

CZECHOSLOVAK
HELP
TO THE RUSSIAN
AND
UKRAINE
EMIGRATION



PUBLISHED BY THE
MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS
PRAGUE 1924

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PREFACE.

The suffering and the difficult situation in which the great majority of the refugees and emigrants from the territory of the old Russian Empire found itself in the civil war period, could not be observed by the Czechoslovak nation without evoking a heartfelt sympathy. And it were these three ideas which led its endeavor, as far as possible, to alleviate their hard lot: Humanity, the Slavic idea and the feeling of gratitude to those thousands of unknown heroes who, during the world-war, fell fighting for the common ideal.

The first of these ideas, of which especially the President of the Czechoslovak Republic T. G. Masaryk, is the foremost herald, and which is also the leading idea of the whole Czechoslovak policy, made it imperative to give help to all those who, arriving in a strange country without shelter and means of subsistence, were exposed to the danger of untold misery and ultimate ruin. The second idea which in the end is nothing but a part of the first, advocated the utilization of the sojourn of so great a number of former Russian subjects for the deepening of cultural community and for the preservation of those who create things cultural. The third idea demanded, that the members of a state which lost so many sons in the struggle against the peril of German hegemony, should not be forsaken in hard and evil times.

Therefore, when the first difficulties of the consolidation were overcome, the Czechoslovak public, at the initiative of the Foreign Ministry, started an action intended to make the exile of at least a part of the afflicted easier bearable. Naturally, to organize the support of both the refugees and emigrants from the former Russian Empire was a task heavier and more complicated than the casual observer would imagine.

For, in the first place, the reasons for the emigration were not the same and thus it consists of:

1) mostly of accidental refugees, whom the war tempest swept out of their homes, frequently against their will.

2) of a great number of political emigrants or of such who took an active part in the civil war.

3) of a great group of those who were banished from Russia

4) of the refugees or such former war-prisoners still subjects of the Soviet Russia, who, fearing they would be unable to earn a living in their native country, were compelled by the circumstances to remain abroad.

Moreover, the emigration was also heterogenous *politically* and belonged — if we discount the bulk of the mass, more or less totally disinterested — to nearly all the political parties of old Russia.

Likewise, the emigration was split up *socially*, being composed largely of the official intelligentsia, artists, savants, army members and students but, principally, of peasants (Cossacks).

Heterogenous it was also in regard to *nationality*. Besides Russians there were considerable numbers of Ukrainians, some Georgians, Armenians and other members of the former Russian Empire.

In a similar way the *hygienic* conditions of the emigrants (invalids, tuberculous, and aged persons) were, to a certain degree, its dividing factor.

Its scattering, the lack of centralization and any semblance of organization caused it to be divided again *territorially* and *locally*.

All these circumstances, together with the great numbers of emigrants, were the reason that it was soon found impossible to leave their organization to the public alone, although, in some cases, the state itself helped, as, for instance, through the „Relief Committee“ presided over by the Mayor of Prague and subventioned by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, through the Red Cross etc. Before long it became necessary to organize the whole action by the State. The Foreign Ministry, therefore, took the initiative and elaborated a *plan of action* which, after being sanctioned by the Ministerial Council, was put upon a *firm financial basis* and given a fixed *organization centre* by entrusting the Foreign Ministry with its execution. These differences in the political and social principles,

the dispersion, the disorganization and the many reasons for the stay of the emigrants abroad made it imperative for the Foreign Ministry to define in its plan its objects, methods and finally also the principles of the whole action.

The following points were then formulated:

1. To organize the first help to emigrants without shelter and money by establishing sleeping quarters and eating places and furnishing the indispensable wearing apparel, also by financial assistance and opening of employment bureaus.

2. To safeguard the invalids and aged persons and to furnish medical aid to the sick free of charge.

3. To enable the younger intelligentsia to finish their studies (eventually to open some Russian schools); to enable the literary, scientific and art workers to continue their reative labors (by scholarships, publication of their works etc.); to educate the broad masses of the emigrants on specific lines (mechanical, agricultural, automobilist courses etc, besides giving them a general education (the People's University).

It goes without saying that the Ministry for Foreign Affairs could not accomplish the organizatory work of such vast proportions alone. Therefore the main part of the functions connected with the action was transferred to the various emigration organizations, the Ministry contending itself with exercising a steady and regular supervision over them, especially on their political, administrative and financial sides. Of course, this method was not chosen for practical reasons alone, but also because it was thought desirable to give the emigration, by a certain autonomy, the possibilities of self-governing activity.

In order to allow the action to go on undisturbedly and with perfect justice to all, also to prevent its affecting the state-interests in any way, the Ministry stipulated the following *principles* for its guidance:

1. The deciding factor in giving assistance is the need of the applicant.

2. The object of the action is not merely to furnish subsistence, but also to teach work, especially of the intellectual kind and that

in such a manner as to enable the supported individuals to make themselves useful to their people after they return home again.

3. When stretching out the helping hand no difference is to be made on account of either politics, nationality or religion.

4. The aid is not to be misused for anti-revolutionary activities.

In defining the aforesaid tasks, methods and principles of the Relief Action the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was fully aware of its great significance, not only on its humane side also as regards culture and state policies. At the same time it always kept in view the interest of the nations of the former Russian Empire, particularly, of course, of the Russian nation. For this reason it gradually extended its activities, at first limited to the Czechoslovak Republic, to other states, first of all to the territory of the present SSSR and that at a period when the Russian population was visited by a hunger catastrophe.

Yet even while thus extending its activity the Ministry adhered to the same principles and methods as are used in its own territory and afforded relief, without pursuing any special political aims and regardless of any national, religious and political differences, not only to all who were threatened with hunger but also to such cultural (scientific) workers who, for one or another reason, were in need of assistance.

With the moral and also other help from President Masaryk, from the public and various societies and organizations, the Ministry succeeded in carrying through the greater and more substantial part of its programme and in giving the whole action a firm construction, which will enable it — partly by providing a number of the specially educated emigrants and graduated students with positions, in our Republic as well as in other states, partly by inducing many to return to their country voluntarily — gradually to restrict the Relief Action and, once the situation is favorable, to liquidate it.

The Ministry is cognizant of the enormous as well as political significance of the action, which is, otherwise, non-political both as to its substance and details. It also firmly believes that by preserving a part of the cultural powers of the nations from the

former Russian Empire, especially of the Russians, and by giving special education to large numbers of the people in general, it accomplished a great social as well as cultural work. Moreover, it holds that its labors will be fully appreciated by the whole Russian nation, nobody excepted, not even those who, whether for this or another reason or because of holding another point of view, are unable to see in this action what it intends to be or really is — an expression of gratitude to the thousands of Russians who fought for a New Europe and the assertion of the correctly understood Slavic idea, but, above all, the performance of a duty, dictated by ideals of humanity.

ACTIVITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs divided the whole Relief action into three groups, which show to whom and in what manner help is to be given. The first group comprises refugees occupied with mental work; the second those working physically and the third was assigned to invalids, the sick, the aged, women unable to work, children below school-age and, in general, to all fugitives incapable of any mental or physical occupation.

For cooperation in relieving the first two groups workers were drawn from among the emigrants themselves. In this manner there arose a number of Russian, Ukrainian and mixed Czechoslovak-Russian and Czechoslovak-Ukrainian committees which, with the material support of the government and under the supervision of the Foreign Ministry, divided the entire Relief work between them. The care of the third group was assumed by the Czechoslovak Red Cross.

In order to properly manage this action, the far-reaching significance of which for both the cultural and economic uplifting of Russia and Ukraine is recognized not by the Czechoslovak public alone but also by political and economic factors abroad, and to bring it to a successful end, considerable sums were granted by the ČSR government.

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ACTIVITY OF THE INDIVIDUAL INSTITUTES,

COMMITTEES AND ORGANIZATIONS.

COMMISSION FOR ENABLING THE RUSSIAN STUDENTS TO STUDY IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

The organization of this Commission goes back to the time when, after the occupation of Novorossijsk, Odessa and the Crimea by the Soviet army, the waves of the Russian emigration flooded Constantinople and from there surrounding countries, and when the International Commission for the relief of Russia began, at the request of the chief commissioner Dr. Nansen, to negotiate with the states concerned how to assure, partly at least, the existence of the individual groups of this helpless and inert mass of fugitives. It was then that the Czechoslovak government offered hospitality to the professor and student intelligentsia and the agriculturists and agricultural working men alike. According to the ČSR plan, the possibility of finishing their studies in Czechoslovakia was to be granted to at least a part of the Russian emigration youth. Together with the students a number of Russian university professors and savants were invited, too, to continue their pedagogic and scientific labors in the country. And as the administrative and financial agency connected with the care for the arriving students could not be run directly by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, there was founded, in October 1921, the „Commission for enabling the Russian students to study in the ČSR“, whose initial activity was limited to preparatory work, especially to the adaption of the III. building of the Prague poorhouse into quarters for the Russian students, as well as to the establishing of offices, warehouses, kitchens etc.



Svobodárna.

On Oct. 1st 1921 already 61 students were put under the care of the Committee, all of them having been settled in Prague before. In the second half of October a convention of the Russian student emigration was held in Prague, and the number of students in the Commission's care rose to 196 persons, to which, on the 24 of the same month, there was added a fresh group of 142 from Constantinople.

On the first of November the Commission already cared for 366 Russian and 85 Czech students, who were removed to the „Poor-house“ from Masaryk's college.

On Nov. 5th came the second and third groups of the Constantinople Russian students numbering, with the women and children 318 persons, all of whom were quartered in a new building

called „Svobodárna“ (meaning: for single or unmarried persons) in Libeň, which was leased by the Foreign Ministry for that purpose. The Commission thus had already a second student hostel where, besides the students, also some profesors and the members of the management were lodged.

In the „Svobodárna“ a room with 20 beds for hospital purposes was also established.

On Nov. 24th a fourth group of 1924 persons arrived from Constantinople, all of whom found shelter in the Svobodárna. At that time 1064 students were already cared for by the Committee.

On Dec. 19th a fifth student group numbering 105, from Gallipoli this time, arrived in Prague and was lodged in the Smíchov Blind-institute, this making the third asylum of the Russian students. Some time later, this asylum was entrusted to the Czechoslovak-Ukrainian committee for the support of the Ukrainian students in the ČSR, and the Russian students students living there till then were either removed to the newly established quarters in Strašnice, or to Brunn, Bratislava and Příbram, or placed in private residences.

On Jan. 1st 1922 the Committee cared for 1183 students in Prague, 53 in Brunn, 42 in Bratislava and 44 in Příbram.

As the existing three hostels could not hold the students already here nor the groups which were invited to come, the ČSR government bought a new building in Strašnice and had it adapted for the purposes of a hostel. There, in January, 26 students from Saloniki, and the whole VI. group of 280 persons from Constantinople were installed, with 76 students from Tunis shortly afterwards. By this the influx of the students en masse came to an end; since then only such individuals received permission to enter the country to whom scholarships had been promised previously. Yet in spite of that the number of the Russian students steadily increased; in the beginning of February it was 1457, in March — 1575, in April — 1786, in May — 1833, in June — 1928, in July — 1959, in August 1991 and by the 31st of December 1922 the Committee had already charge of

	female students	male students	total
in Prague	284	1705	1989
in Brunn	19	347	366
in Příbram	—	80	80
<hr/>			
Thus a total in ČSR	303	2132	2435

The lower table shows how, by a gradual acceptance of new applicants, the number of the Russian students has grown in the year of 1923:

	female students	female students	total
On Jan. 1	299	2126	2425
Feb. 1	301	2121	2422
.. March 1	314	2161	2475
.. April 1	380	2367	2747
.. May 1	382	2366	2748
.. June 1	384	2398	2782
.. July 1	390	2406	2796
.. August 1	388	2366	2754
.. November 1....	395	2790	3185
.. Jan. 1 — 1924 ..	443	2802	3245

The assistance given to the Russian students by the Commission is of two kinds:

1. *Full* support, consisting of lodging, board, clothing, medical care, all school-books and requisites, and the payment of their tuition and examination fees. This is given mainly to students of the higher classes, who went through the minimum of studies required.

2. *Partial* support, granted to students of, mainly, the lower grades, under similar conditions and including everything except clothing.

3. *Academic*, allowed to persons not wholly destitute. It consists of school and general study requisites and the payment of tuition and examination fees besides the privilege of using the Commissions Library. At the close of the school-year 1922—23 there were in receipt of the



Drawing-room in the „Svobodárna“.

full support	2404 students
partial „	262 „
academic „	88 „

However, as the material conditions of the married students were incomparably worse than those of the single ones who received the same support (because it was impossible to quarter them and their families in the common hostels and as lodgers or subtenants of Prague families they were accepted only on the outskirts of the city and then at exorbitantly high rentals) the Ministry for Foreign Affairs decided to allow them bonuses according to the number of the family. The childless couples where wife had an opportunity to earn her living by either physical or mental work, received no extra assistance. Yet to students living here with their aged mothers unable to work the bonus was also allowed

For a child below 5 years the additional support is Kč 150, for a child over 5 years of age Kč 250 monthly. An equal amount is paid to wives or mothers, respectively; for children older than 10 years no allowance was stipulated.

Altogether, at the end of 1923 the Commission cared for:

89 wives of students (not students themselves)
 63 children below 5 years of age
 41 „ „ from 5—10 „ „ „
 33 mothers of students.

Regarding their location the students in Prague were divided as follows:

In the „Poor-house“ asylum	153	persons
„ „ Svobodárna „	389	„
„ „ Strašnice „	233	„
„ „ Říčany	16	„
In Brunn there were	361	„
In Příbram	79	„

The rest lived in private lodgings.

As to their special studies, the Committee consisted of 395 students of the agricultural sciences (agriculturists, forest-engineers, geometers and veterinaries) 1027 technicians (electrical, mechanical and machine-engineers, architects, chemists and mining engineers), 194 students of commercial science, 62 natural scientists, 293 medical students and 454 students of humanitarian teachings (philosophy and jurisprudence, academy of arts and conservatory).

The scholarships of students residing privately depended in 1922 on the kind of their lodgings and amounted from Kč 525 to 580 monthly.

The expenditure for the natural quarters rented by the Foreign Ministry in the asylums were, monthly for one person: In the Svobodárna Kč 184,50, in the Poor-house Kč 76,—, in Říčany Kč 143,18, in Příbram Kč 130,—. Both the Strašnice and Brunn asylums are located in houses bought by the government.



Interior of the Student's asylum in Strašnice.

Besides the allowances already named the students also received clothing in this order: 1 overcoat for the whole period of their studies, 1 suit of clothes a year, 1 pair of working-pants and 1 hat yearly, 1 pair of shoes and at most 3 pair of soles yearly, 2 scarfs, 3 shirts, 3 collars 2 skirt-fronts, 3 pair of drawers, 6 pair of socks and 6 handkerchiefs, yearly.

Owing to the remoteness of the individual students and the scattering about of those residing privately in the city peripheries, it was not possible to furnish all of them with home cooked meals.

Dining-rooms were established only in the „Poor-house“ and Strašnice asylum, the former being the most frequented, 1536 persons having eaten there in the months of March and April. In the other months the attendance was considerably less. The ave-

rage daily cost of feeding a student in these dining-rooms was about Kč 7.54, according to the food-prices at the time and the number of the boarders.

The commission also pays all the tuition fees, examination, rigorous and promotion taxes, matriculation payments and admission fees to the seminaries or practical exercises, and, in addition, supplies them with all their school-requisites (books, lectures etc.) after strictly elaborated lists of the requisites for the individual faculties and terms.

The school-requisites are divided into the consumable (pencils, paints, Indian ink, pens, paper, erasers etc) and the inventory kind) drawing-instruments, boards, rulers, medical instruments, school-books etc.). For their disbursement and the control of their proper use special regulations were issued, also they are listed separately. Both the disbursement and the control are attended to by the student sub-committees and the professor's committee. There are 13 sub-committees of the faculty students, directed by their professors and occupying themselves with the business of their order.

Into the Commission none but the students enrolled on the Czechoslovak High Schools, and having neither any means of subsistence nor the possibility of earning their living from other sources, will be accepted. They are not permitted, on principle, to have a gainful occupation: regularly paid lessons the student may accept only with the knowledge of the professorial staff of the Commission. The students are also bound to devote all their time to their special studies and their general education, to attend the lectures and exercises regularly, to conform to all the school-requirements in time and to prove, at the beginning of every new school year and in the stipulated time, the progress necessary for relieving them of tuition fees on the High school.

For the prosecution of any undignified or morally offensive action of the students or of wasteful use of and malicious injury to the inventorial or other articles furnished to the students, the Commission has established a disciplinary court of the Foreign Ministry of the professorial staff, of the Russian students and of the Czechoslovak Central Association each. The disciplinary penalties used



Dining-room in the „Poor-house“.

are: a warning, a simple or a public reprimand, the reduction of allowances for a fixed period, the expulsion from the government support or, finally, the banishment from the ĀSR territory.

New students are accepted in the following order:

The applicant has to lay before the board of the professors Committee a petition accompanied by attestations of having passed out of his former schools, by the matriculation certificate, an index and his baptismal certificate or another document proving his identify and besides has to fill out a questionnaire. The board will then hand over his petition to that faculty section of the Commission, to which the applicant, according to the special study selected by him, would belong. The faculty will express itself as to the applicant's academic qualification and his individual condition and proposes the order, in which to enter him on the list of candidates.

The petition is then returned to the board of professors who complete the opinion given by the sub-committee with some remarks on the applicant's moral qualities, the extent of his material standing etc.

The board of professors makes up the list of all the applicants and submits it for decision to the admission committee composed of a representative of the Foreign Ministry, the director of the managing board of the Committee and the president of the board of professors or his substitute. The petitions of persons not yet registered in some High School are not acted upon. The admission of new recipients of scholarships is governed by the principle that the older classes just finishing their studies have preference over the younger ones and that persons who came to the ČSR in a lawful manner should be preferred to those who arrived here contrary to the law. The final decision as to the acceptance lies with the Foreign Ministry.

Both the economic and financial agency of the Committee is managed by an official of the Foreign Ministry, while the supervision of the inner management is done directly by the accountants from the finance department of the same Ministry.

During the school-year 1922—1923 the Committee dismissed: 42 students for voluntary absence; 55 who finished their studies; at their own request; 1 owing to a decision of the disciplinary court; 112 for utter failure; 15 for various reasons — 10 died.

At the close of the school-year the standing of the students who were in receipt of scholarships was examined, with the result that up to the end of October 1923, 2513 had passed all the examinations required; more time was given to 206 students, to 74 on account of delayed registration, to 99 for illness and to 33 for other sufficient reasons.

Of the above mentioned 55 students who had finished their studies 14 passed out of the Russian agricultural cooperation institute, 9 the High School of machine and electro-technical engineering, 8 the High School of chemical-technological engineering; 6 the Mining Academy; 5 the Russian faculty of law; 4 the High school of the agricultural and forest engineering; 3 the High School of the architecture and house-building; 3 the faculty of



Russian students at a practical exercise.

natural sciences; 2 the medicinal faculty and 1 the High veterinary school.

Of that number 18 found positions in the ČSR, 20 left for abroad (to Russia, Roumania, Yougoslavia, America, France etc). 10 were taken again care of by the Commission in order to prepare them for continued scientific work or to habilitate them in High schools, 7 have found no occupation yet.

Sanitary conditions: The ambulatory treatment of the students is attended to by three physicians and two male nurses. After the establishment of the Úvaly and Strašnice asylums, a lady-doctor was added, with the duty to call on the sick in their private residences and to give medical assistance in the asylums named above. Physician's ambulatories were also established in the Poor-house, the Svobodárna and in Strašnice.

Patients needing advice or treatment by specialists were sent either to the clinic on the Charles University or to sanatoriums. Such as needed hospital or climatic treatment were sent to the City Hospital, infirmaries and sanatoriums at the expense of the Committee or of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, the latter being the recipient of a state-subsidy. The Committee also furnished the medicines free of charge.

Patients who were in need of a more substantial food received it on doctor's prescription; the increase consisted generally of 2 dkg of cocoa, 2 eggs, 6 dkg of lard and $\frac{1}{2}$ a bottle of condensed milk daily. Whenever dietary food was required, Kč 100 was given to the patient to procure it himself. Owing to many cases of tuberculosis the number of persons receiving intensified food grew larger every month, reaching 235 in July. There were also many invalids and persons with some physical defects among the students, compelling the Commission to furnish, in 350 cases, orthopedic shoes, eye glasses etc. Dental care and operations were furnished, at the expense of the commission, in the Dental Ambulatory of the Zemgor, this being an association of the Russian functionaries who represent their town and rural autonomous (in Prague), communities.

On the whole, the sanitary condition of the Russian students may be described as poor, a considerable part of them being physical or even mental invalids suffering from the effects of wounds, old diseases and privations they have experienced.

Even despite the present more favorable material conditions and regular medical care, the health of the students improves but slowly, especially of those afflicted with chronic diseases and tuberculosis, the latter being aggravated greatly by the climate of Prague. The Commission gave all possible assistance to the tuberculous students, sending them to the country (the more seriously sick to sanatoriums) allowing them more substantial food and also extending the terms to complete academic minimum etc.

In the second half of 1923 the care of the tuberculous students was taken over by the Czechoslovak Red Cross, which supported about 31 tuberculous patients in various sanatoriums and in August



Library and reading-room in the „Poor-house“.

established, in Slovakia, a health-colony for 78 reconvalescent students.

Besides that there are many grave cases of neurasthenia among the students, the cure of which would require a large expense with little hope of success; for this group but little could be done so far, except to advise a strict hygienic life and to follow some sports. Six of the most serious cases are still being treated in the Podol sanatorium.

At the end of May 1922 the Czechoslovak Red Cross had the health of all students examined in detail by a special commission with the following result: Of the total number of 1923 students cared for by the committee 1398 were examined, i.e., 72%— of this 30 cases of serious tuberculosis, which called for immediate treatment in sanatoriums; 150 cases of initial Tbc and 90 suspicious cases, requiring continued observation. Stomach troubles

calling for dietary treatment were found in 75 cases; eye-diseases and anomalous eye-refractions 131. There were 75 suffering from serious anaemia; 230 from neurasthenia and other nerve-diseases; 209 persons had less than 7 teeth; 350 of such who passed through the typhoid and other contagious diseases and 61 converted invalids.

CZECHOSLOVAK-UKRAINIAN COMMISSION.

The same assistance as given by the Committee to the Russian students is given to the Ukrainian High-school students by the Czechoslovak-Ukraine Commission.

In the years 1920 and 1921 the number of students in the Prague Ukraine colony was insignificant. The material help they were then receiving came principally from the „Ukraine Relief“ maintained by gifts from America and by the American Methodist Mission in Prague, which alone fed, in its eating place on Letna, about 220 Ukraine students. In 1921, when these sources of social relief dried out to some extent or ceased altogether and when the Prague colony was greatly increased by a new influx of immigrants from Poland, Serbia and Bulgaria, the material condition of the Ukrainian students grew worse to such an extent that it seemed as if they would be obliged to give up their studies altogether.

This state of affairs decided the Foreign Ministry to enable — at the request of the „Ukrainian Student's Relief“ and the board of the Ukrainian professors — the Ukrainian students to finish their education in Prague by aiding them in the same manner as the Russians. The action was entrusted to a new Commission, with prof. dr. Bidlo, professor of the Czech University and the Ukrainian University and the Ukrainian University Prof. dr. Kolesa as its president and vice-president, respectively.

Beginning with Nov. 1921, a regular monthly subvention was paid to it.

The economic and financial agency of the Ukrainian Committee is in charge of a special department under an official from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which also exercises the control over its affairs.



Russian students in the dissection hall.

Besides giving material help from the government funds, the Czechoslovak-Ukraine Committee procures for the Ukrainian students permission to live in the ČSR, acts on their behalf with the competent authorities in the matter of passports, assists them with the matriculations in the High schools and when they ask for a reduction of the tuition fees, establishes asylums or finds lodgings for them, gets them work during the vacations etc.

In the Czechoslovak-Ukraine Committee the following bodies are represented: the Charles University, the Ukrainians Free University, the Central Association of the Čsl. students, the Ukrainian Academy, the Zemgor, the Ukrainian Relief and the Ukrainian Zemgor Committee.

The rules for both the admission and expulsion of the students, as well as for the extent and manner of disbursing the material help,

are the same as with the Commission forwarding the education of the Russian students.

After the inauguration of its activity in November 1921 the Czechosl.-Ukraine Committee took 557 students under its care; this number rose steadily, so that in January next there were already 774, in April 1021, in August 1017 — and at the beginning of the school-year 1922—23 the number reached 1157 students, 449 students admitted, during that year, makes, at its end, a total of 1606 students.

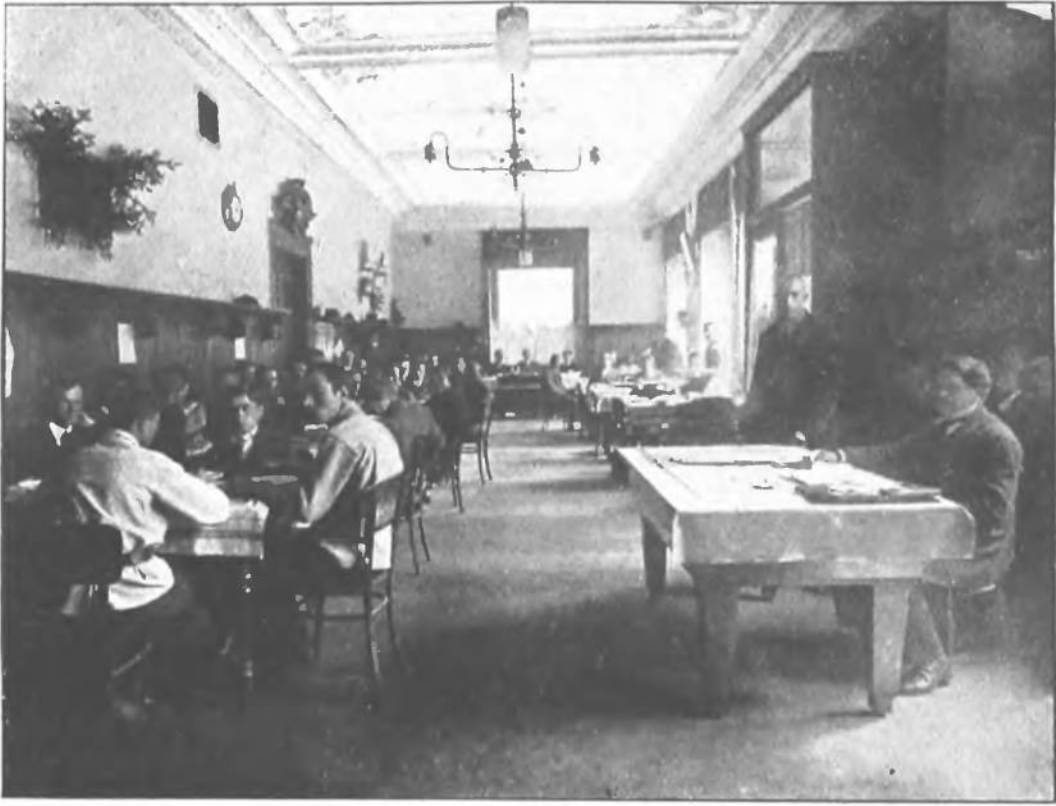
In the school-year 1922—23 there were discharged:

1. for having finished their studies	54	students
2. at own request	68	„
3. for non-success	83	„
4. for changing over to a school where the students are not aided by the Committee	110	„
5. for other reasons	7	„
6. died	4	„
Total of dismissed	326	students

According to this there remained, at the end of the school-year 1923—24,

	1280	students
newly admitted	150	„
In care of the Committee on Nov. 1 - 1923	1430	students

Of this number, the several faculties of the Czech university in Prague are visited by 465 male and 49 female students; the Polytechnic, by 360 male and 4 female students; the Teacher institutes, by 21 students; the Conservatory, by 10 male and 5 female students; the Art-Institute by 7 students; the Brunn university 24; the Veterinary school 35; the Brunn Polytechnic 21; the Příbram Mining Academy 57; the Horticultural school at Mělník 13; the Textile Institute 4; the Preparatory course at Josefov, 67; the Agricultural school at Poděbrady and the Preparatory courses there, 113. The Committee also cared for 29 White Russian hea-



Emigrant dinner in the hall of the Ukrainian Cottage.

rers of Charles University and 39 White Russian hearers of the Polytechnic.

Besides this the Committee cared for 10 persons who either have already finished their High school education and were preparing for their habilitation, or were occupying themselves with another scientific object. Of the 54 students who finished their studies, 28 became lawyers, 8 physicians, 1 doctor of philosophy, 11 engineers, 3 jurists, 3 philosophers, 1 agradatet of the natural-sciences faculty, 1 agradatet of the pedagogical inst., 1 chemist, 1 graduatet of the High business College, 1 graduatet of the Academy of Music, 1 magister of pharmacy. Of them 31 were placed in Czechoslovakia, 16 went to Galicia (in Poland), 3 to foreign countries (America, Denmark, Bulgaria), 4 have no positions as yet.

The monthly subvention for the needs of the Czechoslovak-

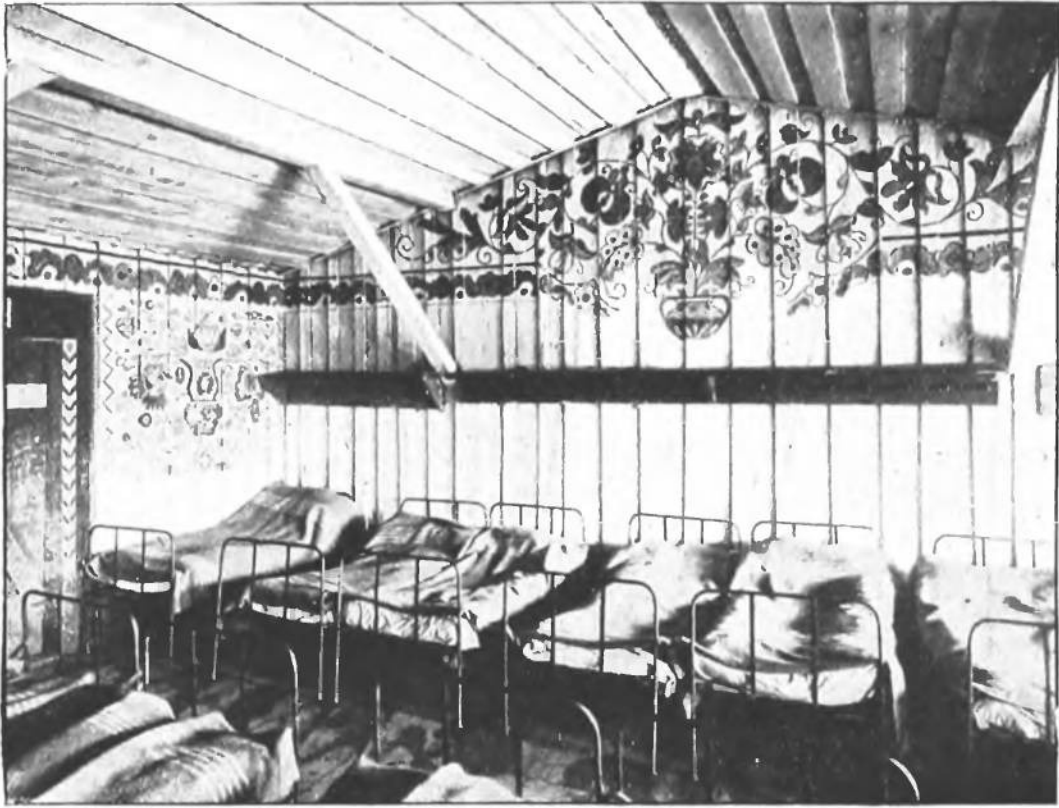
Ukrainian Committee averages Kč 800.000. It is paid from the state-funds.

BOARD OF PROFESSORS ATTACHED TO THE COMMITTEE FOR GIVING AID TO STUDENTS.

In September 1921, when the Committee for assisting the Russian students in Czechoslovakia was established, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs organized also a relief for the Russian scientific workers and university professors so that they could either continue their interrupted scientific studies or devote themselves, pedagogically, to the Russian High School students, and the younger generation of the High School graduates, who prepared for dissertations and habilitatory work.

At that time there was only a small number of the Russian university professors in our country. Those already here were attached to the Committee as a separate autonomous board of professors, which was permitted by the Foreign Ministry to select among the Russian emigration in Europe such scientists and professors, who should then be given permission to enter the ČSR too and their existence assured. In selecting them the main regard was taken of their scientific potentiality, but at the same time, of the material and social conditions in which they were then living; later, when a Russian faculty of law was established, the chief motive for inviting them was to fill all its chairs.

The material help was, originally, limited to 50 professors; later, when the number of the Russian students had considerably grown, the number of the supported professors also increased — there were 67 at the end of 1922 and 94 by July 31st 1923. They were divided into three groups; in the first were those, who have already lectured in Russian universities as regular professors and had a reputation as scientists and also some merit as educators. This class drew from the government regular stipends equaling the salary of officials in their VI. or VII. service grade. Into this group belong, for instance, two members of the Russian



Ornamental decoration of walls by the emigrants.

academy of sciences, the Professors Glubovskij and Struve. The second group is formed of such assistant professors and docents from the Russian High Schools, who devote themselves also to educational work; they receive a monthly allowance equalling the salary of the VIII service grade of the Czechoslovak government officials. The third group consisted of those, who wished to devote themselves to scientific labors, but, being interrupted by the civil war and the subsequent emigration, had to give up their studies right at the start — and, in general, all persons preparing for their habilitation; this category receives a regular allowance equalling the income of a IX. grade CSR official.

The board of professors pursues the following aims:

1. Publication of the works of the individual members of the board.

Owing to the high cost of publishing the results obtained were, in 1922 and 1923, comparatively small. Nevertheless a number of scientific works were at least made ready for print. Some were only set in type, but others, less expensive and valuable, were published.

2. Aiding the students and controlling its studies.

For that reason one or two professors were put at the head of each faculty section (numbering 13 in all), whose duty was to advise and direct the students in all matters pertaining to their studies; likewise, special course and lectures on Russia were held on some Čsl. High-Schools, the Russian faculty of law, the commercial-accountant schools, the Russians institutes and several societies.

Some of the lectures, namely those in the Russian institute were much attended by the Czech intelligentsia; the lectures in the industrial department of the Russian institute, where the special economic problems of the Russian industry and commerce came under discussion, also met with great success.

In 1922 and 1923 about 300 lectures on the most varied topics were held.

3. Preparing the younger professorial candidates and assisting them in their scientific endeavors.

Here too good results were obtained, some of the professorial stipendiaries having already passed their magister examinations: P. N. Lavický (Political economy); M. A. Zimmerman (International law); M. Sachmatow (History of the Russian law); G. M. Michailovský (International law); the first three were appointed private docents of the Russian faculty of law.

At the end of the school-year 1922—23 there were supported in all: 94 members of the Commission professor's board, 2 of whom have been members of the Russian Academy of Science — 7 doctors and 47 regular professors and lectures, also former members of Russian universities; 19 persons preparing for a professorial career, and 4 engineers directing the practical student's exercises.

RUSSIAN FACULTY OF LAW

was established, after long preparatory negotiations, on May 18 th 1922. In the autumn of 1921, when already a considerable number of Russian professors had arrived in Prague, there was established, besides other faculty committess, also the legal economic commission, with Prof. Paul Ivan Novgorodcev, a doctor of state-law, regular professor of the Moscow University and former director of the Moscow Commercial Institute, as its president, and Prof. Nic. Nic. Aleksejev, a lecturer of the Moscow Commercial Institute and lecture of the Tavrida University, as teachers. This commission was later transformed into the humanitarian department of the Russian legal sciences in Prague; in these courses the following lectures were held: the Russian constitutional and administrative law — financial law — Russian criminal procedure — insurance mathematics — Russian history — Russian criminal law — Czech language — the evolution of the present Czechoslovak republic. The lectures were held in the auditories of the mathematical institute of the faculty of art of the Charles University, where later also the first lectures of the Russian legal faculty were held.

The association of the Russian academic organizations abroad started, therefore, to discuss the establishing of a Russian faculty of law and when the consent of the Ministries for Foreign Affairs and of National Instruction was obtained, the faculty of law was opened, on May 18th 1922. Its first rector became P. J. Novgorodcev, a former professor of the Moscow University, its first secretary Prof. N. N. Aleksejev, formerly of the Tavrid University. As professors were appointed — Prof. A. A. Vilkov, P. D. Georgievskij, L. R. Gogel, D. D. Grimm, S. V. Zavadskij, M. M. Katkov, V. A. Kosinskij, A. V. Maklecov, P. V. Struve, V. F. Totomianc, A. J. Fatčjev, as theologician Protoierej J. N. Ktitarev and as lecturer, G. D. Gurvie. Of them 6 were former professors of the Petrograd University, 4 at Moscow, three at Charkov, 2 at Kiev and 1 at the Don University. Besides them three are also 4 lecturers on national economy, 2 on international law, 1 on the history of the Russian law and 1 on financial law.

In the professorial staff the following changes took place

during the first year — Prof. Timašev, was appointed to the chair held by Prof. Gogel; further, Professors A. A. Kizeweter (Russian history) and N. A. Losskij (logic), both of whom were banished from Soviet Russia, were admitted to lecturing. Prof. S. N. Bulgakov was called to the vacant chair of the canonical law. As private lecturers were admitted: K. J. Zajcev (administrative law), P. N. Savicky (national-economy), M. V. Šachmatov (History of Russian law) M. A. Cimmermann (international law).

Other lecturers were: — Prof. Anciferov (statistics); reader Florovsky (seminary for philosophic law); Prof. Trošin (forensic physics); M. Zenkovský (accounting); M. Stoilov (Latin).

At the end of the school-year 1922—23 lectures were held on:

- 1) History of the philosophy of law — Prof. Novgorodcev, lecturer Gurvic,
2. Universal theory of law — Prof. Tatějev.
- 3.—4. History and dogma of the Roman law — Prof. Grimm, Prof. Katkov.
5. Constitutional law — Prof. Aleksejev.
6. International law: Lecturers Gurvic, Cimmerman and Michajlovský.
7. Administration law — Priv. lectures Zailev.
8. Canonical law — Prof. Bulgakov, priv. lecturer Ktitarev.
- 9.—10. Civil law and civil procedure Prof. Zavadskij.
11. Commercial law — Prof. Katkov.
12. Criminal law — Prof. Maklecev.
13. Criminal procedure — Prof. Timašev.
14. History of the Russian law — Prof. Bernackij, priv. lecturer Sachmatov.
15. Russian history — Prof. Kizevetter.
16. Financial law — Prof. Vilkov.
- 17.—18. Economic politics and statistics — Prof. Georgievskij, Kosinskij, Struve and Totomiane, priv. lect. Savickij.
19. Logic — Prof. Losskij.
20. Forensic physics — Prof. Trosin.
21. Latin — Private lecturers Savicky and Sachmatov and Ostrouchov and Stroilov.

22. German — Teacher Skav Boris.
23. French — Teachers Moral Lann and Vren.
24. Accountantship — Teacher Zenkovskij.
25. Gymnastics — Dr. Smotlacha.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs also facilitated the establishment of the Russian faculty of law by leaving the acceptance and care of the students to the Commission almost exclusively, with only a few reservations to itself regarding the acceptance. In this manner 224 students of the higher semesters who until then attended the Czech faculty of law, were accepted and thus lectures on all eight prescribed semesters could be started. Besides them, 30 gymnasial graduates and 69 hospitants were accepted. In the summer term lectures were held from May 18th to August 19th: the examinations, from August 10 to 18. The attendance at all the lectures was large. The school-programme of the Russian faculty of law conforms to the rules customary in the old Russian universities. A great obstacle to the regular course was found in the lack of specific scientific works, the university library numbering only 121 books at the start. This condition gradually improved partly by gifts of books, partly by purchasing new legal works with the Commission's own money, so that at the end of the year there already were 2648 books in the library.

Likewise, the initial difficulties in the seminaries and the practical exercises were gradually overcome. The seminary exercises consisted of the universal legal theory, law philosophy, constitutional law, national economy and criminal law.

At the start the Russian faculty of law had 233 regular male, 21 regular female students, 44 male hospitants and 9 female hospitants, a total of 304 persons.

At the end of the school-year 1922—23 the number were as follows: 338 regular male students, 48 regular female students, 139 male hospitants, 42 female hospitants, a total of 568 persons.

During the year 2 students died, 5 finished their studies and 15 reg. students and 12 hospitants left the school for various reasons.

THE UKRAINIAN FREE UNIVERSITY OF PRAGUE.

The Ukrainian Free University of Prague has developed in proportion with its extraordinary position. It aroused interest from the first and has been not only supported the Charles University but also by the different Ministries and Scientific and Cultural Czechoslovak Organizations.

It has been the only centre of the Ukrainian culture and therefor has been greatly visited by the Ukrainian students who attend (Czech Universities*).

The Philosophical faculty has two departments: A) Historical — Philology and B) Natural. 1. History and Mathematics. In department A — Docent Dr. Mirčuk lectures three times a week on philosophy.

2. Science of History:

Prof. Došenko — History of the Ukrainian Cossack (4 periods weekly).

Prof. Vasil Bidnov: History of Zaporog (2 periods weekly).

History of the Ukraina Church (3 periods weekly).

Prof. Dmytro Antonovič: Ukrainian Art of the XIX century (1 period weekly).

History of the Ukrainian Theatre (2 periods weekly).

Preparatory College for the History of Art. (2 periods weekly).

3. Philosophical Science:

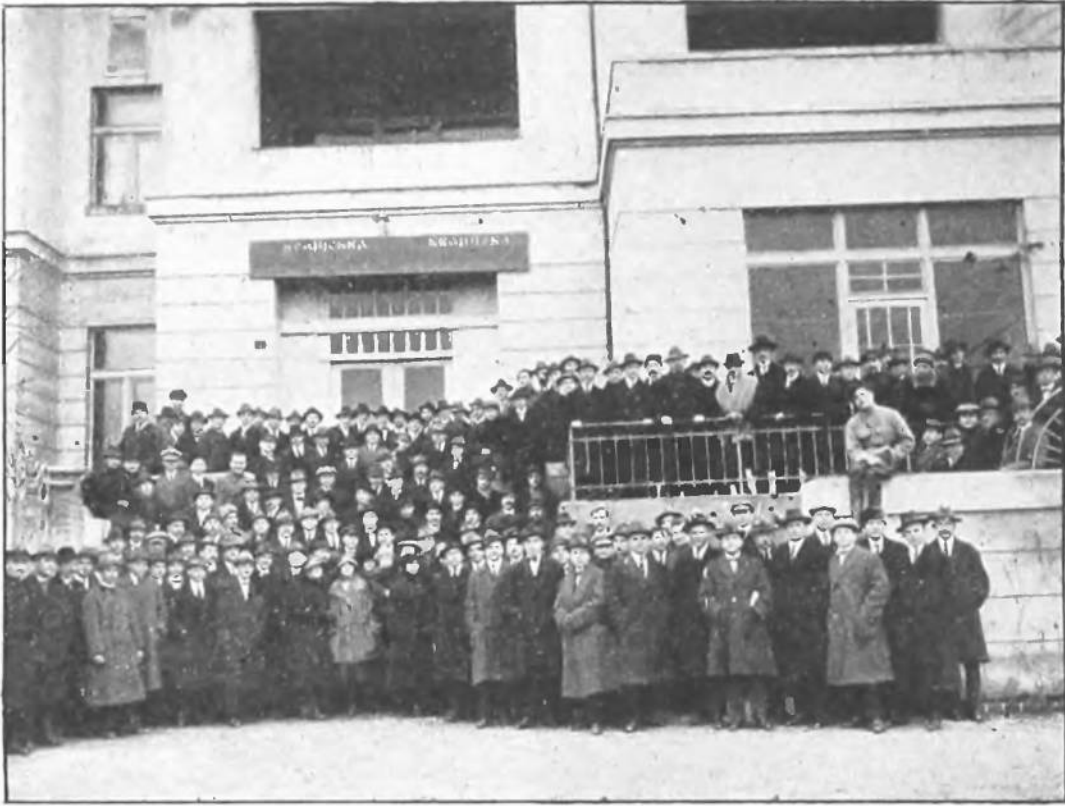
Prof. St. Smal-Stockyj: — Phonetics (3 periods weekly).

Preparatory College for the Ukrainian Philology (2 periods weekly).

Prof. Dr. Alexander Kollesa: History of the Ukrainian Literature of the XIX century (2 periods a week).

Prof. Dr. Agenov Artynovič, Classical Philology (3 periods a week).

*) All Ukrainian students attend the lectures of the Czech University as regular students and are required to pass the necessary examinations; but in addition they are enrolled at the Ukrainian University and attend lectures of the faculties of law and philosophy which have a special relationship to Ukraina.



Students and professors of the Ukrainian Agriculture College.

In Section B:

Prof. Dr. Ivan Horbačevskyj: Organic Chemistry (4 periods weekly).

Prof. Andrijevskyj — Biology (2 periods a week), Zoology (2 periods a week).

Prof. Fedor Švec — Geology (5 periods a week).

Prof. Dr. Štěpán Rudnickýj — Geography of Ukraina (2 periods weekly).

Foundations of Physical Geography (2 periods weekly).

The Geographical Preparatory College (2 periods a week)

Doc. Boris Matušenko: Social Hygiene (13 periods a week).

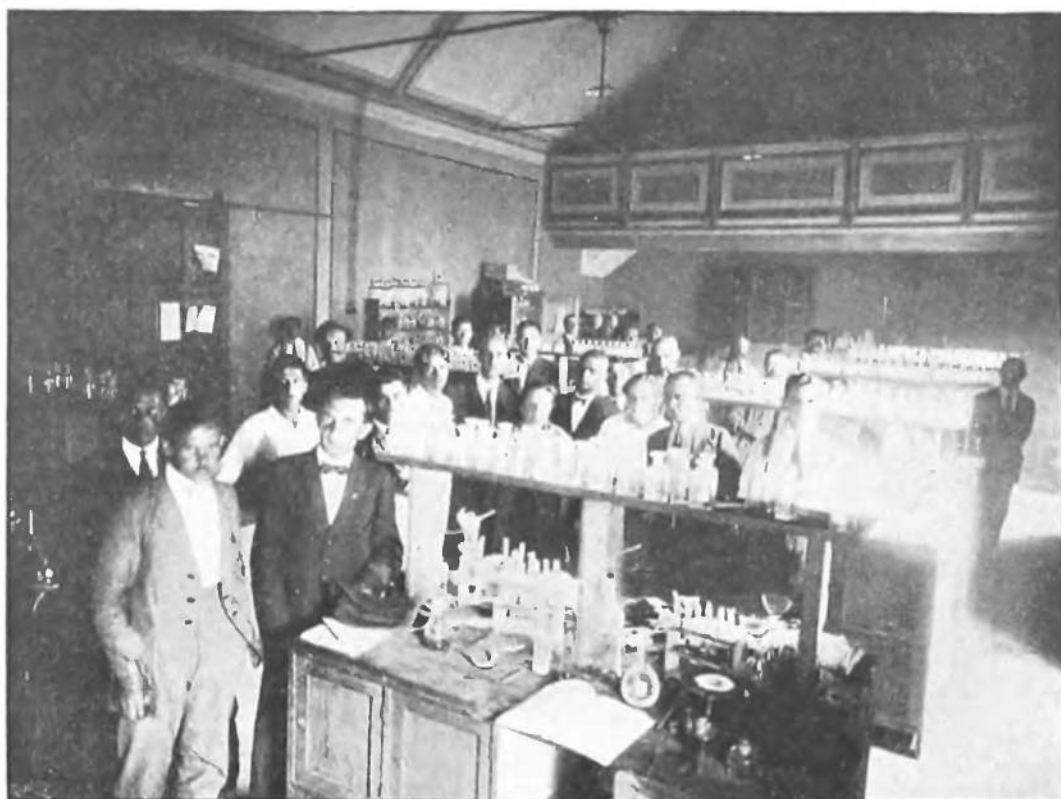
On the Faculty of Law and the Constitutional Law. Prof. R. Laščenko lectures on Ukrainian Law (5 periods a week).

Doc. Ol. Lotyckyj — Ukrainian Church Law (3 periods a week).
 Prof. Dr. Dnistrjanskyj — Civil Law (5 periods a week).
 Prof. Oldřich Odarčenko: Foundation of Commercial Law
 (1 period a week).
 Prof. Dr. Vlad. Staroslavskyj: Criminal Law (II part, 2 periods
 a week).
 Prof. Otto Eichelmann --- Criminal Procedure (2 periods a
 week).
 Prof. Dr. Vlad. Starosolskyj - Political Law (II part, 3 periods
 a week).
 Prof. Dr. Lozynskyj --- History of the Ukrainian Political
 Thought (1 period weekly).
 Prof. Eichelmann - - International Law (2 periods a week).
 Prof. Odarčenko --- Financial Law (II part, 5 periods a week).
 Prof. Ol. Myciuk — History of Politics of National Economy
 (periods).
 Prof. Ol. Myciuk — History of Theory of National Economy
 (2 periods a week).
 Docent Vl. Tymošenko: History of Industry (II part, 1 period
 a week).

Prof. Ščerbina — Statistics (3 periods a week).

There were altogether 33 regular and 3 special students enrolled
 in the School of Law. According to nationalities there were:
 323 Ukrainians, 4 Czechs, 1 White Russian, 3 Jews, 1 German and
 of this number 251 students were from Galicia, 58 from Ukraina
 near Dněpr, 13 from Bukovina, 1 from Kubaň, 1 from White
 Russia, 8 from Podkarpatská Rus.

There were 542 students enrolled in the School of Philosophy:
 491 men and 51 women, — 508 regular and 34 special students.
 According to nationalities there were: 518 Ukrainians, 5 Czechs,
 1 Russian, 1 White Russian, 1 German and 16 Jews. According
 to citizenship there were 152 from Ukraina near Dněpr, 347 from
 Galicia, 3 from Kubaň, 28 from Bukovina, 7 from Czechoslovakia,
 1 from Russia, 1 from White Russia, 1 from Litva and from Bessara-
 bia. In the faculty of Arts 28 subjects were lectured on in 63
 lessons. In the legal faculty 25 subjects were lectured on in 53
 lessons.



The Ukrainian College of Agriculture at Polžbrady. - Practical demonstrations in the analytic chemistry.

If one takes into consideration that the students were obliged to attend these lectures in addition to the lectures at the Czech University and to pass the necessary examinations, one may consider the attendance at the Ukrainian University as a fairly good one.

During the winter term 1922-23 certain changes took place in the faculty. The following were elected as regular professors: prof. Bidnov to the faculty of art, Prof. Odarčenko to the legal faculty. Special professors: Alex. Sulgin at the faculty of Art. As docents were nominated: Ol. Lotockyj, Dr. Řehoř Hankevyč, both at the legal faculty. Special professors Loskyj and Svec were elected as regular professors and docent Micjuk as special professor.

The new school-year was started with ceremonies on the 21st of November. The previous rector, prof. Dr. Alex. Kolessa, gave

a report about the activity of the past year, and the new rector prof. D. Stanislav Dnistrjanskyj gave a lecture on: „The New State“.

The publishing activity of the Ukrainian University has for the present time limited itself to printing the university lectures and textbooks. In this manner there have been published up to the present: „The General Rule of Law“ by Dr. Dnistrjanskyj. — „The International Law“ by Dr. Lozyňský, — „The Roman Law“, by Dr. Losský, „The Ukrainian Law“ by Dr. Laščenko, „The History of Ethics“, by Dr. Murčuk. Among text-books there were published: „The History of the Ukrainian Law“, by Prof. Laščenko, „Review of the Ukrainian Historiography“ by Prof. Dorošenko and „The General Rule of Law and Politics“ by Prof. Dr. Dnistrjanský. Preparatory lessons took place in both schools.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs allows a yearly subsidy of Kč 70.000 for covering the expenditures of the personnel of the university library, the equipment, inventory, rental etc. The new subsidy is being paid only after an accurate calculation of the previous subsidy.

THE UKRAINIAN COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AT PODĚBRADY.

The Institution ist a higher special school having the following aims:

a) To prepare the Ukrainian emigrants so as to enable them to take part in the building up of Ukraina on the field of political economy.

b) Through political and peadagogical activity, it endeavours to acquaint the students with the methods of political economy, not only in theory but also in practical, so that they could assist in the uplifting of the Ukrainian peasantry.

The history of this school dates back to the year 1921, when approximately a thousand of the Ukrainian intelligents, especially students, were obliged to leave their country and to seek refuge



The Ukrainian College of Agriculture at Poděbrady.—Practical demonstrations in geodesy.

in Czechoslovakia. They organized themselves and founded a great union called the: „Ukrainský Hromadský Komitét“, the idea of which was to establish schools in which the students could continue to study in their mother tongue. On the 31 st of January the Executive Committee decided that a College of National Economic should be founded for the Ukrainian immigrants. In order to put this idea in effect a committee of eight members was elected. This committee was executing the preparatory work especially in the material way and in the question where to locate the school. Originally the school was to bear the name of the Ukrainian Institute of Economics. Officials of the following towns were consulted in regard to the location of the school: Poděbrady, Tábor, Roudnice, Chrudím, Brno. An agreement was reached with Po-

děbrady. At the same time the president of the Ukrainian Committee was promised support from the Czechoslovak Government.

The by-laws were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture on the 19 th of April and on the same date the school was given its present name. Hereafter the Board of Professors met and were given the power to organize and to lecture. This Board of professors elected Prof. J. Šovgeniv as their rector. The definite permission for a private school was granted to the school by the Ministry of Agriculture on the 16 th of May 1922, and on the 19 th of May it was officially opened. The first lecture was held on the 22 nd of June.

According to the by-laws the College is divided into three departments:

I. Economics-cooperative with 3 sections: economics statistics and co-operative.

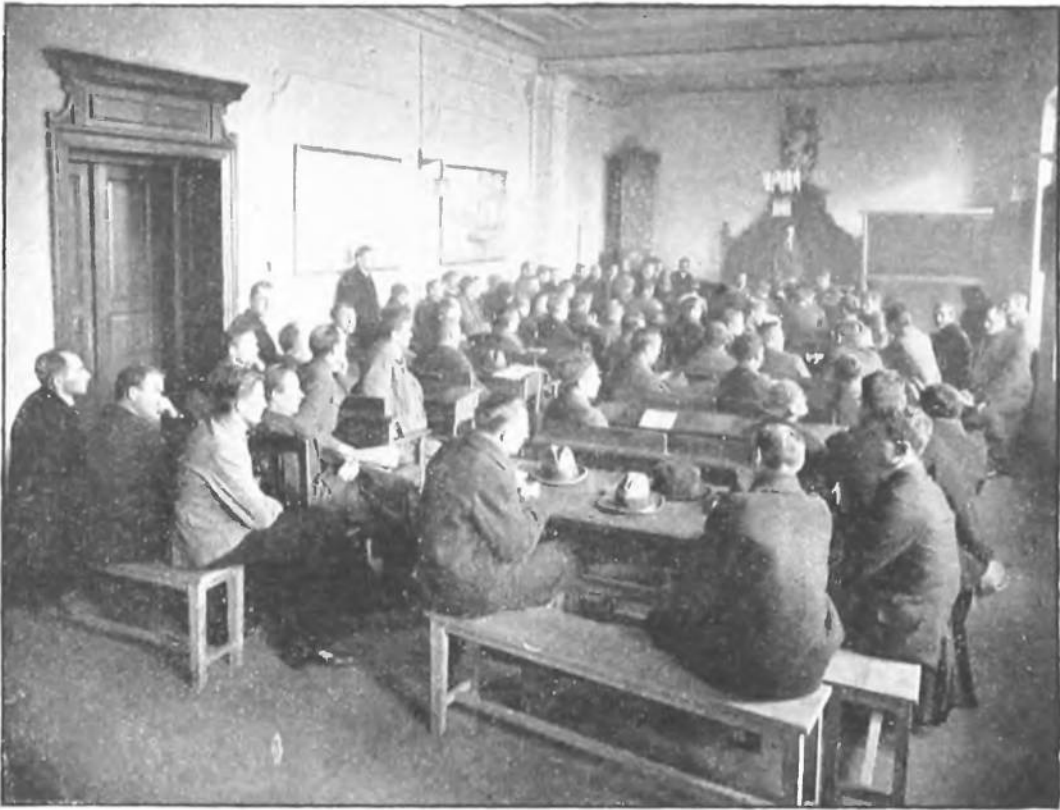
II. Agriculture-forestry with two sections: agriculture and forestry.

III. Agriculture-engineering with 3 sections: technological, meliorative and geometrical.

There are special one year matura courses instituted at this school for such pupils as had at least 4 years of Secondary School behind them. The College is being controlled by a board of directors. The deans act as principals and the students are aided by a „Committee of the Aid to the Academy“.

One of first principal tasks of the committee was the election of professors and the acceptance of students. There were 70 applicants for the vacancies of professors; however, up to the present time only 31 persons were elected. Included in this number are: 9 professors, 14 docents, 7 lecturers and 1 assistant. There were 707 applications from students of which number 207 were favored. 196 students were granted a full allowance and partial allowance was given to 5 students. The Czecho-Ukrainian Committee supports 34 male students and 35 female students without any allowance.

120 students were accepted into the matura courses and 3



The Ukrainian College of Agriculture at Poděbrady. Lecture on national economy.

classes were instituted for them. The applications of the remaining 312 students were rejected on account of lack of financial means.

At the end of the 1922 - 23 118 pupils were making the examinations of the matura courses, among them there were 5 special students, 108 students passed the examinations, 19 per cent with excellent, 57 per cent by one vote, 20 per cent with majority of votes and ten were permitted to make the examination in half a years time.

The reason for establishing the college at Poděbrady is as follows: Poděbrady has a High School for Agriculture which can place its schoolrooms, laboratories and school equipment etc. at the disposal of the students. It is easier to find rooms for the students there than for instance in Prague or in a large industrial

town. The town is close to Prague, where some of the professors are residing and where also the necessary libraries, museums and collections are located.

The town of Poděbrady assisted the College in its difficulties. The Academy for Agriculture permitted the College to make use of 3 rooms in the afternoon, the High Elementary School one room, the County Committee one big hall for a whole days use and the Management of the baths gave a summer boarding-school free of charge. In addition halls were rented in two hotels.

The question of laboratories, cabinets and the library was not yet solved, for the Poděbrady College is still developing and cannot as yet do all that is necessary and essential. The Government granted 100,000 Kč monthly subsidy. For student allowances of 132,000 Kč monthly. Besides this financial help the Ministry of Agriculture has presented the school with various school equipment. The College is under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Medical assistance is rendered by one of the lecturers of the College, who is a physician, and in urgent cases by a local doctor as well.

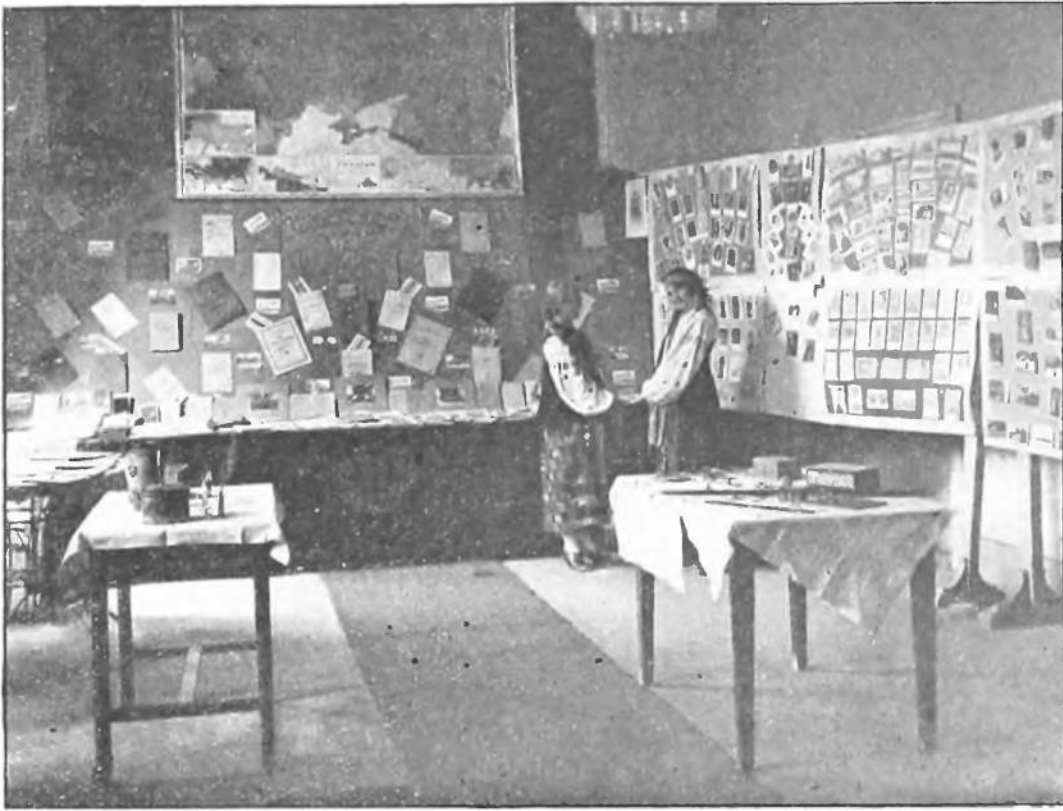
The Committee for Student's Aid has established 3 boarding schools, 2 for male students and 1 for female students. It also takes care of the clothing. At the Poděbrady Castle a student dormitory with 20 beds has been put in. The charge for a cup of tea on the morning and in the evening amounts to 2 Kč. For Kč 1,50 students attending the Matura Course have the use of a dormitory in the near by village of Polabec. The beds are furnished with a straw mattress, pillow and a blanket.

The students organized the so called academical body with following circles: Editorial, which publishes the lectures.

Singing cercle and Dramatic cercle. A co-operative for professors and students has been founded as well.

The year 1923 found the College independent and greatly enlarged.

New lectures were put on the schedule in all departments of the Academy, the number of semi-departments was decreased and the number of lectures was increased. The faculty of professors was increased by two professors lecturing on civil Law and com-



*The Ukrainian Agriculture College, -- The Ethnographical Exhibition
in August 1923.*

mercial law, financial science, commercial arithmetics, zoology, forest technology etc. New assistants were also elected. Many new technical instruments were obtained, such as microscopes etc, besides some lecture room equipment, models, schedules, etc, which at least supplied the needs of the College in part at least.

There is a great scarcity of books. It is true that the Academy has founded its own library which is being made more complete by the addition of books on science of nature and periodicals. However, it is not sufficient and it would be to the advantage of the school if it were located in some larger town. The students feel the great need of special school equipment which they cannot buy themselves from their low allowance.

In Autumn of 1923 a new term was opened and the number of

students doubled. The growth of the College will later on necessitate new schoolrooms, cabinets, and homes for students etc.

In order to make it possible for the College to meet with all these needs the subsidy for the school year 1924-25 will be increased to 150,000 Kč monthly and the now existing number of study allowances will be increased by 100. On the 1st of September the matura courses were transferred to Prague and are in connection with the Ukrainian Paedagogical Institution.

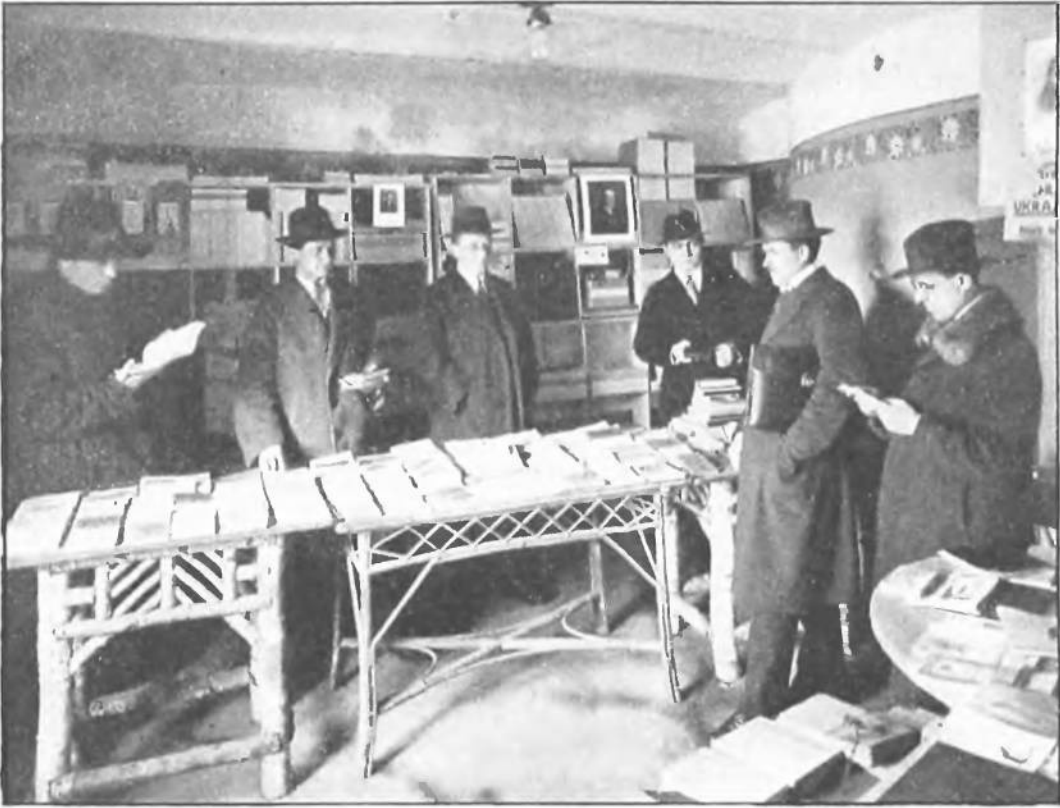
THE PANRUSSIAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNION OF CITIES AT MORAVSKÁ TŘEBOVÁ.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs being well aware that the best aid that could be rendered to Russia would be the establishing of a grammar school, began to negotiate with some influential factors in the Czechoslovak Republic and investigations as to the condition of the Latin school at Constantinople. This investigation resulted in the establishment of the repatriation camp at Moravská Třebová.

On the 16th of December 1921 a group of 20 children of Russian immigrants whose parents were residing in Prague, were sent there and later on followed groups of Russian children from Constantinople. This transfer was accomplished successively and was followed by 14 other groups of 40--50 persons at a time. The first group arrived on the 24th of December 1921 and the last on the 6th of January 1922.

The camp at Moravská Třebová has very a favorable climate and home-like conditions. It is situated on the northern part of the woody hills which border the valley with the town of Moravská Třebová.

The camp is about forty minutes distant from the railroad station and consists of well preserved brick barracks, which were originally erected for the purpose of a quarantine station. With the exception of 5 barracks, one house and a few lodgings the Russians have taken possession of almost the whole camp. 30 barracks are



The Bookstore of the Editorial Circle.

being used for school, hospital, kitchen, washrooms, professors lodgings, administrative personnel, office, bath, chapel, library, workshops for mending clothes and laundry as well as shoemaker, carpenter, bookbinder and wood-carver shops.

At first the administration of the school did not function properly. There was not enough executive office personnel. The pupils had to fetch the coal themselves, chop wood and do different kind of manual work and very often to the disadvantage of the lessons. The kitchen system was not good and very often the preparing and cooking of food took 3—4 hours longer than under normal conditions. Later these obstacles were removed and at the beginning of February the life at the school took its normal course.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs is in constant contact with the Grammar school through a permanent representative of the

Ministry for Foreign Affairs who, upon request of the headmaster of the grammar school procures all necessities; attending also to the finances and the management of the camp.

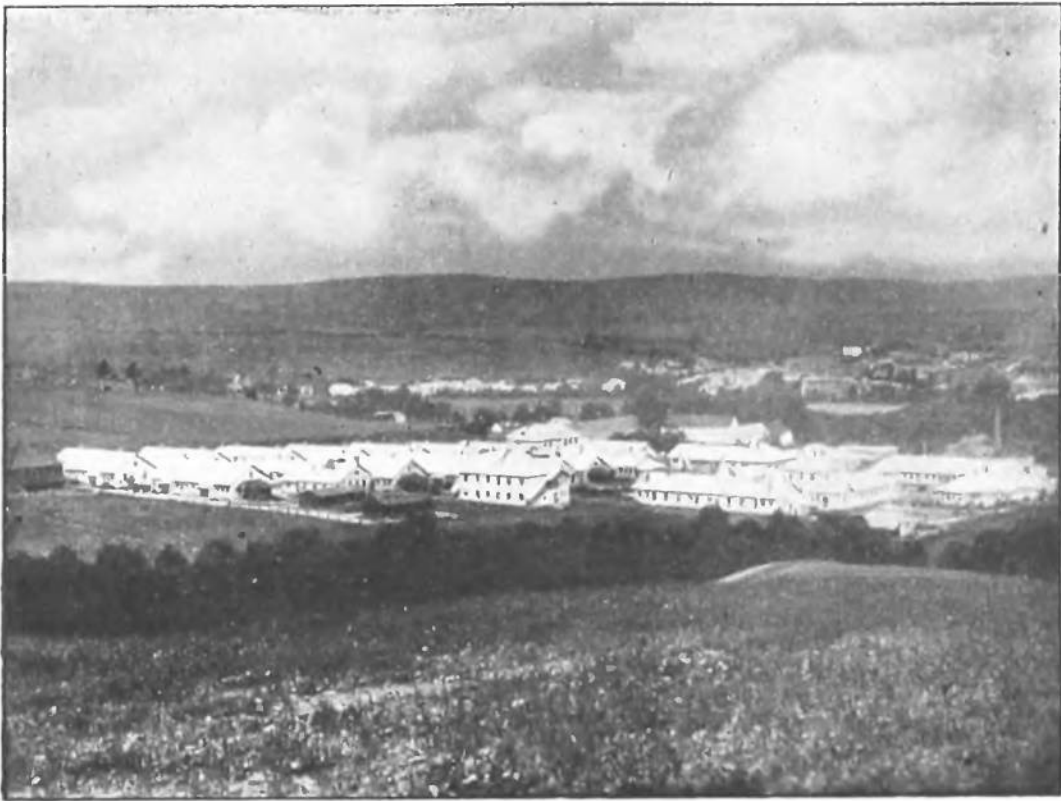
As to its pedagogical and cultural feature the grammar school is subject to the Ministry of National Instruction, which Ministry has approved its by-law and educational programme and has assigned to it the same rights as enjoyed by the Czech grammar schools. It also has an expert pedagogical supervision. Professor Lakomý, the headmaster of the Žižkov secondary school inspects the school regularly and is present at the examinations, graduatims as well as conference of the professors.

As to hygiene, the grammar school, which has a doctor of its own, is subject to the control of the local physician who sees to it that the rules of school hygiene are maintained. Through this physician the Ministry of Health keeps in necessary touch with the school.

The management of the Grammar school is being executed by a representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and it appears as follows:

The representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs is taking care of securing food. The preparation of food is entrusted to the executive committee of the Grammar school. With the exception of one day weekly, meat is being served every day. At 7 a. m. a two course lunch, at 5 P. M. tea and a bun and at 8 P. M. a warm supper. During the schoolyear 1922-23 there were served altogether 229,360 portions; in August the number reached its maximum, i. e. 20,288. In October the minimum was 16,686. In January Kč 10.43 was the average expense for food per day. In July Kč 9.53 and in December Kč 7.00. The food was the same for pupils, professors and the administrative personnel.

The usual number of persons served was about 650. This large number made the use of two kitchens for the preparation of the food necessary. Besides the regular food it was necessary to increase the nourishment of the underfed children. This nourishment consisted of milk, butter and eggs. The undernourishment of children was considerable; of this the extra 100 portions of specially nourishing food give the best evidence.



A General survey.

The camp as well as the schoolrooms are kept clean by the help hired from among local inhabitants. The current cleaning, fetching of coal and heating of rooms is being taken of by the permanent domestic personnel.

At the beginning the problem of washing the linen was difficult to solve. The stores of linen brought from Constantinople were very small and greatly worn; therefore the money obtained from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs had to be used for more necessary things such as blankets, bed linen, shoes etc. And as result the securing of new linen was postponed for later on.

Since it was desirable that the children should change their underwear it was necessary to obtain the maximum capacity of the washhouse. 15 washwomen took care of the laundry. According to statistics 1922 - 23, within 315 working hours 185.386 pic-

ces of laundry were washed which makes an average of 44 pieces of laundry for each washwoman per day. All pupils had very shabby dresses upon their arrival, but it was not possible to give them all new dresses at once. Therefore dresses were ordered successively and stored in the store-room and from there they were being distributed according to the need. The same system was kept with soap, brushed, tooth-brushes, tooth-powder etc. Three men were employed at the storeroom. The following method was used for checking up the supplies: The store-room personnel recorded the different kind of goods issued to a each barack and at the end of the week the exact report was submitted to the office and the tutors reported what amount of clothes they had distributed to the pupils. The office compared both reports and made necessary entries into the books and on the files for pupils. In this way the children got their suits one by one and the control was perfect. During the last year altogether 5002 pieces were distributed. The work shop for sewing was connected with the store-room and employed 5 needle-women. Materials issued from the store-room were made up and the torn underwear was being mended there. Underwear was exchanged once a week, bed-linen once a fortnight. At first when the need was so great the workshop served for mending purposes. 1200 pieces of underwear and bed-linen were mended on the average each a month.

At first there was hardly any school or lodging equipment. Successive orders and self-help helped to do away with the wants.

By the end of the year 1922 the inventory of almost all rooms was arranged in such a way that at the present time the grammar school has all that it needs.

A month before the arrival of the pupils the Ministry for Foreign Affairs selected a representative for the camp at Mor. Třebová. He had a small fund on hand to cover the most necessary expenses. In addition to that the Ministry approved regular monthly subsidies amounting to 350.000 Kč — 400.000 Kč.

The Russian Grammar School opened in Mor. Třebová during a most unfavorable season. In January there were still frosts and the barracks were not yet well fitted for dwelling. The children came from Turkey where they had been accustomed to



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třebová. -- Dormitory in the girls' boarding house.

a warm climate and the local frosts had a bad effect on their health. The small 15 bed hospital which had been erected was soon crowded and the number of patients who suffered mostly with influenza and bronchitis amounted to about 150 persons. Due to these conditions at the end of January a barrack was turned into a hospital at first with 40 and later with 60 beds. Thus the patients could be isolated. The Hygiene personnel consisted of a doctor, a surgeon and 2 nurses but they could not manage to attend all the sick. For this reason pupils of the 8th class were being used as volunteer nurses. At the beginning of February measles and scarlet fever (21 cases of scarlet fever and 12 case of measles) were reported. For patients with scarlet fever a small isolated barrack was erected. Those sick with measles were taken care of at the local city hospital and later on at the epidemic barracks erected at the

camp. The measles did not leave any consequences but the scarlet fever resulted in 3 cases with inflammation of the lungs and two cases of a very severe inflammation of the middle ear accompanied by running puss. On the 27 th of March one case of infantile paralysis was recognized on a pupil by the name of Křemenický and on the 5 th and 8 th of April two other cases. All of them were transported to the epidemical section of the city hospital. A bacteriologist who was sent to the camp examined all the children and stated that there were 30 per cent of germ carriers. This discovery resulted in a very strict camp quarantine. There were no other cases of that kind and the three cases mentioned had a favorable course with the exception of Křemenický's case whose arm remained lamed. During the summer months there were 22 cases of chicken-pox and rash. In autumn there were frequent cases of swelling of the glands and the close of the year there again 8 cases of measles with a normal course. On the average there were 25 persons a day at the hospital. Two patients died.

The unfavorable health conditions which occurred at the beginning of the year have greatly improved. Regular baths once a fortnight had to be taken. The great scarcity of underwear and cloths was removed, shoes were bought, electric light installed into the schoolrooms and the food improved as well. In April the number of hygiene personnel was increased by a dentist and 2 nurses. In the course of the year when an increase of eye diseases and weakening of sight was noticed a special doctor was sent to the camp. He examined the children and used all necessary precaution so that the infection would not spread. There were 55 children suffering with tuberculosis, which amounts to 9 per cent of the whole number of children.

Number and Conditions of Pupils: At first 556 pupils from Constantinople were allowed to leave that city. After their arrival the number was increased to 600 persons on the condition, that only such children who had been already living in Czechoslovakia should be accepted in the Grammar school. The fact is that only 533 pupils came over from Constantinople. In January 24 children of the local immigrants joined them so that at the end of January there were altogether 557 pupils. It was impossible



Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třebová. — The Hospital.

to limit this number since the living conditions of some of the immigrants were very hard indeed, and it was necessary to make certain exceptions even during the school year and the school had to accept new pupils, so that the number increased to 592 persons.

These are children of both sexes of different age and rank. It is rather difficult to call most of them children; almost all of them have seen the wide world and had to endure great hardships in their lives --- they are mostly children of the world war, who not only have seen the black shadows of the same but their bodies had to suffer from its consequences.

On account of the different characters of the pupils it was very difficult to make such requirements for the pupils as it is the case under normal conditions. The teachers and the educational per-

sonnel had to use great energy and to have an iron will in order to bring the life and discipline to the normal. Namely the early days of the school were very hard since there were not tutors enough and not all of them were fully qualified for the work. There were regularly 80-86 pupils in one barrack containing 4 rooms; one smaller room was destined for the tutor. There were 5 tutors, there women tutors and later on two more persons were engaged so that there were 55 pupils on the average to one tutor. Boys and girls were in proportion 3 : 1.

At the end of the schoolyear 1922-23 the enrollment and classification according to sex was as follows:

	boys	girls	total
The preparatory school for small children	7	7	14
The preparatory school for older children	boys	girls	total
I class	14	7	21
II ,,	29	11	40
III ,,	26	19	45
IVa ,,	33	14	47
IVb ,,	26	20	46
Va ,,	31	—	31
Vb ,,	41	4	45
VIa ,,	32	10	42
VIb ,,	38	12	50
VIIa ,,	33	13	46
VIIb ,,	30	14	44
VIII ,,	46	-	46
VIII ,,	22	6	28
T o t a l:	408	137	545

The greatest percentage of children are those of former officers. There are 144 of them, which is 26 percent of all the pupils. Next are children of Cossacks, 16 percent; of officials, 9 percent; children of merchants and tradesmen 12 percent; of agriculturists 11 percent; priests 2 percent; industrielles 2 percent; technicians 1 percent; the rest are students, actors, chemists etc.



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třeborá — Exhibit of School utensils.

There are 194 orphans and children with only one parent, which is more than 30 percent of all the pupils. With the number of children whose parents are in Soviet Russia and who have no communication with them, the total number cared for really indicates an orphan's house. Only 116 pupils which means 20 percent of the total number have their parents in the Czechoslovak Republic, 44 of whom live in Mor. Třeborá.

Students' Circles: Organizing of students' circles was permitted within wide limits and the first year's experience has proved that this system which was quite unknown in former Russian Schools but which is so common in Western countries, namely at English schools, is one of the best means for education of students outside the school.

Some of the students' circles are worth mentioning, as per example:

A. Circle of Russian Youths, in which the following groups were formed:

1. Physical workers in the line of carpenting, book-binding and candle making.

2. Group for History of Nature (They made collections of beetles, butterflies, herb albums, earth etc.).

3. Group of amateurs.

4. Group of Stamp Collectors.

B. Circle of Artists consisting of 318 members, which undertook the organization of sports, lectures, recitations and publishing of a magazine for students. The circle published 3 numbers of diary named „Pilgrimage“ and two numbers of magazines called: The „Awakening“. Further this committee erected a decent stage and secured paintings and ornaments.

C. The Russian Junior Red Cross became member of the Czechoslovak Junior R. C. in June 1922. Their activity was in harmony with the Czechoslovak Red Cross. A festivity for the benefit of the Czech orphans was arranged by them. The profit of Kč 3.901,40 was given to the Czechoslovak Red Cross in Brno. Besides that the pupils of this school gave up one supper for the benefit of the same orphans.

D. The Russian Culture Circle in a foreign country:

This circle took care of the order and cleanliness in the local church and appointed such members who were to become teachers of the less talented pupils. In this respect help was rendered to more than 100 pupils. The older members helped the tutors to take charge of the children. Through the influence of this circle it was arranged that lectures on: „The International Condition of Sovjet Russia“, and „The Patriotic Love“ by Prof. Levický were held. Prof. Jureňev gave a lecture on: „The People of Třebová and their Activity“. — The Russian circle has arranged literary evenings which were attended by about 80 members.

E. The Circle of Friends of Chemistry originated about the middle of year and founded a self supporting small laboratory. 25 pupils worked there alternately. During 4 months time 220



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třebová. — The work of Pupils. In the Carpenter Shop of the Grammar School.

experiments and analyses were executed by them. On the average there were 9 experiments for each member.

Even the library had the character of a circle and became a reading room at the same time. The duties of librarians were executed by 12 pupils of the 8th class. They took turns on accepting and issuing books, keeping of catalogues and other entries and at the same time had to see that everything was clean and tidy. They tidied up themselves and attended to the heating of the library.

The library had originally 2500 books, but already in February 1922 some more books were brought from the funds given by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs*).

*) Chemistry is not a subject taught at Grammar Schools and all the duties connected with it were done voluntarily under the instructions of the doctor of the school and Engineer Cholomanov.

A great number of books were presented by Geneva; London presented 20 pounds for the purpose of purchasing books and at the end of the year the library had more than 20,000 books.

The attendance at the library was a large one and amounted on the average to 2000 persons per month. The smallest attendance was in May (1217), the largest in August (2538) persons.

Older students have shown a great interest in newspaper reading. The Grammar School used to get copies of Russian newspaper from 10 newspaper publishers free of charge.

The following Czech newspapers were received: Prager Presse, Čas, Právo lidu, Venkov, Čsl. republika, Národní Listy. The financial duties of the publishing department are being taken care of by the representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The same person is also responsible for management of the vegetable garden, horses, cattle, the locksmith and carpenter shop. All the administrative personnel of the Grammar School is subordinated to him.

The main factor of the Grammar School, in the way of management and the paedagogical educational and hygiene program is the school-council and the board of professors. The executive factor is the director of the school and his representative.

The school council consists of the presidents of the All-Russian organization of towns on the Czechoslovak Republic, Mrs. Jacqueline (her representative Count P. Dolgorukov), then the representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the director of the grammar school and his representative, two members of the board of professors, the physician of the grammar school, further a member of the All Russian organization of towns, and one representative of Russian academical organization abroad.

Besides the current matters of paedagogical-educational features the school-council agreed upon the accepting and releasing of professors. These had to have the approval of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The school council decided also on matters of the school inventory and the school hygiene.

The school council consisted of 35 members and their presi-



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třebová. The Carpenter Workshop of pupils.

dent was the director of the Grammar school. Occasionally conferences were held which were convoked by the director of the Grammar School.

THE INSTRUCTIVE PART.

The Grammar school left Constantinople for Prague at the end of the year 1921. The preparations for the departure, the transportation which took a fortnight and the final settling down in the new place all tended to the slowing down of the regular process of teaching, for which reason the Ministry of National Instruction decided to postpone the beginning of the school year from the end of January until the 15th of March. Besides this it was necessary

to establish a IX class in order to prepare these students from Constantinople, who wanted to join the Prague University. This course started at the end of February when almost all the students were enrolled at the Czech Universities.

The program of teaching is being directed by the Russian middle school from the pre-war times but it is being adjusted to the changed conditions. Besides obligatory subjects, English, French and German languages, music (piano and violin), shoe-making, carpentering, book-binding is being taught. The Czech language is obligatory. Only pupils of a special talent are taught music.

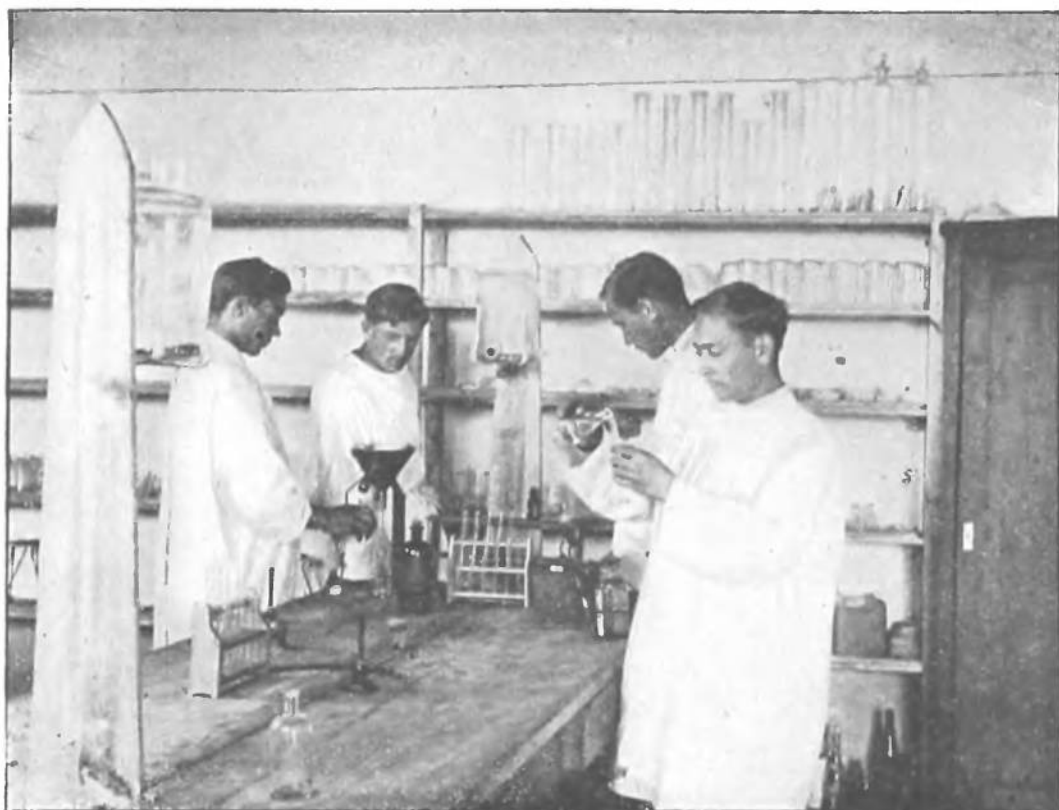
Trade was taught outside of school lessons. There is no profit in those workshops and they do not even cover the expenses of upkeep. They were erected to enable the pupils to gain the most important elementary knowledge, so that in case of an emergency this knowledge could furnish them the most necessary living. The products of these pupils were exhibited at the International Exhibit at Geneva and were greatly admired. The pupils learned their trade in groups of 6—7 persons. The shoemakers shop showed the largest attendance, for the pupils were mending their own shoes. Altogether 3602 different repairs were made there.

Girl students also were busy outside of the lessons with handwork in groups of 9 - 12 persons. They learned mostly how to make underwear, dresses, embroidery, and, partly, lace bone, lace etc.

In the I—VI class there were altogether 372 pupils. 259 received satisfactory testimonials which made it possible for them to advance. 246 pupils, i. e. 68 percent failed. In one subject failed 50 pupils, i. e. 14 percent. 40 pupils failed in 2 subjects, i. e. 11 percent, 23 pupils failed in 3 and more subjects, i. e. 7 percent. Altogether 113 pupils have failed, i. e. 3 percent.

In class VII there were 86 pupils, of whom 84 have received a certificate. 55 of them, i. e. 65,5 percent, were fit. In one subject there failed 9, i. e. 10,7 percent. In two subjects there failed 7, i. e. 8,3 percent. In three or more subjects 13 pupils, i. e. 15,5 percent.

In class VIIIb.c.d.e. there were 180 pupils (155 boys and 25 girls). Certificates were given to 174, i. e. 97 percent. From those



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třebová. Chemical Laboratory.

160, i. e. 92 percent were fit. In one subject there failed 10, i. e. 5,8 percent. In two subjects 2 pupils, i. e. 1,1 percent. in three and more subjects, two pupils, i. e. 1,1 percent. Insufficient mark from the Russian language was given only one, in Latin 4, in French 1, in algebra 7, in geometry 5, in trigonometry 2, and in Physics 2.

In class VIII. A. there were 178 pupils (155 boys and 25 girls). 170 were allowed to make the matura. 18 have passed the matura and had the right to claim the gold medal. 34 were entitled to a silver medal. 116 have received certificates and 2 have failed. 7 externists were allowed to make the matura. 2 of them have failed. Prof. F. Lakomý presided at the examinations. The examinations were passed during the presence of the representative of the

Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the representative of the Ministry of National Instruction Prof. Zpěvák.

There were 24 professors, 10 tutors, and 32 employees performing the administrative duties at the Grammar school.

Teaching: The lessons begin at 8.30 in the morning and at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The lessons last only 50 min.

In every building there is a tutor (the girls have a governess) who see that the pupils will attend the lessons regularly and that the schoolrooms are kept clean.

The scarcity of school articles still hinders the proper development of teaching. This is especially true of school articles necessary for natural history. There are not maps enough for geography and history lessons, there are no instruments for physics, there are not enough of text books for teaching the French, English and German languages. In higher classes there is a great want of mathematical text-books, logarithmic tables etc. These shortcomings are being removed gradually. The teachers are overworked. Most of them teach 29–32 hours a week. The professors are being paid according to number of lessons they give each week and therefore they try to give as many lessons as possible.

For this reason the salary of the professors will be stabilized with the beginning of the new school year and adjusted to the salary of Czech professors of middle schools.

Another hindrance to the regular teaching is the constant increase in the number of pupils. This increase is very difficult to meet since the question of being accepted into the grammar school means for most of the pupils the losing of their existence. One could partially help this difficulty by accepting the newcomers as hospitants for classes answering their previous education and later on permitting them to pass the examination as externists and enroll them into the suitable class.

On the whole, despite all the unusually difficult conditions under which this institution has been founded only a short while ago, we may say that the conditions of the Grammar school are quite satisfactory.



The Russian Grammar School at Moravské Třeborá. The School Theatre.

THE RUSSIAN REFORM SECONDARY GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN PRAGUE (STRASNICE).

was founded at the beginning of October 1922 by the Prague „Zemgor“, following the permission of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Ministry of National Instruction. At first the teaching was started in five classes and 2 preparatory classes which have 4 sections.

The aim of the school was to enable the Russian children who have gone through the Prague Russian elementary school to continue in their studies and not to be obliged to live apart from their parents. The factors of the school are:

1. The committee of „Zemgor“ which has the principal control of the school.

2. The board of professors which directs the teaching and education matters of the school and sets the new programme decides about the acceptance and release of pupils as well as which have to pass examinations. It acts always in accordance with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, respectively with the Ministry of National Instruction.

3. The managing committee directs the financial and administrative agency and is presided by the director of the school. There are the following members: 2 representatives of the board of professors, representatives of „Zemgor“, 2 representatives of parents, 1 representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and 1 representative of the Ministry of National Instruction.

4. The committee of parents which assists the board of professors in all questions of the nature of education and also the managing committee in questions of financial management.

5. The director acts as executive factor of all agreements made by the committee of „Zemgor“ as well as by the board of professors.

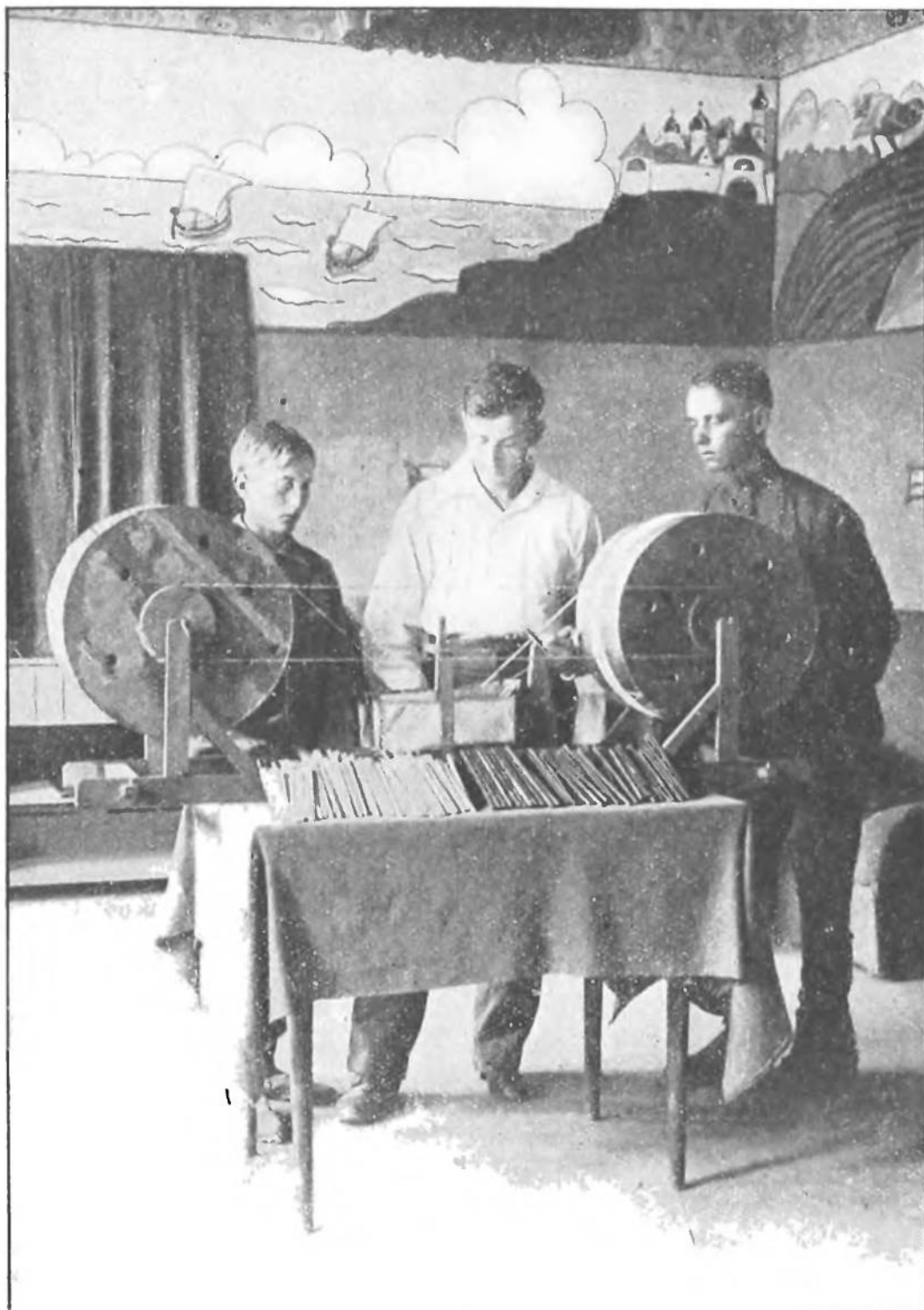
Teachers and officials. The body of teachers consists of a director, 14 teachers, a school-physician and 4 tutors. The managing agency is being executed by the manager of the secondary grammar school and 1 manager of the boarding school. There are altogether 23 executives elected by the „Zemgor“ and approved of by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Instruction. The salary of directors and professors is paid from the subsidy given by the Ministry of National Instruction — salaries of other employees are paid from the subsidy given by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

All the personnel is well qualified for fulfilling their duties.

Conditions of the pupils: At present the school has 112 pupils and 58 girl pupils. At the opening of the school there were only 60 pupils and at the end of 1922 there were 101.

The age of pupils varies between 7 and 20 years. There are 110 Russians, 21 Czechs, 2 Poles, 35 Kalmucks, 2 Jews, 120 Orthodox, 9 Catholics, 3 Lutherans, 35 Buddhists, 1 Nonconfessional.

In the preparatory school for younger students there are 22 pupils. In the preparatory school for older students there are 37



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třebová. — Manufacturing of candles by means of an instrument constructed by the pupils.

pupils. In class I — 26 students, in class II — 19, in class III — 30, in class IV — 18, and in class V — also 18. From these students 80 are staying at the boarding school, the rest stay with their parents. The pupils come from different parts of Russia.

Maintenance of the school and the Boarding School. The school receives regular subsidies from the Ministry of National Instruction and from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The first subsidy is used to cover the salary of professors and of the doctor, then to cover the expenses for the library and school articles, school excursions, office, rent, light, heat and service as well as all expenses for the newly secured school inventory.

Drawin-g. From the means given by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs the salaries of the Administrative personnel, the rent, heat, light and service, food, clothing, curing and fares of the pupils of the boarding school is paid. The total school expenditures amounted, to the 31st of December 1922 to Kč 106,457. . For the upkeep of the boarding school, food, clothing of children, Kč 230,129 has been spent from funds given by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs expends regularly Kč 70,000 per month for purposes above mentioned, which amount has to be accounted for monthly. The school has 3 small boarding schools: a small one for 24 boys at Zbraslav, one at Hradčany for 22 girls and one in Strašnice for 35 Kalmucks. Only orphans and children, who have only one parent are accepted into the boarding school. The average expense for one child amounts to 480 Kč per month. From money received by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs children of very poor parents residing in Prague are being supported as well.

This help consists in regular luncheons, occasional dinners, school books, pieces of clothing and in curing of such like pupils. Expenditures of this kind amount on the average to Kč 24–26,000 a month. The school is located in the middle class school at Strašnice. Gymnastic lessons and singing is practiced at the Sokol Gymnasium. On account of lack of rooms at the school it is necessary to teach some of the subjects, for instance: The Kalmuck language, Buddhism, physics, history of nature, drawing and Latin, in the rooms of the students' barracks at Strašnice.



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třeborá. - The Shoe Work-shop of pupils.

Because of the method of teaching, the Russian Secondary Grammar school resembles the Czech reform modern schools. The children are taught in Russian but the Czech language is obligatory. Next year the English language will be taught as well but the pupils will be allowed to take their choice between the English and German language.

Partial difficulties which still occur in education and schooling are caused by the following reasons:

1. The pupils joining the classes during the whole school-year. Hard living conditions of the Russian emigrants and the absolute uncertainty as to existence which some of the applicants were facing was the reason the pupils were accepted through the whole school-year, although it was proved that such new-comers ruin the

discipline of other pupils, and prevent development of the regular course of teaching. During the next schoolyear these shortcomings will be removed.

3. Some pupils, especially the young ones have hardly any knowledge of their mother tongue, while other pupils, because of their long stay abroad have almost forgotten the Russian tongue.

4. Many children, especially the older pupils, had lost all inclination for systematical training.

5. Many of the children are in poor health and those staying with their parents live in very bad homing conditions, far from the school and in rooms overcrowded by adults, which makes it impossible for them to do their home work.

6. Unsufficient control of parents over the child's home work and its behavior.

7. Considerable lack of school-books and text-books caused not by the lack of finances but rather by the scarcity of books.

THE PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTION OF JAN AMOS KOMENSKÝ (COMENIUS) IN PRAGUE.

This institution was founded on the first of August, 1923 and is entirely supported and maintained by the Government. It consists of the school council, the board of professors, and the director of the institution.

Its aim is to prepare the organizers of the Russian national schooling. For this reason, the teaching plan of the institution (estimated for two years) has been scheduled in such a way that those who attend the lecturers would not only gain all necessary knowledge for pedagogical activity but would also gain such knowledge as is most necessary for organizing and instructive activity in the field of national schooling.

For this reason the first two terms are devoted to lecturers on general subjects, such as general psychology, children psychol-



Russian Grammar School in Moravská Třeborá. — Taylor Work-shop of pupils.

logy and pedagogical psychology. General pedagogy, the history of pedagogy, the science of Slav history, Russian literature, anatomy and physiology of man, new lines in the history of nature and technics.

The other two semesters are already of a special nature, taking into consideration the fundamental aim of the pedagogical institution, i. e. the education of instructors, teachers.

The main subjects taught there are: School hygiene, protection of children, physical education, the system of patriotic education in countries of culture, education outside of school, management of libraries, children literature, education of demoralized children, establishing of schools, school statistics, methods, etc.

Practical subjects as for inst. singing, mechanical drawing,

modelling, hand work, „Sokol“ and rythmic gymnastics. The Czech language is the obligatory language in all 4 semesters. A special course is devoted to the patron of the institution, Jan Amos Komenský and his pedagogical activity. Part of the summer semesters and the summer vacation is devoted to practical training in farming, gardening and cattle breeding.

The members of the institution are divided into 3 categories, those who have an allowance, those who have none, and special students.

He who wishes to be accepted into the first two categories must have finished the university studies and besides that have several years teaching experience. Persons, who have not completed the course at the University must at least prove that they were teaching several years on middle schools.

There are 50 students at the Pedagogical Institution who get an allowance, 14 without an allowance and 24 special students,—altogether 88 students.

The former director of higher courses for women, professor Ostrogorský, is the director of the Institution. Teachers are: Prof. N. Mogilanský, Prof. V. Zenkovský, Prof. Francev, Prof. Kizevetter, Prof. Bulgakov, Prof. Iljin, Prof. Lapšin, S. Jenugová, A. Bém.

The statutes and the teaching program were approved by the Ministry of National Instruction under № 4187/23 on June 23 rd.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs allows regularly Kč 55.000 monthly for material and personal expenditures which amount has to be accounted for every month.

THE UKRAINIAN HIGHER PEDAGOGICAL INSTITUTION.

The Ukrainian Higher Pedagogical Institution was founded in July 1923 on the same basis.

The Ukrainian Committee is the founder of this institution and executes all its matters of management. On the other hand the



The Russian Grammar School at Moravská Třeborá. The festival of the 3rd Anniversary of the Grammar School.

scientific - organizing and the paedagogical - educational matters are directed by the body of professors and the director of the school.

Lectures are held in the Ukrainian language, the Czech language is obligatory. No fee is paid at this institution. An allowance of Kč 600 a month per person was given by the Government to 50 Ukrainians, 5 Kubáns, and 2 White Russians.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs furnishes a regular allowance Kč of 25.000 to be accounted for every month.

The studies at this institution last two years and are divided into two courses: Course of general education and the course for special paedagogy. The conditions of acceptance are the same as with the Russian Pedagogical institution. The scholars are also

divided into such with allowances and into such studying privately, and into hospitants.

The establishing of the Pedagogical institution has been approved by the Ministry of National Instruction, which also supervises the institution.

RUSSIAN INSTITUTE
FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES,

PRAGUE.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs holds the conviction that the Cooperative Movement will also play an important part in the restoration of economic life in Russia; this applies particularly to the agricultural cooperatives, and in answer to the proposal of the Russian and Czech cooperative societies, the Ministry granted permission for the organization of an institute for agricultural cooperatives and also provided for its the most urgent financial means.

At first, on the proposal of the Russian Cooperative Congress at Prague and the Slavonic Cooperative Congress convoked by the Central Union of Agriculture Cooperative Societies in May 1921, so-called cooperative courses were founded which entered into operation on October 1, 1921.

A total of 62 students were enrolled for these courses, but owing to five leaving before the end of the session, these courses ended with 57 students.

The instruction lasted until May 15, 1922; 196 lectures were given on agriculture, 175 on economics, 115 on the Cooperative Movement, 94 on preparatory subjects, and 145 on languages (chiefly Czech and German), so that a total of 725 lectures were delivered. A total of Kč 328.300.80 was provided for the students, professors, and instructional and administrative purposes, of which sum Kč 147.030 were granted by the Russian cooperative organi-



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Prague. — The Building.

zation, Kč 53.460 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whilst Kč 127.810 were given by various organizations and private persons.

As the interest in the courses steadily grew and applications increased, the administration committee decided to transform these temporary courses into a permanent cooperative institute, the statutes of which were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture for approval.

The statutes having been approved, instruction was commenced in the second half of April 1922, in accordance with the new programme, 56 regular students and 10 external students were enrolled at the Institute and scholarships were granted to them, either by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs or through the Committee for Enabling Russian Students to Pursue their Studies. The course provided by the Institute was divided into three terms (I. from 24. IV to 1. VII with 247 lectures, II. from 1. IV to 26. XII with 387 lectures, and III. from January 10 1923 to 1. VII with 551 lectures); in all, 394 lectures were given on agriculture, 254 on the Cooperative Movement, 355 on economics and law, and 212 on language and other subjects. For the period April 24, 1922 to July 1, 1923 a scholarship grant of Kč 198.990 was made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, whilst the Moscow National Bank provided Kč 96.031.87 for scholastic and administrative expenses.

In 1922 four elementary monthly courses in economics were established at the Institute and three were attended by 40 Russian agricultural workers possessing an elementary education. In these courses a total of 461 lectures (not counting practical work) were given, mostly on village agriculture and the agricultural Cooperative Movement.

The courses commenced on 17. VII and ended on 13. XI. 1922. 36 students passed out.

For the upkeep of these courses the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expended a total of Kč 145.115.64.

Experience showed here also the need to widen the programme of these courses and the Institute, and therefore new rules were worked out for 1923-24 and were approved by the Ministry of Agriculture. These were based on the estimate that 1800 lectures would be delivered in the Institute and that in the elementary



The New Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice. -- The Boarding School.

courses in economics which would be extended to nine months 980 lectures could be given, chiefly on village agriculture and the agricultural Cooperative Movement. The sum required for the maintenance of 195 students and for the scholastic and administrative expenses amounted in 1923 to Kč 1.176.900.

The lectures are held in the Vinohrady Gymnasium from 2 p. m. to 7 p. m.; in the Institute they number 28 hours weekly and in the elementary courses in economics they amount to 30 hours weekly.

The lectures are delivered in Russian, the lecturers being Russian specialists in agronomy and prominent in the cooperative associations, both professors and instructors on the practical side.

RUSSIAN AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR SCHOOL.

In August 1921 the „Zemgor“, an association of Russian land and town workers, founded a so-called automobile school, from which some 90 students had passed out by the spring of 1922; they were Russian refugees who acquainted themselves in these courses only with an ordinary automobile. Being convinced that machines, and principally motors and tractors, will play a very important part in the future economic life of Russia and endeavouring to train as many as possible of the émigrés for a practical life, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs granted permission, with the consent of the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of National Instruction to „Zemgor“ to organize a so-called automobile and tractor school. The school is divided into two sections, a section for training chauffeurs and a mechanical section. The courses in the chauffeur's section was extended from three to six months and are designed to train, for practical life, efficient chauffeurs, whilst the mechanical section is organized on entirely new lines and is designed to turn out in 12 months motor mechanics who would be capable under all circumstances of putting together various types of automobiles and agricultural machines and of making all kinds of repairs.

It was necessary, therefore, to establish suitable workshops and furnish them with various kinds of equipment and installations. This initiative of „Zemgor“ was very actively supported by the Czechoslovak industrialist who provided all the machines and equipment.

The Czech factories (Škoda, Čechomachine, Českomoravská, Kolben, and others) lent the school all the necessary machines and equipment for the fitting out of the workshop and also two tractor ploughs for free use; the Ministry of National Defence, on the suggestion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, handed over to the School for a nominal charge 3 older automobiles from its motor park, whilst the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided a monthly sum of Kč 95,000 for the maintenance of 100 refugee students from various parts of Russia and for different administrative and scholastic expenses.



The Russian Reform Grammar School in Strašnice. Pupils.

The programme of instruction is divided into part a) theoretical, and part b) practical. In the mechanical section lectures are given on 1) algebra, 2) geometry, 3) physics, 4) the automobile, 5) the tractor, 6) agricultural machines, 7) the physiology of plants and the tilling of the ground, 8) draughtsmanship, 10) book-keeping, 11) steam engines, 12) steam boilers, 13) stationary engines and treshing-machines. In the practical section instruction is given in the practical use of automobiles and tractors, in driving them, and in the locksmith's work etc. necessary for the repairs of automobiles and tractors, excluding the subjects mentioned in a) 1, 2, 3, (partly) 8, 10, 11, 12, 13.

In both sections the students are taught motor-driving and ploughing by tractor.

At the end of June 1923, forty two students passed out of the

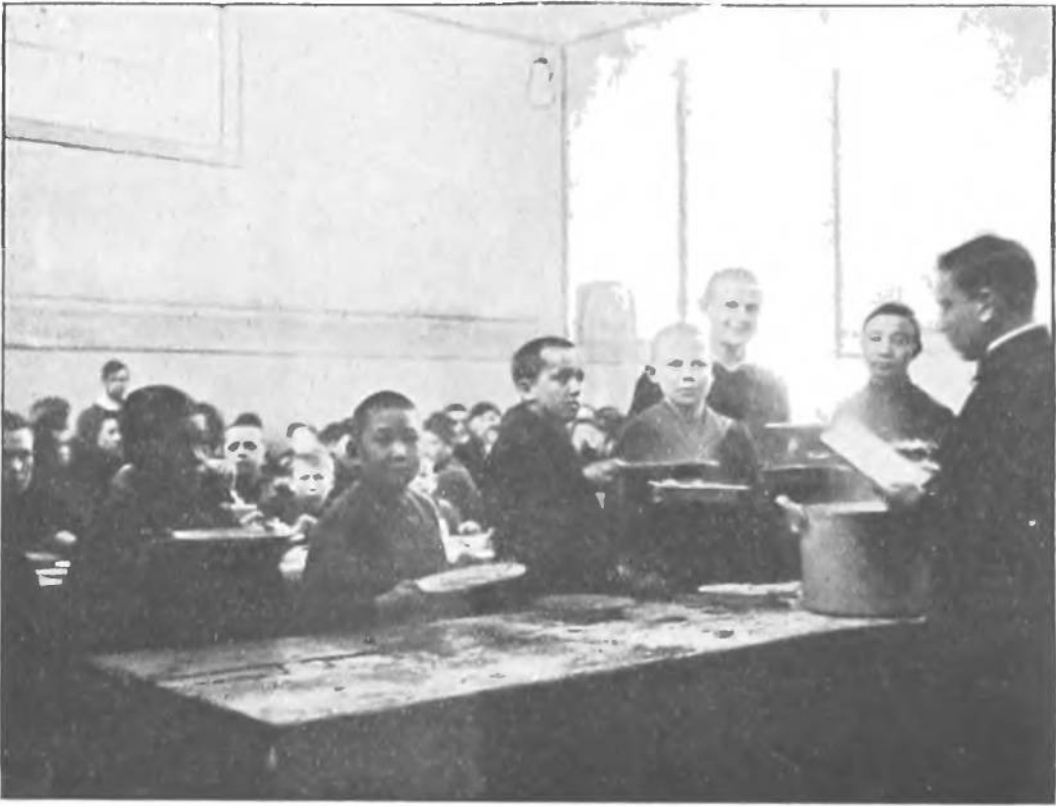
school in the chauffeur section and 53 in the mechanics' section. All were subjected to an examination in driving before a commission appointed by the police headquarters in Prague which sanctions motor-driving in Prague.

Between August 1921 and the end of June 1923 a total of 251 Russian refugee, mostly agricultural workers, passed out of the motor-tractor school.

RUSSIAN COLLEGE OF RAILWAY ENGINEERS IN PRAGUE.

At the beginning of 1923 Zemgor and the Society of Russian Engineers and Technicians in Prague established, with the help and consent of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of National Instruction, a Russian Railway School, the object of which is to train railway-workers specially for the Russian railways.

On the basis of the opinion of the remaining associations of Russian refugee-engineers who formerly worked in Russia in the Ministries of Railways and Public Works, it was regarded as certain that workers will have to be trained with higher qualifications and that this is particularly the case in regard to the so-called „technicians of communications“ of whom there will be a great demand when Russia is being reconstructed. After a change in the plan and programme of instruction the institution was called „The Russian College of Railway Engineers“. A public course was instituted at the College for which 40 refugee students enrolled, having passed the sixth form of pre-War Russian Gymnasium. A total of 102 applications were received. Since however the training at the College required a full secondary-school education and owing to the fact that during the World-War and the civil wars the students had forgotten a great deal, it was necessary to found a preparatory monthly course, chiefly for mathematics and physics, of a full secondary school level; the regular instruction in the College was begun only after March 1st, when the preparatory examinations had been passed.



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School at Strašnice. -- Distributing of Luncheons.

In accordance with the programme of instruction which was approved by the Ministry of National Instruction and the Ministry of Railways lectures are given at the College in descriptive geometry (63 hours), on building materials (28 hours), technology of metals (34 hours), land work (76 hours), stonemasonry (36 hours), woodwork (64 hours), elementary mechanics (52 hours), and the Czech language (56 hours) a total therefore of 409 hours for one session.

Apart from the lectures on theory 9 practical courses were arranged so that the students might learn how to carry out the work and make use of the various materials.

There are two yearly periods in the College and at the end of

each half-year the students are examined under the supervision of the Ministry of National Instruction.

In order to maintain the students and cover the administrative and College expenses a subvention of Kč 40.000 monthly is granted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the consent of the Ministries of National Instruction and Railways.

RUSSIAN

COMMERCIAL BOOK-KEEPING COURSES.

These were established, with the consent of the Ministry of National Instruction and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on January 20, 1923 and the programme of instruction was fixed for 10 months.

The courses are designed to prepare young Russians for the future commercial and industrial relations between Russia and Czechoslovakia, and consequently chief stress is laid upon the following subjects: book-keeping, economic geography and the Czech language; in addition to this lectures are given in political economy, banking, commercial law of money exchange, commercial and banking book-keeping, stenography, commercial correspondence together with practical training in book-keeping, making a total of 26 hours weekly. The director of the courses is U. Žhilyayev.

Amongst the lecturers are: P. A. Ostrouchov, A. V. Zenkovský, P. N. Savitský, I. Fediev and G. Pakovský.

The students are required to have passed through a secondary school. 50 students are registered for the courses as holders of State maintenance grants (31 men and 19 women) and there are also 10 students paying their own fees.

Each scholarship is fixed at Kč 600 monthly, Kč 500 of which is given in ready money, whilst the remainder is used for clothing and scholastic equipment. A total of Kč 36.800 as a monthly subvention is provided from State funds for the needs of the courses in commercial book-keeping. The courses are affiliated to the



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice. — The Interior of the Boarding School.

Committee for enabling Russian Students to pursue their Studies, who pay the maintenance grants direct and also the special expenses of the courses (rent, lighting, cleaning, professor's salaries etc.) sending the necessary amounts to the director of studies.

The administrative organ of the courses in commercial book-keeping is the professorial committee who look after all matters of an educational character, whilst they submit business of a financial and economic nature to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for approval.

In the course of every three months examinations are held in the presence of a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and also of the Ministry of National Instruction, for all

the students who have shown good results, allowing an accurate judgment to be made regarding the enthusiasm and diligence of the students and the capability and conscientiousness of the professorial committee.

RUSSIAN AND UKRAINIAN STUDENTS IN CZECH SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Russian and Ukrainian refugees studying in the Czechoslovak secondary schools have been financially supported from the first half of 1922 when the Ministry of Foreign Affairs accorded several individual maintenance grants. This support was developed more systematically at the commencement of the scholastic year 1922-23 when the Foreign Department of the Agricultural Union in Czechoslovakia together with various Russian and Ukrainian organizations in Czechoslovakia (such as „Zemgor“, the Associated Cossack Committee, the General Ukrainian Committee and others) attended to the placing of Russian agriculturists in the special schools.

These include schools of economics, both elementary, such as winter schools and farmers' schools and secondary and higher schools of economics. In addition to these, State maintenance grants are provided for the Russian and Ukrainian students at the Czechoslovak technical schools, such as those for wine-growers and fruit-farming, basket-making, dairy-farming, gardening, forestry, and pisciculture. Other branches are represented by the higher schools for industry, industrial art and electrical engineering; also the Commercial Academy, the commercial schools, the special schools for mining, textiles, sculpture, stone-masonry, the institutions for scientific research in brewing, the school for the grinding of precious stones, the Academy of Arts, the State Conservatory of Music, choral schools, the Territorial Pomological Institute, the „Real“ schools and the Gymnasiums.

The scholarships were allotted mostly at the beginning of the school-year and were paid to the students through the school



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice. — The Kalmuck Students.

management authorities who rendered the Ministry of Foreign Affairs periodical reports on the behaviour and progress of the students.

The maintenance grants were based on the minimum cost of living required by each student, either the full amount of Kč 660 per month, which was reduced on January 1, 1923 to Kč 600, and on March 1, 1923 to Kč 500, or the half amount Kč 330 (later Kč 300 and then Kč 275) or various amounts such as Kč 500, Kč 200, etc. according to the financial status of the individual applicants.

By the end of the school-year 1922-23 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was supporting a total of 306 Russian and Ukrainian secondary-school students at 60 Czechoslovak secondary schools in various parts of the Republic.

Of this number of students thus supported, 214 (69.93%) were enrolled in schools of economics and kindred subjects, whilst 92 (30.07%) were enrolled in other schools.

The full scholarship was received by 267 students, the half scholarship by 32 and other amounts were allotted to 7 students.

The progress during the first months of the instruction at these schools could not be very great because the students had to struggle with great difficulties, chiefly language ones, but later, however, a considerable improvement was achieved. According to the school reports, the following results were obtained by the students:

1. Excellent	42.76%
2. Good and satisfactory ..	55.94%
3. Unsatisfactory	1.30%

The attendance at the schools was regular and the conduct of the students was excellent.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs provides support for a total of 6.341 students, including 4.663 university students and 1.678 secondary-school students. According to nationality they comprise:

Great Russians	3.585	students
Ukrainians	2.328	„
White Russians	47	„
Kalmucks.....	34	„
Armenians	37	„
Czechs	310	„

Total.... 6.341 students.

B

RUSSIAN, UKRAINIAN AND OTHER AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMITTEES.

—

„ZEMGOR“

AN ASSOCIATION OF RUSSIAN TOWN AND COUNTRY SELF-GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES IN PRAGUE.

The Prague group of former Russian town and country self-government authorities (abbreviated to „Zemgor“) formed an organization which was one of the first in Prague (since the spring of 1921) to commence activity with the help of the Czechoslovak State, in order to provide a wide financial and moral support to their fellow countrymen living in Czechoslovakia.

This organization works in the following directions:

1. It supports applications for right of entry into Czechoslovakia, for the issue of passports and other legal identification papers allowing a stay in Czechoslovakia, and for permission to leave the Republic.

2. It provides assistance in finding apartments, and affords financial aid in regard to food, clothing, and living expenses generally.

3. Through the Labour Bureau it helps applicants to find work and organizes workshops, artels, self-help associations etc.

4. It provides the refugees with legal, medical and educational assistance, organizes libraries, reading-rooms, excursions, courses of instruction, lectures, etc. and supports applications for maintenance grants in the case of those wishing to study at the various Czechoslovak Schools.

The executive committee of the organization is divided into the following sections:

1) assistance, 2) labour, 3) education, 4) legal, 5) medical, 6) administrative and financial.

At Bratislava and Užhorod the organization has special branches which render assistance, in the manner and to the extent described above, to the Russian refugees living in Slovakia and in Carpatho-Russia.

As regards 1) it may be mentioned that up to January 1924 a total of 3201 refugees have been registered and 1208 persons have received assistance while applying for passports and visas. Further aid has been given in regard to meals and this has been done in a double manner:

a) by supplying free dinners and suppers in the canteen belonging to the Zemgor;

b) by supplying hot water and bread in the hostels.

A total of 14.229 refugees have been provided with 86.428 dinners and suppers at a cost of Kč. 492.067.90

Housing assistance is provided for newly-arrived refugees by placing them in the Zemgor dormitories, whilst in exceptional cases monetary help is given. This assistance is given temporarily and only for a period of from 10 to 15 days, i. e. until the refugee finds employment. For this purpose „Zemgor“ maintains a dormitory with 60 beds where a daily average of 75 persons are accommodated so that a total of some 7858 refugees made use of this assistance. Clothing assistance comprises the free provision of clothing, linen and footwear to persons who are in extreme need. The State has provided 696 suits of clothes, 1164 articles of underclothing and 858 sundry articles at a total cost of Kč. 231.818.30 In September and October when these articles were not yet ready, financial support was provided for clothing and footwear to the extent of Kč. 3471.40 Financial assistance is supplied to needy refugees: 1) to pay the whole or half of the travelling expenses to their place of work; 2) to cover their expenses in leaving Czechoslovakia; 3) in the form of short-period loans without interest; 4) as support

once and for all, in cases meriting special consideration and 5) to pay for the photographs for passports, identification papers, visas etc.

Altogether, 5282 refugees received financial assistance to the extent of Kč. 235.464

As regards 2) the Labour section helps refugees to find employment, obtains work for them with farmers and tradesmen, etc. organizes self-help undertakings and supplies tools either to individuals or to various working groups. The Labour section organized a Labour Bureau together with various workshops for tailoring, bootmaking, hairdressing and shaving, bookbinding etc.

As regards 3) assistance was given to a total of some 2490 refugees.

The Educational section organizes and maintains libraries, reading-rooms, arranges lectures, excursions and various courses. The library was organized gradually and the books were obtained partly as gifts and in other cases they were bought. The number of books both scientific and fiction, rose to 11.000 copies; the library was visited every month by an average of 3000 persons (with the exception of scientific and valuable works, the books were loaned out gratis). The library was visited both by Russians refugees and Czechoslovak citizens.

The reading-room was established for Russian refugees partly in order that they might make use of these scientific works on the spot and partly to give access to Russian journals published both abroad and at home and also to the Czech journals and thus enable the Russian émigrés to acquaint themselves with the events of the day and the latest works of Russian and other literatures.

A total of some 60 journals and 20 different monthlies were on file in the reading-room. The average monthly attendance amounted to some 2000 persons.

The educational section organized some 30 excursions in which some 600 refugees took part.

Further various special courses were organized, such as those for shorthand (28 students), English (21 students), Czech in nine

groups (119 students), and the Russian --- for Czechs --- (52 students), etc.

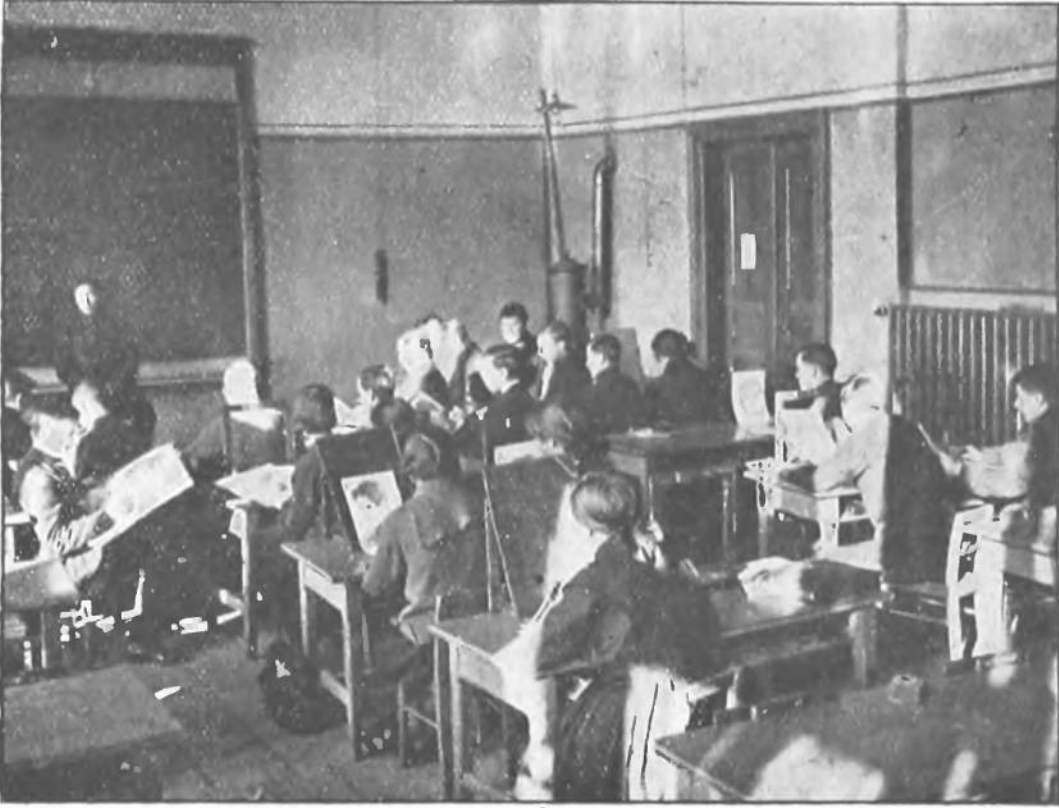
On the application and recommendation of the educational section a total of some 70 Russian refugees were placed in various Czechoslovak schools; these students were paid maintenance grants by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the school authorities concerned and with the consent of the Ministry of National Instruction. The educational section also began the organization of the archives which show promise of developing into larger educational institutions of considerable importance.

The archives are of two kinds: 1) the Czechoslovak section in which material is collected which may be useful for the Russian refugees in the study of the various branches of the economic and cultural life of Czechoslovakia and serve as an auxiliary to the resources of the Czech department in the People's University 2) the émigrés' section where all the material is collected relating to the Russian and other émigrés.

The centre of the entire educational activity is the People's University where the best Russian specialists living in Czechoslovakia are to be found and where lectures are given on the widest range of subjects so as to satisfy the cultural and intellectual needs of the Emigration.

As regards 4) the legal section existed until April 1, 1922 and then a legal adviser was substituted for it. Verbal and written advice was provided for the Russian refugees, and besides this a special commission was appointed to work in connection with the section so as to study the economic and self-government questions of Czechoslovakia.

As regards 5) medical assistance is provided in the case of various diseases by free treatment in the medical department of „Zemgor“, whilst dental treatment is given in the dental department. Medical specialists have been engaged for this work, such as Dr. Polosin, a Russian specialist for internal diseases and surgical cases, Mme Vasiljevská for children's diseases, Dr. Novák for skin diseases and Miss Strakova for the dental department. Patients are given free treatment; the medicine they receive is in



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice. Drawing.

accordance with a doctor's prescriptions and they are supplied with the best-quality of food or with money to obtain it. In the same way the dental treatment is also gratis. At the beginning of its activity in 1921 the medical section provided assistance every month to some 180 patients, and in the course of 1922 this number increased to approximately 1200, and in 1923 to 2000 patients monthly. Some 350 dental patients visited the dep't every month. Up to July 1923 the sum required for its upkeep amounted to some Kč. 150.000.

This medical aid is supplied to the refugees in agreement with the Czechoslovak Red Cross which, on the basis of support given by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs attends to patients who need treatment in a hospital or sanitarium (of the attached report of the Czechoslovak Red Cross).

As regards 6) the administration, finance and book-keeping section deals with all the agenda of „Zemgor“ and submits its accounts, together with the original documents, to the book-keeping department of the Ministry of Finance for investigation and revision.

GENERAL UKRAINIAN COMMITTEE.

Similarly to „Zemgor“, the group of Ukrainian public workers in Czechoslovakia is organized in the General Ukrainian Committee which with State assistance furnishes help to the Ukrainian émigrés in Czechoslovakia. The chief organ of the Committee is its executive subcommittee. The Committee contains the following departments: secretarial, administrative and financial, organizing, labour bureau, assistance, educational, and medical and sanitary. The Committee has established the following institutions: The Ukrainian Academy of Economics, the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute, the Ukrainian School-Leaving Courses (secondary schools), the Ukrainian Hut (i. e., canteen and club) a library, a dormitory, a free medical station, and, since October 1923, a sanitarium. In the course of two years of its activity the executive subcommittee of the Committee (its secretariat) issued 135 memoranda, applications for 1152 persons for the right of sojourn, and 354 applications for permission to leave the Czechoslovak Republic; the number of other applications dealt with was about 4885 whilst a total of 4086 Ukrainian refugees were registered. The organizing department commenced its activities in the spring of 1922; it carried out the registration of all the refugees according to their place of sojourn, formed connections with all the provincial organizations, worked on plans to acquaint the Czechoslovak public with the economic and cultural life of the Ukrainian people, organized various exhibitions, and linked up relations with the organizations of other nations. Owing to the fact that the émigrée who had crossed the frontier were without a roof to their heads, dormitories were established at Žilina, Užhorod and Bratislava, whilst assistance was provided for the Ukrainian émigrés in Slovakia through a branch of the General Ukrainian Committee established at Bra-



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice.

tislava. For the same purpose a representative of the Committee was sent.

Bootmakers' and tailors' workshops were established in Prague, whilst in May of 1922 and 1923 a Ukrainian section took part in the Agricultural Exhibition at Prague, where statistical work and diagrams were shown of the wealth of the Ukraine, together with specimens of Ukrainian hand-made articles. On behalf of the starving people in the Ukraine the organizing department arranged a concert under the auspices of Miss Alice Masaryk, the president of the Czechoslovak Red Cross, with the cooperation of Czech and Ukrainian artists, the proceeds being Kč 3.585. A fund was established for the publication of original works in Ukrainian and of translations from other languages. A Ukrainian lawyers' association and a Ukrainian farmers' association were founded. Further

cooperative courses of seven months' duration were organized for agricultural workers with the collaboration of the best Ukrainian professors and cooperative living abroad. A scheme was worked out for giving motor-tractor courses to Ukrainians whilst 11 small libraries of books on the Ukraine were collected and sent to Ukrainian agricultural workers, and Ukrainian journals were ordered. For the Ukrainian émigrés some 60 concerts and lectures on various subjects were arranged in different country towns of Czechoslovakia. The department purchases for its library various books, both scientific and fiction; in company with the medical department it has organized a medical sanatorium in Carpathian Ruthenia (25 beds) and also a working shop at Poděbrady for the making of underclothing for students and the children of Ukrainian refugees. The organizing department has two sub-departments: for rendering assistance to agricultural workers, and a labour bureau.

The task of sub-department for rendering assistance to agricultural workers is to place Ukrainian agricultural workers in Czechoslovak technical schools, provide them with work, and supply advice to newly-arrived agricultural workers, whilst giving material and moral assistance to agricultural workers in general. Assistance of this kind has been supplied to several hundreds of Ukrainian agricultural workers. The labour bureau has placed some 1361 persons in agricultural work and has employed 143 persons in other work, mostly of a domestic character. In order to cover the expenses of the organizing department and the upkeep of the workshops, institutions and organizations established by it a total of Kč 150,000 (with assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) has been paid out. The medical and sanitary department had three sections: hygienic, medical, and care of women and children. The hygienic section looked after cases afflicted with venereal disease and the medical section dealt with patients suffering from other diseases, the treatment being gratis in every instance. The total number of visits was 5788, whilst 77 persons were placed in sanatoria and 95 in hospitals. 14 serious operations were performed. The medical aid was provided in full contact with the Czechoslovak Red Cross. In October 1923 a sanatorium was established at Kvasy in Slovakia with 25 beds for Ukrainian



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School at Strašnice. The library.

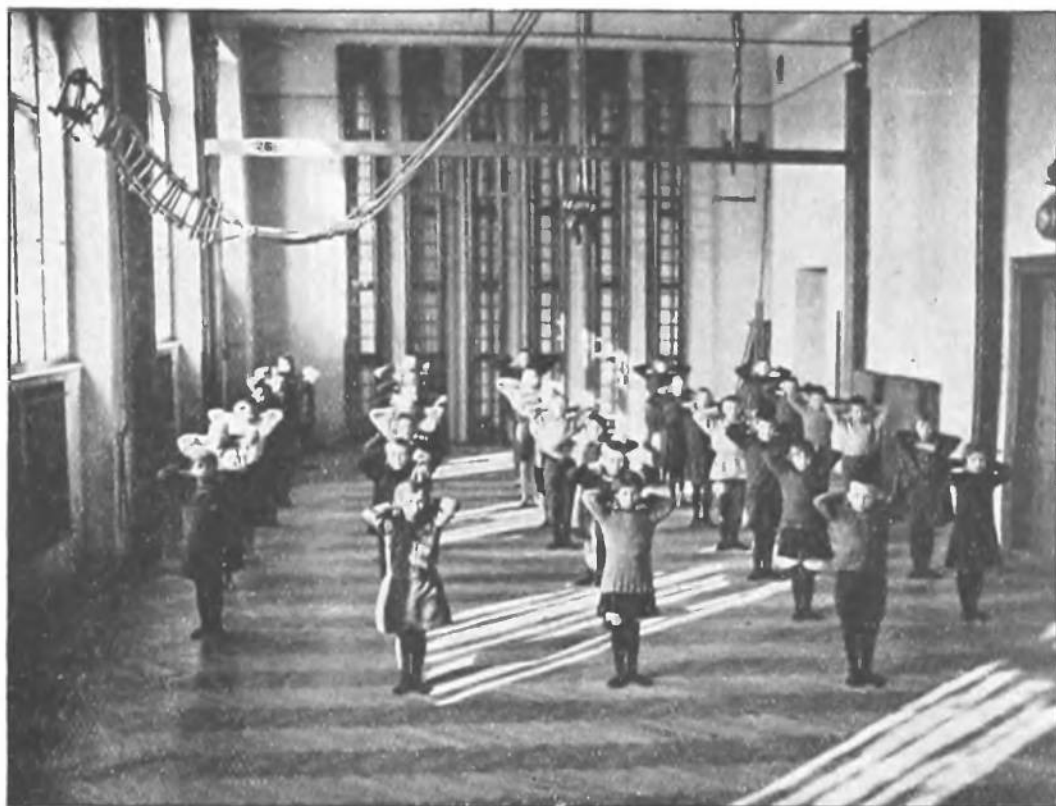
refugee consumptives: every patient may stay here for 2- 3 months. The expenses of the sanatorium amount to Kč 12.000 per month.

The duty of the educational department was to enable Ukrainian émigrés in Czechoslovakia either to finish their secondary-school education which had been interrupted by the War or to continue their studies at the universities. In accordance with the scheme of the educational department of the General Ukrainian Committee, the following institutions were founded: the Ukrainian Agricultural Academy at Poděbrady with 227 students, the Ukrainian Pedagogical Institute with 90 students and matriculation courses with 196 students, whilst a total of some 530 Ukrainian students were placed in various Czechoslovak universities and secondary and elementary technical schools, maintenance grants for the students being provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the

application of the Committee. In as far as they had no maintenance grants direct from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the students received a total of Kč 124.955 for their school and other needs. Kč 8.320 were spent on various technical school necessities which were lent to the students. The total number of students using them was 462. In addition to this Kč 5.000 were spent on school necessities for the matriculation courses at Poděbrady. 28 Ukrainian scientists and literary men who do not hold appointments at the various schools and institutions established or organized by the educational department of the Committee received financial support to the extent of Kč 83.235. Further, the educational department established a library which since March of the current year has been transferred to the Ukrainian Hut and turned into a reading-room that can be made use of by all the Ukrainian émigrés in Czechoslovakia. Up to January 1, 1924 the library contained a total of 4.500 volumes valued at Kč 85.000. In addition to this library, special libraries of scientific works were established at the Agricultural Academy and the Pedagogical Institute.

Finally the educational department organized various language courses, including a course of Czech, together with lectures by prominent Ukrainian scholars and public men.

The Ukrainian Hut was established in order that a place might be secured where the Ukrainian émigrés could satisfy their cultural needs and obtain inexpensive food cooked in the Ukrainian style. Therefore a restaurant, reading-room and library were established in the Hut. Apart from books of fiction etc. and scientific works, the reading-room contains Ukrainian, Czech, German, White Russian and Great Russian newspapers. The daily number of refugees frequenting the reading-room amounts to 50—60. Up to January 1, 1924 a total of some 50.000 free dinners and suppers were given in the restaurant to unemployed refugees not in receipt of financial support. In the course of its two years' activity the General Ukrainian Committee paid out a total of Kč 5.521.192.20, the greatest part of which was covered by donations from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the remainder by various gifts and collections.



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School at Strašnice. - - Gymnastics.

AGRICULTURAL UNION OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC.

In November, 1921, there arrived in Czechoslovakia 884 Russian agricultural workers who were concentrated at Pardubice where they received clothing under the care of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs assisted by the Agricultural Union, and were given jobs in agricultural undertakings in the Czechoslovak Republic.

At first the Czechoslovak public showed a distrustful attitude towards this action and it was only after the arrival of the second contingent of Russian refugee agricultural workers on January 10, 1922 that a more lively interest was noticeable in Czechoslovak agricultural circles regarding the assistance given to the Russian

refugees so that it was not possible to deal with even some 30% of the applications sent in for Russian agricultural workers. The care of these refugees was entrusted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the Agricultural Union.

While the refugees were still adapting themselves to the new conditions and were recovering from their war sufferings, the Agricultural Union paid attention chiefly to the task of clothing them and finding them work. It was only in May 1922, that a Russian department was established in connection with the foreign section of the Agricultural Union, and this Russian department was subdivided into the following subdepartments:

1. Cultural and educational, the object of which is to place efficient Russian agricultural workers in Czechoslovak and Russian agricultural schools.
2. For the organizing of excursions (to agricultural exhibitions, model farms, and research stations) of lectures on technical subjects and for making Russian books, etc on technical subjects more widely known.
3. An aid sub-department which looks after the finding of work for the refugees and helps them to clothing.
4. For enquiries.

The educational sub-department arranged:

A congress of Russian agricultural workers at the Agricultural Exhibition in Prague; this congress was attended by 700 agricultural workers who received food and for whom several lectures on technical subjects were arranged; certain Russian agronomical experts were entrusted with the duty of explaining the exhibits. Between July and December in 1922 several excursions were arranged for Russian agricultural workers to various Ukrainian exhibitions and various model farms.

A total of 251 refugee agricultural workers, who obtained maintenance grants from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the school authorities, were placed in Czech school and various courses of an agricultural character. In order that all the refugee agricultural workers might be enabled to become acquainted with Czechoslovak agricultural methods, arrangements were made



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice. — Workshop of pupils.

for Sunday lectures in the different districts, whereby concise information was given concerning the method of tilling the ground in Czechoslovakia and the importance of agricultural machines for agriculture. The aid sub-department supplied financial support to 2958 refugees, who were registered in the Agricultural Union, for their travelling expenses and looked after the supplementing of their articles of clothing, besides giving night-shelter to 5497 persons in the dormitory of the Agricultural Union. Up to July 1922, the journal „Ruský zemědělec“ (Russian Agriculturalist) was sent twice monthly to the Russian agricultural workers. However, on June 30, 1922, the journal ceased to appear, whereupon the Agricultural Union sent them copies made on reproducing machine. On December 1, 1922 there began to appear the

Russian agricultural fortnightly review „Khutor“ (2.500 copies each number) which was published under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture. For the total undertaking the Ministry of Foreign Affairs supplied in 1922 the sum of Kč 400.000.

In 1923 the assistance scheme was fundamentally widened under the strict supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture in regard to the educational subdepartment and great care was devoted to the placing of Russian agricultural workers in Czech elementary and higher schools of agriculture and the finding of work for the students during the vacations. In addition to this, increased attention was paid to arranging popular lectures for agricultural workers. In addition to the popular Sunday lectures, there was arranged again in 1923 an excursion of 1.516 Russian agricultural workers to the Agricultural Exhibition where they were again given free meals; a series of lectures on technical subjects was also arranged for them. In 1923 as in 1922 various excursions to regional exhibitions and model farms were organized and many agricultural workers took part in them, who had been provided with agricultural work in various districts.

In this school year the Agricultural Union placed in the Czech agricultural schools a total of 124 agricultural workers, 33 of whom passed out successfully, so that for the school year 1923-24 the number remaining was 91. Up to the end of July, 1923, the aid sub-department found work for 634 agricultural workers and work during the vacations for 103 Russian students.

Instructional material together with the journal „Khutor“ was distributed to the extent of 47.000 copies in all, 6840 night's lodgings were given to the refugees in the dormitory of the Agricultural Union. For the work of the Agricultural Union which was carried out in agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided up to the end of August, 1923, the sum of Kč 300.000.

In addition to the above-mentioned large organizations, assistance was supplied to the Russian and Ukrainian refugees by various smaller organizations and associations such as the United Cossack Committee which towards the end of 1923 was liquidated and was succeeded by the All-Cossack Agricultural Union;



The Russian Reform Secondary Grammar School in Strašnice. — The Singing Chorus of Children.

the Kuban Association which chiefly assists the Don, Kuban, and Terek Cossacks; the Association of Russian Medical Doctors; the Association of Ukrainian Medical Doctors; the Association of Ukrainian Lawyers; the Association of Russian Engineers and Technicians in the Czechoslovak Republic; these organization give assistance to their professional members. In order to assist authors and journalists, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs established the „Committee of Russian Authors and Journalists“ which in accordance with special regulations provides assistance to the Russian authors and journalists in the Czechoslovak Republic in as far as they cannot support themselves by their own work. This Committee at the head of which is Prof. E. Lyatsky, is supported by some 50 Russian writers.

In addition to the above-mentioned organizations and associations, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs provided support for the Moscov Art Theatre and gave a grant every month to the Russian Theatre („komorni“) in Prague. The monthly average of the total grant made by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to all these associations and organizations amounts to Kč 200,000.

The total sum paid each month by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the support of the Russian and Ukrainian émigrés, including the refugee University students, amounts to 5,000,000.

In taking up the very complicated and difficult assistance work for the Russian and Ukrainian refugees, the Czechoslovak Government was aware of the immense responsibility which it took upon itself. The Czechoslovak Government was guided above all by considerations of the future of the refugees and consequently, apart from this temporary material assistance, it pays attention chiefly to providing the refugees with the greatest possible opportunities either to finish off their studies already commenced at an earlier date or to gain theoretical and practical knowledge. The sole aim followed by the Czechoslovak Government is that the Russian people should have, after the return of the refugees, reliable workers in science, art, and cultural and economic life. We are of the opinion that it is only in this way that the masses of the emigration may be preserved from physical ruin and moral decline and that it is only thus that we are able to work for the benefit of the Russian people and its cultural and economic restoration.

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE “PERMANENT INTER-MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE CZECHO- SLOVAK HELP TO RUSSIA”.

As early as the end of 1920 and in the spring of 1921 reports began to come in of the spreading of hunger in Russia and in 1921 it became clear that Russia was afflicted by a new misfortune and



Russian Institute for Agricultural Cooperatives. — Students in 1923.

that hundreds of thousands, even millions of the Russian populace were exposed to the terrible death by hunger.

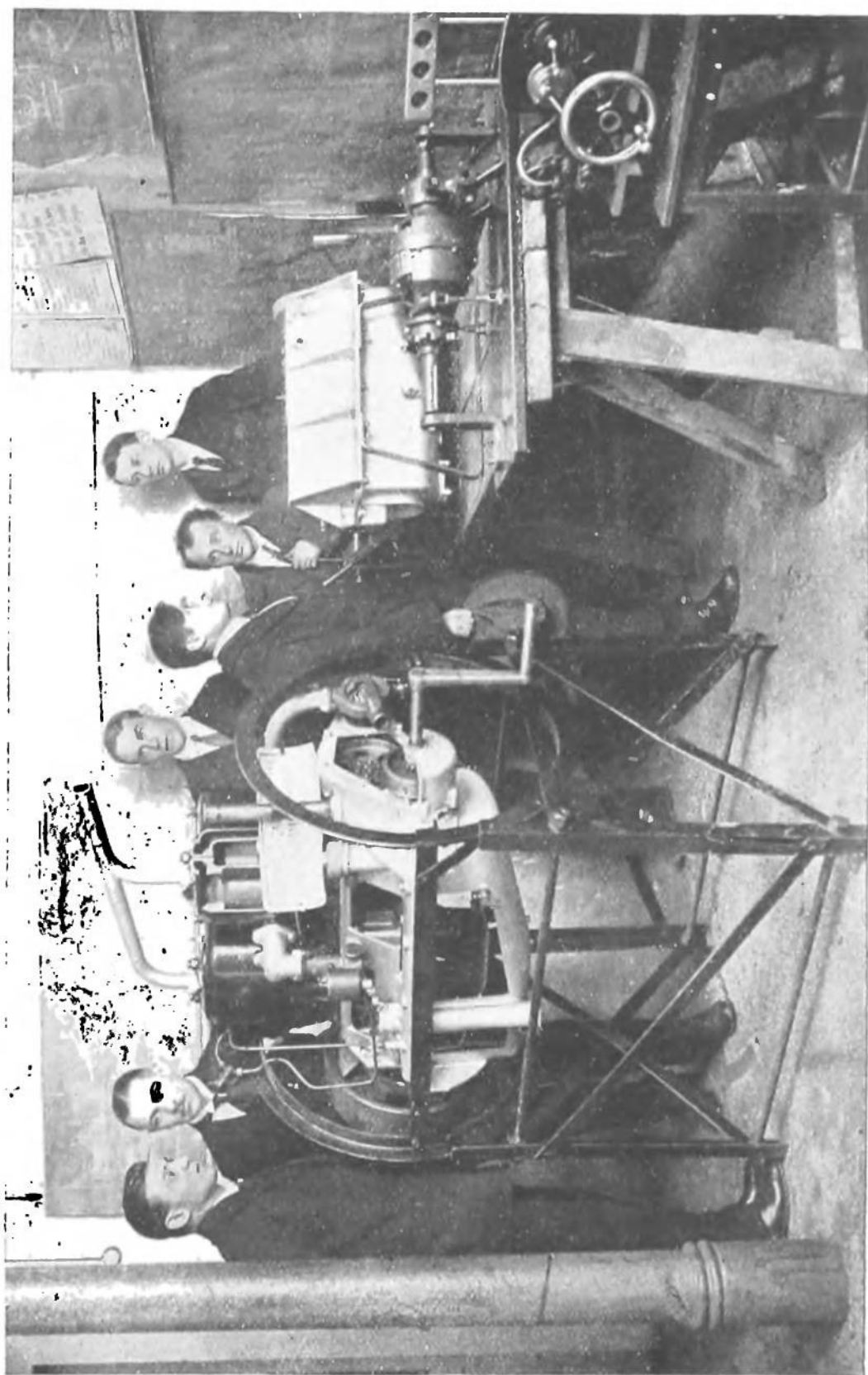
The world- and the following Russian civil-war completely upset the economic life of that formerly so rich a country and its consequences fell down heavily especially on the agriculture, which up to that time was the foundation of the whole Russian existence. The old supplies were, both directly and indirectly, used up, the sowing area was considerably diminished and the unprecedentedly severe droughts destroyed all seed in the ground, thus sealing the fate of the inhabitants of the most fertile regions. The means at the disposal of the Russian government were by far too inadequate to prevent a catastrophe. Nothing short of a broad international action could bring actual and also effectual help.

At the initiation of the President of the Republic the Čsl. Government sent a note, on the 30th of July 1921, to the President of the International Red Cross, and on the 3rd of August to all the governments represented in Prague, asking them to call a conference at which the Red Cross organizations could, with the participation of all the governments and the International Relief organizations, agree on a scheme for the combined relief of Russia.

From the conference held in Geneva, August 15th 1921, then emerged the International Committee for the relief of Russia (Comité International de Secours à la Russie) with prof. Friedjof Nansen as the Highest Commissioner at its head.

The ČSR government took part in all the international conferences which dealt with the help to Russia. It was also represented in the third convention of the Children Relief action (Congres des Oeuvres de Secours aux enfants) called by the International Union for Aiding children to Stockholm, on September 22 to 26 1921, and in the conference called at the initiative of the Supreme Council of the Allies (Conseil Supreme) by the International Commission for aiding Russia, in session at Brussels from the 6th to the 8th of August 1921. Altogether the Government keeps in touch with all the international institutions for aiding Russia, though it organized its own work according to its own experience, means and ability.

The Czechoslovak public manifested its deep sympathy for the



Russian Automobile and Tractor School.

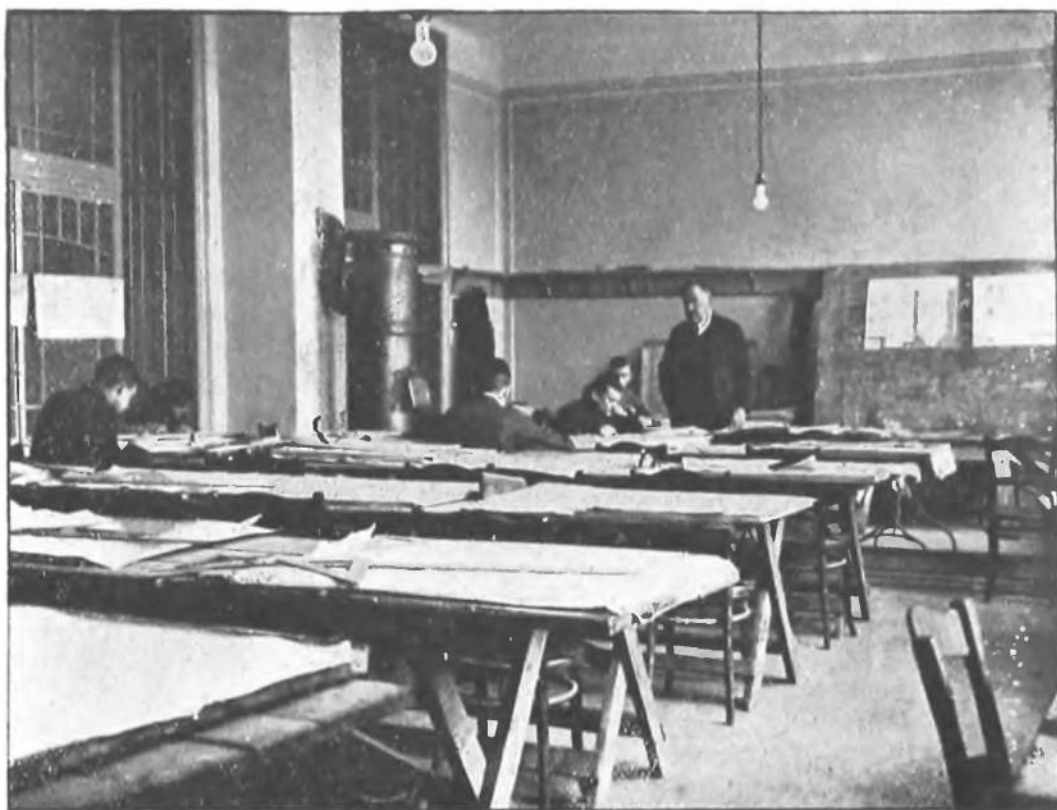
suffering Russian population by organizing various private committees for giving help. As the most successful of them can be named the committee for aiding the Russian scientists, which, led by the Prague vice-mayor, Ing. Rotnagl and with the hearty support of the Republic as well as of the Government itself, sent to Petrograd several freight-loads of food, wearing apparel and medicines.

To prevent, however, the Czechoslovak Relief action from scattering and, likewise, to have it organized so thoroughly that it could collect as many means as possible for getting the best results, the Čsl. government decided that an action should be undertaken by the whole state.

A resolution of the Ministerial Council of June 28th, 1921, charged the Ministry for Foreign Affairs with starting a relief action at once and to consult the other Ministries as to the manner in which the ČSR could do its share in alleviating the misfortune of the Russian people.

An advisory meeting of the representatives of all the Ministries was therefore called for August 3rd 1921 and an organization meeting for August 9th, in which a „Permanent Ministerial Committee for the Čsl. help to Russia“ under the auspices of the Foreign Ministry and including delegates of each Ministry as well as of the Čsl. Legionaries was formed. Its first task consisted in arranging, all over the ČSR, a voluntary contribution of money, food and all articles of daily use. In the appeal made to the population stress was laid on the purely humane aim of the Čsl. relief action, which had nothing else in view but the suffering of millions of people, who, without quick and ample relief would inevitably starve to death.

In accordance with an organization plan worked out by the Ministry of the Interior, there were established in every political district of the Republic „District Committees for the Čsl. aid to Russia“, composed of the representative of the district autonomous bodies, the representatives of all political parties and the district school-boards, while in the municipalities again „Local Committees for the Čsl. aid to Russia“ were organized, its membership consisting of the representatives of the local boards, of all political



Russian College of Railway Engineers in Prague. — Drawing Office.

parties and of local societies, with the addition of persons prominent in society.

Then, in Sept. 1921, a public collection of money and all kinds of necessary articles was made all over the ČSR, both by subscription lists and street-collection.

The proceeds of the monetary contributions was assigned to the „Permanent Ministerial Committee“, the collected articles were handed over to either the officers or employees of the military administration, which had them transported to the central warehouses at Labská Týnice and Olomouc.

However, without waiting for the result of the voluntary action, the government of the ČSR had, in the meantime, itself laid the foundation of a relief action. On the 17 th of November 1921 the Ministerial Council approved a bill granting a credit of ten million Kč for the relief of the starving Russians.

Thus, at the end of 1921, the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee had means at its disposal which enabled it to purchase the necessary articles without delay and to send them to Russia.

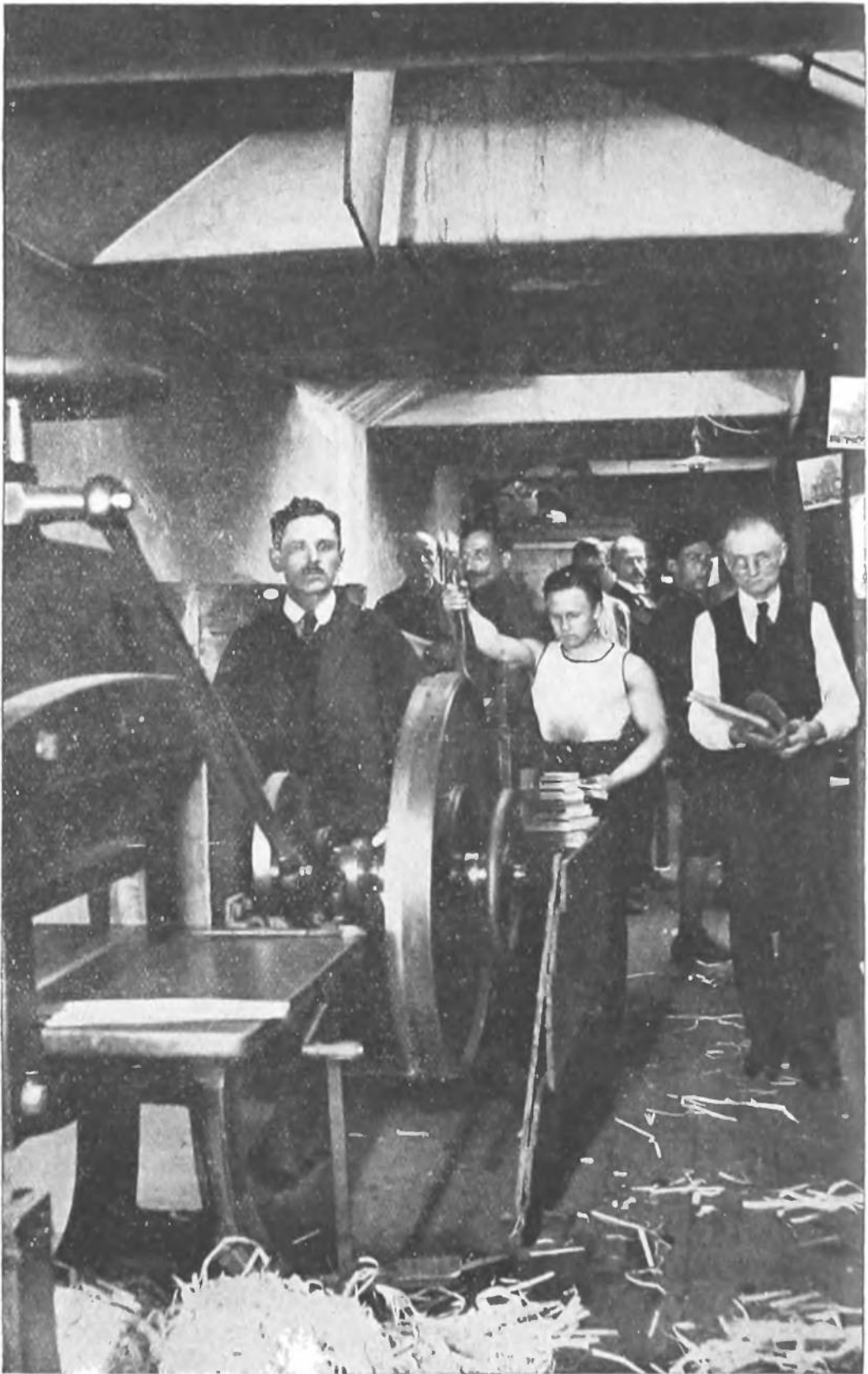
The problems connected with the organization were discussed by the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee in its meetings of Aug. 16, 23 and 30, Sept. 6, Nov. 12 and 22, and Dec. 13 and 30. For the examination of goods and making proposals as to their buying a special purchasing commission was established, comprised of the representatives of the Ministries of Finance, of Food-supply, Commerce, Agriculture, for Foreign Affairs and the Department of Foreign Trade; the Ministry for Foreign Affairs was chosen as its executive organ. The Commission received directions in regard to the buying of supplies from the government stock and to the placing of orders with the working men and craftsmen co-operatives

At the meetings of the Permanent Interministerial Committee the problem of transporting the orphaned children from the hunger-stricken Russian districts and placing them in Czechoslovak families was, likewise, discussed, besides deliberating how to help Russia economically by restoring its agriculture and the industrial and other business establishments owned by the Csl. citizens there.

In the meeting of Dec. 30 th 1921 a report was submitted on the negotiations with the Soviet government and also on the preparations for the transporting of the first consignment. A resolution was passed leaving the further organization work connected with the whole action either to the Purchasing Commission or to the Foreign Ministry. On the 15 th of January 1922 the first shipment was sent from Prague: 37 freight-cars laden with sugar, peas, barley-groats, millet, brick-tea, carbolic soap etc., also the articles collected among the people and the wearing apparel purchased by the Liquidation Committee of the Foreign Armies.

The first transport was directed to Samara, there to be handed over the local representative of Nansen's organization or, such organization as had the relief action in the starving territory already under way.

As news of the spreading of hunger in Southern Ukraine was



Bookbinding Department of „Zemgor“.

coming in at that time, it was decided to send a second transport to the Melitopol district in the Zaporozh guberniya, where the relief action was again organized on the basis of the experience gained in the Samara guberniya. This shipment of 23 freight-cars, sent from Prague on the 10th of March 1922, consisted of sugar, rice, grits, both rye and wheat flour, millet, grats, vermicelli, grain and garden seeds and wearing apparel. A part of this consignment was destined for the Čsl. colonists in Kiev and Charkov. The following or third shipment, dispatched on the 30th of the same month, was to complete the supplies of the Čsl. relief in the Samara gubernia. Its 23 freight-cars were laden with rye and wheat flour, groats, rice, fats, condensed milk, garden seeds and wearing apparel, besides small wares and school requisites.

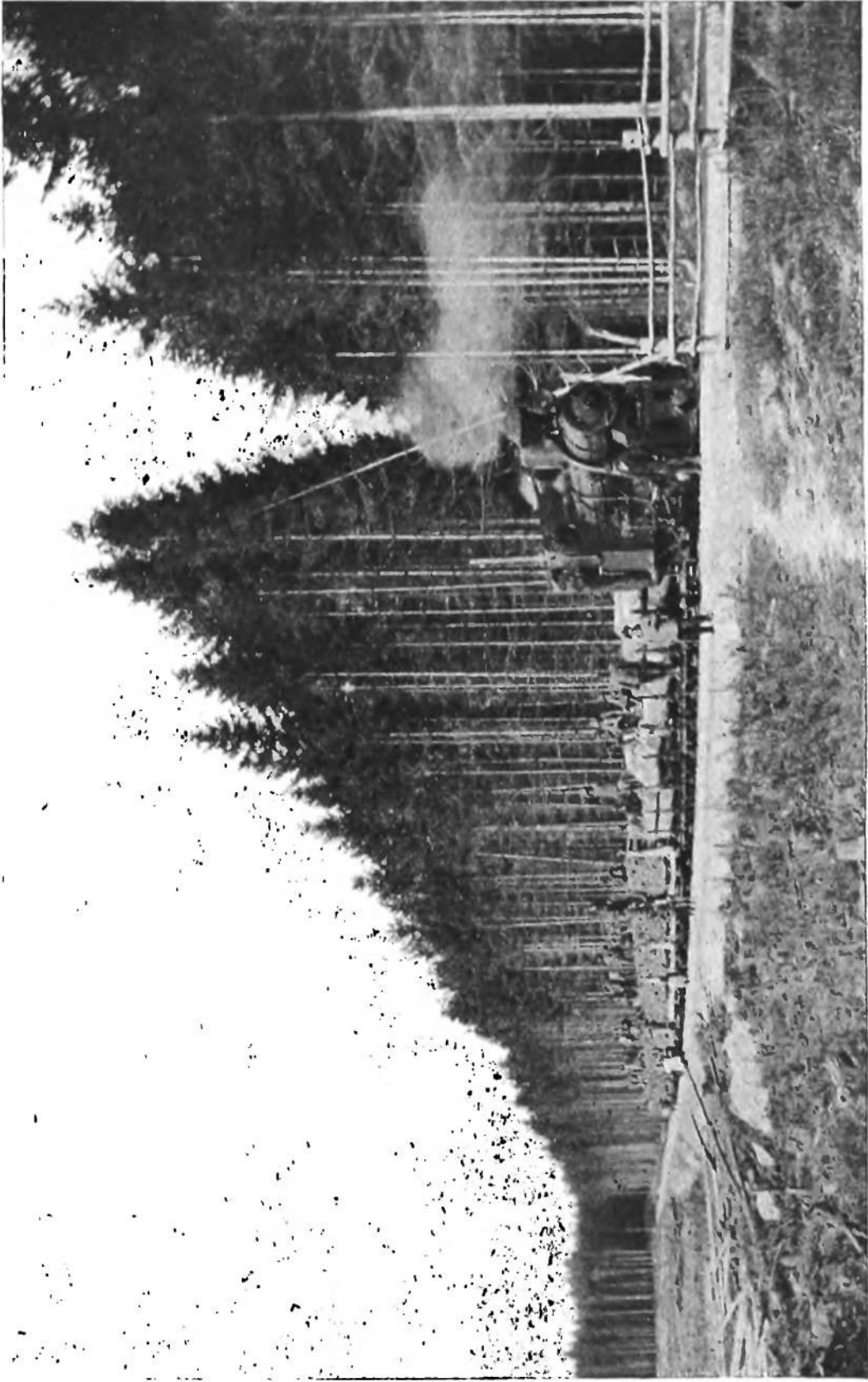
A fourth transport, this time of 28 freight-cars, was sent on April 6th 1922 to the Melitopol district, Ukraine. Its contents were provided by the Čsl. Legionaries, whose organizations collected from its members, independently of all other actions, both money and help in kind. The load was made up of sugar, fats, cocoa, rye flour, wheat, barley, condensed milk and other food articles. To this were added from the Government Relief action: wearing apparel, small wares, school requisites and 66 cases of clothing and underwear, the latter articles being donated by the Čsl. Red Cross.

Another, the fifth, transport was sent to Samara June 13th 1922. It was made up of 26 waggons, with sugar, fats, rice, peas, groats, rye flour and grain, also wearing apparel and other goods.

A part of this shipment was bought by the Čsl. Legionaries; the wearing apparel (41 cases) came from the Čsl. Red Cross.

The last or sixth transport of 13 waggons was destined for the Čsl. nationals settled in the cities of Kiev and Charkov; a part of the goods (grain and fats) went to Melitopol to safeguard the relief action there until the end of August. It left Prague, June 17th 1922, laden with flour, groats, fats, milk and canned meat and some wearing apparel. Each transport was accompanied by either some employees of the Foreign Ministry or by Legionaries.

Abundant help was also given to the purposes of the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee by the Commonwealth of the Čsl. Legionaries, which, under the auspices of Čsl. government



Russian Refugees at work.

relief action, carried the collections through by its own organizations. These collections met with much success. The fourth transport to Ukraina came altogether from what the Legionaries had collected; likewise, a great part of the fifth and a part of the sixth transport was bought on their account. The collection in kind brought in mostly grain, which was partly distributed among the peasant in the Čsl. sections, partly milled in Melitopol.

The Commonwealth of the Čsl. Legionaries bought, from its own means, 130.000 kg of grain, 140.000 kg of flour, 40.000 kg of groats, 37.500 kg of peas, 34.300 kg of fats, 150 cases of condensed milk, 6528 cases of canned meat, 15.000 kg of sugar and 5420 kg of cocoa. The proceeds of the collections totaled

	Kč	2.802.168
Expenditures: foodstuffs and grain	Kč	2.440.324
Salaries, travelling allowance and organiza-		
tion expenses	„	182.994
Credit balance Dec. 31, 1922	„	178.850

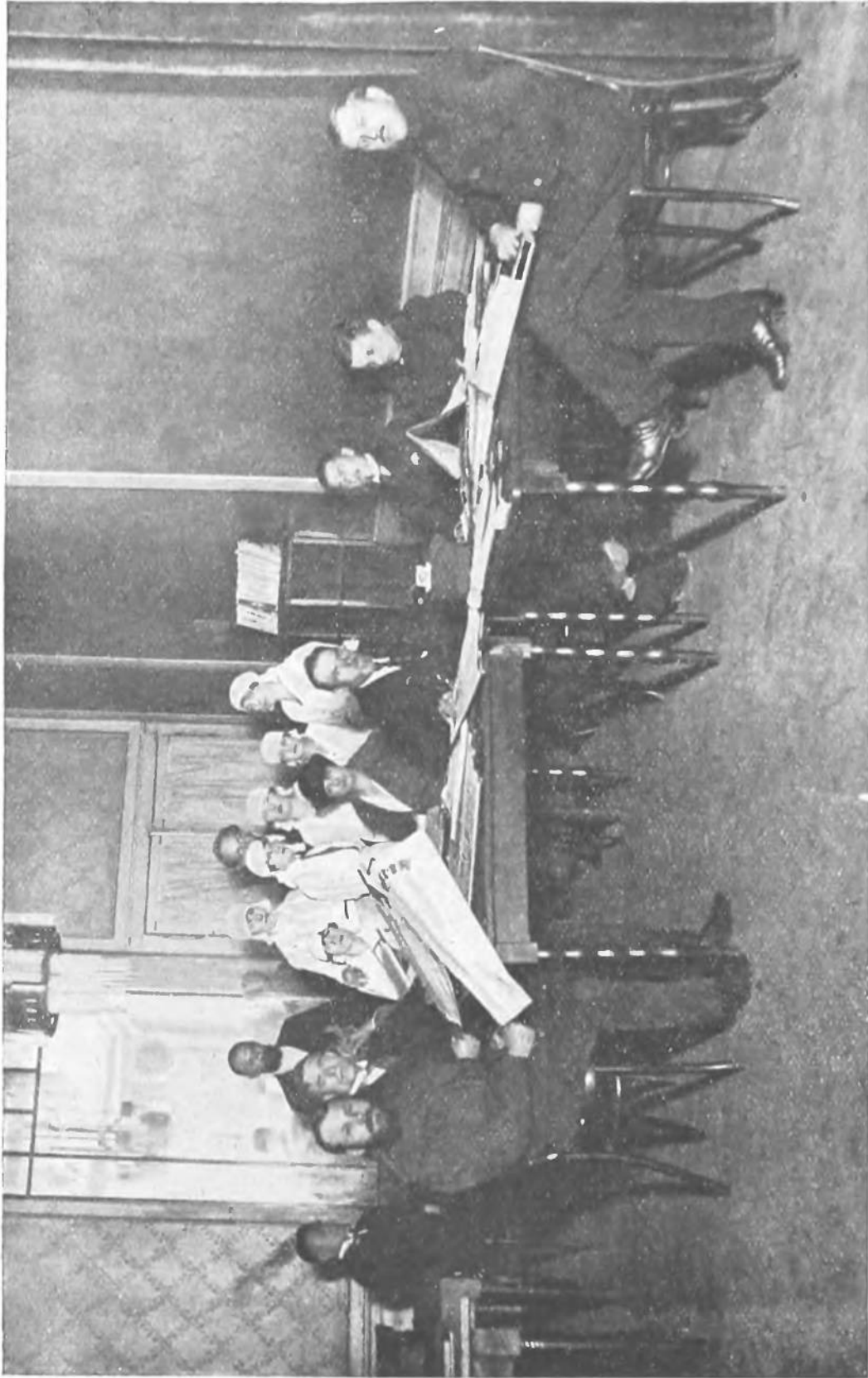
The last named amount was transferred to the „Central Čsl. Voluntary Aid“ to the starving Russians, formed at the initiative of the Čsl. Legionaries for the purpose of organizing voluntary aid in Czechoslovakia for the hungerstricken people of Russia. A number of prominent organizations are represented in this institution, for instance: the Commonwealth of the Čsl. Legionaries, Čsl. Red Cross, Čsl. Teacher Association, Central of the Čsl. Students, Officer's Association, Free Thought etc.

A considerable gift was also received from the Čsl. Red Cross, which sent with the fourth transport 66 cases of underwear and clothing weighing 5266 kg and with the fifth 41 cases of underwear and clothing, weighing 3500 kg.

The activity of the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee also includes the transportation of the children from the hungerstricks of Russia to the ČSR and placing them with families willing to receive them.

A Maltesian sanitarian train with the Čsl. Red Cross personnel was sent to Poland where, in the Russian frontier station Stolbey, it received 439 children between 4 and 15 years of age. On the 24 th of December the train arrived at Pardubice.

The advisory board, composed of the representatives of the



The Reading Room at „Zemgor“.

Ministry of Social Welfare, the Čsl. Red Cross, the Provincial Protection of the Young and the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee, undertook the work of organization and with the assistance of the Čsl. Red Cross branches and the District Protection of the Young the children were placed with families which were selected with the greatest care.

A part of the expense connected with the clothing of the children was assumed by the Čsl. Red Cross.

The residence of the children with the Czechoslovak families and the education they will receive in the Čsl. schools will not fail to have a favorable effect on them.

The complete report will be rendered elsewhere. A brief summary of the expenditure of the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee shows the following figures:

For foodstuffs	Kč	5,137,867.03
.. wearing apparel and fabrics . . . . .	..	5,188,011.83
.. carbolic soap . . . . .	..	182,196.00
.. cost of making up clothes . . . . .	..	409,159.20
.. small ware . . . . .	..	203,753.89
.. school requisites . . . . .	..	143,255.40
.. grain and garden seed . . . . .	..	10,332.16
Total	Kč	11,274,275.51

Besides this the Ministry of Finance gave, on credit, clothing material valued at Kč 1,153,865.15 for which it must be indemnified.

Also, the personal expenses of the employees accompanying the transports or used in the management of the relief action

amounted to	Kč	403,791.65
general management . . . . .	..	27,906.24
transportation . . . . .	..	510,313.39
cost of bringing the Russian children to the ČSR . . . . .	..	118,016.79
sundry expenses . . . . .	..	11,649.82
credit for aiding the Russian emigrants		601,301.20
Total expenditure	Kč	12,946,554.60



Medical Department at "Zemgor".

According to the decision of the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee, goods to the amount of Kč 7.170.445.87 were bought from the state supplies: the ready made clothing and shoes from the Liquidation Board of the Foreign armies; the cloth and other necessities from the State Buying Dept of the wearing apparel for the state employees; other goods from the Ministry of Finance and the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the material demobilization; the soup from the State Fat Dept; the peas and grain from the State Grain Dept. The delivered goods were examined by experts from the Ministry of Commerce, the Inter-Ministerial Commission for the material demobilization and the Technological Museum, before accepted.

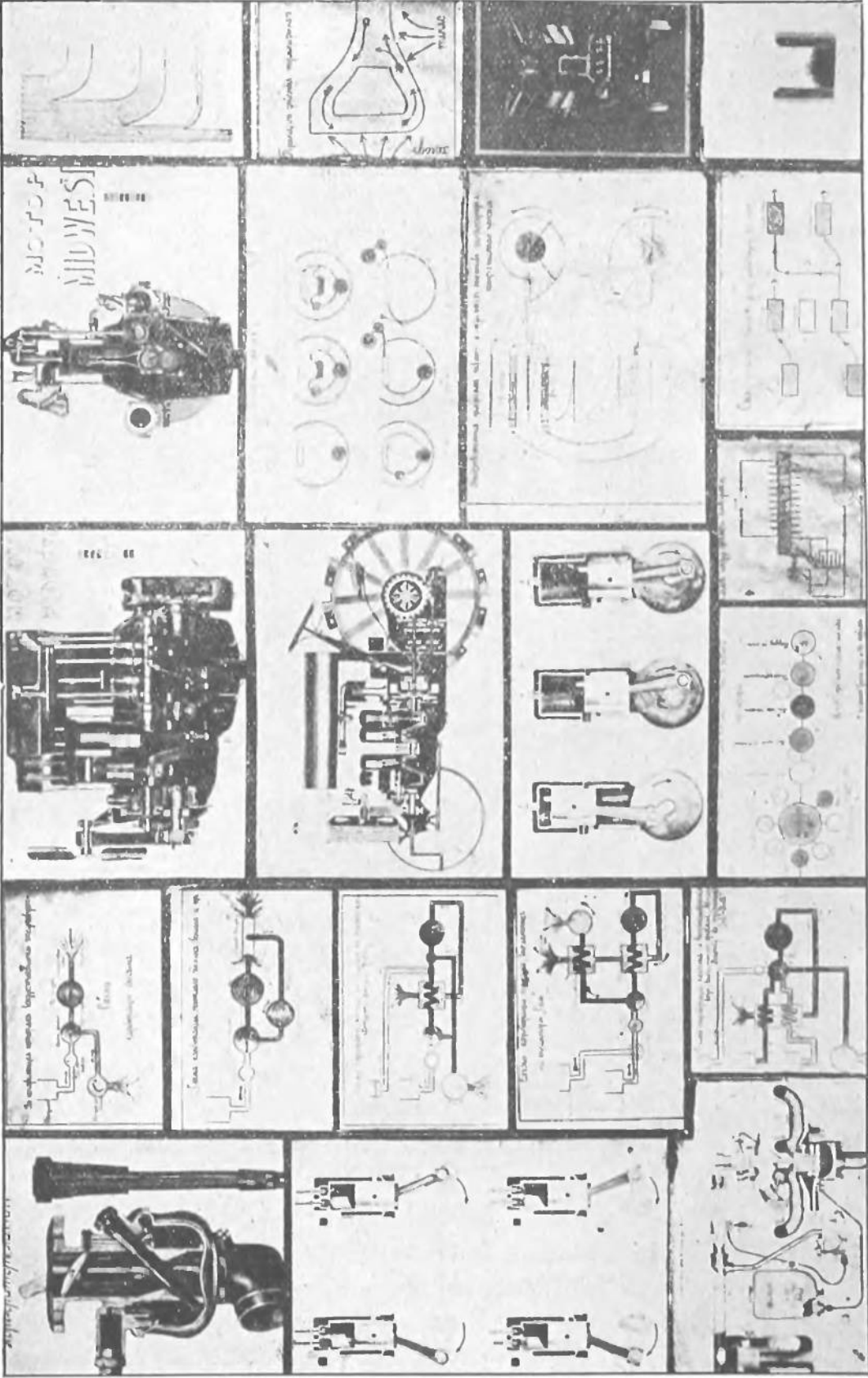
The making-up of the cloth was given to the lowest bidders through the Ministry of Commerce and finally distributed among the traders and workers cooperatives. Orders for the small wares and school requisites were placed by the same Ministry in a similar manner. Foodstuffs were bought through the Corn Exchange at the lowest market price and on the recommendation of its president Mr. John Košťář; the fats, condensed milk etc. were bought on the lowest bid plan, too. The effective cooperation of the individual Ministries added greatly to the success of the Čsl. Relief Action.

The Ministry of the Interior worked out a plan of whole state-collection and organized, through the provincial and district political administrations and the autonomous boards, both the money and material collection.

The Ministry for National Defence took over, through its various organs, the proceeds of the collection in kind and delivered them to the railway stations, having first classified them in their central warehouses and making them ready for shipment.

The Ministry of Railway assisted in the buying of the goods from the state ware-houses. The Ministry of Commerce executed the assigning of the tailoring work according to the most advantageous bids, as well as the purchasing of all the small wares and school-requisites.

All the Ministries organized collections of money among



General Ukrainian Committee's Section at the Agricultural Exhibition, Prague 1923.

their officials and employees and thus added greatly to the propagation and success of the whole action.

Of the outside organs of the Foreign Ministry mention must be made of our Legation in Warsaw, which negotiated with the Polish authorities for allowing free passage of the transport through Polish territory and also successfully intervened when the occasion demanded.

Our Representative in Moscow, who was charged with conducting the Relief action in Russia and the Ukraina, secured from the Soviet officials agreements as to the sections in which work could be conducted, cooperated with the representatives of foreign relief organizations and, from its branches in Charkov and Kiev, distributed the foodstuffs among the Čsl. citizens as well as among the Czechoslovaks living there. Likewise, it made an agreement with the Soviet officials with regard to the transportation of the starving Russian children to the ČSR. The following reports sent by the plenipotentiaries of the Čsl. Relief illustrate our activity in the Čsl. sections and the results obtained there.

CZECHOSLOVAK RELIEF

IN THE SAMARA GUBERNIA.

The first shipment of food and wearing apparel for the starving in the Volga district left Prague on the 15 th of January 1922. It consisted of 27 waggons with sugar, peas, groats, tea, carbolic soap, clothing and sundry gifts from the collection of useful articles. In the reloading on the Russo-Polish frontier the number of waggons was increased to 41, as the Russian railway management could not spare any but small and dilapidated waggons. Moreover, the inefficiency of the Russian locomotives made it necessary to divide the transport into 2 trains, which, under military escort, reached Moscow on Feb. 2 nd without any particular mishap or loss.

According to information furnished by M. Gorvin, the representative of Dr. Nansen in Moscow, there already existed the following relief organizations in the Volga region: the Swedish Red



Courses Tannery Given by the Ukrainian Village Association in to Uzhhorod in Carpatho-Russia.

Cross, the Dutch, the American and the Quaker Societies, all under the auspices of the Nansen organization and with the free use of its entire right and privileges. Later it was found necessary to give up the original plan of transferring the shipped-in gifts to one of the foreign organizations already existing there, as neither of them could then have attended to their distribution properly, owing to the insufficiency of the distribution apparatus.

After a consultation with M. Gorvin it was decided to direct the Čsl. transport to Samara, there to be distributed according to local advice.

A part of the consignment, especially some articles from the collection of goods, as house-hold utensils and farm implements, coffee substitutes, Carlsbad water and wearing apparel, was left

in Moscow at the disposal of the local relief committee, to be distributed, under the supervision of the Čsl. Commercial Mission, among the hospitals, asylums and peasant families in the country around Moscow. Two waggons of sugar were shipped to Čeljabinsk, where the Nansen organization was about to begin the feeding of the starving population.

Already on the road from Samara and then in Samara itself the horrors of hunger and the epidemic became painfully apparent. All the available railway waggons were overfilled with emaciated people from the hungerstricken districts who sought to escape certain death.

The population of the Samara gubern'ia numbered about 2,806,000, of which according to official statistics, 1,828,000 were starving at the end of 1920; in January of 1922, 1,910,000. In some villages the percentage of those suffering from hunger reached 95.4%. Many cases of cannibalism and murdering of people for food were proved. The Americans fed 252,625 children, the Quakers 150,000, the Swedish Red Cross 16,600 children and 25,000 adults. The Soviet relief action issued 322,366 portions monthly. In the town of Samara alone were 29,000 starving children, the Americans caring for 12,000 of them. There were 189 hospitals and ambulances in the Samara guberniia, but 32 were not functioning. The actual number of beds for the sick was 7961.

The harvest of grain in the productive year of 1912 amounted, from 3,863,000 desjatins of sown area, to 123,000,000 puds i.e. 2 million tons; in 1920 from 1,537,000 desjatins to only 19,620,000 puds or, 314,000 tons; in 1921 from 1,328,000 desjatins it was 5,150,000 puds, that is, 40,500 tons in all. The deficiency of the bread necessary to feed the local inhabitants had already reached since April 1922, 248,000 tons. The fodder harvest in 1907 was 76,740,000 pud or 1,228,000 tons, in 1920, it fell down to 7,883,000 pud or 126,000 tons and in 1921 only 3,900,000 pud or 63,400 tons were obtained. These figures illustrate sufficiently the reasons for and the extent of the hunger in the Samara gubernia.

The experience of the Swedish Red Cross which began its activity as early as Dec. 6th 1921, have shown that the fears of misusing the succor during the distribution of the natural products are justified and that if the Čsl. relief action is to succeed it must



Courses in Tannery Given by the Ukrainian Village Association.

be organized on the same principles as the Swedish relief action. Mr. Ekstrand, the chief commissioner of the Swedish Red Cross promised to help by all the means at his disposal, in case the Čsl. relief action was organized independently and could do its work in the section assigned to it with its own forces. This promise was also fully kept.

In order to comply with the intentions of the givers and to make the Čsl. Relief perfectly successful, there was nothing left to us but to accept all of Mr. Ekstrand's conditions and to organize in the section assigned to us an independent distribution apparatus on the Swedish model.

In order to learn the Swedish relief system a tour was made of several communities in the Swedish section, which made the best impression on the visitore.

An agreement was therefore made with Mr. Ekstrand, by which the Swedish Red Cross declared itself willing to take under its protection the goods brought from the ČSR, to vacate for this purpose one of its store-rooms, lend one of its ware-house keepers and one office clerk and to do the administrative work of the Čsl. organization. The assigned section was to be called „the Czechoslovak section” and all and any transactions of the Čsl. organization were to be done under the Čsl. flag. Also, the Čsl. representative would have to assume responsibility for the whole section and was to be given control over the use of the gifts.

The section assigned to the ČSR party lay east of Samara on the north and south it joined the Swedish sections. It was the Alexejev district, with 10 villages and about 12,000 inhabitants, 4600 of which were children. From the first transport 6000 adults and 4500 children were supplied with food for two months.

In the beginning it was necessary to borrow from the Swedes both flour and fats so as to supply the population with the most desired food, i. e. bread and soup.

The village Alexejevka, from which all others were from 15 to 20 versts distant, was chosen to be the central point of the relief work. The conditions there were horrible. All the people, especially the children, were swollen in various degrees from eating substitutes, one of which was common clay. Their bread was ground straw taken from the roofs. There was no family without someone ailing, the typhus especially claiming many victims. The sick died without help.

In accordance with the Swedish method a committee of 6 members was appointed in every village, with the duty of procuring places for storing for food, for the kitchens and eating-rooms and of guaranteeing an impartial distribution.

After the preparatory work the supplying of the central ware-house in Alexejevka was begun with, and from there food was sent to the individual villages. As no more than one bakery could be built in the whole section with a daily capacity of 2,000 kg of bread, it was issued 2—4 days in advance, the rest of the food for 6 days. Moreover, food-stores and a kitchen were established in every village for a daily distribution of food and hot soup. All the work



Emigrants in the Waiting-Room of General Ukrainian Committee.

connected with it was directed by the local committee, which also had to see that there was no disorder, that the distribution was just and that lists of the food on hand and the number of supported persons were kept.

As stated above, the Alexejev district numbered about 7000 adults and 4600 children to whom 7500 food-rations a day were issued. The rations were always fixed for one family, a member of which had to come every day for their dinner. This meant better accommodation for the inhabitants, the simplifying of all work and much saving of time in distributing the food.

A full daily ration consisted of 150 gr of bread and 270 gr of other food to a person; the total daily consumption reached 1500 kg of bread, 1325 kg of legumes, 780 kg of herring-instead of fat —

and 156 tins of soup. In place of the legumes groats, millet and, for the children, farina were issued alternately.

On the 19th of March 1922 the issuing of daily rations was started in every yillage. The opening of the Alexejevka kitchen was preceded, at the express wish of the whole population, with church-services, at the end of which the aged minister spoke to his congregation about the Čsl. nation and State, and explained the significance of the help given by them.

The helplessness of the inhabitants, aggravated by their illiteracy, required an infinite supervision and settling of all kinds of disputes and misunderstandings. However, this constant vigilance finally resulted in bringing order out of chaos and satisfying everybody. The mortality of the Čsl. section was greatly reduced from the very day the relief work commenced and death cases were then due only to typhus or total exhaustion. Cannibalism disappeared entirely.

The greater part of the clothing and linen was given to the Samara hospitals and asylums, the Čsl. section proper absorbing the rest according to the special needs of the locality.

The Nansen organization donated 10 tons of oats, which was issued daily to the peasants hauling the food from Samara to the ware-house.

Right at the beginning of the action a rumor started that payment would be demanded for the relief given. Likewise, one version of it even accused the Soviet government of buying the food with money obtained from the sale of church-treasures. But the men in charge succeeded before long in allaying such fears and in convincing the population that help was given entirely unselfishly. Many letters of thanks and other expressions of gratitude are the best testimonials of the impression which the Čsl. action has made on the starving population in those regions.

As soon the organization in the Alexejev district was properly established and everything running smoothly, consideration could be given also to the supplications of those people whom the Čsl. relief was as yet unable to reach.

They were the Agricultural school at Alexejevka, known as the „Agronomic faculty of the Samara University: the Commune



General Ukrainian Committee's Library for Émigrés.

„Soznanie“, the estate Ždanovo and the employees of the part of Tashkend Railway running through the Alexejev district. Although the employees of these institutions were the recipients of all the advantages and supports, allowed by the state and therefore were not entered on the list of the starving, an untimely issue of their allowances has brought them into the same situation as the rest of the local population. Consequently from April 7th the Agricultural school had to be given 46 rations, the Commune Soznanie 25, the settlement Ždanovo 7 and the railway employees 15 rations daily.

The additional help gave the entire population of the Alexejev district great satisfaction and the Čsl. relief had then charge of the whole district.

Certain savings, caused chiefly by a number of deaths, permit-

ted the extension of the section to some villages in the neighboring district of Bohdanov, from where some time already pitiful entreaties for help were being received almost daily. For although the American A.R.A. aided the children there (below 10 years of age) and also was allowing a certain quantity of maize to the adults, the strength of the inhabitants was so exhausted by that time, that they could not even haul the foodstuffs from the railway to the more distant villages.

Inspection of the new section revealed a situation even more horrible than that in the Alexejev district of Marchast, which was explained by the circumstance that every day that passed without receiving help, increased the suffering of the population correspondingly. The daily average of deaths in the Bogdanov districts was about 50, and the eating of human flesh a quite common occurrence.

Therefore 5 settlements of the Bogdanov district were added to the Čsl. section, and a bakery established immediately in Buzajevka. The first of May 1922 was the day when the distribution of rations was started and soon after the food borrowed from the Swedes was returned to them. Of the seeds shipped in such as were suitable for the spring sowing were distributed without delay. The seed rations furnished by the state proved to be insufficient, covering no more than 20—30% of the actual need — although some corporations and communities received as much as 70%. The field work was done in but a primitive manner, as the old supplies were mostly gone, and absolutely no draft animals left, owing to which the soil had to be worked largely with spade and harrow. In the rest of the Bogdanow district the feeding of the population was assumed by the Swedes. By the 1st of June the Nansen organization begun to be active, too, and, besides, the Dutch appeared on the scene, who declared to be able to feed 21,000 persons in the section assigned to them. At that time 66,000 people were fed by the Swedes alone. In the Čsl. section 1 million rations were issued from March 19th to June 26th.

The third transport from the ČSR arrived from Samara June 22nd; by this the help was assured till Sept. 1st, the day when the relief action in the Čsl. section had to end. However, when that



Reading-Room attached to Library of General Ukrainian Committee.

time was drawing near, there was still some food and clothing left, which it was not thought advisable to distribute among the population any more. It was, therefore, decided to give it to the most important institutions i. e. schools and hospitals and to those families that depended on the Čsl. help alone. The district school in Alexejevka, where both the central ware-house and kitchen were located, also needed some means for completing its building and the buying of the most important fixtures. The school-management was then given 136 pud of sugar, valued at 4 billion and 800 million of Sov. roubles, from which the expenditure for finishing the building were paid. Furthermore, the public school connected with the agricultural institute at Kinčl received 125 pud of sugar worth 3 bil., 714 million Sov. roubles to enable it to pay for the upkeep of three teachers, one man-of-all-work and for some school-requisites, the necessary fuel and part support of the school-children.

The school at Studencee was given 40 pud of sugar valued at 1 bill., 978 mill. Sov. roubles for the repair of its building.

The district hospital at Alexejevka, formerly the best of its kind in the Samara gubernia, deteriorated during the war to such an extent that it was lacking the necessary medicines, linen and even food for both its patients and working staff. For, the American A.R.A., although it protected the institute, failed to furnish it with supplies for a longer period. To remedy this, 175 pud of foodstuffs from the rest of the Čsl. relief were sold, which enabled the hospital people to procure 2800 kg of soap, linen and medicines. Besides that, in order to buy a horse they needed for the hospital work, 20 pud of sugar priced at 700 million Sov. roubles were given them, also the necessary fodder for the animal.

There was still other help given from the means at the disposal of the Čsl. relief action, as follows: to bee-masters, 20 pounds of sugar each, enabling them to maintain the hives in the winter-time; 8 pud in all; for the building of an important bridge across the Samar, 40 pud of rye; to the settlement Bobrovka, supported insufficiently by the Russian Red Cross, 7078 pieces of wearing apparel, 50 pud of fats, 12 pud of tea and 12 pud of sugar. Clothing was also issued to the teachers and hospital staff there. Both food and clothing received, further, the villages Pavlovský, Musulmanský, Petramoračinský, the cooperatives of Trud, Rabotnik and Kinělský as well as the children asylum and municipality of Trostan and Bogdanovka in the Nansen relief section.

To the personnel of the branches of the Samara Cooperatives 76 pud of food and clothing was issued. The native employees of the Čsl. relief action, i. e. the store-room keepers, kitchen managers, cooks, watchmen etc, 147 persons in all, were also remembered, and, following the example of the Swedish Red Cross, 220 pud of foodstuffs, 18 pud of rye and 73 pud of bran distributed among them. People wholly destitute received grain: 707 pud of wheat, 452 pud of oats, 70 pud of rye and 47 pud of bran. The remaining fats, 465 pud, were divided equally among all the persons the Čsl. relief had cared for. The rest of the wearing apparel was given to the Swedish Red Cross.

Altogether, the number of persons fed regularly in the Alexe-

jev district was 11,426 (of these 4,413 children) and in the Buzajev district 3,309 persons (1,366 children) a total of 14,735 people (5,779 children), to whom 1,348,064 rations were issued.

For comparison with the work of other foreign organizations see the following table:

Organization	Area	Number of people fed	Number of daily rations
Swedish	3966	66,000	47,650
Dutch	1913	28,300	21,800
Nansen	1872	25,600	19,000
Czechoslovak	1478	15,400	10,285
Norwegian	842	13,800	10,200
		149,100	108,935

The average percentage of the aid given by the foreign organizations in the Samara guberniya was 73.2.

CZECHOSLOVAK RELIEF ACTIVITIES

IN UKRAINA.

When the first reports about the success of the Czechoslovak relief activities in Alexejev district on the river Volga were heard and when it was found that the means of the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee would suffice to secure food for a greater number of starving people than at first expected, it was decided that help be rendered as well to some other districts of Russia which were suffering with hunger.

Alarming news telling of starvation in the southern counties of Ukraina and humble requests of the local colonies of Czech settlers-farmers, to send them help, induced the Permanent Inter-Ministerial Committee to request the Soviet Government that the district around the starving city of Melitopol in the County of Zaporog, be put under Czechoslovak auspices. The request was

granted and thus the second transport with food was sent to Melitopol via Charkow on the 10 th of March, 1922.

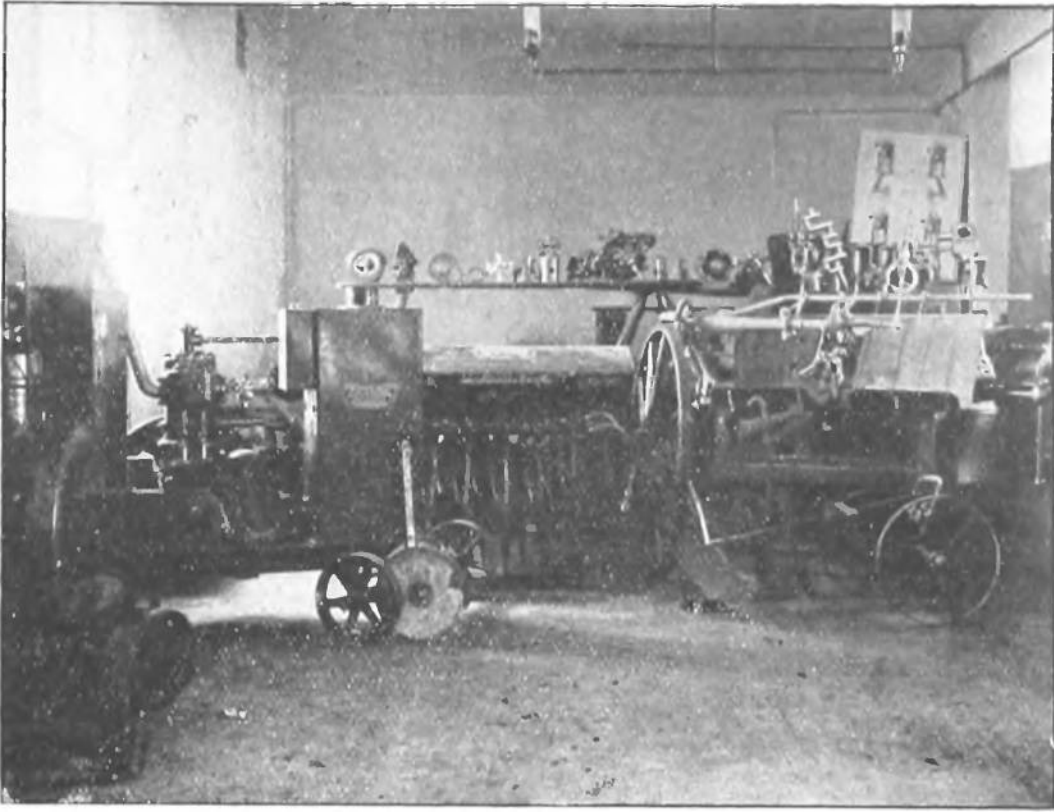
The Czechoslovak Relief Committee was the first foreign organization in Ukraina and only afterwards other foreign organizations have also started their lifesaving activity. The name of the Czechoslovak Republic has become especially popular. There is still one more important point about it, namely, that a new interest in the Czech language and Czech culture was aroused among the Czech colonists in the vast Ukraina steppes. The patriotic spirit of those settlers was already slowly dying away.

The first transport left Charkow at a time when the starvation period reached its highest and it had to overcome great transportation difficulties before it reached the place of destination.

Food substitutes of all kind became the regular food and the Press even told of human flesh being eaten. In May and June starvation was still rampant throughout the country.

It is better not to mention anything about what has been undertaken for the sake of checking the terrific starvation, lest we might be credited with misunderstanding or unappreciativeness. The only goods one has been looking for on the market was bread. In the West of Europe people cannot imagine how every mouthfull of bread was valued and what one had to sacrifice and undertake in order to get it. Dilapidated railroad cars transported thousands and thousands of people who had the courage to undertake long journeys on roofs of cars, on the bumpers and in dirty, overcrowded cars, in order to obtain some grain or flour. All this was undertaken under the greatest hardship and a sure prospect of becoming ill with typhus, which was then spreading rapidly.

Already on the way from Charkow the terrible traces of starvation could be seen. Corpses of people who died of starvation were collected at the railroad stations. Not only the terrible sight of those who were starving, but also the vast steppes of black soil which were only to 10—15 percent sown with grain, affected one in a very depressing manner. The prices of food at Melitopol were very high but very often no food was to be had at all. Sometimes, owing to unforeseen circumstances, mostly transportation and administrative obstacles, the „Speculands“ could not go „Food Hunting“.



Agricultural Machinery Courses for Russian Émigrés.

The general food consisted of „Makucha“, i. e. oil beet, flax, sunflower seeds and stalks, the latter ones being more expensive on account of its being more digestible.

But even these food substitutes were the food of the richer class of people and the Czech colonists were considered to be such. The Russian people and the colonists were trying to keep themselves alive by means of anything which was possible to be managed by the mouth and teeth. Among such things were weeds, orrach, millet chaff, potato peelings, leaves, green stalks of wild beet, etc.

It should be mentioned that according to the report of Mr. Drahoš, a Czech settler from the Borodin district in Ural, about 30 Czech people residing in a small village have suffered terribly, first from dry weather and clouds of grasshoppers and finally from starvation. Grass from the steps called „Žitnavka“ and trailing arbutus served for their food. „Žitnavka“ is something

like fieldgrass, it has small seeds and when mixed with the fruits of trailing arbutus, ground and baked, some kind of bread was obtained. Another common weed was the so - called „Camels Hair“, growing in little mounds of grass along roads. This grass, which otherwise was of no use at all, became, when mixed with other weeds and some flour, the only kind of bread during the winter. When analysed, one came to the following food values of „Bread“: 8 and a half percent of water, 11 and half percent of protein, 11 percent of carburetted hydrogen, 5 per cent of fats and oils, 44 percent of cellulose, 20 percent of potash.

One can easily imagine that not only many people but also horses and cattle were subjected to hunger, which, due to the war and revolution, was already past endurance. Hogs had completely died out. Even cats and dogs were used as food. It was not an uncommon sight to see people eat flesh of dead animals. Such were the conditions prevalent in the district of Melitopol, at one time the richest district of Southern Ukraina, where the peasants were well-to-do and owned large herds of cattle, great numbers of draft and carriage horses and automobiles.

When the first transport of the Czech Relief Organization arrived at Melitopol it created a great sensation.

The first negotiations were made with the local officials in connection with making the necessary preparations for storing, transporting and distribution of food supplies to the needy districts. It was necessary to transport the food supplies from the store house from which it could be distributed. This took several days and during this time the starving populace waited in eager suspense. The chief of the local Soviet Executive Committee stated that people were dying like flies. The fact was that corpses were being picked up in the streets hourly.

The object of the Czechoslovak Relief Organization at the beginning was to render relief to two of the neediest districts. But after conference with the local officials it was agreed that supplies must go to 4 districts instead of two, because of the long period of starvation and the necessity of gradual feeding. The additional districts receiving aid had to transport their supply of food from the base warehouses. Up to the time of the beginning of the Relief

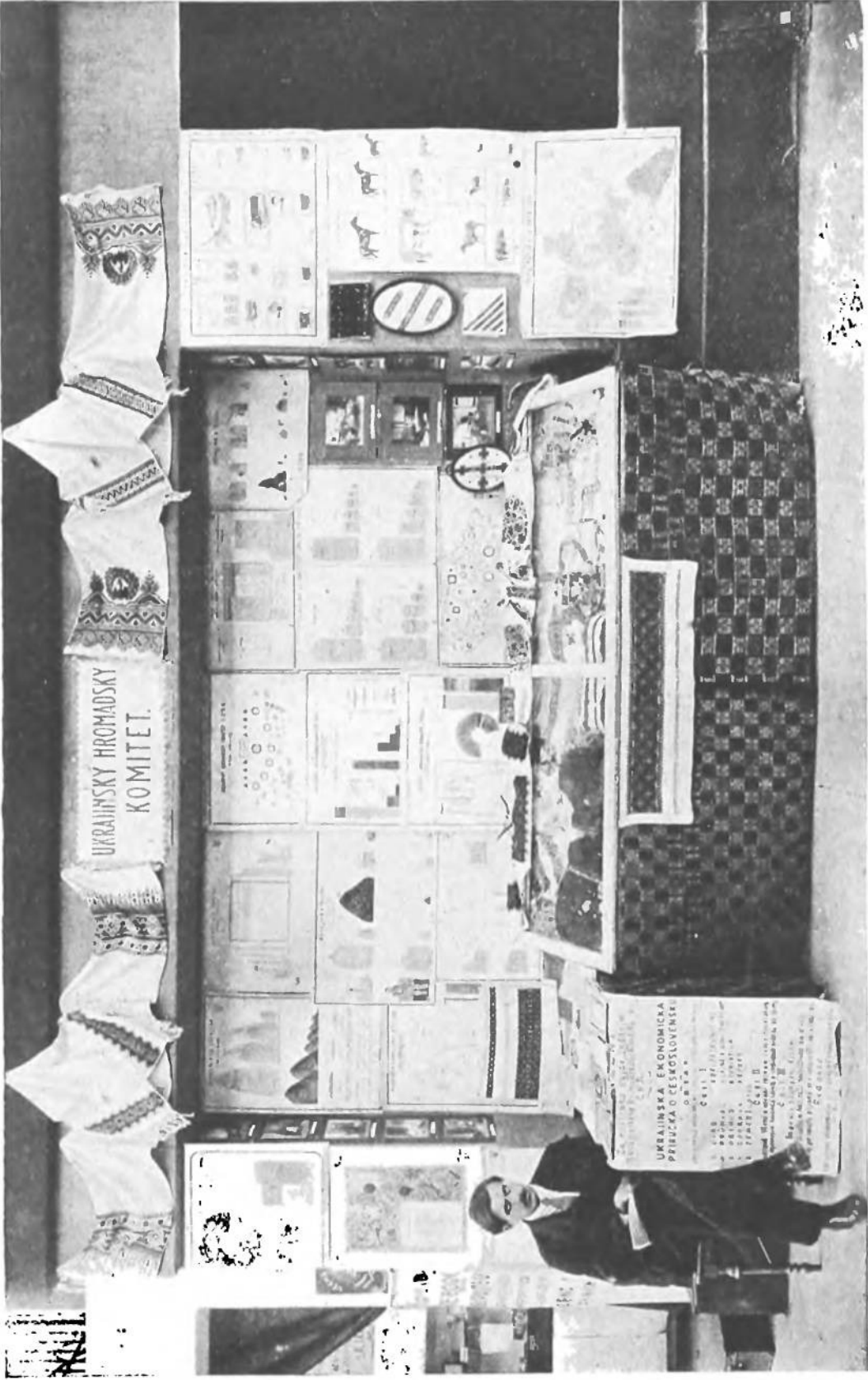


Exhibit of the Ukraine „Hromada“ Committee.

work the outlying districts of Terpenev, Kizijar, Voznesen and Novovasiljev, including 21 villages with a total population of 83,294 have suffered the most.

Over 64,000 were in starving condition. Of this number 18,120 died in the Melitopol district and 2,295 in the 4 above mentioned districts. However, according to the statement of trustworthy authorities, the official report did not appear to be quite accurate and therefore investigations were made. The result of the investigations showed that in the Terpenev district in the year 1920, 9,955 persons and in the year 1922, 11,578 persons were suffering from starvation. Up to the beginning of the Czechoslovak Relief work 1,046 persons died of starvation. In the year 1914 26,000 „desjatin“ gave a average crop 15, i. e. 240 kg from one „desjatina“. In the year 1914 of the 9,400 horses in this district, 5,600 died form lack of food. Other districts reported similar conditions.

In order to be impartial in distributing the food, the inhabitants themselves took hold of and were responsible for the correct distribution. Six representatives were elected from each district and a local physician was co-optated. These committees had to secure necessary rooms, fuel and transportation. They also selected the most needy families and followed instructions regarding the distribution of food.

It was proved that it was necessary to furnich more nourishing food to 7—11 thousand persons, adults as well as children. The number of those who were granted special nourishment increased every month until there were 7,349 children and 3,306 adults. On the whole 10,655 persons were taken care of in this way. The daily quantity, or portion, for each adult consisted of 200 gramms of flour, 100 gramms of rye, rice or meal, 25 gramms of fat and 400 gramms of sugar monthly. A portion for a child amounted to three fourths of the above mentioned quantity. All those, who were specially taken care of were provided with hot food every day. For this purpose 4 bakeries, 27 kitchens and the same number of soup-kitchens were erected.

The Relief Committee did not limit itself to help only these 4 districts. First of all the Czech colonies in the neighbourhood

of Melitopol, namely: Czechohrad, Bohemka, Alexandrovka and Korský Záhon were being assisted. These districts were not located in districts which were recognized by the Soviet Government as most suffering with hunger and therefore help could not be rendered by means of the assistance of governmental authorities. However, means were found, by which help could be rendered to those of our countrymen who wanted it most. Czechohrad has over one hundred farmhouses and about 800 inhabitants. About 4,000 „desjatin“ of fields belong to this district from which in the fall of 1920 about 675 „desjatin“ and in Spring 1920 about 935 „desjatin“ were sown with seeds. The village received grain from the Relief Organizations.

In addition, considerable help was rendered to the Czech colonists in the neighbourhood of Novorosijska and Kubáň. There are 12 villages with a mixed population of Russians, and Bohemians. Czech colonies are in the town of Novorosijsk, Anapa and Taapa. The Relief Committee under the leadership of Dr. Nansen, sent 22 tons of barley and 39 tons of wheat for sowing the land.

But the Czechoslovak Relief Committee went even further. There are many towns and villages in Southern Ukraina, where not only old Czech settlers, but also war-prisoners are living and who were also given support. According to statistics, supplies were distributed to 59 towns and villages.

According to nationalities the support was being divided as follows:

To Russians and			
Ukrainians: to	61 relief stations,	10.890 persons,	283 families
Czech and Slo-			
vaks: to	3 organizat.	6.209 ..	52 ..
Jews to	1 ..	264 members	25 ..
Germans to	1 ..	182 ..	8 ..
Dutch to ..	1 school		
Swiss	—	—	3 ..
Poles	—	—	15 ..
Bulgarians	—	—	5 ..
Armenians	—	—	6 ..
Altogether to ..	67 institutions,	17.092 priv. pers. &	397 families.

Two complete and one partially complete transport of supplies brought 97.400 kgs of wheat flour, 19.000 kgs of barley flour, 105.000 kgs of meal, rice, barley and grits, 56.500 kgs of sugar, 11.000 kgs of cocoa, 3.700 kgs of bakery products, 6520 meat conserves, 6.710 tins of milk 210.000 kgs of chicory, altogether 383.600 kgs of miscellaneous food products. 13.230 conserves and 210 pieces of coffee substitutes were distributed to the above mentioned people in need.

19.000 kgs of seeds for sowing, 8.500 kgs of pollard, 12.666 pieces of miscellaneous clothes and footwear, a considerable quantity of school materials and second hand clothes was also distributed.

Eight carloads, i. e. about 85.000 kgs of food, grain for sowing and clothes was given to the Czechoslovak authorities at Kijev, Charkov, and Moscow for distribution among the Czech settlers as well as people of other nationalities. Grain sowing was distributed among farmers.

When the activity of the Czechoslovak Relief Administration at Melitopol was nearing its end there were still some supplies of food and clothes left over. According to the official report the local, „Ispolkom“ Association was entrusted with the distribution of 20.400 kgs of sugar, 80 kgs of flour, 1000 kgs of cocoa and 700 milk conserves. Clothes were taken to Charkow.

The Czechoslovak Relief Administration activities were started regularly on the 6th of May, 1922 and continued until 1 September. It certainly was a very important mission and people felt very desperate when they learned that the Czechoslovak stores were to be closed down. Up to the last moment people were coming in crowds to the office applying for help. It meant not only the importance of the Czechoslovak Relief activity, but also the fear of the consequences of repeated crop failure and starvation.

Upon its departure the Czechoslovak Relief Administration in Ukraina was convinced that the worst consequences of the crop failure in 1921 were overcome, and that one could not speak about general starvation any more.

By means of the Czechoslovak Relief activities great interest in Czech culture was aroused among our colonists and their opinion

about the Czechoslovak state was greatly changed. Applications have reached the Czechoslovak authorities in which the Czech settlers expressed their wish to learn the Czech language correctly. They were keen to get Czech teachers, Czech books and newspapers, particularly those referring to agriculture.

Those belonging to other nationalities, namely Germans, looked upon the Czechoslovak Relief activity with astonishment and esteem.

The native people, such as Ukrainians and Russians, appreciated greatly the help rendered, especially the unselfish and kind spirit in which it was given. At first the Czechoslovak Relief met with great mistrust on part of those who did not approve of foreign help and were trying to compromise the Czechoslovak Relief activities in a secret way, by causing them all kind of difficulties. In spite of this all obstacles were overcome. The Czechoslovak modest and unassuming way of rendering help might have been perhaps explained and understood in a wrong way, for even the service of the Press was omitted, by which other organizations were trying to win the good graces of the Press for themselves.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SOCIAL-HYGIENE
DEPARTMENT OF THE RED CROSS IN 1923.

A comparatively large part of the hygienic and social care for the Russian emigration in Czechoslovakia is concentrated in the Čsl. Red Cross, which receives for this purpose regular subventions from the Čsl. Government.

The work done in that regard by the Čsl. Red Cross is as follows:

a) *Medical treatment of the Russian refugees.*

If the sick refugees need either clinical or hospital treatment, they are sent by the health department of the Čsl. Red Cross either direct or through a physician of the Russian organization to infirmaries and their treatment is paid for by the department. When it is necessary to bring the patient to such an institution without delay (for instance, in serious cases, infectious diseases, accidents etc.) the sick persons may be sent to the hospital at once, but then the physician or the organization he belongs to must inform the Čsl. Red Cross dep't where the patient was placed and ask its assent that it be done at the department's expense.

This enables the ailing refugees to receive free treatment in all the clinics and hospitals of Prague as well as in the rural institutions.

Surgical cases requiring operations may be placed, besides the clinics, also in the Čsl. Red Cross sanatorium, where, as it is, the refugees form the largest percentage of the patient under treatment.

Tuberculous men, if not in a too advanced stage of the disease, are placed in the special sanatoriums for the tuberculous at Pleš or Prosečnice, the women at Žamberk and Jevičko. Moreover, the Prague „Zemgor“ established in 1923, with the assistance of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, a sanatorium of its own at Zásmyky near Prague, in which, too, tuberculous men, principally students, are received. As the experience of a few months has shown, this

institution, although so far equipped for no more than 35 patients, is meeting its purpose satisfactorily.

A treatment in the Baths — as in Karlovy Vary (Carlsbad), Pišťany etc. — is given by the Čsl. Red Cross only in cases really serious, where it is especially recommended and as far the means at the disposal of the Čsl. Red Cross permit.

Pregnant women are placed and treated free of charge during both their confinement and the time immediately following in the Mother and Children Protective Asylum at the Island Štvanice in Prague. Children, enfeebled or in poor health, whom their mothers cannot properly nurse or care for, are treated at the expense of the Čsl. Red Cross in the second Mother and Children Protective Institute at Krč.

Invalides unable to work, women and children are placed in the barracks of the Čsl. Red Cross below the Cadet School, where they receive both room and board. The health inspection in the barrack's is in charge of the Russian physician living on the premises.

All invalids permitted to stay in the ČSR are furnished, free of charge, with artificial limbs and orthopaedic footwear. This year that item is considerably smaller, as most of the former articles were bought before, so that all that is needed now are the occasional repairs of either the prosthesis, or the repairs and renewals of the orthopaedic shoes.

In lighter cases, where the ambulatory treatment is sufficient, the possibilities in Prague are unlimited, as nearly all the Russian organizations and institutions have their own physicians and ambulatories. Thus, for instance, the Committee for aiding the Russian refugees in their studies has *three* Russian physicians, one of whom is in daily attendance at the ambulatory in the Committee rooms. The second has charge of the ambulatory in the students quarters of the „Svobodárna“, where there is also a lazaret with fourteen beds. This serves, of course, only for lighter cases requiring neither permanent nor careful supervision. The duty of the third Committee physician is to visit the sick students and their families at their homes both in Prague and the vicinity, where quite a number of the Russian students is living. Besides these three

physicians, a physician of the Čsl. Red Cross also comes, twice a week, to the Committee rooms, mainly to attend to the medico-administrative questions of the organization.

The Czechoslovak-Ukrainian Committee, which takes care of the Ukrainian students, has, likewise, its own ambulatory and two physicians. All the drugs used in curing the students who are supported by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs are also paid by it directly.

The Russian „Zemgor“ in Prague has, besides its own physician and an ambulatory for current diseases, also a Dental department, managed by a specialist. Likewise, the Ukrainian Communal Committee, has too provided itself with an ambulatory and a physician; the High schools (gymnasiums) established by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs — one at Strašnice, Prague, another at Moravská Třebová — also have their school physicians, the latter place even a small hospital.

Furthermore, there is at the disposal of the Russian students as well as of other refugees the Čsl. Red Cross Dispensary on the New Castle Stairs (Nové zámecké schody) at the Hradschin (na Hradčanech) with a tuberculous department, where a specialist receives patients three times a week (at hours reserved to the Russian refugees exclusively). There is also a Roentgen apparatus and a microscope, to be used in emergency. Another Roentgen, for surgical and internal cases, can be found in the sanitarium of the Čsl. Red Cross. In the second department of the dispensary mentioned above a specialist for skin and venereal diseases also attends the patients there times a week. The necessary medicines (as salvarsan, mercury preparations etc) are given to both the students and other refugees free. During 1923 there were 160 patients treated there.

Finally, there are at the disposal of the Russian refugees in all cases of the ambulatory treatment, the clinic ambulatoires of both the Czech and German universities, as well as the polielinics of either of these universities with their specialists for each individual kind of disease. The treatment is free everywhere.

It is evident from the foregoing, that the ambulatory treatment of the Russian emigrants is completely and well cared for.

The best testimony as to the extent of the medical assistance given in the various infirmaries and the outlay connected with it is furnished by the figures given below, which state the number of the persons treated in each of the institutions during the year just passed. These figures represent, of course, only the stationary cases, because on those treated ambulatorily no accurate report is possible.

Number of treated refugees in 1923.

	Patients	At a Kč cost of
In Prague hospitals and clinics were treated	245	195.138
In the country hospitals	14	23.085
In the Čsl. Red Cross Sanatorium (surg.)	108	68.772
In the Podol Sanitarium	5	6.667
In the sanitariums for the tuberculous (at Pleš, Prosečnice, Žamberk, Jevičko)	67	227.569
In the lunatic asylum	18	58.965
Thermal waters treatment	11	13.024
In the summer student colonies	116	155.104
Paid for ambulatory treatment etc.	123	24.618
Paid for the prosthesis and orthopaedic foot- wear	34	18.240
Paid for the medicines and ambul. treatment		22.375

Total expenditure of the Health Dept of the Čsl. Red Cross for both the hospital and am- bulatory treatment		813.557
Also paid for the treatment of reconvales- cents in the country		15.440

Grand Total		828.997

Owing to the great number of the tuberculous among the Russian students, to whom especial care was always paid by the Čsl. Red Cross, three vacation colonies were established for them this year again (of two months duration) under medical control.

1. With the help of the Carpatho-Russia division of the Čsl.

Red Cross and the Local Association a health-colony for male Russian students was established at the spas of Nelipins-Svaljava and 57 students placed there. The outlay for this colony amounted to Kč 68,449.25.

2. For 32 Ukrainian students a colony at Bojnice near Prievidze in Slovakia, at a cost of Kč 52,295.20.

3. For female students, both Russian and Ukrainian, a colony in the Masaryk settlement at Šumberk (sanatorium for tuberculous children) in Moravia, where 27 female students were accepted. The outlay Kč 34,360.

The results were satisfactory in all these colonies. Almost all patients gained considerably in weight (from 6 to 9 kg) and even an objective examination of the lungs showed, with only a few exceptions, much improvement. On the other hand, the female colony, although the most expensive of all, gave the least satisfaction.

The tuberculosis prevalent among the Russian emigrants continues to be the hardest problem to overcome. But the treatment in special sanitariums is, unfortunately, still too expensive to be given of in all the cases needing the attention of specialists.

The figures given here cannot be considered complete, as there are still some outstanding bills.

WORK OF THE CENTRAL REGISTRATION RUSSIAN RELIEF BUREAU OF THE ČSL. RED CROSS IN 1923.

In 1923 the social help furnished by the Čsl. Red Cross was centered chiefly on the sick refugees, incapable of doing any work: invalids, women *pregnant* or having *small children*.

Persons *sick* or *unable to work*, requiring hospital treatment, are sent by the Čsl. Red Cross health-board either to hospitals or sanitariums. Such as cannot be received there, but *must* have clinical treatment, are placed, for a period which is fixed by a physician, in one of the Čsl. Red Cross asylums, where they receive full care until able to work again. Those who have been operated upon are taken care of in the same manner in order to recuperate.

Invalids. Such of the war-invalids, whose earning ability was reduced by at least 50%, are, on the recommendation of a Čsl. Red Cross physician, taken full care of till some easier occupation is found for them or their existence is assured otherwise. In 1923 there were 10—15 of such invalids (in 1922 18—30 persons).

Pregnant women. A full relief is accorded by the Čsl. Red Cross to women when 6 weeks before confinement and 6 weeks after. As a rule, however, the period of this relief is prolonged owing to the inability of the mother to work or to the illness of the child, which needs mother's care exclusively.

Deserted women. A large percentage of the women with children who ask the Čsl. Red Cross for aid are wives deserted by former Russian prisoners. They are, for the sake of the children, occasionally received in the Čsl. Red Cross asylum, from where the mothers go out to work, first bringing their children to nurseries or schools.

Children. In case the father or mother, inmates of an asylum, are unable to take proper care of their resp. families, the children get warm meals every day. Orphans or such children for whom the deserted women can do nothing are either placed in institution or, after a proper investigation, with some family. For the children placed in the Karlín Nursery Kč 5.— daily is paid by the Čsl. Red Cross. There are 5—10 such children every day there.

Asylums. The Čsl. Red Cross asylums on the Maria bastions in Prague are kept as neat and clean as possible considering the the large number of the persons quartered there. There are 31 family rooms in all, some of which had to be given to Czechoslovaks who returned from Russia; also common halls, to the number of eleven, occupied by ailing women, by women with children, by ailing men and invalids and finally by children lacking family care or children placed there temporarily during the sickness of their mothers who are being treated in hospitals. The supervision of the asylum is entrusted to a paid employee, who sees to it that the house regulations are strictly kept.

There is also a kitchen built near the barracks, where meals are cooked for a certain number of the sick, the invalids and the women and children every day.

In the attached table a summary of the activity of the social department of the Čsl. Red Cross is given.

E x p e n d i t u r e 1 9 2 3

Month	Social relief	Medical relief
January	22.405·87	55.173·45
February	35.508·34	42.966·72
March	46.258·74	59.531·05
April	23.512·37	51.597·57
Mai	28.005·26	52.084·—
June	25.385·50	53.891·60
July	18.049·88	48.196·52
August	34.579·31	40.616·51
September	13.681·57	150.412·45* 31.709·64
October	18.913·03	9.278·50
November	13.558·38	23.647·60
December	30.871·60	41.547·90
	310.729·85	660.653·51

* Expenses of summer colonies for Russian and Ukrainian students in Svaljava, Šumperk and Bynica.

