Dr. Bogen's Report which was submitted by Dr. Rosen at the Executive Committee Meeting Nov. 8th, 1933

CONDENSED REPORT
of the Relief Activities of the
JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE in R U S S I A
November 1st, 1932 to October 31st, 1923

Administration and Organization.

The entire work in Russia was planned and managed by the Headquarters of the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), located at Moscow. The work in the field was done through agencies organized by the JDC headquarters, through government agencies and through the agency of the Evobcheshcom.

The following district offices were organized:

Central District office covering Moscow, Petrograd, Kasa, Samara, Saratov, Voronej, Tambov, Orlol, as well as Crimea, Caucasus and the republics of Tartars, Kirghiz, Bashkirs and Dagestan.

White Russia district covering the provinces of Minsk, Vitebsk, Gomel and Smolensk.

Kiev District covering the city and province of Kiev, the provinces of Podolia and Volynia, and in part, the province of Chernigov.

Ekaterinoslav District covering the city and province of Ekaterinoslav.

Kharkov District covering the province of Poltava and in part the provinces of Kharkov and Donetz.

Odessa District covering the city and province of Odessa.

Jewish Population of Russia

The number of the Jewish population in the above territories is estimated at 2,560,000, distributed as follows:
Various Forms of Relief Extended by JDC.

Individual Relief, covering the distribution of food and clothing among the needy classes of the population. The food and clothing were distributed in the form of ARA packages, given as a whole to families and in part to individuals.

Free Kitchens organized either by the JDC or by local effort, but in all cases subventioned by the JDC. The subventions consisted of food, fuel and cash.

Homes for the Aged. These were assisted in two ways; by properly repairing the buildings, and by supplying the inmates with food, clothing, underwear and fuel.

Student Relief, comprising collective assistance through the American Student Friendship organization and the Government agencies, as well as individual assistance on the basis of individual relief.

Child-care, which represented a very important item of the JDC relief operations. The childcare work covered supplementary feeding to children in institutions, clothing relief, repair and equipment of the childcare institutions, organization of feeding stations and establishing permanent children's homes for children requiring institutional care.

Medical Work, which consisted of subventions granted to Jewish social organizations for the re-opening of hospitals and canteens formerly maintained by and for the Jewish people, as well as providing facilities for the medical treatment of the needy Jewish population.

Refugee Work, which required the combined application of all the forms of relief mentioned above.

Individual Relief

| Food packages distributed | 41,000 |
| Clothing packages distributed | 2,000 |
| Clothing, underwear, & footwear distributed | 120,000 pes. |

Estimated value of individual food and clothing relief $350,000.

Estimated number of beneficiaries (after a 50% reduction for repetitions) 185,000 persons.
Free Kitchens

Total number of kitchens subventioned.............. 35
Daily number of meals.......................... 12,000
Estimated cost of relief through kitchens $60,000

These Free Kitchens have been operating in the following towns and cities:

Moscow
Kharkov
Alexandrovsk
Petrograd
Poltava
Chernicheska
Sanzha
Kremenchug
Odessa
Kiev
Lubny
Nikolaev
Ozman
Bakhmut
Kerch
Zvenigorodka
Mariupol
Elizabetgrad
Ekaterinascav
Melitopol
Berisovo
Novo-Moscovsk
Mikopol
Krivoy Rog

Student Relief

Contribution of the JDC to the American Student Friendship Fund on account of the American Young Men Hebrew Association ............... $50,000.

Number of students fed in kitchens organized by the above organization.................. 19,400.

Contribution of the JDC for the maintenance of students' kitchens at the Rabfacs (Workers' Faculties) in Petrograd, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Briansk, Ivanov-Voznessensk, Perm, Tolna, Ekaterinburg, Omsk, Smolensk, Saratov, Rostov-Don and Simferopol.................. $55,000.

Approximate number of students of these Rabfacs........................................ 5,000.

Approximate number of students assisted in paying tuition fees.................... 3,000

Number of students in Jewish pedagogical seminaria...... 835

Homes for Aged.

Homes for Aged subventioned by the JDC............. 60
Number of inmates cared for ............ 2,073

These homes for the aged are located in the following towns:

1. Bar
2. Bershad
3. Vinitza
4. Gayssin
5. Komelnik
6. Cherkassy
7. Smilja
8. Boguslaw
9. Kurgun
10. Pereyaslav
11. Piriatin
12. Priluki
13. Gadiach
14. Zolotonosha
15. Lubvyitau
Child-care

At the full development of the JDC childcare activities, the number of children cared for shows a total of 69,500. The number of children taken care of by the JDC district offices is given below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Childcare</th>
<th>Moscow</th>
<th>Kiev</th>
<th>Ekaterinoslav</th>
<th>Kharkov</th>
<th>Odessa</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td></td>
<td>4,700</td>
<td>10,900</td>
<td>14,600</td>
<td>13,600</td>
<td>11,700</td>
<td>69,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total of 69,500 children does not include over 10,000 children in the childcare institutions of Daghestan, the Tatar Republic, Bashkir Republic and Kirghiz Republic, which received considerable one-time assistance for equipment.

Summary of JDC childcare work.

- Total number of children assisted: 80,000
- Number of children provided with supplementary feeding: 35,000
- Number of children provided with footwear: 40,000
- Number of clothing pieces distributed (in round figures): 100,000
- Underwear and bedlinen pieces distributed: 150,000
- New Childrens Homes organized: 27
- Number of homeless children provided for by these homes (exclusive of those in the republics of Daghestan, Tatars, Bashkirs, and Kirghizs): 1,630

The new childrens homes organized by the JDC are located as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Town</th>
<th>No. of homes</th>
<th>No. of children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### District | Province | Town | No. of homes | No. of children
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Central | Batoum | 1 | 50
Vitebsk | Minsk | 2 | 187
Smolensk | Minsk | 1 | 50
Smolensk | Vitebsk | 1 | 60
Kiev | Zlatopol | 3 | 150
Podolia | Kiev City | 3 | 100
Podolia | T'rostianets | 2 | 75
T'rostianets | Obodovka | 1 | 50
Vinița | Yarkhovka | 1 | 55
Vinița | Jabokrich | 1 | 28
Kiev City | Vinița | 5 | 150
Odessa | Odessa City | 1 | 50
Ekaterinoslav | City of Ekaterinoslav | 3 | 223
Kharkov | Kharkov City | 3 | 340

**Totals**: 27 | 1,630

### Medical Work

The JDC has been subventioning over 25 hospitals and sanatoria, with a combined capacity of about 1500 hospital beds, and a considerable number of dispensaries and ambulatories, in which about 75,000 calls per month were recorded. In many instances, medical advice was given and medicaments issued in the free kitchens maintained by the efforts of the JDC.

Following is a list of the towns where regular medical institutions were subventioned:

- **Kiev City**: Former Jewish hospital, Surgical hospital (founded by Mr. Zaitsev), Maternity Home, Kiev Clinical Institute, Hospital for Babies, "Drop of Milk", Tuberculosis sanatorium for children, Tuberculosis Institute, 3 dispensaries for general diseases, Tuberculosis dispensary and Dental dispensary.
- **Uman**: Hospital.
- **Vinnitsa**: Dispensary.
- **Kharkov City**: Dispensary with wards in every specialty, Students' hospital, Tuberculosis dispensary for adults and a Tuberculosis dispensary for children.
- **District**: Children's dispensary in Lugansk, Bakhum, Mariupol, Usovka; "Drop of Milk" in Lubny, hospitals in Poltava, Kremenchug and Romny.
- **Ekaterinoslav**: Four polyclinics, two pharmacies and one medical laboratory.
- **Ekaterinoslav**: Polyclinics (dispensaries) in Krivoy Rog, Melitopol, province, and Alexandria; hospital in the Jewish agricultural settlements of Ingulets, Kamenka and Ischlieka; medical relief stations in Alexandria, Nikopol, Bolshoy Tokmak and Sineinikovo.
Odessa City. Society for Help of Needy Patients, through whom medical relief was brought to needy people at their homes; hospital for defective children; Maternity Home; Therapeutic clinic; Orthopedic tuberculosis sanatorium and dental ambulatory.

Odessa Province. Dispensary in Nikolaev and a polyclinic in Elizabetgrad.

White Russia. Dispensaries in Vitebsk, Polotsk and Minsk; child medical institutions in Vitebsk. Dispensary in Smolensk and several medical institutions in Minsk.

In addition to the above institutions, which acted chiefly for the benefit of Jewish people, general medical institutions received one-time subventions with the understanding that they would administer medical advice, regardless of the patients belonging to Trade Unions.

Refugee Fork.

The name of "refugee" is a misnomer. Various social groups have been designated by this name. In the first place there were refugees proper, consisting of people who fled from the pogroms and then, after tranquility had been restored in the country, wished to return to their home towns and applied for assistance. Many of them could not return since their houses were either destroyed or taken possession of by the peasantry, and many were afraid to return in apprehension of new pogroms. They were concentrated in larger towns, like Kiev, Jitomir, Berdichev and, as a rule, existed miserably. They were assisted by the JDC on the basis of individual relief; they had the benefit of the JDC free kitchens and of medical relief which was organized with the assistance of the JDC.

Another group of refugees consisted of people driven out of Poland and Roumania by the respective authorities. As soon as they crossed the Russian border, they were arrested and sent to Concentration Camps until each case was investigated by a government political committee. Special immigrant stations were organized by the JDC at the crossing points, and at the concentration camps the refugees were assisted with food and clothing, and finally helped to get to their home towns. Thus, these refugees were cared for practically from the time they crossed the Russian border until they were freed.

There was still another group consisting of people who went to the Caucasus in order to migrate to Palestine and other countries, but who could not leave the country on account of not having all the necessary papers. They were in a difficult situation, not being able to go abroad and not possessing sufficient funds to return to their home towns. In these cases, too, these people were assisted in returning home.
The total number of refugees of all classes taken care of by the JDC is estimated at over 10,000. While the first group of refugees was assisted out of the general budget for adult relief, the last two groups received assistance out of the special $30,000 appropriation for refugee relief. This appropriation, however, did not meet the entire need and, therefore, about $10,000 additional was spent out of the funds for general relief work.