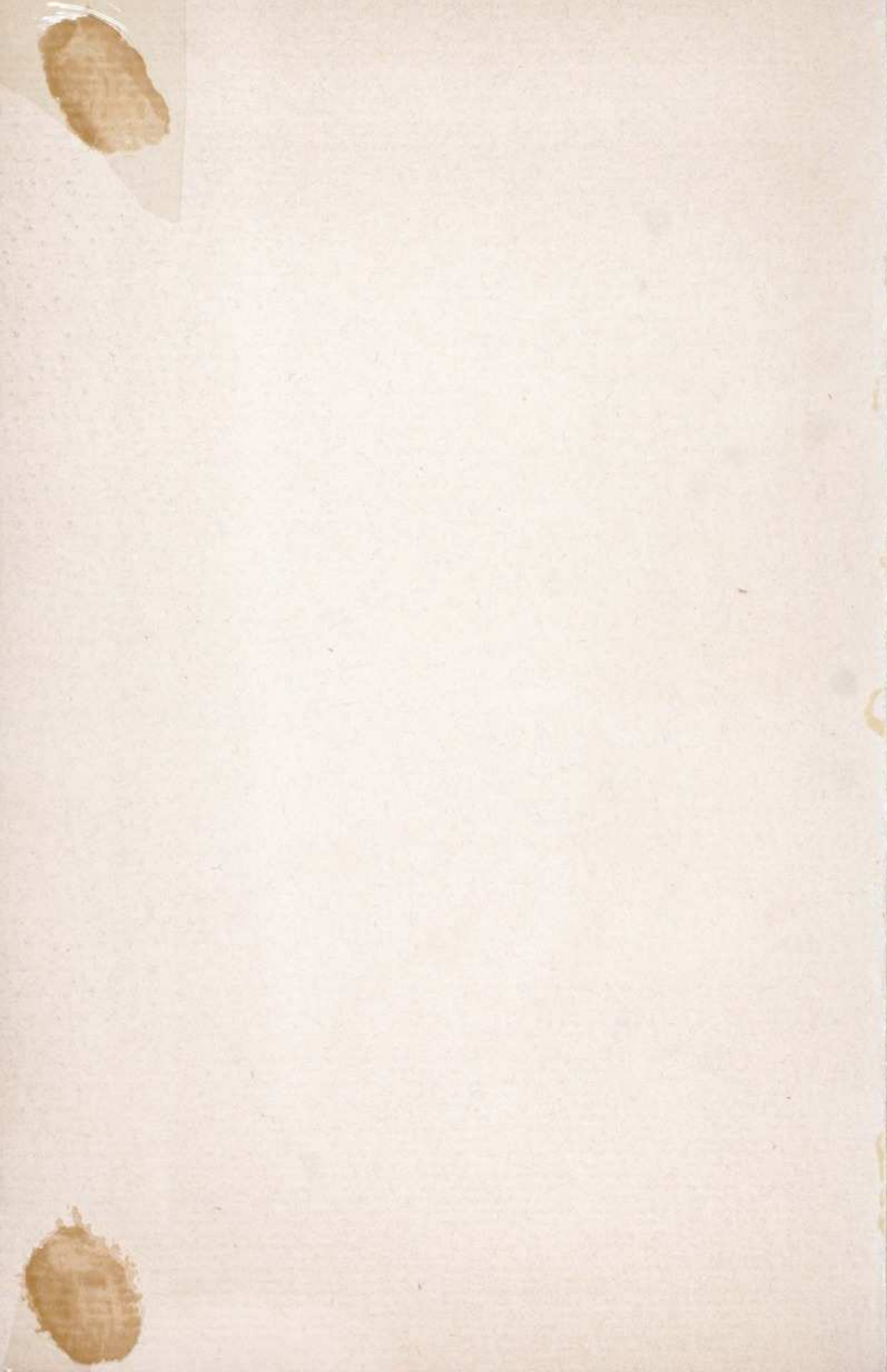


Dr. Caleb Frank Gates

PRESIDENT OF ROBERT COLLEGE 1903-1932

An Appreciation



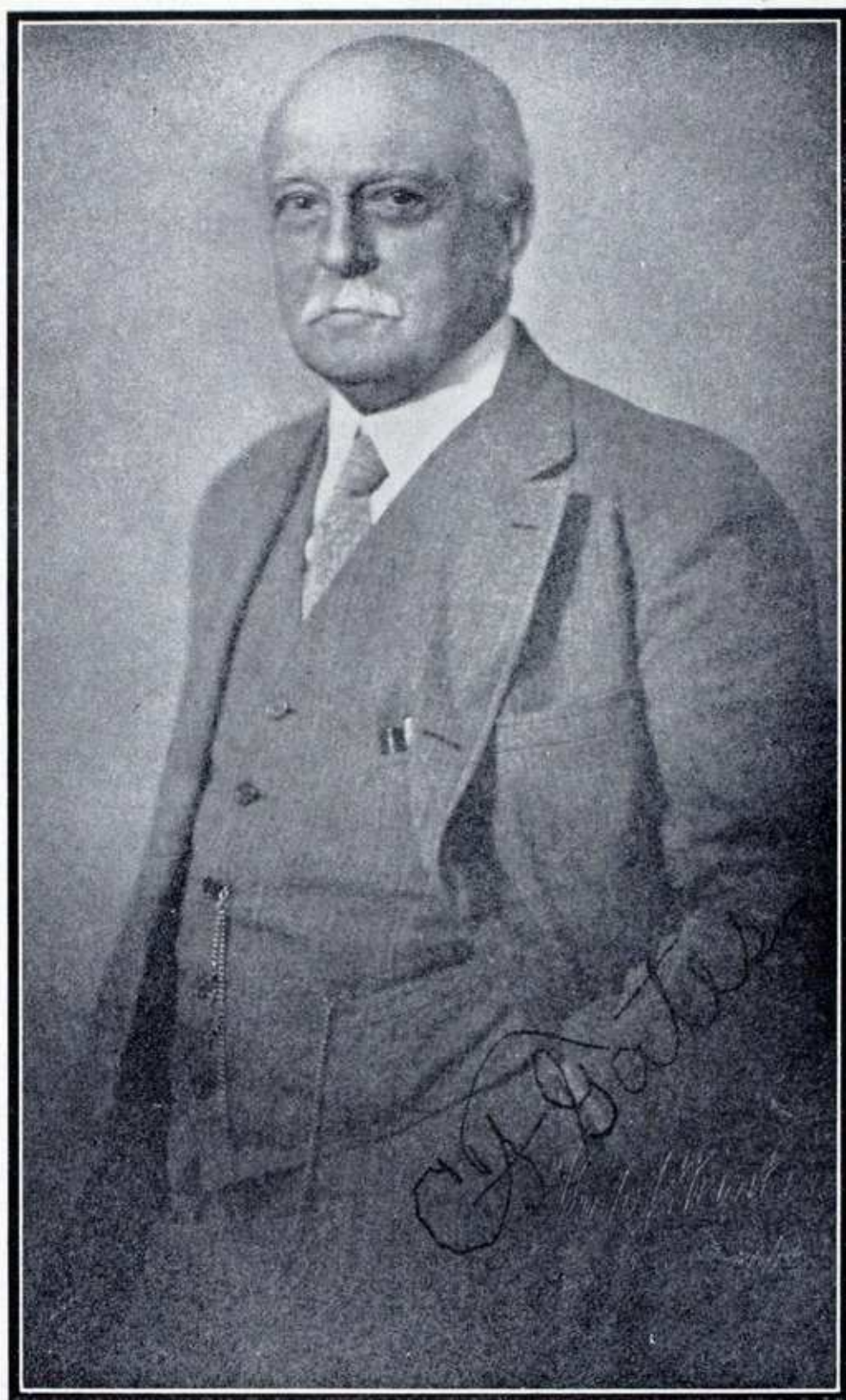
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An Appreciation

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(Courtesy of the Engineering News

DR. CALEB FRANK GATES

PRESIDENT OF ROBERT COLLEGE 1903-1932

A. B., Beloit College, 1877.—B. D., Chicago Theological Seminary, 1881.

D. D., Knox College, 1897—LLD., University of Edinburgh 1899.

LLD., Beloit College, 1927.

Foreword

On hearing of the resignation of Dr. Caleb F. Gates, for so many years intimately connected with the work of Robert College as President, it was thought wise to put into somewhat permanent form the main facts of his life and the commendation of his splendid service as given by various friends of his in Robert College and abroad.

Being sure that his very wide circle of friends would appreciate such a collection, the work was undertaken with all the more enthusiasm.

Nejat Ferit

This book is the outcome of not one but many hands. In this connection, I want to express my thanks to all those whose signature appears under the articles; to Dr. George H. Huntington, Dr. Edgar J. Fisher, Prof. Laurence S. Moore and C. F. Gates Jr. for their generous help and council; to Theodore Manicatides and Joannides for the drawings. Of the students whose cooperation was of great help H. S. Touloukian, G. Georgiadis, Ruştu, Zihni Buzo, besides the others members of the Board, need special mention.

N. F.

MINUTE ON Dr. C. F. GATES

In accepting the resignation of the Rev. Caleb F. Gates, D. D. as President of Robert College the Board places on record its sincere gratitude to God for the noble career of Dr. Gates during more than fifty years, and for the splendid leadership which he has given Robert College during the nearly thirty years of his Presidency.

Going to Turkey in 1881, serving at Mardin from 1881 to 1894, and as President of Euphrates College in Harpoot from 1894 to 1902, he took up the Presidency of Rober College in succession to President Washburn on September 20, 1903.

He entered upon a noble heritage and he has handed it on unimpaired. Through all the stirring times of change in Turkey, through the hard and perilous days of the war, he has held the College to its task; he has won the respect of the Turkish authorities and held the loyal affection of faculty and students. To us on the Board he has been an inspiration by his fidelity to princible, his faith in God, and his resolute determination to carry on the work of the College under all circumstances.

Now that the time has come for him to lay down this heavy burden and let other hands lift it, we assure him of our affection. He can look back with unmixed satisfaction over the record of the years and we humbly pray that God may spare him both to write an account of his life and labors and to continue to interpret the Turkish people to the people of our land and to win friends for the College he has loved and served so conspicuously.

HENRY SLOANE COFFIN

PRESIDENT OF THE TRUSTEES OF ROBERT COLLEGE

Part One

America

1857-1881

and
Port

America

1827-1881



Caleb F. Gates at 15

CALEB FRANK GATES

Caleb Frank Gates was born in Chicago, October 18, 1857 on Calumet Avenue near 26th Street. He was one of ten children, three of whom died in infancy.

One, Edward Hutchins Gates died at the age of 16. His death had a marked influence on Frank's life. Prior to that time we all expected he would be a lawyer. Edward was injured in a railroad accident in the fall of 1877 and died May 22, 1878. The injuries were internal and did not show up at first. The wonderful change in Edward's character during that last illness and his Christian forbearance so affected Frank that he decided to go into the ministry.

Frank attended the Public Schools in Chicago. In 1866 we moved to Geneva, Illinois and Frank and Will attended the Preparatory Department of Wheaton College for a short time. Our parents felt that they did not have the advantages at Wheaton that they desired so they sent Will and Frank to Beloit College.

At Beloit, Frank took an active part in athletics and stood well in his classes. He was one of the youngest members of his class.

After graduating from Beloit, Frank entered the Chicago Theological Seminary and from there went as a missionary under the American Board to Mardin, Turkey — then to Harpoot.

He was later in charge of the distribution of funds raised in Europe and America and distributed them in payment for labor to rebuild homes, buildings, etc. This method made the people more self reliant and took away the idea of charity.

He married Mary Ellen Moore, May 31, 1883. They had five children, Edward Caleb Gates, Herbert Frank Gates, Moore Gates, Elizabeth Gates and Caleb Frank Gates, Jr. Two, Edward and Elizabeth died in infancy.

From Harpoot, he was called to Roberts College.

There are now three brothers living, Dr. Williams S. Gates and Henry B. Gates who are retired and Dr. Herbert W. Gates, who is Secretary of the Congregational Educational Society.

HENRY B. GATES

PARENTAGE AND BOYHOOD

Caleb Foote Gates was one of America's self-made men, as were John Stuart Kennedy and David Dodge, men of whom America is justly proud.

Because he arose a little earlier and kept his place a little cleaner than did the clerks in the other stores, he was offered the position of bookkeeper and teller in the Middletown bank. From that time forward, he never sought a position — the position sought him. In later years, when his sons were at Beloit College, he used often to visit the place. One Sunday afternoon, his friend, Professor Whitney, holding the chair of rhetoric in the College, asked him to speak to the boys. He spoke on Joseph. It was all extemporaneous. Later, Dr. Bushnell came to him, saying, "Who is your friend, and where did he get such extraordinary command of the Anglo-Saxon?" It was during these years at Middletown that were laid the foundations of his fine use of English. He was working hard at the bank, trying to save enough money on which to marry Mary Eliza Hutchins, who lived sixteen miles away; but he, with a few like-minded young men, formed the habit of reading a little every day from a standard work in English. Then, when they met, they talked of what they had read. Every Sunday he would write out an epitomy of the morning sermon, thus training his memory until it became like iron, and likewise exercising his powers of expression. It was right from his own experience that, thirty years afterward, he wrote to his absent son, "Have a plan of study and stick to it."

In 1851 he was married. They began life on a salary of \$600 a year, but they never went into debt; and they managed to save something annually. When the third son entered the family, the parents wanted to name him for his father, but not liking the middle name, the mother changed it to Frank; however, the boy and the man always bore the honored name of C. F. Gates.

This third son was a merry, happy little boy with the shiningest of eyes, eager — full of life — but straight and strong as an oak. If anything needed to be done, and done promptly and well, it was to Frank that the family looked. His mother had taught him the Greek alphabet



The Mother



The Father
(Deacon C. F. Gates)



The Family Home

in the nursery, and there was laid the foundation of those linguistic talents which have proved all through life so valuable an asset.

She also taught him to read, and not until eight years of age did he attend a school. But he had learned at home to obey and to think — two requisites for school life. He had also laid a fine foundation of health in the country place, out from Chicago, which his father had bought for his increasing family. Here he grew up among cows and horses and chickens; and fruit trees and berry vines; and vegetables and flowers. Here, too, he had helped his mother in all household ways. His father was in the habit of taking an early morning ride before going to the city for business. One day Frank accompanied him, riding a carriage horse; but Billy's trot being very hard, the little boy would touch him up into a canter. After this had been repeated several times, Billy's patience was exhausted, and kicking up his hind legs, he threw his small rider over his head. Some time later, his father asked him how he liked horseback riding, and received the answer, "Oh, it's all right — only next time I'd like a horse that is not so light behind". In the summer, he would ride the horses, bareback, to the river to water them, and there would make them swim across the deep hole formed by the dam with him on the back. Fine training this for that day in Anatolia when, on the scow, in the midst of the Euphrates filled with ice blocks, he mounted his favorite horse, whistled to him, and felt him leap into the water and bear him gallantly to shore.

In this country place he attended a private school, where, in spite of or just because of his home training, he kept at the head of his classes.

At nineteen years of age, he graduated from Beloit College. That autumn, his favorite younger brother, Eddie, sixteen years of age, developed a dangerous illness. It was before the time of trained nurses, and Frank undertook the care of the boy by day and by night. He made a cheery, tender, loving nurse, and seemed to have a doctor's insight and instinct. But nothing availed — and both boys were brought face to face with God and with eternity — and both boys were troubled. Then was revealed unto them the "Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world". Eddie died, not only in peace, but in happiness, while

Frank gave himself and his life to the God who had forgiven his sins, and who had set him right eternally with Himself. Henceforth, life for Caleb Frank Gates was plain sailing—he had his Captain on board, a Captain who knew the route, and one who had never known mistake or failure.

The boy entered his father's business, and there he got the training for the hard work awaiting him in future years. His opening in business was good, and the family doctor, who had watched his skillful nursing, offered to take him into his own office, should he decide to study medicine; but Frank's mind was made up. He entered the theological seminary in the fall. Here he fell into the hands of Samuel Ives Curtis, just fresh from study under Dr. Franz Delitsch in Germany; and with Dr. Curtis he received the best training possible in the Hebrew language. Of course he renewed his study of Greek. For three years he worked hard. One vacation, his father sent him to what was then America's "New West"—Colorado. Here he was greatly interested in and drawn toward the opening for work with men in his own country. His father and his professors shared in this feeling. But just then a letter arrived—an invitation to go to Turkey and to take up work in that empire. Nothing could have been farther from his thoughts and his inclinations, but he spread the letter before his Captain, and his Captain said, "Go!" He consulted his father and his professors, who loved him, and though they all hesitated to say, "Do not go"—plainly, they all wanted to say it!

Besides this, he loved a young girl. How could he ask her to go to the ends of the earth with him, leaving family and friends and comforts? Still, the Captain was inexorable. "Go"—was the only word—and so, in spite of himself, his love, his family and his teachers, he went—and thenceforth in life, every onward step has been in obedience to the voice of his Captain.

Things were made easier for him by the fact that it never once occurred to the young girl that distance and dangers and difficulties and isolation made any difference to her. She loved him, —

“And o’er the hills, and far away,
Beyond their utmost purple rim,
Beyond the night, across the day,
Thro’ all the world, she followed him”.

besides this, she had the same Captain on her ship — so they could sail together — happily — and they did so.

He entered Turkey as he entered his twenty-fourth year. Two years later he returned for his bride. At the end of his first two years, he was using the Arabic language for teaching and for preaching. After a few years he began the study of Turkish, though that language was not used in Mardin, because, as he said, “No one should live in a country and not know its language”.

He founded a High School for boys, distributed relief for the famine sufferers in the Jebel e’Tour, and spent two winters in Mosul; but in the year 1894, he was summoned to Harpoot, where Arabic was unknown, and where Armenian only was used. Here, he refused to study that language until he should have completed his Turkish. Finally, he took up the study of Armenian. Suddenly, he found himself banker for Christendom and the daily preserver of thousands of lives. His family he sent to the States, and for two and a half years he labored alone. Every bit of book-keeping and business training learned in his father’s office here proved invaluable to him.

Finally, he came to Constantinople to meet his wife and his little boys, just arrived from America. He preached once in Istanbul, and Mrs. Washburn went down to hear him, for Robert College already had her eye on this man hidden away in Anatolia. Although failing to get passports, the party took up its journey of four weeks to their inland home. They were none too early in their start, for they must reach their destination by Thanksgiving day, before winter snows and storms should set in.

Three years more of strenuous work were passed in Harpoot, when a visiting physician arrived on the scene and ordered for Dr. Gates an immediate cessation from work and a return to the States for repairs. Meanwhile, one summer, a request had come that he meet, at Kennedy

Lodge, the President of the Trustees of Robert College. To this, he had answered, "I cannot leave my work for two months to meet the President of the Board of Trustees of Robert College,"—and Mr. Kennedy returned to New York. Later, came an invitation to join the Robert College staff, with a view to its presidency, to which answer was made, "I am worn out; I cannot even consider the question for a year; I am going home to rest."

After traveling a month through Anatolia, he arrived at Haidar Pasha with his family to find a young tutor from Robert College waiting to take them all to Kennedy Lodge, a very haven of rest after the weary days of life in a "prairie-schooner" by day and in dirty hans by night. Dr. Washburn talked everything over most frankly with Dr. Gates, but the latter only replied, "I can do nothing, now, but rest. Later, I may think about it, though my own work in Anatolia presses upon me." So the family pushed on to Pasadona where it arrived on Thanksgiving day. The winter was passed in California—sunshine with croquet and golf as diversions, and, slowly, the nervous strength returned. The following summer, Dr. Gates visited Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy at Bar Harbor, and thus began a friendship which lasted unbroken until a year and a half ago, when Mrs. Kennedy, ninety-six years of age, joined her husband.

Meanwhile, the Captain had been making it clear that the call to Robert College was from Him. That being settled, all was plain sailing; and Dr. Gates, with his wife and his little son Moore, spent the winter in Vevey studying French and building up physically. Finally, in September, 1903, he arrived in Constantinople, and took up the work which he has carried until this day.

The details of his post-massacre days, and those of the war-period in this College, would make two fascinating little volumes—but we are not writing volumes today, only a sketch. However, there are a few outstanding characteristics of this life which we may not omit.

In the first place, we note that nothing has turned the man his call—from famine, pestilence, war, have made no difference. A cablegram sent to New York during the World-War is typical of the

life—"Carrying on as usual—Gates." As a golfer, he is known for his steadiness; as a man, not less so.

Another characteristic is life—eager, bounding life. Words cannot come fast enough to express this abundant life. It is contagious—exhilarating—it buoys one up—every one feels it—it creates an atmosphere.

A third thing that impresses one is the supreme ease with which he carries his work and its responsibilities. One never thinks, in living and working with him from day to day, of strain and wear and tear. One sees problems met promptly, difficulties faced squarely—intricate questions traced to their roots and exposed truly—questions relating to different peoples, and religions, and habits, looked at from all standpoints. There has been a breadth of outlook, a wisdom in action, a toleration, and a patience, and a self-control that have not come from this earth. And here, again, we are bound to consider the fact that he has had his Captain by his side, all the days; and during the years as they have passed, there has grown an increasing intimacy between the two—an increasing confidence on the part of the man in his Captain, and a consequent rest of soul in the man which is shown in his very face—but which has been unspeakable.

Live thy life,
Young and old,
Like you oak,
Bright in spring,
Living gold.

Summer rich
Then; and then
Autumn—changed,
Soberer—hued
Gold again.

All his leaves
Fall'n at length,
Look, he stands,
Trunk and bough,
Naked strength.

CALEB AT COLLEGE

I was closely associated with Frank for many years. We attended private school when living at Geneva, Illinois, then went to Wheaton College, at Wheaton, Illinois for a year. In September 1871, we enrolled in the preparatory dept at Beloit College, Beloit Wisconsin. In the fall of 1873, we entered the college proper and graduated in 1877. Frank took the prize given to the one writing the best entrance examination.

He maintained a high average in scholarship all through the six years. Beloit at that time, had no selective courses and everyone took the same studies. He was very proficient in the study of languages, general literature, in debate, and in oratory. When our class took over the publication of the College paper (the Round Table), Frank served on the staff.

Frank had an exceptional memory and would learn many poems by heart and recite them on occasion. I well remember rowing up the Rock River one misty morning to collect water lilies to decorate the High School Graduation of some friends of ours. While we rowed, Frank recited poem after poem. As the mist enveloped us, he gave one starting, "The mist Was Driving Down The British Channel." Frank had been chosen to speak at the Junior Exhibition and Oratorical Contest.

We roomed and boarded at a private home, which brought us into contact with the life of the town and the people. Frank was a universal favorite in the college and among the people of the town, for he was full of fun and wit. We joined the First Congregational Church and were active in its life, social and religious. They did not have football, basket ball, or tennis, then, but Frank was active in all the other sports and in the Gymnasium. Both of us were members of the team that gave exhibitions of gymnastic drills at Commencement time. Frank was, especially, a fine athlete.

We owed much to the letters our Father sent us, in which he held up the highest aims and ideals for us to follow.

WILLIAM GATES



Caleb F. Gates at 14
(On first entering the Preparatory
Dept. of Beloit College)



Beloit College at 1877

Caleb F. Gates as a Senior at Beloit



The following lines addressed to Dr. Gates by his classmates are found in the Beloit College Album of 1877.

Editor

C. FRANK GATES.

Strict in the performance of his duty of keeping order in the class, and ever loyal to '77. My memories of you are very pleasant.

C. N. Ainslie

FRANK.

Be as kind hearted, and as sympathetic in the world as you have been in '77 and you will never fail to have friends.

Your brother in '77
J. Bruner

FRANK,

I shall not forget you, and in my heart of hearts I am hoping that you may live to make others glad that they were born.

Fraternally yours,
Frank H. Burdick

DEAR FRANK.

My brother, nothing could make you dearer to me than you are, except our college days and the happy times of the 6 and '77
God bless and keep your.

Your loving brother,
Will Gates

DEAR FRANK.

That your future may be as happy as the past is the wish of your friend and classmate.

Albert W. Jack

FRIEND FRANK.

Besides being dear to me as friend and classmate your unselfish friendship for my brother and his love for you make you seem almost a brother too. Your cheerful, happy face shall not soon be forgotten.

"Fraternally"
B. M. Malone

DEAR FRANK.

I know your ear is open to "all the beats of that large music rolling over the world", and that your life is and will be a sweet tone in the harmony divine, none knows better than

Your Friend,
F. Robert

TESTIMONY OF A COLLEGE PRESIDENT

When we are dwelling upon the career of one who has given a lifetime of distinguished service to humanity and is honored and loved in both hemispheres, it is natural for us to seek glimpses of his boyhood and his student days. These may aid us in the understanding of his personality and the interpretation of his career.

Caleb Frank Gates was well born and trained for the work he was to do. When his life began, Chicago was a young giant of a city, still undeveloped in many respects, but already conscious of a mighty future and moving toward its realization. One born and brought up there might easily feel emancipated from a fettering past and be ready to contribute to a challenging future.

Gates' parents were of fine New England Stock, fully sharing the conviction of their ancestors that life is a trust to be devoted to noblest uses. His father, Caleb Foote Gates, was a business man of high Christian ideals, a trusted deacon in the New Congregational Church of Chicago. Their home was a place of eager and fruitful thought and life for parents and children together.

Frank came to Beloit College a bright-faced, merry-hearted, friendly youth, the life of any social circle, ready for study or sport, quick to do a good turn where it was needed, open to the educative influences of a young scholar's environment.

Beloit was a peculiarly good place in which to become attuned to a career of steady, self-devoting clear-visioned usefulness. It was at that time a small college, with simple equipment, offering few distractions that called away from the instruction and influence of a remarkable group of educators;—President Aaron L. Chapin, an administrator of broad outlook, sound judgment, steady devotion to high and difficult tasks; Professor Joseph Emerson, a great Greek in thought and teaching, with invincible enthusiasm and kindling purpose; Professor William Porter, flawless scholar and Christian gentleman; Professor James J. Blaisdell, profound student of motives and aims of living, prophet of civic righteousness in the kingdom of God. The influence of four years

BELOIT COLLEGE,

THIRTIETH

Commencement,

June 27, 1877.

BELOIT TYPE FOUNDRY

Appointments:

Class of 1877.

VALEDICTORY ORATION,	R. F. PETTIBONE.
SALUTATORY ORATION,	D. W. MACKAY.
DISTINGUISHED ORATIONS,	
J. A. AINSLIE.	W. S. GATES.
W. H. CARR.	W. H. MALONE.
C. F. GATES.	J. F. MILLER.
ORATIONS,	
W. B. COLE.	W. J. McDOWELL.
B. M. MALONE.	G. S. MERRILL.
DISSERTATIONS,	
C. N. AINSLIE.	J. W. HALLETT.
F. BRUMER.	O. W. JACK.
F. H. BURDICK.	L. A. PETTIBONE.
J. A. TRUESDELL.	
Class of 1876.	
ORATION,	J. J. WILCOX.

Beloit College.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

AT THE SPEAKING FOR THE

Bridgman Prizes,

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1874

AT 3 P. M.

Order of Exercises.

MUSIC

PRAYER.

MUSIC

Freshmen.

1. Charles Sumner, - - - - - *Schurz.*
BOOTH M. MALONE, Chicago, Ill.
2. Irish Aliens and English Victories. - - - *Skull*
CHARLES H. COOK, Orillia, Canada.

MUSIC

3. The Character of the Puritans, - - - *Moranley.*
C. FRANK GATES, Chicago, Ill.
4. Charles Sumner, - - - - - *Curtis.*
ROBERT F. PETTIBONE, Beloit.

MUSIC

spent with such men and their kindred associates upon the Faculty must sink deep into the mind and heart of such a pupil as Gates, doubtless far deeper than he knew, to reappear throughout his life in the upsprings of thought and action.

When he graduated at Beloit in 1877, not one of the first scholars of his class, but having given abundant evidence of mental alertness and grasp and promise of future development, it was his intention to enter upon the study of law, for which he had fine aptitudes. But during the following month the shadow of death passed over the home circle, and led the young man to a reappraisal of the values of life, with the result that he dedicated his powers to the direct service of the kingdom of Christ in the world. In the autumn of 1878 he entered the Chicago Theological Seminary, throwing himself with ardor into this new range of studies, under the guidance of a group of scholarly, experienced and inspiring teachers. The writer well remembers attending, when a young pastor of a church in the vicinity, a discussion in a seminary classroom, in which Gates and one or two of his classmates showed a thoroughness and brilliance which led one to prophesy noteworthy achievement in their careers; an expectation which was amply fulfilled, in the highest degree in the case of Gates. He graduated from the Seminary in 1881, was ordained to the ministry by a Congregational Council, and sailed for Turkey, to which land his life in all its activities was to be devoted.

The degree of Doctor of Laws, the highest honor in her gift, conferred by Beloit upon President Gates in 1927, was the expression of the deliberate judgment of his own college as to the rare quality and worth of the service he has rendered as a Christian statesman and international patriot, an eminent leader in great educational movements for the blessing of mankind.

EDWARD DWIGHT EATON

MARDIN AND HARPOOT

Rev. C. F. Gates left New York Sept. 10, 1881, arriving in Mardin Nov. 19, 1881, when that Mission Station was 40 years old. He plunged into work with characteristic vigor, learning the Arabic language and traveling all about the field to become acquainted with it all. He spent the winter of 1882-1883 in Mosul. In the spring of 1883 he went back to America, and was married on May 31 to Miss Mary Ellen Moore, at Chicago. They sailed for Mardin Sept. 12, reaching Mardin Nov. 24. For the next six years he gave himself to his work, being connected with the Boy's High School from 1885 to 1890 and from 1892 to 1894, and giving all possible aid in famine relief during the fall and winter of 1887, and visiting all parts of the Mardin field in the course of his work.

Upon the retirement of Dr. Crosby H. Wheeler from the presidency of Euphrates College, Harput, 1894, Mr. Gates was unanimously elected as his successor, and with the exception of a visit to America from 1902 to 1903, remained at his new post for nine years. During that time, the attendance in all departments,—primary, preparatory and College, in the boys' department and the girls' department,—increased from about 600 to over 1000. Only about a year after he began his work in Harput, during disorders in that region, the College compound was attacked and eight out of its twelve buildings burned. President Gates's life was in danger; but with sublime courage he went right on with his duties. It took quite a time to rebuild, but the growth of the College was not checked. The signal abilities of President Gates during this period were recognized twice in an academic way, by his receiving of degrees. In 1897 Knox College gave him the degree of D. D., and in 1899 Edinburgh University granted him that of LL. D. While in Harput, Dr. Gates made himself familiar, as he had done in Mardin, with all parts of his field by extensive tours through the whole region, doing what he could to relieve the needs and encourage the hearts of the people. His work in Harput had necessitated the learning of the Armenian language, and his scholastic ability showed itself in the facility and accuracy with which he mastered it. All classes of people felt it a real loss to the College and to the district when in 1903 he was called to become President of Robert College.

CHARLES T. RIGGS

Part Two

Narpnt - Alardin

1881-1903

owD trok

uigrak - tuqrak

1881-1881



Caleb F. Gates at 24

Part Three

Robert College

1903-1932

Part Three

Robert College

1803-1832



Caleb F. Gates at 75

Dr. GATES COMES TO ROBERT COLLEGE

“You have said enough about the setting sun. It was time you turned your eyes to the Gates of the rising sun”, thus terminated his speech Dr. Washburn in reply to the speeches delivered by some alumni at the Alumni Dinner at the end of the school year, when he was about to lay down his functions as the president of the College. He had been the president of the College for many years — and a most admirable and successful president — and had made up his mind to resign when he reached the year of seventy. His idea was that a man is no longer quite fit to assume the responsibilities of such a difficult position, when he has reached that advanced period of life. His experience proved that he had been mistaken in his calculations at least in his case. He lived many years more of active life after that.

Dr. Gates really proved to be a rising sun for our College. A sun which was destined to shine more and more brightly as time glided by.

I have often heard Dr. Washburn offering the prayer that God may raise men to carry on the work in the College. It was evident that not only the present, but the future of the College was an object of his anxious thoughts.

It has always seemed to me that Dr. Gates was a direct answer to his predecessors prayers.

It was not possible to live with Dr. Gates even for a short time without being profoundly impressed by his unfailing loyalty to duty. Duty first, duty above everything else, above every other possible consideration.

And this remarkable loyalty was inspired and supported by a not less remarkable unfaltering, child like faith in Divine Providence, in Divine goodness and wisdom. He lived in constant and intimate communion with God. His was a striking example of what we call a *living religion*.

With such a stern character, with such an unbending will power, with such a strong decision of character was not naturally incompatible a deep tender heartedness.

For Dr. Gates was really a man of genuine generosity of soul, of genuine kindness of heart. No other man has been more ready for self forgetting service, for whole hearted helpfulness to others, whoever that other may have been.

I remember in my student days, a woman who had been a faithful and beloved servant in Dr. Washburn's household, had died. A student to his great surprise had noticed a drop of tear in Dr. Washburn's eye on that occasion. What! a tear even in the eye of such a stern man as that. He rushed to me with this unexpected news.

A man who occupies such a position as that of the president of a College, is sometimes forced to thwart the desires of students, to give greater prominence to the stern side of his character, and young people are apt to lose sight of the good will of the wisdom, of the real kindness behind it all, they are apt to forget what it sometimes costs a teacher to punish a student who has gone astray, and needs to be corrected.

We say all this, not because we wish to give an expression of our gratitude—inadequate though it be—to the man, who has for so many years presided over the affairs concerning our institution with so much devotion and signal success, but also because we wish to learn important lessons from such a precious life.

So we should not forget—the last but by no means the least—the singularly progressive feature in Dr. Gates' character. He has always been an earnest student, constantly making progress in all directions. He was naturally a highly gifted man, and a man of rare culture. My brother, himself a cultured man and an experienced teacher once followed Dr. Gates Bible class, and could not find words strong enough to express his admiration for his erudition. Dr. Gates well knew the secret of incessantly improving his natural talents and making the best use of them. He was certainly a growing man, and that is in my opinion the best thing that could be said of any man.

I remember at the last commencement exercises over which he presided ex officio, Dr. Washburn, to whom my mind reverts naturally on this occasion, casually remarked that if he had educated students,

students had educated him. He had well learned the teachings of experience. If Dr. Gates had educated the College, the College had educated him. For those of us who have known him intimately and during the whole course of his connection with the College, it was a real pleasure to notice the valuable progress he made in all phases.

An amusing and instructive anecdote comes to my mind here. Fenelon was sent by his bishop to be the curate in a village in his diocese. Whenever some of the people of his congregation went to call on him, the servant informed them that the Reverent Father was in his study. Finally they got tired of it and giving the matter serious consideration, they decided to appeal to the bishop and request him to send to them as curate a man who had finished his studies.

It has been wisely said that whenever a teacher comes to feel that he has finished his studies and does no longer need to study, should at once give up his profession as a teacher.

Dr. Gates has always been a diligent student, and knowing his character one need not be a prophet to predict that he will be a diligent student to the end.

We should abstain from referring to personal matters on such an occasion, such references would have been out of place. But I beg leave to say here at least, that great and manifold is my personal indebtedness to Dr. Gates.

It makes me exceedingly sad to think that the period of his active service will soon come to an end. It is inevitable in the natural course of things. I have, though had, an indefinite and comforting presentment that he would still remain for some time longer on our hill to give the College the benefit of his wise council and experience.

In any case we affectionately wish him Godspeed and every blessing. Such men will live forever.

A. D. HAGOPIAN

THE FIRST YEARS OF Dr. GATES'

PRESIDENCY AT ROBERT COLLEGE

1903-1906

The undersigned joined the faculty of Robert College in the autumn of 1900. Dr. Gates came in the spring of 1903 with Dr. Edward B. Coe and spent three weeks discussing conditions and desirable changes. My impressions of him at that time include his smaller physical size as compared with Dr. Washburn, and his greater activity of movement, quickness of thought, and promptness of response. Clearly, he had his own ideas, and was accustomed to urging the prompt execution of his will. The following autumn Dr. Gates came to take up his work as President of the College.

In those days the number of students in Robert College was a little more than 300, of whom about 200 resided in the college buildings. About one-half the attendance was Greek and one-third Armenian, with about 30 Bulgarians and only 8 or 10 Turks. The graduating classes were not more than 19 in number. The budget of the college, not including buildings and improvements, had just been increased from less than \$50,000 to about \$60,000. Student fees were £40 gold for boarders and £10 for day scholars. Professors received salaries of about £400. The purchasing power of money was then about twice that for the years 1920 to 1930. The income from student fees was about 75% of the total expenses of running the college.

Dr. Gates came at a time when the trustees in New York had been laboring for three or four years at the problem of finding funds for a great expansion of the college in buildings, teachers, and number of students. In 1900 the only buildings were Hamlin Hall, Albert Long Hall, (then called the New Building), and the Old Study Hall, a one story building with walls about two feet thick, which stood immediately back of Hamlin Hall. I remember that soon after my arrival a faculty meeting was adjourned early in order to go to the site of Theodorus Hall and witness the fixing of the corners of the building. Kennedy

Lodge was standing, as the residence of Dr. Washburn, which Dr. Gates came to occupy in September, 1903. Washburn Hall was started in 1904. At that time and for many years afterward the approach to the College from Bebek was by the road under the south tower of Rumeli Hissar, with only the north gate as an entrance to the main College grounds, a solid wall about six feet high enclosing the area, except for the terrace at the south-east. The only professors' houses belonging to the college in 1900 were that built by Professor Van Millingen, later occupied by Professor Huntington, and Professor Long's house, afterward occupied in turn by Professors Anderson, Tuysizian, and Dr. Post.

I remained at Robert College for the first three years of Dr. Gates' presidency. It was a time of general political quiet in this country, everyone being hopelessly resigned to no change for the better for years to come. Abdul Hamid, dreaded by all, lived in constant fear within the beautiful grounds of Yildiz Kiosk, venturing just beyond the walls each Friday for the Selamlık ceremony, and traveling once a year with prodigious precaution to the Bagdad Kiosk on Seraglio Point. Macedonia was in perennial trouble, and other distant parts of the empire were disturbed in greater or less degree. By means of the telegraph and a host of spies, the Sultan kept in touch with what was going on, and intervened at will in all aspects of Turkish affairs.

Dr. Gates took up the routine of Robert College much as it had been continuing for many years. The faculty, consisting only of the professors, met weekly on Tuesday afternoon, with Professor Ormiston as secretary. The whole teaching force was accustomed to meet in Kennedy Lodge on Monday evening for conversation and tea and on Thursday evening for a prayer meeting. Teachers and students all attended morning service on Sunday, when the President or one of the professors preached the sermon. The students met Sunday evening for an address by one of the teachers in a more informal service. Chapel was held each morning of the week. Until about the time of Dr. Gates' arrival as President, a part of each chapel service consisted of reading a psalm in unison, in a monotone with an established rhythm which was somewhat astonishing in its effect when first heard, and whose volume of sound extended about as far as the call of a vigorous muezzin. The

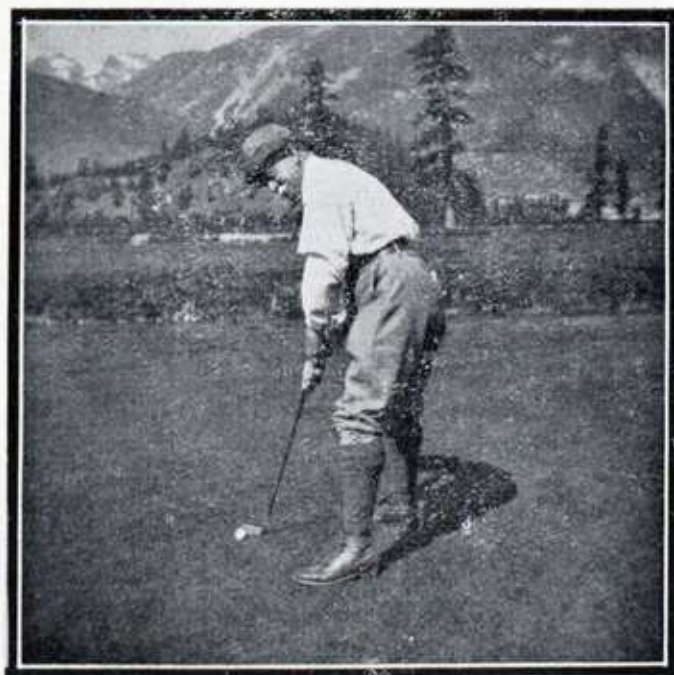
Old Study Hall was torn down, and morning chapel was held thereafter in the assembly room of Washburn Hall.

One or more buildings were in progress continuously during the years 1903-6. Washburn Hall was completed, the Dodge gymnasium, and several professors' houses. Dr. Gates kept a sharp eye over the progress of the work, conferring frequently with the old English contractor, Mr. Burness. Crises arose, as when some iron pillars for Washburn Hall were delayed in their arrival, and then turned out to be two feet too long. This problem was solved by cutting off the tops of the brick pillars which had been constructed to hold the columns, with a complicated readjustment of the support for the iron beams which hold the floors. There had been spirited debate about the location of the new professors' houses, and about the plans and the color in which they should be painted. While Dr. Gates was occasionally impatient with differences of opinion, he nevertheless worked rapidly and effectively to each decision, and there was general approval of the results achieved.

The first of the tennis courts was built in those days. I remember making a calculation to determine the level of the court on the basis of removing the same amount of earth that would need to be filled in the court being on an irregularly sloping hillside. Through some error the amount excavated proved insufficient for the filling, and it became necessary to bring earth from elsewhere. Dr. Gates said never a word of criticism. He used to labor diligently at learning the Turkish language, thus enlarging his capacity for direct communication with the Turkish officials, which was subsequently of great value to the College.

Our community was not a particularly easy one to please. It had been gathered from various parts of the United States, and consisted of a group of American professors many years on the ground, another group recently arrived, and six or eight American tutors, with groups of Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and Turkish teachers (who represented local communities and who not only taught vernacular languages, but also transmitted the spirit and the distinctive ideas of their peoples), and also teachers of German and French. The American group was so small that people became perhaps a trifle too well acquainted with each

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other, a situation that would have been unendurable except that all possessed a very high order of devotion to their work and general good will. Dr. and Mrs. Gates were not involved directly in the free exchange of opinions which went on among the faculty families. They were both devotedly religious, emphasizing scripture reading, prayer, and the constant application of religious ideas to the problems of daily life. The sermons which Dr. Gates delivered in his turn, once in four or five weeks, were extraordinarily clear, couched in simple language such as could be readily understood by students imperfectly acquainted with English, and forcefully and vigorously delivered.

In faculty meetings Dr. Gates presided with infinite patience and unflinching attentiveness. Only occasionally did he become vehement. I remember that once when discussion was going on concerning the way in which the work of the Commercial Department should be incorporated into the course of study, and someone seemed to suggest that a separate curriculum might be arranged, so that students of Commerce would not be obliged to take a large proportion of cultural subjects, Dr. Gates spoke out vigorously against this plan, saying: "Here is where I nail my flag to the mast!"

Dr. Washburn returned in 1906 as vice-president of the College after two years of absence. Some of us wondered how the problem of personal adjustment between the ex-president and the new president would be solved. It was evidently solved with ease, since these two strong-willed and out-spoken individuals adjusted their relations to each other with complete self-control.

It is a little difficult to realize that all this took place more than twenty-five years ago. None, I believe, of the professors of that time, except Dr. Post and Professor Hagopian, are still living and at Robert College. Of the tutors of those days a number have become professors and permanent members of the faculty, including Professors Huntington, Moore, Tuysizian, Kunick, Barnum, and Estes. Most of the professors of that time have died. The writer ceased to be a teacher in Robert College in 1906. He has had the privilege of revisiting the College twice and of meeting Dr. Gates in America several times. A few years

ago, Dr. Gates came to the University of Illinois and gave some apt and interesting addresses on Robert College and conditions in the Near East. While the writer was a member of the Peace Delegation in Paris in 1919, Dr. Gates spent a number of days there on his way from Constantinople to America. He conferred with many distinguished men, including Dr. King and Mr. Crane of the King-Crane Commission. He impressed everyone with the clearness of his opinions and the breadth of his knowledge of the situation. The articles which he has since written at intervals for Current History and other periodicals have evidenced his continued thorough understanding and deep appreciation of conditions in Turkey.

Robert College has had only three presidents, and each of them in his own way has left a profound impression upon it. Dr. Hamlin was the founder of the institution and the builder of the hall which bears his name. Dr. Washburn carried the College for nearly 40 years through many vicissitudes, with a slow and steady progress. Dr. Gates came in times, which on the whole have been more fortunate for the College, though Turkey and the whole Near East have passed through fire and blood. The transition from a situation when international influence was exceedingly strong in Constantinople, to the days when a nationalist Turkey rules the city and controls educational institutions from a separate capital, has been difficult for all concerned. Perhaps the distinct success of Dr. Gates in guiding the college through such troubled days, and preserving it always strong, useful, and respected, will be his greatest contribution to an institution which we hope has before it a long and even more influential future.

REMINISCENCES OF 1905-1914

The pleasures of reminiscing seem to increase as we journey through life, accumulating rich and unforgettable experiences. It is certainly profitable for all who love the College and believe in its ideals and aims to serve the people in this country, to pause occasionally and remember the events which stimulated or retarded its growth during the early years of this great period in the history of the College now drawing to a close.

In 1903 Dr. Washburn, after a long and distinguished administration, determined to withdraw from active service in favor of a "younger and better man", as he expressed himself, and whom he designated as Dr. Gates of Harpout.

At this day, it is interesting to peer back into the stiff and dignified atmosphere created by those long white beards always worn by the administration officers of all public institutions of that time.

Dr. Washburn had grown old and white in service and represented the patriarchal type of leadership. He seemed naturally to fit into the picture of the old Turkey. When he passed one felt that he should uncover his own head and kiss the Doctor's hand or use the beautiful *selaam* of the country. It was customary and belonged to the country's code of etiquette. It is regrettable to note that this most graceful and friendly salutation has so completely disappeared with nothing to take its place, but a curt nod of the head.

The writer remembers an amusing incident connected with Dr. Van Millengen, who fought valiantly to maintain his standards of politeness on the part of the student body. Coming up the stairs by the Social Hall one day, he noticed a young man standing at the top who made no move to touch his hat. Being very short sighted and not recognizing the individual, he said in his crisp and severe manner — "Young man, take off your hat!" It was a newly arrived American tutor!

Dr. Gates introduced an entirely new manner of approaching the student body. He was athletic, played tennis and even played football with the students on the campus. Some were scandalized, for who, by the utmost stretch of his imagination could see Dr. Washburn kicking a foot-ball? It was a new era!

At that time students would do no manual work. No one would wait on table in the dining room. Hamals, even, brought the students, books, bags and bundles up the College hill. One fond parent, watching two students playing tennis, is said to have remarked "Mashallah, can't the boy's servants do that for them?"

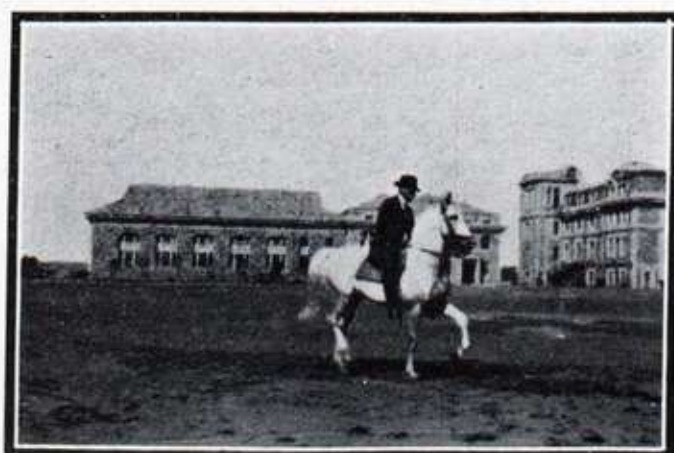
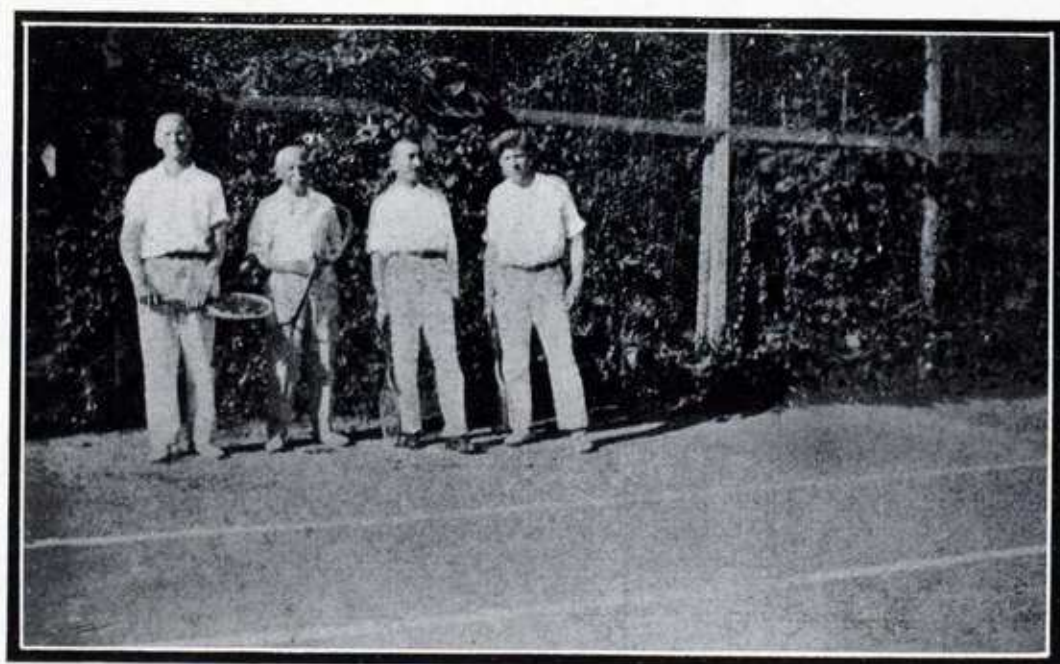
Very shortly, Dr. Gates expressed his energy and optimism in a big plan for College expansion and development. He himself gradually grew younger. His beard grew shorter and more to a point. Finally it disappeared altogether and, behold, we had in fact a young President. Renewed youth and vigor now appeared in the College. A new house went up (where the writer now lives), a laundry building appeared, equipped with hand machinery, a reservoir holding 70,000 gallons was built on the hill with pipe-lines laid to the various College buildings.

New internal improvements appeared in the curriculum and general organization. In 1908-9 the Student's Council was formed as a logical and sane means of settling difficulties between the students and faculty. Previous to this there was no easy official communication between the two bodies. Dr. Washburn once remarked that if the month of February passed without a riot the administration considered themselves lucky.

At the end of 1909 Dr. Gates writes "The Council has worked through the year. It has brought to our notice things which needed attention in regard to the food, cleanliness of the building, and other matters, and we have made use of it in bringing to the attention of the students disorders and abuses concerning which we wished them to create a righteous public sentiment. Only once did the students attempt to make a demonstration but it was quickly hushed when they were reminded that they had a Students' Council through which all such requests must be presented and that no attention would be paid to requests presented in the way of demonstrations!"

In 1910 the College was bursting with inner life and growth. With the "Chambered Nautilus" it seemed to say "Build me more stately mansions, O my Soul". Anderson Hall was erected and dominated the campus. Four new residences for Professors were built in the College park. Prof. Allen, from the University of Michigan, appeared, studied

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the situation and ere long created the Engineering Building, and the lighting and heating plant involving difficult tunneling through the limestone ledge which is the campus. Hamlin Hall was renovated, land was purchased towards Bebek and the Infirmary, a model of efficiency and beauty, was erected. Now, behold, the stately and veritable mansion for educational purposes was accomplished. The equipment for these new halls gradually followed.

Like Dr. Hamlin in his seven year struggle to build the College, Dr. Gates and the music department struggled for seven years to find some kind soul who would donate a really fine organ to replace the wholly inadequate instrument then in use. At last Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, himself a fine example of a cultured gentleman and a lover of the Fine Arts, believed in our earnestness and made it possible for us to possess as fine an instrument for its size as may be found in Europe or America.

On April 21, 1910 Mr. Dodge and his family arrived in Constantinople accompanied by Mr. Grover Cleveland and Mr. W. W. Appleton. The students arranged a spirited exhibition in the gymnasium with songs by groups of the different nationalities making altogether a delightful occasion.

Before leaving the city, the College Community was invited on board the yacht, in which Mr. Dodge was travelling, for a trip to the Black Sea. Tea was served on board while the yacht steamed slowly up the Asiatic side, returning by the European side. On Sunday morning the travellers attended Chapel and in the evening Mr. Dodge gave the students a very impressive talk. After the service the guests were escorted to the quay where they took their launch and steamed away singing "God be with you till we meet again" while the students made the air ring with their cheers.

In 1912-13 property was purchased leading from the College land on the south to the quay. It consisted of two houses and about five acres of land. A road was built leading to the campus and the College changed its main entrance from north to south.

During these early years the College passed through many dark and troubled days.

During the Balkan wars our hearts often bled to witness the refugees who thronged the city with their ox-carts laden with all their

possessions. Pots and pans hung from the side rails of the wagon, the family perched on straw, chickens suspended in cages underneath and the family cow trailing behind—a queer combination of tragedy and comedy.

However, who can forget the assurance and confidence which Dr. Gates constantly inspired in us all by his calmness and implicit faith that all would be well. It is during these periods of great anxiety and testing that strength of character and of conviction are made manifest. Whatever theological doctrines or personal philosophy one may hold, whatever creed or religion one may profess, he cannot but respect and admire a faith which has endured through fifty years of turmoil and tragedy and remains a guiding principle to the very end of life itself.

It is a matter of great regret to those of us who have lived through these years together that the younger members of the faculty, the teaching staff and, most of the student body can little appreciate the conflicting emotions, the nervous tension, the wear of hostile criticism, the weight of responsibility borne by Dr. Gates during his years of service at the college. For few can read between the lines of cold and unemotional print, the human factors which were built into every day's history. To the present generation it is simply "a tale that is told"

The quiet continuation of activity at the college had a decided effect upon the population about it. While Robert College endured and continued with its normal program of education, the crisis could not be near. The old blatant college bell with its unmusical note penetrated far and wide and seemed to say — "Another hour has gone and behold all is well." This period was one of struggle, growth and internal development. Dr. Gates once remarked to me, "I wish before I go I could cease fighting for the life of the college and devote my time and energy to its internal development".

His wish has come true. During these later years the relations with the government have been happy and sympathetic, he has enjoyed the respect and affection of the student body and the large corps of professors and teachers. Educational problems, which are, of necessity, never settled, have been constantly reconsidered, so that as he leaves us he may feel assured that all are saying "Well done thou good and faithful servant". We are also sure that his reward will be the memories written in the hearts of multitudes of students and teachers who have passed a few or many years with him at the college on the hill high above the Pontic current.

CHARLES ESTES

THE COLLEGE DURING THE WORLD WAR

The editor of the Herald has asked me to give an informal account of the life of the College during the period of the World War, beginning with August 1914, and ending with the signing of the Armistice in November 1918. To tell the truth this is a period which most of us who lived through it would like to forget. Indeed, as I go back in my own mind to eighteen years ago and try to recall clearly some of the events which took place then, it seems that my wish has been largely gratified.

The history of the College during that period is one continuous succession of events that caused great anxiety and hardship for all. This was more especially true, however, for the President, and the success of it all, as far as the College was concerned, was due to his superb generalship. It is difficult to imagine a more discouraging situation than the one that faced him during those times. On the one hand he saw his students, teachers and helpers dwindling away to take their places in the ranks, some of them never to return, while others of his colleagues left for their respective countries to engage in the struggle in one capacity or another. On the other hand, there were the difficulties of securing food and fuel, the loss of equipment, the fluctuating exchange and the ever present possibility of having the College taken from us. The fact that we had among our teachers, nationals of the Allies and their sympathizers, did not make the position of a supposedly neutral institution any easier. Finally when the United States declared war on Germany we all but despaired of being able to exist longer as a school. It was only due to the good will of the Turkish Government that the College remained open throughout the war.

No attempt is made here to give a strictly historical account of events of this period, but rather to mention a few concrete examples that may convey to the reader an idea of the atmosphere in which we lived.

The war clouds gathered quickly and when the first gun was fired at the Dardanelles no one dreamed of the conflict continuing in that section for more than a few weeks at the most. At any rate no great alarm for the welfare of the College was felt, for we were already

accustomed to war. The Treaty of Bucharest had been signed only the year before, thus ending the bitter struggles of the Balkan Wars. During that time we became accustomed to the roar of cannon, the trembling of our houses and the beating of the war drum day and night notifying the villagers that their time had come to be drafted into service.

Contrary to our expectations, however, the situation at the Straits became more and more menacing until its effects were felt sharply throughout the country. Toward the end of the first year's fighting the military authorities sent a delegation to the College to ascertain whether or not any radio equipment could be found. Police were detailed to the various buildings and homes to carry out the search. No one was allowed to enter or leave his house for a period of some two hours, until the search had been completed. The authorities had been told previously by the President that we had nothing pertaining to radio and the search only proved the truth of his statement.

Some months later the question of radio was again raised. It seems that military secrets had been obtained by foreign countries and it was supposed that such information could have leaked out only by means of radio. Every house and institution belonging to foreigners was searched again in order to catch any one who might possibly be in a position to betray secrets.

The searching parties usually consisted of a German officer, one or two Turkish officers and a few police and soldiers. This time the Physics Laboratory at the College received special attention and the result was that the large induction coil used for electrical experiments was confiscated. There was no question of our having used it in connection with radio, but as it resembled radio equipment more closely than anything else which we possessed, it was hauled off and deposited in the military archives for safe keeping.

It was not long before we discovered that we would probably have difficulty in obtaining sufficient food for our students for the coming year. A movement was already under way for sending food supplies from Turkey to her allies, thus making a scarcity here, especially for foreigners. Since we had a contingent of Bulgarian students with us all

the time, the President asked the officials of that country to assist us in solving the food problem. They responded most generously by sending us a considerable quantity of flour, beans, rice, sugar and other supplies. This relieved us of a great deal of care and we have never ceased to be grateful to them for it.

As the situation grew more serious the American Ambassador became solicitous for our welfare as he was no longer in a position to vouch for our safety. Accordingly he advised that we all return to the United States. I shall never forget the day when the President called all of his foreign teachers together and explained to them the seriousness of the situation. He said that as for himself he expected to remain at the College to protect its interests but that the teachers were free to go or stay as they chose. It was still possible to pass through the warring countries with difficulty but such would not be true very much longer. The result of this talk was that the majority of Americans decided to leave on an early boat. It must have been with a heavy heart that he watched these teachers forced by circumstances, leave the work that had become such an important part of his life.

The German military authorities looked upon the College with envy as it consisted of so many nice buildings that would have been useful for numerous purposes. At one time a group of soldiers was sent up and ordered to sleep in the lower corridor of Albert Long Hall. None of us was permitted to enter the building so that the first Sunday of occupation we were unable to hold services. Within two or three days, however, Dr. Gates had succeeded in having the soldiers removed and we proceeded to make use of the building as usual.

At the close of the second year of the war it seemed very doubtful if we could keep the school open because of lack of food. The President had begged the government authorities to assure him of food supplies. They were sympathetic in their attitude but they naturally informed him that the welfare of the army was their first care. The Bulgarians also being very hard pressed, were unable to send us anything.

We finally decided not to close the school but to have day scholars only. It was still necessary, however, to find food for the

teachers and community members. The President again saved the day by suggesting that we provide our own bread. This proved a happy thought even though it was not so easy to work out. It required about two months to build a mill and bakery both of which were ready for operation before the opening of school. We were thus able to supply ourselves and friends with good bread until the end of the war.

The President has rare ability of presenting his cause in a clear, convincing and forceful manner, and this ability proved of great value many times during the war period. The second time that the military authorities decided to take over the school he called on the Grand Vizir and Minister of Finance, of whom he had made friends and presented his case so convincingly that they prevented the Minister of War from proceeding against us further. This was a great victory for us and one that greatly improved our morale at a crucial time.

When the date for the opening of school arrived in the autumn of the third year of the war, the food situation had become most difficult; the prices had risen tremendously, no coal was available, exchange was fluctuating and many of our students could not return because of military service and lack of funds. We could not undertake to feed all of them, of whom there were some four hundred and fifty at that time, so they had to find living places outside the school. Exception was made, however, for a few who lived at a considerable distance whom we housed in a Hamlin Hall dormitory without heat. Owing to the high price of coal the heating boilers were fired with wood and steam was cut off from half the buildings most of the time.

This was the most depressing year of all. The resources of the country were depleted, poverty and misery were all about us and many of our students were wearing the band of mourning, a silent reminder of what must have been in their hearts.

Finally came the declaration of war by the United States. This was a hard blow to our claim of neutrality and it placed us in a much more difficult position with the Government than we had hitherto been. It seemed to some of us that it would be impossible to keep the school going any longer. But not so with Dr. Gates. With his unbounded

faith and courage, his fine sense of responsibility and his love for the students, there was no thought in his mind of giving up.

The College had a very narrow escape from being taken from us at this time. It seems that one faction of officialdom wanted to use our buildings for hospital purposes, another group for a normal school and still another wished to turn it into an Engineering School. As soon as the declaration became known the German head of the Turkish engineering school came to look over the situation and to ascertain how much it would cost to keep the institution going. He was appalled by the expense and reported unfavorably to his superiors. They too had their ardor dampened and lost their interest, but the hospital group were still strong for confiscating the school. Here again the President scored a final victory after a series of interviews with the most powerful officials in the government, and we breathed freely once more.

As the fighting by air became more intense many things happened to disturb one's peace of mind. Several cannons had been planted in the vicinity of the College. Warships were anchored in Stenia Bay and the army planes of the Allies frequently passed over us on their way from the Aegean Sea to attack the warships. The cannons were used to bombard the planes as they passed over us and pieces of exploded shells would fall all about the College grounds, causing damage to roofs and skylights and endangering lives. The attacks might come either day or night. If at night the windows were either completely darkened or the lights extinguished. If in the daytime the President saw to it that everyone took to cover. The nervous strain under which he worked during these times was very great and would have broken many a man with less courage.

As the war approached the end there was naturally a feeling of great depression among the people of the country and it was reflected in the spirit of the students. The Turkish army had fought unbelievably well but the odds against it were too heavy and it was forced down to defeat. Even though it lost, a great wave of relief swept over the entire country when the armistice was finally announced.

It is impossible to describe in words, the change that came over us all when the war ended. This was especially noticeable with

the President. It seemed as if tons had been literally lifted from his shoulders. His face soon became less careworn, his step more elastic and the contagion of his hopefulness was communicated to those about him even as he took up the tremendous problems of post-war re-organization.

One cannot well leave the subject at this point without asking himself how one man could have accomplished what he did alone. The answer is that he did not do it alone. He had a powerful ally at home in Mrs. Gates. She never thought of leaving the place even at times of greatest stress and danger, but insisted that her duty was to remain with her husband. She knew every detail of the difficult situations and her wise council was of great value to him. Credit for preserving the institution intact through all its long period of vicissitudes belongs to both.

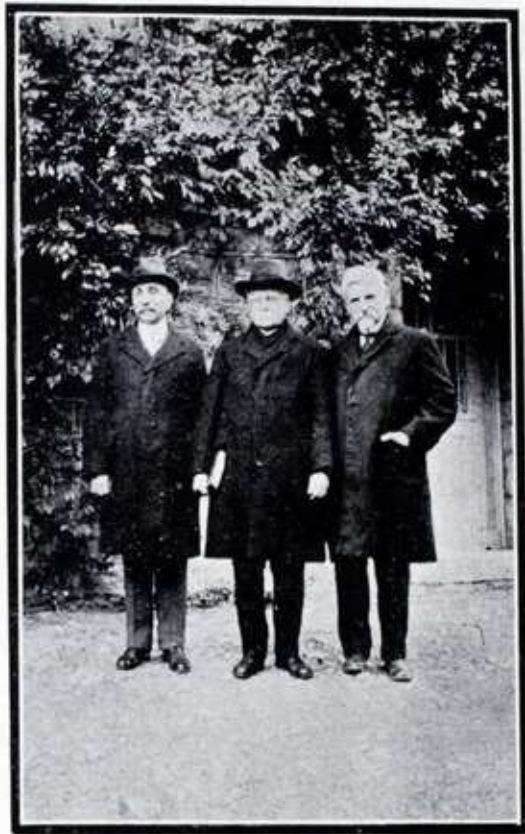
Dr. and Mrs. Gates are absolutely convinced of the righteousness of their cause; they have an unshakeable faith in God's promises and unbounded courage in difficult times. Dr. Gates commands the deepest respect of officialdom by his frankness, truthfulness and sincerity. His keen understanding of the teachers' problems and his forward outlook makes him a real leader among his colleagues and finally, his deep sympathy for and great interest in the betterment of the lives of the students, make him revered and loved by them all.

Two thousand years ago Seneca said that it is nothing for a man to hold up his head in a calm; but to maintain his post when all others have quitted their ground, and there to stand upright, where all other men are beaten, doing this is divine.

L. A. SCIPIO



March 1921—Dr. Gates with
Dr. Huntington and Mr. Radcliff at the
Founder's Day Exercises



July 1921—Dr. Gates with
Prof. Panaretoff and Prof. Hagopian



October 1923—Dr. Gates
with Mr. Staub



1926—Dr. Gates leaving
for America

Dr. GATES, A BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENT

1919-1932

Dr. Gates returned to the United States in the spring of 1919 and remained there until the summer of 1920, seeking rest and recuperation after the terrible strain of the War years. The year was by no means entirely devoted to rest, however. Dr. Gates did a considerable amount of speaking on behalf of the College and had to devote himself to the formidable task of raising funds to remove the large deficit incurred during the period of the War. At this time also the reorganization in the management of the affairs of the College in America was vigorously undertaken. Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge, president of the Board of Trustees of the College, had hitherto personally carried the burden of the administration of the finances and many other details, and had given most generously of his time and strength. He naturally desired to be relieved of this load and it was decided to appoint an Executive Secretary in America to attend to the business affairs of both Robert College and the American University of Beirut. Mr. Albert W. Staub was chosen for this work and the first steps were thus taken towards the eventual amalgamation of the interests of the principal American colleges in the Near East under the name of "The Near East Colleges Association."

Dr. and Mrs. Gates returned to their beloved Kennedy Lodge in September, 1920, and the school year opened under happy auspices. Materially speaking, Constantinople seemed to have made a remarkable recovery after the stagnation of the War years, and this improved situation was reflected in the large enrollment of students in the College. Despite the bright prospects for the work and influence of the College, the load of care which the President had borne so courageously during the four and a half years of the World War was by no means entirely lifted from his shoulders. In Anatolia the Nationalist armies were bravely defending the motherland against what seemed to be overwhelming odds, and the situation was pregnant with alarming possibilities of political upheaval and interruptions to the work of the College.

The academic year 1920-1921 was signaled by the reorganization of the curriculum of the College. The Preparatory Department

became Robert Academy, and the four years course was lengthened to six. Subjects that had hitherto been taught in the College were relegated to the Academy. The grade of work done in the College was raised considerably and a larger field for the elective studies was thereby created. Dr. Gates was intensely interested in this reorganization, but was determined that the College Faculty should not, in its zeal for improvement and for the emulation of the standards of colleges in the United States, overlook the educational situation and needs of the country. He remarked on one occasion in Faculty Meeting that the new curriculum was in danger of insulating the College from contact with the country and preventing any articulation at all with the national educational system. His clearness of vision and sound common sense were most impressive and often brought the discussion down to earth and reality.

The spring and summer of 1921 witnessed the worldwide business depression which was inevitable after the post-war boom. This fact created another element of anxiety in that it indicated financial difficulties ahead, after the College had begun to find relief from the heritage of debt left by the War. Dr. and Mrs. Gates spent the summer in Hissar; their three sons were with them and the family was reunited once more.

The school year 1921-1922 was a difficult one because of the business crisis which reduced the enrollment from the 1920 figure of 670 to 605, the falling off in the number of boarders being particularly large—so much so that it was found necessary to close several dormitories.

September, 1922, saw the Turkish armies victorious, but brought the fear that the Bosphorus region might become the field of military operations. The anxieties of the populace was acute and thousands of people left the city, with disastrous results to the College as it was necessary to make tuition refunds to two hundred departing students. The months that elapsed until the occupation of the city in October, 1923, by the Turkish Nationalist forces was one of great alarm and anxieties although there were no serious disturbances. It was a comfort to those of us who were here at that time to realize that there

was a strong hand at the helm, and Dr. Gates again exhibited those great qualities of character which made him invaluable in times of crisis. Never were his calm and clear judgment of issues, his magnificent courage, his indomitable will, his faith, serenity and sensible optimism more in evidence.

He left for Lausanne in November, 1922, as Adviser to Admiral Bristol, who was one of the American representatives at the Lausanne Conference. There he had the unique opportunity of observing at close quarters a great international conference at work. He returned somewhat disillusioned regarding Allied diplomats and diplomacy, but filled with enthusiasm for the future of Turkey, having been greatly impressed by the high qualities of that outstanding patriot and statesman, Ismet Paşa. His respect for the statesmanship of Turkey's Prime Minister has increased as he has watched his work of leadership throughout difficult times and this regard for Ismet Paşa's high personal qualities has steadily risen as a result of a number of interviews which he has had with him, and the sympathetic hearing always so generously accorded by a very busy man.

Dr. Gates left for America to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees in May, 1923, and did not return to the College until after the school year had begun. The year 1923-1924 was a satisfactory one although political conditions were scarcely stable as yet and the enrollment was only 471, the lowest figure since 1917. Dr. Gates presided over a conference of American education in the Near East, held at the American University at Beirût in April. His knowledge and advice, fruits of a ripe experience and wisdom, were much appreciated by the members of the Conference. Two Robert College professors also attended the Conference and traveled with Dr. Gates through Syria, Palestine and Egypt. They were both deeply impressed by the youthful zest for travel and sightseeing in their companion just short of 70 years of age. Dr. Gates is one of that rarest of the human species—the imperturbable traveling companion; his sense of humor and absorption in worth—while interests make him indifferent to the petty vexations of travel. His companions were impressed also by the perfect familiarity with colloquial and classical Arabic which he displayed in the Arabic-speaking countries.

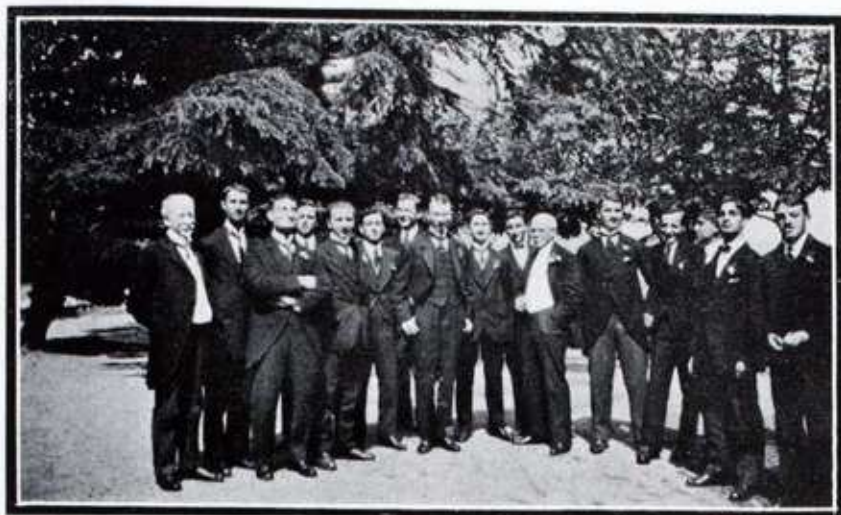
September, 1924, was notable for the number of new students who enrolled in the Academy. There were 238 Beginners in English, and the total registration rose to 653 an increase of about 200 over the year before. These figures are significant in that they represent the first large influx of Turkish students. The confidence of the Turkish Government and people in the school and in the desire of the President and Faculty to serve the nation was thereby fully established.

The year 1925-1926 witnessed the successful completion of a campaign in America to raise money to cover the deficits of the Near East colleges. This lifted part of the burden of anxiety as to the future of the College and was a token of the willingness of the American people to support American educational enterprises in Turkey.

Dr. Gates fell a victim to a severe attack of influenza in March from which his recovery was slow. It was thought best for him to go to America to recuperate and he spent the remainder of the year in the United States. While there he took part in the campaign to persuade the United States senate to ratify the treaty of Lausanne. He thereby gave public testimony to his faith in the constructive capacity of the leaders of the New Turkey. He likewise attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees at which the resignation of Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge as President of the Board was presented and accepted. Thus the lifelong connection with the College of its greatest friend and supporter in America was finally terminated. Mr. Dodge died in June of that year and was mourned by a host of friends to whom his warm heart and readiness to serve and help had been a real benediction. Dr. Henry S. Coffin was elected President of the Board in place of Mr. Dodge.

The years 1926-1927 and 1927-1928 were relatively uneventful. Conditions were generally normal and considerable progress was made in the improvement in various phases of the work of the Institution. So great was the press of applicants for admission that many had to be refused. Registration in September, 1926, was 768, larger than at any other time in the history of the College.

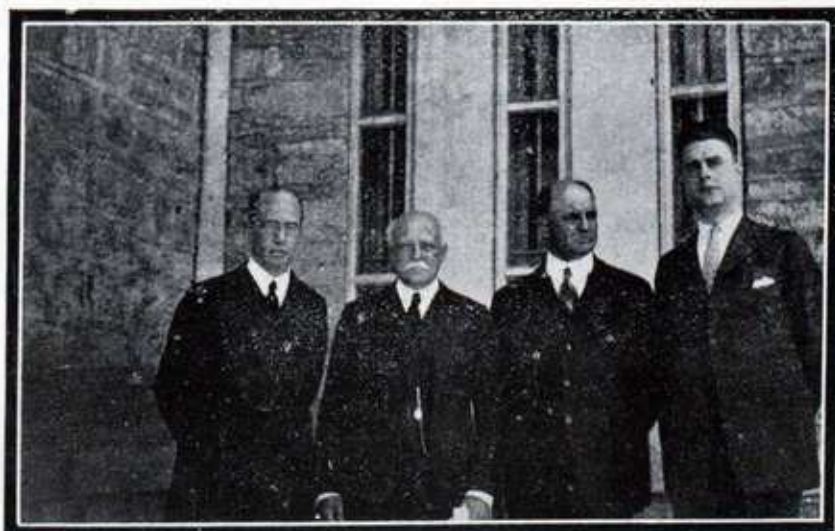
In October, 1928, Dr. Gates celebrated his seventieth birthday and his twenty-fifth year as President of the College. Positive evidence of admiration for his long years of heroic service was forthcoming in a



Dr. Gates among a group of students on the terrace



April 1924—Dr. Gates with Dr. Bayard Dodge
& Dr. Mott, at Beirut



June 1924—Dr. Gates with Admiral Bristol, Dr. E. M. Earle
of Columbia University, and Dr. Huntington after the
commencement exercises, in front of "Albert Long Hall"

presentation to him by the Staff and a great ovation from the student body in the College Assembly when a presentation was also made. This school year is remembered chiefly for the great drive conducted in the United States under the able direction of Mr. Staub, to raise money to increase the endowment of the Near East Colleges. This enterprise was remarkably successful, the funds were all raised by January, 1930, and the financial future of the College seemed assured.

In the autumn of 1929 Dr. Gates signified to the Trustees that he would like to make way in the very near future for the appointment of a younger man to the Presidency and requested the Trustees to endeavor to find a successor. The Trustees were naturally anxious that he should continue as President until a successor could be appointed. His resignation was not accepted until the autumn of 1931, two years after it had been first presented. Throughout the three years that have elapsed—until June, 1932—Dr. Gates has maintained his active and able leadership. Although very tired at times he has continued to carry heavy responsibility with the same courage and equanimity. His physical vigor has astonished all his friends. Today he is able to play as strong a game of tennis as many a man forty years his junior.

It is a great pity that the acute financial depression should have spread its shadow over the last years of Dr. Gates's incumbency. Once more financial difficulties became serious and the abnormal conditions produced a new crop of vexatious problems. After twenty-nine years of magnificent leadership in the face of great odds his just due was a quiet and undisturbed end to his period of service. To those of us who have known him for years, however, a Dr. Gates free of major worries even for a year or two would have been an unnatural figure; he is one of those strong men designed by providence to fight the battles and carry the burdens that would break most smaller men.

The achievements of Dr. Gates as reflected in the progress of the College since 1919 can be summarized as follows:

1. The great development of the work of the Engineering Department which Dr. Gates founded. The early years of this department were greatly handicapped by the War and post-War conditions; once the state of the country became normal and the Government started its reconstruction program the importance of the services which the

Engineering department could render the country was definitely established. Its students have become more and more numerous and its graduates have filled important and useful positions.

2. Dr. Gates has oriented the College in the direction of a maximum service to the people of the new Turkey, and through the respect in which he has been held by the officials of the Ministry of Public Instruction, has won esteem and popularity for the Institution.

3. The student life of the College has been revolutionized and the spirit of the student body transformed by the support given by the President to all plans for intrusting greater responsibilities to elected representatives of the student body. We have a fine corporate student life, the spirit of which is expressed in an active interest in promoting the welfare of the Institution as a whole. The Student Council and its invaluable activities is a splendid memorial to a President who has had the courage to take risks and to trust his students to use their responsibilities wisely.

4. The standard of instruction given in all departments has been greatly improved under the direction of Dr. Gates. Positive evidence of this fact has been forthcoming in this, the last year of his presidency: Robert College has been placed on a par with the accredited colleges of the United States and has been given the privilege of founding a Chapter of The American Association of University Professors.

5. A long-hoped-for and dreamed-of ambition has come to fulfillment since the War. Dr. Gates has the satisfaction of seeing the new library, for which he has labored and pleaded for years, nearing completion. It is to be hoped he will be able to take part in the dedication ceremony which will probably be held next autumn.

6. Finally it can be said with conviction that the greatest achievement of Dr. Gates is not in the realm of material progress, or in improved standards, or in increased enrollment, great as these are. The personal example of this strong, silent, devoted man has been a potent influence for good in the lives of the many students and teachers who have been privileged to work under, and with him. His greatest monument will be the men whom he has inspired to lead lives the keynotes of which are integrity and public-spirited service.

HAROLD L. SCOTT

ROBERT COLLEGE ENGINEERING SCHOOL

Mr. John S. Kennedy, upon his death on October 31st, 1909, left to the College a large bequest. The Trustees summoned Dr. Gates from the College to New York to advise with them concerning the use which should be made of this gift. Two courses were then open. The one was to increase the salaries of teachers, which were low, and strengthen the work which we then had in hand, without undertaking anything new.

The second course, which was strongly recommended by Dr. Gates, was that this gift should be considered as a trust and should be used for the benefit of the peoples to whom the College ministered. Dr. Gates urged that Turkey had great need of engineers for the development of its resources. At that time they had few, and foreign companies which obtained concessions in Turkey brought with them foreign engineers. The country needed a school which would prepare men to construct bridges, irrigation works and highways, to develop mines, railways and factories, and to enable the country to become independent of foreign aid in these respects.

The Trustees fully realized that the founding of an engineering school would be a very expensive enterprise, but they undertook it under the solemn sense of responsibility to use the money placed in their hands for the best interests of the Near East, and especially of Turkey.

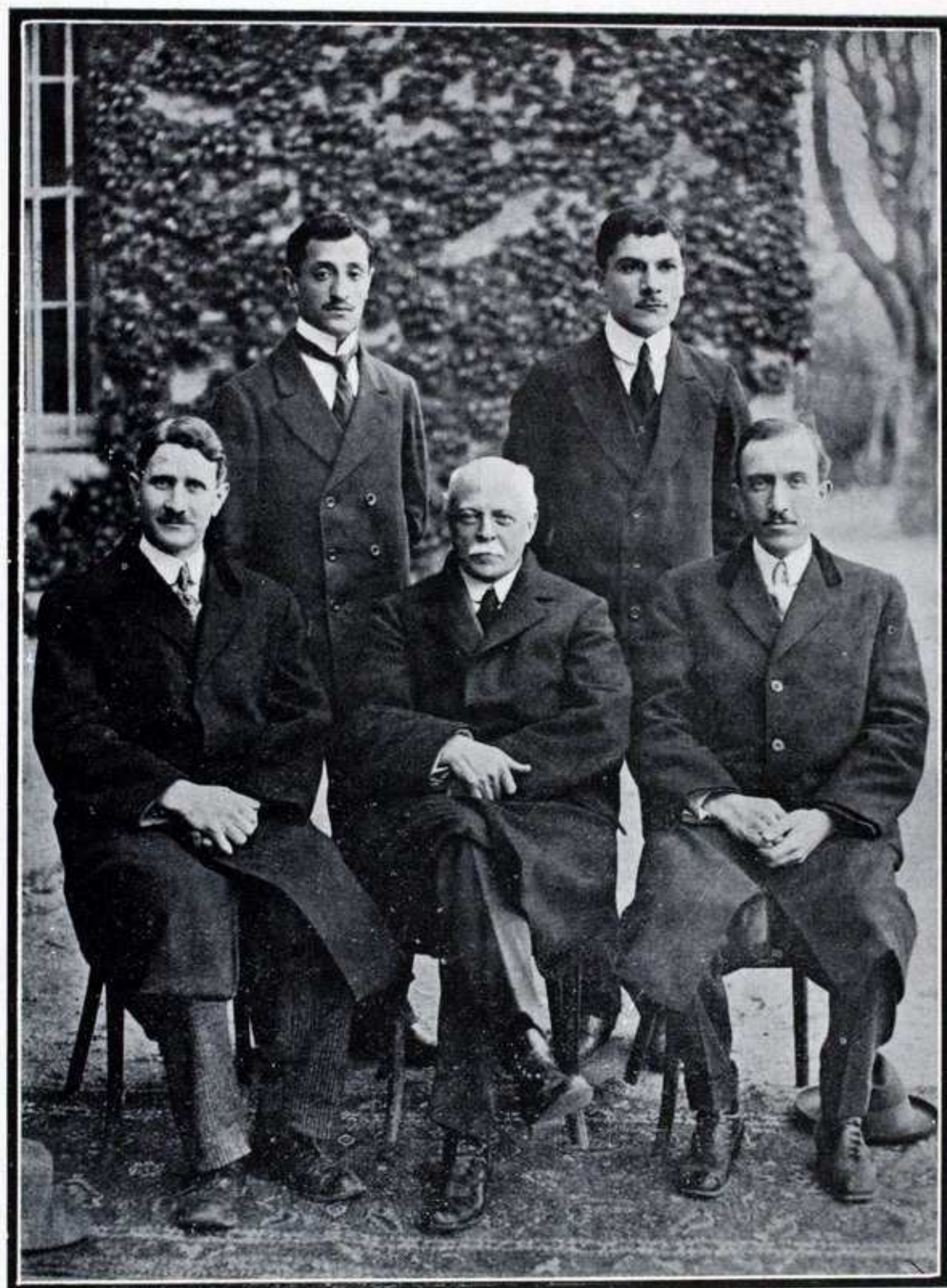
Dr. Gates was charged with the task of finding some one to head up this enterprise and to construct and equip the necessary buildings. He was also seeking other teachers for different departments. He went to the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, to invite Professor Kelsey to become head of the Latin department. Professor Kelsey did not accept this invitation, but Dr. Gates visited the Engineering School and talked with the Professor of Mechanical Engineering, John R. Allen, in regard to the problems of this new school, asking him if he could indicate any one fitted to lay out a plan for the Engineering School of Robert College and to construct and equip its buildings. Professor Allen said that this was a task that would appeal to any one and that he would

be tempted to undertake it himself. Dr. Gates asked him if he meant that seriously. He said he did and this led to his appointment. We could not have found a better man for the task. He had large experience in engineering works in different countries, especially in South America, and he built and equipped the buildings of our Engineering School with a view to economy of upkeep and administration as well as to efficiency in instruction, and he supervised all the details of the work and the ordering of machinery for three years. When the time drew near that he must return to his work in the University of Michigan, Dr. Gates went to Chicago and called Professor L. A. Scipio from Purdue University to meet him there to consider appointment as head of the Engineering School. This led to his appointment and he worked for a time in co-operation with Professor Allen.

Dr. Scipio has proved the very best man that we could have found to head up the Engineering School. He is fertile in resources, a most ingenious and indomitable worker, and he had a most kindly spirit toward all his students.

From the first it was planned that the connection between the College and the Engineering School should be close, in order that our engineering graduates might not only be men proficient in their profession, but also men of culture more than is sometimes the case with engineering graduates. It is due to Dr. Gates and to Professor Scipio's most efficient administration and close co-operation that we have attained so large a success in this aim, and have been able to send out graduates who can solve the problems presented to them, and at the same time show themselves men of good character and broad education.

After the war, the number of students attending all departments of the College fell off considerably, and the Trustees, as a measure of economy, seriously considered the closing of the Engineering School. Dr. Gates strongly opposed any such action and his foresight and instinct proved right, for within three years the number of students attending the Engineering School increased rapidly, till they equalled those attending the College.



Dr. Gates with the class of 1917 of the Engineers
(this is one of the first graduating classes, Seated are Prof. J. R. Allen
and Prof. Scipio)

During all these years, what has always surprised and been most evident to the members of the Engineering Staff has been Dr. Gates's remarkable memory, attention to details and foresight. He always attended regularly the meetings of the staff, contributing constantly and very effectively to the discussions, avoiding needless remarks, and airing of views. He made us all feel that he was our real friend and experienced guide, and we could go to him when in trouble sure that he would listen to us with patience, and help us if he could.

Although the time has come for him to officially leave us, we feel that he will be amongst us in thought, and remain as ever our friend. We also earnestly hope that we will see him frequently coming back to admire the child of his imagination and forethought, and he takes away with him all our warm admiration and deep affection.

BERNARD A. TUBINI

TWO MAIN CHARACTERISTICS

I. NOTHING COULD TURN HIM FROM HIS GOAL.

II. HIGH SENSE OF RESPONSABILITY

In speaking of this outstanding characteristic of Dr. Gates it becomes necessary to look at his life rather as a whole than in its parts. Singleness of purpose in detail can only be attained when there is singleness of purpose in the controlling influence of life and when those details are seen in their true relation to the main goal.

As a young man fifty years ago he had consecrated himself to what he believed to be God's Work. Like all sincere believers of every race and creed he realized that he could only become an efficient instrument of the divine will by prayerful submission to that will. God's Work for him was translated into service for his fellow man. This was his guiding aim through life.

It was this aim which drove him a half century ago to leave his native land and settle in far off Mardin where he threw himself into his work of devotion. A few years later came the call to Kharpout and later still to Robert College. It is not easy to leave a work which has grown and developed under ones guidance but in each case, though the change was riot lightly made, the call seemed unmistakable opening up wider fields for service — his goal. Mardin, Kharpout, Robert College, these are but the three panels which make the consistent whole. Later developments have proved the wisdom of each change.

We here have only known him during this third episode of his life in Turkey. We have watched his handling of each crisis and problem which arose in rapid succession — details of the third panel. We have marvelled at the faith and devotion which carried him through all difficulties. Had self interest and personal ambition been his guiding motive he must have failed; but Robert College was to him a trust, his field of service committed to his care. And so, as by a miracle this College which we love has been guided in safety through all the perils

which have beset its path under him whose goal through life has been Service to God and Man. As we look at the College motto which hangs in the Chapel we can but realize how appropriately it fits the life of the one who for twenty nine years has been its President — "Per Deum Omnia".

HARRY H. BARNUM

"Preparedness" is a familiar slogan. However, we are inclined to associate the slogan with military affairs and we think of it from two points of view: first, as a guarantee of political security, and second, as a menace to peace. In the case of Dr. Gates the popular connotation of the term has no relevance; his preparedness has no connection with soldiers and arms, except, doubtless, to eliminate their necessity. His preparedness pertains to other fields, but its significance is just as marked and accounts for the unperturbed manner in which he carries on the most difficult work.

Already in the beginning of his career at college, Dr. Gates was preparing for an active life, tho' he could hardly have guessed that it would be this particular field in Turkey. In his Freshman year he entered zealously into contests and public performances which presented challenges to wit and effort. Study, athletics and forensics, each had its part in his training and these remained the essential elements of his life, but there also entered early into this complex an insistent contemplative feature that demanded of him adequate time to ponder on each problem that faced him.

This formula for preparedness which Dr. Gates adopted and which he has retained has brought two results. He has seen problems in their manifold bearings and, anticipating the complexity of situations, he has accustomed himself to weighing values quickly and reaching decisions. Hence it is that one notes only the ease with which he

makes a clean path through intricate situations, and carries multiple responsibilities and burdens. One calls experience "teacher," but experience needs a guiding principle or formula or it ends in confusion.

Ease in action finds its complement in Dr. Gates in ease in speech. After hearing him through many successive years of assembly talks, addresses and extemporaneous speeches, one feels that it is inevitable for the most fitting word to match his thought. Dr. Gates is gifted with the sense of correct expression but the ease with which he carries one along in complete understanding of a talk or address gives evidence of a selective process which as a young man he set himself to master. One can imagine the care with which as a Freshman he prepared his first speech for public presentation; how resolutely he schooled himself while in college to discrimination and to correct choice of expression, until inferior and inadequate phrasing was naturally rejected. The few moments with Dr. Gates in regular assembly talks have been for the students excursions of refreshment guided by penetrating thought in the dress of worthy expression.

Thus in part has Dr. Gates presented himself to the students and his colleagues an example of preparedness through these decades of a crowded life.

LAURENCE S. MOORE



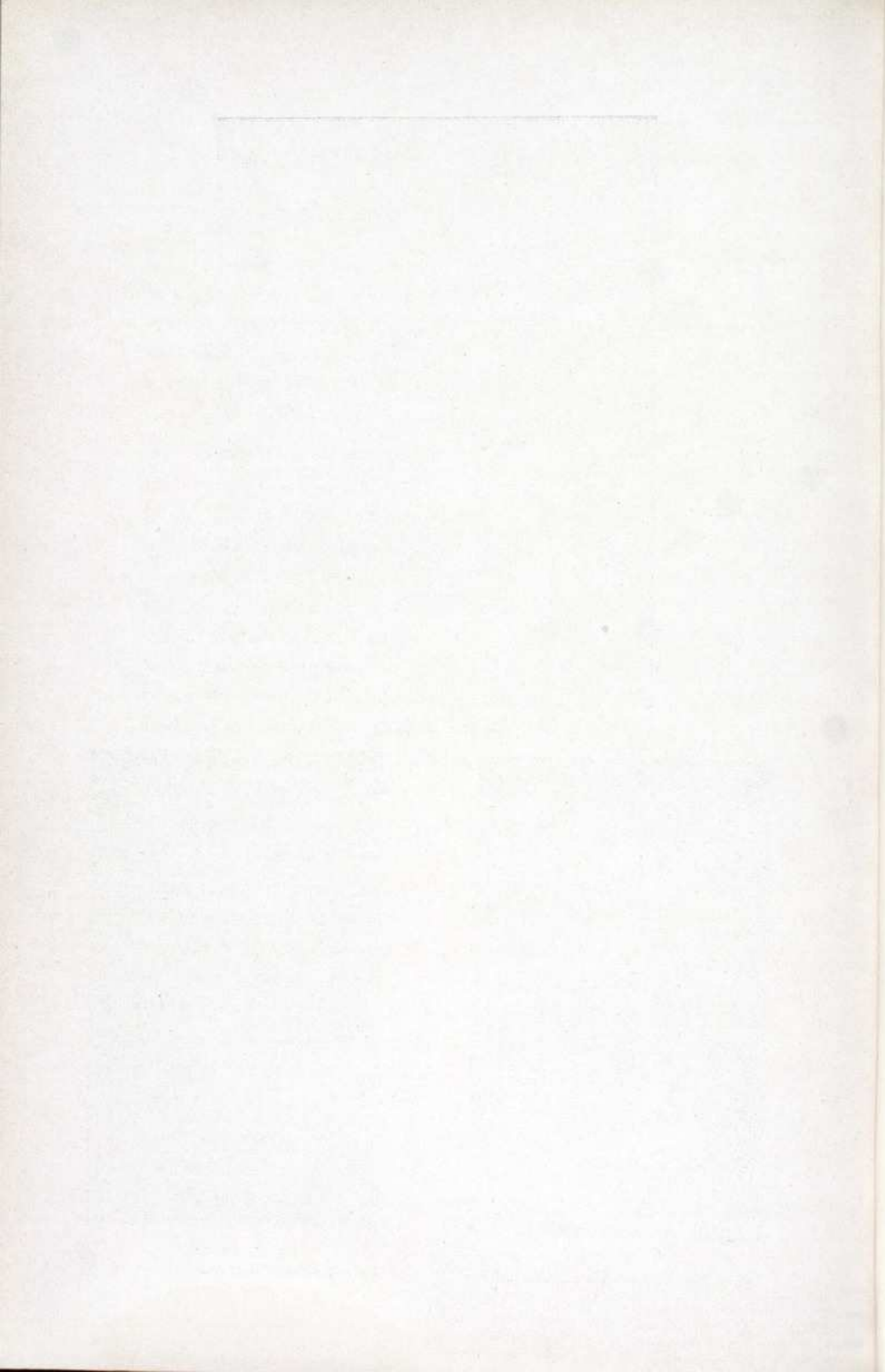
Mrs. C. F. Gates



The Family
(Dr. & Mrs. Gates with Caleb—1927)



Dr. & Mrs. Gates
in the garden of Kennedy Lodge—1921



FACULTY TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT GATES

At the meeting of the Faculty of Robert College on Monday, June 13, 1932, the following Tribute to Dr. Gates was adopted.

Upon the occasion of the retirement of Caleb Frank Gates from the presidency of Robert College after an eminently successful administration of twenty-nine years the Faculty of Robert College, conscious of the importance of the event, desires to express its deep appreciation of his devoted and royal service.

Forty years had passed in the life of this College when Dr. Gates assumed its presidency in September, 1903. He knew well the Near East and Turkey. He had an appreciative understanding of the possibilities and problems of his new post. His predecessor, Dr. George Washburn, said to the Trustees in urging Dr. Gates's appointment, "I know of no other man who can fill the place so well, and I am sure that the Trustees will never regret the choice they have made." The years have justified the confidence and the hope then reposed in the new president. The guidance of an institution such as Robert College, a foreign educational establishment with students and teachers drawn from the East and the West, during the critical period of the Great War was in itself sufficient to lend distinction to any administration.

During the years of his administration the student body has increased greatly in numbers and the physical equipment of the institution has been developed and improved in a remarkable manner in accordance with the necessities of the type of education given by similar colleges in the United States. In this expansion and development Dr. Gates has always kept in intimate touch with the varied life of the institution. He has had a special interest in the Engineering School, and in such practical departments as the Industrial Course and the Farm, because of his confident expectation that this work would be a valuable contribution to the development of the resources of this country.

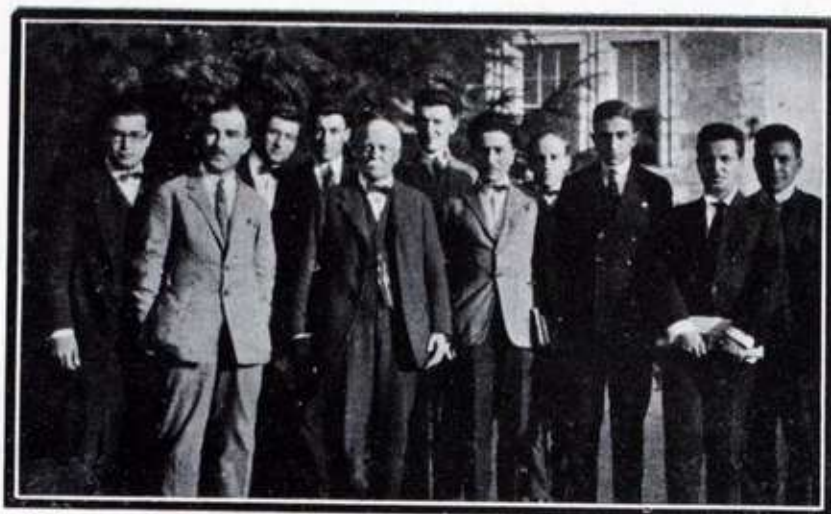
A long series of instructors have found satisfaction and inspiration in working under him. They remember his qualities of decision, and also his ready willingness to make needed adjustments to suit

changing conditions. They laud his strong convictions, combined as they are with an ability to see with tolerance the other side. They view with admiration his manifold and balanced activities and interests [a consistent emphasis upon the values of the spiritual world,] his appreciation of the cultured life, his realization of the importance of the practical, and his enthusiasm for the great world of God's out-of-doors.

The members of the Faculty are grateful furthermore for the ties of loyalty that have bound the President to the students and the alumni of the College. Dr. Gates has supported a policy of liberalizing the regulations for students in order that they might gradually and wisely develop initiative and assume responsibility. His frequent messages of counsel to the students have been of rich value. As the years have passed and the roll of the alumni has increased in numbers and influence, President Gates has realized the extent to which the alumni may and can contribute materially and morally to their Alma Mater.

Under the administration of the third President of Robert College the Faculty is conscious that the prestige of the institution has augmented. This increase has been not only in material resources, but, a circumstance of still deeper value, in the academic fields of endeavour as well. That the purely academic in itself may be barren of the best fruitage in terms of social service and responsibility has been frequently maintained by Dr. Gates. To this end he has been constant in his belief and action that the students and graduates of Robert College should be trained men of character. As President and Teacher he has been deeply concerned in building leadership of the highest type and of the soundest character.

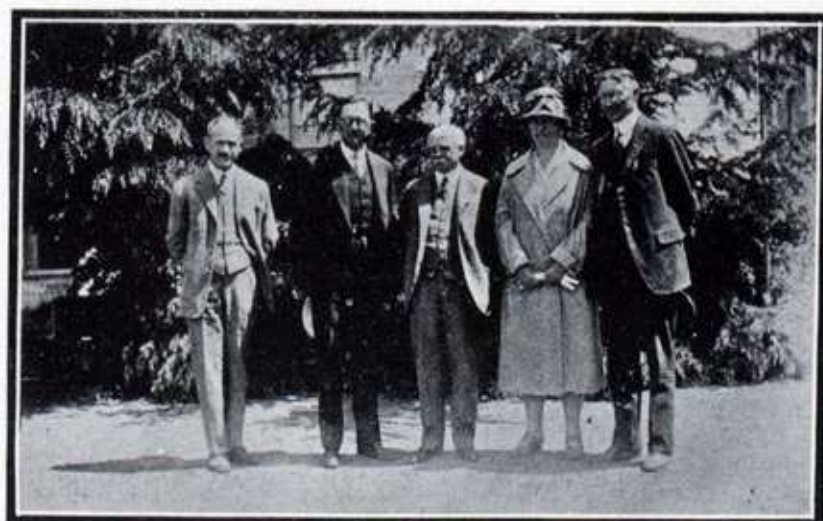
At the close of his long and distinguished administration the members of the Faculty of Robert College extend to President Gates their earnest good wishes and appreciation. They are united in wishing him still added years of health and happiness, and the leisure for congenial and bountiful activity. They renew their expressions of gratitude for his years of devoted service to this American College in a friendly land. They convey to him, through this testimonial, their deep personal respect, regard, and esteem.



June 1925—Dr. Gates with the discussion group



November 1925— Dr. Gates with Dr. Stockwell of
Columbia University and other friends



1926—Dr. Gates with President Dodge of Beirut
President Adams of Constantinople College
President Reed of Smyrna College
President Black of Sofia College

TÜRKÇE ŞUBESİ VE DR. GATES

10 Haziran 1932 de Dr ve Mrs. C. F. Gates şerefine verilen ziyafette okunmuştur :

“ Herald ” in son nüshasında Dr. Gates bir kaç gün sonra diplomalarını alacak olan genç arkadaşlarımıza hitap ederken Koleç tahsilinde gaye malûmat toplamak değil, fakat hikmetü basiret, seciyye noktai nazarından daima inkişaf için çalışmak ve iyiyi, doğruyu, güzeli anlamak kudretini kazanmak olduğunu söyledikten sonra “ Hayatın en iyi parçası önümüzdedir. İleri bakınız, arkaya değil ” diyor.

Bu fikir bana nurlu bir hayatın, bütün emelini insanların yükselmesine vazetmiş bir mefkûreci, bir terbiyecinin, bizzat Dr. Gates'in hayatının canlı bir hulâsası gibi geliyor.

O hayat olana kanaat etmiyen, daima ileriye bakan, şuurlu, hayırlı bir inkişaftır ve bu söz yaşanmış bir hakikatın veciz bir ifadesidir.

Yirmidört yaşında türk topraklarına gelen, 22 sene Anadolunun hemen her tarafını dolaşan Dr. Gates 1903 te Kolec idaresini eline aldığı zaman memleketi iyice öğrenmiş bulunuyordu. İşte bu görgü sayesinde ki Dr. Gates'in müdürlük zamanı Kolecin en parlak devri olmuştur.

Bu devir Türkler için çok kıymetlidir. Türkçe şubesi Dr. Gates'in zamanında doğmuş, onun zamanında büyümüş bu günkü şeklini almıştır

Abdülhamide göre Kolec tehlikeli bir yerdi orada hususiyle Anglo-Sakson ırkının terbiye, idare usulleri öğrenilir; Kuvvetli vatan, milliyet duyguları alınırdı.

Vakıa kapitülasyonlardan dolayı Türk hükûmeti mektebe dokunamazdı, fakat Türklerden çocuğunu gönderenler takip olunurdu.

Temmuz inkilâbı vaziyeti değiştirdi. Türkler de artık bu irfan ocağına devama başlayacaklardı. Memlekette demokrasi tohumunu

atacak rehperlere ihtiyaç vardı. Kolec için hizmetlerinin en büyüğünü eda etmek sırası gelmişti.

Dr. Gates ile Fıkret görüştüler. 1909 da yepyeni bir türkçe programı hazırlandı. Bir taraftan Kolecin hususiyetine, diger cihetten gençliğin ihtiyacına bakılarak bu programa mülkün nef'ine en uygun zannedilen şekli vermek güç bir şey değildi.

Seneler geçtikçe İstanbuldan, Anadolunun Rumeli'nin her tarafından gelen Türk talebe çoğaldı. Bu gün umum mevcudun yarısından ziyadesi Türktür.

Kolecin sair şubelerinde olduğu gibi Türkçe şubesinin de inkişafı bitmemiştir, bitemez. Şiarımız hayati takip etmek ona uy-maktır. Yapılanla iktifa etmemegi Dr. Gates'in hayati öğretmiyor mu?

Anadili türkçe olanların ingilizceye müvazi sınıfları çoktan tamamlandı.

Üç sene sonra anadili Türkçe olmyanların da Türkçe sınıfları müvazenede bulacak. İki kısım arasında bir seneden fazla fark yok. Onun da ortadan kalkması az bir vakit meselesidir.

Türkler için Dr. Gates'in en büyük hizmeti vaziyeti vuzuh ile görüp ihtiyaca göre tedbir almış olmasıdır. Türkçe şubesi denilen büyük teşekkül onun himmetinin, çalışmasının mahsulüdür. O büyük kalbin hüsnüniyeti, muzaheretini olmasaydı bir çok teşebbüsler akim kalırdı.

Hâmid'in bir mısraını bir az değiştirerek: " Biz vasıtayız, eser onundur „ dersem eminim ki - bütün Türkçe mualim arkadaş-larımın en samimî hislerine tercüman olmuş olurum.

SALİH FERİDUN

BACCALAUREATE SERMON

by Dr. C. F. GATES, President

June 12, 1932

I Cor. 16:13 Quit you like men, be strong.

Moffatt: Play the man, be strong.

Homer, in the Iliad, tells his heroes:

Acquit yourselves like men, my friends.

This appeal sounds strange when we think that men are often far worse than the beasts. They commit deeds of cruelty of which the wild animals are incapable. Beasts of prey kill for food, but men kill from a lust for blood, out of wanton cruelty, and they torture their victims before killing them. The wild beasts do not commit atrocities as men do. Men commit crimes of lust and indulge in orgies of animal passion and in unnatural sins.

Men stupefy and inflame their minds with drink and with narcotics under the influence of which they commit awful deeds and do unnatural evil.

Men descend to depths of moral degradation unknown among the beasts. To some men we may well say: Look at the beasts and learn a lesson from them. Human nature is capable of depths of shame and of heights of nobility. We need to fear the evil and love the good. Paul knew this. In the first chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, he has given us a terrible picture of the worst phases of human nature when men abandon themselves to their passions without restraint. In this Epistle to the Corinthians, Paul was writing to a people who had a bad reputation for immorality. Paul well knew what evil there is in men, yet he says to them: Quit you like men. Men have unbounded capacities for good and for evil.

In the text, Paul uses a word, which like the Latin word "vir" signifies the *heroic* man, the noble man. The common word for man is anthropos, but Paul uses the word *aner*. He says, Be a strong man, mature in all the nobler qualities of your nature, a manly man. His is an appeal to that in man which is heroic. We are all of us hero-worshippers, but we do not always realize that we are all capable of heroism

both in the conflict with outward foes and in the conflict with inward foes, in that battle which is waging within us against the evil impulses of our own nature. We must gain the victory in that inward battle if we could be victorious in the outward battle. Not to every one comes the opportunity for heroic deeds in the world's arena, but to every one of us comes the call to heroic strife against the foes within us. This battle cannot be won by merely combatting evil impulses. It is of little use to resolve that we will not be impure, or angry, or mean, or untruthful, or dishonest; we must actively cultivate purity, love, generosity, truthfulness, honesty. If we root weeds out of our garden, they will grow again unless we plant flowers in their place.

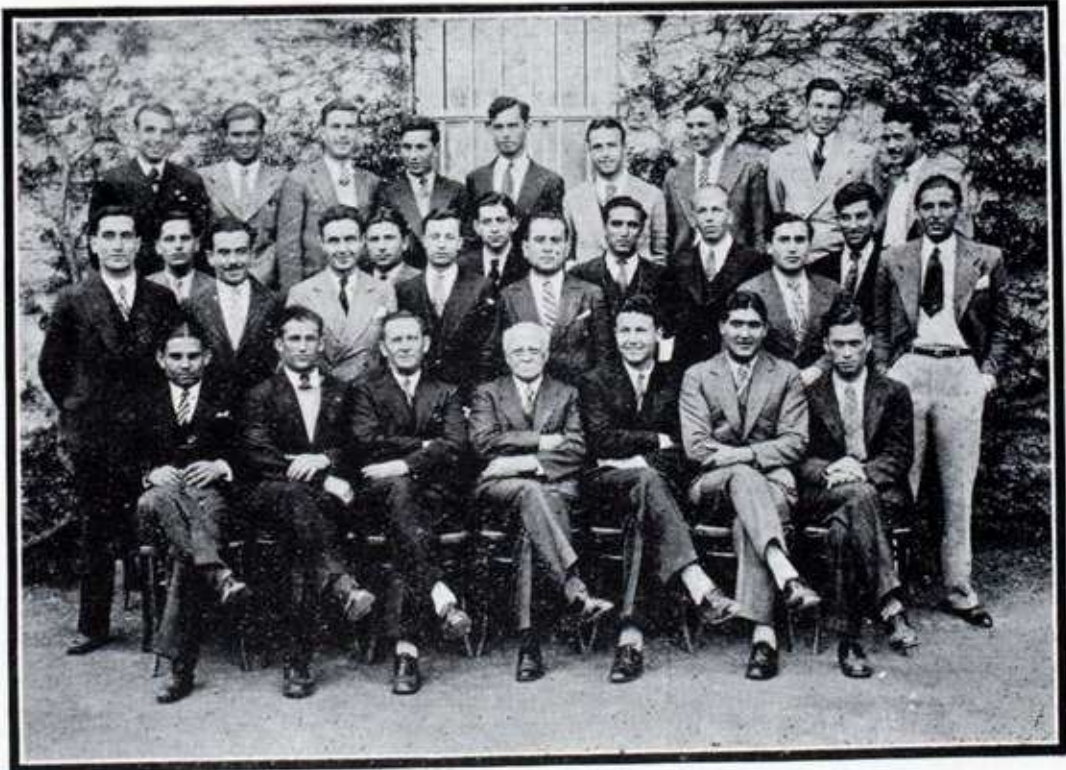
In a little book called *A Fortune to Share*, Vash Young describes a change which took place in his life through a change in his way of thinking about things. I give his experience to you because he was not a preacher but a business man. He was a seller of insurance policies. Most of you will be business men. The incidents he relates actually took place in his own life.

The beginning of his new way of life took place when these words spoken by Jesus Christ arrested his attention: "The Kingdom of God is within you." He says: "I said to myself: that means me. I have a kingdom; my kingdom is *within me*. My next step was to make a list of the qualities that seemed to me ever-enduring, the qualities upon which the continuity of life depends, without which life would long since have perished from the earth in misery and failure. The following seemed to me most worthy of a place in my list: — LOVE, COURAGE, CHEERFULNESS, ACTIVITY, COMPASSION, FRIENDLINESS, GENEROSITY, TOLERANCE, JUSTICE. Nine magic words." But he was not content simply to have these words in his mind as qualities to be admired. He set himself to possess them by practicing them. He made it his principle in his business not to think of the profit he was to make in his transactions, but of the service he was to render to men. He was soon called upon to test his principles.

He listed his habits and found that liquor, coffee, tea and tobacco could all be dispensed with, so within the space of a single day he cut out these things from his life. This was not easy. He says:



The Class of 1904
(the first graduating class with Dr. Gates)



The Class of 1932
(the last graduating class with Dr. Gates)

"I realized that these things were not part of my kingdom of heaven. I saw that these desires were weak props for self-indulgence to lean upon, and as my old self faded out, these things faded out also. Dominion over these habits was a great victory for me, and I have felt a wonderful sense of freedom ever since."

He needed money. The condition of his family was desperate. He wavered in this emergency and had to check himself sharply. He says: "When you are keenly conscious of your own needs, go out and do something for somebody else. If you do not, you will lose what ground you have already gained." So he went to a hospital for crippled children and entertained the children. He determined never to undertake a business venture if his own happiness would be in the least disturbed in case he failed.

At one time he was working to sell a very large policy and had spent much time and money in the preparation of the case. When he entered the office of the man who was to buy the policy, he soon saw that he was not going to take out this policy. The man became apologetic; he said: "I feel miserable about this. You had good reason to think that I would take out this insurance, and you have spent much time and money trying to sell it to me, but I can't go through with it."

Vash Young said to him: "Now you forget all about me. I came here to do you a service. I am not worried over your refusal to buy insurance, I am worried because you are worrying. I have had good times talking with you, and that's pay a plenty. Let us call it a day and don't you give another thought to the subject." "I left his office," he goes on to say, "in higher spirits than I had entered it. It was a victory of the sweetest kind."

Subsequently, that man gave Vash Young letters of introduction to a hundred friends of his, which gave him work for a whole year. At another time he was working on a prospect for a large insurance policy of about a quarter of a million dollars. The man took out the policy but from another agent. For a moment Vash Young was filled with resentment, but he saw that he must overcome this feeling. He told the man that he delighted that he had taken out so large a policy. It was

a fine thing for him to have this security, this protection against poverty. Then he wrote a letter to the other agent congratulating him on his success. He says: "Proof that I had won a fight meant more to me than any commission."

The largest insurance policy ever written by an agent without assistance came to him without any solicitation on his part, as a result of following out his new principles. A friend told him that his wife's mother had died and he could do nothing to console her. He asked Vash Young to go home with him to talk with her. One of Vash Young's new principles was to put any call of distress ahead of any business call. He went and succeeded in persuading the sorrowful woman to face life bravely. A few days later he had a call to see a man whom he had never met. He turned out to be the brother of the woman whom Vash Young had comforted. He asked: "Do you get paid for doing things like this?" "Not in gold," he replied, "but in other ways." "Well, it's gold that I am talking about," said the man. He took out an insurance policy on the life of his son for half a million dollars, and subsequently he increased it to \$1,065,000.

I am trying to show you that Vash Young was gaining victories over himself all the time. It brought him success, but his joy was in the victory he was gaining, not in the money won.

This victory gave him power to help his fellow men, and they began to come to him for advice because they saw that he had something which they needed. Saturday became known in his office as "Trouble Day," because he set apart that day for conference with men who came to him with their troubles. He gave them courage and hope out of his own experience. They came to this business man by the hundreds. He very seldom gave money, but he gave what was better than money. He enabled them to look at their troubles in a new way, and to find in themselves new resources for solving their difficulties.

Soon Vash Young was called to speak to groups of business men in the large cities and towns of the United States. He sent out his messages over the radio. The practice of his principles in his own life led him into an ever-widening sphere of usefulness to men who were

in trouble. The title of his little book, *A Fortune to Share*, means that he had found a fortune in himself which he could share with every other man.

I have dwelt at length upon his life because this fortune is available for every one of you young men, who are going out of college to take up your life work. Your fortune is in yourselves like men who are strong to meet life's difficulties because they have inward resources.

FEAR

Courage is one of the chief attributes of manliness. Fear is one of man's worst foes.

In the present time of distress fear is crippling the efforts of men both in politics and in economics. Nations fear one another and they bankrupt themselves to provide a false security through armaments. Peoples are afraid that they will lose trade. Men are afraid that banks may fail, so they make them fail by withdrawing the money they have deposited with them. Merchants are afraid that their customer may not pay their bills, so they cripple them by refusing credits. Fear produces the very evils of which it is afraid. If we could banish fear from the world, the present crisis would soon pass.

In our individual lives fear prevents us from being manly.

Vash Young found that he had to overcome fear. As a boy and in early manhood he was cowardly. He was afraid of failure, he was afraid that men would laugh at him. He was afraid that he could not succeed in business. He would go to an office to solicit insurance, and his courage would fail him at the door of the office, and he would turn around and go back. He gave up one position after another because he thought that he had failed in it. When he adopted his new principles, he had to get rid of fear, so he had to ask himself why he was so fearful. He found that he was self-centered, thinking always about himself, and about what men would think of himself. He found the remedy in forgetting himself and in thinking about what he had to give to the men with whom he was dealing. He became interested in these men. He was seeking to confer a benefit more than to make a

profit for himself. And he gave this advice to young men: "Think how you can serve the interests of your employer. Make giving your chief concern, not getting; then fear of failure, fear of unemployment, and all other fears that center in yourself will pass away."

Too often our psychology is one of defeat. We think we have failed, we lose courage, we are ready to apologize for our own existence. In such moods go out and do something for some one. In giving help we gain courage, because we find that we are of some use.

RELIGION AND MANLINESS

It has been said that man is a religious animal. He is animal, it is true, and the animal passions are strong in him, but he differs from all other animals in that he worships God. He is a spiritual man, and his spiritual life is linked up with the life of God. He is a worshipful being. "God is spirit and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." That worship is the worship of a life, not of the lips alone. I define religion as a life tied up with the life of God. The Christian religion is a life tied up with God through Jesus Christ. The essential quality of religion is that it is a life in which all things are related with God. This relationship is maintained through prayer and work. Prayer is talking with God, work is doing things for God and with God. It is manly to be religious for religion is man's chief prerogative. The beasts are not religious and cannot be. Man alone is capable of the approach to God in spirit and of likeness to God in character. In any estimate we may make of it, religion includes three things: Belief in immortality; belief that the character of the present life determines the character of the next life; and fellowship with God.

Belief in a life after death has been common to all men from earliest times. In Egypt the care taken to embalm the bodies of the dead and the enormous mass of the pyramids testify to their belief that the man will live again in the next world. Their civilization dates back at least 40 centuries before the birth of Christ. The civilization of Chaldea is perhaps still older, and their belief in a life after death is recorded in their writings, especially in their Penitential Psalms, which reveal also a deep sense of guilt for sins committed.

Zoroaster prays: "O Mazda, give me immortality."

One of the Vedic Prayers reads as follows—

O Light of the Universe,
From the unreal
Lead me to the real.
(Lead, lead me on.)
Up out of the darkness,
O lead me into the light.
(Lead, lead me on,)
And up from death
Lead on to immortality.
(Lead, lead me on.)

This is the cry, the prayer of the human heart voiced thousands of years ago. We find the same pleading in the prayers of Nebuchadnezzar, the Babylonian king, who was mighty in war.

In the earliest records which we possess, the next world is pictured as a land of shadows and gloom, in which the departed live a life similar to that which they have lived in this world. Offerings of food, weapons and utensils are placed upon their graves for use in the next world. But in the course of time the conception of the next life became more spiritual. It was thought of as a life in which the good were rewarded and evil men were punished for deeds done in this life. The righteous passed at death into abodes of happiness, and the wicked into regions of woe. The life of the Egyptians was powerfully influenced by their conception of the solemn judgement, which none could escape and in which absolute justice ruled.

The belief in rewards and punishments in the next world has prevailed in the thinking of men down to our own times. It is founded upon the conviction that we live in a moral universe, where right must be the final outcome of all human affairs. The next life is one in which the inequalities and injustices of the present life are set aright.

The blessedness of the righteous and the misery of the wicked have been pictured in the sacred books of different nations under figures

drawn from this material world. Spiritual realities are described in material terms, which are more or less gross. Jesus Christ gave a picture of the next life which seems to me the most satisfying to our moral sense of fitness. He said: "In my Father's house are many mansions: I go to prepare a place for you." In my Father's home there are many chambers. The next world is in a peculiar meaning God's Home. A home implies a state, a kingdom, of which the Home is a part. We go to enter that kingdom.

What is the effect of this belief on our life and character? Spinoza taught that all things should be viewed under a form of eternity, i.e., with reference to the eternal life. This supplies a strong motive to live a good life. The fear of eternal misery and the hope of eternal happiness have always had a strong influence over men. These are not the highest motives but they are strong motives. Since we are immortal we should live for eternity. I wonder if we look at this matter in the right light. We make it a problem of individual destiny, as a question affecting only our personal misery or happiness in the next life. But in this age we are more and more driven to view the individual life in its relation to the whole of life, to the universal scheme. This leads us to ask not simply: Shall I be happy or miserable in the next life, but, What part shall I have in God's plan, which embraces both lives? What work, what function shall I have there?

We have no certain knowledge of God's eternal plan. We are left to inferences drawn from our own moral nature and from what we know of God. A home implies, in our way of thinking, a community, a kingdom, of which God is king. His purposes are carried on there as well as here, and we are called to take a part in that work suited to the qualities and the abilities which we have developed in our present life.

In College you have had continually in the background of your thinking the question: What qualities which I am developing will be useful to me in the work of life? In like manner we may ask ourselves: What qualities which I am developing in this present life will be useful in the next life? Viewed in this light the next life is not merely a life of penalties or rewards for me; it is a life of boundless opportunities, which may be lost or won. The highest happiness is always found in



April 1927—Dr. Gates with President
Rush Rhees of the University of Rochester



1930—Dr. Gates with Prof. Michael Dorizas



May 1932 - One of the most recent snapshots; in
front of Theodorus Hall

activities which call forth the best of our powers. We may be sure that the happiness of the next life will consist in the right use of the faculties which we are developing here.

We are not to look upon Heaven as a place of refuge from the ills of life, where we shall be safe at last and enjoy the comforts of the blessed. That is a selfish, individualistic view — Heaven spells *Opportunity*, not merely Safety.

Jesus Christ taught that God has a Kingdom on earth and in heaven. He said: "Fear not, little flock, for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom. He will give you your place and part in His eternal kingdom." The apostle Paul speaks of "the eternal kingdom of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ." When we think of the next life we should picture ourselves as taking part in the activities of God's kingdom. The qualities which we develop here will find larger use and fuller development there. In a word we should think of the next life not as a life of safety and personal happiness, but as a life of opportunity to take part in the universal work of God.

It has been said that to the Greeks of Homer's time, "what made death so intolerable an evil was the poverty of the existence that was anticipated after death." To a considerable extent this is true of us in our day. The reason why immortality has so little [power to] influence our lives is that our popular conceptions of the life after death contain so little to attract us. Merely to be safe from all evil, or to be sated with sensual pleasures, is not enough for any man who has known the keen intellectual joys of the mind, or the zeal of contest against difficulties, which he finds in this life. The next life must hold out to us some better and higher use of our powers if it is to fill us with desire for it.

Jesus Christ held out to his disciples the assurance that in the next life they should be with Him, sharing in a glorious life, full of possibilities and achievements. Paul said, "To depart and be with Christ is far better than to live here." All that we know of God, all that we can conceive of the moral universe, leads us to a firm assurance that the next life will furnish us with opportunity for greater intellectual activity, a higher development of the emotions and a fuller association

with the greatest and best of men in worth-while efforts directed towards an end which will call forth the best in us.

We cannot but think that in some way the glorious development and destiny of the universe is associated with the strife now going on between Right and Wrong and with the perfection of Goodness, Beauty and Truth. Who does not long to have a worthy part in it!

FELLOWSHIP WITH GOD

It is the privilege of the manly man to have fellowship with God. The writer of the Book of Genesis says that God created man in His own likeness, that is, God endowed with a moral nature like His own nature. There is something of the divine in every one of us, which reaches out after God. God is ever ready to meet us and to satisfy this aspiration.

This belief has often taken on a mystical form. Men have thought that by a process of thinking abstracted from things of sense, or by the practice of certain exercises which closed the door of the senses, they come into direct spiritual contact with God. Plato thought that wisdom was the key to the knowledge of unseen realities, Buddha sought to know the Eternal by meditation, in which the mind was abstracted from all material things and concentrated on the immaterial. Dervish sects have sought to know God by the practice of certain exercises which enabled them to concentrate on God. But the knowledge of God does come in these ways. Job's friend said to him: "Canst thou by searching find out God?" The human intellect cannot find God by any process of reasoning; it is only in experience that God reveals Himself to men.

It is a truth which is reasonably probable and which has been demonstrated in the experience of millions of men that God makes Himself known to those who will do what God desires them to do. God lays His commands on our consciences not ordinarily by visions or dreams but by a strong inward conviction of duty. When we obey these commands we are brought into a spiritual contact with God. We know God by working with Him. The first step to the knowledge of

God is taken when we dedicate ourselves for life to do God's will in whatever business or profession we may be employed. To choose God is to decide that we will do always what we know to be right, relying on God to help us and to care for us, and this leads us into acquaintance with God. Knowing by doing is the method of the kingdom of God, as it is in science also.

If we have chosen to obey God in all the affairs of our life, we naturally turn to our sacred books to increase our knowledge of God. We read these sacred writings to gain a knowledge of God from his dealings with men in different ages and under different conditions. Certain great principles emerge from such a study, as for example that God is always on the side of Right and sooner or later Right will prevail. "Good shall be the final goal of Ill". As we read, we ask ourselves: What does God require of me? The Hebrew prophet Micah answers the question in these words: "What doth God require of thee but to do justice and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." The religious life means walking with God, and when we walk with God we become acquainted with Him. God reveals Himself to the inner consciousness of those who walk with Him.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE GRADUATING CLASS:

My last words to you are these: Be manly men and godly men. Exercise to the fullest degree the highest qualities of human nature, courage to face difficulties, an unswerving determination to do right in all things, generosity and love towards all man.

Remember also that it is your high privilege to ally yourselves with God and to have fellowship with Him. You may have His guidance in the perplexities of life. You may be sustained by the knowledge that He is with you to help you in every need, and you may have a joyous assurance of a fuller fellowship and higher activities in the world to come.

Leave God to order all thy ways,
And trust in Him whate'er betide;
Thou'lt find Him in the evil days
An all-sufficient strength and guide.
Who trusts in God's unchanging love
Builds on the Rock that naught can move.

ROBERT COLLEGE MOTTO

"Per Deum Omnia".

Words by Dr. C. F. Gates

"All things through God", we say,
Our founders chose this way;
Rise, follow where they firmly trod
And do "all things through God".

They built these sacred halls
Where Wisdom ever calls,
Oh, listen to her pleading voice;
"Through God" make her your choice.

When evil lifts its head
And goodness seemeth dead,
Against all evil called to fight,
"Through God" uphold the right.

When days of sorrow come
And grief invades our home,
Bowing beneath the chastening rod,
Our comfort comes through God.

Men of the dawning day
Called both to work and pray,
Along the road where toilers plod,
Go, seek "all things through God".



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