions of the city of Smyrna:

1. That the Municipal Authorities charged with this responsibility be provided with sufficient trained personnel and funds to ensure effective inspection of every public store, factory, and

place of trade, and to pass upon the plans for every new building in order to provide sufficient safeguards for life and health. This should include inspection of machine shops and boiler rooms and protective guards on all exposed machinery.

2. Restriction of child labor, entirely forbidding labor during school hours of children under fourteen years of age, and especially protecting those who are older both as regards hours and conditions of labor.
3. That the Chamber of Commerce, recommended elsewhere, carefully consider the following matters:
 - a. The procuring of cheaper motor power for manufacturing purposes, both in the city and in the suburbs.
 - b. The interesting of companies in the manufacture of articles for which Smyrna is especially adapted, by the securing, if necessary, of money, machinery, sites and buildings.
 - c. The securing of adequate buildings or sites for factories commodiously situated, by aiding business concerns financially unable to secure their own quarters.
 - d. The arranging for holding an annual exhibit of the manufactured products of the city of Smyrna.
 - e. The encouragement of the use of Banks by even the middle and lower classes for their savings, with a small rate of interest for deposits.
 - f. Reduction in the number of recognized holidays.
 - g. General improvement of the conditions of labor in all industries.

HEALTH



SEPTEMBER 1920

BY EMMET W. RANKIN

It is confessed at once and frankly, that this is not a complete, nor even an adequate, survey of the city of Smyrna. It is believed, however, that it gives information of value, and that, in some essential particulars, it may point the way to better health education, and to better health supervision on the part of the municipal government.

Its incompleteness may be shown comparatively by the statement that in certain cities of Western Europe and America, every factory, every mercantile establishment, every public building, even every residence, has been entered in the process of making health surveys. Nothing like this could be attempted here.

Other difficulties, resulting perhaps in some inaccuracies in the survey, result from the fact that adequate municipal health records do not exist. Records are kept covering some of the subjects treated. Some of these are doubtless correct. But suspicion cannot but attach to other official and unofficial records, as will be seen later in this report.

It should be said that the whole situation in Smyrna, as regards health and as regards all other interests, is abnormal at the present time. The war is of course the primary cause of these abnormal conditions. Smyrna happily has not suffered so much as many other cities in Europe and Asia, but she has suffered greatly, and this suffering continues. Health is affected here by high prices,

poor transportation by rail and water, due to the war, resulting in an inadequate supply of food, much of it is below normal in quality. As will be seen in this survey, the situation just now is acutely abnormal, due to change of government. Many Turkish regulations were excellent, but, especially in anticipation of relinquishing the government to other hands, these regulations have not been well applied recently. It should in justice be said that it is difficult to see how they could be applied with thoroughness during the past years.

The new Greek government is so far continuing many of these regulations, and is seeking to apply them more strictly. It obviously requires time for organization and for securing the necessary equipment and personnel for putting in force thoroughgoing health policies. The new health officers are giving most careful attention to these matters. The information available is that regulations will be put in force similar to those in force in Athens and in other Greek cities, with some anticipated improvements. Health regulations in Athens are believed to be amongst the most progressive and adequate in Europe.

In spite of many very unfavorable conditions, some of them temporary, here is abundant evidence that Smyrna is not an unhealthful city. The mortality statistics available are indeed so surprisingly favorable that it is difficult to credit them.

a) A Complex Problem

The matter of the health of the inhabitants of a city is bound up with many other interests, as has been indicated in part above.

Poor transportation facilities result in an adequate supply of food too much of it rather poor in quality, and sold at such high prices that a considerable part of the population cannot buy enough of it. There is a shortage of food production in the Smyrna hinterland due to disordered conditions resulting from

the war. Much food is imported into Smyrna by water, some from countries much poorer agriculturally than Asia Minor. This is a fruitful cause of high prices. Lack of health education is perhaps the most prolific cause of poor health in this city. Practically no provision has been made for such provision in the past. Health and morals are vitally inter-related. Immoral living results in poor health and low vitality. It is evident that economic conditions have a very great influence upon the health of people of all ages and of all conditions, but especially upon the health of the poorer classes. This is brought out in the Industrial Section of this survey, but it must be insisted upon also here.

It should be placed to the credit of the people of Smyrna that they are in general, quite abstemious in their eating and drinking habits. These habits have favorable effects upon the health of the people. Doubtless more intoxication liquor is drunk in this city than is good for the city's health or for its prosperity. But there is little drunkenness, and drinking is lighter than in some of the countries of Western Europe, and lighter than it formerly was in America. While there is a serious lack of food has had a favorable effect upon the health of many of the people. For it is probable that in Smyrna as elsewhere more are injured by eating too much than by eating too little. The observation of the writer is that, in general, the most prosperous classes of the population of Smyrna are not large eaters.

b) Why Smyrna is a Healthy City in which to Live?

In spite of many general and special conditions of an unfavorable nature encountered in prosecuting this survey, it was frequently brought forcibly to one's attention that Smyrna health conditions are comparatively good. This is due to several causes.

The climate, from the point of view of health, is scarcely excelled. It is very similar to that of many sections of Western Eu-

rope and America to which people go in great numbers in search of health. The climate quite closely resembles that of Southern California, "The Playground of America". The temperature is mild and quite equable. There is not an excess of moisture during most of the year. The rainfall is under the average. The summers are hot and dry, but not so hot as in some portions of America. The winters are wet, but not so wet as those of portions of England, France or the United States. Unfavorable health conditions which exist are very evidently due to special and temporary causes, such as the comparative lack of what may be called "modern conveniences". They are not due in any considerable measure to the climate.

c) Vital Statistics

BIRTHS. No estimate can be given here of the birth rate. Complete records are not available for this purpose. Those which are kept are only partial.

In the case of the Greek population, for example, records are not kept of births, but only of baptisms. All Greek children are not baptized, though most of them are, and baptisms take place at an average age of perhaps two months. Infant mortality is highest before this age. Half the infants who die before the age of one year die before they are nine month old.

DEATHS. Mortality figures have been secured from two sources, from the Turkish Municipality Government, and from the office of the Greek Archbishop.

It is difficult to credit the first named figures. Yet competent physicians in Smyrna contend that they form a complete record of deaths, as correct at least as exist in other cities yet the writer cannot credit them.

It is manifestly impossible to give the mortality rate, because the total population of Smyrna is unknown. No estimate as far as known, places the present population at a lower figure than

400,000. Some believe that there are 600,000 people actually in Smyrna. The American Consulate has reported to the State Department at Washington an estimate of 550,000. It is therefore, idle to speak of the mortality rate of this city as of a thing known with any sort of definiteness. Yet the figures are valuable because they show the deaths from the various causes, and the Greek Metropolitan's figures give the ages at which the deaths occur, and the months in which they occur as well.

Suspicion is cast upon the Municipality figures when they are compared with the Metropolitan's figures. For these are 60% of the total. While Greeks are the dominant race in Smyrna, it is not claimed that they constitute 60% of the population. There is some disparity between the number of Greek deaths in the two sets of figures, but this disparity is not great. (10% less)

The largest number of deaths was from "Sundry Diseases". These include as a considerable proportion Venereal Diseases. These are concealed by patients, by members of their families, and also often by physicians. It is in fact possible nowhere to get approximately correct data regarding Venereal Diseases. Correct information here however, would be of very great social and health value.

DISEASES OF THE BOWELS. Enteritis follows, and is the specific cause of more deaths than any other disease. One death in seven in Smyrna is due to bowel disease. This indicates an inducing cause of a serious nature. Some of these causes will appear later in this report. It is clear that this disease is caused nearly always by lack of food, a great quantity of food, bad food, or food improperly prepared. Doubtless all these causes operate to cause enteritis in this city.

DISEASES OF THE HEART. This is interesting information, but not of the greatest value for our purpose, because treatment of such disease is very difficult. Heart disease is not listed usually in the list of preventable disease.

PNEUMONIA. The death rate from pneumonia is relatively

high, which means that there are special inducing causes of this disease. It has been epidemic throughout the world in recent years, resulting chiefly from Influenza, which has killed more people than the war. Much of it may be safely said that in Smyrna fatal pneumonia cases have resulted largely from the low general bodily condition of the patients, making them thus an easy prey of this disease.

DEATHS IN 1919 IN SMYRNA REPORTED BY THE TURKISH MUNICIPALITY

	TURKS			JEWS			ARME- NIANS			GREEKS			
	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	M	W	T	GT
Diseases of bowels	121	82	203	24	18	42	8	2	10	165	140	305	560
Heart diseases	65	54	119	10	8	18	8	8	16	117	122	239	392
Pneumonia	89	50	139	20	9	29	10	6	16	106	74	180	364
Kidney diseases	37	28	65	9	7	16	6	2	8	47	29	76	165
Tuberculosis	70	37	107	3	3	6	1		1	22	27	49	163
Malaria	41	32	73	1	6	7	1	1	2	45	35	80	162
Broncho-pneumonia	18	19	37	7	2	9	2	1	3	81	30	111	160
Senility	9	12	21	5	3	8				62	58	120	149
Lack of food	22	18	40							47	42	89	129
Wounds	26	5	31	5		5	2		2	26	5	31	69
	3	7	10	3	2	5				34	20	54	69
Peritonitis	14	8	22	1	1	2		1	1	15	19	34	59
Apoplexy	11	5	16	3	4	7				17	13	30	53
Stomach diseases	5	5	10	1	2	3	1	1	2	21	5	26	41
Children's diseases	13	8	21	3	5	8				7	3	10	39
Influenza	4	1	5	2	2	4		1	1	9	16	25	35
Cancer	9	1	10		1	1				14	5	19	30
	10	2	12	1		1				12	4	16	29

Diseases of the liver	6	2	8	3		3	1		1	7	9	16	28
Sharp bronchitis	3	1	4								10	10	14
Children's weakness		3	5							6	2	8	13
Accidents	5		5							5	1	6	11
Arteriosclerosis	4	3	7							1	3	4	11
Suicide	1	1	2							4	1	5	7
Hernia		1	1	1		1				5		5	
Appendicitis	2		2	1		1				1		1	4
Poisoning				1	1	2							2
Diseases of brain				1		1							1
Sundry diseases	237	153	390	24	11	35	15	3	18	220	154	374	817
Total	827	538	1365	129	85	214	55	26	81	1096	827	1923	3551

(In chart above: M=Men, W=Women, T=Total, GT= Grand Total)

GRAPH ON THE MOST SERIOUS CAUSES OF DEATH AS ABOVE

Diseases of Bowels.....
 Heart Diseases.....
 Pneumonia
 Kidney diseases
 Tuberculosis.....
 Malaria
 Bronchopneumonia
 Senility.....
 Lack of food
 Wounds.....
 Peritonitis
 Stomach diseases
 Children's Diseases
 Influenza
 Cancer

KIDNEY DISEASES. Kidney diseases are perhaps not higher than should be expected, because these are relatively high everywhere, especially in the cases of people of middle and advanced age, and most of all, amongst men. It is probable that the prevalence of Venereal Disease, as will appear hereafter, is a quite common cause of kidney disease. It is not unlikely also that these diseases are aggravated by the fact that a large part of the population subsists upon too large a bread ration.

TUBERCULOSIS. Tuberculosis, it is generally agreed by physicians, is more common than it should be. Modern science places this among the preventable diseases. Certainly Smyrna has a climate which does not induce attacks of the germs of tuberculosis. The climate of this city and of its environs should, on the contrary, be most favorable for the prevention and even for the cure of the White Plague. But there are obvious special causes for the prevalence of this disease in Smyrna now. The most common cause is the weakened constitutions due to recognized causes, especially lack of food, and certain features of housing conditions, mentioned in more detail later. Many residents of Smyrna are living underground throughout the entire year.

MALARIA. Malaria is credited with 162 deaths in 1919. This is a large number, though malaria is not nearly so prevalent in this city as in very many places in the interior. It is certain that many of those dying with malaria in Smyrna brought it from other places. It is very prevalent among the refugee population. But Malaria is contracted in Smyrna, especially in certain parts of the city. This disease is due to one specific cause, to the sting of certain species of mosquitoes. There is a wide-spread impression in Smyrna, and especially in the interior, that malaria comes from drinking bad water, or bathing in it, or even from infected air, so that many in the interior wear a cloth over the mouth to prevent the entrance of malarial germs into the system. Mosquitoes can live only where there is some amount of water, either standing or sluggish. They fly only a few hundred yards from

their place of birth. If they travel longer distances it is because they are driven by strong winds. The remedy, therefore, is obvious. It is to prevent water from standing within or near the city. Mosquitoes may be bred in water found not merely in ponds or streams, but in small vessels in yards or gardens. Such standing water should not be permitted. The swampy places and sluggish streams should be drained, and oil should be poured upon standing water which cannot be gotten rid of. Malaria is really one of the most easily prevented diseases.

All of the causes of death, as revealed in this table do not call for special treatment.

LACK OF FOOD. The food question is more fully treated hereafter. Nearly 4% of deaths are credited to this cause, a very high percentage, but it does not tell the whole story of suffering and disease caused by food shortage and by high prices of food in Smyrna. Interviews and observation in the poorer sections of the city convince on that the suffering and disease from this cause are very great. It is fruitful cause of other diseases named in this table.

CHILDREN'S WEAKNESSES. Children's weaknesses are listed in this table. It is not clear what is meant by this. Probably these were cases of Anaemia or deaths from unknown causes. These deaths form an almost negligible share of the deaths of infants in the city.

TABLE OF THE OFFICE OF THE GREEK ARCHBISHOP. DEATHS IN 1919

This table is interesting. It is believed to give quite a complete record of deaths of the Greek population of this city. The diseases listed are upon a different basis from those given in the Turkish Municipality table, and the ages of those dying are given also. The classification "Various Diseases" is entirely eliminated in the office tabulations. This classification as here given comprises diseases causing the deaths of fewer than five persons each.

Here again Bowel Diseases, chiefly enteritis, hold first place followed by Pneumonia and Tuberculosis. It will be seen by reference

to deaths by months in the original record that deaths by Pneumonia are most common in winter, as would be expected, while those by Enteritis are excessive during the summer months, due chiefly to impure food, no doubt. Deaths from Enteritis are mostly of infants. No deaths of adults are attributed to Venereal Disease, but six deaths of infants are attributed to Syphilis. This doubtless is a gross inaccuracy, for which the office of the Metropolitan is, if course, not responsible. Such diseases are concealed by families and physicians.

Inanition gets credit for 117 deaths. This is a euphemism for lack of food. The figure is large, and Inanition doubtless superinduced a fair proportion of the deaths from Tuberculosis, pneumonia, Enteritis, and other diseases. There were more deaths in September, than in any other month, that is at the close of the hot season, which is evidence that Smyrna needs to take action to protect itself from the various harmful effects of the hot season.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SMYRNA IN 1919

(Table taken from the Turkish Municipality Government)

	Turks			Jews			Armenians			Greeks		
Small Pox	17	21	38	10	6	16	1	1	52	45	97	153
Typhoid fever	6	4	10	1	2	3			12	13	25	38
Puerpural fever		5	5							3	3	9
Recurrent fever	1		1						1		1	2
Tuberculosis	75	90	165	14	2	16	6	6	127	95	222	409
Diphtheria									6	2	8	8
Tetanus					1	1			2		2	3
Exanthemat fever	12	5	17	6	1	7			14	8	22	46
Plague	4	1	5	1	1	2			8	3	11	18
Erysipelas				2		2			3		3	5
--	2	4	6	1	1	2			26	7	33	41
--	1		1									1
Total	118	130	248	35	14	49	7	7	251	176	427	732

This is an interesting table. It calls for little comment. Some comments upon some features of it are made in connection

with the general mortality table already given. The deaths from measles are excessive. Conditions as to infectious diseases in the city are very much better than in 1919. Indeed it may be said that aside from pulmonary diseases they are almost non-existent, as this is written. Here again, however, venereal diseases, which are contagious, are not listed. They should be listed. They should be recognized plainly for what they are, that is, infectious and highly dangerous. And the public generally should be fully acquainted with their extent, their nature, and their danger.

Bronchitis	36
Pneumonia	249
Enteritis	321
Dysentery	21
Inanition	117
Cachexy	18
Tuberculosis	203
Influenza	42
Heart Disease	135
Diphtheria	4
Meningitis	43
Typhus	11
Typhoid fever	33
Arthritis	1
Murder	4
Paralysis	13
Apoplexy	12
Syncope	35
Appendicitis	4
Nephritis	17
Senility	125
Bright's Disease	20
Wounds	17
Cancer	38
Hemiplegy	23

Born early	5
Syphilis illegible	(all children)
Epilepsy	1
Poison	4
Peritonitis	27
Catarrh of Breast	3
Suicide	4
Endocarditis	6
Puerpural fever	14
Puerpural pollution	1
Gangrene	11
Tetanus	7
Cystitis	1
Malaria	40
Tumor	9
Exanthematic fever	14
Sypsemy	6
Asthma	5
Intestine closing	1
Pollution	3
Measles	2
Brain tumor	1
Osteitis	2
Laryngitis	1
White bloodedness	2

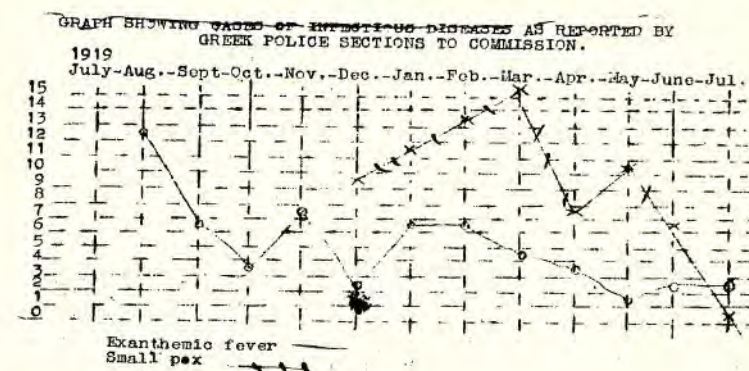
Stomach sore	2
Rheumatism	5
Accidents	14
Fever	25
Spasms (Rickets)	7
Assystole	5
Hemorrhage	10
Burnings	5

Uraemia	10
Erysipelas	6
Bowel Blaze	5
Unsuccessful operation	1
Fractures	3
Small Pox	17
Plague serum	1

GRAPH SHOWING DEATHS IN SMYRNA FROM THE VARIOUS SICKNESSES 1919
(Based on figures taken from the Turkish Health Department)

Diseases of Bowels	560
Heart Diseases	392
Pneumonia	364
Kidney diseases	165
Tuberculosis	163
Malaria	162
Bronch hopneumonia	160
- -	149
Lack of food	129
Wounds	69
Peritonitis	59
Stomach diseases	41
Children's diseases	39

Influenza	35
Cancer	30
Diseases of the liver	28
Sharp bronchitis	14
Children's weaknesses	13
Accidents	11
Arteriosclerosis	11
Suicide	7
Hernia	7
Appendicitis	4
Poisoning	2
Diseases of the brain	1
Sundry diseases	817
	3551



d) Hospitals

There are believed to be 16 hospitals and clinics in the city of Smyrna, located in various parts of the city. Some of them are general hospitals. Others are small institutions, doing work in some special line. All of them, with one exception, serve people of all nationalities and creeds.

There are not over a 1000 beds in all the hospitals of Smyrna, public and private. This is obviously a very inadequate number. A city of half a million people should have at least 2500 to 3000 hospital beds. At present, Smyrna hospitals, most of them, are not crowded; but they are crowded at times. With increased hospital facilities there should be suitable exploitation of the advantages offered by hospital care and treatment. At present in Smyrna there is a wide-spread fear of hospitals, as "houses of death". This is an entire misapprehension. Practically all classes of the population can secure better treatment in hospitals than at home. This is true especially of the poor who live under unfavorable conditions. In other words, the great need here, as in all other matters relating to health, is for health education.

Hospital facilities of two kinds are needed: first, for the poor especially who must be treated free. It is self-evident, that, as a mat-

ter of humanity merely, every resident of Smyrna who is unable to pay hospital fees is entitled to free treatment. And as a matter of self protection the city should see to it that all persons without means should be treated for diseases that are at all serious.

Health

There should be additional facilities also for "pay patients" for, of course, patients who are able to pay should pay. Most of the hospital facilities in Smyrna are free, which is creditable to the generosity of the people and the city. But hospital beds and rooms should be provided for those who can pay. Some hospitals could thus become in part self-supporting.

All the hospitals have been visited, and all were found in good condition, though not all of them in perfect condition. The directors of all of them would like to have means at command for providing the hospitals with better facilities and more room. In general the hospitals are clean. They have excellent operating rooms, not all of them ideally located. The general impression received was that the directors, physicians, surgeons, and nurses are devoted to their work.

The hospital work of the Greek Red Cross in Smyrna is typical. Its chief work is in connection with the "Greek Hospital of St. Charalambus." This is a branch of the Red Cross in Asia Minor. During the past 18 months the number of patients treated totaled 25,000 all treatments being free. The Red Cross physicians have paid free visits to many patients in their houses. There is no distinction of nationality. A visit any morning will impress one with the tremendous work the Red Cross is doing in Smyrna for the relief of the suffering people.

The largest hospital in the city is the Hospital of St. Charalambus. It was founded in 1748. It is divided into departments as follows:

1. Women's department	(10 Halls)
2. Pathological department	(4 halls – for women)
3. Surgical department	(8 halls – for men)
4. Pathological department	2 halls – for men)
5. Dept. of obstetrics	(4 halls)
6. Dept. of contagious diseases	(4 halls)
7. Hospital for old people	(2 halls)
8. Insane hospital	(8 halls)
9. Disinfection house	(7 halls)
10. Dept. for those who can pay	(10 halls)
11. Laboratory of Microbiology	
12. Electrical department.	(1 hall for rays)
13. Polyclinic	(3 halls)
14. Department for eye diseases	(1 hall)
15. House of correction for women	
16. Pharmacy	
17. Bath house	
18. Laundry	
19. Dept. of electric plant	

It has facilities for the care of 400 patients. Its staff consists of 62 persons. 22 physicians give at least part of their time to work in this hospital, without remuneration. One physician only is paid. The average number of patients received and treated free during the past five years has been approximately 3000 each year.

In the clinic of this hospital an average of 20,000 people receive free treatment annually.

The diseases most commonly treated in this hospital are the diseases also which are most numerous represented in the mortality tables already given.

The municipal hospital, the personnel of whose staff is Turkish, is located near the Central Prisons. Its buildings and equip-

ment are comparatively new. It was found to be in excellent condition. While open to people of all nationalities, its patients were nearly all Turks. Additional facilities for maternity cases will soon be provided in this hospital.

The municipal hospital for the treatment of contagious diseases has 48 beds. It is a small hospital, but of high grade. It is operated by a Turkish staff. When visited it had four patients only. Two of these has small pox, and two tuberculosis. It is obvious from this fact and from the exceedingly small number of contagious diseases found in other hospitals that many people in Smyrna who have contagious diseases are not isolated as they should be. It is true, however, that the amount of contagious disease in Smyrna at the present time is very limited.

Special mention cannot be made of all the Smyrna hospitals and clinics. Two clinics, however, should not be overlooked. One of them is a clinic and "outlet" for children who are foundlings, for the most part, illegitimate. It is located near the Greek Hospital. This institution is doing most excellent work, but it needs more adequate support. It is supported by private philanthropy. The children received are given to women, chiefly in near-by villages, who care for them for a small monthly stipend. The amount paid for their care is not sufficient. There is great mortality amongst these unfortunate infants. 65% die under the age of one year. This is due not only to poor care in many cases, but also to the weak condition of many of the foundlings when first received by the clinic. The most common specific causes of their deaths are venereal disease, contracted from the parents, inanition, due to lack of food, and enteritis due usually to the condition of the food supplied rather than to lack of food.

An interesting clinic was found in the Turkish quarter, the quarter inhabited by the poorest classes of Turks. It examines daily people of all ages and is free to persons of all nationalities. Its facilities are limited, but there is evidence of good work accomplished.

Here as elsewhere the most common diseases are found to be tuberculosis, enteritis, inanition. In this part of the city infant mortality is very high, though no figures are available which give the rate of such mortality. The Turkish physician in charge gave three chief causes of this condition in the following order: first, lack of knowledge on the part of the mother, second, lack of food, and third, poor housing condition in the following order: first, lack of knowledge on the part of the mother, second, lack of food, and third, poor housing conditions. To put it in another way, these babies die chiefly on account of poverty. The wise man long ago said: "The destruction of the poor is their poverty". It is so in Smyrna still, as everywhere. The lack of education in infant care is accounted for chiefly by poverty. It is because of poverty that the mothers do not have enough milk in their breasts for their infants, and are not able to buy other milk in sufficient quantities. And, of course, poverty is the cause of poor housing conditions. One cannot escape the conviction that good health is closely bound up with economic conditions.

e) Care of The Insane

The investigators were unable to discover any provision for the care of the insane, except the small hospital in Paradise. This is an admirable institution. Insane patients are sent also to Magnesia.²¹ Many insane persons, however, who should be segregated, are permitted to live in the city with their families.

f) Venereal Diseases in Smyrna.

This subject is referred to in this place, briefly, because it seems to call for special comment.

Venereal diseases are very prevalent in this city. All medical authorities agree on this point. One of the leading physicians of

21 In Turkish Manisa.

Smyrna asserts that 80% of the population has some form of venereal disease. Most cases are light, but such cases should not be lightly regarded, however, because they may be the means of communicating the disease to others in the most serious form.

There is no doubt, either as to the causes of venereal disease. In the case of males it is most commonly caused by the association with prostitutes. Most women who have venereal disease get it from their husbands. It is not pleasant to write on this subject, but it is most desirable that the facts be known.

In spite of the prevalence of these dread diseases in their three principal forms, no mortality tables take account of them. And yet it is perfectly well known that venereal disease does cause many deaths annually in this city, that it is the cause of other diseases, and of immeasurable suffering and unhappiness. Why then try to hide the facts?

The first remedy is education. Every boy and girl in Smyrna should know what venereal disease is, how it is contracted, what are its probable effects upon those who have it, and its probable effects also upon their future offspring.

Adequate provision should be made for the treatment of those afflicted by this disease, not merely on their own account, but also on account of the health of the entire community, and the effects upon the coming generations. Careful and scholarly observers of the peoples of the Near East assert that venereal disease will destroy some of these races if unchecked.

Prostitution, as a commercial business, is segregated in Smyrna. It is generally believed that this is a benefit to the city. This is not the place to enter into a discussion of this much debated subject. But in spite of the alleged benefits to Smyrna which have been explained to the writer by physicians and other residents, skepticism persists. It is a subject calling for the most careful study. Opinion throughout the world is divided on the question,

but it should not be too lightly assumed that segregation is the correct policy. Too much expert opinion is arrayed on the other side. It is practically correct to say that in America the recognized authorities upon this question are now against segregation. Authorities which may be referred to here are the famous Report of the Chicago Vice Commission, published in book form²², and widely circulated in America, Jane Addams, on account of her great work *A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil*, deserves to hold the first place as an authority in America upon this question. She is strongly opposed to segregation, as a result of her studies. The third authority is the book *Prostitution in Europe* by Dr. Simon Flexner, of the Rockefeller Foundation. The book is chiefly an exhaustive study of the question of segregation in European cities. It is the common assumption that segregation in Paris and other European cities is a gain to the health and morals of these cities. In the light of Dr. Flexner's investigations this assumption is no longer tenable.

Perhaps the most advanced countries in Europe, in some respects at least, in the treatment of venereal diseases are Denmark and Spain. The distinguishing feature of the treatment of the question in these two countries is the recognition of the fact that venereal disease is bi-sexual, that is to say, that men have it as well as women, that a man who has it communicates it as readily as a woman, and with the special addition that he communicates it usually to innocent persons, to his wife and offspring. Why indeed should women afflicted with venereal disease be segregated while the men who are their customers and who contract the disease are allowed to go scot free and to pollute the health of the community?

22 *The Social Evil in Chicago* published in 1911. (ed note)

g) Medical Practice in Smyrna

Any acquaintance with the city of Smyrna reveals the fact that in this city there are physicians who rank with the best in other cities. But there are not enough of them. In spite of laws to the contrary, it is evident that there is much medical practice in Smyrna by men who have not adequate medical education, although some of these are now being restrained from practice. Quackery is all too common.

It is unfortunate that in all Asia Minor there is no Medical College. The nearest Medical Schools are in Constantinople, Athens and Beirut. Smyrna needs a first class Medical College. Only by means of such an institution can this city and the country back of it have an institution can this city and the country back of it have an adequate number of competent physicians and surgeons. Smyrna, moreover, is vitally interested in the health and vigor of the interior. Smyrna can prosper only as her tributary territory prospers. It cannot prosper without prevailing good health. A visit to some of the interior communities reveals frightful health conditions.

Dental Practice in Smyrna

The most definite information secured regarding dentists in Smyrna is that there are perhaps 12 to 15 who have had a thorough dental education in recognized schools in Europe and America, while there are perhaps 100 who are without such education. This is a serious situation. It will doubtless be remedied in part within a short time. But is obvious that 12 to 15 dentists cannot care for the teeth of half a million people. If those incompetent to practice are forbidden to do so, their places will not be taken at once by dentists of approved education.

The need is urgent, therefore, for a dental college of the highest standard in Smyrna. With regard to such schools it should be said that as a more matter of business, schools and college are an

immense asset to the city. The college itself, its professors and students spend money in the city. A college or a university is as great a benefit to a city, from the financial point of view, as is a great factory. Moreover, young men are going constantly from Smyrna and Asia Minor to Europe and America, thus taking out of the country in the aggregate a great amount of money. Smyrna should make this, in a large measure, unnecessary.

It is evident to the visitor to Smyrna that the teeth of the people do not, on the whole, have adequate care. The importance on such care is universally recognized. Infection enters the system most commonly through the mouth. An unclean mouth and unclean teeth are receptacle is for all sorts of impurities. Much of the enteritis, so common in this city, doubtless results from defective "Oral Hygiene".

A prominent dentist asserts that it is quite the custom in Smyrna to wait till the teeth are in very bad condition before visiting the dentist. The patient then expects the dentist to put the teeth in first class condition, when it is beyond the power of any dentist to do so. Then is need of education in the care of the teeth, first of all in the schools. This should be compulsory. The teeth of all children in the schools should be examined by competent dentists, employed by the city. Parents who can afford it should be required to have the teeth of children attended to when needed. The children of the poorer classes should be it treated free by city dentists.

Pharmacies in Smyrna

There is at the present time no applied regulation of pharmacists in this city. Some pharmacies have no one in them who is really a pharmacist or a chemist. The dispensing chemist is, in some cases, a veterinary surgeon of limited veterinary education. This situation will doubtless be remedied soon. It is important to the health of the city. And there is no inspection of drugs sold. Most drugs are imported from Europe and America. Fortunately they are made by

firms of great reputation who are known to compound pure drugs and remedies. Moreover, most of these are inspected by the governments of the countries in which they are made. There is evident need for provision for education in pharmacy.

There is need for strict regulation of advertising of remedies in daily newspapers and otherwise.

Barber Shops

It is well known that barber shops may be sources of various infectious diseases, especially of diseases of the skin. Investigation reveals the fact that there are many such shops in Smyrna which are filthy almost beyond description, as well as others which have the appearance of being clean and sanitary. There should be regulation of the qualifications of those who work in barber shops, and there should be regular inspection of all such shops, of the materials used, and of the facilities for keeping all utensils, especially towels, in the cleanest and most sanitary condition.

h) The Food Supply of Smyrna

It is manifestly impossible to exaggerate the importance of the food of a people in its influence upon their health. "Tell me what you eat, and I will tell you what you are", like many other familiar sayings, is not a wholly truthful or wise statement, but there is much truth in it. It is certain that a city which does not have an adequate, regular, varied food supply, sold to the consumers in good condition, at a reasonable price, not forgetting either its later and final preparation by cooking or otherwise, cannot have the health which it must have, if its inhabitants are to be healthy happy, strong and prosperous.

It must be said that the question of such a food supply for Smyrna is, at the present time, a very serious one. Before the war it is probable that few cities in the world were better supplied with

food, and the food was sold at a low price. This is unhappily no longer true. Food is relatively scarce. Prices have advanced fifteen to thirty fold. The purchasing power of the people has not advanced in the same proportion. There is a marked food scarcity in Smyrna. This does not mean that there is not much food. If you have the price you can buy it. But most of the people of Smyrna are relatively poor. It is probable that half the families in this city are not able to purchase all the food, in proper balanced variety, which they require, merely to keep their members up to the maximum physical condition. This is serious for Smyrna new. It is a serious prospect for the future, because the burden falls heaviest on the children.

Asia Minor, of which Smyrna is the metropolis, is one of the richest agricultural areas of the world. Here, if anywhere, food should be plentiful. But the war has greatly limited production. Transportation has been interrupted, and is not now normal. There is no present prospect for a lower level of food prices. Indeed, on the whole, there is a constant upward tendency in prices. It has been seen that diseases resulting from lack of food and unwholesome food are all too common in this city. High prices are the chief immediate cause. Food prices moreover are higher here than in Italy, France or England, and the average ability to purchase food is not so great. The Constantinople Chamber of Commerce, some months ago, published a detailed investigation, showing that food prices were approximately fifteen times higher than before the war. These figures appear to be reasonable correct for Smyrna also. The entire earnings of a great many families in Smyrna do not furnish sufficient money with which to purchase food alone for the family use. No high order of prosperity can come to Smyrna so long as this situation continues.

Bread

No bakery visited was found to be in a thoroughly satisfactory condition. Many bakeries which look well from the street because they are tiled, and because the portions of the bakery visible to passers by and to purchasers are kept clean, are, in fact, in an unsanitary condition in the most vital part of the bakery, that is, where the bread is actually made. In some bakeries there are in evidence in the interior, the filth accumulators apparently of weeks. There is no adequate inspection of this chief food of the Smyrna people. The bread itself is periodically inspected; but there is no regular inspection of the premises, and no regulation of the health and habits of those who bake and sell the bread. Smyrna bread is, for the most part of fair quality, perhaps as good as could be reasonable expected under all the unfavorable conditions of the present. Much bread is freely exposed to dirt, without any covering or protection, in the bakeries and in the other places where bread is sold. Unquestionably much of it is sold in a condition far from sanitary. This is true also of pastries. Here is a situation which calls for drastic remedies.

Milk

There is a very serious shortage in the milk supply of Smyrna. There is no dissent from this opinion. And the quality of much of the milk sold is low.

To the infant and to the growing child milk is an absolute necessity for good health and for normal growth. The infant and the child need a minimum of a pint of good milk per day. One and a half would be better. Most Smyrna children are not getting anything like this amount, and many children under five years of age are getting no milk at all. This is the testimony of physicians, of hospital authorities, of sellers of milk, of the parents of such children.

Most of the milk sold by the stores is cow's milk, brought into

the city from the near-by farming districts. There are practically no refrigeration facilities for such milk. To prevent souring, much of it is scalded. The supply of such milk is limited and high in price. The places where milk is sold are inspected by the police in respect of their cleanliness, and they are, for the most part, in a cleanly condition. But there is no regular inspection of the milk itself. It is admitted by the dealers that much milk is diluted with water. And very little milk is sold with the cream in it. That is, it is not whole milk. Milk is retailed for about 40 cents an oke²³. This is a frightfully high price for unskimmed milk. Skimmed milk is not worth half so much. In other words, Smyrna milk, as it is bought from the milk stores, is the highest priced staple food in the city. With a stringent shortage of cows in the interior, the remedy is not easy. There seems to be no full and adequate remedy at present. But the milk should be inspected for its purity, for the presence of harmful bacteria, so common in milk, especially for the germs of tuberculosis. And it is self-evident that the purchaser is entitled to know just what he is buying, whether he is getting whole milk, skimmed milk, or milk containing water. As the purchaser cannot assure himself on these points, the city should take the matter in hand.

Under the present conditions it is fortunate for many Smyrna families that they are able to secure fresh goat's milk, known personally by them to be whole milk. Goat's milk is not equal to cow's milk for human use, but is good food. But the supply is totally inadequate and the price very high.

Imported condensed milk of many brands is sold in large quantities in Smyrna, much of it is good, and it is a fair substitute for fresh milk.

Smyrna butter is not of the best quality, though much of it is pure and wholesome. There is not much skill in butter making,

23 An "okka" is a weight unit used in the Ottoman Empire and is the equivalent of 1282 gr. (Ed. note)

and refrigeration and other facilities found in modern plants are practically unknown. The price of butter puts it beyond the reach of perhaps the majority of the families of the city. This is unfortunate, as pure butter is a most wholesome food. Imported butter can be purchased. Most of it is of good quality, but it sells for 50% more than the local product.

Oleomargarine is sold in considerable quantities as a substitute for butter. And oleomargarine is also mixed with pure butter to some extent. These are not unwholesome, but they should not be allowed by law, as at present, to be sold, as they are to some extent, as pure butter.

Ice Cream

Ice cream is a milk product of which the people of Smyrna are extremely fond. Unfortunately most of it is very weak in milk content. It is largely water and is sold at an extremely high price. There is no regular inspection of ice cream factories and parlors. It is important that there should be, as in the case of milk and all milk products. Ice cream which is sold as such should be required by law to be up to a certain minimum as regards the amount of milk and cream which it contains.

It is the opinion of the writer that the whole milk question is the most serious one in the problem of Smyrna food supply. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that Smyrna's greatest material need is more and better milk. The problem is a huge one, involving more cows on the farms, better dairy organization, dairy education, better methods of transportation, refrigeration facilities, increased food for animals, and the investment of large amounts of money. All of these things cannot be secured at once. Adjacent to Smyrna are great areas, hills and valleys, which offer splendid facilities for dairy farming.

Meats

The business of supplying meats, fish and poultry for a city of a half million people is one of great magnitude. It is a little wonder that it has been attended with great difficulty during the past six years. There has not been enough meat to supply the needs of the population, and meat prices have been very high, some meats selling for twenty five times as much as during the pre-war period. Happily there is apparent, as this is written, and improvement in the matter of this important article of food. Due to somewhat improved transportation facilities with the interior, and to some extent also to a general increase in the number of cattle in some parts of the interior under more stable conditions, a larger and better supply is coming to the Smyrna market, and prices have fallen appreciably during the past 30 days. Further improvement may reasonable be hoped for. Acquaintance with the beef cattle areas in America leads the writer to say that the Smyrna hinterland is admirable adapted to the production of cattle of the beef type. Unfortunately the cattle now bred and raised for beef are not of good quality. They are not of the beef type, neither are they of the dairy type. Ionia could very profitably encourage the importation and breeding of cattle for beef in some was as the Argentine Republic has done. This should be greatly to the profit of the farming population and for the benefit of consumers in cities and villages. Few of the cattle brought to Smyrna to be slaughtered for consumption here have really been fattened at all, and few of them are of a type which would profitably turn food into fat. The quality of the beef sold in Smyrna can therefore be said to be fair only.

Cattle are slaughtered in an Abattoir owned and controlled by the municipality. All animals are killed under city supervision. A visit to this Abattoir furnishes evidence that the slaughtering is done under quite favorable conditions. All cattle are officially examined before and after being killed, by a skilled veterinarian. This Abattoir is located between Mersinli and Aya Triada, near

the Gulf. Cattle are skinned at wholesale meat houses in the city. It cannot but be true that, under the processes employed, there is considerable waste of good material, which would be utilized in a thoroughly modern "packing house."

Sheep and goats are killed in the abattoir, and are skinned there as well. Mutton may be said to be the special feature of the Smyrna meat market. Much of it is good in quality. A relatively larger amount of mutton is consumed here than in America.

Not only are slaughtering and rendering methods not so modern as could be wished, resulting in waste of labor and materials, but the conditions under which the meat is cared for and offered to the public are not ideal. Refrigeration is practically unknown. Ice is however, to a limited extent, used by retailers for the purpose of keeping meat over the second day. The chilling of meat in great refrigerating plants adds greatly to its quality. It makes possible a more steady market. It prevents waste, and when socially regulated, results in lower prices to the consumer.

The methods of retailing the meat are wasteful and unhygienic. In Grand Tavernas Street, one of the principal markets of Smyrna, in the course of three short blocks, fifty seven retail markets were counted. All are small. A half dozen modern markets could easily sell all this meat, and 80% fewer people would be required to handle and sell it. Under such modern conditions the meat would be kept constantly under refrigerated conditions. None of it would be exposed to sun and flies and dust and other harmful filth. Some of these markets, on the street named, sell not over 50 okes of meat per day. The little shops are as a rule quite clean. The only regular inspection now is by policemen.

Smyrna naturally is an important fish market. One is led to believe that the fish sold here is handled more in a modern fashion than the meats. The quality of the fish is good. A larger relative amount of it could be used with advantage to the health of the

people, but unfortunately prices are high, higher apparently than they should be, even under present conditions. A great central fish market owned by the Municipality with "stalls" let to retailers, and all the business done under city supervision, would be a considerable step forward in the solution of Smyrna's complex food problem. Such fish markets are found in some of the smaller cities of Asia Minor.

Poultry is quite plentiful in Smyrna markets, but the quality is poor. Improved varieties of poultry, such as are seen in Belgium England and America, are practically unknown. The writer never saw a country better adapted to this branch of animal husbandry. The fowls offered for sale in Smyrna are almost invariable small, and are not of a form well adapted to table use.

Eggs

Eggs are an exceedingly important part of the food supply. Prices are often thirty times as high as they were six years ago. The system of handling eggs is primitive. Many are broken. The total loss from this cause in Smyrna must be very large. There is no adequate inspection. It is not uncommon to be compelled to throw away two or three eggs to the dozen, so that the real price of eggs to the consumer is higher than the apparent market price. In late summer and early fall eggs offered for sale here are rarely good. Improved facilities for packing eggs, for storing and preserving them by refrigeration, for thorough inspection would increase the egg supply, improve its quality, result in increased profit to the poultry raiser, equalize the supply throughout the year, and under proper control, would result in a lower average price to the consumer. The government would doubtless render a splendid service to the people by supplying these publicly owned refrigerating plants, and by encouraging the importation of improved breeds of poultry.

Agricultural Products

Much of Ionia and of Asia Minor generally is a paradise for fruit in great variety. Much fruit is consumed in Smyrna, and more of it could be consumed to advantage. The grapes sold here are scarcely excelled. This is true also of cherries in their rather short season. They could scarcely be finer. Apples are limited in supply, and only fair in quality, with high prices. This is true also of peaches. Of course, "Smyrna figs" are world famous, and they deserve their fame. But in this city, the metropolis of a wonderful fruit-producing area, there are practically no facilities for conserving the fruit supply, except in the case of figs, and of certain varieties of grapes. The fruit waste must be enormous. Moreover, Smyrna is constantly paying immense tribute to such countries as Italy, Spain and England in the purchase of great amounts of imported canned fruits. Marmalades and jams are imported from Italy and sold here at twice the price for which they can be purchased in Rome. Asia Minor could easily surpass Italy in fruit production. Fruit grown in Spain and North Africa is shipped to England, made into marmalade there, and then shipped to Smyrna, and of course sold at very high prices. Canned fruits grown in California, under similar climate conditions, nine thousand miles away, are eagerly bought by many Smyrna families. This is good for California growers and canners, but it does not add to the wealth of Smyrna, nor of her hinterland.

Two canning factories are known to exist in Smyrna. They are small, employing not over fifty people during the height of the canning season. They put up a good product in both canned fruits and vegetables. They should be encouraged, and there should be many factories in the Smyrna district for canned fruits, marmalades, jams and jellies. Smyrna should export great quantities of canned fruit as well as figs and raisins.

This applies to vegetables as well. Vegetables are grown in great

quantity and variety in the country tributary to Smyrna. Smyrna vegetables though not so good generally as the fruits, are never the less, on the whole, of at least average quality. Potato culture requires to be stimulated. Potatoes are consumed only in very limited quantities. Prices are very high.

Vegetables as a rule, are freely exposed to the dirt of the streets and of the air, in spite of regulations which require them to be covered. It is very important, under such conditions, that all vegetables and fruits should be carefully washed before being eaten.

Grocery Stores

Most grocery stores in Smyrna are not in a clean sanitary condition, certainly not five percent of them. Many are very much crowded, vegetables, fruit, oil, kerosene, sugar, salt fish and other commodities being kept, for the most part, without being covered or screened, and in very little space. In many of them the floors and shelves gave no evidence of having been cleaned for months. There is no inspection at present. A few such stores follow the policy of screening or covering all goods except package goods, but such stores are exceptional. No grocery store or other food shop in Smyrna, has all doors and windows screened. Regulations regarding the conditions of all food shops should be stringent, and should be carefully enforced. Consumers will also render public service, and will protect themselves, by demanding that the places where food is sold be kept clean, even at the risk of not seeming to be polite.

Liquor Shops

Smyrna is not lacking in places where beers, wines and liquors are sold. A few of these have been visited. There is practically no inspection at the present time, either as regards sanitary conditions in such shops nor as regards the purity of the products

sold. Information received from residents, and some observations made, would indicate that liquors of a very inferior and some of a dangerous sort, are sold to the public in this city. The Aidin Brewery was visited. It was found to be in a very clean and apparently sanitary condition, with the best modern facilities.

Having lived most of his life in a state where liquor is not manufactured or sold, as indeed is now true of the entire American nation, the writer cannot forbear saying that Smyrna would profit greatly if the amount of intoxicating liquors of all kinds were greatly reduced, or even done away with entirely. It would mean a largely increased prosperity for the business men of the city and for the people generally, and would make for improved health.

Hotels and Restaurants

Restaurants and hotels require most careful regulation and inspection. They are not so supervised in Smyrna at the present time it is common knowledge that most hotel rooms in this city are infected with insects which do not improve the health or the comfort of the guests. It is assumed by many that such insects are a necessary evil, and that they cannot be gotten rid of. This is a radical mistake.

Restaurants in Smyrna are of all sorts and conditions. There is irregular inspection. Many restaurants which present a clean, attractive appearance in their dining rooms are unclean and unsanitary in their kitchens and baking quarters. These conditions apply to cafes as well as to restaurants. It is well known that food is cooked and served in many places without, any sort of protection from the dirt and the dust of the streets.

Not only are regulation and inspection essential, but it is desirable that restaurants and other eating and drinking places be graded as A, B, C, none grading lower than C, or perhaps B, being permitted to operate, and each establishment should be com-

pelled to keep in a conspicuous place a placard indicating by official warrant, the class to which it belongs.

i) The Water Supply of Smyrna

Besides wells there are four important sources of water supply:

1. Water is obtained in barrels from Kaya Souyou, and is re-tailed to private consumers. It is excellent water.
2. Vezir Sou you. This comes through pipes from Paradise to Smyrna. It is under government control.
3. Another source of supply is in Paradise. The water is collected in a reservoir and piped to the city.
4. The chief source of supply is Halka Bounar. This is owned by the Smyrna Water Co. The original source is called a "Fountain". It is the ancient "Diana's Baths". It is an artesian well and the water is excellent. It is regularly inspected. A visit to the source gives evidence that all conditions are very good. There seems to be no chance for contamination.

The plant is equipped with two 250 H.P. steam pumps. The total amount of water pumped into Smyrna per day is approximately two and a half million gallons. The company has a present capacity for furnishing about 50% more than this amount.

It will be noted that Smyrna is using five to six gallons per capita per day from its chief source of supply. In many cities of Europe and America the amount of "city water" consumed is fifty to one hundred and fifty gallons per capita. It is evident, therefore, that Smyrna has not an adequate supply of good water. This is further seen by the fact that the water company has 7500 customers on its books, where as there are approximately 60,000 houses in the city. Considering the general level of commodity prices, the cost of water is not excessive. Water prices have not advanced proportion-

ately with other prices. But the price is nevertheless sufficiently high to prevent its use by many families.

WELLS. Most of the water used in Smyrna comes from wells of the "driven" variety. The water in these wells is good, naturally and is generally abundant. But it is known that much of it is contaminated. Examinations show that a large percentage of the wells yield water which contains animal matter. This renders the water dangerous for human use. The contamination results most frequently from the fact that the iron pipe through which the water comes rusts and thus permits the entrance of foreign substances from the surrounding earth. The possible danger at any time to the health of the people from this source is very great.

The city is less adequately equipped with modern toilets or water closets, than with city water. Many families who have city water have no sewer connections in their houses, and are not compelled to have such connections. It follows, therefore, that most Smyrna families have "privies". Attention scarcely needs to be called to the seriousness of this situation in a city of a half million people. Probably not over one family in ten has a water closet which is connected with the sewer. Here is an immense and vital problem which confronts the new government of Smyrna.

j) Street Paving and Cleaning

It cannot be said that the paving of the city is good, on the whole. A few streets are, however, well paved, and are kept in good condition. Street paving is important to health because accidents are often caused by poor paving, and poorly paved streets cannot be kept clean. This is a situation which cannot be solved quickly or easily, but it is obvious that a comprehensive plan for modern paving should be put in force for the future, and present pavement should in many places be kept in a better condition of repair. Modern paving should be smooth, and either of cement, asphalt,

or creosote-treated wooden blocks. It is not of course advocated here that streets well paved with stone be re-paved now or in the near future.

It is unquestionable that within the past year there has been a very great improvement in the cleanliness of the streets. The streets of Smyrna, while not ideally clean, are comparatively so. They are beyond all comparison cleaner than the streets of Constantinople, and as clean as those of many cities in Europe and America, though it is true also that many cities have streets which are much cleaner than those of this city. The better condition of the streets is a notable achievement of the present government.

While most of the streets are kept in quite good condition, in the matter of cleanliness, yet it must be said that the methods employed are primitive and inadequate, and they must be inefficient and expensive in spite of the small wages paid to the cleaners. A municipality should be a good employer. It should in this respect set a good example, and should not itself employ people upon an anti-social basis, when it seeks at the same time to regulate the actions of its citizens. There has been great improvement, and the work is better done than formerly. It is more carefully supervised. The workers work more faithfully, and more of them are employed. But in general, the system is the old system, though better results are gotten from it. The system is not good.

The garbage carts are driven mostly by boys. The cleaning is done chiefly by women and girls. These are not suitable persons for such work in most cases, and they are very poorly paid. Some girls are not more than 13 years of age. Some of the women are 50 to 55 years old. The wages paid are from 10 to 14 Turkish pounds a month.

The present number of sweepers is 32. There are 60 "basket carriers." Streets are supposed to be swept every two or three days, depending on their location.

k) Garbage Disposal

Garbage other than street sweepings and that which goes into the sewers is collected regularly in all portions of the city, put into carts, and carried out of the city. For the purpose of garbage disposal, the city is divided into eight divisions. The garbage when collected is taken to four places and unloaded, to Mortakia, Utch Kouyou,²⁴ Jali,²⁵ and Youkari.²⁶ The manure of stables, both public and private, is quite commonly sold to farmers. But much of it is disposed of as the garbage is.

The salvage of the accumulated garbage in the four places mentioned above is sold in part to Europe by the municipality. Some garbage of a suitable nature is sold to swine dealers.

The present system of garbage disposal is recognized as totally inadequate to provide for the growing needs of the metropolis. The Health Division connected with the office of the High Commissioner has under careful consideration an entirely new and modern system of garbage disposal. The merits of the incinerating process are being carefully studied. Under this system, by which the garbage is promptly burned, there would be a large salvage to be sold before incineration, and there would be by-products of commercial value after the completion of the actual incineration.

Much garbage might, as a temporary expedient, be placed upon scows and towed to the sea. This, however, is not a scientific method of garbage disposal.

The total number of people employed in collecting and handling garbage is about 175. There has been a recent addition to the garbage collecting equipment of 25 carts.

²⁴ Üçkuyu.

²⁵ Yalı.

²⁶ Yukari.

l) The Sewer System

There are sewers in most of the streets of Smyrna. There are in general two sizes of sewers throughout the city, larger sewers being constructed under the more important streets. The smaller ones have a diameter of about 70 centimeters, while the diameters of the larger ones are about 125 centimeters. These sizes are in general, too small for a city of this size.

All sewers throw themselves directly into the sea.

The Quai Company owns its own sewers, constructed by the company. There are 19 sewers on the quay. 33 Municipal sewers empty into these 19 quay sewers. Unfortunately the quay sewers are smaller than the city sewers which empty into them. The quay sewers are 40 centimeters in diameter. This is a serious defect. The quay sewers are higher than those of the city, another serious defect.

The city sewers are constructed with stones, and the vaults of bricks. The shape of the sewers is incorrect. They should be egg-shaped, or nearly so. Many sewers are not well covered. Much filth gets into them from the surface. The writer has seen sewage exposed to view in the sewage channels in various parts of the city. In most places this sewage had a very sluggish flow, and in some places, no apparent flow at all. Solid, stagnant matter was visible in places in large quantities. This condition is caused by faulty shape of the sewers, and by lack of proper flow. Under all these conditions it is not strange that at times of heavy rainfall the capacity of the sewers is overtaxed and much damage is done to the cellars, to goods, and to the health of the people. This is true especially when a heavy wind is blowing from the west during the rainy season.

The fact that the city sewage discharges directly into the sea, in front of the city, within a comparatively short distance, is a condition sufficiently serious. For this reason Smyrna is not getting the

maximum benefit from her splendid, beautiful water front. It is, on the contrary, at times an actual menace to the city.

Most of the difficulty would be removed if the solids in the sewers were not allowed to go into the gulf at all, but were diverted in some other direction. Such a plan is in prospect. The ideally best system would be a great pumping system by means of which the city sewage should be placed upon "sewage farms" near the city. Some cities draw a large income from their sewage farms. In some cases an actual profit is derived. Such a system of sewage disposal is healthful and sanitary. Another proposed plan is to build great central sewer channels at a considerable depth for out into the water.

It has already been seen that, due to lack of modern plumbing systems in most Smyrna houses, much matter which should go into the sewers does not go into them. There is no compulsory use of the sewers by the private dwellings of the city, and consequently disease-breeding matter accumulates.

m) The Housing Problem

This problem is one of world-wide extent, and is very serious. It exists in all the large cities of Western Europe and America. The city populations have increased during a period when there has been practically no construction of houses or other residential buildings.

This problem exists in Smyrna in a very acute form. There has been a very large addition to the city's population within five years, the estimated growth being as high as 200,000 people, and yet during this period there has been practically no addition to the living quarters of the people. There is consequently frightful overcrowding in the poorer sections of the city, great discomfort, increased rents and much bad health.

There is no immediate prospect of relief from this condition.

Many refugees will, in time, doubtless leave the city but most of them will probably remain here. At any rate, the total population is more likely to augment in the immediate future rather than to decrease. An international housing commission is represented in Smyrna, but its function has to do only with the matter of rental regulations. The writer ventures no opinion on the question whether the government should itself go into the business of constructing new residential buildings. Doubtless it should encourage such building, and in any case should closely supervise the construction. Building costs are so high as to be practically prohibitive.

Naturally this unfavorable condition bears most heavily upon the poor, though many of moderate means, not classed as actually poor, are suffering from very high rentals. Many houses are renting now for an annual figure equal to the total value of the house before the war. Houses in all parts of the city are crowded to capacity.

But it is in the quarters of the very poor, including large numbers of refugees, that the situation is acutely serious. Conditions are worst of all in the khans, many of them built to furnish living quarters for several families. Some of the khans are, however, converted houses. Here are typical illustrations.

In a khan²⁷ near Ayo Voukla, nine families occupied a nine room house. No room was large. There were twenty seven persons in the nine families. All used a common privy, a common well, and a common laundry, in the central court, out of doors. Cooking was done usually out of doors in from of the rooms. It should be said to the credit of the people in this khan, that the rooms were in a cleanly condition, much pains evidently being taken to keep them so, under difficulties. They were on the whole, people of fair intelligence and refinement, some of them refugees. This khan has no sewer connection.

27 In Turkish Han.

Another khan is inhabited wholly by refugees. It is of two stories. The upper story contains 24 rooms, the lower 17. There is a family in each room. There is fair ventilation because the rooms are located about an open court. The maximum number of persons living in one room is 8.

There is no central kitchen. Some of the cooking is done in the rooms, some of it on the door steps. Charcoal and wood are used. The burning wood fills the room with smoke. There is one well for forty families.

Another khan contains 40 rooms. In one room 10 persons are living. Ventilation is very poor.

One khan visited is shared with animals, a stable being located on one side, and 20 low, small rooms are inhabited by families. The wind was blowing volumes of filth into these rooms from the stables, and flies were plentiful. The rooms contained an average of four to five persons.

Some of the houses in the poorer quarters are fully as bad as the khans, in some respects worse. A great many of them use the cellars for living quarters. These are chiefly underground. They are at all times dark and damp. Some are so low that a man cannot stand upright in them. And in some, water stands during periods of heavy rainfall. Some are floored with wood, many also of brick or stone the latter being cold and damp most of the year. In many of these underground warrens a whole family, in many cases a large family, lives.

In all of these poor houses and khans referred to, the water supply is from wells, one well often serving many families, the same families also using one privy.

The consequences to health of such a situation may readily be imagined.

Children under such conditions have no chance for normal growth. In these quarters the diseases which are most common

in Smyrna, pneumonia, tuberculosis, enteritis, are rife. Vermin abounds in all such places. Add to all this a prevalent shortage of food, and the food which is eaten generally poorly prepared, and you have a situation which cannot promote well-being. The aggregate of suffering endured by the unfortunate occupants of such quarters is unimaginably great.

In this connection mention should be made of the animal khans which abound in the bazaar section, and generally also in the poorer sections of the city. Some of these furnish quarters for large numbers of animals; horse, mules, donkeys, and, at times, camels. Some are quite clean and a strong effort is made to keep them so. Others are indescribably filthy. The worst evil of such places is that they breed flies which are carriers of disease. A stringent regulation of animal khans is imperatively needed.

This report, though of some length, is not, however, presented as a complete, or even adequate survey of the city of Smyrna from the point of view of health. Anything like a complete Health Survey would require a volume of fair size. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance to the welfare of the city, of the health of its people, especially the health of its children.

Even from a coldly economic point of view, the health of the people is of tremendous importance. The writer of this report regards it as likely that at least one fourth of the people of this city of suitable age for productive work are incapacitated at all times on account of ill health, and that a very large number who are able to work cannot work at maximum capacity because of physical weakness. In other words, ill health is the cause of the loss to the city of untold millions of dollars annually. And this loss is not merely economic. It is social and moral as well. Most ill health is preventable.

In conclusion some recommendations are made covering especially the more immediate needs of the city and others which

cannot be realized without expenditure of time, effort, education and money. Most of these recommendations or suggestions will be recognized as having been already imbedded in the body of the report.

* * *

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SMYRNA'S HEALTH CONDITIONS

1.

CLEAN UP. This is of first importance.

2.

SCREEN UP. There is almost no use of screens upon the windows and doors of houses, shops, offices and factories. The general use of screens would add greatly to the comfort and health of the people.

3.

A LARGER AND BETTER MILK SUPPLY. Milk for every small child. This is an extensive program. But good milk is an absolute necessity for the infant and small child. To this end larger production should be promoted. The government might well regulate the price at which milk is sold. Milk stations at which milk is sold by the city itself would be of great social benefit. Every housewife is entitled to know whether she is buying whole milk, skimmed milk, or diluted milk. Imprisonment for representing the quality of milk.

4.

ALL FOOD offered for sale to be COVERED or SCREENED.

5.

A GREATER WATER SUPPLY. The use of water from wells to be regulated.

6.

AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF ICE. Ice is scarce and very expensive. Its more common use would result in better health for Smyrna.

7.

MUNICIPAL REFRIGERATING WAREHOUSES. Especially for the storage of meats and eggs.

8.

ADDED HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

9.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN HYGIENE in all the schools of Smyrna, no matter under what auspices they may be conducted.

10.

A GENERAL PROGRAM OF HEALTH EDUCATION. RELATING ESPECIALLY TO SUCH SUBJECTS AS:

a. Care of the teeth.

b. Care of the eyes.

c. The preparation of food.

d. A balanced food ration. Many of the people of Smyrna eat an amount of bread, for example, which is too large.

e. The nature, prevalence, danger of venereal disease.

f. Care of children by mothers.

g. The essential importance of unlimited fresh air, night as well as day. Cold results from foul air, not from too much good air.

11.

All school children to have PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS FREE, including examinations of eyes, teeth, ears and throats.

12.

NO CHILD AT WORK UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE. This is drastic, but even Japan and China are coming to it. Why not Smyrna? This is mentioned here because it is a health question as well as an industrial question.

13.

STRINGENT REGULATION OF THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH MEN, BUT ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WORK IN SHOPS AND FACTORIES. This includes protection from dangerous machinery, hours of labor, sanitary conditions.

14.

STRICTER REGULATION OF DRUGS OFFERED FOR SALE

15.

STRINGENT REGULATION OF MEDICAL ADVERTISING.

16.

BETTER REGULATION OF MEDICAL AND DENTAL PRACTICE.

17.

SCHOOLS OF THE HIGHEST GRADE for the study of MEDICINE, DENTISTRY, PHARMACY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE, which latter has a vital relation to human health in connection with the meat and milk supply.

18.

A SANATORIUM near the city, perhaps of tents, for the treatment and cure of tuberculosis. This would have even greater importance in protecting those who are well, as tuberculosis is highly contagious.

19.

A COMPREHENSIVE CITY PLANNING POLICY, including housing plans, looking to the future for the housing of a million or more.

20.

CLEANER AND BETTER PAVED STREETS.

21.

A MODERN GARBAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM.

22.

A MODERN SEWAGE SYSTEM.

23.

A SYSTEM OF PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS.

24.

INCREASED PROVISION FOR SALT WATER BATHING IN THE GULF.

25.

THE DRAINING OF ALL LOW AND SWAMPY PLACES in order to rid the city of mosquitoes, and the prohibition of standing water in any part of the city.

26.

A THOROUGHLY EQUIPPED CITY HEALTH DEPARTMENT at the head of which there shall be a physician of the highest standing in his profession, and who shall be also a man of practical business ability and organizing capacity.

27.

A SYSTEM OF ADEQUATE RECORDS OF VITAL STATISTICS to be kept by the Health Department.

28.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT SHALL BE MORE THAN A BUSINESS OFFICE where records are kept. It should exploit the knowledge it gains. It should lead in promoting health education and in promoting regulations of all health and sanitary conditions. The Health Department should first of all have a social conscience.

RECREATION



OCTOBER 1920

BY MISS SARA SNELL

and MISS MARGARET FORSYTHE

The time has passed when the play of children and the recreation of adults is considered as a waste of time. The leading experts to-day on questions of health, education, and social betterment agree that play is absolutely essential not only to the physical but to the mental and moral well-being of children. Recreation which furnishes a relaxation from physical work and nervous and mental strain is equally necessary for adults.

But because of its very necessity the instinct for recreation in all ages of people may result in harm when there is no adequate or suitable means for its expression. The larger and more thickly populated a city is, the graver is the danger that its children and young people will be injured by lack of recreation or by improper commercial entertainment. One needs to be only a casual observer in Smyrna to see certain dangers in the recreational life here. Everywhere there are small children playing on the street, constantly in the way of passing vehicles. On the main thoroughfares, where coffee houses and cinemas are situated, young girls stroll late in the evening because they have nowhere else to go for entertainment. Boys loaf before sensational posters of the moving picture shows. On the other hand, Smyrna has many forms of entertainment which are harmless or positively good, and it is well adapted by location and tradition for a much wider extension of good recreation.

This report covering recreational conditions in Smyrna will attempt to show what recreation the people of the city actually have, and to suggest what they might have with about the same outlay, and supervision from the city government that have been given in cities of similar size in other countries. It is by no means an exhaustive study. Certain recreational institutions, as the coffee houses, which follow a definite type, have been described in a summary based on visits to several representative places, without any attempt to visit every place of the kind in the city. In other cases, the facts or figures given can only represent the situation in 1920, since many conditions in the city are rapidly changing, especially in regard to the freedom for recreation outside their homes granted to girls. Certain statistics which might be desirable cannot be obtained at all, owing to lack of records in the city. It is hoped, however, that this report will serve as a basis for further study and investigation of the recreational problems here on the part of any individuals or organizations who are interested in the improvement of the city and the welfare of its children and young people. It will prove of value to any group studying sociology from a local point of view. Certain phases of recreation herein described may be of common knowledge to many people living in the city; but they could hardly be omitted from this report and may form a ready source of information to any new-comers who are seeking to carry on philanthropic work in Smyrna.

The recreational institutions of Smyrna may be classified, as shown in the following table, into four groups according to ownership or management: 1) those under some individual or organization for the propose of commercial gain, 2) those under some philanthropic organization, 3) those under a group for their personal recreation, 4) those under the municipal government for the benefit of the citizens.

Name of institution	Type of ownership or management			
	Com- mercial	Philan- thropic	Private	Mu- nicipal
Parks	0	0	1	1
Playgrounds (for general use)	0	1	0	0
Playgrounds (attached to some school or orphanage)	0		0	
Cinemas	14	1	0	0
Coffee houses, tea rooms	495	2	16	0
Saloons	226	0	0	0
Beer houses or gardens	43	0	0	0
Sea baths	10	1	very many	0
Turkish baths				0
Dance halls	1	1	6	0
"Dance schools"	6	0		0
Social clubs	0	0	16	0
Athletic clubs	0	0	6	0
Athletic teams (outside of clubs)		1		0

The above figures show the following interesting facts:

- 1) Only one recreational institution of any kind is at present (fall of 1920) provided by the city government. It must be remembered, however, that this government is in a state of transition.
- 2) The large majority of places of amusement open to the public are run by commercial interests.
- 3) Parks and playgrounds for general use, which are most beneficial to any community, are almost wholly lacking. School playgrounds can hardly answer the same purpose.

The following table shows the approximate patronage of cer-

tain institutions by age and sex. The figures are based on general observation on information gathered from the managers, and in some instances on an actual count. They are, therefore, only approximate but they set forth the general trend of patronage.

Percentage of attendance			
Name of institution	Children	Adults	
		Men	Women
Cinemas	45	35	20
Coffee houses	0	99	1
Beer houses and gardens	1	97	2
Saloons	0	100	0
Sea baths			
Turkish baths			
Dance halls	0	55	45
"Dance schools"	0	75	25

It will be noted that:

- 1) Men use the commercial recreational institutions of the city much more than do women.
- 2) Certain forms of recreation, notably the coffee houses, beer house and saloon, are exclusively or almost entirely patronized by men.
- 3) Children use three of these forms of recreation only, and are consequently somewhat sheltered from certain flagrant evils found in commercial recreation, taken as a whole.

Each form of recreation in Smyrna will now be considered separately.

a) Playgrounds

Playgrounds during the summer of 1920. It has been found that the most satisfactory form of recreation for children outside of their own homes is that furnished by the supervised playground. The lack of suitable places for children to play in America led to the foundation of the National Playground Association which has encouraged the purchase of lots in the crowded parts of cities by the municipal government or some organization and their conversion into regular playgrounds.

Smyrna has not a single playground for children except those of the various schools. A rather informal one was tried in the summer of 1920 when a large, open piece of land was used by two American women with several Greek and Armenian school boys and girls as helpers. During five weeks of this summer the children of the neighborhood played here under their direction every morning except Sunday from about eight till ten. The children were divided into groups --- the very little children in one, girls from about ten to fourteen in another, and boys of the same age with occasional older ones in a third group. An average of 75 children gathered each day to play games of ball, racing, singing, etc. The pleasure of the children and interest shown by the parents makes it clear that such organized play meets a real need and should be increased older boys and girls should be trained as leaders.

Use of streets by children. Since no playgrounds are provided for them, the children will be seen everywhere playing in the streets, especially in the narrower residence streets where the houses are apt to be crowded together and built without interior courts. Kites, hoops and marbles are used by the boys, who also play games of running and throwing. The little girls play hopscotch, and quieter games, but one seldom sees girls of over ten really playing out-doors. In fact, the lack of physical exercise for

girls in their teens is one of the great deficiencies of Smyrna's recreation.

Use of open places by children. When open places are near their homes, children always seem to use them for play. The chief open places used as playgrounds are as follows:

Large torn-down district near the Bas Mahana²⁸ station.

Old Turkish cemeteries near Caravan Bridge.

Several vacant lots near the crossing of the Aidin R.R. and the Smyrna, Kassaba and Prolongement R.R.

Large field near English church at Point.

Hillside at Caratash beyond Turkish Hospital.

As one approaches the outskirts of the city, either along the coast in both directions or up the hillside, one finds other open spaces which are used more or less by children at play. It is not often that children will be found playing in large groups except at the direction of some older person. Observations made in these different places show that children usually play in groups of from three to eight or ten. They are thus cut out from the enjoyment of many games which they would play under leadership. Very occasionally they seem to organize themselves into larger groups. Older boys play ball in groups --- this will be considered more fully later under athletics.

Small children will not go far from home to play - hence the ones who suffer most from lack of real playgrounds are those in the heart of Smyrna away from any of those open spaces listed above. That children desire some place to play off the streets is seen in the occupation of every small vacant place by children in the central part of the city.

28 Basmane.

b) Parks

The only park in Smyrna. The only place which may be called a public park in Smyrna is the open garden before the Governor's Palace at the Konak. This contains a series of small, fenced-in gardens, with trees shrubs, and fountains, which are attractive to look at, but offer no resting place. Men sit in the coffee houses running along one side of the park, but there is no place for women to sit and enjoy it. However, the band-stand, where the Greek military band plays, street photographers, and vendors of small wares all give the place an atmosphere of a real park where people evidently like to loiter.

From lack of parks, most people whose houses have no courts sit at their front door or stroll in the streets. The quay and Chi street are thronged with people walking slowly up and down, or standing before the cinemas on every summer evening, especially Sundays.

Outing grounds and picnic places. Near the Aqueducts at Paradise one or more picnic parties may almost always be seen during the summer. Women from the villages bring their washing to the river and combine pleasure with work by turning washing day into a picnic. The slopes of Mt. Pagus, the reservoir grounds at Halkabunar, and other attractive country places outside the city are used as outing grounds, showing that the people from the city feel the need of such relaxation. On the hill near the Turkish Hospital are always groups of Turkish men and women. It was originally the intention of the Turkish municipal government to make this place a public park, as it seems well adapted to this purpose both by conformation and location. Certainly, it would be of great value to the city of Smyrna to have this open space and others in the heart of the city set aside as public parks, since most of those listed above are too far outside the city to be easily reached by many people.

c) Baths

Sea Baths. There are two kinds of baths which must be considered

in a study of the recreational institutions of Smyrna – the sea baths and the Turkish baths. The following table gives a comparison of the ten public sea baths.

LOCATION	ADMISSION FREE		No. Dressing rooms	Inclosed pool	No. of buildings
	Adults	Children			
Point	10 prs. P.H.	5 prs. P.H.	32 men 32 women	2	1
Cordelio			8 men 8 women		2
Ala Bey			10	no	1
Bairacle ²⁹				2	1
Ayia Triada			10	no	1
Mersinli			12	no	1
Caratash			4		
Caracol				no	1
Salahane			4	no	1
Carantina			4	no	1

Open to men only.

prs.: piastres

p.h.: per hour

Those having only one building, unless open to men only, are open at different and stated hours to men or to women.

The largest and best equipped bath is that at the Point. Here the space between the two bath houses and also part of the roof is used as a coffee parlor. The pools are sufficiently shallow to be safe for those who cannot swim. Steps lead down to the open sea from the rear of each bath house. The interior of each building is arranged like the usual in-door pool ---- a platform on which the dressing rooms open running around the four sides of the pool. The arrangement and general up-keep of the buildings is most satisfactory.

29 Bayraklı

Mixed bathing in large groups is considered very improper in this country. In fact, should a woman swimming outside the bath house in the open sea, go over to the men's side, she would usually be called back and might even be forbidden to patronize the bath house longer. Two women are in attendance in the women's building to oversee the conduct of the patrons, watch the dressing rooms which have no locks, and keep the rooms in order.

The other public baths are neither so large nor so well-kept as the one at the Point- most merely furnish a few dressing rooms, and the bathing is in the open sea. All baths are so much patronized in hot weather that people wait in turn for the use of dressing rooms. The baths are open from about the first of June till the first of October.

As the same rule of separate bathing places for men and women is followed in all the baths of the city, this recreation is a very safe one from a moral point of view and a great improvement over the public bathing of crowds on an open beach. It is a question, however, whether the health of the patrons of these public baths is sufficiently guarded. All the refuse of the city which empties into the public sewage system (a good many houses are not connected with the sewers, however,) is discharged into the sea very near the shore. The water near the city is always murky, and when the wind blows inward, is often filled with floating rubbish. Under certain conditions of the sea, the water rises above the walls enclosing the pools at the Point, but although floating dirt is thus excluded from the pools, the water withering does not change itself with sufficient rapidity. Most of the private homes along the water's edge have their own bath houses. The people using these are, of course, exposed to the same dangers as those patronizing the public baths, since the sewage even of the suburbs empties into the sea near the shore.

Turkish Baths. To many Occidental minds the term "Turkish bath" may not suggest an institution of recreation, yet the use

of the Turkish bath is actually a great social event in the lives of many men and women, especially the latter, from the Interior. Many of the Interior customs still prevail in Smyrna. So we find the weekly, bi-weekly, or less frequent visits to the bath quite a social occasion. The baths are open at stated times to men and at other times to women. It seems that the men make little of the social side of the bath but the women and children of the family go sometimes in a group with other families, to spend the entire day at the baths. This is true of different nationalities who patronize them. It is still a frequent custom for a girl about to be married to be taken to the baths by the women of her future husband's family as a form of entertainment.

After bathing in the heated inner room, the women wrap up in long robes and sit for two or three hours in some cooler outside room in groups where they talk and eat the various delicacies they have brought with them. After this social hour, they bath again and then visit once more. These baths are, on the whole, chiefly patronized by the less well-to-do people or those recently from the interior.

The only possible danger in this form of recreation is that which might affect the public health because of unsanitary conditions in some or all of these baths. That such conditions exist is not known to the recreation committee of this survey, as investigation of health conditions lies outside its province. However, any organization desiring full information about the inter-relation of health and recreation in Smyrna should consider the sanitary conditions in both the Turkish and sea baths.

d) Coffee Houses

There is no question as to what constitutes the chief recreation in Smyrna --- it is the coffee house. There are 495 of these in Smyrna, employing 2429 people. It would be difficult to find

the determining factors in the location of many coffee houses. Enough level space for tables and chairs seems to be the only essential. Most of them are located in such a way as to utilize the natural attractions of the place. They prevail in every part of the city but especially on the main business streets, or on roads frequently traveled. The size is limited only by the space one proprietor can control. Often more than one large place is operated by the same firm. Most of the largest and finest houses are along the Quay, in some districts the entire water-front being occupied by buildings and gardens used for this form of recreation.

There are possibly 13 of these 495 coffee houses which may be considered as the best known and most fashionable. Of these 13, six are patronized by women as well as men. Turkish women are much less frequently seen there than the women of other nationalities. The coffee house is notably a recreational institution for men, as women never patronize the more common type of coffee house. In as much as less than half the patronage of the six used by women is actually made up of women, it is evident that only approximately 1% of the patrons of them all is composed of women.

The interior furnishings of the coffee houses vary from the simplest stools and tables to luxurious couches and fine tables. Occasionally the walls are adorned with tapestries and pictures. Many of the houses provide table games; most furnish music, at least in the evening. This music varies from that which is really first class to that of a decidedly vulgar nature. The music is usually instrumental, but frequently one hears a soloist or small group of singers.

Practically all these places serve drinks of all kinds, coffee, tea, wines and stronger liquors. Several serve light refreshments in addition to the drinks. Five combine regular restaurants with their other features, while one which does not serve food has an ice-cream parlor.

Everybody patronizes the coffee houses, more or less regularly. In the morning one may obtain a cup of coffee or a light breakfast there. After lunch many men go to the coffee house for a cup of tea or coffee or to smoke a hubble-bubble. At tea time these places are crowded with people, more women are seen at this hour than at any other during the day. It is noticeable, however, that children are almost never seen in coffee houses. At the dinner hour the places serving meals are naturally most crowded, while all are filled to the limit during the evening.

The social aspect of the coffee house is most important. It furnishes a place where friends may meet together, and is continually used for this purpose as well as for business appointments. All races seem to use the coffee house in the same way. Most houses are not for one nationality distinctively except as their location makes them more easily accessible to one race. It is interesting that men of the same trade sometimes frequent the same coffee house.

The coffee house furnishes a means of recreation which is, on the whole, relaxing and restful, rather than stimulating through forced excitement. They render a real service by supplying meals and harmless drinks. On the other hand, they must be considered injurious to the extent to which they promote the use of intoxicating liquors. They also tend to become a substitute for the home life of the community, since they hold men away from their homes in large numbers during their leisure hours. This is particularly true of the Turkish community here the coffee house has almost entirely replaced the old custom by which a gentleman received large numbers of friends in his home each evening. It is particularly unfortunate that this increased use of the coffee house in the evening by Turkish men should occur just at this period when Turkish women are gaining new freedom in society.

e) Social Clubs

In addition to the public coffee houses there are sixteen rather exclusive clubs, having their own buildings, which perform the same function as the better class of coffee house, but are open only to members. They serve various drinks, have game rooms, and often a library. Of these, seven are Greek, four Jewish, three Armenian, one Turkish and one English. Other functions of these clubs will be discussed more fully in other sections on this report.

f) Saloons

There are about 266 saloons in Smyrna. These are distinguished from the coffee houses in that they sell only liquors, seldom provide games, music or other entertainment; and are, on the whole, patronized by a lower social class than the coffee houses. They are usually rather open to the street so that passers-by can easily see inside. Yet this seems rather more to invite patronage than to prevent disorder, as there is no civic regulation of saloons. For instance, children can enter saloons easily and purchase liquor to take home. One law, however, has recently been passed by the Greek government forbidding the sale of intoxicating drinks to Greek soldiers.

g) Beer Houses

There are only forty three places classified as beer houses or beer gardens. Most of these serve other kinds of drinks besides beer and are practically saloons. One of a somewhat different kind is a large beer garden near Halka bounar,³⁰ a grass park covering two or three acres, set out with a fine grove of trees. Along one side runs an arbor under which tables and chairs are arranged. There is a small house from which the serving is carried on. The principal articles served are beer, bread and cheese. Because of its

30 Halikarnas.

favorable location and attractiveness, the ground often answers as a picnic spot for groups who bring their own lunch. A similar beer garden is found at Cokaryali.

h) Cinemas

Number and ownership. Next to the coffee houses in their importance as a commercial recreational institution, the cinemas, or motion picture houses must be considered. According to the investigation, there are seventeen cinemas in operation in Smyrna, but the committee investigating the recreations of the city could learn of only thirteen commercial ones actually operating now, and one other under construction. There is also one run by the Y.M.C.A. listed under "philanthropic" in the table on page 2. The most important cinemas are four of the ones on the quay, one on Chi Street, and one in the St. Katherine district. All of the larger theatres are owned by Greeks, while the smaller ones are owned by Greeks also, or by Turks or Jews. The one exception to these nationalities in point of ownership is that the large "Theatre de Smyrne" is under American ownership at present. Since five of the present cinemas were originally regular theatres they still have the typical theatre arrangement including the stage. They are still used occasionally as theatres for concerts or the show of some passing dramatic company.

General Exterior and Interior Arrangement of Building. At all the cinemas the usual motion picture methods of attracting attention are employed --- the facades brilliantly lighted, large billboards in lurid colors placed in front of the building, etc. Almost always a series of pictures from the leading film are also displayed. Naturally, people linger in front of these buildings -- a group of boys of varying age is almost always seen around the Chi Street cinemas. When any of the pictures are sensational, vulgar or suggestive of crime, the effect upon such boys cannot be wholesome,

though the degree of possible evil depends upon the grade of film shown.

The interior arrangement of the cinemas is the typical one --- the floor and balcony, except in the Theatre de Smyrne where there are a balcony, and a gallery and two tiers of boxes; and in the Exgauman which has two balconies.

A few cinemas have no balcony, while two on the Quay have an extra space outside the building for use as an out-door theatre in the summer time. Because of these differences in arrangement, the seating capacity of the cinemas varies from about 300 to 1500 but is from 400 to 600 in the majority of cinema buildings.

Patronage. On week days the theatres are fairly well filled at the first performances. On Sundays and holidays practically all the seats are taken at each performance. From observations made in visits to the nine largest theatres during the months of February through May, it has been estimated that approximately 45% of the patronage of the cinemas comes from children, 40% from young people, and 15% from adults. About 70% of the audiences are composed of men and boys, and the remaining 30% of women and girls, showing that this form of recreation as most others in Smyrna is more used by men than women.

Sanitation and Up-keep of Buildings. Aside from the character of the films shown, the most important aspect of any survey of the cinemas of a city is the study of the safety and sanitation of their arrangement and up-keep. Not all the cinema buildings have emergency exits which may be used in case of fire. Of the nine leading theatres, one has one main exit and two side ones, two have one main exit and two rear. The best arranged ones from the point of safety are the two on Chi Street. One of these has one front entrance and four side ones, while the other has one front and five side ones. However, in none of the theatres do the exits seem particularly planned for fire precaution, as some open on a

coffee garden which is crowded while the theatre is in use, and others are disadvantageously placed in other respect.

There are only two cinemas which have any fire extinguishing apparatus, and none have fire-escapes; but in the theatres having balconies there are two stairways to these in each case. There is a law against the selling of standing room as a precaution against accident in the case of fire. It is quite evident that other municipal building regulations besides this law are necessary if the patrons of the theatres of Smyrna are to be safe-guarded against injury by fire.

The ventilation in the cinema buildings of Smyrna is poor, on the whole, especially in the winter. Most of the buildings are supposed to be regularly aired, but this regulation does not seem to be thoroughly carried out in spite of the fact that there are ventilators and some windows in all of the buildings. Part of the bad air comes from the thick tobacco smoke which gathers during each performance; men are allowed to smoke freely in all of the buildings. It is due also, of course, to the difficulty and expense of heating which induces the managers to keep the doors and windows all closed.

The lack of adequate heating might in itself be injurious to the health of the patrons were it not that the majority of the other public buildings and even many houses in the city are also unheated so that the people become more or less used to damp and chilly rooms. This inadequacy of heating is largely due to the expense of fuel at the present time, but most cinema buildings make little or no provision for heating, only one having a real heating plant and several having single stoves. The latter are not often used, however, at present.

The common method of lighting is by electricity and the lights are adequate when used. Red lights at the exits are being introduced.

The general up-keep of the cinema buildings is good.

Times of performances. Most cinemas begin their first performance at 5:30 o'clock and run two or three performances in an evening, of from one to one and a half hours each, making the closing hour reasonable early, often not later than 10 o'clock. Matinees, that is, earlier afternoon performances, are not much in vogue, though there are sometimes special performances in the afternoon on Sundays or holidays.

Films. Since the beginning of the war, it has been difficult for the cinema managers to secure many or very good films. The general tone of the performance has, therefore, somewhat deteriorated. During the winter and spring season of 1919-1920 when this study was being made it was found that many of the leading cinemas used the same films, sending them around in a circuit. In this way each theatre was able to arrange to change its program once a week, in spite of the shortage of films in the city.

The almost invariable program during this season combined a drama, which was the leading feature, with a comic film, and often a third short reel. In this period almost no current event films were shown and very few of any sort with educational value. Apparently the ones most appreciated by the audience were the dramas. There was a striking similarity in the themes and treatment of these dramas. Most were of European society life and many depicted acts of crime, or were suggestive of immorality, or both. Very few struck a high moral note, and, although many were evidently intended to make vice and crime unattractive, others made their appeal directly to the lower instincts of the audiences. In marked contrast to this usual program were occasional good historical films. The comic films were usually harmless.

The nationality of the films shown during the period of the investigation in the order of their proportion were Italian, French and American. Films of the first named nationality were by far the most frequent and American ones were only occasionally shown. For instance, during the month of April and many of the total of 27 films

shown in the city 21 were Italian and 6 were French. The explanation of the film thrown on the screen is usually in French, whatever the original nationality of the production. Occasionally Greek is used.

There is at present a Greek political censorship of the films used in the city (May, 1920) but there is no other form of censorship. It seems inevitable that unless the present standard of the cinemas of Smyrna is raised, that the general effect on the city will be harmful; but an effort is quite clearly being made to raise the tone of the films brought in to the city, and to introduce more French, English, and American ones with less Italian.

Other forms of entertainment in theatre buildings. A piano always accompanies the regular cinema performance, and very occasionally some other form of entertainment or music is introduced as a part of a cinema show. This is usually the type of amusement which is classed as vaudeville.

Before the war there were often very good concerts in Smyrna, especially by Austrian or German musicians, or by local talent usually French or Greek. During the war the number of musical entertainments was naturally diminished but even then a local orchestra gave frequent concerts and an occasional orchestra came from Austria and also from Constantinople.

Up to the time of writing, two cinema buildings have been used for good dramatic performances --- the Theatre de Smyrne, and the Sporting Club. A Greek and a French dramatic company each performed in the Theatre de Smyrne during the winter of 1919-1920. Of course, in other quarters of the city, dramatic representations will sometimes be found of a much lower order. It happens that the only two Turkish theater companies are poor and their productions are patronized by only the lower classes of the people.

On the whole, the outlook is very good at present for recreation in Smyrna along dramatic and musical lines.

i) Dancing

Folk dances. Occasionally one finds in Smyrna survivals of the old folk dancing of the various nationalities. Groups of Greek men will sometimes dance in coffee houses, their typical country dance, the Greek soldiers in all the camps danced during their Easter holidays, school children often dance at recess or at parties where they collect in small groups. These dances are, among all the nationalities here, performed either by men along or by women alone, with only rare exceptions. It is much more common, however, to see men dancing than women. The Jews and Armenians often dance the Turkish dances when they dance for recreation. All of these dances are accompanied by a very monotonous music or merely by the clapping of hands by the spectators.

Social dancing. The old and new go hand in hand in Smyrna, for the craze for modern dancing of the waltz, fox-trot, and one-step is spreading, while the former opposition to these dances is dying out. Dancing is found quite frequently as the chief form of recreation in private social affairs, and in social clubs where the distributing of tickets by members usually prevents too promiscuous a crowd. Some of the clubs to which reference has been made under coffee houses have dances about once a month during the winter. As only regular members and their families and friends are admitted, the attendance is well restricted. Each of these clubs either owns its own building or rents special halls. The membership fee is high. Therefore these dances are patronized by the wealthy or more prominent members of Smyrna's society.

Charity dances. It is quite customary for charitable societies, such as orphanages, hospitals, and schools to raise funds for their running expenses by giving a dance. These dances are not so carefully guarded as these in clubs. Tickets are sold pretty generally, and, although the price is high, as from two to three liras, it is not great enough to limit particularly the number attending. Usually

some of the ladies of the society act as chaperones, but this is not always the case. Such dances have many of the possible dangers of the public dance hall and these dangers will increase as the freedom of women increases. At present, however, the strictness of social custom in the city forms the chief safeguard of these dances. Most young girls dance only with those men whom they already know or to whom they are introduced by friends, while their mother or some older friend accompanies them to and from the dance.

The Armenian community usually uses the hall of the Armenian school near Chi Street for such benefit dances. The dance is often preceded by a concert and is almost invariably given on Sunday. A permit from the Armenian National Committee must be secured for such a dance, and as the committee gives only one permit a year to each organization, the number of such dances is not great. The Greek and Jewish communities also raise money by similar dances, using the Kraemer Hotel or some club building.

The Turks do not give similar dances, though Turkish men often attend those of other nationalities. Turkish women never dance in public, though a few dance in small, private affairs.

Public dances. During the winter, dances are held once or twice a week at the Kraemer Hotel. Anyone is admitted on the purchase of a ticket, but as the price is high, the attendance is restricted to the more wealthy classes, as in the club dances. No particular attempt is made to chaperone these dances but they are well conducted and the forms of dancing are not extreme in any way.

Fortunately, Smyrna does not yet have any of the cheap public dance halls found in some other countries. But it does have an institution, the "dancing school" – so called – which has many of the same evils as the cheap dance hall. There are at present (spring of 1920) six of these public dancing halls in the city and

new ones are opening at intervals. Here young people may take dancing lessons for the fee of about 5 Lt. per month, but the serious danger lies in the fact that they are open every evening not only to such pupils, but to any man who desires to patronize them on the payment of an entrance fee of about 15 piastres, and to any woman free. Formerly a license to run these schools was required by the city government, and these licenses permitted mixed dancing only two nights a week in each school. At other times only men and boys were admitted. In the summer of 1920, however, this restriction was removed leaving the schools open to men and women both, and thus rendering them practically public dance halls. There is evidently very little supervision of these dancing schools though any known to be connected with an immoral house is liable to be closed by the city government.

One of these dancing schools was visited in October, 1920. The following conditions, which are typical of all the dancing schools, were found: Officers and soldiers only were admitted from five o'clock until eight. Then civilians were admitted but many of the officers remained. There were many more men than girls, and this is said to be always the case. Also, it is customary for the girls to leave quite early, though there is no regulation about the matter. The air was found to be very impure and close, as the windows were all closed and the men smoked freely. Liquor was on sale at one end of the room. There was no attempt at chaperonage, or restriction of the type of dances permitted. It is reported that there are, on an average, from ten to twenty couples and many men without partners on week-day nights. On Sundays and holidays the hall are often crowded.

Conclusions. It is quite evident that modern dancing is on the increase in Smyrna. Also, women are constantly gaining new freedom in the city, and are not always properly trained for it use. With those two facts in mind, it must be evident that the city will need to make careful regulations of the public dancing if the citizens wish to avoid the evils which have followed in the train of

the public dance hall in other countries. It is to be hoped, too, that everything possible will be done by schools and philanthropic institutions to keep alive the knowledge of, and the interest in, the old folk dances.

j) Athletics

Unorganized athletics. Strange as it may seem in a city so rich in Greek traditions, athletics and sports seem to have a rather insignificant place in the recreational life of the city. Boys when left to themselves rarely play at anything like a real sport, though they are occasionally seen at soccer football. Up to this time, girls and young women have never indulged in group sports or athletics unless under foreign direction, except in the schools. (Athletics in the schools will be discussed in a later section of this report.)

No form of municipal arrangements for athletics as a gymnasium, athletic field, or free swimming pool is found in the city. Walking as a recreation is an almost unheard of thing in spite of the ease with which one can get off into the country; however, the fondness of the people for picnics (see page 101) lead many people to take walks into the country in the process of finding a pleasant place to sit for the day.

Aside from the colleges and schools, the chief organizations which promote athletics are the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. both under American direction at present, and the athletic clubs.

Athletic clubs. There are two leading Greek athletic clubs, the Appollon and the Panionian. The latter has a building and field granted by the Greek Orthodox Community, while the former rents a field and two rooms for their own use. There are also three Armenian athletic clubs ---one in the main city, one in Cordelio³¹ and one in Caratash.³² The last two have their own fields. An Eng-

31 Karşıyaka.

32 Karataş.

lish club at Bournabat³³ has a golf links and tennis courts. There are two Turkish athletic teams, but no definitely organized clubs.

The Greek clubs only will be further described as they are the leading ones in the city. There are no qualifications for membership in these two Greek clubs except the payment of 2 Lt. by those who participate in the sports and 5 Lt. by honorary members. The membership is open to all nationalities, not to Greeks alone, although the large proportion of the membership is Greek. The main purpose of the clubs is clearly not to contribute to the physical development of all the members but to produce picked teams which shall compete with teams from other clubs or schools. In the spring and early summer track meets are held, and in the winter big matches of soccer foot ball. Not only are there matches between clubs of different nationalities (Greek, Armenian, and English) but also between the clubs and sailors from various ships in the harbor.

The two Greek clubs also participate in the Greek national athletic events and some of their members may represent Greece in the international games of Europe.

In the local games or meets, cues are awarded to the successful clubs and medals or sometimes cups to winners in contests between individuals.

In spite of the emphasis on the formation of picked teams, these clubs do have a wider influence in the city than might be expected. The total membership of the Panionian from 1890 (the year of its founding) to 1920 is calculated to be between 8,000 and 10,000; and of the Appollon from 1898 to 1920 between 3,000 and 5,000. This means that many young men are getting the benefit of organized sports and others at least, have an active interest in them even if they do not participate in the games themselves. Of course the clubs also keep a general knowledge of, and inter-

33 Bornova.

est in athletics alive within the city. During the winter of 1919-20 the attention given to basket ball increased greatly, courts for this game having been placed on the fields of three of the leading clubs. Wrestling and boxing are also practiced to some extent in all the clubs.

The Panionian Club's field is a plot, of about 200 by 150 yards near the Point³⁴ station, the Appollon's is about 180 by 125 yards and is situated in the St. Catherine district. The former has a permanent stadium at its field with wooden seats, while the latter has benches placed on the field for its events. At the big games of the clubs, anyone is admitted on the payment of 15 prs.

The gravest criticism which must be made on the clubs is that the established rules are continually violated. This is notorious, and yet there is not enough sentiment against it to stop such violations. The players are supposed to follow the English and Greek rules but instead they aim to win the game by whatever means possible. Of course this sets the standard for the athletics of the city, and so discourages clean athletics with attendant moral discipline.

School athletics. Perhaps the chief contribution to the welfare of the city made by the athletic clubs are the athletic events among the schools which they have organized or promoted by offering prizes. However, they gain in return, because their fields may be rented by the schools on the payment of about 1 Lt. gold. The boys' schools of Smyrna follow the lead of the clubs in having track events every spring and soccer football during the winter. Of course the clubs make a worth while sum from the use of their fields.

Athletics in the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. During the winter of 1919-20, the Y.M.C.A. offered the following out-door sports --- baseball, basketball, football, shot-put and discus throwing; and the in-door sports of boxing and wrestling. A basketball team was organized which played against the International College.

34 Punta.

The work here is new, but will probably grow. The fact that the Y.M.C.A. teams have on them men from different nationalities and different clubs may help to render athletics in the city more general and to raise the standard in the keeping of rules.

In the summer of 1920 a tennis court was opened jointly with the Y.W.C.A. being used on certain separate days by the two institutions.

During the summer months the Y.W.C.A. carried out a recreational program which did real pioneer work in opening the way for proper athletics for girls in Smyrna. The members of the Association used the tennis court three days a week, and six hours of instruction in the game was given per week. About the middle of August a tournament was held which created much interest among the members. Three evenings a week volley-ball, baseball, and other ball games were played. Twice a week any members who desired, were taken by one of the secretaries to the beach of the Greek orphanage at Bairacli, which had granted permission to the Y.W.C.A. to use their grounds on certain days for bathing parties.

While only a relatively small number of girls are receiving the benefit of such organized athletics, the rapid growth in the Association membership, the support they are receiving from people of the city, and the eagerness of the girls for athletic games, all point toward an increase of such wholesome recreation. It is filling the double need of giving school girls something to do during their vacation, and of giving working girls a needed change and recreation after work hours.

However, the Y.W.C.A. can never carry on a recreational program large enough to meet the needs of the hundreds of young women of Smyrna who have no means of enjoying sufficient exercise and good recreation. Similar sports for girls under the municipal government or some philanthropic institution should be opened. Such recreation for its women would in time add greatly to the health of the population of the city as a whole.

General recreation of the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. The two Christian Associations in Smyrna are proving to be centers of recreation for young people in other ways than through their organized sports. Both buildings are always open for members and friends. The Y.W.C.A. offers rooms where girls can rest, read, play the piano, or dance informally. Picnics for groups of members are occasionally arranged. Part of the building is open every afternoon as a tea room.

At the Y.M.C.A. is one room for billiards and table games and another for reading. An entertainment of some sort is given about once a month. A tea room is open every afternoon. A special feature is the cinema which is run four times a week, twice for members, one evening for Greek soldiers, and one evening for the Y.W.C.A. members only.

The membership of the Y.W.C.A. at present is 950, and that of the Y.M.C.A. is 700. The average daily attendance at the Y.W. is about 150, and that of the Y.M. 275. Recently the Y.W.C.A. has opened up a new branch in the factory and railroad section of the town. The activity there is particularly recreational. The average attendance there is also 150.

During the summer of 1920 a boys' camp was run five months by the Y.M.C.A. at Devilikuey,³⁵ where about 200 boys had a summer of outdoor lessons, agriculture, and recreation. The latter included swimming, military drill and games of various sorts.

To give the city of Smyrna adequate recreation and to prevent the large amount of illness which always prevails during the summer, camps for boys, for girls, and others for mothers with young children should be established. Of course these must be carefully run by people who are trained for such work.

Boy and Girl Scouts. There are at present no Turkish Boy Scout troops in Smyrna. An organization was flourishing before the war, but it was given up for the German system which was not

very successful. After the war this organization fell to pieces and no other has been established. There was also formerly a Turkish Girl Scout organization, but it was never so successful as the boy Scouts, and is not now in existence.

k) Injurious Forms of Recreation

A complete study of the recreation of any city cannot overlook the forms of entertainment in which some people spend their spare time, which are wholly evil from a moral or physical point of view, or from both. This report, however, not being a complete study, makes no attempt to do more than mention such forms of recreation as they exist in Smyrna, especially as such a study leads into the field of the report on crimes in the city.

Gambling. It is well known in the city that gambling is very widely indulged in. In many coffee houses and private social clubs gambling is a usual part of the games of cards or other games, all of which are in themselves harmless. Even in many social events in private homes gambling is common, women as well as men taking part in it.

Prostitution. Immorality is also very wide-spread in the city. (For a study of its results in Smyrna see the report on health under the section on venereal diseases) Before the Greeks came into power, one red light district was established in the very center of the shopping and business quarter of the city where it was not only so accessible as to be a constant temptation to the young men, but also to be conspicuously before children and those adults who were desirous of avoiding it. The new Greek government moved this district to a region on the outskirts of the city where it is less easily reached and much less in evidence. At present, the houses of prostitution are quite well segregated.

The recreation considered in this report so far has been that

³⁵ Develiköy.

offered either by commercial enterprises or by philanthropic institutions or else that of a small group of the more privileged classes as provided by some club or other private organization.

In many communities one would expect to find also some forms of recreation in which almost all of the citizens take part, especially that which is connected with the celebration of national or local annual holidays. Such communal recreation always tends to unite the people of a community and to do away with the distinctions of race, creed, and social class. But in Smyrna, because of its division into various nationalities often separated by antagonism, there is no community recreation; in fact, there is little opportunity for civic consciousness or enterprise. Each nationality has, however, its own holidays or festivals which form a very vital part of the recreation of the people. This tends to bind the people of different localities together in their recreation on a neighborhood basis, especially in the case of a holiday connected with the national religion which is celebrated in each local church for its community. Thus it can be truly said that Smyrna has no municipal recreation, but it does have neighborhood recreation, though this is due to race distinction, and not to a consciousness of common citizenship in one place.

The chief holidays of the various nationalities may be seen in the following table: (only those holidays are given whose celebration is of a recreational character)

Nationality	National Holidays	Religious Holidays	Month European Calendar	Methods of celebration
Christian (Greek)		Christmas	Greek Jan. 6 Armenian Jan. 19	Both have special exercises in the church and school. Closing of places of business.
"		New Year's	Jan. 13	Family visiting and feasts. Under Western influence have xmas trees and gifts at New Years.
"		Carnival three weeks before Easter	February or March	Masked balls and parties in costume. Special feasts.
"		Easter	March or April	Special church services. Closing of all business. Family feast at which Easter lambs and colored eggs are special features.
Greek, Armenian, Turkish	(traditional)		May 1	Picnics at which milk is always drunk. Houses decorated with flowers and wreaths.
Greek		Epiphany	January	A cross blessed and thrown into the sea in presence of large crowds. The young men jump in to see which one can bring it to shore first.
Greek	Independence Day		March	Service in church Parade – feasts.
Armenian	Vartan's Day (honor of great general)		February	Closing business. Exercises in churches and schools. Special concerts.

"		Diarundar-atch (St. Simon's Day) Advent of Christianity into Armenia	February	Bonfires built on hillsides; children dance around them and jump through them. Old custom that new brides jump through fire.
"	Independence Day		June	Closing of business. Exercises in churches and schools.
"		Krikor (honor of man who died for June Christianity)		Closing of business visits - - concerts.
"		Vartavar (transfiguration Day)		Picnics. Grapes blessed in the churches and distributed to the people. (Some times this is the first time of season grapes are eaten)
Turkish	Day of Sultan's Ascension		Varies	Feasts.
"		Mevlout (birth of Moham-med)		Closing of business. Lights on mosques.
"		Ramazan (1 month)	varies with lunar calendar	Fast during day for whole month. In the night, feasts, theatres, cinemas, coffee Houses.
"		Bairam (4 days) (sheker)	3 days after Ramazan	Feast of sweets. Visiting. Family picnics.
"		Bairam (Kourban) 4 days	70 days after Ramazan	Feast when sacrifice lambs. Visits. Children play in swings to commemorate Abraham's Sacrifice of Isaac)

"	Messeer ³⁶ Name of a sweet	(traditional)	March	Old custom that all people travel to Magnesia where a national festival is held. Sweets are thrown from mosque to the crowds below; people throw to each other. Sweets everywhere sold.
"		Khudralez ³⁷ (Day of Elijah)	May	Lambs killed for first time of season and eaten out doors as a picnic. Orphans and soldiers given holiday with meat and sweets.
"	Re-proclamation of constitution		July	Closing of business. Feasts.
Jewish		New Years	September 2 days.	Church services. Visits. Evening feasts in homes.
"		Feast of the Tabernacles	September 9 days.	Tabernacles made in homes and decorated (like Xmas trees) meals eaten under these. On 5 th day a special feast. Shops closed first two and last two days. On last two special parties given.
	Feast of Fruits	(traditional)	February	Parties with all kinds of fruit and wines.
		Purim	March	Feasts with sweets. Parties - Theatres - Gifts to poor. Carnivals.
		Passover	April. 8 days	Religious services. Parties and feasts

36 Mesir in Turkish.

37 Hidrellez

"	Tishabeav ³⁸	(traditional)	August	Out door parties and picnics. From old custom of parties of boys and girls together when young men choose future wives.
Persian	Ashoure (to commemorate murder of two grandsons of Mohammed) Tenth day of Ramazan			Procession of mourning through the streets at night. Men cry out and shout and cut themselves with swords.
Arabian (negro)	Dana [Bayrami] (Feast of the calf)			Procession through streets with a decorated lamb. Picnic where the lamb is killed and roasted. Music and dancing.

1) General Recommendations

- (a) Municipal government should take over the responsibility for mass recreation as the private institution can only touch a few and should therefore be responsible for training of leaders.
- (b) A special effort should be made to provide a place with a good environment for women and girls to meet in. The atmosphere should be free yet of such a tone that it will have a wholesome effect upon those who enter.
- (c) There should be a department of government especially responsible for the city's recreation and that department should also regulate commercial institutions of recreation.

38 Tisha B'av "is an annual fast day in Judaism, named for the ninth day (Tisha) of the month of Av in the Hebrew calendar. The fast commemorates the destruction of the First and Second Temples in Jerusalem, which occurred about 656 years apart, but on the same date. Accordingly, the day has been called the "saddest day in Jewish history". www.wikipedia.com ..

RECOMMENDATIONS ABOUT CERTAIN DEFINITE FORMS OF RECREATION

(a) Concerts.

1. The city should have regular concerts given in its park and in certain well located places for the benefit of the public generally.
2. The municipal government could co-operate with the different national societies and secure the best musicians to be had and present them in concerts at very moderate prices.
3. A symphony orchestra is much needed in Smyrna, but the government should have an important part in organizing and promoting it so that its concerts may be given with a nominal admission fee and thus give the general public an opportunity to hear the best music.

(b) Cinemas.

1. The cinemas should be better regulated by the government. The tone of the films should be raised. Censorship should have the power of positive criticism rather than negative.
2. There is probably nothing very harmful in this form of recreation (if the pictures are good) but from the standpoint of health it is one of the poorest sorts.

(c) Sea baths.

1. Better facilities should certainly be provided by the city. The only sea bath properly equipped is at the Point but the water there is impure. The best locations are over at Bairacli³⁹ and Iatriada. There the city should secure beaches and have bath houses well equipped and carefully supervised.
2. If the city established bathing beaches, there should be a regular boat operating often between the city and the beaches.

(d) Coffee Houses.

1. Regulation of these coffee houses should be very strict in regard to the selling of liquor, gambling, and as to the action of the customers.

39 Bayraklı

2. Coffee Houses are generally considered a very inferior kind of recreation so the object would not be to encourage them but to regulate them.

(e) Parks.

1. Since there is only one public park in Smyrna, the government should certainly make some improvement in this regard. Available sites are scarce. One site is on a hill near the Turkish hospital.
2. As there are so, few places for parks in the city, the streets should be repaired so that it would be a pleasure to walk.

(f) Playgrounds.

1. Playgrounds are much needed especially in the congested parts of Smyrna.
2. The municipal government should at once take over available vacant places, well-located, and there establish playgrounds. Some possible sites are here.
 - (a) large torn-down district near the Basmahane station.
 - (b) Old Turkish cemeteries near Caravan Bridge.
 - (c) Several vacant lots near crossing of Aidin R.R. and S.C. and P.R.R.
 - (d) Large field near English Church at Point.
 - (e) Hillside at Caratash beyond Turkish hospital.
3. An attempt should be made to secure sites in the congested districts even if it necessitates the tearing down of buildings.
4. Leaders could be obtained from the different schools and the Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. for a small salary to carry on this work.
5. Equipment. A building of some sort is needed because the sun grows very hot by 9:30 A.M. and it is too hot to play before 5:30 P.M.
6. Value of playgrounds.

- (a) Play is directed and so there is little chance for roughness and fighting.
- (b) Team games are taught which teach better than anything else the principles of fair play and cooperation.
- (c) The right sort of playground is not for children alone but for all ages.

7. Recreation Halls.

- (a) In winter the playground work must be done largely inside. The same work which has been done outdoors can be done inside.
- (b) These places are needed as general meeting places. Necessarily these must be carefully supervised or the evils we are trying to avoid (in commercial recreation) spring up.

CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM



APRIL 1921

BY S. RALPH HARLOW

assisted by

Vincent L. Humeston

Pandelis Raptarkis

Ismael Hakki

a) Introductory Statement

It is hardly fair to call this a report or a survey of the Correctional System of Smyrna. It is rather a collection of observations made during the year of April 1920 to April 1921 as a result of answers to questionnaires, visits, and personal interviews, and the aim of which was to get as much information as possible on the subject of this report.

After a year of effort many important questions remain unanswered, many facts which should be here are not given because the facts were beyond the reach of the committee. This is a war year for this city; we are under military occupation. Toward that occupation there exists much bitterness and a good deal of unfriendliness. The chairman feels sure that during like circumstances in any American, British or German city it would have been almost impossible for a committee made up of foreigners to have secured even as much information as this committee has been able to collect from the Greek authorities in Smyrna. Three times during the year the government and the government authorities of the city have been changed.

In the early part of the year there was a Turkish civil govern-

ment and a Greek military occupation; then, soon after the Turkish government had ceased to function, Venizelos was turned out of power and his followers in Smyrna were removed. Twice in this period the Commissioner for Prisons in the city has been changed. This may account for the lack of accurate records and the inability of the present Commissioner to lay his hands on figures and facts concerning the prison system which would have been of value in this report.

b) Method of Securing Information

The method of securing the information contained in this report has been as follows. The chairman made out questionnaires covering the field for investigation and then asked Turks and Greeks to secure answers to the same questions. The leading Armenian lawyer in the city, who is a graduate of the Turkish University Law School in Constantinople, and the only Armenian permitted by the Turks to serve as a government official during the war, helped in securing answers to some of the questions. Mr. Glycofrides and Mr. Gardikas, the two men who have held the post of Commissioner of Prisons, assisted in so far as they were able, to make this report of value. Personal visits were made to the large city prison, the local jail, the law court and the officials of the prison commission.

c) Questionnaires

A careful reading of the questionnaire sent out will be of some help in understanding just what information was sought, and a reading of the report will show where in the committee succeeded and where in it failed to secure answers to these questions. The questionnaire sent out was as follows:

SURVEY OF SMYRNA AND ITS ENVIRONS CRIME AND ITS TREATMENT

1. THE COURTS.

- What variety of criminal courts are there?
- Are local judges appointed or elected?
- How long do they serve? What are their qualifications?
- How much power is in the hands of the judge in giving sentences?
- What are the crimes brought before these courts? Do they include vagrancy, disorderly conduct, nonsupport, prostitution and intoxication? How are such crimes dealt with by law?
- To what extent is the summons used instead of arrest?
- Are cases treated by the courts as uniform or based on the knowledge of the individual case?
- Are the courts acting intelligently so as to cure delinquency and prevent its increase, or are they by their methods tending to confirm offenders in their career?

2. ADULT DELINQUENTS.

- Disposition of cases of arrest? Crimes offenders were accused of and number of convictions with sentences imposed.
- How long are offenders kept under arrest before being brought to trial?
- What protection has a person under arrest to assure him a speedy trial? What is the law, and how is it enforced?
- What proportion of persons arrested last year were "repeaters"? What had been their crimes and for what causes were they re-arrested? What were their previous sentences?
- Is there any probation system?
- Are women prisoners treated differently from men?

Are there women police or court officers?
 How many salaried probation officers are there?
 Does the arrangement of the detention rooms and jails permit proper separation of sexes and of new and hardened cases?
 Is there a matron in charge?

3. JAILS.

Sanitary conditions of jails as regards light, air, plumbing and drainage system and cells. Medical attention?
 Are the prisoners taught any trade or given any chance for an education? What kind of supervised work is there for prisoners in jail? What kind of recreation is provided?

4. POLICE.

Organization and administration of the Police System?
 Powers of the police?
 Are there parole officers to supervise and assist prisoners released from jail?
 Are there police women?

5. JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

Are there separate courts for children? Do the courts of this city still consider the delinquent child a criminal to be punished, or is he now looked upon as a wayward child that must be protected and helped, or as a defective child needing special care and treatment?
 How are cases of children under sixteen tried?
 Does the court deal with dependent, truant or neglected cases?
 Are there child labor laws and are these dealt with here?
 Is a child under arrest placed in a separate place of detention or put in with any other criminals who happen to be in the cells or the jail at the time?
 Is there a separate detention home for children convicted of

delinquency? Are they made to feel like criminals?
 Is a complete investigation of the conditions of the child's life made, as a basis for the judicial decision? Who makes it?
 Is the child given a mental and physical examination?
 Are full records kept?
 Is the court a separate one or part of the police, city or other courts?
 Where are cases heard? What differences are made from the ordinary procedure? Are reporters allowed in court? If there is no juvenile court before what judge do the children come, and what procedure is followed?
 Are there probation officers for children?
 Is there any Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in the city?
 What does it do?
 Can parents be prosecuted for neglect of the child or for causing it to become a delinquent?

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

Where is the greatest need of reform or change in the correctional system as you see it?
 Is there trial by jury? How are juries drawn? What are the requirements of a juror? What kind of criminal cases go to a jury? How are juries made up?
 What forces are at work in the community to help delinquents both adult and juvenile to become useful citizens again?
 Outline changes you would suggest in the present correctional system and suggest lines along which such changes could best be introduced.
 This questionnaire has been copied exactly as sent out.

d) The Courts

Under the Turkish regime there were three kinds of local courts; a Lower Court, a First Criminal Court, and a Superior Court. There were also Consular Courts. To be appointed a judge in any of the Turkish courts a man must be at least twenty-five years of age, have a good character, never have been tried for any crime, and have passed an examination before the Ministry of Justice or have served for four years as chief clerk in one of the courts.

Judges were proposed by the Ministry of Justice and approved by the Sultan. They held office for life and could only be removed for misconduct of a grave character. Judges in the Lower and First Criminal Courts had to be at least thirty years of age and have served in some official capacity in these courts for at least four years. In the Superior Court no judge was appointed under forty, and he must have served as a judge in one of the lower courts for at least four years or have been a member of one of the Superior Courts of Appeal.

The courts were a body separate and independent from the police and other government departments. Even the Vali could not interfere with or dictate to the courts. In the case of any complaint against the courts the Vali could report the matter to the Department of Justice at Constantinople. The department would send an inspector to inquire into the matter and if the result proved unsatisfactory the guilty or offending judge would be punished.

Cases were supposed to be treated as uniform. If a case was brought before a judge where there was no clear statement in the law, the judge was free to punish as his sense of justice saw fit. In general, the judges retired after a case was tried and after reaching a decision returned and delivered the sentence in court. Reporters and the public were generally admitted to the court.

Turkish courts never dealt with the dependent, truant or neglected children. The streets of Turkish cities have always been full

of such children. Over one hundred were counted on the streets of Smyrna in a very incomplete survey of one section of the city. The Turkish courts never had any thought of preventing or curing this menace to society. When children were arrested for disturbing the peace, the judge would warn the child or give advice and turn him out into the street again. Boys of fifteen, however, were often given sentences the same as adults and treated as such.

Women were generally treated with greater leniency than men in Turkish courts. There never have been any women court officials or police officers. Probation and parole officers are unknown either for men or women.

Juvenile Courts do not exist. Children are tried in the same courts with adults under Turkish law. More leniency is showed a child than an adult in giving sentence, as a rule. Children under thirteen are exempt from trial. There are no means of correcting criminal acts and tendencies among such children. Reform school methods are unknown.

Child labor laws do not exist and there is no society which takes a friendly interest in children who are delinquent. There is an orphanage run by the local Turks where a small amount of education is provided, and there is a school for older orphans where several trades are taught.

The civil law is based on the French Napoleonic Code. If the laws were enforced righteously Turkey could have as just and righteous system of courts as France. In either case the person under arrest is considered guilty till he can prove that he is innocent. The Anglo-Saxon method is to hold a man innocent till he is proved guilty.

It is one thing to have a system of courts and law on paper, it is another thing to give justice to people brought before those courts and under that law. This committee secured plenty of evidence that the Turkish law courts in this city did not dispense justice to Mos-

lem Turk and Christian rayah on the same basis. To protect their own citizens from Turkish injustice in the courts, the so-called Powers insisted that their consuls hold the right to act as judges and that citizens of these Powers be judged in their own consulates by the laws of their own land and not by the laws of Turkey.

Two chief causes seem to stand out as the main reasons for lack of justice in the Turkish courts; first, the low and insufficient salaries paid the judges. This opened up a world of abuse of law and justice and encouraged bribery and backsheesh. In the second place, there was the contempt of the Moslem Turk for his Christian subjects. In a Moslem court the word of one Moslem was taken as worth the evidence given by three Christians. Although the civil courts were supposed to hold to the French law, side by side with them went the religious courts, where the law was based on the Koran, which gave laws which might have served a nomadic people of fifteen centuries ago, precedence over modern laws. Where ever there was a clash between the religious court and the civil court, the religious court stood supreme.

One of the chief troubles with the old Turkish system was the inability to secure speedy trial. Often men have lain in prison for years here in Smyrna, unable to secure even a hearing, until they paid heavy bribes to the judge. Let me give as an illustration the case of a friend, a splendid Armenian doctor. He was suddenly arrested and thrown into prison. No reason for the arrest was given. After months in prison he was told that he must see Mehmet Effendi. Who was Mehmet Effendi? Then he was informed that the judge wanted a bribe. Soon after this the judge came into the prison, and the doctor approached him with an offer. The judge turned on him fiercely and said, "Am I Mehmet Effendi?" A Turkish official told him later that Mehmet Effendi collected the bribes for the Judge. A day or two later a Turk appeared and said, "I am Mehmet Effendi, did you want to see me?" The bribe was paid, and the very next day the Armenian doctor was called into the court

room and a mockery of a trial was held. The conclusion was that he was innocent, and so he was set free. It had cost him nearly a year in jail, untold worry to his family, and the sum of nearly two hundred dollars to get his freedom.

Another instance of Turkish justice was the condemning to death of twelve young Armenians early in the war without any just cause whatsoever. Two of them were former students of the International College. The American colony was so stirred up over this sentence that through their consul they appealed to the American embassy at Constantinople. By the most urgent appeal, yet based on a childish joke, the American ambassador was able to get the sentence commuted to Turkish exile.

As a Vali remarked to an American missionary, when discussing this subject, "Our laws are good enough, they are as good as the laws of France. What we need is men, men of character, men who have justice in their heart. Till Turkey can produce such men no reform of her laws or her courts will be of any avail."

Greek Courts.

Under the Greek occupation the Greek courts have all been military. For a while the Turkish civil courts continued to function. The chairman has visited the main Greek court several times, and has had much of the proceedings translated to him.

The court is made up of five or six judges, all soldiers with legal training. The tendency of these courts has been to be too strict on the Greeks brought before them and too easy on the Turks. For, example, when a band of brigands was captured this year, the Greek members were condemned to death or given very heavy sentences. The two Turkish members of this band got off with much lighter sentences. I was present in the court when a Greek officer was given twenty-five years at hard labor for taking part in robbing a Turk. That the Turks have discovered this is shown

in the fact that over one hundred appeals were before the Greek authorities from Turks begging to be re-tried by the Greek courts after they had been tried and sentenced by the Turkish courts. The chairman saw these appeals and had some of them translated. It was evident that the Turks believed that they would get off easier in the Greek court than they had escaped at the hands of their own judges.

This is not to be taken as a precedent. It is quite evident that the Greek authorities are doing what they can to win the favor and approval of the Moslem element and of the other nationalities in the city.

e) The Police System

Under the Turkish regime the Chief of Police was responsible directly to Constantinople and was appointed by the Sultan upon the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior. Thus both courts and police were really under the central government rather than under the city government. This in itself was bad. It meant responsibility to an absent authority and interest in the Sultan and his officers rather than in municipal problems. All the police of the city were subject to the orders of the chief, which made the police more of a garrison of the sultan than a body of men pledged to stand for the well-being of the city and subject to the city's approval.

No women police officers, no probation, no juvenile police officers ever existed in the Turkish police force.

The police officer from the chief down to the lowest officer were underpaid. The result of this is self-evident.

Since the military occupation, the city has been for a time under the Turkish police, but as their salaries ceased entirely, their interest in their work was not very keen. The presence of the Greek military forbade their using old methods of extortion.

After a few months, the Greeks took over the policing of the city which has been in the hands of the military now for some months. They have kept very good order. Although reports of the mistreatment of Turks by Greek soldiers have been made, the chairman and members of this committee have been on a careful search for real evidence to support these reports and have been unable to find any. This week two members of the committee took their place near a corner where many Greek soldiers congregate and were large numbers of Turks pass. Not a single sign, even of unfriendliness was shown on the part of the soldiers. It was reported that one of the Turkish students of the college had his fez knocked off by soldiers. An interview with this student brought out the fact that no such thing had taken place. He was riding a bicycle to school and two Greek soldiers had called out to him from a distance. Troops leaving for the front are permitted to carry several loaded cartridges and fire these off from the train windows. This is certainly a bad custom. Recently a Greek priest was shot and wounded by careless shooting of this kind, and several other people are said to have been shot, among them some Turks.

The day this report was written, the chairman attended a service in a Greek church with three Turkish students, all wearing their fezes. On the way to the service he had been listening to terrible reports from the morning paper of massacre and deportations of Greeks by the Turks in the interior. Yet at the church, where many Greek soldiers were present he did not see a single unfriendly act toward the students whose bright red fezes were conspicuous in that church.

Members of this committee have watched with interest the Greek military police in charge of the Turkish prisoners of war. Not a single instance of unjust treatment has been noticed by them. On one occasion, when a man on the side-walk noticed among the prisoners a Turk whom he claimed had murdered his

father, and sprang at him, the Greek guards seized the man and gave him a severe talking to, and marched on, protecting his prisoner.

One cannot but help offer a word of commendation to the Greek police authorities when one considers how difficult is the situation with which they have to deal, especially as one learns of the difficulties of the Allied police in German cities and the severe measures taken to keep order.

f) The Prison System

According to the answers on the questionnaires and through personal observation of them in city prison during the Turkish administration, the sanitary condition was wretched beyond words. And what is true of the main prison holds true of the city jails or karacoles. Miserable lighting facilities prevailed, and little ventilation of the cells. Once or twice a day the prisoners were taken into and open court. Dirt and filth, inches deep, encrusted the cells of the main prison and cobwebs hung in the windows. Terrible, dark cells, and underground places of torment were in steady use right up till the day the Greeks took over the prison. One example will suffice to give a picture of the whole mediaeval system prevailing.

Stooping down, till one was almost on one's hands and knees I crept through a dark passage and found myself in a long cell. Very little light came in through two grated windows. Great iron rings were fastened to the wall to which men were chained. Beyond this cell was another, reached by stooping and passing through a small iron door with a grated window. In this inner cell the only light and air came through that small grate. Yet here men and boys were chained to the walls. But beyond this lay a third cell where not a ray of light and hardly a breath of air came. In such cells chained to the walls, as late as the year of our Lord 1919 men and

boys were existing. When the Greeks took the prison one of their first acts was to abolish these cells.

The last visit of the chairman to the prison under Turkish control revealed scores of men and boys wearing heavy chains. Some had chains on their hands, necks and feet. Many had been cruelly beaten so that they could hardly sit up, much less walk. The chairman talked with a former student of the college whose feet were a mass of fearful wounds and sores from an inhuman beating. He had been beaten till he lost consciousness, then revived and beaten again the next day over his bare feet. Not only his feet but his face revealed the terrible suffering he had been through. I saw strong men lifted to a sitting posture by others, unable because of their cruel beatings to lift themselves. Boys of fifteen and sixteen, young men, clean appearing, all huddled into that dirty, horrible smelling room together with hardened criminals. Such was the main prison under the Turks. Guards with great clubs were everywhere, some had guns.

No trade, no schools, no library connected with such a prison goes without saying. Prisoners were able, once in a while, if friends from without supplied the material, to make little things and sell them through these friends. Otherwise prison life was such a life as to increase one's criminal tendencies, or to drive one insane.

The food was half a loaf of bread a day and that meant poor bread. With this a small amount of soup was sometimes given.

One of the features of the prison under the Turks which needs to be condemned most, was the treatment of women prisoners. There was no separate women's prison. The women were herded into a room which was in the main prison and adjoined the quarters of the prison guards. There was free access between the room where the guards slept and the women's cell. No comment is needed on this nefarious arrangement.

g) Under The Greeks

There is but one main prison in Smyrna. It is the old Turkish prison described above. The best government on earth could never turn that horrible Bastille into an up-to-date modern sanitary prison. When the Greeks entered the city and took over the prison they at once put it under civil officials rather than the military. The reason for the adoption of a civil administration, was the prevention of any possible injustice which might arise in the treatment of prisoners of other nationalities, especially Turkish prisoners, under a military regime.

At the time we inspected the prison under the Greek authorities, there were 948 prisoners of all nationalities and ages. The women are now in an entirely separate building, which is clean and neat, and under two competent matrons. When we visited the women's building, the women prisoners were busy at work on some sewing. The matrons were neat, kindly-faced women, who made a very favorable impression on the committee.

Boys under seventeen are kept in a separate section of the prison and Moslems and non-Moslems are kept separate to prevent quarrels and disorder. A complete record is kept of each prisoner, including his picture, description, personal history and sentence. The prison laws are posted in all the languages for the prisoners to read. The books and files of the prison were open for inspection.

The grounds of the prison had been cleaned up and many walls broken down and larger open places made for the benefit of the prisoners by the Greek authorities. Cement walks and courts were being laid in place of the mud and filth. In place of guards with clubs, whips and guns, we saw no arms of any kind on the guards and there was no shrinking on the part of the prisoners, which was a noticeable feature of the prisoners under the Turkish guards.

Additions have been built and the old dungeons and chains

abolished. Very good baths have been put in, a thing unknown when the Turks were in control. Now every man is forced to take a bath and is disinfected upon entrance, and must take a bath at least every two weeks.

Among some of the improvements made by the Greeks the following may be noted: five hundred pounds have been spent on window panes for the prison, as practically every pane was broken, and the windows had not been repaired for years, two thousand drachmas were spent merely in cleaning away the filth collected on the floors of the cells and trodden in by countless feet during many years. In place of the open sewers, the sewers have now been closed, and where the Turks had one pump, five have been installed. The stone and mud walls of the prison were fast being cemented, those past repair being torn down.

A competent physician with two assistants is on duty in the prison hospital which was exceedingly clean and neat. Serious cases are removed to the city hospital.

The prison has taken on quite the appearance of a little village. Mail boxes are at free disposal of the prisoners. Coffee shops, grocery and fruit stands, shoe shops, carpenter and tailor shops are run and operated by the prisoners. Every prisoner is now given a chance to learn a trade. A record of trades now engaged in by the prisoners shows the following: office work, carpenters, cleaners, tailors, shoemakers, cooks, masons, cafegees,⁴⁰ grinders and barbers.

As to food, in place of the two cazans⁴¹ which the Turks used, for the same number of prisoners the Greeks use twelve. These are large pots made in the prison by coppersmiths. A complete daily record is kept of all food supplies and this is open to inspection. Among the supplies we found in the store room were macaroni,

⁴⁰ "Kahvecis" in Turkish. Coffeshops.

⁴¹ In Turkish Kazan. Coudron.

bread, salt, sugar, meat, fish, raisins, beans, tea, coffee, oil, olives, etc. all of which were tasted and found to be of good quality.

The daily fare consists of one half oke⁴² per prisoner of bread, with tea or coffee in the morning; some hot food at noon; and at night. A daily record is kept of the number of prisoners, new arrivals, and departures. The committee made a note of two day's food rations, taking the days at random from the records. Here is the record:

Number of prisoners	876	
Sugar	6 1/2	okes
Salt	4 1/2	"
Peas	54	"
Beans	54	"
Tea	300 drams	

On another day the rations were found to be as follows:

Number of prisoners	867	
Sugar	6 1/2	okes
Salt	3	"
Beans	54	"
Meat	146	"
Tea	300 drams.	

It is well to add here a word as to the type of men Greece has sent here as commissioners of prisons. One of these men is a graduate of a leading university in Europe, where he specialized in sociology. He is acquainted with modern prison systems and methods. The other man served most successfully in Greece as commissioner for prisons in Athens. He has traveled a great deal in Europe and has read much of modern prison methods. Both

42 Oka, okka or oke is an Ottoman measure of mass equal to 400 dirhems (Ottoman drams). Its value was standardised as 1.2829 kg. Source www.wikipedia.org

43 Dram or dirhem is a unit of mass. The standard dirhem was 3.207 gr. Source: www.wikipedia.org

men seemed most anxious to have a modern system introduced here. The Greek government has set aside seven million francs for a new and up-to-date prison here in Smyrna. A large trade school in connection with the prison is planned, and a reform school for juvenile delinquents. Out-door athletics and games in connection with the prison will be introduced and ample ground left for the carrying out of such a plan.

h) Karacoles or Police Stations of Smyrna

Before being taken to the main prison, people under arrest are often taken to the local police station or karacole. There are a score of these in the city and environs. A visit to one of these was made and the officer in charge questioned. This was after the Greeks had taken the karacoles over.

During the Turkish regime the prisoners were kept in a very dirty cell, with an open drain and with the walls soaked by the damp. The floor was mud and a small barred window let in the only light. According to investigation prisoners were kept in the karacole for days, sometimes for weeks, before the Greeks came in. The brother of one of our students in the International College was detained without reason being given in a karacole in Smyrna for over three months. After his family had paid the bribe demanded by the officer in charge, he was freed. During this time he would have starved had it not been for the food supplied him by his family.

According to the Greek commissioner, and the officer in charge of the police station we visited, prisoners were kept in the karacole now only for a night. And this, in case they were arrested late in the afternoon, when it was too late to take them to the central prison. We found that the old, dark cell with the damp walls had been abolished, and that three rooms, formerly used by the Turkish guard had been fitted up as cells. These were well lighted,

had wooden floors and were clean.

Under the Greek law, within forty eight hours after arrest an official warrant must be issued by the courts declaring the cause of arrest. The prisoners must be brought to trial within three months. In case his trial is delayed beyond that time, the prisoner or any of his friends have the right to appeal directly to the Minister of Justice.

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i) Recommendations

THE COURTS. In the city of Smyrna, with the conflicting prejudices and racial feeling running so high, this committee would recommend that very special care be taken that the courts of justice be established on a basis as acceptable as possible to all nationalities. It would suggest that each court have representatives of the leading nationalities as judges, and that a judge of some neutral power be appointed to the higher courts to sit and vote with the judges belonging to the nationalities of this land.

As far as possible, no one should be tried and convicted in a language which he does not understand. Turks should be tried in the Turkish language, Greeks in the Greek language.

It should be the aim of the courts to help the prisoner to feel that the court and police authorities are friendly and ready to act in his interests. While it would not be possible to carry out a law which insisted on every man being tried in his own language, in a city where there are large communities speaking a language, such as the Greek, Armenian, and Turkish communities of Smyrna, the rights of so large a community group must not be overlooked. The purpose of the courts is not only to give the persons brought before the courts the feeling that a fair deal is being given, but in this city it is for the well-being of the inhabitants that the various communities feel that a fair deal is being given. Much of the bitterness and rancor of the past has been due to the lack of this feeling and to the ignoring by those in authority of this feeling.

Prostitution, vagrancy, disorderly conduct, and begging on the streets should be made misdemeanors. Reform schools, homes, trade schools and work shops should be established to do away with these curses to society which contaminate the life of Smyrna. The Greek government has done much to segregate prostitution. Unfortunately the Greek Commissioner did not find some of the foreign consuls favorable to this step, as many of the prostitutes

were living in houses owned by people under the protection of, or subjects of the nations these consuls represent. The loss of rent was the main cause for the objections to putting these women outside the limits of the heart of the business section of Smyrna. The segregated districts which remain are an eyesore and a blot on the good name of the city. Every person who takes the train can see these houses. Vice of this kind should be suppressed, not tolerated, by good government. Such a section is of graver danger to the health and character of a community than an open sewer with typhoid germs breeding in it. The mere suppression of such sections and houses is not sufficient in itself. Preventive measures must be taken to stop the spread or the secret carrying on of this trade in virtue. The right kind of education is necessary in the schools. Almost none is given. Vagrancy is a distressing feature of Smyrna's streets, and a great host of children are among the vagrants. A sociology class made a brief survey of the vagrancy on the streets of Smyrna, and more than one hundred children were found in a short time begging or selling on the streets. These children were all under fifteen years of age.

Acts which would be considered public nuisance and disorderly conduct in America are committed openly and in the most public places in Smyrna. These acts are a menace to public health and decency. More, and properly sanitary lavatories should be established in different parts of the city, and such acts should be made court offences. A better, cleaner city would result.

THE POLICE.

For the same reasons which underlie the suggestions as to the constitution of the courts, it is recommended that the Police of Smyrna be composed of men representing all the larger communities, the number representing any community on the force being in proportion to the size of that community. It is recom-

mended that this force be directly responsible to the city government and that the city government appoint some neutral officer as Chief of Police. All members connected with the courts and the police should be paid living wages, and the slightest bribe accepted should mean severe punishment.

The police force should be a civil, not a military force, and in times of peace no military force should have precedence over it. There should be some means where by complaints against misconduct on the part of the police may be made by any citizen and where they will have a fair hearing. The police should not only be made to feel that they are to arrest criminals but that they are to prevent crime. Good service on the force should be rewarded by promotion and a raise in pay.

THE PRISONS AND PRISONERS.

The prisons and jails should remain in the hands of the civil authorities of the city.

The system introduced by the present government of separating the different races and ages should be kept up. There should be a further separation of criminals according to the nature of their crime, and those who have been arrested for the first time should not be put in with old and hardened criminals.

The aim of the prison system should be reformation, rather than the exacting of punishment. It should be to turn the prisoner out a better man, physically, mentally and morally, than he is when he goes in. If he comes out a worse man, then society is worse off than when he went in.

Trade schools, course in study, and means whereby the prisoner is taught self-respect and helped to become a better man should be introduced into the prison system.

Solitary confinement is still used in the Smyrna prisons. This is a bad form of punishment. It should be abolished.

The condition of the present prison, in spite of all that the Greeks have done to improve it, reeks with foul air, bad sanitation, and unfit quarters. The plans for the new prison should be taken up at the earliest possible moment.

More careful statistics should be kept, and in such a way as to be easily accessible. For example, the committee was unable to get answers to such questions as these: "How many of the prisoners are repeaters? What were their previous crimes? How many different causes for imprisonment are represented by the prisoners at present? What are these causes and how many are in for each?"

A library should be introduced into the prison and means of healthy entertainment found.

Such institutions as the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. should be appealed to, to introduce an educational program at once, especially among the younger boys, many of whom can neither read nor write. Lectures should be given to the prisoners on Good Citizenship, Manhood, etc. Practically nothing is done at present to stimulate thought or character in the prisons.

Young women, arrested for light crimes should not be put in with women of hardened character.

Prisoners awaiting trial should not be classed as criminals and should be kept entirely separate from those convicted of crime.

The present location of the prison is not good. It would be far better to locate the new prison out in the country where a large tract of land could be used for agriculture. This country needs improved methods of agriculture. If the authorities could train hundreds of prisoners in the next few years to become self-respecting farmers, it would be a great blessing to society and to the men.

Individual examination and treatment is now required in all up-to-date prisons. The prisoner is often mentally and morally sick rather than really criminal. His needs can only be discovered by personal treatment and study. Individual physical and mental

examinations should be given, and prisoners of this class treated as patients rather than as criminals.

Prisoners should be kept in clean clothes, and compelled to bath at least once a week.

For trade schools or an agricultural farm in connection with the prison, the officer should be chosen, not as mere jailers or guards, but for their ability to promote the reformatory aims of the institution.

Probation and parole officers. As Probation and Parole is unknown in the Near East it should be introduced.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

No juvenile courts exist in the Near East. Smyrna should have them. An expert on juvenile delinquency should be trained, or found for the new government of the city of Smyrna. It is a basic principle in correctional work that delinquent children should be dealt with entirely apart from adults. Separate courts, separate juvenile officers should be introduced. Children should never be confined in jails or prisons. Homes for delinquent children should have no suggestion that they are places of forced detention. In such homes there should be a good woman as matron who will be a mother to the boys, or, in a girl's home, to the girls. Good children's books should be secured for the library of such homes.

It is wrong to put a child in jail, it is also wrong to let a delinquent child run loose without warning or oversight in the community. The children are the hope of the future. To let children commit criminal acts and do nothing about it is to insure criminals for the courts and prisons to deal with in a few years. The delinquent boy and girl constitute a serious problem that must be handled wisely and well. At present, Smyrna has no adequate means or method of dealing with this problem.

SUMMARY: In closing, we would point out from these many

suggestions, a few which we consider to be of supreme importance.

1. That the courts be so constituted as to give the people of all the communities a feeling that justice is being done to all, irrespective of creed or race.
2. That a new prison be built and that it be built with the aim of making it a place for the reformation of men rather than the punishment of criminals.
3. That a juvenile court and modern methods of handling juvenile delinquency be introduced into Smyrna.
4. That disorderly conduct, vagrancy, begging and legalized prostitution be done away with by making these things subject to the courts with adequate means of suppressing them.
5. That a municipal police force be established responsible to the city government and made up of the various races of the community.

CHARITIES



JUNE 1921

BY MISS A.E. PINNEO

I. Greek Charities

(a) *The Common House of the Greek Orthodox Community*

1. Purpose and Work. The "Common House" (Laikon Kendron) provides one healthful, warm meal a day to the poor for a small price. All sorts and nationalities are served. On the day when it was visited, a poor priest, several hamals, a number of ragged school children, mothers with babies in their arms, and a large number of poorly-clad workmen made up the crowd. From 400 to 500 portions are given out daily. Refugees obtain free portions by ticket in the afternoons. Investigation of each case having previously been made.

The cost per person is 5 piastres, and each is served abundantly.

The meals consist of pilav [rice], macaroni, rich soups, etc, meat being served three times a week.

2. Equipment and Housing. This charity is housed in a new three-story stone building in Phasoula, owned by the Greek Orthodox Community. It occupies four rooms in the building, a large dining room furnished with benches and tables, a kitchen, an office and three store-rooms. It has excellent equipment, the two large kazans for cooking having cost 300 Lt. each.

3. Budget and Expenditure. The yearly budget for May 1919 to May 1920 was 2050 Lt. income, and 1385 Lt. expenditure. In the

war years when there were many refugees there was much greater expenditure. The average daily expense now is 1200 Lt. and for celebrations at New Years and Easter, 300 Lt. extra.

4. Organization. The charity had its beginning in May 1915. The committee in charge is elected every two years by the Community Committee for the care of the poor. It consists of ten ladies and two gentlemen and their services are given without compensation. There are five salaried workers and twenty-three voluntary workers, ladies of the Greek community who act as superintendents at the noon meal.

The funds for carrying on the work are gained through voluntary contributions, the giving of a concert or ball each winter, gifts at celebrations and in lieu of memorial services, and regular Sunday collections in all the churches.

(b) Sisitions, or Relief Committees

In the same building with the "Common House" of the Orthodox Community is situated the headquarters of the Sisitions, or Committes for Relief of Refugees. During the war, and immediately after it, there was a Sisition in every quarter of the city, and these operated as long as there were refugees. They were carried on by the ladies from each district. At the Sisitions there was daily distribution of food.

(c) The Little Friends of the Poor

1. Purpose and Work. The Little Friends of the Poor aim not to give charity primarily, but to give care and oversight to neglected children, though blankets, clothing, etc have been given to a considerable amount.

Young girls under sixteen carry on the work, under the oversight of older woman. Only Greek families are visited. Each girl

finds her own family or is aided by the priests of her quarter to do so, and she is known by the family aided only as a friend, not as a representative of organized charity. She solicits funds only during the holiday, and that in order to give a special celebration to the children in whom she is interested.

2. Organization. The headquarters of this society are at the National Orphanage. Its central committee consists of seven ladies chosen by a society in Athens for the same purpose.

(d) The National Home Orphanage

1. Purpose and Work. This home was begun as a "Shelter for the Homeless", because of the number of homeless children found in the streets during the war. Many are not orphans, but children of refugees who are not able to support them.

Schooling is given in the Home as far as the 4th Class Preparatory, then the children are sent out to the city schools. The boys learn trades by being sent out to learn with shoe-wakers, carpenters, etc. The girls learn sewing, embroidery, etc. within the Home.

To those boys who prove to be especially bright, the Greek government gives further opportunity for schooling and the Home endeavors to find good positions for all the boys as they arrive at an age for leaving it.

The girls are never sent out as servants, but may be adopted by families. The Home endeavors to secure their well-being by getting the signature of parents or other relations at the time of the girl's entrance, for funds to be given her when she shall leave the Home. The girls are furnished with trousseaux.

Cleanliness, the value of fresh air, and good medical care are evident. Good fare, though simple, is provided, and despite the handicaps of crowded quarters and bare surroundings the kindly interest of those in charge goes a long way in bettering the condi-

tions of the children. There are (April 1921) 135 children in the Home, 50 girls and 85 boys. They range from 4 to 18 years of age.

2. Organization. The Greek government took over the Home in February 1920, and it is conducted by a central committee in charge of all the Greek orphanages. The staff consists of a matron, two teachers and a master, and a care-taker for the clothes. There is one servant, the cook.

(e) The Greek Orphanage

1. Work. The children of the Greek Orphanage are from 5-18 years of age. There are 96 boys, and 44 girls, a total of 140. About 20 are from the Infant Asylum and their parents are not known. Some are real orphans, and others have parents living. No payment is required.

The Orphanage gives schooling to the 6th class, including music and night classes in English and commercial studies. There is also instruction in dress-making for the girls and in carpentry and shoe-making for the boys. Those pupils who are especially good in their school work may be sent out to other schools for further classes.

2. Staff. The staff consists of a matron, eight teachers, a nurse and caretaker for the little children. There is a dress-maker, a carpenter, a shoe-maker and a man in charge of the suit-room. All the teachers are trained. Some are graduates of on the Zapion, the Arsakion, the Greek Central School of Smyrna, etc. Nearly all are paid workers. The school has a priest and a secretary.

2. Organization and Support. There are 300 men who contribute towards the support of the orphanage, and who select, every third year, nine to six men to oversee the work of the orphanage. There is a verbal report of the work given the committee once in three years.

3. Buildings. The present buildings and grounds were bought in 1870. There are eight dormitories for the boys, four for the girls and a teachers' dormitory. There is an office, a large dining room, and are a reception room, and a good-sized garden. A bath room makes possible weekly baths for all the children.

(f) Bairaclı⁴⁴ Orphanage

1. Work. The Bairaclı⁴⁵ orphanage has 240 children-160 boys and 80 girls. They range in age from 5-13 years. Almost all are Greeks. Most are orphans, although some have been admitted who have one or both parents. No payment is required.

Kindergarten and primary school classes are held, and the plan is that the children should be given further schooling and taught also industries and trades, but these classes are not yet organized.

The orphanage has an admirable location on the sea shore of Bairaclı, near the station. It has a large and attractive building, (rented) a garden and a good play-ground. A part of the building is set aside for hospital uses. There is a Turkish bath in a separate building.

The orphanage was opened in October 1919. The management is the same as that of the Central Greek Orphanage.

Those in charge are: a directress, three teachers and a matron. There are nine servants employed.

(g) Children's Clinic

A committee of ladies from Athens of the "Patriotikon Idrema" were the originators of this charity. There was organized, in May 1919, under the care of Dr. Emanuel Lambadarios, the first Children's Clinic. It is situated in Phasoula Street, renting waiting

44 Bayraklı.

45 Bayraklı.

rooms, office and operating room in the same building with the Greek Orphanage. Children from 5 to 15 years of age are treated and the following statistics give an idea of the extent and character of the work done.

Statistics from May 1st to December 1st. 1919

<u>Cases treated</u>	<u>Supplies given out.</u>
Eyes 488	195 boxes of milk.
Pathological..... 848	Prescriptions 2,275.
Operations..... 84	
Ears..... 200	
Skin 439	
Teeth..... 87	

January 1920-- December 1920. Supplies given out: 458 boxes of milk, 17 boxes of flour, 2,663 prescriptions. Medicines and treatment given free. It is a most excellent work, well conducted.

II. Armenian Charities

(a) *Achkadakinian. Society to care for the poor*

1. Work. In the beginning this work was largely for the sick among the poor, Dr. Constantian giving his services freely, and another physician being associated with him in helping the poor. Medicines were provided without cost.

Travelers and poor strangers were aided with money and fares, poor widows were looked after, especially, for the payment of their rents. Employment was found. At New Years' and Easter a big dinner was served for the poor of all nationalities. About 1000 cases were aided yearly, and the monthly sum given out amounted to about 500-600 Lt.

2. Organization. The work of his society is altogether voluntary. Funds were collected from Armenians, at first by subscription, then large balls and concerts were given. In remembrance of friends many large and small gifts were given.

The original society consisted of only four members, but later of forty or fifty.

When the Armenian Red Cross Society was organized in 1920, the Achkadakinian turned over its work to that society.

(b) *Armenian Central Orphanage for Boys*

1. History and Organization. The boys of this orphanage were gathered mostly from the deportations that took place from Aleppo, Aintab, Marash, Afion Kara Hissar and Caesarea.⁴⁶ It was opened in 1919. There are at present (April 1921) about 350 boys. The boys are from 5-16 years of age. The orphanage is conducted by a committee of seven members who meet each Sunday at the orphanage.
2. Support. The nation supports the orphanage. A sort of "every member" canvass is carried on, each family contributed to the support of one or more orphans. An annual-ball is also given as a benefit.
3. Staff. There is a voluntary worker as superintendent, one as scout leader, two as teachers and helpers in special work and classes. There are two paid teachers.
4. Schooling and Trades Work. Fifty of the young children have regular daily sessions in their kindergarten room. Five boys go to the Boyadjian private school free, and have their lunch, books etc, provided for them at the school. Eight boys go to the International College at one-half tu-

⁴⁶ In Turkish Kayseri.

ition. The large remained go to the National School for Boys, marching daily in excellent order, to and from the school in companies of from 30 to 50 boys each under a boy scout leader. A few boys are learning trades, ironmongery, carpentry, shoe-making etc. The Orphanage posses kits of tools, and two of the boys do all the mending of shoes for the whole number. Four of the boys who go to school work at the stocking knitting machine before and after school, and make from 20 to 23 pairs per day. They work from 4 to 10 P.M. and early in the morning.

5. Boy Scouts. A capable and devoted teacher has oversight of the boys both day and night. The Boy Scout control, includes about 100 scouts. These take much responsibility.

Regular gymnastic drill of all the boys is conducted every morning for half an hour by the Boy Scouts. The raising of the flag takes place every morning at 6:30 with salute and song; and the flag lowering at sunset with like exercises.

The Boy Scouts control the bed-making. The boy's laundry is numbered according to scout groups. Group A 1-30; Group B 1-30 etc., and the boys are known in the orphanage by their numbers.

6. Expenditures, Prevision, Care. The expenditure last year for food, and for wages of servants, was 50,000 Lt. 20 servants are hired. The boys, however, help about all work. For the bath, companies of fifty which go out on Wednesdays to the Turkish bath, 15 Lt. a week is regularly expended.

For copy-books and pencils used for schooling 50 Lt. were expended last year.

The boys are given hearty and wholesome food. For breakfast each boy has a 5p. gevrek. With the noon and evening meals 40-43 two-oke loaves of bread are consumed daily. The meals consist of beans, peas, cabbage, etc and maca-

roni. Meat is served twice a week and fish once. Special dinners are given at New Years and Easter by charitable people. For bedding each boys has, with mattress and pillow, two blankets or a blanket and a quilt, with a sheet. There is a hospital of 30 beds, with a care-taker who is said to be "like a mother".

7. The Summer Camp. A summer camp was established last year (in 1920) at Devilikeui, by the American Civil Y.M.C.A. 100 boys were sent to this camp and stayed there three months. The orphanage paid twenty two piastres per day per boy for food. The boys had swimming, foot-ball, gymnastics, farming of vegetables etc.

(c) Vorpahinam Girls' Orphanage

This orphanage was established in 1893. It has an interesting beginning. Young girls of the highest class of that year in the Armenian school were eager to undertake some charitable work, and decided to start an orphanage. The original members of the committee were, the twelve girls who rented a room and took upon themselves the responsibility of getting clothing, food, etc for their charges. At the death of Mr. Balous of the Armenian community, his widow gave a building to the orphanage. Beds, chairs etc. were given by others. The membership of the committee was added to and the number in the orphanage increased to thirty. These girls were then educated in the orphanage, lessons being given voluntarily by Armenian girls. They were taught fine sewing, the making of nice underclothing for trousseaux. A yearly ball came to be given for the benefit of the orphanage and by it 500-600 Lt. were gained. Orphan girls from the massacres and deportations were sent to the orphanage. The girls were sent out to the Central School.

In 1919 the German Orphanage and the Vorpahinam were united, and the Near East Relief took it over with about 150 or-

phans, and named it the American Orphanage. In 1920, on the departure of the Near East Relief, the Armenians again took charge of it. The expenditure per month is about 1000 Lt. The orphans are sent to the National school for their education.

There are five or six members of the original society still active in this work.

(d) The Armenian Young Men's Association

This was established in 1897 and continued until 1914 and, it is thought now, may be re-opened. It was a branch of the London Y.M.C.A. and started with 12 members. The members used to give free evening lessons to poor children and also Sunday Bible classes, and evening entertainments with "Magic Lantern" pictures. They used to visit the coffee houses for the purpose of getting hold of strangers and bringing them into their circle. They showed a great deal of devotion to their work, having taught a hamaal 40 years old to read, provided free tuition to boys, etc.

The organization was respected by the Turks of having a political purpose at the outset of the war, and was therefore done away with, but is not considered dead, and may begin work again.

III. Jewish Charities.

(a) Comité des Dames du Talmud Tora

This society was organized by the Jewish people of Smyrna in 1902 for the purpose of clothing very poor children and giving them free dinners, also of giving them a certain amount of education. It is now providing a free hot dinner five days in the week to 500 children, ranging from 7-14 years, $\frac{3}{4}$ of whom are orphans. (The term orphan is used of a child with but one parent living, or none). The committee in charge consists of 14 life members, who

were charter members, and a few others who have been chosen by them. Its funds are collected by house-to-house visitation on the part of a few girls of each section of the city, each in her quarter soliciting voluntary contributions. The National Committee contributes 160 p. per week, and certain business men pay monthly fees, and a small fee is required from the children for their schooling, this fund being sufficient to pay the salaries of the teachers. An annual ball is given for collecting funds.

Five servants are hired to cook and to do other work in connection with the daily dinner. A voluntary worker and the teachers oversee the serving of the dinner. For the dinners alone, 7000 Lt. were expended and for clothing and shoes, 5000 Lt.

The instruction given consists of the teaching of some of the psalms, some Hebrew to the upper classes, and some reading and writing of French. There are six teachers and they are paid from 14-20 Lt. per month.

Some of the boys are apprenticed at 14. Some are in the Jewish band that goes to every wedding and the boys receive some money for their services. Some are sent to the Alliance School.

(b) Ozer Dalim

This is a society to prevent begging, and was started in 1900. During the war it ceased to function but was begun again in 1919.

It has a small building near the Jewish Community Center in the Jewish quarter.

The committee consists of from twelve to fifteen young men. It raises money by subscription and the sums are gathered weekly by a paid collector. Gifts are received by wills, from the Dames du Talmud and from other sources.

The cases to be aided are investigated by visiting and inquiry of those who know them. Seven to eight hundred families are aided

yearly. Sometimes money is loaned to a family and paid back by the family in weekly payments as they are able to do so.

(c) Marbish Aroumim

This society was organized by, two years ago, and its purpose is to cloth poor children who have not the necessary garments, and who must, in return, go once a week to hear the reading of the Psalms. Two sets of clothing are given per year to each child.

The committee consists of ten men, all volunteer workers. They themselves contribute, and collect funds from others, and report to the Jewish Community Committee which has oversight of every society.

Twenty five children are clothed by this society and they range from 9-15 years.

The Jewish Community has asked the society to form a school with this group of children.

(c) Orphanage of the Comité des Dames du Talmud Torah.

Books are kept and the records are published and given to the Jewish community. The children of this Orphan School seem markedly destitute, pale, ill-clothed and miserable, many of them. It is said that a large number of them do not have any other food from noon to noon, except this free dinner that is given them. A little bread, served to only the poorest, is given at the meal. Some bring their own bread with them. The meal itself seems hearty and well-cooked. The school is housed in a large and well-lighted, well-appearing building in the Jewish quarter, near the Alliance School. There is a large school yard and a covered space for play in rainy weather. A building next door has been bought with a view to starting a "real orphanage" in which to house those children who are without parents and destitute.

IV. Turkish Charities.

(a) The Turkish Trade School

1. Purpose and Work. This school is an orphanage which offers both schooling and trades-training. There are 200 boys, of from 8-15 years of age. Their schooling covers nine years, the first four theoretical, the last five partly theoretical, partly practical. Arithmetic, geography, Turkish, French, the Koran, chemistry are taught, and the following trades: carpentry and wood carving, shoe-making, iron moulding, tool-making, electrical work. A very up-to-date shoe-shop on the place is a salesroom for the 2-3000 pairs of shoes from start to finish, as proof of his ability at the end of the course in the shoe-making department. Twelve boys are in this department. Forty to fifty boys are in the electrical. There are two machines, one used for the instruction of the boys, and the other for the factory. One hundred and fifty boys are in the iron foundry, and they themselves have set up a large piece of machinery. Eight boys were in the iron moulding department. The carpentry and wood-working departments have thirteen and six boys respectively, and excellent work is done in these departments, being evidenced by many orders from the public.
2. Organization. The school was founded in 1896 by Midhad Pasha. The management until five years ago was in the hands of a commission, but now is under the direction of a department of the province.
There are a president, three superintendents, twenty teachers, a doctor, street-keeper, and thirty servants. The Vali appoints the president.
3. Income and Expenditure. The annual expenditure is 70,000 Lt. Legacies are received but are insufficient, and govern-

ment aid is necessary. Boys are admitted on recommendation from well-known persons of the quarter in which they live.

A tidy hospital, with nurse in charge, had no occupant when visited, speaking well for the health of the boys.

The school is located in Karantina on the west side of the Asele Hospital and the buildings are owned by the organization.

(b) Turkish Orphanage-Boys

The Turkish Orphanage was founded March 1st 1916, for the purpose of taking care of children left orphans by the war. It is under the management of a commission of six members approved by the head of the provincial government. There are unpaid voluntary workers who are supposed to inspect the work of the school weekly.

The school has a president, treasurer, superintendent and two teachers. Two collectors of funds for the orphanage also act, one as a buyer of the provisions, the other as care-taker for the sick boys. The president and treasurer spend eight hours daily in the school. The teachers hold diplomas from the dar-ul-mua-limin, teach according to the regular school program during the day, give lessons in trades in the evening and share surveillance both for day and night with the superintendent. The boys range from very young boys, to those 16 years of age. At sixteen the boys names are advertised in the papers, that work may be secured for them. Each boy, upon leaving the orphanage, is given a certificate, signed by several of those in charge. During the boy's apprenticeship, whatever he gets is kept in the school and is given to him when he leaves the orphanage. "An orphan is one who has no father, brother, property, and one whose mother and sister cannot support themselves."

There are no non-Moslem orphans now in the orphanage, but orphans are, or have been accepted from other nations. There are only small boys at present, 1780 in number.

The annual expenditure is said to be about 15,000 Lt. but is dependent on what is secured.

(c) Infirmary

Under the Health Department of the city comes this institution. It was founded in 1906. It is carried on by a "protector", a clerk and a servant, paid workers. It has no regular income. It admits crippled and helpless old men, women and children, especially "those left at the doors of the mosques". The annual expenditure is about 650 Lt. There are usually about 35-40 occupants, many of them women. They are admitted only after an "official examination". The rent of the building is 120 Lt. It is situated near the Setchedjiler⁴⁷ Karaghoul at the Mejarlik Bashirda.⁴⁸ Charitable persons contribute to it and extra bread from the community goes to it.

V- Summary

Forms which Charity takes in Smyrna.

I. Out door relief.

A. Money doles to the poor.

1. From church and national centers.

a. At stated intervals to the regular poor.

b. To refugees or travelers for emergency aid.

2. By the public to beggars.

3. By foreign relief agencies.

⁴⁷ Keçeciler.

⁴⁸ Mezarlıkbaşı.

B. Supplies of food, clothing, etc,

1. Soup kitchen meals.
2. Dinners and clothing to children in schools.
3. Shelter and supplies to refugees in schools, churches and mosques.

C. Medical

1. Red Cross and other clinics supply free medicines and diet foods to the sick.

D. Educational and industrial.

1. Educational work in orphanages and free schooling to poor in national schools.
2. Teaching of trade in orphanages and by apprenticeship.

II. Indoor Relief.

- A. Orphanages and Homes for children.
- B. Old peoples homes.
- C. Care of the sick poor in hospitals.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Alleviation has the lion's share of interest as compared with Prevention and cure of Poverty.

The summary of the forms which charity takes in Smyrna makes it evident, in the first place, that there is considerable charitable activity in Smyrna and in the second place, that it is largely for the mere temporary alleviation of the poor, rather than for either the prevention or cure of poverty.

Dole-giving, usually a lazy method, should be superceded by adequate relief.

Reviewing Smyrna's charities as a whole, the following recommendations seem warranted.

Dole-giving, the distribution of small sums of money or quantities of supplies from time to time, with but slight investigation of the circumstances and record of the applicant, is the very laziest and most harmful form of help, unless the cure of the situation of the applicant is aimed at, and the prevention of his further dependency. This is now an accepted principle among trained workers in charity. To see one family through into self-support, restored to society as a normal working member thereof, is doing more real good than to tantalize with petty gifts and, in the end, leave dependent half a dozen families.

Real charity would remove them from the streets, whereas the present system is inadequate. Street doles but multiply the beggars and encourage outrageous imposture. Legislation is needed but could hardly be enforced until there is more adequate provision for handling the really destitute.

Child labor increases poverty by leaving the child unprepared for earning a higher wage later.

The crime of child labor is unrealized, and untouched, in Smyrna, but this, together with the length of the working day outrageous in some trades and at certain seasons, the minimum wage and the matter of healthful conditions for work, all need legislation. The charity worker can do little about them, except to help make known, to a now indifferent public, the cruelty of present conditions.

Desertion, a chief source of poverty, can be adequately dealt with.

Desertion of families, by the husband and father, has proved elsewhere to be next to illness, a chief cause of poverty. Charity workers have waked up to the fact that desertion ought not to be accepted as irremediable. Instead, no pains should be spared in finding the deserter and making him bear the burden that rightly belongs on his shoulders. If, on the other hand, he can be traced

by public officers, brought back and put to breaking stone, while his wages are sent to his wife for the support of his family, a like adequate dealing could be found here, and a large number of pitiable and unnecessary cases of poverty be done away with.

A campaign of enlightenment with regard to the treatment of tuberculosis needed.

Tuberculosis, without doubt, is another of the chief causes of poverty in Smyrna. A large proportion of those who die from this disease are men and women in the prime of life, with families to care for and support. The problem is not touched by charity except for the alleviation of a few cases here and there.

The city needs a thorough-going campaign for enlightenment as to the prevention and treatment of the disease. Both the extreme fear of people, and their extreme ignorance in dealing with those who are ill, needs to be combated. Simple pamphlets, published in the different language, and giving the plain facts about prevention and cure, followed up by adequate instruction in all the schools and churches, would go far toward removing the darkness in which most of the people now rest. At least, the idea that fresh air, both night and day, and such foods as milk and eggs, are prime essentials, could be widely published. In such campaigns elsewhere, fresh air camps and depots where milk and eggs may be obtained on the presentation of special cards issued by a charity or by physicians, evidence in part the interest which a community takes in clearing out the disease.

Despite our prejudices in their favor, big orphanages are not so desirable for the child, nor so cheap, as the placing-out system.

One questions whether the orphanages are not too freely made use of by some parents who find it too easy to shift the support of their children upon an institution, and then claim the children later on, as soon as they become useful as wage-earners. A large proportion of the so-called orphans in the Smyrna orphanages

have one parent living. When such a parent is really destitute, and finds it really impossible to take care of the child properly, the plan followed elsewhere of keeping it in its own home by payment of the actual cost of his living expenses, is by far the best. This, the so-called placing out system, provides also for real orphans who by paying their cost of living in private homes that have been found for them by local charity workers.

The movement, abroad, is all away from big institutions for children, both because of their producing an institutionalized child, and because of their greater expense. No matter how well conducted the orphanage is, the children always must act together in crowds and in routine ways. The child who is placed out has a normal life, learns to do things by himself, take individual responsibility, to think for himself and develops much more originality than the child in an institution who stays there any length of time. The placing-out system is now being followed in Constantinople for the care of five thousand children, and the cost per child is found to be 150 piastres per week, as contrasted with 600 or 800 piastres in an institution. Local committees of charity workers look after the children placed in homes to see that all goes well with them. It is found that children so placed out often find a permanent home and adoption in the home to which they are sent, and thus their problem is permanently and rightly solved, and in the case of a child being kept in its own home, there is a great advantage of keeping the family ties unbroken.

Widows with several children should be pensioned until the children come to earning age.

The method just recounted is practically the same as that called "pensioning" of widows with several small children. Women with a number of small children cannot possibly fulfil the double task of wage-earner and home-keeper. Under the pensioning system, already tested and practically successfully—the exact

resources of the family are reckoned up, and any help that may be had from relatives or other agencies, is taken account of, then the sum absolutely necessary for the family's living is decided upon, and this sum is given as a "pension" at a regular fixed time, and is decreased when the oldest child reaches the earning age – say fourteen – by the amount of his wages, and so on, when the next child arrives at this age, until it is withdrawn altogether. It is far better for the community as well as for the individuals concerned, that the family should be kept intact, that the home should not be broken up.

More adequate provision for the aged poor needed.

There seems to be but one well-conducted and well-situated home for the aged in Smyrna, and it has but a small number of inmates. One would be glad that so few aged poor were thus forced to seek charity, except that one comes upon too many solitary old people, even some who are related to wealthy families – neglected and in real want, in tiny rooms of buildings already over crowded with poor families. A sense of responsibility for such on the part of relatives is a first necessity, and more adequate provision for the helpless old people who have no near relatives is urgently needed.

The feeble-minded should be put into institutions.

An untouched cause of poverty in Smyrna is the neglect of the feeble-minded, especially their free ranging in the community.

There are so many grades and forms of feeble-mindedness, some of which are not easily recognized as such. It is well known that the children of the feeble-minded are practically always feeble-minded. The multiplying of such, since they are almost always incapable of self-support, increases the burden of poverty. They should be segregated, and institutions are needed in which, thus kept apart, they may then, under supervision, become at least partly self-supporting.

Investigations should be more thorough and right principles of action thought out and adhered to.

Investigation of the situation of those in need should be much more thoroughly done – not unsympathetically – but with a view to really understanding the case. Former employees and landlords should be interviewed. Persuasion and tears should not so frequently sway decisions. Real sympathy means much more work on the case, not less, but such as to bring about cure if possible in place of further dependency.

EDUCATION



MAY 1921

BY MISS PERKINS

a) Armenian Schools

History of the Armenian Community in Smyrna. Historians mention two immigrations of Armenians. The first one took place after the decline of the Roupinianty kingdom in 1375, when thirty thousand families left their country and migrated toward Europe. They settled in Cyprus, Rhodes, Crete, Italy and Smyrna. The second immigration occurred when Shah Apas, to stop the advance of the Osmons in 1604, burned all the Yeras lowlands. Twenty-five thousand families were obliged to leave their native land and seek homes elsewhere. The majority went toward Persia and India, a few came to Smyrna.

These immigrants established themselves near the Turkish quarter, where they built a chapel and had a cemetery. This fact is proved by tombstones which have been discovered there.

After two centuries, (because of the unfriendliness of their neighbors) they were driven to find new quarters, but could not find a desirable place. A Turkish friend out of pity wished to give them land of his, but did not dare because of the trouble such an act would bring on his own head. He advised the Armenians to bury a cross in his field. Laborers, plowing, found the cross and the owner, declaring that Allah had set aside this land for Christians, safely sold the desired tract to the Armenians. This district is today still known as the Armenian quarter.

Here they built two churches, later a hospital and three national schools.

Thirty years ago this quarter was inhabited only by Armenians. Owing to the growth in wealth, many families have moved out into the suburbs or on to the Quay and Jews and Greeks have moved into the vacated houses.

Occupations. Practically all of the rich Armenians are merchants. We may also say that the manufacturing is largely in the hands of the Armenians. There are also doctors, lawyers and pharmacists. Though few in number in Armenians have always held a prominent place in trade and industry.

Administration. In the archbishopric are settled all the religious, political, educational, and national questions of the nation.

According to the national constitution every individual, through representation, has a voice in the government. The duty of every individual is to help the nation in return for assistance rendered to individuals by the nation. Every Armenian pays national taxes.

The nation has to provide the support of the three national schools, two orphanages, one hospital and provide for the poor and refugees.

The duties of the nation are to elevate the moral and intellectual life of the people, and to improve national organizations and to create various sources of income.

The "national administration" controls Armenian affairs in Smyrna and the Aidin Vilayet. This administration is made up of the following committees: religious, political, representative, educational, financial, and judicial.

The political committee has control over the educational, financial and judicial committees. Its duties are surveillance of all political affairs of the nation, the examination of the propositions

of committees under its control, and the approving or vetoing of those propositions.

The Educational Committee. The educational committee has seven members. It has the superintendence of all the Armenian schools in Smyrna and those of the dioceses.

History of Armenian Schools in Smyrna. After the immigrants settled here, one of their first moves was to establish a school. As the community was too poor to erect a building, the Abroyan family gave its wooden house to be used as a school building.

It was only in 1825 that the people were able to build the present boy' school.

While this school was growing and improving and education for boys progressed rapidly, the girls had no opportunities, outside of private lessons in their own homes, for acquiring an education. When the number of girls studying in this matter became large enough to attract attention and comment, a room in the hospital was given to be used as a girls school.

Some years later Mr. Hagop Sarkissian built a girls' school which was destroyed by the fire which ruined the greater part of the Armenian quarter. The next four years the girls had no school of any kind.

In 1849 Mrs. Hripsime Sostanian built a school for girls which was called "Hripsimian." The school was quickly outgrown, and in 1884 the present girls school was erected, and bears the old name in honor of the original founder.

The next need was a kindergarten or primary school. Some of the alumnae of the girls school formed an association, raised money and built a kindergarten. During the war this was destroyed by British airplanes. The girls school loaned two rooms to the association until money could be raised, and a new school built.

Schools. At present there are eight Grammar and eight high schools and four kindergarten or primary schools. Three of these schools are national schools, Mesrobian, Hripsimian and Bakirjian. Of the 1400 pupils in these three schools, the majority pay no tuition, and the rest a very low fee. Under these generous terms, the poor children of the city are given a good education.

The other schools are either under societies which raise most of the necessary income, or are supported largely by the tuition fees.

There is one Armenian Catholic school. This school contains all grades from kindergarten to the equivalent of the last year of an American high school.

Name	Staff no.	Girls	Boys	Grade	Location
PREPARATORY	4	62	53	prep.	Cordelio
Vartanian	4	47	46	"	Karatash
Bakirjian	5	96	101	kind.	Moda St.
Kindergarten	3	49	52	"	Karatash
Kirtash	3	39	48	"	Demiah St.
Kindergarten Guez Tepe	2	7	24	"	Guez Tepe
Arakelia	4			"	Cordelio
Gertasehr		84	65	"	Dabagh Hane
Mesropian Hripsimian Bakirjian Boyajian	38	600	800	high "	Armenian quarter opp. A.C.I. Moda St. near Greek Hospital
Nikhitarian				prim. prep. high	Armenian Catholic church school

Remarks: Bakirjian – with higher school of same name.
Gertasehr --- independent, supported by tuitions.

Buildings. The majority of the school buildings were built for school purposes. As school buildings go in Smyrna, they are good. The rooms are well lighted, the halls are wide enough for safety, and the sanitary conditions good.

The buildings are, at present, overcrowded. There is a crying need for more schools to relieve the congested condition of the present buildings and to accommodate the increase in the school population.

Equipment. All of the schools are under-equipped in primary material, maps, pictures and the aids to teachers which save time but which are very expensive; objective material, apparatus and libraries and new desks.

Only a few of the schools have large enough play-grounds. All of the schools need playground equipment.

Heating. There is no heating plant in any of the schools. On extremely cold days "mangals" are used to warm the rooms where the little children are.

Water. The water supply is good. Most of the schools have Halka Bounar⁴⁹ water.

At present the children drink out of their hands. Though it is a more sanitary way than a public drinking cup, bubbler fountains should be introduced.

Fire Precautions. No fire drills are held.

Disease Precaution. When a child is unwell he is sent home. In case of epidemics schools are closed.

Uses of School Buildings. Out of hours those buildings suitably built are used for meetings, charity balls, concerts, meeting places for clubs, and, in some cases, night schools.

The Armenian community has gone a long way already toward the goal—each school a community center. The addition of Moth-

⁴⁹ Halkapınar.

ers' classes in home nursing, vocational classes for boys and girls, local play-grounds, community libraries, are a few more activities which will place to school house in a more useful position than it is even now.

The child in school. Each child supplies his own materials, books, copy books, pencils, etc. unless he is too poor to do so. In connection with many of the schools there is a society which does this for individual children who can not buy their supplies. At some of the schools, hot lunches are served to children whose parents can not afford to send them to school and provide a noon meal also.

Some schools require a school uniform which is generally either a red or black apron. This establishes a kind of social equality which is very beneficial and makes for contentment in schools which both the rich and poor attend.

The recesses are supervised by a teacher.

Corporal punishment is forbidden.

Reports of the child's behaviour and work are sent home at least twice during the year. The mark of 6 in the 1-10 system is the passing mark.

Vacations. The Armenian national holidays, Easter, Christmas, and New Years, and July, August and half of September.

The Kindergarten and Primary School. The lower schools follow much the same program as the primary schools in America. Each class has one teacher who teaches all subjects.

Bible is taught from the first grade. French is introduced into the fourth grade. Geography and History are not taught as full time subjects until the fourth grade.

The school day begins at 9 A.M. and ends at 4 P.M. with 1 ½ hours recess at noon.

The smaller children have a five minutes recess every hour.

There are six school days each week.

The children do not have time enough for the proper amount of play and are also too tired to play after a long school day. In a city where the children must play on the narrow street, each school needs a playground in connection with it where all the children of the community could play after school.

The Preparatory School. The preparatory school is to the school system of Smyrna what the grammar school is to the school system of America.

Bible, French and English are taught in addition to the regular school program.

The High Schools or Colleges. These schools correspond to the high schools of America quite closely.

They out-rank American schools in the modern language departments and are inferior in the teaching of science and mathematics. This condition is a result of the many languages found to be necessary for successful business life in the city. The child has not time for the equal development of both lines of work.

Commercial subjects may be taken in the upper classes.

Bible is taught all through the school course.

History of the world should be taught in chronological order, so as to give a broader vision and deeper comprehension of history as a whole to the students.

The Teaching Force. A few of the teachers have had normal school or university training. The majority of the teachers are graduates of the national schools or of secondary or elementary schools in the city.

Normal training is not considered necessary for the regular grade teacher. Grade teachers are hard to find. Therefore a well-educated girl is asked to take a position before she has had any training in pedagogy.

The requirements for a teacher's position need to be steadily raised and an Armenian Normal School would greatly increase the efficiency of the present school system.

In the national schools the teachers are organized in a society. Lectures are occasionally given.

Regular teachers' meetings are held as often as necessary for the arranging of educational and disciplinary problems.

b) Jewish Community Schools

History of the Jewish Community. The Jewish community in Smyrna does not possess any documents which might serve to constitute a proper history of its settlement here.

It can be stated, however, that the Jews have been established here for three centuries, since the inscriptions on the tombstones of the ancient cemetery of Bahri Baba bear dates anterior to the three centuries just passed.

From the beginning of their settlement in this locality the Jews have had synagogues, schools and a committee to carry on the orphanage.

Population. The Israelites in Smyrna and its suburbs number about 40,000. This number is distributed in different quarters of the town; particularly in Ergat Bazar,⁵⁰ at Caratash⁵¹ and Cordelio. There are also some Jews in Bournabat.

Schools.

3. Ecoles de l'Alliance Israélite (Boys' School, Girls' School, Primary)	800 pupils.
1. Ecole Populaire (dependent on the Alliance Israélite)	220 pupils

⁵⁰ Irgat Pazari.

⁵¹ Karataş.

1. Jewish Orphanage or Talmud Torah	500 pupils
1. School or Lycée Béné-Bérite	280 pupils
1. Private school of Rabbi Serson	200 pupils
1. Private school of Perpigual	150 pupils
1. Private school of Mlle. Segma	100 pupils

Total of Jewish children in Jewish schools	2250
Number of Jewish children in non-Jewish schools	750
Total of Jewish children in school	3000

However, following the reckoning which is generally used, 1/6 of the population is of school age, 6,500 Jewish children should be in school. As only 3000 attend school, there are therefore about 3500 children of the Jewish community who do not receive any instruction. New schools ought therefore, to be created for these children.

Name	Staff	Girls	Boys	Grade	Location
Alliance for Boys	12		405	Prep.	Sadullah Eff.
Alliance for Girls	9	239	"	"	"
Talmud Torah	10		381	"	Emine St.
Caratash	10	195		"	Caratash
Perigual	4	42	68	"	Kessen St.
"	5	21	106	"	Fuhreh St.
Popol	6	20	53	"	Dikili Tash
"	3	25	30	"	Salahane
Sissan	5	30	52	"	Caratash
Kohen	5	17	23	"	Ikinci Suleyman
Kindergarten	1	40	30	kind.	Caratash

c) *Turkish Schools*

School Children. Roughly speaking, there are 100,000 Turks in Smyrna. Out of this number 5630 are school children. Only 6% of the Turkish population in school!

History of Education for Turks in this city. The providing for education was not considered as one of the duties of the state in the development of Turkish political ideas, but it was regarded as one of the most honorable privileges of the sovereign, the high dignitary, or the wealthy citizen to establish and endow institutions of learning.

At first each mosque had as a necessary complement a medresseh or seminary. This seminary included primary classes and according to its size and importance, more advanced grades. Children from the quarter came to read there. Seminaries were not necessarily religious schools though religion was considered a necessary study for any learned man. The course of study included religions and the elements of religious law, Arabic, logic, philosophy, history and geography as seen by Moslem teachers.

The more important seminaries were divided into faculties or departments, usually of mathematics, law, medicine, sometimes architecture, etc.

Besides these, there used to be smaller schools, public and free if endowed by private gifts, paid and private if conducted by some person for their own gain.

Girls were taught to read the Koran, which also entailed the reading of other literature. As a rule, writing was rarely attained.

Almost fifty medressehs and, it is said, a like number of rudimentary primary schools existed in Smyrna in its period of bloom. This city, which has supplied remarkably few statesmen and soldiers to Turkey, has been able, because of its medressehs, to give to the Moslem world prominent jurists and physicians.

About 1865 the state set about introducing public instruction

along European lines. A free primary and preparatory (Rushdiyye) was founded on the French model of the écoles primaires supérieures. A number of primary schools for boys followed.

In 1883 a many normal school for girls appears, later on, an orphanage for boys.

A department is created under the governor called the "directors of public education" to be responsible for all schools.

After 1908 and especially after 1913 the effort along the lines of public instruction were re-doubled, many new schools appeared; the people who at first had been indifferent then showed a lively interest. The schools over-followed, suddenly reaching an attendance of 10,000.

But after the armistice a rapid decline set in.

Many of the young men who left from the upper classes to join the army did not return. Many parents in financial difficulties were compelled to take their children out of school. Several schools closed entirely.

Present Classification of Schools. Turkish schools in Smyrna must first be divided into two groups; there are some eight "schools" giving children, principally girls, old fashioned teaching: reading, chiefly the Koran, and learning to perform religious duties. The pupils generally learn to read and write a little. The total attendance of these "schools" would probably be less than 350. These schools, although forbidden by law, still exist.

Schools proper fall into three divisions, state local and private, according to whether they are supported by the state or city government or private enterprise.

School support. The state schools of which there are two, are supported by the national government, local schools, both free and public, from the provincial budget which is raised by means of local taxation. The six private schools are supported by tuition fees and private means.

Direction of Public Education. The "direction of public education" is made up of men of high education, appointed for a term of from twenty to thirty years, and responsible to the minister of public education and paid by the state. It is headed by a director, with an inspector, private secretary and other clerks. Their duties are to supervise and direct generally, the schools in accordance with general orders and programs sent by the minister of Public Education.

NAME OF SCHOOL	NO. OF YEARS	NUMBER OF PUPILS			
		UNDER 15		OVER 15	
		GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS
Kindergarten no.1	3	83	61		
Kindergarten no.2	3	70	80		
Kindergarten of Cordelio		60	52		
Primary and Preparatory.					
a. <u>Boys</u> : Ghairret	5		197		
Teshylyyeh	4		239		1
Memdoohiyeh	4		160		
Sahiliyyeh	2		100		
Haduka-i-vildan			107		
Soghoul-Kouyou	6		137		8
Kielerli- "	2		33		
Yadguiari Millet	6		101		16
Feyziyyeh (Ishiklar)			48		
Binar-hashhi			40		
Numooneh	4 (no beginner's class)		54		8
b. <u>Mixed</u> -Tefeyyuz	5	65	45		
Karantina	6	97	63	3	1

Balchova	3	60	75		
Bozyaka		14	28		
Hadeekai-vatan	3	70	100		
Shemsulmaarif	2	180	70		
Darulirfan	7	32	215		
Ravzai irfan	8	98	35	32	
c. <u>Girls</u> , Binarhashi		35			
Bournabat Girls'	4	82			
Ghairret	3	133			
Terakkee	6	285		20	
Seleemiyyeh	3	193	1	1	
Mejeediyyeh	3	203			
Cordelio Girls'	6	145		5	
Ishiklar		60			
School of Arts&Crafts High Schools.	9		235		65
a. Namazguiah Great Girls' school	6	281		25	
b. High school for boys Idadee	2 or 3		8		22
Hilal (boys)	10		194		52
Men's College Sultani	12		175		408
Women's College Sultani	5	8		32	
Women's Normal School	5	67		48	
Men's Normal school			40		30

Totals: Girls all ages	2547	Boys all ages	3084	
Totals: All under fifteen	5154	All over fifteen	477	

There are 30 Turkish schools besides 8 irregular ones, and the theoretically existing medressehs.

Cost of Education. The cost of educating one child for a year in a private school is Lt. 10. in public schools, owing to the present disorganization, the cost varies inversely with the number of pupils from Lt. 10 to Lt. 140.

Classification. Something has been said about Medressehs and irregular Koran schools under former headings. The first, the only religious Moslem educational institutions exist now solely in theory, having no courses nor students and their teaching staff being most often very disorganized. It would not be correct to call the irregular schools which I call Koran schools religious. They are not kept by any religious sect, are not intended to prepare for any religious calling, and impart rudimentary information also on secular subjects. As for professional schools, there exist none for Turks. A commercial school and a railway school opened up during the war having been abolished, and an academy of music proved a failure. True, the School of Arts and Crafts prepares its three hundred pupils, mostly orphans, and all needing training in skilled work (shoemaker, joiner etc.) but its methods cannot be called professional. It should rather be described as an orphanage. (I) The number of 39 schools is obtained by including this school, three kindergartens, 28 primary and preparatory schools of different grades (nine mixed, eleven boys and eight girls) two high schools for boys. (II) One high school for girls (highest class this year inactive) one college for boys, one for girls, one normal school for primary teachers for men and one for women. In mixed schools no boys may be admitted after the age of thirteen, and as a rule, the girls also will have finished before they are fifteen.

The present state of Turkish schools is one of atrophy and decline. Before the latter phases of the war, there were in addition to all schools described above several primary and private schools, a lyceum and crowded college for girls, a second college for men etc.

The general attendance for 1916 was anywhere between two and three times the figures quoted for the current year (1920) including students from the interior of the province.

The orphanage proper (about 200 boys) has not been shown as a school, its organization being too defective.

One of these schools, the Hilaal, has a curriculum almost the equal of that of a college.

Curriculum.

1. Kindergartens use the Fröbel⁵² method.

2. The curriculum of primary schools is generally as follows: (spread over four or five years) Religious instruction, for Moslems only, Agriculture and object lessons, Moral teaching, drawing, singing, handwriting, arithmetic, gymnastics, reading and grammar, Turkish dictation, group plays, geography, elements of geometry, Turkish and Moslem history. In a few cases foreign lessons in language, such as French or English, is introduced into the curriculum early. In girls' schools lessons in sewing and cooking are generally given.

3. In schools above the primary it is the French system that has been aimed at with a tinge of German ideas. Following is the curriculum of a boys' High School: Religious instruction, general and Turkish history, general and Turkish physical and political geography, moral, social, legal and civil instruction, political economy, Turkish language and handwriting, arithmetic (including commercial) algebra, geometry, plane and solid, physics, chemistry, organic and industrial; zoology, botany, geology, hygiene and physiology, French, gymnastics, drawing, handwork. Commercial course in addition to above, geometrical drawing, commercial wares, accountancy and book keeping, etc.

52 Friedrich Fröbel (1782-1852) was the inventor of the kindergarten. For more information please see: www.froebel.education.com

4. The program of colleges (these are the only state schools) both men's and women's, is very full. The schedule is a modified copy of the German Obergymnasium, but falls far below it in reality and practice. As it is, the best instruction given is in history, logic, philosophy and mathematics. There are more language courses than usual, Arabic and Persian as classical Moslem languages are obligatory, as is also French. For girls sewing, cooking, and home economics are obligatory courses. European dancing is taught. Special stress is laid on literature, composition, history, then mathematics, music (oriental and western).

5. The two Normal schools for primary teachers have the usual European program for similar institutions.

6. The school of Arts and Crafts has somewhat of a high-school program. The pupils are separated into groups and each group is taught a trade according to their aptitude and desire.

Equipment. There has been a great improvement in the last ten or twelve years but the equipment is still far from being up-to-date, and is generally inadequate. The greatest need is books.

Buildings. The Turkish school buildings, when compared with western schools are far from good. Compared with those of the local communities they are fairly good, and considering the home and nation (Turkish), excellent. Sanitary conditions are generally satisfactory. Water is good and abundant. In general, the buildings are well lighted. The buildings, at present, are not adapted to school purposes, having been built for residences. Several modern buildings have been erected for schools and they are well built, but poorly equipped, owing to lack of funds. The lack of proper and sufficient buildings is one of the greatest handicaps to the progress of the education of Turkish children in this city. The buildings are, generally speaking, in very favorable localities, have open spaces, and thus free from the nerve-racking noises of the streets.

Playgrounds. Each school has plenty of space for a playground.

The space, however, needs, in most cases, to be equipped with some kind of apparatus and improved.

Use of School Buildings. Whenever a school building is used for other than school purposes, it may develop into a community center for the natural reason that such a center is needed. Night schools have been started occasionally, but have never been permanent.

Some attempt was made to draw the mothers into friendly relations with the school. The results were so small, we can hardly call them successful.

Some lectures have been given under the auspices of the Department of Public Education for people interested in educational problems.

The Teaching Staff. The teaching staff is composed of 110 men and 70 women. They are insufficiently paid, and their future is not adequately assured.

The teachers should be graduates of normal schools for primary classes. Many, however, are inadequately trained even though several of the teachers in secondary schools have studied in Germany or France, in addition to having received their regular Turkish degrees.

They teach eighteen hours a week and are expected to serve for twenty or thirty years.

Records. All school records are supposed to be kept according to French methods. In many cases, however, this is not carried out.

Records are kept of the teachers from the standpoint of ability and service.

Records are kept of the pupils, of their studies, their health, behaviour, attendance, punishment and rewards. These reports are sent home from all but two schools.

Health. One of the duties of the health department is the at-

tending to the health conditions in the schools. Seven schools out of thirty nine have a special physician. During an epidemic, the director of the health department takes control of the school, and makes such arrangements as he sees fit.

Punishment. Corporal punishment is generally forbidden.

Vacations. Generally June to August, inclusive though fixed every year by the department of Public Education. Also Moslem religious festivals and Turkish national holidays.

d) Greek Schools

Number of Children in Greek Schools. There are approximately 200,000 Greeks in Smyrna today. Of these, 10,523 are school children under fifteen years of age, and 2837 are school children over fifteen, making a total of 13,360 children in school.

History of the Greek Community in Smyrna. After the occupation of Smyrna by the Turks in the reign of Sultan Mohammed I in 1416, and the fall of the whole Byzantine Empire before Mohammed II, the conqueror gave his Greek subjects, the so-called "privileges", which up to this day, the Greeks under Turkish rule enjoy.

The most important of these privileges was that of choosing their own patriarch at Constantinople, who was their religious leader and political head. Under his leadership were organized all the Greek communities. The priests and the bishops carried out his political and religious plans. The bishop of each province had to assist him as a counselor, a committee or cabinet chosen by the people being thus formed. The cabinet was divided into two committees, a central committee and a committee of elders. The particular work of the elders was to make the rough places smooth, untangle difficulties, take charge of Turkish correspondence, and to attend to all questions raised by Ottoman subjects concerning the local government. The central committee had charge of all educational, religious and philanthropic organizations.

Another privilege granted by the Turks to the Greeks was the holding of a court of justice, presided over by the bishop where ecclesiastical questions, wills, divorces, and attendant matters were solved. This court was divided into three classes.

Such courts were held in Smyrna in 1454.

Due to the invasions of Cardinal Caraffa, ambassador of the Pope, who came under the pretence of helping the Christians: because of the burning of the city by Moscemgo the Venetian; and as a result of the continued persecutions of the Greeks by the Turks, especially during the reign of Sultan Selim I in 1520, and finally because of frequent emigrations which weakened the community, it was unable to resist the persecutions and retain its privileges, and so removed its officers to Old Phocia or Constantinople.

During the 18th Century the Greeks regained their privileges as a result of the successful issue of the Russo-Turkish wars, and the protection of Peter the Great and Queen Catherine. This period of prosperity lasted until the time of the Greek revolution in 1821 when the Turks again stripped them of their privileges. At the end of the revolution the Greeks were free, and consequently able to take back their lost privileges and add to them the full rights of citizenship. Thus they became judges and filled offices, which up to this time, had been held only by Turks. In spite of the massacres that followed. The Greeks kept a firm grip on their rights and still possess them. In this way has the political, religious and educational life of the Greek community gone on with the Metropolitan of Smyrna at the head of its community.

History of Education in the Greek Community in Smyrna and its Past Progress. After the occupation of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453 there were very few schools in the late Byzantine Empire. In most of the towns, the priest and monks taught children in groups, either in their own private houses or in the churchyards. But in Constantinople it was not so. The patriarchal

academy was kept up and allowed to go on up to this day under the name of "The Great National School." In Smyrna, however, there were no properly organized schools until the year 1702. Up to this time the priests and monks taught reading and writing.

When, in 1624, the Jesuits established a mission in Smyrna, and offered to build a school for the Greek Orthodox children, the Patriarch realized his responsibilities towards them, and sent a man called Adamanties Rysios to establish a school for the Greek children of Smyrna. On account of difficult living conditions, the school suffered from lack of funds and was almost closed. Therotheos Diodrinos and three others pledged their lives for the support of the school. With Diodrinos as president, and the three others as his helpers, the present evangelical school was established on June 22, 1733. It was so called because it was dedicated to the Son of God, Jesus Christ, and to the truths of the gospel, hence Evangelical. The name was especially appropriate owing to the fact that the Bible was used as a text book. The sum offered for the support of the school was 520 Lt. Later on, scholarships were given for poor but promising boys, and later the boarding department was added. In 1810 the school was put under the protection of Great Britain. In 1778 the school was destroyed by fire, but was re-built the following year by John Canas on its present site, and another department, was added, a little further from the main school. Many young men were trained as teachers and priests.

For twenty four years the second president of the Evangelical School, Chrysanthos, increased the teaching force and introduced more subjects into the curriculum, such as philosophy and foreign languages. Similar schools were established in Chios and in the outlying provinces north of Smyrna.

In 1808 a new "Literary School" was established, with a good teaching force. This institution was supported by gifts from the Greek community and the churches of St. George and St. Photine.

In 1819 the calling of Prof. Koumas to Constantinople, and lack of funds, brought the school to a close.

The Evangelical school continued to operate successfully until the time of the Greek revolution in 1821, when it was impossible for a Greek school to function. It was closed for three years, but in 1824 a new era opened for the school, which started with a new zeal and energy and progressed successfully to this day. For years after its new start, the law that a member of the clergy ought to preside over the school was abolished. Since then, besides Latin, English and French were introduced. In 1831 the school was divided into two departments. In the upper one Homer, Herodotus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes, Pindar, rhetoric, algebra, astronomy, physics, and psychology were taught, and in the lower, or preparatory department, the so-called Langastrian⁵³ method was adopted. At the same time a good library was started where people could go on Sunday afternoon to read, and hear lectures on history, philosophy and science. In 1842 it was again destroyed by fire, to be re-built two years later. It was after the second burning, that the Greek government recognized it, and called it a college. After 1844, a preparatory school was established in the district of the church of St. John, where the religious department was conducted by a monk.

Two years later the Metropolitan of Smyrna established another preparatory school in Schoenadica Street, and a fourth school was started in the Boyadjidica street.

In 1873 one of the elders of the church of St. Catherine built Quipendjoghlu School (named after himself) in connection with the church buildings. From this time on, the schools for boys and girls in Smyrna have been steadily in number, having been established in every quarter of Smyrna, usually in the vicinity of the church of that quarter. From what has already been said, it ap-

53 A system of education devised by Joseph Lancaster (1778-1883). (Ed. note)

pears that the Greek Orthodox church has been the first to found schools near churches in order to instruct the children in religious matters, besides the elementary studies. All such existing schools in Smyrna have as their standard the Greek Evangelical School.

Central Administration. There is a central committee and a committee of elders with the bishop presiding over all which decides all matters pertaining to schools, churches, orphanages, etc.

Under this committee are the local parish committees. Each parish elects seven men to look after the local school and church affairs. These men receive no salary. They are chosen for a term of three years after which they render a full account to the central committee, the committee of elders and the bishop. A committee may be re-elected. Their duties include the complete charge of school and church, the appointment and paying of teachers, and of all church finances.

Courses of Study. As has been mentioned above, the educational (Greek) system of Smyrna is like the German system. There are no courses but grades. A student is obliged to follow his or her grade, and no student can pass a grade without attending the classes and courses of that grade throughout the scholastic year. The students do not change class-rooms, but the teachers change, so that every student takes the same courses as his or her classmates. There is permission to pass a course by private lessons during the summer, when the student has a mark lower than 5 in one or two of his or her courses, in order to pass into the next grade the following autumn with the rest of the class. The highest mark is 10 and the lowest is 5. The school year begins the first of September and closes the latter part of June. Classes are held five full days and usually half of Saturday. Lessons begin at eight o'clock in the morning and finish at four or five in the afternoon, with a two hour recess at noon. The day is divided into fifty minute periods, except the third, when a fifteen minute recess is given. Each stu-

dent is expected to take at least seven or eight subjects each year, not the same subject is taken up every day, but each subject four or five times a week. Modern methods of teaching are instituted as they are noted and passed upon by the Board of Education of the Evangelical School.

Besides the regular lessons taught in Greek, a course of French study is given, which starts in the 5th grade. No Latin is taught in the preparatory schools, and ancient Greek is studied instead. The Bible is generally used as a literature text book, the language of the Bible being considered suitable for that purpose. In the gymnasiums, starting with the first grade Latin, French and occasionally English is taught. A great deal of stress is laid on the study of ancient Greek and Latin. Besides this all the ordinary required subjects are taught, except Sociology, owing to the fact that this latter subject is not commonly known in this country. If we compare the best known gymnasiums, we will find that French of the Aroni school, and the English and French of the Yannike school, are more advanced than those courses taught in the Evangelical school, which has very excellent courses in literature, Latin, ancient Greek, mathematics and other sciences. The literary and educational standing of all the gymnasiums is more or less equal, so that any student from any one of these schools can easily enter the university at Athens. Ordinarily, the Evangelical school diploma is preferred. The commercial courses of the Evangelical and Aroni schools are on a par. The B.C. course of the Girls Central School gives an adequate commercial education.

The graduates of these various Greek schools have for many years filled important positions as teachers throughout all Anatolia.

PREPARATORY PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SMYRNA.					
Quarters or Parishes	Grades	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total
Aghiou Demetrios	6	6	256		256
Aghiou Pneumatos	8	8	69	326	395
Timiou Prothromou	6	7	434	41	475
" "	6	6		248	248
Evan. school (Fassoula)	6	7	245		245
" " (Sofiou)	6	7	280		280
" " (Koupedjoghlo)	6	7	305		305
Aghias Ecaterines	6	6	28	238	266
Evangelistrias	6	7	299		299
Yerou Necrotafiou	4	6	127	102	299
Aghiou Yeorghiou	6	8	349	270	619
Aghiou Nicolaou	6k	4	187	155	342
Aghiou Boukolou	4k	3	92	78	170
Ano Sinikias		3			
Nortakion	4k	4	166	122	288
Aghiou Constantinou	4	3	150		150
" "	5	5	93	224	317
Aghiou Markelloun	1	2	54	61	105
Kentrikon Pathenagheghoin	6	7		472	472
Omirion	6	7			
Aghiou Trifonas	3	3	152	147	299
Ellinik. Orfanotrof (orphanage)					
" Ikotrofon (asylum)					
Aghiou Ioannou	4	4	137	142	279

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE SUBURBS OF SMYRNA.					
Quarters or Parishes	Grades	Teachers	Boys	Girls	Total
Bairaclı	4	2	68	56	124
Papa Scala	4	4	127	112	239
Aghia Triada	4	2	30	42	72
Mersinli	4	2	48	48	96
Alambra	1	2	88	46	134
Tomazo	3	1	32	20	52
Cordelio	6	7	271	177	448
Enopi--- (Geuz Tepe)	6	6	116	108	224
Miractias (Kokaryali)	4	3	135	105	240
Melantia (Caratash)	6	5	78	92	170
Kallithias (Karantina)	7	8	181	168	349
Aghiou Anarghiriou	3	1	52	22	73
Sfactirias	4	4	91	111	202
Bournabat	6	6	226	152	376
Boudja	6	10	357	85	442
"	7	7	38	300	338
Prophet Elia	3k	2	78	49	127
Sevdikeuy	6	7	399	22	421
Sevdikeuy	4	5	40	373	413
Aghia Anna	3	2	40	42	82
Aghia Kiriaki	2	1	24	20	44
" " (Tsam Dibi) ⁵⁴	1	1	25	23	48

INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION TOGETHER WITH PRIVATE SCHOOL OF ALL GRADES

Public gymnasiums and Commercial Schools.

Evangelical school	B.A	5 grades
	B.C	4 grades
Government school	B.A	5 grades
Girls Central school	B.A	5 grades
	B.C	4 grades
Omirion	B.A	5 grades
Teacher's training		
Schools	B.A	6 grades

Private Gymnasiums and Commercial Schools.

Aroni school	B.A	5 grades
	B.C	4 grades
Ianiki B	B.A	5 grades

Private Preparatory Institutions

Kotsiou	7 grades
Nestoridiou	6 grades
Fardoulis	6 grades
Macrides	7 grades
Anastasiades	6 grades
Paschali	8 grades

The number of all private schools, both gymnasiums and preparatory schools is 15. The number of students in them is 1791. The number of public schools, both gymnasiums and preparatory schools, both the city and the suburbs, is 57. The students number

13426. Therefore in all the schools of the Greek community of Smyrna there are today a total of 15,217. Of course, Smyrna being a city composed of many nationalities there are students who go to foreign schools to take up language study. Consequently we must judge the educational standard not only by the report of the Greek schools.

The Teaching Staff. In the public schools of the Greek community in the city and in the suburbs, about 250 teachers. The teachers are appointed by the board.

The scholarship of the teachers is high. Many, in fact, most of the professors in the higher schools and gymnasiums are at least graduates of the University of Athens and generally also of some college or university in Europe.

The qualifications for teachers in the preparatory departments are very high. A teacher must be a graduate of a normal school, a gymnasium or a university.

The teacher is employed for one year or as long as he gives good service.

In the primary schools the teacher is expected to work for 32 hours per week, in the intermediate he works 25 hours per week, and in the highest schools from 20-28 hours per week.

Buildings. When the buildings have been built for school purposes they are good, properly lighted, properly supplied with water, fairly sanitary, and supplied with some sort of a playground. In some cases, however, buildings have since been built close to the school house and have cut off the light which was originally planned for the rooms. Such schools should be re-built, surrounded on all sides by land where a playground may be established, and which cannot be used for any other purpose. In other cases, schools have grown until the old buildings are far too crowded. The Evangelical school will move from its present cramped quarters to the unusually beautiful set of school buildings near the

point which are now nearing completion. A gymnasium has been opened on Chi Street which is well-lighted, and surrounded by a strip of land wide enough to insure its remaining so.

Buildings which are not properly built or are homes made over into schools are inconvenient, difficult to keep as clean as a school should be, and handicapped by lack of recreation rooms and by inadequate sanitary arrangements.

Use of Buildings. The Greek schools are not used for any purpose except for regular school work.

The use of the school building out of school hours for a community center is something that should be developed. It will draw home and school together, develop a neighborhood friendliness and lift the moral plane of the locality.

Equipment. The Greek schools in common with the other schools in Smyrna are lacking in perfect equipment for the most efficient studying and teaching. All of the schools that are using the non-adjustable desks should change as soon as possible.

Vacations and Holidays. The summer vacation lasts 2 ½, 3 months. There is a vacation at Christmas and New Year and Easter. All of the Greek calendar holidays and the national fates are celebrated.

Finances. The public schools meet their expenses in the following different ways:

- a. The rents of the properties left by different benefactors.
- b. Interest on surplus money.
- c. Tuitions assigned by the Board of Education.
- d. The money contributed on the annual reception day.
- e. Contributions from churches and hospitals.
- f. Gifts of money, property etc.

Generally most of the preparatory school have b,c,d,e, as sources of income. The gymnasiums and the Evangelical school have all six sources of income. The Evangelical school holds much

property from which it derives a good income. The Girls' Central School and the Omirion also hold much property.

The private schools depend upon the tuition fees for their maintenance. They rarely have a good boarding department.

The Ephoria of each parish tries to handle the funds of its school. Although they have absolute power in their hands, they seldom fail in their duties, as they are very closely watched by the people of the parish, and because they have to give an accounting to the parish.

No very great sums of money are spent for the supervision, maintenance and operation of schools. There are no statistics of the expenses of the various schools. The new Board of Education, however, is about to take over this work of planning a budget and of supervising its expenditure.

Health. Each school has a school doctor who examines the children for contagious disease. No attempt has been made as yet to care for the eyes, teeth etc. of the pupils. That is an innovation it is hoped that the new government will bring.

e) Catholic Schools

There are twenty Catholic schools in the city. Five of these are Italian and are united under one head, consequently classed as one school with five branches. The other fifteen are French.

f) American Schools

History of the American Schools in Smyrna. In 1875 Miss Maria West formed a class for girls in her own house, which was the beginning of the American Collegiate Institute for Girls. Later it was transferred to Magnesia, where a boarding department was opened.

Some years later the school was re-established in Smyrna, and

in 1887 the present building in the Basmahane quarter was erected by the Women's Board for Foreign Missions of Boston. The work has steadily grown, until at present it includes three graded schools, a preparatory, collegiate and normal department, with an attendance, in all these departments, of over 300.

A school for boys was begun in 1891 under the direction of Dr. Alexander MacLachlan in the Basmahane district of Smyrna not far from the Girls' School. In 1862 the grade having been raised, the name was changed to the "Boys' High School" and in 1897 to the "American Collegiate Institute for Boys." In 1903 it was recognized as a college and incorporated as the International College. In 1913 the college moved to Paradise into its new buildings where it has greatly developed.

Buildings. The buildings occupied by the college were built recently and are ideal for school purposes. The buildings occupied by the institute for girls are highly inadequate and poorly located and about one fourth large enough for the number of students.

Support. The college is supported by tuitions, gifts, regular grants from the American Board of Foreign Missions and appropriations from American sources. The institute is supported by tuitions, regular salaries and appropriations from the Women's Board of Missions in Boston.

Course of Study. Owing to the fact that the schools are not connected, the courses of study are not the same. Both institutions model their work after that done in American schools of a similar grade. The college gives the B.A. and B.C. degrees. Both institutions have a preparatory department as well as collegiate. The girls' school has a normal department and a graded department which carries on the work of the first eight grades. This department is housed in two buildings, one on Chi Street, and one in Salhane.

Needs. The institute for girls needs new buildings. Land has been purchased in Guez Tepe and now money is being raised to erect buildings there to accommodate the school. It needs equipment in all the science department.

The college needs a preparatory building.

(note: college B.A. degree is equivalent to the Sophomore or perhaps Junior year of American colleges)

g) Summary

In making a survey of Smyrna's schools many interesting educational facts were discovered. Some of the outstanding needs thus brought to light should be mentioned here. The children of Smyrna are not all given that privilege of education which is every child's birthright. Many, many children are not in school at all. The exact number of children out of school can not be found, but it is so large a percent that the thinking people of the city must face the situation, see the menace of uneducated men and women and take steps to enforce compulsory education for all children under fourteen.

All of the different schools have as a part of their aim, the building of a better Smyrna through the boys and girls who go out from the schools. And yet there is no central organization to hold the teachers and leaders of different nationalities together, no society for uniting them together socially for occupation such as would create a real "Better Smyrna" feeling.

The recreation of the children of Smyrna is sadly neglected owing to the lack of play-ground facilities. The healthful rivalry of inter-scholastic sports is not so well developed as it should be.

The city needs libraries which could be located in the schools in different quarters.

Very little is being done along the lines of vocational training. Many articles are imported into Smyrna which could be made

here if trained men and women were available. Vocational training all through the school system would result in a more Prosperous Smyrna, and would keep our boys and girls from leaving the city at their first opportunity for a country where there is more chance to succeed financially.

The school plants are not used outside of school hours. Each community through Mother's clubs, scout work, girl's clubs, night schools and social affairs could double the value of the school in its midst.

The parents should be more in touch with the schools. They should be encouraged to visit the classes and know the teachers. A well-developed citizen is the result of the united efforts of home and school. Smyrna needs well-educated citizens!

h) Recommendations

1. That all children under fourteen years of age be compelled to go to school.
2. That the present school day be shortened or that Saturdays become holidays.
3. That athletics for girls be developed in each school and interschool games for girls be promoted.
4. That the school buildings be used out of school hours for:
 - (a) Night schools.
 - (b) Community Recreation Centers.
 - (c) Welfare work.
 - (d) Libraries open to the people. (These libraries to be so planned and developed that they may be combined at the proper time into a city public library)
5. That the efficiency of the teachers be increased by:

- (a) Contentions and conferences.
 - (b) By a "Better Smyrna" Teachers Association uniting all teachers.
 - (c) Higher salaries.
 - (d) Higher social status.
 - (e) Uniform requirements for teachers.
 - (f) A social organization in each school building uniting all the teachers.
6. Uniform grading system throughout the city.
7. That the efficiency of the pupils be increased by:
 - (a) More social affairs for the pupils in which they carry on most of the work and have the opportunity to learn how to plan and organize, such as Boys Scouts, Girls Scouts, etc. Nature Clubs, Sewing Clubs, Dramatic Clubs, Glee Clubs.
 - (b) Inter-class athletics.
 - (c) School libraries.
8. That the parents and teachers get together either by Parent-Teacher associations or some such similar organization.

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