

1 January 1966

Dear Friends:

Margaret Lane, librarian and teacher of Mathematics at the American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar, prepared the following report on work camps in 1965.

This last summer eight work camps were held in Turkey under the auspices of the Turkish Work Camp Association. These were international in character, drawing young men and women of college age from many countries who want the experience of working together on a worthwhile project while they learn about life different from their own. The work camps were held in different parts of the country. The one the John Scotts (teachers at the American Academy for Girls) were in charge of was at İltihan, a small village near Erdek on the Sea of Marmara. Here the young people constructed a water depot and laid water pipes. This camp unfortunately experienced the tragic loss by drowning of one of its members, an Armenian boy from Talas. Another camp was in Dağtekköy near Tombalı, some forty miles from Izmir. Much work here was done toward the completion of the new school, and a heavy retaining wall was built nearby. The other camps were held near Gaziantep, Kayseri, Ankara, and Istanbul, the latter in the gecekondu area. The work everywhere centered around water supplies or schools.

The work camp I took part in was in Köner Köyü. This camp was unique in being for younger boys and girls, 16 to 20 years of age, and having all Turkish campers save for two American boys who attend Robert College in Istanbul. The work leader was a young man just graduated from lise (high school). I was the only adult leader except for two other adults who were there part time in succession. They were Mrs. Peter Franck and Bayan Mediha Esenel, both of Robert College. Seven girls and eighteen boys made up the group.

Köner Köyü is a village south of Izmir some forty kilometers and about six kilometers from Cumaovası, the larger village where we did most of our shopping for food and supplies. Köner Köyü has a population of about 1,800. There are 130 houses in the village and 95 children, or about 50% of those eligible, in the primary school. One teacher lives in part of the school building with his wife, his three children, and a niece. He hopes next year to increase the attendance. The other teacher is doing part of his army service as a village teacher. I judge that this village is relatively well off as main sources of income are tobacco and wheat, with some reliance on bar, vegetable crops and pine nuts. The villagers own individually some 100 cows and also donkeys and horses for work in the fields. There is a large flock of sheep and a few goats. Money should be spent on increasing the supply of clean drinking water. In fact, steps have already been taken to collect the money necessary, but sufficient has not yet been raised for the state to give duplicate funds.

We were fortunate in being allowed to use the school house as our living quarters. This was outside the village proper in the edge of the wheat fields. One classroom was our kitchen-dining room, one the girls' bedroom by night and our living room by day. The boys slept in a tent or out of doors. We had brought sleeping bags and were allowed to borrow mattresses from an Izmir school, so that we were very comfortable. The group decided that the rising bugle should blow at 6 a.m., breakfast be at 6:30, work from 7:30 to 12:15 with a break in the middle, dinner at 12:30, free time until 3:30 or 5:00 depending on the heat (we had some terrifically hot days), work again until 7:30 or 8:00 p.m., then supper about 8 and bed at 11:00. Of course the breakfast cooks had to get up earlier to struggle with the kerosene stoves. Each day two campers cooked, two washed dishes and swept, and one or two were detailed to keep our four water jars, one very large and three small, full. At mealtime we gathered in the "kitchen-dining room", sitting at the school benches arranged in a circle and brightly covered with yellow oil cloth. Before beginning to eat, a friendship circle of crossed hands brought us together for a moment of silence and broke up with repeating together, "Allah almayanlara da versin" (May God also give to those who have nothing).

Our projects were to bring water 600 meters from the small reservoir to the school, to build a low stone wall of 291 meters around the school grounds, and to paint the wood work around the windows and doors. Within the first three days the pipe was laid on top of the ground, sunk where it crossed the road, so that we had water available outside the school, hot in the daytime due to the sun, cold at night. In the fall when the village work slackens and the ground softens with the rain, the villagers will sink the rest of the pipe. For the rest of the time we worked on the wall. The village imam started us off and taught us how to build a wall. The last week two skillful wall builders from the village worked with us, so that we were able to complete the wall. The boys and girls were justly proud of their work and it was good to have the villagers working with them. The girls, a few of the boys, and I did the painting. As we worked on these projects we did learn to do better planning, and to have better work habits so that less time was needed for the mechanics of living, and more could be given to the wall.

Our contacts with the villagers were pleasant. Before supper each night the young men and boys, and some of the younger girls, too, would come to play with our three balls. Others would sit on the steps of the school and talk. Two or three evenings each week we had movies shown on the wall of the school. Attendance varied from 40 to over 100, depending largely on what films we were able to borrow and whether adequate notice was given. In the late afternoon the girls frequently went into the village to talk with the women in their homes as they strung tobacco, to help them with sewing, and to get acquainted. I, too, went several times but was handicapped by being unable to follow conversation easily. We all found the villagers very friendly. We had hoped to do some literacy work with them, but found that at this time of the year they were too busy.

The villagers' day started at 3:00 a.m. when they went to the fields to pick tobacco until 9:00 or 10:00. Then until late afternoon they strung the tobacco on strings attached to long poles. Some of the women also worked threshing and winnowing the wheat. When we first arrived there were some thirty huge piles of unthreshed wheat near the school grounds. Each day threshing proceeded, a wooden platform on which one or more persons rode being dragged around the pile by horse or donkey. Later, near Kayseri, we saw pairs of oxen being used instead of horses. Then on windy days, the wheat and chaff were thrown into the air, the chaff being blown away while the wheat fell to the ground. Lastly, the wheat was sifted in great sieves and packed into bags. By the time our four weeks were up a great deal of the wheat had been taken care of.

Village houses are very simple, varying somewhat from village to village. Frequently built of stone or adobe brick, plastered and whitewashed sometimes, the houses cluster closely together. The majority are single storied, very little glass being used in the one or two windows. Sometimes steps lead up to the flat roofs, sometimes the roofs are tiled or thatched. Furniture is almost nil, but rugs are used covering at least part of the floor. Shoes are commonly left at the door. Where tobacco is being strung straw mats are often used on the dirt floor. During the day bedding is rolled up to be taken down again at night. In Köner Köyü several of the villagers had sewing machines. Water is obtained at village fountains or wells. Köner Köyü was fortunate to have clean drinking water. The wheat fields, tobacco fields, vegetable gardens surround the villages and are often far from the homes. The center of the village for the men is the mosque and the tea house where much business is done. A few of our boys visited the tea house for short periods of time because this is the place to meet the men. Women do not go there. If we had been in the village in winter time we might well have been invited to weddings and other festivities, but summer time is work time when few social activities are carried on.

Probably most of us at times found it a long pull, and a hard one, but I am sure we are all glad that we went to work camp and that we all gained in understanding and knowledge.

Anna G. Edmonds, editor

Near East Mission

UCBWM

P.K. 142, Istanbul, Turkey

March 1, 1966

Dear Friends:

Here in Istanbul spring is definitely just around the corner; although Bosphorus winds are still brisk and even chilly, there are blossoming trees and shrubs as evidence of the warmth of the sun during the middle of the day.

Several new UCBWM appointees have arrived in Turkey to fill posts where they were greatly needed. On December 2, Izmir was delighted to welcome "Dodie" Collins of San Antonio, Texas; Phyllis Finkler of Dallas, Texas; and Marguerite Giezantanner of Oak Park, Illinois. In the flurry of mentioning all the new female arrivals at the Üsküdar School in our November 5 issue, by some unaccountable oversight, we failed to mention our one and only new male member of the Üsküdar faculty, George Ripley Tracy who returned to give a year's service after an absence of 12 years.

Irmalyn and Richardson Fowle returned to Turkey on February 4, where "Rik" is Treasurer of Tarsus College. Two days later on February 6, Mrs. Huldah Randell, who formerly was librarian in the Talas Boys School, returned to help with the Izmir School library. To give much needed assistance to the Üsküdar School's Home Economics Department, Caroline Good of Medina, Ohio arrived on January 19.

On November 17, Charles Stuart Doğan Forsythe was born in Gaziantep and is now thriving nicely in Talas. Lynn and James Jorgensen of Izmir welcomed Joshua Jorgenson into their family on December 4 to join his two year old brother Jeffrey Lee. Beth Wilkins' parents, Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Miller of Glencoe, Minnesota, came to visit in Turkey, to meet young Andre Wilkins, also hoping to be able to welcome the expected addition to the Wilkins family. Obliging, Charles Louis Wilkins made his appearance on December 26 in Gaziantep.

Marilee Wheeler, Üsküdar 1955-58, was married December 18 in Berkeley, California to Jan Cowen Brukman and is now living at 2522 1/2 D - Piedmont, Berkley, California.

Three men well known to Near East Mission friends have died recently and we mourn their loss: Wilson Farnsworth Fowle died in Thetford, Vermont, July 13, 1965; Dr. Lewis V. Thomas, Oriental Studies Professor at Princeton University died in Princeton, N.J. on October 23, 1965; Dr. Wilfrid Post, medical leader in the Near East for many years, died on January 19 at the age of 89.

Bill and Ann Edmonds are having a busy furlough with their time divided between studies, music and speaking on behalf of the Board. Their stay in the United States has been saddened by the death of Ann's mother, Mrs. Susan Goodykantz. Fred Shepard, also on furlough, reports progress on his doctoral studies at Harvard. His research is on a comparative morphology of the head and mouth parts of the families of insects in the order Neuroptera.

In January Tom and "Rusty" Goodrich's many friends said a reluctant good-bye to them as they left Istanbul where "Rusty" had been teaching at the Üsküdar School during the time Tom had been doing his research in Ottoman history for his doctoral thesis.

Recent visitors to Turkey have included Dr. William Nute, Jr. who made a brief stop as he returned from an inspection tour of mission medical institutions in November

8

in India. Robbins Strong from Geneva and Charlotte Reid of New York were each visitors in Istanbul for a few days during the month of December. Frank Ross, Dorothy Blatter's brother came to the Near East to meet Dorothy and to go with her to spend Christmas with his son, Dr. Jim Ross who is at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem this year. Also in December, Dr. Roland C. Stevenson, Translations Secretary of The Bible Society, and Dr. Livio Missir who is with the Organization of European Economic Cooperation in Brussels, visited in Istanbul. Dr. and Mrs. Paul R. Lindholm spent a week in Istanbul in January conducting Stewardship meetings for the Istanbul churches. The most recent visitors have been Ronald Hills of the Bible and Medical Missionary Fellowship, and Rev. Daniel J. Taylor, General Secretary of the National Council of the Churches of New Zealand.

On January 19 during the Prayer for Christian Unity Week, representatives of many churches - the Armenian Orthodox, the Syrian Orthodox, German Evangelical, the Greek Orthodox, the Anglican, Roman Catholic and Protestant - met in the Near East Mission headquarters for a service following luncheon together. It was an inspiring occasion, and a privilege to participate in this ecumenical experience.

Even as this issue of "Dear Friends" was in the process of being assembled, Istanbul experienced its worst fire within memory of living inhabitants. A Russian cargo ship collided with a Russian tanker, leaving a trail of oil which later caught fire. The flames, reaching heights of 75 feet, were fortunately soon under control and were prevented from spreading to the heart of the downtown area. The blaze, however, engulfed Istanbul's main ferryboat terminal crippling the Asian-European ferry service. All boats in the Golden Horn area were evacuated, and Karaköy, Eminönü and Sirkeci terminals were closed. Mile-long traffic jams on both sides of the Bosphorus resulted. The property loss has been estimated at over 30 million Turkish liras, but by far the largest cost will be borne by the man in the street who was unable to get to his job for several days. As "Yeni Gazete" phrased it in its March 3 edition - "The city of Istanbul licked its wounds yesterday after a spectacular Wednesday morning waterfront blaze". At this writing there is still no ferry service to the Karaköy/Sirkeci area, one ferry boat is a total loss, the three year old Karaköy ferry terminal is out of service for an indefinite period, and automobile traffic is - to put it mildly - snarled.

Once in a while we have to remind you readers of "Dear Friends" that contributions to defray costs of publication and mailing "Dear Friends" will be gratefully received. They may be sent to UCBWM, 475 Riverside Drive, New York 10027, Account No. 13,116 (for Dear Friends).

Lois Huebenthal, Editor

April 25, 1966

Dear Friends:

With wisteria and redbud in full bloom, tulips, lilacs and horse chestnuts vying with them on both sides of the Bosphorus, it's a lovely time of year! In the heart of the city, spring is not so noticeable, except for the few trees which struggle from year to year to survive amid modern traffic.

Although we have many tourists all year long, springtime brings them flocking in. Of course, not all visitors to Turkey come to visit the Near East Mission, but since the last issue of "Dear Friends" we have welcomed the following visitors to Istanbul: Dr. and Mrs. Arnold Thompson, Church of the Brethren Mission, Nigeria, West Africa; Dr. and Mrs. Austin B. Creel, Department of Religion, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida; Rev. David Brown of Immanuel Baptist Church, Washington, Delaware; Lloyd Swift who was with the Near East Mission 1951-58, was in Istanbul briefly the last of March. He is now with the Foreign Service Institute in Washington. On April 8 Rev. and Mrs. Donald F. Landwer, Assistant General Secretary of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.; on April 11 Mrs. Ernest Riggs (Alice Shepard who wrote "Shepard of Aintab" in 1920) and Dr. and Mrs. Lorrin Riggs, celebrating Mrs. Riggs' 80th birthday with a trip back to the Near East; Mr. Stephen Philibosian of Buffalo, N.Y., long-time friend and benefactor of deserving students in the Near East; Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Swan of Madison, Wisconsin; Dr. James McGilvray, Director of the Christian Medical Council, New York City, and Medical Secretary of the World Council of Churches; Dr. and Mrs. R. Eaton of the Presbyterian Hospital of Meshed, Iran; Peter Howell visited his brother Jonathan, son of Rev. and Mrs. Joseph Howell of the Stewardship Council; on April 15, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Greenslade of Staten Island, N.Y.; April 25 Mrs. Eleanor Tishkins of Nebraska, UCBWM appointee, returning to the United States after eleven years in Ahmednagar, India; on April 16 Mrs. Freeman Morgan, Helen Morgan's mother arrived for a visit prior to the close of the school year. Helen and her mother will be traveling in Europe this summer en route to the United States as Helen begins her year of furlough.

On April 3 in New York City Virginia Hermann, teacher at our Izmir School 1959-62 but currently in the Personnel Department of the UCBWM, became the bride of Mark Thelin. They plan to return to Taiwan in August where Dr. Thelin is on the faculty of Tunghai University.

We hear that Margaret (Meg) Hanson, teacher at Izmir 1960-63, was married in March but as yet we have not heard who the lucky fellow is.

News from up the Bosphorus is that Mrs. Millicent Kent will become Dean of Girls College, Arnavutköy and Mr. Peter Shiras will be acting Principal of Robert Academy during 1966-67.

The Üsküdar School Alumnae held a successful bazaar on March 26 for the benefit of their scholarship fund for the School.

The Choir of Dutch Chapel under the direction of Nancy Wittler gave a Lenten Concert on March 27 at Aynalıçeşme Armenian Church.

The American College for Girls at Arnavutköy invited the Board schools, Ayas Koleji in Adana, and several Turkish schools in Istanbul to take part in a Communications Workshop which was held from Thursday, March 31 to April 2. It was under the direction of Mrs. Hope Nebioğlu and Miss Ann Funk of the Arnavutköy College. The general theme was on bridging the gap between orta and lise in both English and Turkish languages. Special papers were presented by Bayan Seniye Pakalin of the Üsküdar Amerikan Academy for Girls (Translation Skills) and Dr. Hikmet Sebuktekin of Robert College (An Overview of Language Learning). Language programs in both English and Turkish were presented by the participating schools. One evening was devoted to an audio-visual program, with a film on

linguistics and film-strip on objective testing.

In a letter from Frank Stone we have this report on recent happenings at Tarsus College:

"Yesterday we had a wonderful program in assembly prepared by Jeanine Jones and her Prep and Orta I English speaking Club. There were some skits, poems, and a wonderful "Ugly Duckling" song

"In the evening we had a three act play in English: Gaslight or Angel Street. It was two and a half hours without a flaw or a slip! Louise McNair was the female "star" and played with real depth and feeling. Opposite her was Sanar Hapoğlu, a lise senior. A junior, Nesim Avigdor, was the detective, another major role. Sarah McNair and Cemal Mutlu were in supporting roles. Sylvia Meyer was the director and producer - she certainly must be pleased and proud!

"Today our boys are putting on a big jazz concert in Mersin to help earn money to buy a new drum set. I think they've had a good time getting this all set up and have learned a lot even if they don't earn much money."

By way of comment on the names of Louise and Sarah McNair - they are the daughters of Tom and Eleanor McNair, UCBWM teachers at Tarsus College; Louise is not quite 14 years old and Sarah is 12 1/2 which makes the excellence of the performance worthy of note.

The real headline in this issue of "Dear Friends" should be that producer Sylvia Meyer only two weeks after this dramatic triumph - on April 12 - produced a new member of the Johannes Meyer family, Armin Dietrich! Congratulations to Hans and Sylvia and to grandparents Paul and Harriet Nilson who have been visiting in Iskenderun this year.

Sincerely yours,

Lois Huebenthal
Editor

Near East Mission
P.K. 142, Istanbul, Turkey
22 May 1966

Dear Friends,

The material found in the following paper is derived in large part from a symposium on the Middle East held at the Church Center for the United Nations in New York City on March 8 and 9, 1966. The symposium was sponsored by the National Council of Churches (International Affairs Commission and Division of Overseas Ministries) and denominations related to this Church Center. This paper is concerned with the first day's discussions on the social, political, and economic backgrounds of the area. The material has been edited and adapted as it seemed to the writer to pertain particularly to Turkey. It will not attempt to be exhaustive but rather to outline areas of change or of potential conflict, sometimes with parallels drawn from other Middle Eastern countries.

EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION IN TURKEY ?

At no time in history have the patterns of life in Turkey and in the Middle East been under greater pressures to change than at the present. The effects of increased communication and the resultant knowledge that others live differently, of the popularity of the idea that success is measured materially (was it measured in the 17th century Ottoman Empire militaristically?), and of the rapidly increasing population whose social and economic demands are increasing, not with arithmetic rapidity, but with geometric, --the effects of these can be seen in the quantity and quality of the changes taking place today.

I. Social Factors

Population Increase

Between 1940 and 1960 Turkey experienced a 56% total population increase. The needs of the people resulting merely from this numerical increase are first the obvious ones of more food, more homes, more clothes, and more fuel. But in addition, many of the economic and political problems are tied to this one factor. Recognizing the potentials if this trend continues, the Turkish government last spring passed a birth control law.

Urbanization

Along with the population increase has come an increase in the numbers and the percent of people living in the big cities. In 1935, 23% of the people lived in the cities; by 1955 it had increased to 29%. As an example, Istanbul in 1950 had a population of 983,041; in 1960 it had grown to 1,466,535 people, an increase of 49% in just ten years.

The reasons for the flow of people to the cities are several. Many more cars, trucks, and busses, and more and better roads have made it easier for people to move. Radios and movies have taught them more about life elsewhere. "There has come to be an enormous concentration of power and of the well-being of people in the cities...By moving from a village to an urban area a man is moving from perhaps the pre-medical world, the pre-public health world, the pre-industrial world into those worlds...[While] he doesn't live in what we would regard as a satisfactory rate of income or health or nutrition, ...he is moving into a potential for these things..." (Polk)

Village Changes

Partly as a feed-back from this urbanization, and along with increased communication with the outside has come a desire for better living conditions within the village. Thus the government has been called upon to provide services which fifty years ago were unheard of: village secular schools, agricultural experts advising on the health of livestock or afforestation projects, electricity (one unexpected effect of the coming of electricity has been a decrease in the birth rate in the villages affected). Villages were probably never completely self-sufficient; today "the imperfect relationship between their own economic situation and that of the nation at large has...encouraged...an ever larger

Education

One of the most difficult problems growing out of urbanization has been that of finding people who can and will do the necessary work in the villages, particularly after they have been educated. Mahmut Makal vividly illustrates this in his book, Bizim Köy.

Education was recognized from the beginning of the Turkish Republic as the keystone of a successful representative government. Moreover, Turkey knew that if she was to become an effectively industrialized country she must have technicians and engineers competent to work not only at administrative governmental levels but also in industry, in agriculture, in engineering projects, and in the army.

II. Political Factors

New Constituency

This education has caused "a rather fascinating change because these people... have become political effectives... This has resulted, in American political terms, in a change in the constituents... What this involves on its point of impact, ... on the political leadership, is that men like Nasser... are less able today to be completely capricious elements in their own political decisions than they were a decade ago, and a decade hence they will have a true political constituency with which they will have to contend." (Polk)

Foreign Influences

A second element in the political scene in Turkey today is this: "Most of the political institutions which have come into the Middle East in this process of modernization have come from outside. They were born in the experience of the non-Muslim world, either Communist or the democratic world, or what lies in between those two, the traditional world of Europe. And no matter how useful they may be, there comes a point when they raise the question of their relation to the traditional past and the traditional institutions of the country." (Badeau)

There are external pressures, however, that must be mentioned, if only in passing: Turkish-Greek relations caused by the tensions in Cyprus, Turkish-American relations, and Turkish-Russian relations. For a more complete discussion of these see The Christian Science Monitor, March 25, 1966.

III. Economic Factors

Expansion

"The Middle East and North Africa have seen... extraordinary growth since World War II, not only... [in] the automobile-choked, smog-clouded cities... throughout the area, ... but also... [in] the mass of intra-structure investments, and the... amazing series of outlays which have gone on in every single field--education, roads, ... improvements urban or rural... Several of these Middle Eastern countries hold the all-time record for rates of economic expansion, [Kuwait, Qatar, and Iraq among them]... Turkey, having been blessed with a very favorable land manoring, shows lots of resources, relative political stability; and, despite its lack of oil, Turkey has done extremely well." (Meyer)

Raw Materials

Turkey is among the leading nations in mineral and metal production of antimony and chrome. While agriculture is its main economic activity, the big cash crops include tobacco, cotton, fruits, and nuts. Turkey is one of the leading exporters of olive oil. Its major mineral resources (in addition to the two mentioned above), most of which are relatively undeveloped, include copper, coal, petroleum, manganese and iron ores, and emery. Turkey has almost a world monopoly in meerschaum. Her industries include iron, steel, coke, paper, sugar, textiles, glass, and cement.

However, "this economic growth has brought with it and been accompanied by enormous economic problems, most of which... have not been solved, and so far really defy solution." (Meyer)

Problem of Agriculture

"The first is the problem of agriculture... No Middle Eastern country, despite its economic expansion, ... despite the import of massive Western technology, ... all the government efforts, all the good work of volunteer agencies, ... no Middle Eastern country can feed itself from its own agricultural production year in and year out." (Meyer) Turkey came close one year with a bumper wheat crop--1954.

Problem of Industry

"Second, in the field of industry equally great problems face the area, and except for a handful of products which are able to carry their own weight in international trade, no Middle Eastern country has built up an industrial structure whereby it can capture a substantial part of the international market." (Meyer)

Lack of Resources

"The third problem that arises from this is that there has been no real solution to the basic lack of resources which has cursed the Middle East since time immemorial, and which Western technology has attempted to do something about in the last twenty years, but has failed miserably, except for oil, and except for a handful of other industrial raw materials, --copper from Cyprus, chromite from Turkey... The area is... woefully short on the raw materials for any kind of industrial development or any sort of program which will feed more of the people better. There is too little land. The man-land ratio... now in the Middle East is just a shade under one cultivable acre per human being. Some Middle East countries have several acres per human being, i.e. Turkey, Iraq." (Meyer) According to the 1966 Information Please Almanac, Turkey has a man-land ratio of 6 acres per person, but some of that land is not cultivable.

Lack of Structural Changes

"The fourth point, a problem that follows from the above, is that, given this poor industrial base, given this inability of agriculture... to get going in the area to feed itself, and to produce more, the big structural changes in the economy, which we in the West associate with long-term economic growth, have simply not evolved... There hasn't been any dramatic change in the economic base in a way in which there are more hands working in relation to mouths eating. Application of machinery, productive process, the big structural changes which we in the West associate with healthy economic growth over time, have simply not come about, despite the numerical advances." (Meyer)

Aid Programs

"The aid programs of the Western world have since World War II poured a vast amount of money into the Middle East... Although [now] a plateau has been reached for aid, ... this aid from the outer world... has made possible the feeding of large amounts of population of this part of the world and the funds to create much of the intra-structure investment which governments have carried out." (Meyer) These programs also have tied the governments to the Western world in a way not always pleasing to either side.

Immigration Remittances

"Another one of the major providers of funds to this part of the world has been immigrant remittances over a period of time. The export of human beings has long been one of the standard Middle Eastern ways of earning a living, and it is not only Lebanon, but Syria, [and] now increasingly Turkey, Jordan, Algeria, Tunisia, [and] Morocco [who are doing this]. These countries have all in the last twenty years built up their export... of human beings out to the relatively rapidly developing economies of Europe with a labor shortage... The net result is that the flow of immigrant funds back to this part of the world has had a tremendous catalytic effect in keeping people's living standards up." (Meyer)

Arms Race

"This economic expansion... has provided the wherewithal to the Middle East since World War II to permit it, like the civilized nations of the West and the Soviet Union, to become caught in a simply terrifying arms race... The big question now, and the interesting question is, how long will this arms race go on? At what point can it escalate, if it does, into some sort of a nuclear confrontation?" (Meyer)

USSR

There is another somewhat unexpected development in Middle East politics and economy: "In economic terms, so far the Soviet Union has not been able to penetrate the area in any kind of a serious way... [It] has not been able to get any top advisors into planning ministries or into shaping economic policies in any Middle Eastern country of any consequence... There is... no body of economic literature coming out of the Soviet Union which thoughtful people who are trying to shape and make investment decisions in that part of the world can look to for guidance... No really important basis for trade between the Middle East and the Soviet Union has yet been established... Moreover, the Soviet Union, speaking in an economic sense, has not been able to step up the flow of students out of the Middle East to its educational institutions and to indoctrinate them with socialist ideas of planning and the rest." (Meyer)

IV. Psychological Factors

Individuals

Throughout all of this there are woven several factors that influence the direction which any one of these pressures may take at a given time. The first and most important of these is that while statistics and generalizations are useful tools, Turkey (and the other Middle Eastern countries) is a nation of individuals. The generalizations are valid only if they apply to people. "How great the temptation is in the United States to always look for the queer, the different, the area component, and to overlook the basic human component that is involved in all situations!" (Badeau)

In contrast to the massiveness of the political, economic, and social forces, there is constantly underneath them all the individual factor. The common denominator is the effect on the individual. The question then becomes whether there is any recognition of or desire to understand his problems. Institutional forms and basic social structures may be changed, but how is the individual brought into this? "The move of the villager to the city does not magically transform him into a sophisticated urbanite." (Fernea) The transformation must take place within the person.

We are all involved in the dynamic changes of our times, and we react to and with these changes first as individuals, whether we be Turks or industrialists, bewildered new urbanites or members of the established political élite.

Any change takes place because of the people involved in it, and a leader with the charismatic powers of one like Mustafa Kemal Atatürk is able to shape those changes with a power far beyond what seems to be his individual weight. This is one of the big elements affecting the long-range predictions of change.

Education

Second, the increase in secular education since 1923 "has been coupled to another significant element which is giving education today a tremendous amount of importance: the notion that man can to some degree or another control his environment. [This traditionally non-Islamic idea has caused] the whole nature of education in most of the Middle Eastern countries [to shift] today to a heavy emphasis on the practical, on mechanical skills, on science and technology..." (Polk)

Self-Identity

The educated people today are experiencing a struggle for mature self-identity both on individual and on national levels. No matter how useful or necessary the institutions from the West have been (to reiterate the quote from Badeau), "there comes a point when they raise the question of their relation to the traditional past and the traditional institutions of the country." This has been strikingly evident in the discussions over the Education Law No. 495 which was passed last spring.

"There is a search on to discover some place in the Muslim past, some principle or institution that is applicable to a modern state and yet which will not carry it back to the days of traditional Islamic political feeling. There is a disquiet in the face of the inroads of the West." (Badeau)

Position of the Receiver

Fourth, and last, there is a growing strong sense of the indignity in the position of the constant receiver. Many people in Turkey have reached the realization that no matter how much their country may need aid, she cannot accept more and still maintain her integrity.

V. Conclusion

These, then, are some of the areas of change and of pressure to change in Turkey. While most of the changes are taking place without the fireworks of revolution, evolution seems a tame term to use to characterize the rapidity and variety of them. The traditional framework of society has "largely disappeared under the impact of....(Western) commerce and industry, industrialization of the area, the vast acceleration of movement to urban areas, the tremendous explosion of population, (and the change to representative, republican government) that have been the hallmarks of the last fifty years."

Anna G. Edmonds, editor

Bibliography

- Transcribed speeches from a symposium on "The Religious Communities and Changing Patterns in the Middle East":
- "The Range of Loyalties --Old and New": Professor John S. Badeau, Director, Middle East Institute, Columbia University.
- "The Nature and Scope of the Social Revolution": Professor Robert Fernea, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University
- "Economic Development --Evolution or Revolution": Professor A. J. Meyer, Associate Director, Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University
- "Evolving Patterns of Leadership": Professor William R. Polk, Middle Eastern Studies, University of Chicago
- "Arab Unity --Prospects and Obstacles": Dr. Edwin M. Wright, Near East Specialist, Foreign Service Institute, U.S. Department of State
- "The Muslim Community": Dr. Muhammed Abdul Rauf, Director of the Islamic Foundation of New York
- "The Jewish Community": Dr. Don Peretz, Associate Director, Foreign Area Studies, University of the State of New York
- "The Orthodox Community": Elias Audeh, student at St. Vladimir's Theological Seminary
- "A Protestant View": Dr. Alford Carleton, Executive Vice-President, United Church Board for World Ministries
- "A Catholic View": Rev. Joseph A. Devenny, S. J., Dean, The Schools of Philosophy and Theology at Weston, Boston College
- "Summation": Professor Kenneth Cragg, Visiting Professor of History of Religions, Union Theological Seminary

Information Please Almanac 1966

Encyclopaedia Britannica, "Turkey", vol. 22

The newest addition to the Izmir school campus, Beacon Hall, was dedicated on May 18. It is a beautiful building which houses the lyceum section of the school and provides an attractive new auditorium for school and community activities.

Lola Haeberthal, editor

May 31, 1966

Dear Friends,

The month of May is a month full of examinations, Senior parties, picnics, elections of officers, and celebrations of many kinds such as are common in all parts of the world at the close of the school year. Turkey is like this too. In the Mission it is also busy as plans are formulated during this Biennial Meeting year. The Near East Mission Biennial Meeting will be held in Üsküdar, June 30-July 9. In addition to the business and worship sections of the program, there will be lectures by outstanding speakers. Miss Margaret Blemker, Near East Secretary of the Board, is expected in Istanbul on June 4 to be in Turkey through the Biennial Meeting. Guest lecturers include:

Dr. A. Kenneth Cragg, St. Augustin's College, Canterbury, England

Dr. Alford Carleton, Executive Vice-President, UCBWM, New York

Dr. William Holladay, Near East School of Theology, Beirut

Dr. Masao Takenaka, Doshisha School of Theology, Kyoto, Japan

Advance registrations indicate an unusually large attendance.

Since the last issue of "Dear Friends" the Mission Office has had as visitors: Paul and Harriet Nilson as they passed through Istanbul flying directly to Wheaton, Illinois; Dr. and Mrs. Walter R. Clyde (Dr. Clyde is Professor of Christian Mission at Pittsburgh Theological Seminary, and Mrs. Clyde taught at the Near East School of Theology in 1958 and thus was renewing contacts here in the Near East); Mrs. Harriet Wilder, widow of Dr. Edward Wilder, for 41 years with the UCBWM Madurai Mission in S. India, together with her son John and his wife Dorothy and the three little Wilders, stopped off briefly in Istanbul en route to the States; the Rev. and Mrs. William Baur, missionaries in Raipur, India for 40 years, passed through Istanbul en route to the United States for their pre-retirement furlough; Dr. and Mrs. Royald V. Caldwell, Pastor of the First United Church of Christ, Portland, Oregon, visited Istanbul May 21-24. Mr. and Mrs. David Burgoon and their three small children were in Istanbul May 25-29. Mr. Burgoon is with the American Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan and Mrs. Burgoon is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Alford Carleton. Mrs. Dumont Clarke, long time friend of the Near East Mission was in Istanbul for the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Robert College and was kept busy visiting her old friends. Dr. and Mrs. William Griswold will be in Los Angeles this summer where "Bill" will be an "Area specialist" in the Peace Corps training program for Turkey.

Leroy Kietzman, who was a valued member of the Publication Department last year, has assumed a new position as Assistant for Audio Visual Services with the Lutheran World Federation. His address is Studio 20, 4-6 rue dulac, 1207 Geneva 06, Switzerland.

Margaret Hanson, Izmir 1960-63, was married on March 12 to Richard Paul King in Silver Bay, Minnesota. Margaret Cambell, Izmir 1962-64, was married on April 3 in Oroville, California, to Charles Edward Brown.

The month of May has been a month of farewells for Ruth and Edward Radcliff. Mr. Radcliff has served as Pastor of the "Dutch Chapel" for the past three years and he and Ruth now have turned over their responsibilities to Perry and Mary Avery who have already arrived in Istanbul. As the Averys prepared to leave for Istanbul, we hear that they had quite a send-off at Claremont from all the former Near East Mission people there.

The newest addition to the Izmir school campus, Beacon Hall, was dedicated on May 18. It is a beautiful building which houses the lycee section of the school and provides an attractive new auditorium for school and community activities.

Lois Huebenthal, editor

No. 568

Dear Friends:

NEW BOARD APPOINTEES

İzmir

George and Lana Behr and son Andrew are from Morton Grove, Illinois. George most recently was a teacher of mathematics in Glenwood School for Boys in Glenwood, Illinois. He will teach mathematics in İzmir.

Clara Douglas is teaching chemistry in İzmir. She taught for three years at Madras Women's College in India. More recently she has been associate professor of chemistry at Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Ellen Fowle, fifth generation missionary in Turkey (Wilson A. Farnsworth, James Fowle, Luther Fowle, Richardson Fowle), is a graduate of Western College, Oxford, Ohio, and is teaching English. Her home is in Norton, Connecticut.

Marianne Glass is from Crete, Nebraska, and a graduate of Doane College there. She is teaching mathematics.

Janell Haynes is a teacher of physical education. Her home is in Amarillo, Texas, and she is a graduate of Texas Christian University in Fort Worth.

Dr. Eva L. Pring most recently has been a teacher and counselor in Lyons Township High School in La Grange, Illinois. She is teaching psychology and is the guidance director.

Rosemary Schindler, a graduate of Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota, has been a teacher in Minnesota public schools. She is teaching English and mathematics.

Sandra Sterns comes from Beverly, Massachusetts. She graduated from Bridgewater State College in Massachusetts, and is teaching physical education.

Tarsus

James Fitzgibbon graduated from Chadron State Teachers College in his home town of Chadron, Nebraska. He is teaching science.

John Snyder is teaching English. He is a graduate of Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut; his home is in Easthampton, Massachusetts.

Üsküdar

Janet Francis from Wichita, Kansas, is a graduate of Grinnell College in Grinnell, Iowa. She is teaching English.

Pursell and Irma Graham are resident at Üsküdar assuming varied responsibilities. Pursell is the treasurer of the school and of the Publication Department and Irma teaches English. Their home has been in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for many years where Pursell was head of the Audit Division of the Oklahoma Internal Revenue Service.

Fanny Pemberton was previously with the School of Public Health at the University of California, and made her home in Albany, California. She is administrative assistant to the principal now.

LOCALLY APPOINTED TEACHERS

For İzmir the following are additional new teachers: Miss Donna Cooper, Miss Ellen M. Lady, Mrs. Mary Miyakawa, Mrs. Patricia Serra, and Mrs. Judy Thomas.

For Tarsus, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Elkin have joined the staff.

For Üsküdar, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hack are Fulbright appointees.

RETURNS TO THE FIELD

Ruby Birge has returned to Üsküdar after a year of furlough in the United States. In addition to her teaching, she is dean of the orta division and acting vice-principal of the school.

William and Anna Edmonds and their four children have also returned after their furlough year. Bill has responsibilities in the Publication Department and is the newly appointed deputy Mission secretary.

Lois Huebenthal returns as administrative assistant in the Mission office on October 18.

Horace and Marie Louise McMullen and two of their children are in Beirut, Lebanon, this year while Horace is acting chaplain of the American University in Beirut during the University's centennial year. The McMullens were at the Near East School of Theology in Beirut in 1947; Horace was principal of the school from 1948 to 1954. Then they moved to Aleppo where he was president of Aleppo College from 1954 to 1958.

PEOPLE ON FURLOUGH

Naomi Foster (P.C. Box 13, Wapping, Connecticut--permanent address) is residence counselor this year at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Massachusetts.

Helen Morgan is at home at 630 Sheridan Street., Apt. 507, Chillum, Maryland.

Wallace and Ruth Robeson are living at 25 Craig Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin, while Wally is studying at the University of Wisconsin.

Frederick and Mary Alice Shepard and three of their children are still at 136 Hancock Street, Auburndale, Massachusetts, 02166. Fred is working on his Ph.D. in biology at Harvard. Susan is in her second year at Northfield.

Frank and Barbara Stone and their three children are living at 165 Grove Street, Auburndale, Massachusetts, 02166, while Frank is doing graduate study at Boston University.

Drs. Richard and Virginia Updegraff and five children are next door to the Stones at 161 Grove Street, Auburndale, Massachusetts, 02166. Dick is on the staff of a hospital in suburban Boston.

OTHER ADDRESS CHANGES

William Amidon is now teaching at Tarsus Koleji.

Dr. Richard and Georgiana Maynard are at the Amerikan Orta Okulu, Talas, Kayseri, where Dick is principal until January.

Rev. George and Siham Miller and three sons have moved to the American University in Beirut where George is field officer in the Department of Tests and Measurements. They are on leave of absence from the Mission.

Huldah Randell is now at Tarsus Koleji, having moved from the American Collegiate Institute in Izmir.

Arthur and Marianne Whitman and their two children are at the American University in Beirut. Art is in the Office of Development at the University.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Winkler and their two children are back in Turkey, living at Üçüncü Sokak No. 7, Bahçelievler, Ankara. Wink is serving on the faculty of Johns Hopkins University in a research project on rural health connected with Hıfızıssıhha' Okulu in Ankara. On August 21 he flew to Varto in eastern Turkey to survey the earthquake damage and help as he could. In the AID memoire dated August 26, 1966, he reported in part the following:

"...It is interesting to note that the affected villages form a ring around the Bingöl Mountains ... Most of the injured were in their village homes at the time of the 'quake. The houses are made of mud-brick walls with a roof of several logs covered with flat stones and then up to one foot of a sandy soil. The severe tremor caused the walls and the roofs to cave in on top of the people who were inside. I worked primarily with 85 patients who were in six tents at the Turkish field hospital. Two types of injuries predominated, back trauma and facial contusions. Apparently, when the houses began falling the people curled over so the logs, stones, and dirt fell on their backs. Many of the patients remained under the dirt for 2-3 hours before they were dug out ..."

NEWS OF FORMER ASSOCIATES AND FRIENDS

Kenan Osman was born June 4, 1966, to Anne and Bülent Ezal in Mersin; he is their first child.

Martha Mansfield was born March 2, 1966, to Robert and Peggy Brown Mason. She is their fourth daughter.

Rev. James Fyfe has accepted a pastorate at the United Presbyterian Church in Auburn, Iowa. He and his wife, the former Dorothy Nilson, and their four children were at the Hatay Özel Koleji in İskenderun for four years.

Luther Fowle, Mission Treasurer from 1926 to 1954, celebrated his 80th birthday in Thetford, Vermont, on July 30, 1966 with members of his family.

Georgia Forkner, who taught at the American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar the school year of 1958-59, died September 4 in Des Moines, Iowa.

Bn. Nivart Tüzün was killed in Peoria, Illinois, on September 22 in a Red Cross automobile accident along with five other people. Bn. Tüzün for many years was a nurse at the Azariah Smith Hospital in Gaziantep. When the family moved to Istanbul in 1956, her husband, Reşit Bey, worked in the Mission Treasury Office.

Word has just been received of the sudden death of Dr. Harry Meyering on the evening of October 11. He was teaching a class only a few minutes before his death. The Meyerings were members of the Mission in Tarsus and Istanbul from 1928 to 1934. Dr. Meyering also conducted a study of the Board Schools in the Near East in 1947-8.

VISITORS TO THE MISSION OFFICE

Twenty-five students from a theological seminary near Hanover, Germany, were in Istanbul for the week of October 3 to 7.

Dr. and Mrs. Denis Baly of Kenyon College in Ohio were here in October. Dr. Baly is on sabbatical from the College, preparing a new Biblical atlas.

Rev. James Roe of the British and Foreign Bible Societies, London, England, was here from September 19 to 26. He is Secretary for Asia for the Society.

Anita Minear was here from September 26 to 29. She is enroute to Dunghai University in Taichung, Taiwan, where she will be teaching French.

Dr. and Mrs. Morris Seale of Beirut were here September 12 to 19.

William Searles, assistant treasurer of the UCBWM, was working in the Mission Office from August 21 to September 3.

Mr. and Mrs. Brian Bastien were here September 10 to 15. Mr. Bastien is a radio announcer in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Lester of Greensboro, North Carolina, were here September 7 to 10. They were on a trip around the world as UCBWM missionaries.

Rev. Theodore Weiser from Switzerland was here during September and early October. He was one of the speakers at the World Wide Communion Service in Istanbul.

A group of thirty students from St. Olaf's College in Northfield, Minnesota, were here September 12 to 15. The group is spending a study semester in the Near East.

Mr. and Mrs. LaBoone, parents of Sandy LaBoone Clayter, were here visiting the week of September 12.

Dr. and Mrs. Park Johnson of Tehran, Iran, were here August 20 to 23.

Mr. and Mrs. Nuri al-Khaledy were here the week of August 15 to 19. He is a former faculty member of Aleppo College. At present he is on sabbatical from Portland State College.

Mary Fairbank arrived August 30 to spend the year with her aunt and uncle, the William Edmondses.

She is helping Dr. Avery, the minister of the Dutch Chapel, and teaching at the Girls' Service Center.

A United Church tour under the direction of Dr. James Moyer of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was here in August. Among the members of the group was Ethel Lovett, a nurse at the Azariah Smith Hospital in Gaziantep from 1952 to 1960.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Peterson of St. Louis were here in August. He was a former president of the Laymen's Fellowship of the United Church of Christ.

Rev. and Mrs. Lyman Johnson of Hutchinson, Kansas, were here August 1.

Nancy Tucker was here August 9 to 11. She was enroute home, having been a member of the Peace Corps in Sierra Leone for two years.

Horace and Marie Louise McMullen were here over the weekend of September 17-18 enroute to Beirut.

With their children, Laura and Daniel, they were waiting for repairs on their car.

GENERAL NEWS

The World Council of Churches is engaged in reconstruction projects in Erzurum and Muş Provinces following the earthquakes there on August 19. A-shaped houses are being built with the help of volunteer workers from Europe and the United States.

The Mission Biennial Meeting was held in Üsküdar from June 30 to July 9. Thirty-three delegates were present, thirty-one non-voting members, and forty children. Visitors to the sessions came from many places: Turkey, Cairo, Behrein, Jordan, Baghdad, Beirut, Japan, and the United States. In addition to the speakers reported in the last "Dear Friends", others included Dr. Margaret R. Blemker, Near East Regional Secretary of the UCBWM; Mrs. Clifford Ellison, talking on Byzantine churches; Richard Butler talking about Palestinian refugees; and Herman Kreider talking on Turkish customs. Dr. Margaret R. Blemker was the commencement speaker at the American Collegiate Institute in Izmir. Having been a teacher herself there from 1945 to 1948 she found it appropriate to speak about the changes she could observe over the twenty-year period.

World Wide Communion Sunday was observed October 2 in Istanbul at the Aynalı Çeşme Armenian Church. The service was conducted in six languages: Arabic, Armenian, English, German, Greek, and Turkish. About 250 people were there.

The American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc. has been helping the Ministry of Education in Turkey. There are two schools for the blind, one in Ankara and one in Gaziantep. In Istanbul there is an itinerant teacher program whereby 12 students are able to attend the public schools. The teacher is Bn. Nebahat Taşkiner.

Robert Avery was awarded the Kaya Kaynar Cup at the Robert College commencement ceremonies in June. This Cup is given to the graduating senior who has given outstanding service in the school. Robert is now a freshman at Kalamazoo College in the United States.

Roxanne Scott graduated from the American Academy for Girls in Üsküdar in June. In the final assembly a Turkish flag was pinned around her in recognition of her having been a bridge of understanding between the Turkish and American cultures, representing the best of each to the other.

Türkân Türkmen is studying guidance for one year at Mankato State Teachers College. She is there on a scholarship from the Üsküdar school. Her address is 118 Cooper Street, Mankato, Minnesota, 56001.

Altan Unver (a Tarsus Koleji graduate of 1958) is in his second year of teaching at Tarsus. He and his wife are running a Friendship House there as a hostel for village boys who are attending Tarsus lycées. The hostel is an experiment in cooperative living.

John Scott is recovering from a slight heart spasm that occurred the middle of September.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul S. Minear are at the American Collegiate Institute in Izmir for about six weeks.

Dr. Minear is working on his book on Revelation; Mrs. Minear is a member of the Board of Directors of the UCBWM.

Anna G. Edmonds, editor

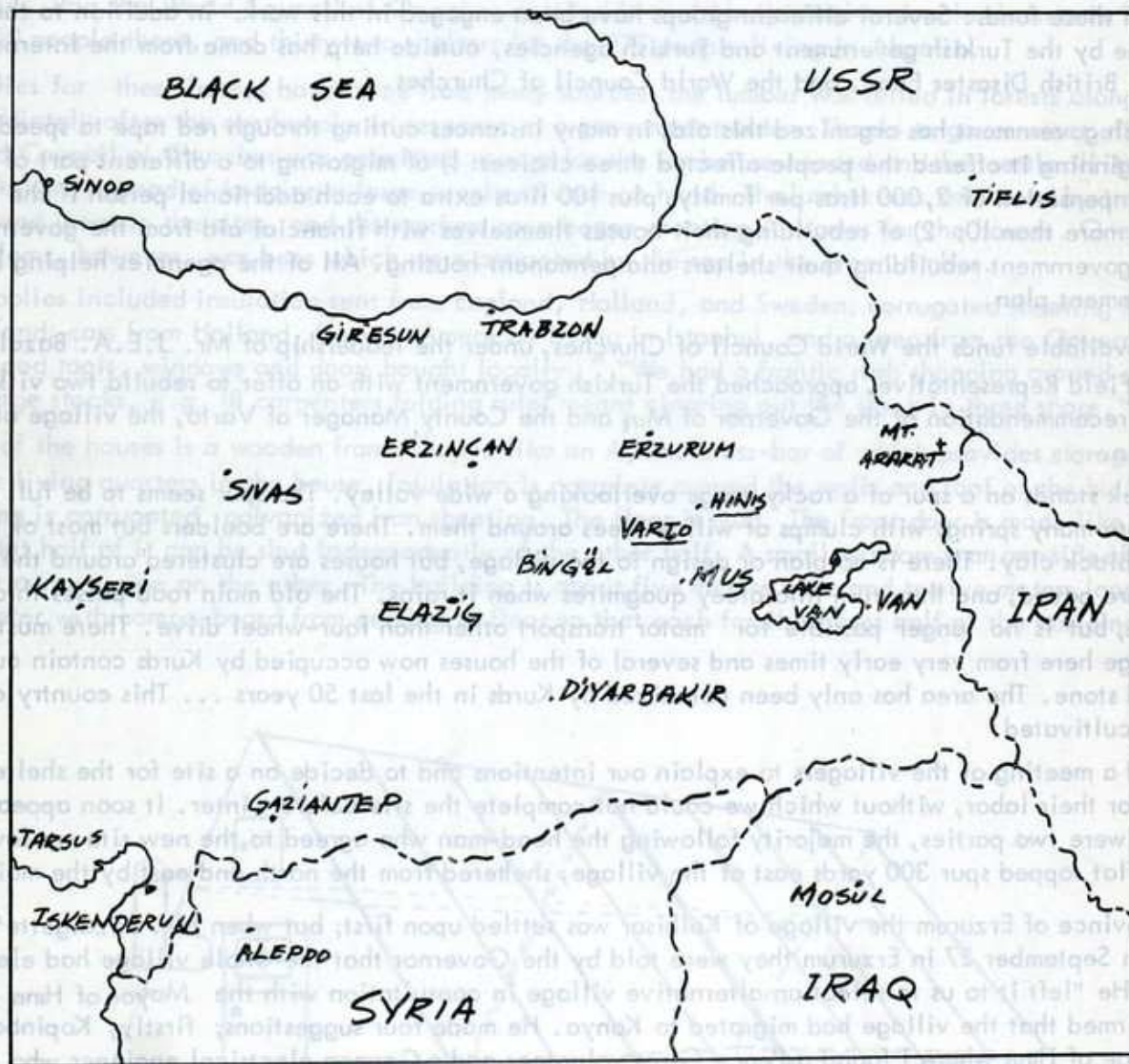
11 November 1966

No. 569

Dear Friends

Reconstruction Efforts in Erzurum, Muş, and Bingöl

The most damaging earthquake to affect Turkey for some years took place on August 19 in the provinces of Erzurum, Bingöl, and Muş in Eastern Turkey. Three hundred villages were badly damaged with 10,000 houses destroyed; 2,800 people were killed (about 10% of the population), of whom many were children. The houses in the area, being constructed of mud brick walls with earthen roofs balanced on poplar logs when the earthquake took place, collapsed with the roofs falling heavily on everything inside.



Eastern Turkey

When the quake occurred the County Manager of Varto was on a hill overlooking the town, being on his way home from visiting a village. He saw the entire town crumble to dirt and dust before his eyes. Those there said, the very mountains shook, so strong was the quake. They stood aghast to see people disappear as they watched.

It was the Governor of Bingöl who was the first one to carry in supplies to Varto. Having done what he could immediately for the needy of his own province, he commandeered some army ovens and a supply of flour, and began making bread and distributing it to the stricken villagers. In some places the roads had been destroyed, but still he got the ovens and himself up the mountains to the remoter places. Afterwards he said, "I'll never forget the children holding out their hands and looking up at me. They took the bread, disappeared, and were back at once asking for more they were so hungry."

Help began arriving in the area almost at once with about ten million liras being given by the people of Turkey and more from outside. Much of the medical and financial aid in addition to clothing, food, and housing has come from these funds. Several different groups have been engaged in this work: in addition to the major work being done by the Turkish government and Turkish agencies, outside help has come from the International Red Cross, the British Disaster Fund, and the World Council of Churches.

The Turkish government has organized this aid, in many instances cutting through red tape to speed up the work. At the beginning it offered the people affected three choices: 1) of migrating to a different part of Turkey with a cash compensation of 2,000 liras per family, plus 100 liras extra to each additional person if the family numbered more than 10; 2) of rebuilding their houses themselves with financial aid from the government; 3) of the government rebuilding their shelters and permanent housing. All of the agencies helping have fit into the government plan.

With its available funds the World Council of Churches, under the leadership of Mr. J.E.A. Bazalgette,

* Senior Field Representative, approached the Turkish government with an offer to rebuild two villages.

Upon the recommendation of the Governor of Muş and the County Manager of Varto, the village of Taşdıbek was chosen.

"Taşdıbek stands on a spur of a rocky range overlooking a wide valley. The spur seems to be full of water and there are many springs with clumps of willow trees around them. There are boulders but most of the soil is a heavy black clay. There is no plan or design to the village, but houses are clustered around the springs; no paths are paved, and they turn into gluey quagmires when it rains. The old main road passes through the village, but is no longer passible for motor transport other than four-wheel drive. There must have been a village here from very early times and several of the houses now occupied by Kurds contain cut and dressed stone. The area has only been colonized by Kurds in the last 50 years ... This country could be richly cultivated.

"I held a meeting of the villagers to explain our intentions and to decide on a site for the shelters and to call for their labor, without which we could not complete the site before winter. It soon appeared that there were two parties, the majority following the head-man who agreed to the new site we favored ... on a flat topped spur 300 yards east of the village, sheltered from the north and east by the main range."

In the province of Erzurum the village of Kolhisar was settled upon first; but when Mr. Bazalgette's party arrived on September 27 in Erzurum they were told by the Governor that the whole village had elected to migrate. He "left it to us to select an alternative village in consultation with the Mayor of Hınıs ... who confirmed that the village had migrated to Konya. He made four suggestions; firstly, Kopinbaşı, a village on the edge of Hınıs where I found a Peace Corps volunteer and a German electrical engineer who had come to Turkey on his own already building shelters. The foundations for the permanent resiting already decided by the government some time ago had been laid. Secondly, a side valley with very scattered homesteads; thirdly, the large village of Arus with 250 houses of which we might do a section.

"I feared jealousies between those receiving our iron sheeting and our strawboard insulation and the other less fortunate villagers.

* The quotations following are taken from his daily reports.

"Fourthly, Akgelin, a village we reached in a Russian jeep across country, through a river and a ravine, and up a mountainside on a site which the geologists had condemned as unstable. The population is 378 in 75 families; twenty-eight people were killed here and it seemed to me a village very worthy of our help, even more so than Kolhisar where the sheik at least seemed not without means.

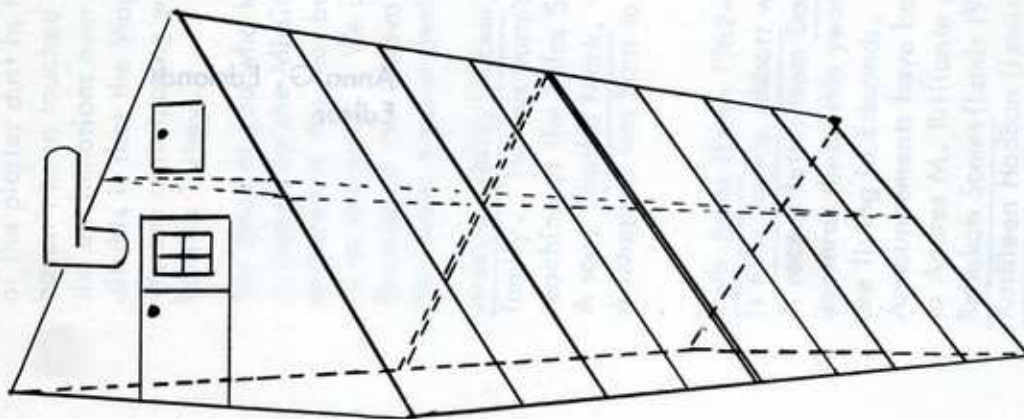
"After the discussion and our rejecting the sites on the wrong side of the river, the village head-man showed us an admirable site between the main road and a trout stream. It is in the curve of a hill protecting it from the north and east. All agreed, and I accepted this site."

In answer to an appeal for skilled help sent out by the World Council of Churches, twenty-four people volunteered from England, France, Germany, Jordan, Sweden, Turkey, and the United States. Most of them came at their own expense. The villagers have been much impressed by all of the volunteers from abroad: "They don't even speak our language, but they cared enough to come and help us," they say repeatedly. Thus the World Council of Churches decided it could build twelve double shelters in Taşdibek for the 150 people there, and thirty-two shelters for the 378 people living in Akgelin.

The supplies for these houses have come from many sources: the lumber was felled in forests along the Black Sea immediately after the earthquake in response to a government order. Thanks to government efficiency the World Council of Churches was permitted to sign for the lumber as needed and then settle all its accounts later in Ankara instead of keeping a large supply of cash on hand. The lumber was delivered by trucks, wagons, and jeeps to the sites, and the workers soon began erecting A-frames for the houses. One of their first problems, however, was bees which were attracted by the sap in the green timber.

Other supplies included insulation sent from England, Holland, and Sweden; corrugated sheeting for roofs from Holland; cars from Holland, from an American living in Istanbul, and a jeep from the Governor of Erzurum; and tools, windows and doors bought locally. * "We had a frantic rush shopping around as no one carries large stocks, e.g. 18 carpenters folding rules meant clearing out the stock in three shops."

The plan of the houses is a wooden frame shaped like an A, the cross-bar of which provides storage space above the living quarters in the house. Insulation is complete around the walls and roof of the building. The roofing is corrugated, galvanized iron sheeting. The floor is mud. The front door is made like a Dutch door so that half of it can be shut independently of the other half. A small window is on one side of the door; a hole for a stove pipe on the other. The building is about five meters wide and twelve meters long, divided in the center with compo-board from ceiling to floor so that each family shares half of the building with another.



* The foreman improvised "a splendid level with two pieces of wood floating in a bucket of water."

In addition to the houses, in Taşdibek the WCC was asked and agreed to build a village latrine. "Previously the villagers just used the fields, and even the school latrine was used by the head-man for his herds, so ours will be a useful innovation, if used. We have also been asked to make a bake house: really a shelter over the plastered hole in the ground, in which they light a fire and bake their bread.

"We have had repeated demands from the villagers for rafters and corrugated sheets for their cattle sheds, but I have refused on the grounds that we have come to provide shelters for people, and the people must care for their animals."

In Akgelin, "we have been asked to provide a shelter as a clinic, with resident nurse's quarters, consulting room, and perhaps two or three sick beds. This I have agreed to ... The villagers have contributed almost overwhelming efforts, and are keen to bash in nails, even if they make no contact with the rafters.

"We have also been asked for latrines and bake sheds. These we will tackle after the homes are finished. One visitor suggested to one of the volunteers that it would be a gesture of good will and proof that we were not proselytising if we built a mosque. If the proposal is made to me, I shall suggest that one of the rooms in the new school is designated for prayer. In Turkey a general purpose room can be so designated, but a mosque cannot be used for secular purposes. There was no mosque in the village before, and in fact the Kurdish settlers have built very few mosques.

The Governor had asked me to build a school, and I had agreed to set aside a shelter. The Mobiloil Company then came in offering to build one; but now the Ministry of Education is actually laying foundations and starting the erection of a new school. This definitely gives permanence to our new site.

"We have also promised to prefabricate two shelters on our site, if the villagers will move them to the old village, for us to put up for the herdsmen who will be staying there caring for the animals in the cattle sheds the villagers have rebuilt in the ruins there.

"The government has promised to pipe water from the spring although the villagers find nothing wrong with the brook water."

On November 9 the houses in these two villages were finished and turned over to the people in a ceremony. Part of the reason for this work being accomplished before the heavy winter snows is that the fall throughout Turkey this year has been mild and dry. But much of the responsibility has been the Turkish government's effectiveness in setting up an emergency system that got what was needed accomplished quickly, reasonably and fairly.

Anna G. Edmonds
Editor

Dear Friends:

Much has been happening recently in the Bible House in Istanbul. There is constant pounding, the smell of the plaster dust in the air and a general air of things on the move. Closets are being cleaned out which haven't been touched in years. Files are being searched for items of value for the "archives" and many are the exclamations over pictures, maps, and letters long-since stowed away for safe-keeping. The reason for all this is that the World Council of Churches will be moving into space thus made available this month. We are anticipating with great joy this opportunity for closer fellowship with this organization in its work here in Turkey.

For those of you who know the building well, the store rooms which were immediately adjacent to those rooms occupied by the Mission Offices have been vacated and completely modernized. On the main floor the entrance to the rear building has now been opened up and lighted, making it possible to use the rear stairway as an entrance. We are all enthusiastic about the amount of space which has been brought into active use. Because of this renovation a great deal of house-cleaning has been done which has long been needed. It has meant a great deal of work, but is giving a tremendous feeling of satisfaction.

Recent Visitors

Miss Lilian Espy and Miss Lilian Sharply of Hartsdale, New York, and Miss Norma Sims of Seattle, Washington all formerly associated with the National YWCA visited Istanbul briefly. Miss Phoebe Clary, head of the Girls' Service Center in Istanbul from 1927 to 1957, has been making a more extended visit seeing old friends. Mrs. Helen Esty of Pawtucket, Rhode Island, stopped for a few days on her way to assume duties on the staff of the Kodaikanal School in India.

Dr. and Mrs. Lowrie Anderson, Associate General Secretary of the Near East Council of Churches, were here on their way back to the Lebanon from the United States.

Mrs. Laura R. Shaw was here from California.

Mrs. Richard M. Franzel was in Istanbul from November 8th to 16th, and in Izmir from the 16th to the 23rd. She is on a six-week tour of the Near East as Mission Interpreter in the special fields of education and work with women. She is a member of the Wayzata Community Church in Wayzata, Minnesota.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Winkler and their children were in Istanbul over the Thanksgiving weekend.

Dr. Winkler is working in Ankara in the Public Health Service.

Miss Helen Turnbull of the United Church Women of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. was in Istanbul in November.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul S. Minear of New Haven, Connecticut, were in Istanbul November 16th to 19th, as they returned to the United States from a sabbatical semester for travel and study.

Dr. and Mrs. Howard Schomer and daughter Ellen were here on a vacation trip before Dr. Schomer assumes his new position in the Specialized Ministries of the Division of Overseas Ministries of the National Council of Churches.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Krause of the Kodaikanal School came through Istanbul en route to the United States for furlough.

Larry Swift, son of Lloyd and Gladys Swift (Talas, Mardin, and Izmir 1951-59) is spending the year in Turkey following his graduation from senior high school.

Births

Andrew Wesley Tucker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tucker, is the newest member of the Near East Mission family. He was born on November 29th in the American Hospital in Istanbul. His father and mother are teaching at the Talas School this year.

A son, Charles Mark, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Jones (Alice Darnell, Izmir 1960-64).

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bradburn (Margaret Geroch, Izmir 1962-65).

News of Former Associates

Ruth Jones (Izmir 1962-66) is now teaching fourth grade in a demonstration school in Connecticut. With her is Miss Jackie Abbott who taught first grade at the Robert College Community School from 1963 to 1966.

A recent letter from Doris and Felix Powell (Üsküdar 1958-1962) reports that Felix is hoping to complete his doctoral thesis this year and that Doris is doing research on muscle tissue and teaching in university. They are living in Edmonds, Washington.

Announcements have been received of several weddings: Hilaria P. Alaen (Gaziantep 1960-64) was married to Andres M. Brillante on July 7, 1966 in the United Church of Christ in Cabadbaran, Agusan, Philippines.

Rebekah Somes (Izmir 1961-65) is now Mrs. Harold Crampton, Jr.

Kathleen Haddon (Izmir 1959-62) is now Mrs. Allen Lauer.

David Holmes (Talas 1956-57) married Marjorie Charlotte Babb in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, on June 18, 1966.

Allen King (Talas 1951-52) writes of a busy summer with boy scouts in Utah and the Canadian Rockies. Allen is teaching science at the junior high school in New Castle, Indiana.

1966-1967 School Statistics
Near East Mission

The following statistics have been taken from the fall 1966 school reports and from a chart prepared by Dr. Margaret Blemker. Nationalities represented in the schools in Syria and Turkey are: 7 American, 2 Egyptian, 1 German, 2 Iranian, 1 Iraqi, 33 Lebanese, 6 Palestinian, 2 Polish, 625 Syrian, and 1,507 Turkish.

		Students									Graduates 1966			Faculty						Fees		
		Preps	Middle	Lycee	Jr. College	Other	Total	Boarders	Part Scholarship	Full Scholarship	Middle	Lycee	Other	Teaching UCBWM	Staff National - Full Time	National - Part Time	Other	Total	Tuition	Boarding		
Gaziantep School of Nursing	1					22	22															
Izmir American Collegiate Institute	2	102	253	182	60		597						26	2	6	19	7	60	2000	4500		
Talas School for Boys	3		67				67	67	2	1	37			5	1	2		8	1500	2000		
Tarsus Koleji		36	155	150		1	342	241	42	6	31	44		13	2	4	11	5	33	1500	2400	
Üsküdar American Academy for Girls		86	217	183		2	486	150	8	11	68	70		17	6	5	20	1	43	1750- 2000	4500	
Aleppo College	4		280	131			411															
Boys Girls			155	50	17	5	227	50	320	31	73	40	61		44	9	7	60	350- 400	1200- 1400		
Near East School of Theology	5					63	63	24	13	25			5	1		1	3	6	11	600	750	

1. Gaziantep pays its students instead of charging any fees.
2. Fees are listed in the currency of the country: Lebanese pounds, Syrian pounds, and Turkish liras. Where two fees are listed, the difference is in the amounts charged for lower and upper levels.
3. Talas has only second and third classes.
4. Aleppo College graduates for 1966 are: Brevet 73; High School 61; Baccalaureate 40. The baccalaureate degree is equivalent to lycee; the brevet to middle school.
5. Graduates of NEST in 1966 were awarded degrees of Bachelor of Divinity (2); Bachelor of Theology (2); and Christian Education (1).