

REPORT ON SLAVUTA VOLHYN SK GUBERNIA

Slavuta is a large town, in good condition. It is bordered on all sides by beautiful villas which are situated in a pine-wood. Economically Slavuta was a thriving town. Its picturesque geographical situation, healthy climate and comfortable villas made it a health resort in the summer with many visitors. Nearly one third of the population were enabled to earn their livelihood from this fact.

The total population of Slavuta was 12,000 in 1917 and this number had practically not changed. The number of Jews is also the same as it was then - 6,000.

Before the pogroms there were 500 Jewish houses which are all still in existence. However the number of Jewish shops has increased from 160 to 200, though the shops are much poorer in merchandise.

Slavuta was less affected than other adjoining towns by the wave of pogroms. Banditism however periodically assumed threatening dimensions.

The number of organized pogroms was 3, as follows:

1. March 1919, organized by Petlura, 10 persons murdered, 40 wounded
2. August 1919, organized by Polish troops, 7 murdered, 3 wounded
3. September 1920 by a disorganized Partisan Band 3 murdered, 30 wounded.

A great many women were violated during the last pogrom, but the precise figure has not been established.

The total number of pogromized was about 60. The number of widows is about 30, orphans number 15 and half orphans 40. There are 15 invalids.

There are very few pogromized refugees in the town. The number of such from Nicolaev, Kherson and Elizabethgrad Gubernia does not exceed 50. These refugees were delayed on their way to Poland and are now unable to cross the frontier or to return home. A number of them have already settled down in Slavuta.

Though Slavuta has lost a good deal of its economic significance economic conditions are satisfactory. Some social-economic changes have taken place, - but its results are favorable.

The most important industrial organizations in Slavuta, with statistics about its workers are listed as follows:

Name of Concern :	Number :	Number of Work- Men Employed :	Number : of Jews :	Remarks
1. Primitive Weaving Factory	4	40	10	Before the war there were 8 such factories with 80 work- men
2. Earthenware Factory	1	300	120	
3. Paper Mill	1	75	15	
4. Saw-Mill	2	130	5	
5. Tannery	1	10	5	
6. Electric Station	1	7	-	
7. Foundry	1	10	8	
8. Steam Flour-Mills	2	12	6	
9. Horse-shoe Fact.	1	12	5	

Factories not functioning at present have not been included.

The Jewish working population may be classified as follows: About 800 persons consists of tradesmen, shopmen, owners of villas and persons without any definite profession. This group forms the majority. The number of artisans is also comparatively large- about 350 persons. There are also about 60 employees and 170 industrial workmen.

RELIEF RENDERED: The Jewish population of Slavuta has been greatly assisted by the Polish Unit of the JOINT during the time of the Polish occupation. The JOINT organized 3 child feeding stations where about 800 children were fed. It maintained 3 schools, 2 children's homes, the Jewish Hospital, Homes for Aged and also constructed a Public Bath. It delivered loans and administered individual relief. A limited amount of relief was given by the Evobcom in 1921 which subventioned of the kitchen at the Children's Home and at the School.

EXISTING INSTITUTIONS

The only children's institution in Slavuta is the Public School where 80 (40 boys and 40 girls) children averaging from 7 to 13 years are taught. These children are from the poorest families. This group of 80 children is comprised of 2 orphans, 25 half orphans and 53 children with parents.

The school is supervised by the Warobraz, but very inadequately. The premises are suitable but need repairs. About \$ 100 is required for this.

The School does not serve the needs of all the children, there being a group of children (about 30 orphans and 100 half orphans) who need clothing, shoes and feeding.

A school-asylum for approximately 120 children should therefore be organized. Suitable premises are available for such an institution.

In view of the fact that Slavuta is suitably located for the treatment of tuberculosis, it would be very expedient to organize there a Children's Sanatorium, or a Colony for children sick with tuberculosis. This colony should be for from 100-150 children. Suitable premises are available in Slavuta for this purpose.

MEDICO-SANITARY: There is one Soviet Hospital in Slavuta with 25 beds. This is maintained by the Ouzdrav and is subventioned by the Ispolkom. The Hospital has almost no underwear and bed-linen. Its household equipment is very poor and there is a shortage of medicaments. All this naturally prevents the poorest population from availing themselves of medical aid.

The premises of the Hospital are suitable but are in need of repairs which will cost about \$ 100. Additional equipment is needed, and the Hospital must be supplied with medicaments.

In addition to the Hospital there is a Dispensary functioning which is supervised by the Ouzdrav. Its capacity is from 25-30 persons daily. A Second Dispensary with an average capacity of 30-35 persons daily is also functioning, and is supervised by the Social Insurance Kassa. It exclusively serves the needs of the members of this Kassa. The shortage of medicaments is most detrimental to the activity of these dispensaries.

There is a Home for Aged in Slavuta, which is supervised by the Social Welfare Department. 9 persons are maintained. The home is not supplied regularly by any organizations and is almost exclusively maintained by alms collected in the streets and is therefore in a catastrophic condition. The home must be enlarged so as to hold 30 persons. It needs additional equipment, clothing, underwear, shoes and to be regularly supplied with food stuffs. The premises are also in need of small repairs.

CREDIT: Before the Pogroms there existed a Society of Mutual Credit but at present there is no such organization, though the large group of artisans and workmen greatly need such an institution.

FUTURE BUDGETARY REQUIREMENTS

EXISTING INSTITUTIONS

	<u>One time subvention.</u>	<u>Monthly.</u>
<u>I. Jewish Public School</u>		
a. Repairs to premises	\$100.-	
b. Additional equipment	50.-	
c. Organization of sewing Workshop at the School	50.-	
d. Monthly subvention to the School, remuneration to personnel		\$ 50.-
<u>2. Soviet Hospital</u>		
a. Repairs to premises	\$100.-	
b. Additional equipment, underwear and bed-linen	150.-	
c. Supply of medicaments		\$ 40.-
d. Monthly subvention		30.-
<u>3. Dispensary of the Ouzdrav</u>		
a. Monthly subvention and supply with medicaments		\$ 75.-
<u>4. Home for Aged for 30 Persons</u>		
a. Repairs and additional equipment	\$150.-	
b. Supply with clothing and shoes	160.-	
c. Monthly subvention		\$ 60.-

CREDIT RELIEF

Subvention to the Loan-Saving Society which is being organised	\$1500.-
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ORGANIZATION OF NEW INSTITUTIONS.

<u>I. School-Asylum for 120 children.</u>		
a. Repairs to premises	\$ 100.-	
b. Equipment	100.-	
c. School appliances and stationery	50.-	
d. Clothing and shoes	350.-	
e. Monthly subvention		\$ 250.-

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BUREAU

2. Tuberculosis Sanatorium for 150

<u>Children from the Children's Homes.</u>	<u>One time subvention.</u>	<u>Monthly</u>
a. Repairs to premises	\$ 150.-	
b. Equipment	300.-	
c. Clothing and shoes for 50 children	300.-	
d. Monthly subvention		\$ 500.
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T O T A L	\$ 8610.-	\$ 1005.-

JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE.

I. M. KOWALSKY
Representative, Kiev District.

LAURENCE J. ...

JUN 29 1933

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BUREAU