S5TTL5M3NT OF THE ASSYRIANS OF IRAQ.

Report by the Committee to the Council.

The Committee for the settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq has continued actively to pursue its task since the last session of the Council with an acute sense of the seriousness of the issue involved and of the desirability of reaching a speedy solution. The Committee believes that the exceptional nature of the task and the difficulties involved were fully realised by the Council when it set up the Committee, in an endeavour to help the Iraqi Government, at the latter's request, by considering to what extent it was practicable to solve the problem of the Assyrians of Iraq by means of their settlement outside Iraq, in accordance with what was understood to be the desire of that population itself.

The early stages of the Committee's work have already been described in the report submitted to and approved by the Council on January 19th last, but, at the risk of some repetition, it may be useful now to give a general review of the problem which has faced the Committee and the steps which it has so far taken, in order that the Council may appreciate the present position.

The duties assigned to the Committee when it was set up on October 14th last were two-fold:

(a) To consider whether the settlement outside Iraq of those Assyrians who might wish to leave that country would be possible in practice. If so, the Committee was to take, in close cooperation with the Iraqi Government, all such steps as it might think fit with a view to the preparation and execution of a detailed scheme.

(b) Eventually to examine, in consultation with the Iraqi Government and on the basis of reports furnished by the latter, the measures taken by that Government in order to give full effect to the Council's resolution of December 15th, 1932 so far as concerned those Assyrians who might wish to remain in Iraq.

Furthermore, until the arrangements contemplated above had been put into effect, the Iraqi Government was asked by the Council to keep the Committee regularly informed of the measures taken to ensure the safety of the Assyrians in Iraq, to assist the families left destitute in consequence of the events of last summer and to rebuild those villages which had been wholly or partly destroyed in the course of those events.
The Committee conceived its work to be (1) to endeavour to find land suitable for the accommodation of all the Assyrians of Iraq who might wish to emigrate, (2) to satisfy itself that the necessary finance would be forthcoming, (3) to ensure that the emigration should be entirely voluntary.

The first two of these tasks were bound to take time in view of the unfavourable economic and social conditions generally prevalent at the time throughout the world. It seemed to the Committee necessary, therefore, in order to prevent misapprehension among the Assyrians, that the position should be explained to them. With this object and also with that of eventually ensuring the voluntary nature of the emigration, the Committee in October last entered into negotiations with the Iraqi Government which resulted in the constitution by that Government of a local committee in Iraq, consisting of officials of the Iraqi Government and Assyrian village headmen, under the presidency of Major Thomson, who had, previous to the events of last summer, been engaged as settlement adviser to the Iraqi Government, in pursuance of the Council's resolution of December 15th, 1932, and, since those events, has been responsible for the organisation and administration of the Assyrian refugee camp at Mosul. The duties of this Committee were in the first place to explain the position to the Assyrians and subsequently, as soon as possible after a place of settlement had been definitely fixed, to ascertain which of the Assyrians desired to leave Iraq, and to take all necessary measures in connection with their departure. The Iraqi Government agreed that in the second and third of these tasks a representative of the Nansen Office for Refugees should proceed to Iraq to collaborate with the local committee and with the local authorities.

According to information supplied to the Council Committee by the Iraqi Government, the local committee completed the first phase of its work between November 28th and December 9th of last year. Its procedure was to visit each of the qadhas in the north of Iraq in which the Assyrians are resident and to interview, assembled together in some convenient centre, leading Assyrians and the headmen of all the Assyrian villages in the qadha. At each interview the resolution passed by the Council on October 14th last and the task of the Committee set up in virtue of that resolution were explained, and the Assyrians were informed that a place of settlement had not yet been found and that a considerable period might elapse before the necessary arrangements were completed. In the meantime they were advised to resume their normal life and to continue their agricultural activities, and they were assured that when the time came, every head of a family would have perfect liberty to say whether he wished to go or not, and that those who wished to stay in Iraq would be free to do so, on the understanding that they would be bound to obey the laws of Iraq and to be loyal to the Iraqi Government.

The second and third tasks assigned to the local committee in collaboration with a representative of the Nansen Office cannot of course be undertaken until a place of settlement has been finally decided upon.

As regards the all important question of finance, the Committee drew the attention of the Council to the position in its report at the last session. It recalled that the Iraqi Government had declared itself ready to make as generous a contribution as its resources permitted, and that the question of
the extent to which the Assyrians could themselves participate financially would be examined at the proper time; but it pointed out that, should the funds supplied by the Iraqi Government and the Assyrians prove inadequate, it would be necessary to seek other sources. The Committee, further, drew attention to the fact that the United Kingdom Government had declared its willingness to pay its share of a League contribution, and the Committee accordingly referred to the Council the question of the possibility of a League contribution.

The Council decided that a League contribution was, immediately, at all events, not practicable and it took what appeared to be the only course open to it and appealed, in its resolution of January 16th, to the generosity of Governments and private organisations to consider participating in the financing of an eventual settlement scheme, having regard more especially to the humanitarian aspect of the problem. Here again, however, it is unlikely that further substantial progress can be expected until a concrete scheme can be placed before the Governments and institutions concerned.

In its search for a suitable destination for the Assyrians the Committee felt bound to explore a wide field and there is no content in the world in which it has not considered possibilities. It has approached those Governments whose territories appeared to offer favourable prospects, but in no case so far have the prospects proved on examination to be so promising as those held out by a scheme, brought to the notice of the Committee at the very outset of its work, by the Nansen Office, for settlement in Brazil on lands belonging to Perund Plantations Limited in the State of Parana. These lands had already been the subject of a report by M. Redard, Counsellor of the Swiss Legation at Rio de Janeiro, who had been authorised by his Government, at an earlier date, to inspect them on behalf of the Nansen Office in connection with the settlement of other refugees.

This report and preliminary discussions between the Nansen Office, acting on behalf of the Council Committee, and the Company concerned showed that the area was sufficiently large to accommodate all the Assyrians of Iraq, and that from this the scheme offered the necessary elements of success. Before any progress could be made, however, the first step was to obtain the consent of the Brazilian Government. That Government was accordingly approached and, after considering the representations made to it by the Committee regarding the urgency and humanitarian nature of the problem, generously declared itself ready in principle to accept all the Assyrians of Iraq in groups of 500 families at a time, as and when Perund Plantations Limited was able to provide for their settlement.

Before discussing with the Brazilian Government the conditions of this settlement, there was a preliminary step which the Committee felt bound to take. The transfer of a population from the north of Iraq to a region so different as the south of Brazil was naturally not an operation which the Committee could embark upon without the greatest precaution. It was necessary to establish in the interests of all concerned, not only of the Assyrians themselves, but also of Brazil and of the League of Nations, that the climate and physical conditions were such that the Assyrians could be expected to adapt themselves and to settle down as a useful element in Brazil.
As the Council was informed at its last session, the Committee accordingly decided to send out Brigadier-General Browne to the area in question with the object of advising the Committee, in the light of his special knowledge of Assyrian needs and characteristics, whether the scheme proposed offered good prospects of success. Brigadier Browne was accompanied by Mr. Johnson, Secretary-General of the Nansen Office, and by the courtesy of the Swiss Government he was also assisted after his arrival in Brazil by M. Redard.

Brigadier Browne and Mr. Johnson were in Brazil from February 16th to April 3th and the Committee desires to record its high appreciation of the thorough and conscientious manner in which they and M. Redard carried out their task. After contact had been established with the Brazilian authorities in Rio de Janeiro, a preliminary visit was made to the land owned by Parana Plantations Limited in North Parana. The Mission first inspected settlements already established in the neighbourhood of Londrina, where Parana Plantations Limited has its headquarters, and satisfied itself by means of interviews with existing settlers of various nationalities (e.g. Austrian, Czechoslovak, German, Italian, Japanese and Polish) that in general these settlers had succeeded in becoming self-supporting within about eight months of their arrival. The area which the Company had offered for Assyrian settlement was some 66 kilometres southwest of Londrina. Most of it is still virgin forest, but by means of personal investigation, so far as the existing forest tracks would permit, and from information obtained from various sources, the Mission satisfied itself that the conditions obtaining there were in all essential respects similar to those obtaining in the areas already cleared and settled, and it arrived at the unanimous conclusion that the area in question was suitable in all respects for Assyrian settlement. Having reported accordingly to the Council Committee, the Mission proceeded to consider the scheme in detail. It paid a further visit to the area proposed and examined also a neighbouring area which it found equally favourable. A film was taken to show the type of land and vegetation and the conditions under which existing settlers live.

An alternative area belonging to the same Company in the Jangada region of the State of Sao Paulo was also examined and the conditions there were found in many respects similar to those in North Parana.

The Mission has furnished the Council Committee with a number of reports, accompanied by detailed annexes, dealing with all the aspects of the settlement, and has supplemented these reports orally at recent meetings with the Committee in Geneva. The Committee is still studying the various technical details and proposals involved, which it considers unnecessary, or at all events premature at this stage, to bring to the notice of the Council. The Committee thinks, however, that the Council will be interested in the extracts from certain of the reports which form Annexes 1 and 2 to the present report. The first is a chronological description by Brigadier-General Browne of the Mission's journeys in Brazil, while the second is taken from a technical report by Mr. Johnson and consists of a general description of the conditions in the proposed settlement area, together with a note on the results obtained by various existing settlers.

Before the Mission left for Brazil a questionnaire had been drawn up for its guidance as regards the scope of its work. In coming to its conclusions the Mission followed closely the points of the questionnaire, and the following is a summary of its opinion under each heading:
(1) **Climate.**

That the temperature, while not liable to violent extremes as in Iraq to which the Assyrians are accustomed, yet has a sufficient variation to be healthy. The rainfall is more than in Iraq and ensures that there are no droughts.

(2) **Cultivation.**

That the crops most easily cultivated in Paraná can be cultivated by the Assyrians.

(3) **Cattle and Sheep Raising and Pig Breeding.**

That a certain number of Assyrians have experience of cattle raising, while practically the whole nation is well acquainted with sheep and goat raising. So far in the Londrina area sheep raising has only been tried to a limited extent, but goats are plentiful and do well. The Assyrians should find no difficulty in pig breeding.

(4) **Agricultural Settlement Conditions.**

The Mission was asked to enquire into the possibility of village settlements under conditions similar to those to which the Assyrians are accustomed. Settlement under these conditions is not excluded, but the mission, for a variety of reasons, recommends that the Assyrians should be settled at the outset at all events, in groups of four families, each family to be allotted five alqueires of land, with a house for the four families at the point of contact of the four blocks of land. Each group of four families would thus be separated from the surrounding similar groups by about 750 metres. There would be ample opportunity and material for individual families to construct separate houses for themselves, should they desire to do so later.

The Mission was asked whether five alqueires (roughly 12 hectares or 30 acres) a family was sufficient for the reasonable requirements of an Assyrian family. Its opinion was that 5 alqueires were sufficient in the first instance. Settlers, as they become more proficient and affluent might extend their area, but any smaller amount in the first instance was not advisable.

Basing itself on the experience of existing settlers the Mission considers that the Assyrians should become self-supporting on their land in eight months and should have no difficulty in repaying the expenses of land purchase, settlement and transport in twelve years.

(5) **Occupations other than Agriculture.**

The first endeavour will be to put settlers on the land irrespective of their abilities in other directions. In their conversations with the competent Brazilian officials, as well as in their aide-memoire, to which reference is made later in this report, the Mission explained that, although the majority of the Assyrians were agricultural or pastoral people, there were, nevertheless, a certain number who followed other occupations - such as carpenters, blacksmiths, builders and weavers of cloth - whose services could be usefully employed on the spot in the development of the proposed settlement without detriment to the national labour market.
The Mission suggests that such of those Assyrians as cannot be so employed should pass a period of apprentice­ship in an agricultural experimental station to be maintained in the settlement, or with qualified Assyrian agricultural families, before being definitely allotted their own holdings.

(6) **Food.**

The Mission was asked to ascertain whether the reason­able food requirements of the Assyrians could be satisfied at reasonable prices. It reported that, until the Assyrians were obtaining food from their own lands, their food requirements could be satisfied at reasonable prices.

(7) **Medical Attention.**

Satisfactory arrangements for medical attention can be made and the general health throughout the area is satis­factory.

(8) **Religion.**

The Mission was asked to ascertain whether the Assyrians would be allowed facilities for the practice of their religion. It replied that there is complete religious freedom throughout the country.

(9) **Schools.**

The Mission was asked to ascertain whether the Assyrians would be allowed to establish their own schools. The reply was in the affirmative on condition that Portuguese was taught.

While the Mission was in Brazil a certain opposition to Assyrian immigration manifested itself in the Brazilian Parlia­ment and press. For the most part the opposition was clearly based on erroneous information regarding the Assyrians. The Mission could not, of course, enter into public controversy but it at once drew up an aide-mémoire for personal communication to those interested with the object of dissipating the misconcep­tions which were being so unfortunately spread. This aide­mémoire contains a useful description of the qualities of the Assyrians that the Committee has decided to bring it to the notice of the Council and attaches it as Annex 3 to this report.

The Brazilian Government set up a commission of enquiry into the objections raised to the reception of the Assyrians. Brigadier Browne’s Mission was received by this Commission on April 6th and had the opportunity of drawing atten­tion to some of the prevalent misconceptions regarding the Assyrians. A copy of the above-mentioned aide-mémoire was handed to the commission.

To sum up, the position as regards the scheme for settle­ment in Paraná is that the Brazilian Government, when made aware of the grave problem with which the Council of the League is faced declared, in January last, its readiness in principle to accept the Assyrians. Before proceeding further, the Committee felt it necessary to assure itself that the Assyrians could be expected to adapt themselves to conditions in Paraná and to develop into an element useful to Brazil. As a result of Brigadier Browne’s Mission it is now satisfied that given good­will, initiative and energy on the part of the Assyrians, which there is no reason to doubt, there is every cause to believe that they would thrive in the area concerned. The transfer of so large
A population raises, however, problems more difficult than is generally realized and it is yet too early for the Committee to express an opinion whether the scheme for settlement in Brazil can be put into effect. The next step will be to enter into detailed negotiations with the Brazilian Government as soon as circumstances permit in the hope of working out a plan acceptable to that Government.

The Committee is mindful of the need of the earliest possible solution in view of the present unsettled condition of the Assyrians in Iraq. Some 1,500 persons, mostly women and children who were rendered destitute by the events of last summer, are still being maintained by the Iraqi Government in the refugee camp at Mosul, but, in addition, a large number of Assyrians who fled to Mosul have so far shown themselves unwilling to return to their villages and are at present living mainly on the charity of their relatives and friends. The Committee has received from the Iraqi Permanent Delegate the two letters which form Annexes 4 and 5 to this report dealing with the measures of security and relief taken in the months of December, January and February by the Iraqi Government in the case of those who have returned to the villages which they had previously abandoned. The Committee has several times discussed the situation with the representative of Iraq, whom it has asked to furnish further information on certain points arising out of the reports, notably as to whether the statement regarding the reconstruction of villages referred to all villages which had been occupied by Assyrians prior to the events of last summer or only to those villages to which the Assyrians had since declared their willingness to return. This point appeared to the Committee to be of considerable importance in connection with a request which the Iraqi representative made that the Committee should help to relieve the situation by issuing a message to the Assyrians. The Committee decided to accede to this request and it has the honour to submit to the Council as an annex to this report (Annex 6) a copy of a note addressed on April 9th to the Iraqi representative after a meeting with him which was attended also by Major Thomson, then on leave from Iraq and on the eve of returning to his post. This note enclosed a message to the Assyrians recommending them to pursue their normal life and not to dispose of their goods but, on the contrary, to proceed with the cultivation of their lands pending emigration. The note made it clear, however, that in authorizing the communication of this message to the Assyrians, the Committee relied implicitly on the Iraqi Government to take all possible measures for the well-being and protection of the Assyrians and for the maintenance of stability and order in the areas where they might reside until emigration should be possible.

The Committee has now been informed by the Iraqi representative that the Iraqi Government has arranged for the communication of the message to the Assyrians.
Extract from the Report of the Commission appointed to examine Proposals for the Settlement of Assyrians in Brazil.

The two members of the Commission, Brigadier-General J. Gilbert Browne, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mr. T.P. Johnson, Secretary General of the Nansen International Office, left Southampton by R.M.L. "Almazora" on Saturday January 17th and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on February 12th, where they were met by the third member H. Charles Redard, Counsellor of the Swiss Legation. This made the Commission complete.

Few official contacts could be made until after Wednesday, February 14th. Arrangements were made, however, by Dr. Sales (the Spanish Ambassador) for such visits as feasible to government officials.

The Commission called on the Ministry of Labour, Industry and Commerce. The matter of the Assyrians was discussed; the characteristics and history of those people explained, and some photographs of them shown to the Minister and interested officials.

The Commission, accompanied by Dr. Sales, visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Civalioutti de Lacerda, and explained all the points about the Assyrian people.

On February 16th the Commission were received by Dr. Bandiera de Hello, one of the Directors of the Ministry of Labour.

The Commission, accompanied by Mr. A.H.M. Throssel (local director of Parana Plantations Ltd.) left in the evening for Sao Paulo, arriving on the morning of February 17th.

The Commission occupied Sunday, February 18th, in interviews with press men and people with land for sale, and left Sao Paulo at 7 p.m., arriving at Londrina at 8 p.m. on February 19th, and established headquarters at the Hotel Luxemburgo.

Tuesday, February 20th, was spent in inspecting areas where colonists are already settled, and noting the degree of prosperity which can be reached by a new settler, especially one coming to the country with little or nothing at all.

Hence the extremely well-run places of two or three years' standing were of such interest to the Commission as those which had been in existence for a shorter period, except to show what this land produces in quantity and quality.

The places visited by the Commission confirmed substantially the opinion formed by H. Charles Redard in his report of June 1932 in which he says that "the success of the
scheme depends on the colonists themselves", since the country is most favourable to settlers, and the settlement schemes well-run.

As a general rule it was found that a colonist taking on a completely new piece of ground should obtain from his own planting:

| Vegetables in 2 months | Beans | 2½ " | Rice | 5 " | Maize | 4 " | Manioc | 4½ " |

Taking the average of the settlers, a settler should become self-supporting in eight months, and should pay up all instalments due to the Company in five years.

The Commission next visited the hospital in Londrina, and saw there Dr. Müller who has medical charge of the area.

Generally the area is healthy, but there is malaria on the larger rivers, such as the Tityagy and Itahy, and also in Jatathy village.

If an area has malaria, the argument is that the malarial mosquito (anopheles) must be there. If Assyrians who are malarial subjects go to the area and are bitten by that mosquito they will spread the disease.

Dr. Müller explained that there were four cases of malaria in the area: two which had come up from Santa Catharina were cases of relapse; two others had developed in the Londrina area. This indicated the existence of the anopheles mosquito.

However, during the whole of their time in the area, which included seven nights spent in the forest in the rainy season, no single specimen of the anopheles was recognised, although the Commission slept without mosquito nets.

The list of diseases in the area was examined and gave quite a favourable impression. As soon as arrangements are made for the Assyrians to come, a small hospital should be established in the area with a doctor in charge. Dressers and orderlies may be available from the old Levy personnel of the Levy Hospital and Ambul Anbul.

It appeared to the Commission that, while there were not the great extremes of heat and cold as in Iraq, there was sufficient change of temperature to make life healthy.

From the rain charts and information gathered later from the water distribution of the country, there is no danger of droughts.

On Wednesday the 21st, the Commission left Londrina for the area proposed for Assyrian settlement. The first
thirty-three kilomètres were done by car, and then twenty-one kilomètres by mule through forest tracks to a camp formed there, taking five and a half hours.

Next day they marched again by mule, again through forest tracks, and reached a camp thirteen kilomètres inside the area proposed for Assyrian settlement. They did not ride straight to the camp, but made several deviations to points within the area, to try to get views over it in order to form an idea of the country.

After reaching the camp area, two more short expeditions were made to points within the area; eight and a half hours being spent in all in these reconnaissances and the march.

The view was very restricted, generally being limited to the next turning in the forest path and a few yards to right and left.

In some places, however, a view of as much as a mile could be obtained, when, on the top of a ridge, the ground fell rapidly. In other places, particularly where there were good streams, the local people, called "caboclos", had cleared areas and planted their own crops, and these areas were continuous in some cases for about 1/3 or 2/3 of a mile.

Next day the Commission went across the area, south of the line already traversed, and 3 to 5 kilometres from it.

They were able to follow tracks cut by the caboclos and their clearings until the eastern edge of the clearing was reached.

From here they followed the track called the Boiadora, along the border of the area proposed for Assyrian settlement, as long as time would permit, going south.

They returned to the first camp in the forest having been out for 64 hours and covered 40 kilomètres, all of which except 3 kilomètres were within the area selected for Assyrian settlement.

Next day, the Commission returned to Landrina. They had covered 40 1/3 kilomètres within the area designated for the settlement of the Assyrians, without counting ground gone over twice, and had got a certain number of views of the country and were able to say that the country seen differed in no way from the areas already settled in in Landrina area where the results were as good.

There was no difficulty, of course, in forming an opinion on the ground over which the Commission had ridden or walked; but, regarding other parts of the area, they had, in the case where only views could be cut, to take the experienced opinion of local people who knew the vegetation and what country that vegetation covered.

Further information came from reports of survey parties who had been round the edges of the area, or from a hunter who had been into the forest with which the area was covered.
The only other method of examining the area fully would have been to have paths cut through it, taking time and costing money.

Having in view, therefore, that it was necessary to get their preliminary report off without loss of time, the Commission carried out the examination as reported above and, since sending in that report, a second visit, which took them into and beyond the area, confirms the opinion of the Commission.

The Commission occupied February 25th in visiting the Japanese settlements, and the 26th and 27th in visiting Italian, German and Polish settlements.

The most interesting points gathered on these visits were the cases which showed how quickly a colonist who comes out and really works can make good.

Before leaving Londrina the Commission inspected the death register; there having been 82 deaths since the formation of Londrina. Of these 25 were children, the cause being mainly malnutrition.

Certain points as regards the health of the country and division of the land were discussed by the Commission with Mr. Thomas.

The advisability of forming a railhead reception camp to which the Assyrians could go from Jatahy near the Tibagy river, was discussed, because of the reputation of that river for malaria.

Mr. Thomas pointed out that the camp on top of the hill will put the Assyrians out of reach of malaria.

Still the Commission feel that if the Assyrians can be transported from the region of the Tibagy river without delay it will be better.

Mr. Thomas also suggested a scheme for putting a certain number of families together in the clearings, so that they can look after one another while learning how to fit themselves to go on the land.

Another point brought up by the Commission was whether an Assyrian family could be settled on a smaller piece of ground to save expense. Four alqueires was suggested instead of five.

Mr. Thomas explained that experience showed that the five alqueire block was the most convenient minimum.

The system is to let each settler have one side of his frontage on a stream. The general run of the country is in small undulations divided by streams, and the five alqueire block fits into the country. Anything smaller would give the settler a long narrow strip, very inconvenient for all reasons.

The Commission left Londrina on February 28th and reached Sao Paulo next day.

The Commission left that night and arrived at Rio de Janeiro on March 2nd.

On Monday March 5th the Commission visited the office of the Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce and saw there Dr. Vital and Dr. Pedro Marques of that Ministry, and Dr. Pirajá, of the Department of Colonisation.
The Commission left in the evening of Tuesday, March 6th, for São Paulo, arriving at Londrina on March 8th: Senhor Rossi, an operator with a filming apparatus accompanied them this time.

Next day the Commission visited the Japanese settlements, the German ones at Heimbol and the Ozero and Nev. Vlast for filming.

On Sunday, March 11th the Commission left Londrina to inspect another area, 18 kilometres from the first one seen.

Mr. Thomas had already had cutting parties out to enable the Commission to penetrate into the area as far as possible.

The Commission arrived in the middle of the first area, 69 kilometres from Londrina in the evening of March 11th and spent the next day, March 12th, in a reconnaissance into the new area.

They divided into two parties for the purpose and were out for 11½ hours. Having seen what could be seen by means of new cut tracks and by getting views over it from several points, the Commission were able to say with practical certainty that the area was similar in all respects to the first one, the area already colonised.

Films of the area for Assyrian settlement were taken, as well as views on the road and in the forest.

On Tuesday, March 13th the Commission returned to Londrina.

The 14th was occupied in filming certain of the settled areas near Londrina on the railway, which is rapidly approaching that place.

On March 15th the Commission left Londrina, arriving at São Paulo on the 18th.

The Commission left the same evening for Jangada, the settlement of Paraná Plantations Limited, in north-west São Paulo, and arrived at Birigui next afternoon, March 17th.

They went at once to Gurúembú and inspected the lands of Paraná Plantations Limited there. Here there is room for 375 families. The Commission returned to Birigui that night.

The next day the Commission inspected the area proposed for Assyrian settlement in Jangada, going by car as far as the Rio Peixe, which forms the southern boundary of the area. This area consists of 7,000 alqueifes of land.

On Monday, March 19th, the Commission left Birigui, arriving at São Paulo on Tuesday, March 20th.

March 21st and 22nd were spent in going over the work done and making a comparison of the Londrina and Jangada areas.

On March 23rd the Commission visited Santos with the object of looking at the place where the Assyrian immigrants would land and be entrained. They returned that evening to São Paulo.

On March 24th the Commission inspected the title deeds of the Paraná Plantations Limited, which Mr. Thomas kindly produced at their request, and all was found in order, as far as the Commission could judge.

On March 26th they left São Paulo, arriving at Rio de Janeiro next day.

This completed the work of the Commission for which they were sent out.
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF CONDITIONS IN PROPOSED SETTLEMENT AREAS.

a) Situation.

The Parana Areas Nos.1 and 2 are approximately at latitude $23^\circ$° South and longitude $50^\circ$° West. Their altitude varies between 700 and 800 metres. The Jangada region is approximately $21^\circ$ South and $50^\circ$ West, at an altitude of 400 metres.

b) Climate.

The climatic conditions of both regions appear to be favourable to Assyrian settlers. As regards N. Parana, statistics furnished by the Company indicate that the highest temperature recorded in the summer of 1933 was $38^\circ$ Centigrade and the lowest winter temperature slightly under $0^\circ$ Centigrade. The highest temperature, registered during the various visits to Londrina, at a time regarded as usually the hottest of the year, did not, in fact, exceed $30^\circ$ Centigrade. The summer rainfall varies between 50 and 60 inches, and occurs mostly between the months of October and March.

Climatic statistics were not forthcoming for the Jangada region, but are reported to be similar to those given for N. Parana, except that the temperatures were slightly higher. This is to be expected taking into consideration the difference of latitude, the lower altitude, and the fact that the country is much more cleared.

c) Health Conditions.

The health conditions of the two areas seem to be distinctly good. Statistics produced by the Company's Doctor show that on the Company's Estate in N. Parana between February 10th, 1933, when the population of the region was approximately 2,000 and February 4th, 1934, when the population was about 4,000, there was a total of 82 deaths, or an average of 27.3 per thousand per annum. 65% of those deaths, however, were due to infant mortality and consisted of 28 children under one year of age and of 24 children between one and seven years of age. There were two deaths of persons over 70. It is interesting to note that there was no mortality among the 150 employees of the Company during that period, and that there were only an average of 2.2 patients per day in the hospital throughout the year.

It is significant that until recently there was no recorded case of malaria contracted in the region, but during the visit to the region two cases were reported which indicated the existence of the malaria carrier, although no trace of the anopheles mosquito could be found. Cases of typhoid and dysentery seemed to be singularly rare and no case at all of cholera was recorded.

No health statistics of the Jangada region were available, but the health of the population did not appear to be much inferior to that obtaining in the North Parana Area.
d) Insect Pests.

In both areas, and especially in the forest region of N. Parana, there were numerous insect pests which were very troublesome, notably the borochuta and the biriguy, whose bites cause eruptions with intense irritation for several days. As the indigenous population seemed to suffer little discomfort from these pests, it is reasonable to assume that after an unpleasant apprenticeship, settlers obtain comparative immunity from their attentions.

e) Communications:

1. N. Parana Area.

Santos - Jatahy - 26 hours by rail. (Ourinhos to Jatahy, 184 kilometres, are over the Company's own railway). Jatahy to Londrina, 1 hour by ferry and motor road. (This will be halved after July when the railway reaches Londrina). Londrina to Headquarters of No. 1 Area - 3 hours by lorry, on roads which will be constructed if the settlement plan materialises.

The total transport time from Santos to the proposed settlement area would, therefore, amount, approximately, to 30 hours.

It is important to note, however, that the Company's railway which is scheduled to reach the vicinity of that area by the end of 1938 will effect a reduction of 1½ hours in that time. A further important reduction of the transport time to port is foreshadowed by a concession held by the Company to construct a railway from Londrina to Pontagrossa, which will enable the growing Parana port of Paranagua to be reached from Londrina in 17 hours, and would then link up, on route, the settlement area with Curityba, the capital of Parana and the important towns of Palmeira, Morretes and Antonina, as well as with numerous other important population centres in South Parana.

2. Jangada Area.

22 hours by rail from Sao Paulo to Biriguy.

2 hours by car from Biriguy to the edge of the Company's property. This road is in an extremely bad state, and no guarantee for its improvement appears to exist. The roads through the Company's property are much inferior to those in the North Parana area, but would be improved and maintained by the Company in the event of a separate Assyrian settlement being established in the region.

3. Construction and maintenance of roads.

The Company undertakes to construct and maintain in good order essential main roads in its properties, and to construct the necessary subsidiary roads in the Assyrian areas, but such subsidiary roads must be maintained by the settlers. Appropriate clauses should, therefore, be inserted in the respective contracts.
f) Soil and Water Supply.

In both regions, the very fertile soil known as Terra Roxa (red soil) prevails, well watered by abundant streams running between the undulations existing throughout both regions.

g) Cultivation.

The following principal crops were cultivated normally in both regions: coffee, rice (on dry land), maize, millet, beans, marrows, potatoes, mandioc, sugar, pineapple, bananas, oranges, pawpaws. There are, in addition, a variety of other vegetables and fruits which were observed in some settlements.

The Experimental Stations at Londrina and Roland have proved, contrary to popular belief, that wheat can also be grown commercially in the region, the former station having produced 33 sacks per sack sown, and the latter 200 kilos per 12 kilos sown. It was thanks to similar experiments made by the Londrina Station that the cultivation of dry land rice is now practised in the region. Experiments are now being made, with good prospects, for the cultivation of tung for the production of tungoil.

Jaragua end Graminha (Couch or Doub) grasses flourish for pasture.

There is a wealth of useful and sometimes valuable timber throughout the North Parana region, notably the peroba, a hard wood employed for construction purposes and for railway sleepers; Parana pine, a softer wood, used for box-making and allied industries; the cedar; the white fig; and the white palm, which is utilised extensively for the construction of settlers' houses.

h) Animals.

Pigs thrive, and are to be found in nearly all the settlements in large numbers. Goats also do well. Horses and mules, with some oxen, are the transport animals of the settlers, but cattle are not numerous owing to the fact that the area has not yet reached the stage of general pasture.

Fowls and ducks can be bred without difficulty by all settlers.

1. Produce Yields, Markets and Prices.

In another section an account is given of the results achieved by settlers who started under conditions, in many respects inferior to those proposed for the Assyrians. Those accounts, however, are confined, intentionally, to a limited initial period. It may be well, therefore, to examine what prospects are offered of economic development after the settler has passed the initial stages.

In the first place, it should be emphasised that the growth of the population of the Company's area in North Parana has been so rapid that local produce has been absorbed without difficulty. This situation may not,
however, continue with the advent of some thousands of Assyrians within the space of a few months. I have thought it desirable, therefore, to obtain figures showing the yields for certain main products with their market prices in Sao Paulo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Yield per alquiere</th>
<th>Market price in Sao Paulo</th>
<th>Transport to Sao Paulo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>3,000 kilos</td>
<td>2,271 $</td>
<td>263 $ 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>3,375 &quot;</td>
<td>5,450 $</td>
<td>505 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maize</td>
<td>6,000 &quot;</td>
<td>1,545 $</td>
<td>404 $</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton</td>
<td>2,000 &quot;</td>
<td>4,500 $</td>
<td>343 $ 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig (say of 90 kilos)</td>
<td>163 $</td>
<td>22 $ 600</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These figures are sufficient to indicate that if settlers devote say four-fifths of their lands to one or two of the above products marketable in Sao Paulo, and reserve the remaining fifth for produce for their own consumption, they should have no difficulty in achieving moderate prosperity.

As regards crops mainly required for home consumption, the following table shows the comparative rapidity with which they mature:

- Marrows, egg-plants, onions, cabbages, lettuces, etc. ... 2 months
- Beans .................................................. 3\% "
- Sweet potatoes ..................................... 4 "
- Maize .................................................. 4 "
- Mandiocca ............................................... 4\% "
- Rice ................................................... 5 "

The value of timber varies of course with its quality, but an interesting sidelight is thrown on the value of existing timber on the land proposed for the Assyrians by the information that a large peroba, a tree which is fairly prevalent in the area, is worth 1,280 \$ delivered sawn in Sao Paulo, the transport costing 470 \$ 800.

A more detailed description of the conditions in Parana will be found in the Official Handbook of the State of Parana, compiled by the British Chamber of Commerce of Sao Paulo and Southern Brazil.

RESULTS OBTAINED BY VARIOUS SETTLERS.

A very close examination was made of the holdings of various settlers, and particular attention was paid to those settlers who had recently arrived in Brazil under conditions inferior, if anything, to those contemplated for the Assyrians. That examination indicated that, if the Assyrians display the necessary comprehension, good-will, initiative and energy, they should, in the absence of unforeseen circumstances, experience no great difficulty in becoming self-supporting within a period of nine months.
It may be well to give here a résumé of the present financial situation of three settlers who arrived under different financial conditions:

a) Arrived 3 years ago with wife and two children and capital of £900. Present value of holding 13,000 milreis
Less original capital (£15) 900 £
Less due on land purchase 2,700 £
Net profit 9,400 £
or £157. 0. 0.

b) Arrived in October 1931 with wife and 3 working sons and £3,000. Has maintained, in all, a family of ten.
Present value of holding 29,400 £
Less initial capital (£50) 3,000 £
Less due on land 1,700 £
Net profit 24,700 £
or £411. 0. 0.

c) Single unemployed man who arrived in October 1932 moneyless. Value of present holding 2,950 £
Less due on land 900 £
Net profit 2,050 £
or £35. 0. 0.

It is worthy of note that cases of complete default in the execution of the agreements between the settler and the Company are rare, and that few settlers are seriously in arrear with the payments of their land purchase instalments.
AIDE-MEMOIRE ON THE ASSYRIAN QUESTION.

The Council of the League of Nations, at its meeting on January 19th, expressed its high appreciation of the decision communicated to it by the Brazilian Government to allow the entry into Brazil under certain conditions, of those Assyrians who wished to leave Iraq.

The Council had also under consideration proposals submitted by the Nansen International Office for Refugees, offers made by Parana Plantations, Ltd., for the settlement of those Assyrians on lands of the Company in North Parana.

Before taking any definite decision in this connection the Council considered it desirable to send a small mission to Brazil to examine, in consultation with the Brazilian authorities, whether, and if so, under what conditions, it would be possible for the Assyrians to take advantage of the proposals referred to above.

With that object in view the League approved the appointment of the following mission:

Brigadier General J. Gilbert Browne, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., who was for 8 years in command of the Assyrian Levies in Iraq, and who, in that capacity, gained not only the confidence of the Assyrians, but acquired, also, an intimate knowledge of their character, customs and habits.

Monsieur Charles Redard, Counsellor of the Swiss Legation, Rio de Janeiro, who has lived in Brazil for over 23 years, has a very wide knowledge of conditions in Brazil, and has already carried out for the Nansen Office a mission of inspection of the Lands of Parana Plantations, Ltd.

Mr. Thomas F. Johnson, Secretary General of the Nansen Office, who has been in charge of the refugee work of the League for some 12 years, and has been closely associated with the various League refugee settlement schemes.

This mission arrived in Rio de Janeiro on February 12th and, after consultation with the competent Brazilian authorities, will proceed to Parana with a view to the execution of the task with which it is charged.

THE ASSYRIANS.

It may be well to explain who are the Assyrians. The Assyrians must not be confused with the Syrians, who are quite a different race. They date their beginning from their conversion to Christianity in the 1st Century A.D. by St. Thomas and Thaddeus.

Race.

The Assyrians are Hillmen. They are capable of great loyalty and do not, as do some of their neighbours, fight one tribe against another.
Tribal Discipline.

The head of the nation is the Mar Shimun, called the Patriarch of the East. This office has been held by the Mar Shimun family for some five hundred years, and is elective in the family. As the Patriarch may not marry, the office passes from uncle to nephew.

Metropolitans.

Under the Patriarch are the Metropolitans and the Bishops. The tribes have at their head a Malik or chief, in some cases hereditary and in others elective. They are their leaders, and judges in tribal affairs.

The Assyrian as a soldier.

It is erroneous to consider the Assyrians as a body merely of fierce fighting men. The Assyrian has fought and obtained his reputation for fighting simply because he has had to fight for his very existence for centuries. If he had not fought he would by now be extinct, but given fair treatment, and the prospect of being able to live and develop on normal lines, he will prove a loyal and useful and not a troublesome citizen. Another important point to recall in this connection is that it is against the ideas and teaching of the Assyrians to fight against another Christian people.

As soldiers in the levies General Browne always found them very amenable to discipline and very little trouble in the ranks or in the field. They are capable of very hard work and do it willingly.

The Assyrians as a citizen.

General Browne states they are among the most strictly moral people he has ever met, and he knows of only one case of disease among them from immorality during his eight years’ command. They are very clean in person and in their houses. They conform to sanitary laws, thanks to their respect for discipline.

The Assyrian as a farmer.

The Assyrians are essentially an agricultural and pastoral race and cultivate mainly rice, cereal crops and tobacco. But there are a number who follow other occupations. They have, however, a traditional love of the land, and as a general rule their great ambition is to become landowners. A large number are shepherds, whilst others follow allied occupations such as weaving and skin-pressing. In addition there are builders, blacksmiths, basket-makers, railway and road workers, whose experience and services might be usefully employed in connection with the development of the proposed colony, without detriment to the national labour market.

The Assyrian as a colonist.

There are Colonies of Assyrians in the United States of America, particularly in Wisconsin and Chicago and as far as General Browne knows they make good citizens.
It may be of interest to mention that the Assyrians take readily to games, and play football especially well. Their national games are putting the stone and rifle-shooting, whilst some have learned baseball in America.

Recent history.

The recent history of the Assyrians is a series of misfortunes. In 1915, persuaded by the Russians, the Assyrians came out on the side of the Allies and declared war on Turkey. Almost at once the Russians met with many reverses and withdrew from Turkey leaving the Assyrians to their fate, which eventually involved the loss of their home. The subsequent advance of the British through Persia enabled them to rescue the Assyrians, who eventually became attached to the British troops as levies.

An attempt was made late in 1918 to get the Assyrians back to their country, but this failed. The Assyrians then gradually tried to filter back to their old country, but this attempt proved unsuccessful. The matter was later taken up by the League and a line was drawn called "The Brussels Line", which followed generally the old Mosul Liwa Boundary and put the Assyrian country inside Turkey.

A League Commission was then sent out, which decided that the Assyrian lands should remain in Turkey. Therefore, since the Turks will not have the Assyrians back, it seems probable that they have lost their old lands for ever. At any rate, that decision has resulted in the present Assyrian problem.

The Assyrians still hoped, either that they would get their old lands back, or that they would be sent to some colony, or as an alternative, settled in a small self-contained block in Iraq. None of these hopes materialised, and as the Assyrians saw with the cessation of the Mandate, that what they wanted could not be granted, they took certain steps, which have brought about the present situation.

As regards these events, reference should be made to the report of the League, which is in possession of any information there is on the matter and which runs as follows:

"Neither the Council nor its Rapporteur is in a position to form an accurate idea of these confused and complicated events, on which to base an estimate of the respective responsibilities of the parties."

Both the Mar Shimun and a certain proportion of his people (how many is quite uncertain, but it is generally thought about 2-3,000 families), do not contemplate staying any longer in Iraq, and these are the people whom the Brazilian Government has generously consented to receive as colonists.
In conclusion it may be well to dissipate certain important misapprehensions which are current concerning the proposed settlement of the Assyrians in Brazil.

(a) 2-3,000 Assyrian families, or approximately 10-15,000 in all, may elect to take advantage of the offer of the Brazilian Government and not 20,000 families as has sometime been stated.

(b) The Assyrians are indigenous to the Kakkiari district of Turkey and not nomad tribes. Neither have they any desire as a rule to settle in towns; they are, in the full sense of the expression, "children of the soil".

(c) The Assyrians are not a decadent people. On the contrary they have great virility, strengthened by a most difficult struggle for existence.

(d) The Assyrians are not usurers, and no case of the kind has come to General Browne's notice. They are certainly a thrifty people, who save their money with the object of becoming landowners, and are very honest in their dealings.

(e) The colonisation of the Assyrians would be effected in close co-operation with the competent Brazilian authorities.

(f) The duty of the present mission is confined to the study of the question of the settlement of 2-3,000 Assyrian families and not to deal with the question of settling Armenian and Russian refugees who, in general, desire to be settled in Europe.

(g) The Nansen Office has settled in Syria some 20,000 Armenians (and not Assyrians), who were refugees in the country, according to their occupations, for a total expenditure of about ten million French francs. The Armenians are now repaying the advances made to them by the Nansen Office.
LETTER, DATED FEBRUARY 15th, 1934, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL BY THE PERMANENT DELEGATE OF IRAQ.

To the Secretary-General. Geneva, February 15th, 1934.

With reference to the letter No. C.227 of December 21st, 1933 (Document Min.Ass./16), addressed to you by the Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to send you herewith enclosed three reports concerning the Assyrian question for the month of December 1933.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

(Signed) T. SWAIDY,
Tawfik el Swaidy,
Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Permanent Delegation.

REPORT A.
Measures taken to ensure safety of Assyrians.

Posts.

The posts established in the Assyrian villages are still maintained, as stated in previous report, and there has been no change during December 1933. A post manned by five policemen has been re-established in Koshki village under Dohuk Qadha. In Sheikhan, Dairestun post was removed to Bayuz village and a post was established in Lower Bisu.

Patrols.

The police patrols are still carrying out patrols between villages for maintenance of security and guarding the Assyrian villages. Tranquillity is prevalent throughout.

Guarantees and Undertakings.

Among the administrative measures strong undertakings were taken from the Kurdish chiefs and heads of the neighbouring villages to those of the Assyrians for maintenance of order and non-interference with Assyrians. Such guarantees and undertakings are still in force and in effect.

Arms.

In addition to the existence of posts in the Assyrian villages it has been decided that the posts and Mukhtars in some of these villages should be supplied with a number of rifles to be carried by Assyrian cultivators not in possession of arms at times of ploughing and sowing in the estates for self-protection against events and beasts, provided that such rifles are returned to the post or Mukhtar subsequent to their return from the field. The total number of rifles issued amounted to 84, each with ten rounds as under:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Number of arms already existing</th>
<th>New Arms. Mounted</th>
<th>Post Foot.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shingal</td>
<td>Ain Hilwa</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Peruwata</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jarrahiya</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Blos</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bios</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bedairastek</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dohuk</td>
<td>Bekawa</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kari-Bahan</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Majelmakht</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Bekir</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Keflasen</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aluka Nazuri</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haijerki</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amadia</td>
<td>Jansherti</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jamsus</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Baroshki</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tehlawa</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rifles in possession of Assyrians in Nehla Area are sufficient for self-protection.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>About 4-5 rifles exist in each Assyrian village in addition to the posts existing in some of them. There was therefore no necessity to issue other rifles to them.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEASURES TAKEN TO SECURE ASSISTANCE TO INSTITUTE FAMILIES.

In addition to the aids given to the Assyrians mentioned in the previous report, further quantities of crops, blankets, cooking utensils, a number of agricultural animals and cash were distributed during December 1933 to some Assyrian villages, as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cadha.</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Blankets</th>
<th>Mats.</th>
<th>Dinars</th>
<th>Oxen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAIKHAN</td>
<td>Dehkan &amp; Artukh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jurrahiya</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Badria</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bioz</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qurum</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ain Hilwa</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sahendoa</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hirowra</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Bios</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower Bios</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| AQA | Khalilkan | 10 | 45 | 345 | 190 | 5 | 60 |

| DOHUK | Kori Kafan | 4 | 4½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Kandi Kosa | 1 | | | |
| | Taqki | 6 | 26 | 5 | 20 |
| | Khreshna | 10½ | 10½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Lower Bakir | 2 | 2½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Majelmekht | 3 | 3½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Nafars | 6½ | 7½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Shakhki | 1 | 2½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Rakawa | 7 | 11 | 5 | 20 |
| | Kandinazi | 1 | 2½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Kandekkachi | 1½ | 2½ | 5 | 20 |
| | Dohuk houses | 10 | 10½ | 5 | 20 |

| AMADIA | Dairi | 5 | 5 | 345 | 180 | 25 | 60 |

* The oxen were given to Malik Yonan and his party, which they were allowed to sell and exchange for mules. The five Dinars were paid as contribution to Malik Kamrud.

** Agricultural assistance to Mashko Isa.

The distribution of 169 pans and 179 plates to the villages of Shaikhathan Qadhah has been completed. The crops were distributed to the Assyrian villages and the transport charges paid by the Government.

A sum of I.D. 1809 was paid to Major Thomson during December 1933 on account of feeding expenses of the Assyrian families existing in the Camp under his supervision.
The following is an abstract of sums spent during December 1933 on account of assistance mentioned in this report:

Paid to Major Thomson and Major Wilson on account of feeding families existing in the camp ... I.D. 1,809/-
Transport charges of crops ... ... ... " 53/-
Cost of Mats, cooking pans and utensils ... ... " 46/30
Agricultural assistance to Isa Mashko, an Assyrian of Khalilkan village ... ... " 20/-
Transport charges of blankets from Baghdad ... " 7/612
Miscellaneous cash assistance ... ... ... " 37/-

Total I.D. 1,972/992

REPORT C.

MEASURES TAKEN TO RECONSTRUCT VILLAGES DESTROYED WHOLLY OR PARTLY.

There is nothing worth mentioning on the subject during December 1933 as all villages which were destroyed wholly or partly prior to this date have been repaired.

The total amount paid to the Assyrians personally as wages for carrying out repairs to their own houses is I.D.232/050 in all, other than constructional materials such as wood and doors supplied to them.
Letter, dated March 26th, 1954, addressed to the Secretary-General by the Permanent Delegate of Iraq.

Genova, March 26th, 1954.

To the Secretary-General.

With reference to my letter No.108 of February 13th (document C.Min.Ass.22), I have the honour to send you here-with enclosed two reports for the month of January 1954 and three reports for the month of February 1954 concerning the Assyrian question.

I have the honour to be, etc.

(signed) T. SWAIDY,

Head of the Permanent Delegation.

REPORT - A

(January)

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE SAFETY OF ASSYRIANS

Posts. The posts established in the Assyrian villages are still maintained, as stated in the previous report.

Patrols. The police patrols are still carrying out patrols between villages for maintenance of security.

Guarantees and undertakings. The guarantees given by the heads of the neighbouring villages to those of the Assyrians are still in force and in effect.

Arms. Nothing new is to be mentioned.
In addition to the aid given to the Assyrians, mentioned in the previous report, further quantities of crops and cash were distributed during January 1934 to some Assyrian villages and some Assyrians, as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quadha</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Dinars</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAIKHAN</td>
<td>Dehkan &amp; Artukh</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>23\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bahandawa</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Badria</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ain Hilwa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td>paid to buy 5 mules &amp; 3 horses to replace their lost animals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qasrun</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bioz</td>
<td></td>
<td>1\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper Bioz</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td>135</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOHUK</td>
<td>Dohuk Qasaba</td>
<td>4\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>given to Zia ben Mirza and Ishag Iqtiar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Taqki</td>
<td>1\frac{1}{2}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>given to Toma Aziz.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qulfa Sen</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>given to Michael Adam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kori Kafan</td>
<td>11</td>
<td></td>
<td>8.500</td>
<td>given to Dohna Lauko &amp; Bordjum Myako.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telheshi</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>given to Sadok Sleman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rakawa</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.750</td>
<td>given to Shaul Johna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>given to a group of Zia Shendin and distributed to the Tohobies.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of I.D. 1,458 was paid to the settlement expert during January 1934 for feeding the Assyrian families living in the camp under his supervision.
REPORT - A
(Febuary)

MEASURES TAKEN TO ENSURE SAFETY OF ASSYRIANS

All measures taken in this respect and mentioned in previous reports are still maintained. Nothing has been changed as regards the position of the police posts and patrols. The guarantees and undertakings taken from the chiefs and heads of neighbouring villages to those of the Assyrians are still in force and in effect.

REPORT - B
(Febuary)

MEASURES TAKEN TO SECURE ASSISTANCE TO DESTITUTE FAMILIES

In addition to the assistance to the Assyrians, mentioned in the previous reports, the following quantities of crops and cash were distributed to them during the month of February 1934:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qadha</th>
<th>Village</th>
<th>Barley</th>
<th>Wheat</th>
<th>Dinar</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHAIKHAN</td>
<td>Bioz</td>
<td>8 tachars</td>
<td>12 tachars</td>
<td>4500</td>
<td>given to Orah Kastani.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ain Hilwa</td>
<td>12 tachars</td>
<td>12 tachars</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>given to Mirkangi. (Assyrian women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Telkhsef</td>
<td>1/2 tachars</td>
<td>1/2 tachars</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>given to Khumi Dankha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nordinawah</td>
<td>1 tachars</td>
<td>1 tachars</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>given to Ismail Athina (compensation)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A sum of I.D. 851 was paid during the month of February for feeding the Assyrians living in the camp.

REPORT - C
(Febuary)

MEASURES TAKEN TO RECONSTRUCT DESTROYED HOUSES

As all of the destroyed houses are now being reconstructed, there is nothing new to be mentioned in this respect.
Note, dated April 9th, 1954, addressed to the Permanent Delegate of Iraq by the President of the Committee for the Settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq.

Geneva, April 9th, 1934.

Sir,

You will recall that at a meeting of the Committee for the Settlement of the Assyrians of Iraq on March 27th last, I explained to you, in my capacity as President, that, although the Committee has now every reason to believe that the area in Parana where it is suggested that the Assyrians should be settled is suitable for the purpose, many important aspects of the question remain to be adjusted, and the difficulties involved render it inevitable that some delay must elapse before a satisfactory solution can be expected.

The Committee is naturally anxious to ensure that no ill results shall follow from this delay. At the above-mentioned meeting, at which I enquired of you what measures the Iraqi Government contemplated to this end, you intimated that it would greatly assist your Government if the Committee could make it known that, in its view, the Assyrians ought, pending emigration, to pursue their normal life and, in particular, to proceed with the cultivation of their lands.

The Committee is most ready to do what it can to collaborate in this way. As the Assyrians are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Iraqi Government, the Committee is scarcely in a position to address a direct message to them. With a view to assisting the Iraqi Government, however, it has drawn up the attached message, which it gladly authorises the Iraqi Government to communicate to the Assyrians as an expression of its view.

At the same time I desire to point out that the measure in which the Assyrians are likely to respond to the Committee advice will chiefly depend on the steps taken by the Iraqi Government to ensure their security. In authorising the communication of the enclosed message, therefore, the Committee relies implicitly upon the Iraqi Government to take all possible measures for the well-being and protection of the Assyrians and for the maintenance of stability and order in the areas where they may reside until emigration shall be possible.

I have the honour, etc.

(Signed) LOPEZ OLIVAN,

President of the Committee.
MESSAGE TO THE ASSYRIANS.

The Committee appointed by the League of Nations for the re-settlement of those Assyrians who may wish to leave Iraq is making every effort to find a suitable home for them outside that country. But the Assyrians must remember that the problem is an exceedingly intricate one and that there are many difficulties to be overcome. Therefore the finding of a solution which will be acceptable to those concerned may still take some considerable time.

Meanwhile the Committee wishes to emphasise most strongly the necessity of the Assyrians in Iraq being patient, and at the same time pursuing their normal methods of life, cultivating their farms, shepherding their flocks, etc.

They should not dispose of their household goods, crops or flocks until the question of their future home has been finally decided on, and they are told to do so by the local Committee under Major Thomson's presidency, or by the representative of the Nansen Office who is in due course to join that Committee.

The Assyrians must understand that the fact of their cultivating, shepherding and earning a livelihood will not only in no way be considered by the League Committee as an objection to their emigrating from Iraq, should they wish to do so when the time comes, but will furthermore, together with their generally leading a normal and law-abiding life, be good evidence of their suitability as settlers in the country that may eventually accept them as immigrants.

Geneva, April 9th, 1934.