

GREEKS AND ARMENIANS.

THEIR AWFUL SUFFERINGS.

By Professor H. DARNLEY NAYLOR.

I have just been reading a sheet of typed copy, in which men and women on the spot describe the misery of these people, the diseases, the starvation, the despair. My head is aching with figures so big that the mind can scarcely comprehend them. I said to myself:—"The great public must be told of all this," and I sat down to tell the story. But when I put pen in hand, I remembered the world as it is now, not as it was in 1919. I remembered that we had promised, we, the "Great Powers," a home of rest and security for the Armenians, and I remembered that we had broken our word. I remembered, too, that we had promised the coast of Asia Minor to the Greeks, and that we, the "Great Powers," basely deserted them. France retired from Cilicia and left Armenians to the tender mercy of the Turks. We all permitted Italy to murder children in Corru, and we all watched Smyrna blazing rather than less all concessions. No wonder that the Lord Mayor of London spoke of Armenia and Greece as "weighing upon the national conscience." It has weighed on that conscience until the conscience is almost suffocated.

There are a few gleams in the darkness, and one is the work done by the supporters of the Save the Children Fund and Armenian Relief Fund. Throughout the world they have shown remarkable generosity, and South Australians have no reason to be ashamed of their own efforts. But the critical moment has now come. If we relax our efforts, all that we have done may be of no avail. We have saved men, women and children from starvation for the moment; we must not have saved them for a lingering death. All authorities tell us that if we can but hold on for another 12 months, our sowing and watering will bear fruit at last. Refugees will be able to support themselves, and the children will have grown up into strong and useful citizens. Then comes the cynic, with his, "Why save these people in any case? They're not as good fighters as the Turks, anyhow." Such amateur ethnologists are a growing nuisance in the world.

Sensation-mongers, posing as scientists, have dried up the fountains of mercy in the human heart. Here are a few facts for such persons to digest: The Armenians are racially European; they belong to the same tribe as our sweet selves; their language is of the same family as our own; they have suffered for six centuries what would have broken the spirit of any other people. They survive because they are industrious, while the Turks are idle, and because they practice (not merely profess) the ethics of Christianity. In the sheet of typed matter to which I have referred, these statements are proved again and again. But what is the use of quoting men and women who are on the spot? Such people, says my cynic, talk merely for purposes of propaganda. Very good. If that is your attitude, let me refer you to the writings of a pure scientist, with no axe to grind, and no desire to be in the limelight. Take up Ellsworth Huntington's "Character of Races" (Scribner and Sons, 1924), and on page 139 you will read the following:—"It is estimated that about a million Armenians were driven south into Syrian desert during the world war. I have heard a high-bred Armenian girl tell the story of the deportation to a Committee of Congress. With superb self-control she related how she was driven from home at the age of twelve by a band of rough Turkish soldiers; how her father had already been carried off and presumably killed by the Turks; how her brother and uncle were taken from her; and she and her mother were left unprotected. Some of the few remaining Armenian men were shot almost within sight of the women and children, who heard the screams of the wounded. Then the helpless survivors were forced onward over rough mountain trails until their bodies ached with weariness, hunger, and thirst; their limbs sank under them, and they fainted from utter exhaustion. After a week of such travel the girl was sold to a Kurdish chief, and was taken to his harem along with other girls. They tried to make her become a Moslem, but she would not renounce Christianity. They tortured and killed another young woman in her presence to make her yield, but she would not. At last there came a day when she could stand it no longer. Jumping from a window she fled along a mountain path. But she miscalculated her time; someone saw her, and a band of horsemen gave chase. With shouts and jeers they tied her by a rope to the tail of a horse and dragged her back, bruised into unconsciousness. And still she clung to Christianity and to her race, until at length a British force arrived and freed her." If a girl between the ages of twelve and fifteen can have such tenacity and courage, is it any wonder that the Armenians are one of the most tenacious races on the face of the earth? She was only one of thousands who suffered similarly. It was the ones most strongly endowed with her qualities who escaped from captivity and came back to their own people to be the mothers of the Armenians of the future. And the same thing has happened not once within the present decade, but time after time in the past.

One other quotation from the same book and I have done with the Armenians. On page 146 the author sums up thus:—"The much-persecuted Armenians are peculiarly homogenous, peculiarly distinct in racial character, and peculiarly strong in racial coherence. They are extraordinarily persistent, patient, and tenacious, even to the point of being disagreeable. They have great capacity in business and in the handicrafts and arts. They have no mean standing in the more intellectual pursuits. They are conspicuously free from criminal inclination and the tendency to become a public charge. And with all this they are of a strong, tough, enduring physique. These high qualities have been bred in the race by centuries of agricultural life and of the most cruel persecution that can be well imagined."

So much for the Armenians; and now for the Greeks. They, too, are unpopular because they are industrious and successful. Western and South Central Europe should blush for their treatment of them. As a nation they stood by us in the war. We used their islands and hardly thanked them. We made them promises which we broke. We allowed Turkey to crush, and Mussolini to bully them. And what have they done? They have taken upon their shoulders the burden which we refused—the burden of help to Armenian refugees. I quote from the official report presented to the committee of the Lord Mayor's Fund. "There are 50,000 Armenians left in Greece. Of that number roughly 40,000 are occupied in some sort of self-supporting employment." And again:—"Enough cannot be said of the generous treatment by the Greek nation offered to Armenians who fled from Turkey during and since the Smyrna disaster." Such is the splendid conduct of the Greeks, who have been suddenly called upon to absorb 1,600,000 of their own countrymen from Asia Minor and from Turkey in Europe. It is estimated that in Salonika alone there are some 80,000 widows and children without a breadwinner, and all that these people are receiving is a drachma (worth perhaps 5d.) a day from the Government and what rations the Save the Children and Armenian Fund is able to provide in soup kitchens.

I have not forgotten the children. Here is a passage from a letter written recently in Constantinople by Miss Hilda King:—"On the Galata Wharf the day of my departure for Athens, I had my first insight into the meaning of the term 'exchange of populations.' Here in the bitter cold and driving rain some of the Greeks who were not allowed to remain in Constantinople were waiting for their ship. There had been a bad storm in the Black Sea, and our ship was very much delayed. So they had waited all day huddled together and trying to keep dry and warm, hushing the cries of the children, and caring as best they could for the old people. These people were not refugees; many of them were refined and cultured, and had come from comfortable homes in Constantinople. Their suffering therefore was quite acute. When the ship drew alongside and lowered her gangways, the people tried to rush the ship, only to be beaten back by the Turkish police. . . . Our ship was not allowed to leave for another 24 hours, and the immigrants were forbidden to go on board that night. . . . Needless to say I did not sleep much for the cries of the children on the wharf."

Under the Treaty of Lausanne 400,000 Turks left Greece for Turkey, and 1,600,000 Greeks left Asia Minor and Eastern Thrace for Greece. Of these 1,600,000, only 200,000 managed to save enough of their property to begin life in their new homes. The balance of 1,400,000 were practically destitute. Up to the present some 800,000 have been settled. Not till 1926 will the remaining 600,000 be in a position to support themselves. Well, what are we going to do about it? If for one week the people of Australia gave to the Save the Children Fund what they spend on football and racing, what a help we might be to these unhappy people. Here is a celestial consultation in which the thoughtless plungers might for once "invest." I make no promises, but who knows whether the investment might not pay better dividends than any horse hitherto has done?

Nov. 26. 9.28
FEDERAL SCHOOL OF FORESTRY

The Council of the University of Adelaide has received a notification from Senator Pearce (Minister for Home and Territories) that Mr. Norman Jolly had been appointed head of the Federal School of Forestry, and that the Federal Government desired the school to be conducted within the University of Adelaide until the necessary buildings were ready at Canberra, which could not take place before the end of 1926. At a meeting of the University Council on Friday it was agreed to carry on the school on behalf of the Federal Government, and to appoint Mr. Jolly Professor of Forestry. Professor Jolly was the first Rhodes Scholar from South Australia.

Nov. 26. 9.28
RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS.

It is announced in London that the Rhodes Scholarship will be increased from £350 to £400 a year to meet vacation expenses and the increased cost of living. The original grant was £300 a year, but this was increased to £350 after the war, as it was realised that an additional allowance was necessary for vacation expenses. The increasing cost of living has necessitated the addition of

ADELAIDE UNIVERSITY.

Important Appointments.

At a meeting of the council of the University of Adelaide on Friday, several important appointments were made.

The New Law Professor.

The main decision was in regard to the appointment of a successor to Professor Coleman Phillipson in the Chair of Law. It was decided to appoint Mr. A. L. Campbell, of Sydney, to fill the vacancy. Mr. Campbell graduated B.A. with honours in mathematics, French, and German in the University of Sydney in 1909. With a view to undertaking technical engineering cases at the Bar he then studied for the degree of Bachelor of Engineering, and graduated with honours in mechanical and electrical engineering in 1913. Meanwhile he had been studying



PROFESSOR DARNLEY NAYLOR, who has been appointed honorary director of the Workers' Educational Association for 1926.

law, and he was called to the New South Wales Bar in May, 1914. He acted as associate to Mr. Justice Rich, of the High Court, until the end of 1915. He was then appointed Vice-Principal of St. Andrew's College within the University of Sydney, and during 1916 and 1917, in the absence of the Principal (Dr. Harper) in England, he had charge of the college for a little more than a year. From the beginning of 1915 until after the war he was engaged as censor and interpreter, and in spite of various applications, both to the Chief of Staff and to the Minister of Defence, was refused permission to go on active service because of his qualifications for the position which he was holding.

Mr. Campbell has travelled widely. At the Assembly of the League of Nations in 1922 he acted as secretary to Mr. Justice Rich, who represented Australia. He resumed his practice at the Bar at the end of 1922, and has been engaged in several important cases since. He has also acted as one of the reporters for the New South Wales Law Reports, and is the author of an annotated edition of the New South Wales Companies Act. Mr. Campbell's connection with St. Andrew's College has brought him into close contact with undergraduate life, and he has considerably influenced the general work of the students. Mr. Campbell has acted as examiner and lecturer in the law school of the University of Sydney, and as examiner in German for Duntroon Military College.

W.E.A. Director.

The council, on the recommendation of the Joint Board of Tutorial Classes and the Workers' Educational Association, appointed Professor H. Darnley Naylor honorary director of the Workers' Educational Association for 1926. The appointment was made necessary by the resignation of Dr. Heaton, who was recently appointed to the Chair of Economics at the Queen's University, Kingston, Canada.

Federal Forestry School.

The council received an intimation from the Minister for Home and Territories (Senator Pearce) that Mr. Norman Jolly, B.A., Diploma of Forestry, Oxen, B.Sc., had been appointed head of the Federal School of Forestry, and that the Federal Government desired that the school should be conducted within the University of Adelaide until the necessary buildings were ready at Canberra, which could not be before the end of 1926. The council agreed to carry on the school on behalf of the Federal Government, and appointed Mr. Jolly Professor of Forestry.

Mr. Jolly is a native of South Australia, and was the State's first Rhodes scholar. He was born in 1882, and received his early education at Prince Alfred College and the Adelaide University. Prior to his departure for Oxford University as Rhodes Scholar, he was for two years at the Townsville, Queensland, Government School as teacher.

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matics and science. In 1907 he was appointed to the Indian forest service in Burma, but relinquished the appointment, owing to ill-health. In 1908 he returned to Adelaide as lecturer in forestry at the Adelaide University. In 1910 he was appointed the first instructor of forestry here, resigning in 1911 to accept the position of Director of Queensland Forests, which appointment he held for seven years, to become Commissioner of Forests in New South Wales in 1918.

Rhodes Scholarship.

It was announced from London that the Rhodes Scholarship will be increased from £350 to £400 a year to meet vacation expenses and the increased cost of living. This increase has for a long time been considered necessary in order to allow holders of the scholarship to live in comfort and to travel during vacations. Until the end of the war the annual payment was £300, but about 1919 it was increased to £350 by a bonus from the Rhodes Scholarship Trust. The sum was found to be insufficient, so a further £50 has now been added.

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UNIVERSITY OF ADELAIDE.

FACULTY OF LAW.

A PROFESSOR APPOINTED.

The Council of the University of Adelaide has appointed Mr. A. L. Campbell, of Sydney, to fill the vacancy in the chair of law at the University. Mr. Campbell graduated B.A. with honours in mathematics, French, and German in the University of Sydney in 1909. With a view to undertaking technical engineering cases at the bar he then studied for the degree of bachelor of engineering and graduated with honours in mechanical and electrical engineering in 1913.

Mr. Campbell had meanwhile been studying law, and was called to the New South Wales bar in May, 1914. He acted as associate to Mr. Justice Rich, of the High Court, until the end of 1915. At the end of that year he was appointed Vice-Principal of St. Andrew's College within the University of Sydney, and during 1916 and 1917, in the absence of the principal (Dr. Harper) in England, he had charge of the college for just over twelve months. From the beginning of 1915 until after the end of the war he was engaged as censor and interpreter, and in spite of various applications, both to the chief of staff and to the Minister of Defence, was refused permission to go on active service because of his qualifications for the position of censor.

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Nov. 25. 9.28

At a meeting of the Council of the University of Adelaide to be held to-day, a recommendation will be placed before members that Professor Darnley Naylor be appointed Honorary Director of the Workers' Educational Association for 1926. The position was made vacant by the resignation of Dr. H. Heaton.

Nov. 26. 9.28

Capt. King's Recital

Large and appreciative was the audience at the Adelaide Town Hall last Wednesday night, when Captain Hugh King gave a pianoforte recital to augment the funds of the Limbless Soldiers' Association.

Captain King received an ovation from the audience for his excellent interpretation of the words of the great masters, Bach, Schubert-Tausig, Macdowell, and Debussy, as well as for his own delightful compositions. Captain King has a facile technique, and artistic appreciation of the meaning of the works he interprets. He was assisted by Miss Ada Wordie, whose melodious voice was heard in three beautiful songs, and by Miss Bertha Jones, who pleased the audience with her violin solos.