The Smyrna refugee crisis of 1922 and the American Women’s Hospital Service (AWHS)

The burning of the port city of Smyrna (now Izmir in present-day Turkey) in 1922 resulted in tens of thousands—as many as 100,000 by some accounts—of residents fleeing the destroyed city and gathering on the docks to board ships bound for Greece. What roles did women play in the wake of this refugee crisis – both AWHS personnel and the displaced Greek and Armenian women?

Resources


History of Women Physicians timeline: http://archives.drexelmed.edu/timeline.php

Wikipedia entry on Great Fire of Smyrna with descriptions of and links to various perspectives on the Turkish-Greco conflict: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Great_Fire_of_Smyrna

Google map showing location of Izmir (formerly Smyrna), Turkey: http://goo.gl/maps/6jaF (case sensitive URL)

Map of Turkey with troop movements during the Greco-Turkish War: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Greco-Turkish_War_Map.png (or http://bit.ly/m1RR8L -- case sensitive URL)

Google map showing location of Makronisos (Macronessi) quarantine island in relation to Turkey and Greece: http://goo.gl/maps/fcla (case sensitive URL)

The Middle East/the Ottoman Empire during WWI. BBC History: http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/worldwars/wwone/middle_east_01.shtml
I have just come from the shores and Islands of Greece where over a million Christian People, mostly women and children, who were driven from their homes in Asia Minor have taken refuge. Robbed of their birth-right; separated from their husbands and sons; herded in the rocking holes of cargo ships short of food and water, these poor creatures left the land of their fathers - a land literally flowing with milk and honey - and oil. Behind them was the Turkish Army and the smoldering ruin of Smyrna. Before them was the open sea, and away beyond their range of vision, beyond their range of understanding, beyond the range of human understanding and divine charity was the closed doors of the strong nations called Christian. Like sacrifices chosen for their innocence, these poor mothers and little children were cast out upon the waters. Only one country would let them land and that was poor little Greece.

If I was a minister of the Gospel Preaching a sermon upon this crime against humanity I would take my text from the second chapter of revelations - 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th verse - and my theme would be the promise: reference to Smyrna "Be Thou Faithful unto Death and I will give Thee a Crown of Life."

For almost two thousand years the Christian people of the world have been hearing this promise in sermons and prayers and singing it in hymns - but how many of us realize that this was a special promise made by the Master Himself through St. John the Divine to the Christian Church at Smyrna.

But I am not a Preacher. I am a Doctor at the Head of the American Women's Hospitals service conducted by the Medical Women's National Association in war stricken countries, and my duties bring me into direct contact with those who actually pay the price of war.

I was in Smyrna during the evacuation of that City, between the 24th and 30th of last September. As we steamed into the harbor, the sight was a shock. The heart of the City was a smoldering ruin. On one end of the quay, which curved along the harbor for miles, was the Turkish quarter quite uninjured, and on the other end of the quay toward the railroad pier where the ships docked, a few fine white buildings, spared by the fire, stood like monuments to the memory of a dead City.

These had been the homes of wealthy residents, some of whose families had lived in Smyrna for generations. In the earlier part of September, as the Turks approached the City, these people had fled, leaving behind them accumulated fortunes in real and personal property, and these beautiful homes with treasures in furniture, rugs, paintings, silver and cellars stored with luxuries such as are provided by wealthy people in all parts of the world for the entertainment of quests. The American Consul had taken one of these buildings and the relief headquarters was established next door.

The Greek Army, in its retreat, left Smyrna on September 8th; - the Turks took the City on the 9th; The Fire was started on September 13th, and from that date, the Christian People (Greeks and Armenians) had been homeless. During the fire, with its attendant murders, robberies and outrages, they had rushed frantically from Pillar to Post, and the war ships in the harbor had taken some of them away. But the representatives
of the different Governments had been officially notified to maintain neutrality, and that meant that no more of these innocent people should be helped without the official sanction of the victorious Turks.

What a travesty on National and International responsibility! The Christian Nations, by their actions and reactions, created conditions which made this Holocaust inevitable. They furnished munitions, aeroplanes, everything necessary to Mustapha Kemal in his victorious campaign. They made treaties that were even as scraps of paper. The Greek soldiers marched in and the Greek soldiers marched out, and then the Christian Nations, responsible for the whole wicked business, held up their hands and maintained neutrality while the Turks wreaked their vengeance of the non-combatant people of Smyrna, most of whom were women and children.

At least a quarter of a million of them were huddled together on the cobble-stones of the Quay and in the adjoining streets like sheep chosen as innocent sacrificial offerings to appease the wrath of Mars. Day in and day out, night in and night out, they held these places. They dared not leave. This was the zone of greatest safety. It was within range of the searchlights on the war-ships of the Christian Nations in the harbor, and deeds of darkness could not be perpetrated at night without the risk of an all revealing flash of light.

Human beings, suddenly deprived of the conveniences of civilization and reduced to an animal plane, are utterly unable to care for themselves. They are far more offensive than animals. In less than two weeks time, they quay and the adjacent streets had become reeking sewers. The people were filthy beyond words. They had no means of keeping clean. They stank, and when they stirred the stench was sickening.

Two large American flags were displayed - one in front of the Consulate and the other in front of the Relief Headquarters, and the wretched people on the Quay seemed to feel that there was a measure of protection in nearness to these flags. Some of the little children had secured shreds of red, white and blue cloth, which they had tied together and were wearing, even as a Turk wears blue beads to avert the "evil eye".

This faith in our flag and all that it stands for, is easily understood. Many of those people had lived in the United States. Some of the children had been born here, and many of them had attended the American Mission Schools. They had known nothing but kindness from Americans, and in their great need, they crept up as close as they could to our flags.

It is safe to say that during the Great War, there was not as many English speaking refugees in all Europe as were assembled on that Quay at Smyrna, and practically all of them had learned English somewhere, somehow from Americans. One man, who had served thirteen months in the American Army during the war, and had his papers to prove it, stood for that terrible week, day after day, in front of the Consulate acting as Interpreter for the American Sailors and Relief Workers, and hoping and begging like a faithful dog for protection from the Turks. On September 29th I went to the Vice-Consul with this man and the Vice-Consul said that although he had served with our Army during the war and had been honorably discharged, nothing could be done for him because he had neither citizenship papers nor passport.
The Turks had issued a proclamation, which had been printed in the newspapers, posted on the walls and scattered from an aeroplane among the wretched people huddled on the Quay, to the effect that all men of military age, although they were civilians, were to be deported to the "Interior" - and that all the Greek and Armenian women, children and old men remaining in Smyrna after September 30th were to share this terrible fate.

"Deportation to the Interior" is regarded as a short life sentence to slavery under brutal masters, ended by mysterious death. The victims are marched away over the hills and nobody knows where they are going or what becomes of them. But the flight of the buzzards and the cry of the jackals have a terrible meaning for the people whose husbands, fathers and brothers, have been "deported to the Interior."

The people of Smyrna knew what had happened to many of the Armenians who had refused to fight against the allies during the war. They knew all about the Turkish policy of ridding Asia Minor of Greek or Armenian Christians by extermination or any other means. But the harbor was full of the war-ships of the Allied Nations. Surely, the Turks could not take them from under the very guns of the Christian countries and deport them to the Interior!

But they had reckoned without Neutrality. They were not diplomats. They did not know what neutrality meant to the rest of the world, but they soon found out what it meant to them. It meant the violation of everything they held sacred in life. It meant outrage, slavery, death and destruction. The City was surrounded by Turkish Soldiers. The only possibility of escape was through the Harbor - the only hope was in the coming of refugee ships.

Day after day they watched and waited. Night after night they prayed. On Sunday, September 26th, Eight ships came. There was a frantic struggle to reach these ships and about twenty-five thousand outcasts were taken away. On Monday, only one ship arrived and the people were in despair. That evening at dusk, I went out on the balcony of the Relief Headquarters with a young Christian woman and looked over the mass of tragic faces. There was a strange murmur of many voices passing up and down the quay. It was a mournful sound like the moaning of the sea or the sighing of the wind in a forest. I did not know what it meant and I asked this Christian girl what they were doing, and she answered, "they are praying for ships."

This girl and her sister - fine, highly educated young women, had been working among the refugees since the beginning of the disaster. Their brother was in hiding. I had urged them to take the first ship lest there should be no more, but they had steadfastly refused to leave, for the reason that in saving themselves they would sentence their brother to death. By remaining they could give him food from day to day and perhaps they would find someone, some American, to help him get away. They had talked it over, these two young girls, and had decided to live with their brother or die with him.

That night when I went to my room, which I shared with this young woman, I found her kneeling by her bedside praying to God for mercy. Praying for her people, for ships and for her brother's life, and I felt that I had never heard prayer before. She spoke to God so simply, so intimately, even as she might speak to her Father, and I realized that I was standing in the presence of the Faith that had sustained her people age after age unto this day.
This young woman and all her family and all her people were facing death and worse than death, but as soon as her prayer was finished she slept peacefully, while I, in perfect personal security, lay awake listening for the terrible sounds from the Quay. Night after night, they came, those blood-curdling shrieks, sweeping to and fro along that awful water front. From the two Armenian Girls I knew what they meant. The Turkish soldiers were among the people, robbing them and abducting their girls, and the women were screaming to the Christian battleships to throw on their search-lights and drive the robbers away. This would be followed by deep silence, then again those awful shrieks, and the searchlights flashing to and fro in response.

Early Tuesday morning, September 26th, nineteen ships came into the Harbor and the struggle to reach them began.

The Quay was divided from the Railroad pier by two iron picket fences, about two hundred feet apart. By placing timber across the pier three other fences with gateways had been improvised. The purpose of these fences was to force the people to pass through the gates so that they might be carefully scrutinized and the men detained for deportation. Between the iron fences there was a double line of Turkish soldiers, and guards were stationed all along the Pier. Most of the American Sailors, assigned to help the outcasts, were working near the center of the Pier and at the far end the British sailors did their bit. The privilege of helping these poor women and children and aged people was a favor granted by the Turks to the to the Americans and British, and it goes without saying that the Boys did all and far more than their orders permitted.

The frantic rush to reach the ships cannot be described. For six hours on Tuesday, September 26th I stood apart between the two iron fences and watched this awful struggle. Women, children and old people were crushed and some of them forced over the edge of the Quay into the shallow water. Just beyond them, in an angle where the Quay joined the Pier, the ebb and flow of the tide was obstructed, and a large mass of dead animals, with here and there a human body, bloated and putrid, washed to and fro with the waves and dashed against the stones of the Quay.

At the gate, the Turkish soldiers kept beating the people back with the butts of their guns in order to force them to come through slowly. Many of the more prosperous appearing women were seized by individual soldiers, searched and robbed in the broad daylight under our very eyes. Their rings were torn from their fingers, and finally these robberies were expedited by merely striking the women across the fingers which meant "take off your rings and deliver them".

Often when a man came through this gate and was seized by the soldiers, they would whisper a moment, the captive would pay tribute, be released and pass along the line, but before he had gone thirty feet he would be seized by another soldier, and another and another. Finally, he would be detained out on the wharf and placed among the prisoners for deportation. His money never saved him. At first it seemed strange that the men were not promptly seized and turned over to the military authorities to be searched in regular order. Finally, we realized that this was a pre-arrangement among the common soldiers to prevent the officers from getting all the loot.

Day after day during the week of the evacuation there was a continuous succession of harrowing incidents. In the struggle, at the different gates along the pier, the families were separated. Children were lost and mothers and children ran frantically up and down calling for each other
until they were forced aboard different ships and sailed away to different places. Many of the women, struggling through the different gates, lost their shoes, and their clothes were torn from them. Water bottles were broken on the pier and those without shoes reached the ships with bleeding feet.

A great many men came through the gates with their families. They were usually carrying bundles or young children, sometimes these men carried their invalid mothers or fathers. In any case, it made no difference. They were forcibly separated from their wives and children, who clung to them pleading for mercy. The men were beaten into submission with the butts of guns and the women were driven away, always with the same Turkish word - Haide! Haide! (Begone, Begone.)

There was a large number of expectant mothers among the Smyrna outcasts, and these terrible experiences precipitated their labors. Children were born on the Quay, and on the Pier. It was my job to look after these cases, and whenever it was possible we got the women aboard the ships before their babies came. These stories are too shocking to be told.

Early one morning I walked along the pier with an American Naval Officer. The separation of families, a heart-breaking spectacle was going on at every gate. At the last barrier two young girls were wringing their hands in the agony of despair. Their handsome young brother had just been taken. With his two sisters he had passed four gates and his life had probably been bought and paid for at least four times. At the last barrier, almost within reach of safety, he was seized. They had begged and pleaded and tried to buy him off, but without avail. His fate seemed sealed when a miracle happened. The right man passed at the right moment.

The American Officer walking with me was that man. He had seen thousands of families separated. He had heard thousands of women weeping. According to his own statement he was hard-boiled, but I had my doubts. These girls spoke his language. They were very beautiful. They seized him. They knew he held the power of life and death. They knew a word from him would save their brother and they knelt at his feet; they kissed his hands and begged as only women can beg for the lives of those they love - and they were very beautiful.

I shall never forget their white teeth and their dark, pleading eyes fixed upon his face. He tried to shake them off. Orders were orders, and he had his orders indirectly from Washington. But he had higher orders directly from God Almighty! The orders that are written deep in the soul of every decent Christian man. His heart was wrung with pity. These girls spoke his language. They had gotten under his hard-boiled crust. He was torn between his personal desire to help them and his orders. All he wanted was an excuse.

"Look at Him", they pleaded. "He is our brother! You can save his life! For God sake say the word! He is sick! He will die!"

"Sure! He's sick!" Like a drowning man our American officer seized this straw of an excuse. "Anybody can see that boy is sick! Say Doctor that boy is sick!"
Through an interpreter this American Officer explained to the Turkish Officer in command that that particular boy was sick. Certainly he was sick. They agreed on the Diagnosis. What was the Ailment? Rubbish! What does the name of an absolutely necessary disease matter between Officers and Gentlemen. The Turk bowed to his fellow officer. The Turk smiled at the beautiful girls. "Haide!" He said to the captive and the closing gates of the world opened to that boy.

Instantly a woman with a family whose husband had just been taken seized my hand. I did not know her language, but I sensed the anguish of her soul. I had been forbidden to interfere in any way but I looked toward the Turkish Officer and pointed to that prisoner. This Turk was in a gracious mood. Without the slightest hesitation he set the man free. He did not need an excuse. His High pleasure was sufficient. It was merely a personal favor to an American woman. A very small favor. Christian life was so cheap that day in Smyrna. Two lives were saved, but what about the other prisoners? They were all taken sick at once and were displaying the evidences of their ailments. As a matter of fact they were sick. People cannot suffer as they had suffered for weeks without being sick. But the gifts of life for that day were finished, and the rest of the prisoners had to be beaten into silence and submission.

Day after day this horror went on. Children were pushed from the pier and drowned. Old people died and were rolled into the sea, young men killed themselves to escape deportation - but life is sweet and every night after dark there were men swimming out into the harbor hoping to reach a British ship and save themselves.

One evening, while the refugee ships were being loaded, a search-light from one of the war-ships was turned on the pier and away out in the harbor, directly in the path of light, two men were swimming for their lives. Two Turkish soldiers were stationed on the edge of the pier to shoot the swimmers. They shot and shot repeatedly and the bullets skipped along the water like flat stones. This unsportsmanlike spectacle made our American Sailor boys nervous. There was an imminent possibility of two dead Turks and an international incident, so the American officers protested and offered to send out a boat and pick up the swimmers, which they did. Then came the vital question of neutrality. It seems that according to the rules, these men could not be put aboard the British ship and although they would doubtless have been taken aboard if they had reached the ship unobserved, on the other hand, the rules of neutrality forbade their being turned over to the Turks. It was dark and I could not see beyond the range of the search-light and I do not know my actual observation just what happened after the launch passed into the darkness but the next morning one of the sailor boys told me that these men were not turned over to the Turks, but they were put ashore and the Turks seized them, that is how neutrality seemed to work.

With fire and sword the Christian part of the City of Smyrna was destroyed, the interests and affairs of the nations playing the game in the Near East, are so involved that it is impossible even for an "Expert" or for a "Commission of Experts" to determine the relative responsibility of the different nations. I have little faith in "experts". I know so many of them personally, when the fall of Smyrna was impending the Nations with "Interests" to protect sent ships of war to that port with orders to maintain neutrality and protect the lives and property of the citizens or those different nations. This was a grim joke, had these same Nations stood together for the protection of Humanity in this emergency, the City of Smyrna would have been saved and incidentally the property of these self-interested nations. But they stood apart, these Christian Nations,
each guarding her own possessions, and when the fire swept through the
streets it did stop to salute the flags of these the great Allied Powers.
With tongues of flame it lapped them up and wiped the City from the face
of the Earth.

The Exodus of the Christians which started last September, over a
year ago, from Smyrna and adjacent territory is still going on, and
while it is impossible to place the blame in proper measure exactly where
it belongs there are two outstanding facts which must be apparent to every-
body: the Turks are determined to get rid of the Christian population in
Turkish territory, and Greece is the only country within reach which
will receive them.

The method adopted for their taking off would challenge the admiration
and envy of an American efficiency expert. The men are "deported" to the
interior. The women and children are "permitted" to depart providing they
take nothing of value with them. Their abandoned property reverts to the
Government the minute it is abandoned, and just now an effort is being made
to collect insurance on property destroyed by fire at Smyrna.

I live the word "permitted" in this connection. It has such a
gentle, kindly sound. I heard it at Lausanne. The conference city, where
it is used by those anxious to placate and win favor with the victorious
Turk who stands this day before the world with a Christian made rifle
in one hand, and oily railroad and mineral concessions in the other. It is
significant that the people who were "permitted" to depart did not wait
to have the term defined. It was a case of the quick and the dead. The
quick got out.

There are over a million of these refugees on the shores and Islands
of Greece. Some of them are Greek, others are Armenians, but the majority
of them might better be called Anatolian Christians, and an Anatolian
Christian, in this day and age, is a man without a country, St. Paul and
the early missionaries converted their fore-fathers to Christianity, and
whatever their sins may have been, their faith has never faltered.

"Be thou faithful unto Death and I will give Thee a Crown of Life."
That was the promise made to the Christians of Smyrna almost two thousand
years ago. They have been faithful unto death and death has their portion.

The world is very cruel to these unhappy people. The Nations re-
sponsible for their being refugees have closed their doors against them.
They have almost forgotten them. During the early months of this year I
was in Greece, on the Islands and in Constantinople. A great many tourist
ships from the United States were coming and going and the Tourists were
getting what they were paying for. They saw the Acropolis, and the
Mosque of St. Sophia, but they saw very little of the people or the
Countries through which they were passing.

One night I attended a ball on the Rotterdam in the Harbor of
Constantinople. During the day I had been at Selemi Barracks at Scutari,
on the Asiatic Shore of the Bosphorus where nine thousand people were
held in Quarantine by Turkish soldiers because Typhus fever and smallpox
was raging among them. Sick and well they were herded together. For
over a month they had been held at that place. They slept together,
sick and well. There was no other way. In this reeking hole they
suffered and died.
Selime Barracks is over a hundred years old. At this very place during the Crimean War Florence Nightingale started the nursing service of the world. Few among the tourists on the Rotterdam knew about the horrors at Selime Barracks, but the people at Selime Barracks knew about the Rotterdam and the Aquitania and the other great tourist ships from the United States. It was dark and still at Selime Barracks, and in the dead of the night when death came reaping, he came to the tune of the lazy music that flooded over the water for the American tourist ship anchored in the harbor. They could see the lights and hear strange music from the great tourist ships in the harbor.

Measured in human suffering the destruction of Smyrna is the most colossal atrocity ever perpetrated. In the history of Christian Martyrdom there is nothing to equal this tragedy. These people, mostly women and children were actually sacrificed for the sins and selfishness of the world. Let us hope and pray that the magnitude of this crime against humanity will finally awaken the conscience of the Nations to their Christian duties and responsibilities.

When I talked about Mustapha Kemal and the Kemalist movement I was hard to make people understand that Mustapha Kemal was not a medicine but a man, and that the Kemalist movement was not a new kind of massage but a great human movement with a religious and national impulse behind it - a movement that will influence the history of mankind. Now everybody knows that Mustapha Kemal is one of the greatest military leaders that the world has ever produced, and the Kemalist movement has pushed the Christian people out of the land of their fathers, the country of their forefathers Anatolia and given Turkey a place in the Sun. While her patronally Germany lies broken in the shadow.

In the present state of the world Turkey is perhaps the strongest argument for militarism. Bold militarism plus subtle diplomacy has made Turkey a king on the chessboard on International politics - and what about the pawns at the psycholocical moment.
SERIOUS AS WERE PICTURES OF SITUATION IN REFUGEE CAMPS MONTH AGO

THINGS HAVE STEADILY WORSENED SINCE THAT TIME STOP IF AMPEOPLE
ARE REALLY INTERESTED IN WELFARE THESE REFUGEES TIME TO HELP ON
LARGE SCALE HAS NOW ARRIVED STOP SUCH EMERGENCY WORK AS BEEN
DONE THUS FAR HAS BEEN GOOD BUT
THOUSANDS ARE GOING TO DIE UNLESS MORE AMERICAN HELP AND MORE THOROUGH AMERICAN ORGANIZATIONS BECOMES IMMEDIATELY EFFECTIVE.

STOP EYE BEEN TRYING RESTRICT MYSELF TO PURELY MEDICAL WORK BUT TIS IMPOSSIBLE STOP EYE FIND MYSELF EVERYDAY FORCED PROVIDE MORE THAN MERE MEDICAL CARE FOR WOMEN CHILDREN WHO LIE ON BARE GROUND.
HN THD FL 1899 AWT 50

ON EVERY SIDE STOP YET MORE MORE REFUGEES CONTINUE ARRIVE AND
MINISTER REFUGEES DÖXIADÉS TOLD ME TODAY HE EXPECTS HUNDRED
THOUSAND MORE EXASMINOR WITHIN TEN DAYS STOP SITUATION IS
TERRIFIC BEYOND WORSE TO DESCRIBE AND I SEE NO HOPE FOR
REAL SOLUTION UNLESS AMPEOPLE WILLING UNDERTAKE LEADERSHIP
ON WIDE SCOPE
FL 1699 FOURTH AWT 50

WITHIN NEXT MONTH STOP WORLD AT LARGE APPARENTLY YET COMPREHENDS THAT HERE ARE MILLION REFUGEES ALMOST TOTALLY WITHOUT MEN STOP THEY ARE ALL WOMEN CHILDREN AND CANT EXPECTED SHIFT FOR THEMSELVES STOP IS THERE NO WAY BRINGING AMPEOPLE TO REALIZE HOW MUCH THESE HELPLESS HAPLESS FOLK NEED THEIR ASSISTANCE STOP
EYE WISH EVERY CONTRIBUTOR TO AMWOMENS HOSPITALS COULD SEE OUR HOSPITALS CLINICS AT MITYLENE, PIRAEUS SALONICA THEY ARE DOING A WORK SO WIDESPREAD THAT ONE IS REMINDED OF MYRIAD RIPPLES WITH FOLLOW AFTER ONE THROWS STONE INTO WATER WE HAVE RIGHT TO BE PROUD OF WORK WE DOING AND MY CONSTANT HOPE IS WE SHALL ABLE CONTINUE IT ON UNDIMINISHED SCALE THROUGHOUT WINTER

ELLIOTT
Dear Dr. Elliott,

Dr. Trichoplusia has been over several days from Metylene, & has helped me very much to get things straightened out. I presume he will write you in a few days.

The Governor has given me a house on the quai, (mole), by the sea, to arrange baths. I have secured several large barrels for tanks, & an old pump that had been abandoned, so our sole will be for expense for the baths, will be for a little tubing & sprinklers, a shed, in the water, will serve as a bath house, & the partitions
I shall make with empty flour a sack. You will see from the diagram that the water will be quite clean. I am going to put Red x clothes in one of the houses, & give to people only after they have bathed. In one of the houses there is a chimney. I have found an iron barrel under which I shall have a fire, & disinfect old clothes in the barrel. Another barrel will contain water so that babies may be bathed. Do you approve of my plan? Althe
the baths are really your idea, I am arranging this way so that the Red Cross can cooperate.

I am just issuing new bread tickets and refusing to give them to anyone who does not show vaccination certificate. There are possibly 50 cases of smallpox, but I thought it best to take this drastic action to compel vaccination. The local authorities do nothing - I am also withholding milk tickets for the same reason. Everything is running splendidly now. The clinics are doing...
Wonderful work. We are giving milk to 2000 daily, & there are usually 1000 patients for the doctors.
Please let me know whenever I can serve you.

Sincerely,

A. H. Styron
while the fire was still burning in Smyrna, Dr. Lovejoy went to Smyrna and took charge of the sick as they were put on the boats coming to Mitylene. During this time Dr. Elliott went to Rhodes and inaugurated the medical work for refugees who had come from Manisa. Soon after Dr. Elliott went to Mitylene where there were 150,000 refugees from Smyrna and started American Women's Hospitals' dispensaries and milk stations. Opened hospital and cared for 80 patients 48 hours after arrival. Two weeks later visited Chios, established two clinics and milk stations. Mitylene hospital has averaged 90 patients ever since—clinics averaging 1000 patients daily. Chios clinics averaging about the same number.

Dr. Elliott then came to Athens last of October, established first hospital. In November hospital accommodated 50 patients, but six tents in the back of the yard, used for 90-100 babies born months of December and January. Clinics established in three places in Thessaloniki.

Early in December established three clinics in Crete in the three largest places where there are 50,000 refugees.

Early in December also established hospitals in connection with Near East Relief to care for 15,000 orphans. These hospitals are located in Athens, Corinth, Oropos, Miloos, Creta, and Syra.

In December also opened in Salonika a maternity hospital of hundred beds, as well as a clinic for maternity patients, and during the first week seven babies were born.

Early in February opened a quarantine station on the Island of Mascas to accommodate 10,000 refugees. This was a necessary result of the refusal of the Greek government to admit any more refugees because of the danger of contagious diseases. They feared widespread epidemics throughout Greece if the cases of typhus and smallpox which were arriving were allowed to land, as their only efficient quarantine station at St. George's Island was running full force and it was impossible for them to handle more at that station. Opening of Mascas Island made it possible for further refugees to be brought to Greece.

There are in American Women's Hospitals' employ, four American doctors, 10 American nurses, three English nurses, 30 Greek doctors and over 100 Greek nurses, and without exception, all Greek personnel employed are refugees.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

TREATY OF LAUSANNE.

Signed July 24, 1923.

LAUSANNE, July 24, 1923 (Associated Press) The Lausanne Peace Treaty, formally re-establishing peace between the European Powers and Turkey, was signed today.

Ismet Pasha, for the Turks, signed first, the allied representatives following. The actual signing required forty-five minutes. The session lasted exactly one hour ending at 4.15 P.M. When all had signed, the Swiss President arose and delivered in French a brief but strongly worded exhortation for peace and cooperation throughout the world.

"I adjourn this session," he continued, "and let the closing thought be a benediction."

Jugo-Slavia refuses to sign.

The general treaty formally ending the state of War, was signed by Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Rumania and Turkey.

Jugo-Slavia announced at the last minute her refusal to sign. The treaty distributed the Ottoman debt among countries like Jugo-Slavia, which acquired parts of the Ottoman Empire.

Jugo-Slavia maintains that she annexed her former Turkish territory as the result of the Balkan wars and not as a consequence of the general European or Turco-Greek Wars. She has agreed to negotiate directly with the European Powers regarding her possible responsibility in connection with the Turkish debt.

Lausanne made the occasion a holiday. All the delegates before the meeting joined in a letter of thanks to President Shuerer for the hospitality extended by the Swiss during the conference. It referred to Switzerland's traditional desire for peace, and concluded:

"This treaty marks the definite re-establishment of peace in the world."

Waterways thrown Open.

Through the special "Straits Convention" annexed to the treaty the waterways linking the Mediterranean and Black Seas henceforth are thrown open to both the warships and merchantmen of all nations. It is a unanimous verdict that Soviet Russia's last minute decision to adhere to this agreement stands out as the most significant feature of the Lausanne Conference. Bolshevistic Russia has probably committed Russia for all time to opening
the Straits to men of war, thus giving a new turn to history.

By the restoration of Eastern Thrace to her sovereignty Turkey becomes a bridge between the East and the West; she joins the League of Nations and enters the European concert of peoples on the footing of equality.

Features of the Treaty.

Some of the features of the treaty are:

Constantinople goes definitely to Turkey.

All foreign troops will be withdrawn.

It makes peace between Greece and Turkey.

It permits the Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church to remain at Constantinople.

It launches one of the most stupendous, and in some ways, the most cruel human movements in history, by its compulsory exchange of population, the Greeks in Turkey returning to Greece and the Turks in Greece returning to Turkey.

It reduces Turkey's size by its recognition of detached mandated states like Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine.

Rids Turkey of Alien Judges.

With one stroke of the pen it rids Turkey of judicial capitulations, such as China vainly sought to accomplish at Washington, and which Japan achieved only after two decades of struggle.

In only one way is Turkey treated differently from other countries: foreign legal advisers will be empowered to receive complaints relating to arrests and imprisonment of foreigners.

Turkey has been at war twelve consecutive years, and the conclusion of the Lausanne negotiations gives her sorely needed opportunity for a period of national reconstruction and development.

Rejoicings at Constantinople etc.

Cordiality between non-Muslims, especially Greek and Armenians, and for the first time since the war the Greek Patriarchial representative was officially received at Constantinople.
In the following pages your Executive Secretary will support the following statement:

One year after the Smyrna catastrophe it is obvious that the refugees from Turkish territory now in Greece have demonstrated almost unbelievable ability to assimilate themselves with the help of the Greek Government.

The history of the refugee assimilation in Greece divides itself into two considerations, i.e.,

Emergency Relief
Greek Government facilities to Refugees.

The emergency relief provided by various relief agencies has been effective, having maintained life under circumstances that would undoubtedly have caused the death of a large number of refugees.

The Greek Government has provided shelter, transportation and has made colonization efforts that have been, and now are, successful in assisting the refugees to assimilate themselves.

In the following pages this Report will set out what the emergency relief has been and its results; also how the Greek Government has operated in behalf of the refugees.

The Relief Agencies has been:

AMERICAN RED CROSS: This organization, from January 1st, 1923, until July 1st, 1923, practically supported the entire needy refugee population of Greece, i.e., this organization by a wide-spread network of relief communication provided food in balanced rations, clothing and bedding to some 600,000 refugees, this number having been curtailed month by month until July 1st, at which time the organization was providing for approximately 450,000 refugees.

 Everywhere the local refugees and Refugee Committees have stated without qualification that the American Red Cross saved the lives of large numbers of people who must have perished without this assistance.

It is noticeable that during the above mentioned period the Greek Government gave no money relief to refugees at any of the places covered by this investigation. Both before the 1st January 1923, and after the 1st July, 1923, the Government gave small money grants to refugee families. Both in inaccessible inland villages and small islands the same answer was given to the question
with regard to the helpfulness of the Red Cross, i.e., "The Red Cross has saved us - we cannot thank America enough".

During the typhus epidemic the American Red Cross (American Service) did fine work in cooperation with the Greek Government in cleaning up the camps and checking the epidemic. This also is spoken of feelingly wherever the epidemic got under way. The number of deaths was comparatively small, undoubtedly due to this intelligent and effective handling.

**AMERICAN WOMEN'S HOSPITALS ORGANIZATION:** has done a unique and useful piece of work in connection with refugee relief. The most outstanding effort was the work done in providing a quarantine station, where thousands of infected refugees were cleaned up on their arrival from the Black Sea ports. This was done on an isolated island under the most difficult circumstances, there being no water on the island and no buildings.

The workers of this organization gave unstinted service in hospitalization, disinfection and food administration, the food being provided by the American Red Cross. On the black rocky slopes of this quarantine island there are rows upon rows of shallow graves in which are buried the victims of typhus and other diseases, and throughout the length and breadth of Greece there are thousands of Pontus refugees who are alive and well today as a result of this self-sacrificing, heroic effort on the part of this organization.

This has not been the only work of the A.W.H. They have conducted Maternity Hospitals in various parts of the country, and this was a work of great importance during the first year.

**NEAR EAST RELIEF:** operating in Greece has carried on a Personal Service, through which they have endeavored to reunite families. However, aside from this, this organization has confined its efforts to work for and with the orphans brought by them out of Turkish territory.

The following question on November 2nd has been asked of the Near East Relief: "To what extent and how has the Near East Relief in Greece fed, clothes, housed or aided refugees other than orphans brought to Greece by the Near East Relief since the 15th September, 1922?" At the time of compiling this report no reply has been received, and it is assumed that the above statement regarding Personal Service covers the emergency relief of this organization.

**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION:** operating in Athens and Salonica has cooperated with the American agencies and has particularly interested itself in the problems of refugee boys and students. This organization represents the World's Student Friendship Fund and has made it possible for large number of students whose education was interrupted, to continue their education with funds provided by this World's organization of students.
LOCAL RELIEF COMMITTEES: Two local Relief organizations, composed of Americans wholly or in part, have operated during the past year, these being the Athens American Relief Committee and the Anglo-American Relief Committee of Salonica. The work of these Committees has been cooperative and administrative, the administrative work having been done particularly prior to the arrival of the American Red Cross.

MISSION WORKERS: The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions has supported a considerable number of the members of the Smyrna Station in Greece during the past year, and these people have been very helpful along many lines.

RELIEF BY OTHER NATIONS: England, Holland, Denmark, France and several other nations have had Relief agencies operating in Greece. Also the League of Nations Epidemic Commission has worked, particularly in Macedonia. The Save the Children Fund, operating out of Geneva Headquarters, has done a considerable piece of work in Salonica, Piraeus and Athens.

GREEK GOVERNMENT

The Greek Government has done more for the refugees than it has been generally credited with, probably due to the fact that each Relief Agency has tended to magnify its own work and overlooked the cooperative assistance of the Government. At the time of the catastrophe it was the Greek Government which provided shipping which made possible the evacuation of Asia Minor by those Christians who were able to leave. American destroyers convoyed fleets of Greek merchant ships into the various ports of Turkey and took off the Christians. These were largely landed at the nearest Greek ports, the ships returning for more and more refugees. After the evacuation of Turkish territory Greek ships again distributed the refugees accumulated under Greek or foreign protection at such places as Mytilene, Samos, Chios and Constantinople. For this purpose Greek ships went as far as Sansoun in the Black Sea and Mersine at the Eastern end of the Mediterranean. After landing these refugees in Greece the Government provided transportation to various parts of the country. All of this transportation was free to the refugees, on the part of the Greek Government.

In the matter of housing, the Greek Government, through local officials, provided shelter in every possible place; warehouses, schools, churches, Turkish mosques, deserted and unoccupied houses and public markets, were all made available through official action for refugee shelter.

Money grants to refugees were made in many parts of Greece and the islands during the fall and winter months of 1922, and during August, September and October, 1923.
The Government also had a Department of Health, which, with the Ministry of Public Assistance, maintained physicians to give free service to refugees wherever refugees were quartered. Medicines were also distributed by the Government in large quantities.

The Government colonization scheme in Macedonia is providing land, draught animals, housing, seed and a limited amount of food for the refugees that are being settled in New Greece. The scheme is to provide the refugees with land heretofore not cultivated by the owner and to assist a refugee to settle himself on the land and become self-supporting.

There are several Greek Refugee Relief agencies working in close harmony with the Greek Government and these have done some effective work along the various lines of relief, particularly housing.

Two months after the disaster there were estimated to be one million refugees that would require assimilation in Greece. The year after the catastrophe there are apparently no more than one half this number that are classified as such. For instance, the following table shows the approximate numbers of refugees arriving in the Greek Islands, the eastern half of the Peloponnesus, Athens, Piraeus and Salonica. The table also shows the approximate number of refugees now at these places and the number of refugees at these points that are particularly needy:

**GREEK ISLANDS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Island</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Remaining</th>
<th>Needy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canea, (Crete)</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rethymno</td>
<td>8,658</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heraklion</td>
<td>18,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mytilene</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chios</td>
<td>75,000</td>
<td>25,940</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samos</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>17,800</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Cyclades</td>
<td>20,344</td>
<td>11,500</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>430,032</strong></td>
<td><strong>104,740</strong></td>
<td><strong>27,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EASTERN PELOPONNESUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Remaining</th>
<th>Needy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corinth</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>2,143</td>
<td>943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripolis</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gythion</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>915</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sparta</td>
<td>4,500</td>
<td>1,100</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argos</td>
<td>3,500</td>
<td>1,350</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naupliion</td>
<td>1,700</td>
<td>1,451</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26,200</strong></td>
<td><strong>8,459</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,843</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Arrivals</th>
<th>Remaining</th>
<th>Needy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salonica</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>25,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athens &amp; Piraeus</td>
<td>300,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most impressive thing about the investigation is that such a large proportion of the refugee arrivals have been dropped from
that classification. Water poured over sand does not disappear much more rapidly than these refugees who came into Greece a year ago and have disappeared into the social and economic organization of Greece.

From the above figures it will be noted that there are approximately 105,543 needy refugees in the places covered by the investigation, from which we arrive at the conclusion that there are at this time in all of Greece about this number of needy refugees who will find themselves in quite as bad, or worse, circumstances in some cases as they were on the approach of winter in 1922.

This report is concerned specially with these needy persons. Primarily, they are divided into the following groups:

Widows with small children
Small orphans
Sick and aged

By far the larger number are widows with small children. These are not only needy, but worthy of the compassion, sympathy and help of the people outside of Greece. They are the defenceless victims of a great catastrophe.

In Macedonia widows are being provided for by giving them land, just as families with male supporters are being given land. This at first seems awkward relief, but the remarkable ability of refugee women to look out for themselves has already established a system equal to a widows' pension. These women, in many instances, have worked a small piece of their property and rented their other fields for a rental in kind. That is, they accept their rents in tobacco or grain. If grain, they convert it at once into food and their living is assured. Tobacco does not afford so immediate a food return, but is more profitable. Perhaps there should be a change in the regulations as regards the distribution of land to widows to add further protection, but the system in itself is good and in a great many cases solves the widow and small children problem.

It should be stated that family ties among the people of so-called Greek Orthodox countries are very strong, and the family obligations assumed by sons, brothers and fathers are very great and account for the fact that such unbelievable numbers of refugees are already supporting themselves and do not qualify as needy. However, this fact accounts for the large proportion of women and small children who have no protecting male relative and who therefore qualify as needy.

There are large numbers of sick and aged who are being cared for under anything but comfortable circumstances but who are still being cared for by male relatives who are therefore eliminated from the needy cases.

Large numbers of needy mothers with small children could be self-supporting if home industries could be developed. Illustrating
this fact, in one of the side streets of Athens for the past several
months a woman with two small children has taken her stand, first
with a small tray of bread rings; later, it was noticed that she
had added sweets; lately, she has increased her stock to cover a
stand approximately 2 ft. by 5 ft. and she has for sale not only
bread rings, but cakes, sweet bread and sweets. Just at the present
writing she has secured an unused gateway providing about 20
square ft. of floor space, which she is developing into a shop. This
illustration is characteristic of the energy, willingness and ability
of these people to establish themselves.

EMPLOYMENT: Employment of refugees has developed many interesting
and peculiar situations. It should be noted that in many cases the
refugees have been locked upon as intruders and they have been
exploited by the local inhabitants, as, for instance, in Canca,
where wages have been low they have been lowered by the arrival of
unemployed refugees, and in Chios women were found knitting stockings
of cotton yarn provided by a local organization and were paid drs.
2.50 per pair for their work. These were long black stockings and
required some days in the knitting of a single pair. In some
industrial plants it has been found that the refugees have been
paid wages as low as 3 or 4 drachmas for a 14 hour day, and in one
instance, they had been used as strike-breakers. However, as
Greece is not an industrial country, this industrial abuse has
appeared only in certain localities. In the rural communities as
well as in the cities, refugee women have been asked to do house-
hold work for wages that, even in this country where household
service is badly paid, are appallingly low.

In this matter of employment the refugees themselves recognize
that they are best off when they can work for themselves. Literally
thousands upon thousands of shops have been opened in gateways,
angles of walls and public squares, not only in Athens and the large
cities, but even in the small towns of the islands.

The success of the colonization scheme and its greatest promise
lies in this fact, that the refugee is energetic, able and willing to
work for himself.

HOUSING: In the matter of housing, conditions are crowded everywhere.
During the past year it has been very difficult to secure a room in
the best hotels of Athens, and this condition extends down through
all strata of society until today the needy refugees are housed in
the most miserable buildings in some instances. There are still
large numbers of refugees in schoolhouses, churches, mosques, ware-
houses, public market, and in some places there are still refugees
living in the open. The poorest accommodations noticed are in places
where Turkish houses and schools have been occupied by refugees.
Heraclion, in Crete, has thousands of refugees in buildings that
treaten to collapse. Floors are broken, roofs have great holes open
to the skies, windows are without glass, and there are still thousands
of refugees sleeping on stone floors.
Not all of these refugees who are so poorly housed are to be classed among those who need assistance, but they live in this way because there are no houses available. In those places where Turks are expected to be exchanged the refugees are borne up by the hope that the Turkish houses now occupied by Turks will be made available for them. However, on the Island of Mytilene, where the exchange has already begun, an eviction was witnessed. A Turkish house having been emptied and sealed by the police was entered by a refugee family without due process of authority and they were evicted, this in face of the fact that in the island of Mytilene people are living in vile quarters unfit for animals. The prospect of this house being made available for refugees at an early date is remote.

**HEALTH:** Health conditions during the past year have been surprisingly good, considering the conditions under which refugees have lived. The typhus epidemic threatened to be a great scourge but was curbed by the action of the American Red Cross, the Greek Government and quarantine work of the American Women's Hospitals. The larger proportion of deaths occurred immediately after the arrival of the refugees and were due to exposure and privation, most of such deaths having been among children and old people.

Malaria, the great scourge of Greece, is almost universal at present in refugee camps. From Gretete Cavalla the cry is for quinine, and people are found shaking with malarial fever. The whole colonization scheme in Macedonia is threatened with failure on this account. During the past year, bountiful crops have rotted in the fields because refugee farmers were unable to gather the harvest, due to their being down with malaria. The death rate from malaria and diseases that take hold of patients due to their having been weakened by malaria is appalling in Macedonia. The opinion has been formed that no system of medical supervision depending upon doctors can meet this need. The Friends' Society has adopted a system of travelling practitioners, who are not qualified doctors but who have been trained in handling malaria and simple diseases; especially they have been trained in the administering of quinine in various forms. Such a system should be developed and put in operation over the entire malarial district of Macedonia, which covers the major part of the areas being used for colonization.

Second only to the need of women and children for relief, is the need of medical assistance, especially in Macedonia.

Tuberculosis has been reported as making great ravages among the refugees, but this is not our observation, except that where malaria has weakened the constitution of patients they are susceptible to to tuberculosis. If malaria, which is epidemic in so many areas, could be curbed, the white plague will be minimised to a large degree.

**OBSERVATION.** The refugees themselves, naturally, are unhappy. They have left comfortable homes, a climate to which they were accustomed and a social system in which they had been born and bred. They have
lost everything and, cruellest loss of all is their loss of husbands, sons and brothers, so that it is not strange that they should find fault with everything in their new environment. Their surprising willingness to dig themselves in in this new environment speaks volumes to the credit of the refugee. However, it is not without cause that they complain, as the efforts made on their behalf are often unsystematic and sometimes fail to be disinterested. Instances of this kind are instantly pounced upon and made the subject of complaint and criticism.

The Government system of transporting refugees does not work smoothly, as all transportation is in the hands of the Ministry of Communications, though the placing of refugees is in the hands of the Ministry of Public Assistance. It happens that the Ministry of Communications sometimes transports people to points where they cannot be cared for due to the already overcrowded situation at a certain point. At other times refugees are transported to places where no preparations have been made for them, contrary to the promises made by the Ministry of Public Assistance to those people.

It also has happened that local committees and officials have not been as energetic in behalf of refugees as their post or duties would require.

However, all of these instances combined become insignificant when the work which has been done is taken into consideration as a whole and the excellent results are considered. Also the attitude of the refugees themselves minimizes this criticism, as they have been able to establish themselves to such a large extent that it is obvious that they have not been hindered to an unsurmountable extent in this regard.

To summarize this report it may be said that the refugee relief problem in Greece resolves itself into the help needed by unfortunate widows with small children, orphans, and sick and aged persons. These refugees number approximately 10 per cent of the original arrivals.

Many of these people can be made self-supporting by providing handwork or home industries on a systematic basis, coupled with a system of marketing such products. Housing should be provided for about one half of these needy persons, as even though they may be self-supporting they may be unable to find shelter that is adequate. Naturally, the larger proportion of these needy persons are in the cities, but they are not all in the large cities. Noticeably, towns like Mytilene, Chios, Vathy (I. Samos), Heraklion, Rethymno and Chania (in Crete) Argos, Nauplia, Patras and Corinth (in the Peloponnese) and numerous other towns and cities, have this same problem.

It is recommended that the Athens American Relief Committee bend its effort to bringing to the attention of all persons, agencies and Governments the need of this residue of the refugee population in Greece. Mothers and their babes are in need and help must be secured.
It is also recommended that the Committee recognize the excellent results of the work done by the Greek Government, the American Red Cross and the other agencies that have so unselfishly and effectively helped to solve the problem arising from the greatest catastrophe that has ever overtaken the Near East and that the Committee give publicity to these findings.

Signed

D. O. Hibbard,
Executive Secretary.

Michael Melas,
Investigator.

William J. Rapp,
Investigator.
Waiting to be fed by the American Women's Hospitals, Island of Macronessi.
(Left to right) Refugee who became a nurse for AWH, Dr. Mabel E. Elliott, and English nurse
THE CHRISTIAN POPULATION ON THE Smyrna Quay Sept. 1922.
This became a case of beriberi in the joints, and was almost hopeless. See picture 13a showing the same boy after 3 months treatment at the AIR N. of Vemidix.

Dr. Mabel Elliott

PHOTO BY E. J. HARDCASTLE

NEAR EAST RELIEF,
SUSSEX AVE., NEW YORK
Complete family on island of Macronessi.
Small Refugees at Macronessi with a bottle of water
"There it is! It's hot!"

Case of malnutrition being cared for at Antwerp's Sanatory

E. W. Darrow 3/26
Macronissi: Weighing out the daily allowance of food.
Women with all her possessions on Island of Macronissi.
MACRONISSI ISLAND.
Hospital Pavillons and disinfecting station.
Macronissi: The Cemetery... each cross tells a story of suffering... from the extreme edge of the camp at dusk the white crosses stand out like little stars... at the right of the picture is dimly seen the figure of the gravedigger at work.
REFUGEE CHILD. AGE THIRTEEN, NOTICED IN HERACLION, CRETE BY DR. LOVEJOY AND PICTURE TAKEN:

NAME: DESPINA VASAKOPULAS
AGE: THIRTEEN

FAMILY: FATHER OVER FIFTY WAS ALLOWED TO LEAVE ASIA MINOR (GIRL EXACT IMAGE OF MOTHER) BROTHER SIX MONTHS OLD SISTER THREE YEARS, SISTER 7 YEARS, MOTHER IS REFINED LOOKING WOMAN WHO HAS EVIDENTLY BEEN ASSUCTOMED TO EASY LIFE.

DESPINA WAS SCHOOL GIRL AT TIME OF SMYRNA DISASTER: WENT TO SMYRNA THREE QUARTER HOUR RIDE ON TRAIN: DAY TO SCHOOL. HAS AUNT IN U.S.A. AND AUNTS HUSBAND IS DEMETRIUS MARCELLOS, 46 OLIVE STREET NEWBURYPORT, MASS. HE WAS AMERICAN SOLDIER. HAS HOUSE AND SHOE SHOP OF HIS OWN.

ADDRESS: FATHER'S NAME IS MICHAEL VASAKOPULOS AND ADDRESS IS CARE CONSTANTINOS PICOUKAKIS HERACLION, CRETE.

FAMILY STAYED IN THEIR HOME TOWN UNTIL TURKS CAME IN, THEN RAN AWAY AND WERE BROUGHT OUT UNDER AMERICAN CONVOY.