TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic Conditions.
    Economic Chronicle ........................................ 2

Conditions of Labour.
    The Factory Inspection Staff ............................... 3

Co-operation.
    Consumers’ Co-operative Bank ................................ 4

Agriculture.
    Sowing Prospects ............................................. 5

Public Health.
    The Present Position in the Ukraine ......................... 6

General.
    Russian Refugees in Austria ................................ 7

Famine.
    a) GENERAL ................................................. 7
    b) RELIEF MEASURES ........................................ 8
    1) Save the Children International Union .................. 8
    2) American Relief Administration ........................... 9
    3) Society of Friends ....................................... 10
    4) International Federation of Trade Unions ............... 10
    5) Near East Relief ......................................... 11
    4) Supplies received by the Soviet Russian Red Cross Society..... 11

Exhausted ....................................................... 12
PUBLIC HEALTH

EPIEMIOLOGICAL REPORT

White Russia

According to information received on 14 March, the health conditions prevailing in White Russia continue to be grave. The principal epidemic diseases are relapsing fever, typhus and cases diagnosed as enteric fever. There are very numerous cases of infectious enteritis with cholera symptoms giving a mortality of about 100%. The cholera vibrios have not been found in the cases examined, and the real etiology remains undiscovered.

In Minsk, infection continues to spread. The hospital accommodation includes 1630 epidemic beds. There are 760 additional epidemic beds in the territory of White Russia.

Among the cases treated in the epidemic hospitals in Minsk during the seven weeks ending 21 February, there were 701 cases of typhus, 1106 of relapsing fever, 550 undiagnosed typhus, 21 of enteric fever and 13 of smallpox.

The large numbers of people who have taken refuge in the woods extending along the whole of the White Russian frontier constitute another serious problem which has not yet been touched. No one is responsible for them; they are without medical help, and no information as to their number or condition of health or mortality is available. The Polish frontier is their objective.

Volga Region.

According to an official statement, cases of plague, both bubonic and pneumonic, are occurring in the Government of Saratoff.

Ukraine.

Cholera is still spreading in the Government of Ekaterinoslav. (League of Nations Epidemiological Report, No. 9.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

PRICES IN MOSCOW

(The prices are those ruling in the open market and are in thousands of roubles.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>1913</th>
<th>1914</th>
<th>1915</th>
<th>1916</th>
<th>1917</th>
<th>1918</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rye flour, per hundred</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat per hundred</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>25.8</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes, per hundred</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage, per hundred</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter (Russian)</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, per hundred</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches, per hundred</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hay, per hundred</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats, per hundred</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly Standard ration</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fluctuation of prices since the beginning of 1922 may be illustrated by the price of the monthly "Standard" ration (in thousands of roubles).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Towns</th>
<th>14 January</th>
<th>4 February</th>
<th>35 February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>2,770</td>
<td>4,030</td>
<td>5,861</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrograd</td>
<td>4,431</td>
<td>5,951</td>
<td>8,761</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kharkov</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>2,320</td>
<td>3,737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiev</td>
<td>2,651</td>
<td>3,082</td>
<td>4,600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Economicheskai Zhirn, 28 February 1922.)

AGRICULTURE

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE NINTH ALL-RUSSIAN SOVIET CONGRESS

The ninth All-Russian Soviet Congress held in Moscow on 23-28 December 1921, passed a number of resolutions dealing with agricultural questions in Soviet Russia. These decisions are exceedingly important as they illustrate the efforts which are being made to adopt the new economic policy to agriculture. They may be summarised as follows:

The peasants retain the right, prescribed by the Second All-Russian Soviet Congress, to determine the system of land cultivation.

The system to be adopted shall be decided by vote in each commune (obshchina), but individual peasants, or groups of peasants, have the right to retain their land when a redistribution is made and to work it independently of the commune.

No person may be deprived of his land except by law, and until the agrarian question is definitely regulated, meadow lands are to be preserved by forbidding their yearly distribution and by allotting them to adjacent villages.

In order to encourage the peasants to improve the land, and to preserve their form of implements and machinery, land redistribution shall not be carried out at too frequent intervals.

Agricultural enterprises, especially those which are unproductive, may be leased to private persons provided that the labour and land nationalisation laws are observed.

New legislation relative to agricultural labour will be introduced, and all existing laws and decrees concerning agriculture revised, with a view to their simplification and adaptation to the new economic policy.

Finally, the Congress made the following recommendations for the general improvement of agriculture: (1) establishment of an agricultural long-term credit bank; (2) opening of funds for substituting agricultural enterprises in financial difficulties, and for agricultural development etc.; (3) reorganisation of forestry; (4) development and maintenance of agricultural colleges; (5) development of co-operation in agriculture; (6) floating of loans and granting of concessions with a view to the purchase of agricultural machinery and the effecting of general agricultural improvements; (7) increasing the manufacture of agricultural machinery and artificial manures in State factories; (8) simplifying both the collection of taxes from the peasants and the rendering of services due from them; (9) conversion into nurseries of as many Soviet farms as possible.

SOWING PROSPECTS

The state of most of the winter crops is average in the following fourteen central Governments of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic: Orel, Bryansk, Kaluga, Vladimir, Cherepovets, Tamboff, Ryazan, Tula, Kostroma, Moscow, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, Tver, Smolensk and Yaroslav. The depth of the snow covering the fields is adequate. Of these Governments Kaluga, Ryazan, Tula, Kostroma, Moscow and Tver are not so favourably situated as the others while prospects in the Smolensk Government are a source of serious anxiety.

In the eleven Governments and autonomous regions of the South-East and North-East the state of the winter crops is below the average and in some localities unsatisfactory. The position is more favourable in the Northern portion of the Voronezh Government, the Samara Government, the Tatar Republic, the Bashkir Republic, the Tatar Soviet Government and a portion of the Mari region. In the Northern Governments in general the state of winter crops is satisfactory. As regards the Western Governments according to information received from the Gomel, Minsk, and Vitebsk Governments, the dry, cold autumn may have affected the winter crops and there is a danger that they may have frozen in some districts.

The crops are quite satisfactory in the Siberian governments of Omsk, Tomsk, Chelyabinsk and Yenisei. As regards the Ukraine, information has been received from the Chernigof Government only, where the depth of the snow is from 50 to 60 centimetres and where winter crops are average. The only district in the Caucasus from which information has been received is the 'Mountaineers' Republic. Winter crops were sown in a small area only. The depth of the snow is from 70 to 80 centimetres. In the autumn the state of the winter crops was good.

(Moscow Wireless, 14 March 1922.)

THE MERCANTILE MARINE

CONDITIONS IN MARITIME AND INLAND NAVIGATION

The following table taken from the year-book of the Retch for 1912 illustrates the position of the Russian mercantile marine in 1910 as compared with those of other States.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stowage Vessels</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(thousand tons)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Empire</td>
<td>12,790</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1,650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>1,620</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia (1900)</td>
<td>806</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The mercantile marine was at that time quite inadequate for the export trade of the country. It was reduced still more by the war and by the revolution. The losses experienced have been very grave.
and make the situation of the country even more difficult. These losses amount to about 183,000 gross tons (see J. A. Salter: Allied Shipping Control London 1921) estimated by the English “Blue Book” as at least equivalent to $3,600,000 sterling. These ships have not been replaced because the State only paid minimum rates for the ships requisitioned at the outbreak of war, and it still owes the greater part of these sums. The shipping companies suffered great losses on this account and were unable to open up reserve funds in order to replace the lost ships (1).

The revolution, which was followed by general confusion in economic affairs, rendered the situation even more serious, and when the Bolsheviks seized power in 1917 the mercantile marine was already in an extremely difficult position. The companies’ financial reserves had been exhausted; a large number of ships had been lost, and those that were in England were requisitioned for the use of the allied armies and were not set free until 1919 (1).

The ships remaining in Russia were nationalised. The greater part of the Russian mercantile marine is at present outside Russia, a proportion of the ships having been allotted to Finland and the Baltic States.

**Russian Mercantile Marine Abroad**

Only two of the large shipping companies are left, the Voluntary Fleet (Dobrovolchesky Fleet) and the Russian Trade and Navigation Company (Rostit). The other companies were forced to sell their ships by auction, or else they sold them voluntarily, being unable to maintain the crews and keep them without the necessary means for working the regular routes. The Voluntary Fleet, which is the more favourably situated of the two, as its ships were not requisitioned during the war, owns at present outside Russia 40 steamships (gross tonnage 125,000), whilst the Rostit owns 31 ships (gross tonnage 75,000), the majority of which are at present out of repair.

The difficulties confronting the companies are continually growing, both as regards the maintenance of the crews, their funds having been partly or wholly depleted, the risk of seizure of their boats by the Soviet Government or some other neighbouring State.

**Russian Mercantile Marine in Russia** (1).

A distinction must be made between the maritime mercantile marine and the ships used in inland navigation. The present tonnage of steamships in the mercantile fleet is 34.4 % of the tonnage of 1914, that of sailing vessels and small craft is 11.4 %. The shortage of large vessels in particular is very great. The chief causes of this decrease in the number of ships are lack of organisation, methods of administration which are entirely wanting in recognition of economic laws, and the general confusion resulting from nationalisation. The war and the absence of many ships abroad also contributed largely to this result (1).

It may be added that the Soviet Government has made scarcely any use of Russian ships in its relations with other countries.

The part played by the inland fleet is at present of much greater importance in Russia. It is responsible to-day for quite half the transport within the country. Nevertheless it is in a deplorable state. It is estimated that in 1922 the number of steamships and motor vessels available for immediate use will be only 62 % of that in 1912, the proportion of sailing ships and small craft being only 36 %. As compared with 1921 this means a fresh reduction of 20 % and 13 % respectively. Of the steamships and motor boats that can be used, scarcely any are in good condition. In 1921, for instance, none of the ships which were inspected at Nijni-Novgorod had undergone the necessary repairs. The repair yards and workshops are in a desperate state and there are no engineers in charge of them.

Sailing vessels and small craft are falling to pieces, for these boats can only be used for some 5 or 10 years (in the case of light craft only 2-4 years) and scarcely any have been constructed since 1915. The article concludes that the Russian commercial fleet, particularly the river fleet, is on the verge of total ruin and that energetic measures should be taken immediately.

The following is a summary of the information derived from the two sources referred to: Economic Bulletin of Moscow, 22 February 1922, and the Economic Review, Paris 1922, N° 3-4.

**The Maritime Commercial Fleet**

In Russia: about 80,000 gross tons of which 30,000 can be used at once.

Abroad: about 240,000 gross tons belonging to private companies which are almost compelled to navigate under a foreign flag in order to avoid confiscation, the companies being entirely without funds.

**Inland Fleet**

One-third of the pre-war tonnage in miserable condition and on the verge of collapse, the wooden vessels being almost entirely worn out, the others scarcely likely to last more than one or two years unless they immediately undergo the necessary repairs. Even then, it must be assumed that 20 % of the steamships cannot be used.

---

(1) The Russian Economic Review, Paris, 1922, N° 3-4 estimates, on the basis of private and official information received from Russia, that 56 % of the ships are in immediate need of repair, 18 % are incapable of further use, and only 26 % are available for immediate use.
FAMINE

a) GENERAL

Report of Sir Benjamin Robertson.

The following is an extract from a report by Sir Benjamin Robertson:

1. Distribution of provisions at Saratoff. — The Soviet Government pledged themselves to refund any losses of goods incurred in transit and all such claims are transmitted to the proper authorities by Mr. Webster of the Save the Children Fund. A comparison of advice-notes with corresponding entries in the stock-books shows that these losses are exceedingly small, representing only 0.02% of total goods transported. On arrival at Saratoff the supplies are checked by an experienced Englishman and stored in a warehouse in the station goods yard. This building is protected by a local Red guard. From the central warehouse provisions are issued to the kitchens of Saratoff and district as well as to the depots of the different sub-centres, where they are again checked before distribution to the local kitchens. In January the Save the Children Fund International was feeding 200,000 children and hoped by the end of that month to increase this figure to 230,000. In the town of Saratoff 35,000 children were receiving relief. The number of kitchens established exceeds 400. Control is assured by inspectors, but owing to insufficiency of staff each kitchen is inspected only once a month. The best weapon against irregularities is the threat to close a kitchen if it is mishandled. So far, only one has been closed down for this reason. The famine relief measures at Saratoff are very satisfactory especially when the difficulties are surmounted in a work of this magnitude are considered.

2. Organisation of Swedish relief measures in the Samara region. — The head of the Swedish Red Cross Society's mission is Mr. Ekstrand who has under him a staff of nine persons including a doctor. The supplies arrive intact, but delays in transit from Revel are increasingly frequent. One of the relief sub-centres visited was in the village of Voskresenska, 16 versts south-west of Samara, an important point where the society has undertaken to supply 70% of the population, but where it is estimated that it furnishes the entire population with 70% of its rations. The kitchen in this area is very well organised and managed by a committee of two villagers, one representing the local soviet, the other the villagers. This committee regulates the selection of the kitchen staff and admission to the kitchen. District bakeries have been established, thus facilitating the control over the food issued, as it is much simpler to count

b) RELIEF MEASURES

(1) Soviet Government

The extensive preparations to receive the American food ships undertaken by the Central Administration of Local Transport and its local organs are now almost completed. The warehouses and sheds in the ports have been thoroughly overhauled and arrangements for the speedy unloading of ships and loading of trains have been made by the harbour and transport authorities assuring close collaboration between these two bodies. An advance of 550,000 gold roubles on the 5,000,000 voted by the Council of People's Commissaries has been received by the transport authorities. Steps have been taken to maintain the requisite stocks of sacks at all the ports throughout the country and depots for the incoming grain have been established. The necessary arrangements for the food supply and wages of workers engaged in unloading ships etc. have been undertaken by the State supply organs.

In Odessa and Theodosia everything is ready, while at Sevastopol, Mariupol, Taganrog, Nikolayev and Berdiansk the erection of reserve depots is being pressed. Three American ships have arrived at Novorossiisk. Their cargoes consisting of 730,000 bushels of grain were unloaded without difficulty. One of the ships was unloaded 29 hours ahead of the American timetable, while the time occupied by the whole process of unloading did not exceed the American schedules.

(Economicheskaiia Zhizn, 25-28 February 1922.)

(2) American Relief Administration.

The numbers of children being fed by the American Relief Administration on 1 February were: Riazan, 305,774 in 2356 kitchens; and 362 institutions; Ufa, 90,349 in 874 kitchens; Samara, 257,994 in 1809 kitchens; and 194 homes; Oveaburg, 109,950; Moscow, 34,510; and Simbirsk, 211,520.

A report by the chief of the medical Division of the A.R.A. in Russia concerning clothing distribution in Moscow states that this is carried out by a committee of ladies under the supervision
of the District Supervisor for Moscow and that satisfactory progress has been made. Of the large quantity of clothes distributed, 30% was allocated to homes, 60% to the poorer school children and 10% retained for individual distribution at food kitchens.

(3) The Swiss Sanitary and Relief Expedition

A communiqué of 16 March received from Mr. Besbardt, honorary secretary of the Swiss Save the Children Fund (Schweizer Kinderschutzkomitee), states that the first train will leave Bâle between 22 and 25 March. It will consist of forty 10-ton wagons containing in all 900 tons of supplies of every description, of which four-fifths have been bought in Switzerland at advantageous prices. Mr. G.R. Lee, a famine expert of great experience, will be in charge of the expedition and will be accompanied by three medical representatives of the Swiss Red Cross Society.

The experience of other organisations has shown that the following quantities of foodstuffs are required to feed 100 children for one month: 2000 lbs. beans, 1750 lbs. rice, 1850-7500 lbs. meat, 750 lbs. sugar, 250 lbs. cocoa, 300 lbs. fats, 250 lbs. salt and 12000 tins of condensed milk. On this basis the quantity sent in the first train will suffice to feed approximately 10,000 for 6 months (or 20,000 for 3 months).

The inclusive cost of feeding one child for one month will amount to 3.50 — 4 Swiss francs.

The second train will shortly be ready to leave and will probably be combined with the hospital train which the Swiss Red Cross intend sending to Russia. The departure of this latter depends largely on when information concerning medical needs required in Tartain is received from the Red Cross delegates going to Russia in the first train.

A further train will be despatched later and will be equipped in accordance with the needs of the canteens opened in the interim.

(4) French Red Cross Society

The Ost Express of 18 March communicates that an agreement between the French Red Cross Society and the Soviet Government concerning Russian famine relief was signed at Berlin on 16 March. The agreement, which is signed by Mr. Kretinsky for the Russian Government, and by Mr. Thibault, representative of the French

Red Cross, provides for the despatch of a French Red Cross Mission to Russia which will distribute provisions, medicines and clothes to the starving population irrespective of nationality, religion and social or political status. The French Red Cross Society will nominate a general representative to the Soviet Government. The Mission will enjoy the same privileges as the Soviet authorities in regard to postal, telegraph, wireless, railway services, etc. The building occupied by the Mission will be subject to inspection by the Soviet authorities only in presence of the general representative of the French Red Cross and the members of the Mission will in no cases be liable to domiciliary perquisitions or arrest. Mr. Kretinsky has left Berlin for Moscow where he will present the agreement to the Soviet Government for ratification.

(5) International Federation of Trade Unions

The Executive of the International Federation of Trade Unions has approved the proposal of the Secretariat that the Federation should undertake to support 50,000 children instead of 40,000 which it supports at present.

The Federation publishes the following table showing the amounts received from the various national federations on 15 January 1922:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>19,735,814 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>320,000 frs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Czechoslovakia</td>
<td>4,537,711 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>81,000 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>616,253 frs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>6,237,667 mks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>7,725 £</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>1,000,000 lire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latvia</td>
<td>105,000 rs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>10,000 frs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>62,527 fl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>2,990,000 mks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>35,200 frs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>139,550 kr.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>85,408 frs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Federation of Transport Workers</td>
<td>2,000 fl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Various</td>
<td>2,577 fl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Converted into Netherlands currency, these sums amount to a total of 1,512,796 florins.

The Federation has addressed a new appeal to the affiliated organisations on behalf of Russian famine relief work.

(Le Peuple, 13 March 1922.)
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

(a) Coal Output.

The coal output in the Donetz Basin in January and February 1922 was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal mined</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>103.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal loaded</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stocks</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fall in the amount of coal loaded is accounted for by the decrease in railway transport facilities.

The number of hewers employed dropped from 14,900 in January to 13,670 in February, while the total number of men employed in the mines decreased from 116,700 to 112,900.

(b) Naphtha Output.

In February the output of naphtha in the Grozny district was 7,000,000 pecks, equivalent to a daily average of 250,000 pecks as compared with 230,000 pecks on January. Owing to lack of funds and machinery only 163 wells were working out of the 206 which it was proposed to work.

(c) Reorganisation of the Commissariat of Ways and Communications

The People's Commissary of Ways and Communications, Mr. Derjinsky, is in complete agreement with the Commission of State Projects (Gosprom) concerning the need for a thorough reorganisation of the Central Transport Board, including its decentralisation and adaptation to the new economic policy. Instructions have been given that this reorganisation must be completed within a fixed period.

(d) Repair of Locomotives and Trucks.

The People's Commissary of Ways and Communications is informed that repairs of locomotives and trucks are not proceeding satisfactorily, as the workers' food supplies are not delivered regularly. In many of the railway centres the January supplies have not yet been received and even in Moscow and Petrograd the supplies received are inadequate.

(b) Export of Raw Materials.

The Centrosorus has received permission from the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade to export 400 wagons of raw materials. The Centrosorus propose to devote part of the proceeds of the sale of these goods to supplying the needs of the starving provinces.

(g) Shipping.

With a view to the reorganisation of shipping [1] in the interest of the State, a marine transport section of the Central Marine Board has been established and a section for the control of ports will be formed shortly.

(Ekonomicheskii Zhurnal, 12, 17 and 18 March 1922.)

CONDITIONS OF LABOUR

THE FACTORY INSPECTION STAFF.

The Labour Protection Section of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions has recently issued a circular letter concerning the necessity of re-selecting and strengthening the factory inspection staff, as the present organisation of the department is considered inadequate to deal with the changed labour conditions obtaining in Russia since the introduction of the new economic policy.

At present 65 per cent. of the inspectors are manual workers, while the remaining 35 per cent. are clerks, teachers and intellectuals; metal workers form 27 per cent. of the whole staff. Politically, the staff is divided as follows: Communists and adherents, 69.1%; various political parties, 28.8%; non-party, 2.1%.

Women inspectors form only 5 per cent. of the total staff excluding the Ukraine. It is considered that the number of women inspectors should be considerably increased.

(1) Cf. Russian Supplement, Vol. 1, No. 7, p. 5.)
As regards age, 70 per cent. of the present staff are between 25 and 39 years of age. The majority have had considerable experience in their work, as about 70 per cent. have been employed as inspectors for periods varying from one to three years. The standard of education is extremely low, as nearly 60 per cent. of the staff have received no education other than that which is provided by village schools, while many are practically illiterate. However, the number of workers elected who have had at least an elementary education has increased steadily.

(Trad. Organ of the All-Russian Central Trade Union Council, 7 March 1922.)

CO-OPERATION

CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

The Consumers' Co-operative Bank was founded on 6 February, by a decree of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee, with the object of financing co-operative societies. It is the first private banking establishment opened in Soviet Russia. The capital was fixed at one million gold roubles which was to be subscribed by the Russian co-operatives themselves and to which the Soviet Government was to make an additional grant of 300,000 gold roubles. This capital may be increased, in which case the Government grant would be increased in proportion. The bank has the right to open branches all over Russia and even abroad by special permission of the Commissariat of Finance.

The first general meeting of shareholders was held at Moscow on 11-12 March and the bank began operations on 20 March. The capital having been fully subscribed before the opening of the bank the meeting passed a resolution to increase its capital to 3,900,000 gold roubles. The principal business of the bank being the establishment of close financial contact with the large co-operative organisations, it was further decided to organise a network of branches throughout Russia. The bank will undertake all ordinary financial operations, on behalf of the co-operatives, including discounting Russian and foreign bills, issuing loans, opening credit accounts, and deposit and current accounts, transferring money and buying foreign money and securities.

(Collection of Laws of the Russian Soviet Republic and Novyi Mir.)

AGRICULTURE

SOWING PROSPECTS.

On 10 March the quantity of seed collected for spring sowing amounted to 21,800,000 pounds which exceeds by approximately two million pounds the amount (19,800,000 pounds) finally fixed by the People's Commissariat of Supplies as required for this work. On the same date 18,850,000 pounds or 92.5% of the requisite amount had been loaded ready for dispatch. Large quantities still remained unloaded in the Ukraine, Kursk and Tambov. Unfortunately, the figures for the transportation of the seed to its destinations are not satisfactory.

The following table, composed from returns available on 10 March, shows the number of wagon-loads of seed allotted to the different Governments suffering from famine and the number received by them up to 9 March.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>N° of wag. allotted</th>
<th>N° received</th>
<th>Percentage received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Astrakhan</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>35.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taurida</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>56.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Colony</td>
<td>696</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov</td>
<td>1,288</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orenburg-Turg</td>
<td>1,835</td>
<td>271</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ural</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rostov</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazan</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simbirsk</td>
<td>2,806</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simbirsk</td>
<td>1,239</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatar Rep.</td>
<td>1,196</td>
<td>691</td>
<td>57.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuvash</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bashkir Rep.</td>
<td>1,133</td>
<td>322</td>
<td>28.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voronezh</td>
<td>585</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>69.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mari</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>55.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vologda</td>
<td>2,065</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>51.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufa</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>28.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheliabinsk</td>
<td>1,001</td>
<td>396</td>
<td>39.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>21,111</td>
<td>5,544</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the above figures 75% of the seed allotted had not been received at the central destination on 9 March and when it is remembered that the thaw which is already beginning in many districts will render the distribution of the seed throughout
the provinces extremely difficult, and in many places impossible, it cannot be said that the prospects of a successful spring sowing campaign are very bright.

(Economicheskii Zhurnal, 14 March 1922.)

---

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE PRESENT POSITION IN THE UKRAINE.

No exact figures can be obtained, as the returns of the central bureau at Kharkov are not complete even for December 1921, but from information received it may be stated in general terms that the position in January was everywhere worse than in December, and that in February it will be no better. Absolute famine, or conditions approaching it, now involve eight million of the inhabitants in the south and so far no provision has been made to provide food from abroad, while the local resources are nearing an end.

Under these conditions, many hospitals are closed while others are overcrowded with patients, who cannot be isolated, so that diseases arising from hunger and infectious cases are placed together, often in the same beds.

Reports of eyewitnesses indicate terrible conditions in the famine area, together with a complete lack of material and drugs and a shortage of food and fuel. It cannot be expected that such returns as exist give more than an approximate indication of the real condition of affairs. The latest typhoid returns available are those for October 1921 and show a total of 20,276 cases, the worst infected districts being in the Government of Kharkov and in the Donetz Basin.

Relapsing fever is more prevalent than typhus, the rise having begun in November. The Donetz industrial area is the worst infected.

(Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations, 22 March 1922.)

---

GENERAL

RUSSIAN REFUGEES IN AUSTRIA.

A report has been received by the High Commissioner of the League of Nations for the Relief of Russian Refugees from its representative in Austria giving particulars of relief work among Russian refugees in that country. According to this report, the refugees benefit to some extent from the general relief work undertaken in Austria by various charitable bodies which work solely in the interests of Russian refugees. The best work has been done by the Russian Red Cross Society (old organisation) which has expended several million Austrian kronen in medical relief, free meals, a home for refugees, distribution of clothes and financial relief in individual cases.

The International Committee of the Red Cross has distributed clothes and food to the value of 122,000 Austrian kronen. The Mission was authorised by the Save the Children Fund International Union to spend this amount from funds received from the late Pope, Benedict XV. There are also relief committees composed of the refugees and of students, but both these organisations, while making praiseworthy efforts, have effected very little owing to lack of funds. All the organisations in Austria working for Russian refugees are severely handicapped for the same reason.

FAMINE

(a) GENERAL

The High Commissioner of Dr. Nansen for Famine Relief, Geneva, has published a long report (Information N° 18) made by Mr. Kalinin, Chairman of the Soviet Central Famine Relief Commission, to the Ninth All-Russian Congress of Soviets. The publication of the report is made with a view to providing the organisations affiliated to the International Committee for Russian
Relief with information concerning the famine relief measures taken by the Soviet authorities.

A telegram has been received by Dr. Nansen from delegates who have returned to Constantinople from Transcaucasia informing him of acute famine conditions in Armenia. An agreement has been signed between Mr. Gorin and Mr. Calabri, plenipotentiary of the Armenian Republic, extending to Armenia the guarantees assured by the agreement of Dr. Nansen for the organisation of famine relief measures in Russia.

M. Broderer, Dr. Nansen's delegate at Novorossisk, has received the following information relative to the situation in the Government of Simbirsk. The mortality is 2½ times greater than the birth-rate, this being chiefly due to the malnutrition throughout the Government. The total population is 1,000,000 including 540,000 children under 14 years of age. The A.R.A. is feeding 200,000.

Captain Quisling, Dr. Nansen’s representative for the Ukraine, has made a tour of inspection of the famine-stricken provinces. About 5,000,000 people are suffering from famine which is especially severe in Southern Ukraine. Two and a half millions have no even food substitutes and must inevitably perish. The Government, the co-operatives and the Red Cross are feeding 320,000 persons including 220,000 children, but a certain number of canteens are being closed down for want of provisions. The mortality in the children's homes is frightful and exceeds 50%; sanitary conditions are very bad and there is a great lack of medicines.

(b) RELIEF MEASURES.

(1) Save the Children Fund International Union.

The following is a brief summary of the instructions issued to all canteen managers of the Union.

The canteen is under the management of the Central Committee. All persons having authority from the Central Committee and from the directorate of the Save the Children Fund are entitled to supervise, control and check the work of the canteen.

The manager of the canteen is solely responsible for all work connected with it and for carrying out these instructions. Meals are distributed to the children and to the staff of the canteen against the receipt of the coupons on the ration cards. These cards are issued by the Central Committee and are sealed and signed by its members. They are numbered and indicate the number of the canteen, the Christian name, surname and age of the child.

No meals can be taken away unless exceptional cases arise. (illness, etc.). Meals that are not taken are distributed among the children according to a special list drawn up each time in the order of rotation established by the Central Committee.

The meals are prepared in accordance with the menus drawn up and ratified by the Central Committee, and no alteration is allowed in the menus, except by the special authorisation of the Committee.

The meal provided, when cooked, represents a volume of half a litre. All food stuffs are issued by weight.

A quarter of a pound of soap per child is provided every month. The canteen staff receive double rations and a double ration of soap.

(2) American Relief Administration.

Official figures showing the arrivals, discharges and evacuations to the Volga Valley of American food supplies destined for Russian famine sufferers, have now been issued by Mr. Walter Lyman Brown, Director for Europe of the American Relief Administration.

The figures are for the period beginning 7 February (when the first ship carrying the U.S. Congenial gift of corn arrived at Novorossisk) and ending 10 March. The arrivals of American famine cargoes between those dates reached the substantial figure of 226,804 tons. The total discharges amounted to 156,949 tons, while the total evacuations to the Volga Valley from the ports amounted to 125,246 tons.

Part of these supplies came through the Black Sea, where the ports of discharge are Novorossisk, Odessa and Theodosia; and part through the Baltic Sea, where the ports of Damzig, Reval, Libau and Windau are being used. The evacuations, as predicted by A.R.A. officials reached their highest point in the first month, and the shortage of railway trucks is now making itself felt at both northern and southern ports.

To help to meet the demand at these ports, the Soviet authorities recently entered into an agreement with Estonia, whereby the latter country is to provide 1000 trucks at Reval for the transportation of American famine cargoes to the Volga Valley. This is the second country which is showing its sympathy with the Russian famine sufferers by the practical method of helping to ship supplies.

Poland, by an agreement with the A.R.A., has already undertaken to transport 15,000 tons monthly free of charge from Danzig to the Russian border. Here the supplies are transshipped at Stolpe for the famine area. The total cargo of the s West Chatala, 6,062 tons, has already been carried by this route.
The points in the famine areas at which cargoes of seed wheat and corn for adult sufferers have already arrived according to information of 15 March, include Ufa, Orenburg, Tarzitza, Saratov. On that date fifteen trains were also near Kazan and Simbirsk.

(3) Society of Friends.

According to a report by Miss Ruth Fry, General Secretary to the Friends Relief Committee, exceptionally good work was done by this organisation in the fortnight ending 18 March 1922. Cash contribution amounted to £13,025 and gifts received included 4 tons of biscuits from Messrs. Crawfords 424 tons of chocolate from Messrs. Cadburys and 3 tons of biscuit crumbs from Messrs. Jacob et Sons. 1,882 tons of goods valued at £18,569 were shipped, while extremely useful propaganda work was accomplished by meetings held in many towns in England and Scotland and by the publication of a leaflet entitled 'Tragic Russia'.

(4) International Federation of Trade Unions.

Up to the present time the International Federation of Trade Unions has despatched the following supplies to the Chechoslovak territory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rye Flour</td>
<td>325,000 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>425,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat Flour</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>86,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bacon</td>
<td>46,832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>16,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard</td>
<td>10,743</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarine</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margarita</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>31,951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>8,020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oatmeal</td>
<td>25,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sago</td>
<td>28,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk Powder</td>
<td>3,789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed Milk</td>
<td>95,560 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following further supplies have been bought to send by a fifth ship which should leave Hamburge about 15 April:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>1,000,000 kg.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lard</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition 18,405 men's overcoats, 20,000 articles of headgear, 3,511 women's coats, 10,000 pairs of boots and a large quantity of children's clothes have been bought and await despatch to Russia. These articles were made to the order of the Central Trade Union Committee of Czechoslovakia. The despatch of the clothing is being delayed for the present, however, owing to the need for sending foodstuffs to Russia and the condition of the railways there.

Two shipments of drugs to the value of 50,000 and 16,000 florins respectively have been sent direct to Georgia for the use of the hospitals.

The total value of the food, drugs and clothing which have up to the present been sent to Russia by the International Federation of Trade Unions is 1,200,000 florins.

(5) Near East Relief.

The March number of a New Near East is the official bulletin of the Near East Relief Committee contains some interesting details on the work of this organisation in Caucasus, Transcaucasia, and Asia Minor.

Especially good work has been accomplished in Armenia, and the Near East Relief Committee in Istanbul has received a letter of thanks from the Central Committee of the Armenian Red Cross Society.

The Committee regrets to announce the death from typhus of Miss Annie T. Allen at Sivas shortly after an arduous tour of inspection of Near East Relief stations. Miss Allen's loss is a heavy blow to the N. E. R. Committee and other relief organisations working in Asia Minor. Miss Allen is the ninth victim in the ranks of the Committee during the last three years.

(6) Supplies received by the Russian Red Cross Society.

According to a communication from Dr. Bugatsky, representative of the Soviet Russian Red Cross in Switzerland, between 15 October and 24 December 1921 various famine relief organisations in the United States and Canada despatched to Russia, seven convoys of provisions and clothing to the value of $445,925 destined for the Soviet Russian Red Cross Society.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic Conditions.
- The Dole Najatba Industry in February 1922....................... 2
- German Industrial Exhibition in Moscow......................... 3
- Abolition of the People's Commissariat of Social Welfare........ 3
- The Leasing of Enterprises in the Urals........................ 3
- The Housing Crisis in Moscow................................. 3
- The Constant Harbour Trust.................................... 3
- Tax on Industry................................................. 4
- Ukrainian Foreign Trade in 1911............................... 4
- Prices in Moscow................................................. 4

Social Insurance.
- The Decree of 15 November 1921 on Social Insurance............ 5

Public Health.
- Prevalence of Cholera............................................. 6

Famines.

   a) General......................................................... 7
   b) Relief Measures............................................. 8
  1) Russian Trade Unions......................................... 8
  2) Russian Co-operatives....................................... 8
  3) The Netherlands.............................................. 8
  4) American Relief Administration............................. 9
  5) The International Organisation of Young People for the Relief
     of Child Distress......................................... 10
  6) Friends' Relief Committee.................................. 10
  7) German Red Cross........................................... 11
  8) Italy......................................................... 11
  9) Luxembourg................................................ 11
 10) General Figures relating to Societies working under the
      Nansen Agreement........................................ 12
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

THE BAKU NAPHTHA INDUSTRY IN FEBRUARY 1922.

14,423,000 pounds of naphtha were produced in the Baku area in February, an average daily production of 515,000 pounds as compared with 496,000 pounds per day in January. During the last few days of the month the daily average output amounted to 543,000 pounds, the highest figure reached since the nationalisation of the naphtha industry. The daily average number of wells worked in February was 1,195 (as compared with 1,113 in January) and on 20 February 1,180 wells were being worked. When it is remembered that five months ago only 723 wells were working it will be seen that considerable progress has been made.

The quantity of naphtha used in working decreased from 2,384,000 pounds in January to 1,853,000 pounds in February. The amount bored in February was 417 sazhas (1) compared favorably with 287 sazhas bored in January. This figure increased further in March, during the first fortnight of which month 556 sazhas were bored.

On 1 March the number of workers employed was 16,761 and is considered satisfactory. This number will probably decrease considerably in the near future on account of the development of private industry, with its higher wages, and of the growing demand for agricultural labour. Another factor tending to diminish the number of workers is the rapidly increasing cost of living in the Baku area and the constant fall in the purchasing power of money. Moreover the existing supplies of food are quite insufficient to meet the demands made on them. It is of utmost importance, if labour is to be retained at the wells, that the rates of wages should not be less than the minimum cost of living and that payment of wages should not fall into arrears.

The amount of raw naphtha which passed through the refineries during February was 9,204,000 pounds as against 11,393,000 pounds in January, giving a net result of 2,152,000 pounds of refined naphtha and representing 120% of the estimated yield for February. These totals would have been larger had not difficulties been encountered in supplying the 2nd category factories with sulphuric acid.

The supply of implements and machinery was on the whole adequate throughout the month, although the want of certain apparatus was severely felt. But it should be added that the stock of machinery, implements, etc., in the Baku naphtha industry is becoming exhausted and unless it can be supplemented, a further development of work in the district will be impossible.

(1) 1 sazha = 7 feet.

GERMAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN MOSCOW.

The Supreme Economic Council, the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade and the Council of Labour and Defence have decided to allow a German industrial exhibition to be held in Moscow in July 1922, and an organizing committee has already been formed from members of the Supreme Economic Council and the Commissariat of Foreign Trade. The exhibition will be housed in the large premises, at present incomplete, which were intended for the Protodnik Company. Preparatory work on the adaptation of these premises to the requirements of the exhibition has been begun and will be completed in two months.

ABOLITION OF THE PEOPLE'S COMMISSARIAT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

As a result of a report of the People's Commissariat of Workers' and Peasants' Inspection, a Department of Enquiry into the Working of Soviet Institutions, it has been resolved to abolish the People's Commissariat of Social Welfare and to transfer its functions, partly to the People's Commissariat of Public Health and partly to the People's Commissariat of Labour.

THE LEASING OF ENTERPRISES IN THE URALS.

During the last two months the leasing of enterprises has practically come to a standstill. Previous attempts in this direction did not give the desired results, owing to the lack of capital. Contracts completed up to date, with few exceptions, seem unlikely to have much effect on industry in the Urals and, so far, the result of letting enterprises to private individuals and organisations gives little hope of the development of private initiative.

THE HOUSING CRISIS IN MOSCOW.

The first private building and construction company in Soviet Russia has recently been formed and registered. Its object is to reconstruct semi-demolished houses and buildings, to complete half-finished buildings and to carry out building repairs, etc. Shares in this company may be held by building firms, co-operatives and private individuals. The company will begin operations with the capital subscribed by shareholders, but state subsidies are expected in the future.

THE CROMONSTADT HARBOUR TRUST.

According to Roots-Wien of 7 April, the management of the Port of Cromonstad will shortly be confined to a technical board with a capital of 30,000,000 gold thalers, half of which will be furnished by the State and half by the Petrograd Regional Industrial Boards and Trusts. The participation of private capital in this enterprise is also anticipated.
TAX ON INDUSTRY.

The presidium of the Moscow Soviet has resolved as from 1 April to increase by amounts ranging up to 100%, the local industrial taxes and taxes on income paid by all trade and industrial enterprises in the city and Government of Moscow.

UKRAINIAN FOREIGN TRADE IN 1921.

In 1921 the Ukraine exported 290,000,000 lbs. of marshallage, valued at $90,000,000, while 2,500,000,000 lbs. valued at $2,000,000,000 gold roubles were imported from abroad. Goods of a total of 3,000,000,000 gold roubles were, in addition, imported from the Russian Soviet Republic.

(Pravo, 9 March 1922.
Economicheskie Zinen, 25, 29, 31 March 1922.)

PRICES IN MOSCOW.
(The prices are those ruling in the open market and are in thousands of roubles.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>5.3.22</th>
<th>11.3.22</th>
<th>19.3.22</th>
<th>30.3.22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rye bread</td>
<td>53.8</td>
<td>58.2</td>
<td>63.8</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat bread</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>130.6</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye flour per 1000</td>
<td>2.500</td>
<td>2.350</td>
<td>3.400</td>
<td>5.300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td>5.080</td>
<td>5.650</td>
<td>7.550</td>
<td>9.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gourds</td>
<td>95.5</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>113.9</td>
<td>120.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>155.0</td>
<td>200.0</td>
<td>240.0</td>
<td>297.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beef</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>117.5</td>
<td>119.5</td>
<td>121.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>115.0</td>
<td>128.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter (Russian)</td>
<td>35.5</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>50.5</td>
<td>86.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunflower-seed oil</td>
<td>34.0</td>
<td>34.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>32.5</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td>56.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lumpsugar per lb</td>
<td>375.5</td>
<td>406.5</td>
<td>416.0</td>
<td>621.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cystallised sugar</td>
<td>521.2</td>
<td>609.0</td>
<td>809.0</td>
<td>101.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>95.0</td>
<td>105.0</td>
<td>115.0</td>
<td>121.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>77.5</td>
<td>82.5</td>
<td>112.0</td>
<td>123.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>59.0</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>106.5</td>
<td>150.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches per box</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoo per 1000</td>
<td>69.0</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>103.0</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Genta</td>
<td>1,748.7</td>
<td>1,259.7</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monthly * Standard * ration (1)</td>
<td>5.044</td>
<td>5.060</td>
<td>12.294</td>
<td>15.525</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) CN: Russian Supplement, Vol. 1, No 1, p. 7.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

THE DECREES OF 15 NOVEMBER 1921 ON SOCIAL INSURANCE.

The fundamental law on social insurance in the Russian Soviet Republic, decreed on 31 October 1918, has during the last three years been subjected to numerous amendments and changes, of which the most noteworthy are those introduced by the decrees of the Council of People's Commissaries, dated 15 November 1921. The system established by this decree, which fundamentally changes the provisions of the original law, is briefly as follows.

The competent administrative organs in matters of social insurance are now the People's Commissariat of Social Welfare. The entire cost of social insurance is borne by the employers, and the premiums formerly payable by them to local treasuries are now collected by special organs of the local sections of labour and social welfare. From the funds thus collected, allocations in accordance with their needs are paid to the various branches of insurance (sickness, accident, invalidity, etc.) which are responsible for the distribution of insurance relief as required. Falsification of wages returns or failure on the part of the employers to pay the required premiums within a given period is punishable by a fine, equivalent to 25% of the sums due, or by imprisonment, and employees must submit regular wages returns to the competent insurance authorities. The total amount of premiums payable by the employers varies, according to the conditions of labour and the risks incurred by the workers, from 23.3% to 28% of the total wages bill.

The scales of relief payable to persons insured under the various branches of insurance may be summarised as follows:

**Sickness and accident.** — Relief equals 100% of the average salary of the insured worker and is payable during the whole period of sickness or until such time as the recipient is certified incapable of further labour when he (or she) comes under the provisions relating to invalidity insurance.

**Invalidity and old age.** — Persons certified incapable of further labour are placed in invalidity homes. Where there are no such homes or no vacancies, relief is paid in proportion to the disability, for 100% disability relief being equivalent to the full average wage earned.

**Unemployment.** — Relief varies from 15% to 50% of the average wage earned according to the vocational qualifications of the worker and his length of service in a given enterprise. In order to be entitled to relief the worker must have no source of income other than his labour and must have registered with a labour section within seven days of loss of employment. Unemployment relief
is payable for 15 consecutive weeks, with the proviso that there has been no refusal by the recipient during such period to accept work in his specialty.

M. Maternity. - Workwomen and workers’ wives engaged in manual and non-manual labour are forbidden to work 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after child-birth. During this period they receive full wages and a grant of one month’s wages to defray expenses incurred at the birth. Additional relief equivalent to 1/4 of their average wage is issued to them for the maintenance of the child during the 9 months following the birth.

Death. — On the death of a worker or a member of his family, an allocation which shall not exceed one month’s average wage is made towards the cost of the burial.

The administration of social insurance is entrusted to the local insurance funds, the committee of which are elected by representatives from the local factory committees and other workers’ committees. The existing funds must all be wound up and audited before the new committees take over. The organs of social welfare are entrusted with the supervision of the execution by the insurance funds of the existing laws and decrees on social insurance.

(Collection of Laws of the Russian Soviet Republic and Rabochii)

PUBLIC HEALTH

PREVALENCE OF CHOLERA.

(a) The Ukraine.

418 cases of cholera were reported between 1 January and 7 March in the Ukraine from twenty-one different localities. Of these 319 were reported in January, 127 in February and 80 in the first week of March. Twenty-three of the cases occurred among railway employees, and thirteen of these were reported by the South-West Railway which serves Kiev, Volynia and Podolia and parts of Odessa and Nikolaev. Kharkov has suffered since April 1921 and remains infected on account of its being a great railway centre.

In the Kiev and Poltava governments a marked increase was noted in December last and this continues to the present time.

The outbreaks at Zhitomir and Lyksivo in Volynia were attended by a heavy death-rate. The reports demonstrate the wide-spread nature of the outbreak and the part played by railway traffic in spreading disease. No cases have as yet been reported from villages remote from the main lines of communication, and it is undoubtedly the movement of famine refugees that is primarily responsible for the outbreak. Adequate sanitary control at important railway junctions is urgently needed.

The latest outbreak of which information has been received was reported on 1 March from Elisabethtown, an important town on the Poltava-Odessa railway line, where 41 cases were notified during the first week of the outbreak.

(b) Russia.

According to official returns of the Health Commissariat for the period 1 January-18 February 1922, a total number of 299 cases was notified. These cases are spread over a large area. The number includes 174 cases occurring in the Red Army.

(Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations, 25 March 1922.)

FAMINE

— General

A communiqué from the High Commissariat of the International Russian Famine Relief Committee states:

Captain Quisling, Dr. Nansen’s representative in the Ukraine, has sent a long report to the High Commissariat on the desperate situation in that country. The famine is spreading uneasingly. Captain Quisling estimates that the number of people starving in the different governments of the Ukraine will be as follows on 1 May:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odessa</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaporozhye</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nikolaev</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ekaterinoslav</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dneprodzerzh</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other districts</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 5,500,000

This figure will probably increase to 6-7 millions before the next harvest.

Captain Quisling, as well as other representatives of Dr. Nansen in the Black Sea ports, have up to the present been chiefly occupied in discharging and forwarding grain to the Volga valley. They have just completed the organization of relief measures for the Ukraine. The arrival of relief missions is ardently desired.
(b) RELIEF MEASURES.

(1) Russian Trade Unions.

All the 27 trade unions in Russia have identified themselves with the organisation of relief measures in the famine stricken provinces. A percentage of each worker's wages is retained for this purpose, and overtime is worked, often compulsorily, in order that the proceeds may be devoted to relief. Most of the unions have taken the responsibility for feeding victims of the famine in proportion to their membership (1 person for every 16-20 members), and many of them support a number of children's homes. Especially good work has been accomplished by the All-Russian Union of Landworkers and Foresters and the All-Russian Union of Medical Workers. The former supports 30,000 children in its various branches while the latter, up to January, had despatched 2,000 medical workers, including 400 doctors, to the fever areas. Another union prominent in the relief work is the Transport Workers, which has undertaken to support 50,000 persons in the famine area until the next harvest.

(2) Russian Co-operatives.

At the 5th session of the Council of the Centrosopv (1) held in Moscow on 20-22 March, it was decided, as from 1 April, to deduct and hand over to the Soviet Famine Relief Commission one pound of every pound of potatoes collected by the Centrosopv, as well as to transfer to the Commission as large a quantity as possible of seed from the stocks at the disposal of the Centrosopv and its branches. In order to assist the consumers' co-operatives in the famine area it was also resolved to quote them minimum prices and to afford them the most favourable terms of payment.

(3) The Netherlands.

The appeal to the Dutch people on behalf of the starving in Russia has met with a very satisfactory response, and has allowed of the despatch of important relief.

The Dutch Red Cross obtained from the government on 10 November over 4,000 tons of foodstuffs and has organised active propaganda for the collection of funds. A series of committees has also been formed whose work has been co-ordinated by the formation of a federation of Dutch organisations for Russian relief. The Dutch Red Cross Committee acts as the executive committee of this federation.

The ship a Carina v, which was chartered by the Federation for conveying Dutch relief to Russia, arrived at Riga on 6 January with 1678 tons of foodstuffs, including, in addition to Government stocks, gifts from the Dutch Red Cross, the Nansen Committee, etc. 111 wagons carrying Dutch foodstuffs were sent from Riga during the month of January. A second consignment of 1500 tons of foodstuffs left Rotterdam in the middle of March.

M. Cotter, former Secretary of the Dutch Legation in Paris, and now assisting Mr. Gorov at Moscow, is mainly responsible for the distribution of Dutch foodstuffs which is undertaken by organisations working under the general direction of Dr. Nansen.

The Nansen Committee has transmitted to the High Commission the sum of 60,000 florins for the purchase of rye in Poland, and has in addition sent the High Commission a further sum of 109,881 francs.

The Red Cross and the Dutch Committees for Russian Relief are continuing their propaganda.

(4) American Relief Administration.

American corn for adult feeding has now reached every district in the famine areas, the last to receive supplies being Kazan, where the first corn arrived on 2 April. Five million rations daily is the present adult programme of the American Relief Administration. These have been allocated as follows to the various governments:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazan</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simbirsk</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samara</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatarstan</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufa</td>
<td>800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orenburg</td>
<td>600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The greatest danger threatening the A.R.A. programme at present is the inimicities of the spring thaw which will make many outlying districts inaccessible for some time. All efforts are therefore being concentrated on the problem of getting sufficient supplies to these villages to carry them through the period of isolation. In the opinion of A.R.A. officials, if twenty-five per cent of the corn reaches them before the thaw, the execution of the programme is assured. Towns that can always be reached from the railway centres are therefore receiving their supplies last.

The feeding of children of course continues. At present the programme of the Association is a meal a day to 2,740,000 children, the ratios of whom are allocated among the various districts as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazan</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simbirsk</td>
<td>575,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samara</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saratov</td>
<td>275,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatarstan</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufa</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orenburg</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrograd</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) The Centrosopv is the central organisation representing all the Russian consumers' co-operative societies. It conducts the collection and exchange of goods on a national scale.
One hundred and seventy thousand tons of American supplies left Russian ports for the interior during the month of March. When the thaw prevents transportation to the outlying districts, the movement from the ports will still continue, but the cars will be sent to Kishinsk and Tsaritsain and the corn stored at these two points, until the opening of river navigation makes its shipment up and down the Volga possible.

(5) The International Organisation of Young People for the Relief of Child Distress.

On 25 March a meeting was held in Geneva for the purpose of constituting an international organisation of young people for the relief of child distress. This movement was initiated by the Organisation of Young People of French Switzerland (Jeunesse romande), which has already collected 30,000 francs for starving children. Similar organisations have already been established in Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, Luxembourg, Belgium, France and Great Britain.

The principal points on the agenda were the determination of the scope and the method of work of the organisation and the formation of an international secretariat.

The resolutions adopted by the meeting were all in favour of leaving complete independence of action to the national groups in so far as concerns the interests of starving children. The work will be conducted in the manner which seems most likely to rally young people of the various countries to the cause.

The following is a brief summary of the resolutions adopted:

- Propaganda to be made to start the movement in other countries with the help of the Save the Children International Union.
- An endeavour to be made to interest the Catholic Youth in the movement with the support of the Pope, to be solicited by an address from the Community as well as national lay-scout organisations, the International Federation of Students, etc.
- An international secretariat at Geneva to be established.
- The contributions needed for propaganda expenses to be settled.

(6) Friends’ Relief Committee.

Cash contributions amounting to £1,500 from the All-British Appeal were received by the Friends’ Relief Committee during the fortnight ending 1 April. Goods received included 2 tons of flour, 237 cases of milk, 1 ton of biscuits, 1 bale of clothing, and the following allocated from the British Government Grant:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8,000 cases of canned milk</td>
<td>8,000</td>
<td>£3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35,500 cases of salt pork</td>
<td></td>
<td>£1,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>700 cases of preserved meat</td>
<td>700</td>
<td>£250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,750,000 lbs. of beef</td>
<td></td>
<td>£72,500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Goods valued at £10,880 were shipped during the same period.

A report from Moscow dated 13 March states that 2 trains of 191 wagons in all were despatched from the Moscow warehouse between 19 February and 2 March. The Friends’ Relief Committee has hitherto been feeding 60,000 adults and 75,000 children, and additional rations for 40,000 persons are now being issued, thus enabling 175,000 persons to be fed during April. Substantial help has been promised by the Nansen organisation and by the Australian Government.

The staff at Buzuluk has been reinforced by four Russian doctors and a nurse sent by the People’s Commissariat of Public Health. Supplies come through from Moscow in about ten days.

(7) German Red Cross.

The German Red Cross Society is undertaking the maintenance of hospitals for convalescents and homes for refugees at Mirak, and has promised to render every assistance to the White-Russian Red Cross Society 78 which is also giving a grant of 500,000 German marks.

Refugees from the German Volga colonies who have stopped in White-Russia will not, at present, be allowed into Germany. They must either find work in White-Russia or return to the Volga region where the principal work of the German Red Cross is concentrated.

(8) Italy.

A committee has recently been constituted in Italy for the organisation of propaganda in favour of the population in Russia stricken by famine and epidemics. This committee includes several well-known persons of the Italian Red Cross Society and of the Segretariato Italiano per l’Assistenza alle Infanti, and its chairman is Mr. Giovanni, president of the Italian Red Cross.

(9) Luxembourg.

The eleventh list of gifts received by the Luxembourg Red Cross Society for the relief of starving children in Russia published in the Indépendance Luxembourgeoise of 9 March, reaches the total of 374,233 francs. The list includes numerous gifts from the communal Councils, schools and industrial enterprises. Collections organised in the churches by the Bishop of Luxembourg have amounted to 111,880 francs.
THE

SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

INTERNATIONAL UNION

(Patrons: International Red Cross Committee)

Rue Massot, GENEVA

has 15 affiliated committees in Armenia, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Turkey.

It has no political or religious character.

In 1920-1921 the Union distributed 40,000,000 Swiss francs.

HELP FOR THE STARVING

CHILDREN OF RUSSIA

The Union has undertaken to feed the famine-sticken children of Russia under the general direction of High Commissioner Nansen, who has assigned to it the region of Saratoff. Every Committee affiliated to the Union has its own kitchens.

The British, Bulgarian, French, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Swedish and Swiss Committees, and the Danish and Luxemburg Red Cross Societies are taking part in this work.

The British Committee alone will feed 250,000 children.

Subscriptions should be sent to the General Treasurers of the Save the Children Fund International Union, 4, rue Massot, Geneva, Switzerland.


"The horrors of the war were almost as nothing compared with the horrors of the Russian Famine."

( Brigadier-General O. E. Thomson, D. S. O., Member of the Council of the Save the Children Fund.)

(10) All societies working under the Nansen agreement.

The Russian Famine Relief Fund, the Save the Children Fund, and the Society of Friends, which have inaugurated the All-British Appeal for the Relief of Famine in Russia, have issued figures showing the quantity of stores despatched via the Baltic ports, Poland, Prague, etc., to the famine areas of the relief societies working under the Nansen agreement, from 1 September 1921, up to and including 22 March 1922. The three British societies have sent 14,691 tons of stores. The details are as follows:

Tons

Society of Friends.................................................. 4,202
Save the Children Fund (approximately)....................... 9,000
Russian Famine Relief Fund.................................... 1,500
Dutch Red Cross.................................................. 1,057
Swedish Red Cross............................................... 3,280
Norwegian Red Cross........................................... 1,695
Nansen International Relief Fund................................ 1,251
His Holiness the Pope.......................................... 598
Czechoslovak Red Cross........................................ 505
Adventist Church................................................ 100
Belgian Red Cross.............................................. 100
The "Manchester Guardian"

Union Internationale de Secours aux Enfants
(Norwegian Committee)........................................ 52
Union Internat. de Secours aux Enfants, Geneva........... 49
Genevaise School Children...................................... 51
Norwegian Co-operative Society............................... 22
League of Nations Epidemic Commission....................... 5
Danish Red Cross............................................... 1
Miscellaneous consignments of food-stuffs.................... 40

Total......................................................... 15,391
# Table of Contents

**Industrial Organisation.**
- The Working of the New Arbitration Committee in the Government of Moscow ........................................... 8

**Economic Conditions.**
- Survey of the Economic Situation in Russia in January 1922 ................................................................. 3
- The Nijni-Novgorod Fair ......................................................... 5
- Telegraph Concessions ......................................................... 5
- Export of Timber .................................................................... 6
- Petrograd Import Trade .......................................................... 8
- Naphtha Output ..................................................................... 6
- Prices in Moscow .................................................................... 6

**Public Health.**
- The Situation in January and February 1922 .......... 7

**Famine.**
- a) General.............................................................................. 8
- b) Relief Measures ................................................................. 9
  1) Soviet .............................................................................. 9
  2) Foreign Relief Organisations in the Province of Saratoff........ 9
  3) American Relief Administration ......................................... 11
  4) American Red Cross .......................................................... 11
  5) Friends' Relief Committee .................................................. 12
  6) Soviet - Save the Children - Committee ......................... 11
  7) The Fight the Famine and European Reconstruction Council. 12
  8) Irish Free State .................................................................. 12
  9) Mexico .............................................................................. 13

---

**Economic Conditions.**
- Conditions in Petrograd during the last quarter of 1921 .............................................................. 3
- The Nijni-Novgorod Fair ......................................................... 3
- Telegraph Concessions .......................................................... 5
- Export of Timber .................................................................... 6
- Petrograd Import Trade .......................................................... 8
- Naphtha Output ..................................................................... 6
- Prices in Moscow .................................................................... 6

**Legislation.**
- Third Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee ..................................................... 4

**Employment and Unemployment.**
- The Petrograd Labour Market ............................................. 5

**Public Health.**
- Cholera in the Ukraine .......................................................... 6

**Famine.**
- a) General.............................................................................. 6
- b) Relief Measures ................................................................. 7
  1) The Central Famine Relief Commission (Soviet) ................. 7
  2) The People's Commissariat of Agriculture ......................... 8
  3) The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade ..................... 8
  4) The People's Commissariat of Finance ............................... 9
  5) The Save the Children International Union ....................... 9
  6) American Relief Administration ....................................... 9
  7) Joint Action of the A.R.A. and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee ........................................... 10
  8) Friends' Relief Committee ............................................... 11
  9) The Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society ..................... 11
 10) Great Britain ..................................................................... 11
 11) Italy ............................................................................... 12
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

CONDITIONS IN PETROGRAD DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1921.

The following notes on conditions in Petrograd during the last quarter of 1921 are taken from a report of the Petrograd Government Economic Council referred to in the Pravda of 5 March.

During the last quarter of 1921, the State furnished nine-tenths of the supplies for the town, while the role of the co-operatives was negligible, only 0.6% of Petrograd’s provisions being provided by these organisations. There was a decided decrease in consumers’ co-operatives in Petrograd during the period under consideration, the number being only one-third of that in 1917. A considerable proportion of Government food stocks was drawn from abroad, foreign thresholds representing 30.5% of the provisions received from all sources. It may be said that Petrograd virtually lived on foreign flour, 98.6% delivered in the capital came from abroad.

There was an all round increase in industrial production and especially in metal and chemical trades, where it amounted to as much as 90%. The Tsugodnik rubber works increased their output by 300%. Factory industry also progressed; during this period and 179 registered Arteks were working as against 51 in the first quarter of the year. In October the fusion of enterprises into trusts was begun and 17 trusts embracing 145 enterprises were formed, the greatest number being in the metal industry. A large number of industrial enterprises were leased, chiefly in the metal and chemical industries.

In agriculture the new economic policy resulted in a considerably larger area of land being sown in the Petrograd Government than hitherto. During this quarter the efforts of the trade unions were specially directed towards increasing output by means of intensified labour. New scales of wages were introduced and new wage bodies constituted. One result was an increase in the number of days worked per head.

The housing question remained as serious as ever and was aggravated by the constantly increasing difficulties occasioned by the destruction of the water supply and drainage. The tramway service remained bad but was slowly recovering.

THE NIJNI-NOVGOROD FAIR.

The plenipotentiary commission of the Council of Labour and Defence for the organisation of the Nijni-Novgorod Fair has invited the former presidents of the committee of the Irkutsk Fair to Nijni-Novgorod to form a technical commission for the organisation of

the Fair. Representatives of the Centrosynd (Central Co-operative Union), the State Bank and the Nijni Economic Council will sit on this commission.

CONCESSIONS’ COMMITTEE.

To avoid duplication and misunderstandings in the granting of concessions and for the examination of statutes of companies of all kinds the Council of People’s Commissaries has nominated a special commission attached to the Council of Labour and Defence. This commission will examine and present for the confirmation of the Council of People’s Commissaries all drafts of concessions and statutes of companies, which it is proposed to float. The members of the commission will be selected from a list of names proposed by the People’s Commissariats of Foreign Trade, Agriculture and Finance, the Supreme Economic Council and the State Economic Planning Commission. The budget of the committee will be charged on the estimates of the Council of Labour and Defence. The commission for matters regarding joint Russian and foreign companies, attached to the Council of Labour and Defence, and the concessions committee attached to the State Economic Planning Commission, are abolished.

FOOD PROSPECTS IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

The early crop indications are favourable for the South-East, Caucasus and the lower Volga; they are less favourable for the Ukrainian provinces; and they are unsatisfactory for the province of Kherson and the three districts of the province of Ekaterinoslav. Crops in other parts are still under snow and data are not yet available.

The Volga is now open for navigation.

(On the question of harvest prospects see also the extract from a report of Mr. White quoted on p. 11, BISILF MEMOIRS: Friends Relief Committee.)

FISHING INDUSTRY.

The People’s Commissariat of Supplies has granted a lease of the fishing rights in the Ukrainian territorial waters in the Black Sea to the All-Ukrainian Central Co-operative Union. These rights extend to the estuaries of all Ukrainian rivers flowing into the Black Sea and allow the opening of fish-curing factories and of all enterprises directly or indirectly connected with the fishing industry. The All-
Ukrainian Central Co-operative Union may sub-lease the fishing rights, preferably to Red Army men, and, with the consent of the Commissariat of Supplies in each case, at reduced rents, when the original rent paid by the Union will be reduced accordingly.

(Izvestia, 5 April 1922.
Economicheskii Zhizn, 13 April 1922.
Soviet Wireless, 26 April 1922.)

LEGISLATION

THIRD SESSION OF THE ALL-RUSSIAN CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The third Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee (1) will be held in Moscow on 5 May 1922. The following agenda has been published:

1. Draft decree regarding land tenure (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Agriculture).
2. Draft decree concerning basic property rights (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Justice).
3. The Criminal Code (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Justice).
4. Bill regarding the order of trial of criminal cases (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Justice).
5. Bill regarding barristers (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Justice).
6. Bill regarding the Office of Public Prosecutor (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Justice).
7. Tax legislation (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Finance).
9. Measures for the re-establishment of communal farming (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Home Affairs).
10. The reduction of the Red Army in case of a favourable conclusion of the work of the Genoa Conference (Introduced by the People's Commissariat for Military and Naval Affairs).

(Wireless News, 25 April 1922.)

---

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

THE PETERGROD LABOUR MARKET.

There has been a marked increase in unemployment in Petrograd since the beginning of the year. The following figures may be quoted:

(I) Extent of Unemployment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. of persons registered unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 December 1921</td>
<td>1,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 January 1922</td>
<td>3,075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 February 1922</td>
<td>10,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 March 1922</td>
<td>14,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 April 1922</td>
<td>18,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 May 1922</td>
<td>22,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Number of Unemployed on 15 March 1922. Classified according, (a) to sex; (b) to occupation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>4,445</td>
<td>11,277</td>
<td>15,722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of total</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above figures include 1,484 children or 9.4% of the total.

(3) Vacancies notified and filled.

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soviet employees</td>
<td>4,390</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General workers</td>
<td>3,165</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hotel and restaurant workers</td>
<td>1,025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic servants</td>
<td>1,810</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workers in food industries</td>
<td>919</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailors and dressmakers</td>
<td>707</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal workers</td>
<td>686</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco workers</td>
<td>596</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous occupations</td>
<td>2,566</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10,934</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of vacancies on 1 March was 6,682, on 15 March 3,706. From 1-15 March, the number of applicants who obtained work was 4,622, of whom 3,149 were men and 1,473 women.

It should be observed that from 1-15 March the number of
additional persons registered in the Department of Labour as unemployed was 7,293, of whom 3,316 were women. It might therefore be expected that the number of unemployed would be increased by 7,293 less 4,622, being the number of vacancies filled, or 2,671. That the actual increase was only 1,637 (as shown in the first table) was due to the fact that a certain number of the unemployed had been cancelled from the register as they did not present themselves on the fixed date.

(4) Cause of Unemployment.

The chief cause of unemployment was the reduction in staff in nationalised undertakings. Of the 15,692 unemployed registered on 15 March, 11,633 (2,546 men and 9,087 women) or 74.1% belong to this category.

(Economicheskaya Zhida, 2 April 1922.)

PUBLIC HEALTH

CHOLERA IN THE UKRAINE

According to provisional returns received by the People's Health Commissioner, 306 cholera cases occurred during the two weeks ending 31 March 1922, including:

68 cases in the government of Poltava,
56 cases in the government of Tchernigof,
45 cases in the government of Kharkof,
38 cases in the government of Elatschistory,
30 cases in the government of Kiev,
11 cases in the government of Volynia,
9 cases in the Dniester area,
and 34 cases on railways.

The figures are highest for the governments of Poltava (323 cases), Kharkof (241 cases, of which 223 occurred in the city of Kharkof), and Tchernigof (132 cases).

(Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations, 13 April 1922.)

FAMINE

a) GENERAL

The service of food parcels for Russia and the Ukraine organised by the International Committee of the Red Cross and the High Commissariat for Famine Relief has already forwarded more than 12,000 parcels. The distribution takes place in Moscow and Petrograd, while new centres are being opened in Samara, Saratov, Novorossiak, Kharkof and Odessa.

The addressee is advised of the arrival of his parcel at the nearest regional depot, where he must claim it within 4 weeks from notification. So far the parcels have been sent on from the depots at the recipients, risk and expense but on account of the constant increase in Russian postal rates this method presented great difficulty to the addressers, who in many cases were unable to meet the extra postal charges. To avoid this the parcels service has decided to collect postal charges and insurance from the sender and if May the standard parcel will cost 2.50. This inclusive price will enable the addresser to receive his parcel without any expense. Each standard parcel contains: 15 lbs. white flour, 2 lbs. lard, 2 lbs. sugar, 2 tins condensed milk, 1 lb. salt and 400 grammes of tea.

The delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross and of Dr. Massin in Russia guarantee the delivery to necessitous people of all parcels sent to them for general disposal.

An urgent appeal is made in favour of Russian intellectuals who have been the first to suffer from the terrible conditions in Russia. A special fund has been opened at the High Commissariat by which one parcel a month is already being sent to two hundred professors of the Moscow University who are in a position of great hardship.

b) RELIEF MEASURES

The Central Famine Relief Commission (Soviet).

In a previous number of the Russian Supplement (1) reference was made to the Central Famine Relief Commission. The following information supplements what was there said.

The Central Commissariat meets fortnightly to discuss questions of general policy. Its executive Committee (pravdeliutun) meets twice weekly and deals with the practical side of famine relief. At the headquarter of the Commission a regular staff is employed in carrying out the multitudinous tasks of the Commission. It is divided into organizing, information, instruction, and finance branches. Numerous departmental and inter-departmental conferences and meetings take place daily at the Commission's headquarter. Among the many questions upon which the Central Commission is called upon to give a decision are the declaration of famine areas (a question of the utmost importance and complexity) questions relative to the spring and winter sowing campaigns, child relief, evacuations from famine areas, public relief work, state supplies.

(1) See RUSSIAN SUPPLEMENT, Vol. 1, No 5.
public canteens, salvage of cattle, adequate provision of monetary tokens for the famine organisations, and questions concerning goods exchange operations, contributions received for famine relief and foreign relief. But the chief object of the Central Commission is to coordinate the activities of the various organisations. It also furnishes famine information to the press, publishes its own bulletin and organise propaganda by pamphlets, postcards and cinematograph films. A reception house for delegates and refugees from the famine areas has been organised by Mr. Kalinin, president of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

(2) The People's Commissariat of Agriculture.

The People's Commissariat of Agriculture was entrusted with the important work of organising and carrying through the plans for the winter and spring sowing campaigns in the famine areas. The seed collected last autumn amounted to 12 million poods, and 3,652,000 demestines of land were sown. This represents 14% of the area sown in 1920.

Of the 19 million poods of seed required for the spring sowing 93% has been loaded and on 5 March 20% had arrived at its destination.

In order to increase the area to be sown next year permission has been given to the entire population of Russia to buy what seed they can, and the State Bank has advanced 50 million roubles to the Central Co-operative Union to finance private purchases.

(3) The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade.

The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade plays an important part in famine relief, especially through its importation section. Provisions imported in 1921 represented 40% by weight of total imports. The wheat purchased abroad was 1,650,000,000 tons. The London branch of the Commissariat acting as central buyer. The average price paid for wheat purchased abroad was 7.55 to 7.60 roubles per t. An especially interesting feature of foreign trade was the large business done in herrings with Norway, up to the present 75% of the total importation of herrings has been bought, of which 2 millions have already been delivered.

During the winter sowing campaign, the Commissariat purchased abroad and delivered expeditiously 56 million poods of winter rye to the Volga area. The Commissariat also purchased about 12 million poods of seed for spring sowing. This will be distributed as follows: 9 million poods for Ukraine, 2 million for the Ukraine and 1 million for Northern Caucasus.

The foreign agencies of the Commissariat received and forward to the famine areas the contributions in kind received.

According to information from the famine relief secretariat of

the Commissariat of Foreign Trade goods to the following amount were imported for the famine areas during the 6 months ending February 1922 through the agencies of the Commissariat in various countries:

- September 1921: 456,202 poods
- October 1921: 397,978 poods
- November 1921: 309,605 poods
- December 1921: 6,035,764 poods

Total for 1921: 10,622,473 poods

January 1922: 1,318,270 poods
February 1922: 1,090,756 poods

Total for 1922: 2,409,026 poods

Total: 13,031,499 poods

(4) The People's Commissariat of Finance.

The co-operation of the People's Commissariat of Finance in famine relief work has consisted chiefly in financing the other organs more actively engaged therein. During 1921, 20 credits were voted to the People's Commissar of Supplies, Agriculture, Public Health, Education, etc.

The Commissariat of Finance also collects and distributes the contributions received from private sources in Russia.

At present the Commissariat is engaged in the collection and valuation of church property. As this is accomplished by the respective provincial Commissarates of Finance, sums equivalent to the valuation are paid to the Famine Relief Committees and the church valuers forwarded to the State Treasury for eventual sale.

(Moscow Isvestia, 15 March 1922.)

(5) Save The Children Fund International Union.

On 1 March the number of children in the province of Saratov, fed by the committees affiliated to the Save The Children Fund International Union was 330,000, or approximately 30% of the total number of children in the province. The Union originally proposed to feed 300,000 children and this number was reached during March. A telegram from the Save The Children Fund dated 4 April states that it is intended to increase the number of children fed in the province of Saratov to 350,000. The approximate number of canteens is 1600.

(6) American Relief Administration (A.R.A.).

In a letter to Colonel William Haskell, Director of the American Relief Administration in Russia, Mr. Kameneff, President of the Moscow Soviet and Deputy Chairman of the All-Russian Famine
relief committee, expresses the Soviet Government's sincere appreciation of the work of the A.R.A.

Having heard the report of the Representative Plenipotentiary of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic attached to all foreign relief organisation concerning the famine relief work and the activities of the American Relief Administration for the past six months, I wish to express on behalf of the Soviet Government my satisfaction and thanks to the Administration through your person for the substantial support they are offering to the stricken population of the Volga area.

The latter goes on to enumerate the various extensions of the original programme drawn up under the Riga agreement, which the A.R.A. has made since October. The original programme aimed at feeding 1,000,000 children. That figure was raised to 1,200,000 and then to 2,000,000.

And now, says Mr. Kamenetzky, from Comrade Eichak's report I perceive you have allocated 2,750,000 child rations and agreed to carry on up to 3,000,000 rations, meaning that the A.R.A. has increased its original child programme three times.

Mr. Kamenetzky then pays a tribute to the generous gift of the American people in appropriating $20,000,000 through Congress for adult relief.

Notwithstanding that climatic conditions and transport difficulties have not on every occasion been conducive to expediting the work of the A.R.A., I must acknowledge the agreement of the American People in the report that there is no doubt that by 15 May the A.R.A. programme will be complete, by which day the expenses of the American people will have been reimbursed through the medium of the A.R.A., of which you are the head, 3,000,000 children and 5,000,000 adults will be relieved of the pangs of hunger.

The Government of the Russian Federation, concludes, will never forget the generous help that was offered to them in the terrible calamity and distress visited upon them.

(7) Joint Action of the A.R.A. and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Measures for the relief of the inhabitants of the Ukraine, which are estimated to cost about $3,000,000, were finally decided upon at a conference held on 14 April at the London offices of the American Relief Administration between representatives of the administration and of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. The programme is to be non-sectarian, and the committee will defray half the expenses, the population of the Ukraine being largely Jewish.

Under the present arrangement the A.R.A., in co-operation with the committee, will start a programme for dealing with 600,000 instead of the 100,000 at present receiving help.

(8) Friends' Relief Committee.

Contributions received during the fortnight ending 22 April amounted to £6,200, bringing the total contributions since 1 August 1921 to £19,600. During the same period 460 tons of goods, of the value of £1,925, and 860 tons of goods, of the value of £5,257, were shipped.

The following is an extract from a report by Mr. Arthur Watts, of the Friends' Relief Committee, relative to the coming harvest.

It is impossible for the present to forecast with any degree of certainty the progress of the harvest of 1922. A month ago it appeared as though the seed campaign must inevitably be a failure. I have just received information that practically all the seed that were expected will have arrived in Buluk by the end of this week (April 15th) and that a large number had arrived previously; and so the there has come very late this year. I think there is quite a good prospect of getting a fairly large portion of the seed sown. Through I am optimistic as to the seed campaign meeting with success, I have not sufficient definite information to justify any real definite opinion.

(9) The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

On 17 April the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (S.C. W.S.) despatched via Riga $1,000 worth of commodities, as agreed at the last quarterly meeting. The consignment included dairy goods to the value of $275 and the following foodstuffs:

- 200 bags of flour, 100 bags of barley, 120 bags of rice, 82 bags of tea, and 200 dozen quarter-pound tins of cocoa.

The goods are being sent through the Friends' Relief Committee.

(10) Great Britain.

A self-denial week for famine sufferers in Russia was held in Manchester and Salford from 24-30 April. The call of self-denial was endorsed by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of Manchester and the Mayor and Mayoress of Salford. The appeal urged a general abstinence from luxuries during the week, the cash equivalent of these to be handed over to the Famine Fund. Collecting stands were organized outside all the churches in Manchester and Salford. An auction sale will be held in the Lord Mayor's parlour at the Manchester Town Hall on 11-12 May. As a result of these efforts it is hoped to raise the balance of $10,000 which Manchester and Salford have pledged themselves to raise for the Famine Fund.
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Industrial Organisation

- The Working of the New Arbitration Committee in the Government of Moscow

## Economic Conditions

- Survey of the Economic Situation in Russia in January 1922
- The Nijni-Novgorod Fair
- Telegraph Concessions
- Export of Timber
- Petrograd Import Trade
- Naphtha Output
- Prices in Moscow

## Public Health

- The Situation in January and February 1922

## Famine

- **a) General**
- **b) Relief Measures**
  1. Soviet
  2. Foreign Relief Organisations in the Province of Saratoff
  3. American Relief Administration
  4. American Red Cross
  5. Friends' Relief Committee
  6. Swiss * Save the Children * Committee
  7. The Fight for the Famine and European Reconstruction Council
  8. Irish Famine State
  9. Mexico

## Legislation

- Third Session of the All-Russian Central Executive Committee

## Employment and Unemployment

- The Petrograd Labour Market

## Public Health

- Cholera in the Ukraine

## Famine

- **a) General**
- **b) Relief Measures**
  1. The Central Famine Relief Commission (Soviet)
  2. The People's Commissariat of Agriculture
  3. The People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade
  4. The People's Commissariat of Finance
  5. The Save the Children International Union
  6. American Relief Administration
  7. Joint Action of the A.R.A. and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
  8. Friends' Relief Committee
  9. The Scottish Cooperative Wholesale Society
  10. Great Britain
  11. Italy
INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION

THE WORKING OF THE NEW ARBITRATION COMMITTEE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW.

A Committee for settling labour grievances was organised on 25 January 1922. The first complaint was heard on 2 February. By 1 March the Committee had dealt with 47 cases of which 16 related to the non-payment of wages on dismissal, 9 to the payment of rates of wages lower than the trade union scale, 3 to unjust dismissal, 4 to refusal to pay unemployment benefits for which the employer was responsible, 3 to deductions from wages, etc.

The decisions of the Committee in thirty-five of these cases were in favour of the workers, eight were in favour of the employers, eight involved an amicable understanding and two were referred back for further information.

The Committee sits twice a week and at the beginning deals with two or three cases at each sitting; lately it has dealt with as many as 12 during one sitting.

The cases are dealt with two or three days after the complaint has been received.

Often when dealing with a particular grievance, other complaints of a secondary nature are raised such as the engagement of idle workers, non-payment of wages, non-payment of wages in 'women during the leave allowed for confinement, infringement of the 8-hour Act, etc.

Most of the complaints are submitted by trade union officials, inspectors of labour and the women's group of the party. The workers very seldom make complaints.

The Committee is obtaining more and more authority among the workers: even unorganised workers are beginning to appeal direct to it.

(Trud, 28 March 1922.)

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

SURVEY OF THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN RUSSIA IN JANUARY 1922.

The Economicishiizh Zhein, the official publication of the Council of Labour and Defence, publishes in its issue of 14 April a long article on the economic situation in Russia in the month of January 1922, as compared with December and January 1921. The chief facts are given below:

Railways.

The condition of the railways, the chief factor in economic organization, is going from bad to worse. The following figures are given:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>January 1921</th>
<th>December 1921</th>
<th>January 1922</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of locomotives in good repair</td>
<td>7,034</td>
<td>6,530</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of locomotives repaired during month</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of wagons loaded per day</td>
<td>18,211</td>
<td>10,910</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Food.

In January 1922 the food supply is estimated to have amounted to 12,949,000 poods as compared with 21,444,000 in December and 59,692,000 in January 1921. The reduction was most marked in the Ukraine and in Siberia.

The following figures show the supply of bread, oats, and grain and meat for the period August to January in the last two years:

| August to | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| January | Wheat | Oatmeal grain | Meat |
| 1921-1922 | 435,950 | 9,764 | 17,187 |
| 1922-1923 | 385,950 | 10,584 | 8,965 |

Thus, apart from the oatmeal grain which the peasants delivered in large quantities instead of wheat in payment of their taxes, stocks fell considerably. The amount of bread available fell by half and that of meat by two-thirds. According to the State scheme 11.4 million poods of food-stuffs were to have been distributed in January. In fact, the distribution amounted to 7.6 million poods (7.2 million in December, 9.5 in November 1921). In spite of the marked fall in supplies the distribution of food-stuffs was at about the same level as in the previous month and as a result production of various industries was not much less than in December, while it was actually greater than in January 1921.

Coal mining.

The most serious fall in output has been in the coal industry, largely owing to the inadequate food supplies of the workers. As compared with the 85.3 million poods mined in December last, only 62.6 million poods were extracted in January 1922. The use of coal in the Donetz Basin itself has increased considerably, but owing to the lack of trucks the accumulation of stocks is growing rapidly. It has been observed that output in the leased mines has fallen relatively much more than in the state mines.

The metal industry.

The metal industry is suffering from fuel shortage, due to the collapse of the transport system. Output has fallen everywhere. The production of pig-iron in January was 697,000 poods as
compared with 1,213,000 pounds in the previous month. The general situation is unsatisfactory.

The textile industry.

The textile industry has been more fortunate in the matter of foodstuffs, and output has consequently only fallen to a small extent. It may be remarked that out of the total of 249 factories, 220 belonged to January 1922 to the Textile Trust.

Oil industry.

This industry has been fairly prosperous. Thanks to the good supply of fuel and the improvement in equipment, output has gradually increased, and amounted to 22.6 million pounds in January 1922. The output in January 1921 was 16.8 millions; in December, 21.3 millions.

State trading.

The trading transactions of the State are still very insignificant, and scarcely amounted to 10 gold kopecks per head of the population in February 1922.

Foreign Trade.

Imports and exports were as follows in January 1921, December 1921 and January 1922:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Imports</th>
<th>Exports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Value</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pounds</td>
<td>Gold roubles</td>
<td>Pounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1921</td>
<td>7,677,700</td>
<td>26,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1921</td>
<td>5,450,000</td>
<td>25,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>January 1922</td>
<td>3,135,000</td>
<td>32,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Issue of paper money.

The quantity of notes in circulation amounted on 1 February 1922, to 29,800 millions of roubles (on 1 January : 17,500 millions; and only 1,300 millions on 1 February 1921). The increase from December to January was somewhat lower than that from November to December (78.9 %, as compared with 69 %). The increase in prices has continued. The following table indicates the rate of increase in the currency as compared with the rise in prices.

Summary

The situation of the labour market is almost the same as in December 1921, but is more favorable from that of a year ago. The supply of labour is in excess of demand, and unemployment is increasing. All this indicates that the transformation of the national economic system which was beginning in December has remained in a critical phase during January. The same unstable economic situation, the same disappointing results of the food and financial situation, the stoppage or retardation of production, and the serious delay of the work on the railways - all of these factors have contributed to the position at the end of January. It should be remarked, however, that the general situation of industry is slightly more stable than a year ago. Nevertheless, the crisis in the sale of manufactured goods which began in January, owing to the reduction in purchasing power in the country struck by famine, arouses serious doubts as to the development of State industry.

THE MINO-NOGOROD FAIR.

Mention has already been made in the Russian Supplement of the re-opening of the Nogorod Fair and the formation of an organizing committee. Draft legislation has now been presented to the Council of Labour and Defence providing that the fairground and all buildings, structures and constructions on it shall remain nationalized and that the yearly repairs to such buildings shall be a charge on State funds. The organizing committee, which is composed of representatives of the State economic organs and of private industry, will be assisted during the Fair by a representative committee of merchants and traders. It is intended to hold the Fair every year from 1 August to 15 September.

TELEGRAPH CONCESSION.

The Council of People’s Commissaries have approved a draft plan of concession by which the lease of the telegraph lines between
the Russo-Polish and Russo-Persian frontiers (a distance of 3000 kilometers) and the Constantinople-Odesa cable is conceded to the Indo-European Telegraph Company. By the terms of this agreement the Soviet Government will receive a considerable portion of the revenue derived from telegrams sent over these lines.

**EXPORT OF TIMBER.**

The Northern Timber Administration has been informed of a decision taken by the Amsterdam courts which is of great importance to the development of timber exports to Holland. This decision annuls a recent decision made at Haarlem regarding a case of Russian timber depated by the Northern Timber Administration to the All-Russian Co-operative Trading Society (Arcos). Confirmation of this decision, which is expected daily, will allow the joint Russo-Dutch Company, formed in connection with the Northern Timber Administration, to export timber from Russia to Holland without any risk of cargoes being confiscated.

**PETROGRAD IMPORT TRADE.**

During the first fortnight of April, 3,142 trucks of foreign goods arrived in Petrograd via Estonia, including 2,642 trucks of provisions, 50 of agricultural machinery and implements; 76 of paper and 167 of second. During the same period 1,327 trucks were received via Biepootoetr, including 993 loads of wood and 315 of paper.

**NAPHTHA OUTPUT.**

In March the output of naphtha in the Grozny district was 2,716,000oods as compared with 7,039,000 goods in February. This represents the average daily production increased from 250,000 goods in February to 249,000 in March.

The output of naphtha products increased from 5,025,000 goods in February to 6,144,000 goods in March and the dispatch of naphtha from the wells to 2,877,000 to 3,796,000 goods.

From the opening of internal navigation in Russia to 20 April 8,602,000 goods of naphtha and naphtha products arrived at Astrakhan from Baku. This figure compares favourably with the output at Astrakhan that year. The amount forwarded to Belgorod was 8,263,000 goods, or practically double the amount for the same period of the last year.

(Economicheskaia Zven', 20-21-22-26 April 1922.)

**PRICES IN MOSCOW.**

Market prices of commodities in Moscow continue to rise and the price of the standard ration increased during April by 74.5 per cent. Since October 1921 the value of the ration has increased 57 times, or 377 times during the last six months, brought about by the abolition (except in a few important industries) of the payment of wages in kind.

---

**PUBLIC HEALTH**

**THE SITUATION IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1922.**

According to information received up to 20 March 1922, by the People's Commissariat for Health, 110,725 cases of typhus and 117,892 cases of relapsing fever were notified during the first four weeks of 1922. 68,397 cases of typhus and 60,375 cases of relapsing fever were notified from 29 January up to 25 February, giving a total of 179,222 cases of typhus and 178,267 cases of relapsing fever for the first eight weeks of the present year. The
returns for February are not complete. No data are available for the severely infected government of Samara, for the government of Consul and for the city of Petrograd. For some other governments the returns comprise figures for the first two weeks of February only.

Typhus continues to be widely prevalent in the famine area in the governments of Ekaterinburg, Perm, Visa, Saratoff and in the centre of Russia.

The incidence for this disease continued to increase during February in the city of Moscow and the governments of Penza and Vladimir; 3,253, 5,857, and 2,214 cases were respectively notified during the four weeks ending 25 February, as compared with 2,404, 1,516 and 1,640 notified during the four previous weeks.

The increase in the number of cases of typhus in Turkistan reported in February is noteworthy, viz. 7,271 as compared with 1,595 in January.

The data for relapsing fever for February are more incomplete than those for typhus. The government of Tambov continues to be the chief focus of infection. The data for February indicate that the number of cases in the governments of Bratsk and Penza has been doubled. In the province of Turkistan 5,224 cases were reported in February, as compared with 3,908 cases in January.

During the period under review 37,491 cases of typhus and relapsing fever have been notified on the railways.

(Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations, 27 April 1922.)

FAMINE

a) General.

The Soviet official Roosta-Wien of 11 May states that the situation in the Volga area is improving and 6,250,000 people were being fed on 1 May. 3,000,000 pounds of American supplies have already arrived while an additional 17,000,000 people have been received in Russian ports, whereas 10,000,000 people have been sent to other parts. It is stated that the above estimate of 25,000,000 people fed by foreign relief organisations as well as those cared for by the People’s Commissariat of Supplies, 11,000,000 persons, or 75% of the total starving population, are being fed. The worst is yet to come and prospects for the next harvest are promising. Rations, however, will be increased, and with this object in view the church valuables are being collected as hastily as possible for sale and purchase of foodstuffs abroad.

According to data collected by M. G. Desmonz, delegate of the International Red Cross Committee and Commissary of the Save the Children Fund International in the Ukraine, out of a

population of 21 millions in the Donetz region 1,600,000 including 500,000 children are starving. The situation is becoming worse and the workers are abandoning the mines. This in its turn will affect the railways. All five districts of the Donetz region are famine-stricken, particularly Mariupol.

RELIEF MEASURES.

1) Soviet.

To expedite the settlement of questions regarding the movements of A.R.A. relief trains, instructions have been issued by the Soviet authorities to all Government Famine Relief Commissions requesting them to settle transport misunderstandings locally. Hitherto these have been dealt with by the Central authorities in Moscow, but in future appeals to Moscow may only be made in the event of the local authorities finding it impossible to reach a decision.

2) Foreign Relief Organisations in the Province.

The relief work in the Province of Saratoff, the zone of the Save the Children Fund International, by this and other foreign organisations in April 1922 is summarised in the following tables:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population according to the census of 28 October 1920 or more recent data:</th>
<th>Total no. of rations issued daily by foreign relief organisations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Adults</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khvalynsk</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vodol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnakol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timofeyevsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borisov.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnakol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuznya.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timofeyevsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnakol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuznya.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table shows the number of rations issued by the different relief organisations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of rations issued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khvalynsk</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vodol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnakol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petrovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuznya.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timofeyevsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnakol.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kirovsk.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuznya.</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The total number of rations issued during the period was 3,250,000.
As regards the 25,000 rations for children referred to in the column "Dr. Nanzen's organisation," these are not, properly speaking, food rations. They only include cod liver oil and are to be distributed on arrival to children who need additional nourishment. The distribution will be made for Nanzen by the Department of Public Health in the medical centres of the district. The cod liver oil is sent by the Norwegian Nansen Committee. In addition to the 25,000 and 50,000 Nansen rations, mention should be made of 6,500 rations for children and 25,000 rations for adults distributed by the American Relief Administration on behalf of the Nanzen Organization in the districts of Drohiczyn, Novogard and Piskovsk, the zone assigned to the A.R.A. 20,000 of the 25,000 adult rations are of rice from the proceeds of the gift of the late Pope Benedict XV to Nansen.

The table below is which the Save the Children Fund only provides for 250,000 children, was drawn up in conformity with the decision adopted at Riga it increase the number of children to 300,000. The additional 50,000 are distributed among the districts of Kielce, Volhyn and Mozyrskie, which the distress is greatest. The additional rations are distributed as follows: Flour: 450 tons; rice: 150 tons; beans: 100 tons; sugar: 65 tons; cocoa: 20 tons; lard: 30 tons; salt: 20 tons; condensed milk: 4,500 cases; soap: 25 tons.

No reference is made in the table to the 250,000 adults whom the Save the Children Fund has begun to feed on behalf of the two large British organisations affiliated to the Save the Children Fund. The monthly ration is 25 pounds of cereals and 5 pounds of meat (diced) or herring. When the supply of meat has been exhausted, the ration will be 30 pounds of cereals a month.

4) American Red Cross

As a result of the agreement (1) between the A.R.A. and the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee two new famine districts, the Ukraine and the Crimea, are now to be included in the territory where the American Relief Administration is operating in Russia. Mention has already been made of the proposed arrangement for the Ukraine (2). In the Crimea, 50,000 children and 100,000 adults will receive the A.R.A. rations.

Work in the Ukraine, where 100,000 children were formerly being fed, is being extended rapidly under the direction of Colonel William Grove of the A.R.A., assisted by Dr. Boris Tsvet, of the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee. No delay is anticipated in initiating the Crimean programme, because stocks already passing through the port of Odessa and Theodosia can easily be diverted for local use. A.R.A. offices are already established there, and from these the transportation of supplies to the Volga is being directed.

Meantime the A.R.A. medical campaign is assuming ever increasing proportions. The medical director of the A.R.A., Dr. Henry Beegle, gave an account of the progress of the work during a recent visit to London. An inoculation campaign against five communicable diseases — typhoid, paratyphoid A and B, smallpox and cholera — has been initiated for all people receiving the A.R.A. rations. With the help of the central and the local governments educational work was done to prepare the way for this campaign. Pictorially and by word the peasants were taught the danger of the louse, fly, mosquito and the prevalent habit of letting dirt collect in public places. Refugees receiving the A.R.A. rations are being used as a scavenger army.

The local governments, at the instance of the A.R.A., are also making plans for the improvement of housing conditions and sanitation. All supplies being given by the A.R.A. and the operating costs being borne by the local bodies, the local governments are being installed to purify the water supply in its unfiltered state, which is a fruitful source of typhoid. Personal cleanliness is being promoted by the establishment of free bathing places where warm water baths are provided. Mothers and children who are fed in the A.R.A. kitchens, come several times a week for these baths. While they bathe, their clothes are disinfected. The improvement in the health of those receiving the American relief is already very noticeable.

With the co-operation of the central and local governments and the services of Russian doctors, the A.R.A. medical department is hopeful of making a lasting contribution to the public health services of Russia.

4) American Red Cross

The rations and vaccines are valued at $500,000 ordered by the American Red Cross for the A.R.A. 's Russian work are being sent in large weekly consignments from Paris to Moscow, via Riga.

and distributed from there to the various famine centres. The total shipments will comprise more than 5,000,000 doses of diphtheria toxin, 1,000,000 smallpox tubes, 6,000,000 doses of a special tetra vaccine for typhoid, para-typhoid and cholera and 1,000,000 c.c. of cholera vaccine. It is expected that the shipments will be finished by 1 July.

5) Friends Relief Committee.

Cash contributions amounting to £2,798 were received by the Friends Relief Committee during the week ending 5 May, bringing the total contributions received since 1 August up to £20,516. A gift of approximately four tons of cocoa was received from Messrs. Cadby of Norwich besides a large consignment of goods collected by the Committee's organiser in Yorkshire. Numerous meetings were held throughout England and the staff has been reinforced by three new workers.

Extremely useful work is being accomplished by the Friends in Poland amongst refugees returning from Russia. Outposts centres have been established along the Russo-Polish frontier and everything possible is being done to aid the refugees, who, for the most part are absolutely destitute, to make a fresh start. The Polish Government is co-operating in the work of the Committee and has lent them 1100 horses which have so far been used for haulage but will, with the advent of spring, be employed for ploughing. Large quantities of seeds and 5000 spades have been distributed to the refugees by the Committee.

6) Swiss Save the Children's Committee.

The food train sent by the Swiss 'Save the Children' Committee which left Bern recently was detained some time at Warsaw on account of passport formalities and later at the Russian frontier station of Sokolce owing to difficulties connected with rolling stock. At Sokolce the contents of the wagons were transferred to Russian trucks and the train has now left for Moscow via Minsk.

7) The Fight the Famine and European Reconstruction Council.

The Fight the Famine and European Reconstruction Council has for the last few months been carrying on a campaign in aid of Russian Famine Relief. A number of leaflets have been issued, including a reprint of Dr. Nansen's speech at Manchester. At a public meeting held in March a collection of £142 for the Russian Famine Relief was taken and other subscriptions amounting in all to another £100 have been forwarded to the relief societies.

8) Irish Free State.

The Save the Children Fund International Union has received a cheque of £1000 from Mr. H. A. Law, president of the Irish Free State, on behalf of Dail Eireann. The cheque was accompanied by a letter signed by Mr. Arthur Griffith, President of the Irish Free State, who expressed the whole-hearted sympathy of the Irish people in the work of the Union. This gift, added to the £260 already received from the Irish Free State, will enable more than 1500 children to be fed in the Irish canteens in the Government of Saratoff.

9) Mexico.

The representatives of the Russian Red Cross (Soviet Organisation) in America have organised a collection in Mexico for the benefit of the starving population in Russia. The President of Mexico has undertaken to send two ships with food and medical stores to the Red Cross organisation in Russia in the near future.

The socialist States of Mexico, Yucatan and Campeachy are sending an additional ship while the State of Morelos has offered to maintain a thousand children of the Volga district during the famine.
PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

REGULAR PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

1. International Labour Review (Monthly): The 'International Labour Review' treats of all phases of labour and industry so far as they concern labour. Articles contributed by well-known publicists, economists, employers, and workers on subjects of immediate importance constitute a special feature. The body of the Review is made up of text matter and statistical tables prepared in the International Labour Office dealing with prices, cost of living, unemployment, wages, and hours of labour, industrial hygiene and accidents, activities of employers' and workers' organisations, migration, co-operation, education in relation to employment, agricultural problems, and all other subjects connected with labour in the broadest sense. Official publications on labour are noted and the more important are summarised. A bibliography of literature relating to labour in all languages is carried each month. The 'Review' has appeared since January 1918 in both English and French.

2. Official Bulletin: The Official Bulletin is the weekly journal of the Office, and its purpose is to supply information with regard to the activities of the International Labour Office. It contains the text of official documents, reports of meetings of the Governing Body and the various international commissions, as well as general information with regard to the progress of the work of the Office.

3. Industrial Labour Information: The Industrial and Labour Information contains brief notes on important current events relating to labour and industry. It is issued weekly.

4. Russian Supplement to 'Industrial and Labour Information': A Supplement to 'Industrial and Labour Information' devoted entirely to Russian questions is issued fortnightly.

IRREGULAR PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

5. Legislative Series: This series contains reports and translations of the texts of laws, decrees, orders and regulations affecting labour issued in the various countries of the world.

6. Reports of the International Labour Conference: These reports comprise: (a) reports prepared by the International Labour Office for the Annual Conference; (b) the proceedings and reports of the Study of the Conference; (c) the official text of the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference.

NON-PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS

7. Special Reports: The results of important special investigations or researches carried out by the International Labour Office and similar studies made outside the Office, if deemed of sufficient value, are published as Special Reports. This series also comprises the short reports and articles issued hitherto under the title "Studies & Reports".

8. Other Publications: Under this heading are included all publications which do not fall into any of the categories mentioned above.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic Conditions.
Survey of the Economic Situation in Russia in February 1922... 8
Transformation of Industry: An Example of the Application of the New Economic Policy... 5
Chronicles... 7

Public Health.
Epidemiological report... 8

Famine.
a) General... 9
b) Relief Measures... 10
(1) International Committee for Russian Relief... 10
(2) Save the Children Fund International Union... 10
(3) American Relief Administration... 10
(4) Friends' Relief Committee... 11
(5) Commonwealth of Australia... 11

50
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN FEBRUARY 1922.

The Economic Section publishes its issue of 13 May a report on the economic situation in Russia for February 1922, from which the following information is extracted (1).

Transport.

The position of the Russian railways grew worse during the month of February. The transport system was even more ineffective than it had previously been, partly owing to the severe winter and heavy snowfall, but above all to the fact that the railways were not equal to their task. There has been no renewal of rolling stock for eight years, and no repairs of existing material. The permanent way is in the same position, the rails worn out, the sleepers rotten. The fall in the output of coal and of naphtha, as well as the inadequate food supplies, and consequently lower efficiency of the railway men, must also be taken into account. The breakdown of the Russian railways is to be understood.

The weakest point is the locomotives. There is a total lack of spare parts, fuel is bad, and the staff are careless. In February there were only 5,968 locomotives in working order (compared with 6,643 in January 1922 and 7,143 in February 1921), or 32 per cent. of the total. This gives 97 engines per thousand versts (1 verst equals about 5/8 mile), which is obviously quite inadequate. The number of trucks, on the other hand, remains stationary, but they continue to deteriorate, 30 per cent. are out of repair. The number loaded per day has fallen to 8,700 (8,300 in January), a diminution of 41½ per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Number of Trucks Loaded per Day (State Transport).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature of goods</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1923</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>January</td>
<td>February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military</td>
<td>3,156</td>
<td>2,909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td>2,789</td>
<td>3,194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goods for the Supreme Council of National Economy</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>1,579</td>
<td>2,764</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(1) Cf. Russian Supplement, Vol. 11, No. 4.

Food Supply.

The State food supplies amounted to 11.3 million poods in February (12.9 million in January), or less than half the supplies of February 1921 (24.4 million). There was also a fall in the distribution of supplies to the population. These amounted to 8,863,000 poods in February, as compared with the 14.1 million provided for under the State scheme. The corresponding amount in February 1921 was 21.1 millions, but it should be pointed out that the number of persons to be supplied by the State has been reduced to about one-third.

Coal Mining.

Output has remained almost unchanged, the quantity of coal extracted in February being 63,000,000 poods, as compared with 61.3 million in January. As the number of workers has fallen, this implies an increase in productivity of labour. At the same time there has been a marked diminution in the consumption of coal in the mining industry itself. This improvement has unfortunately been of little use to the country as a whole, owing to the failure of the transport system, which has prevented the export of the coal accumulated at the place of production.

Metal Industry.

The situation in the metal industry continues to grow worse. Output falls steadily, although the number of workers has increased slightly. The chief reason is the inadequate supply of fuel, as well as of foodstuffs and of articles of prime necessity, which results in reducing the productivity of the workers. The output of the trusts (1) is generally greater than that of untrussed undertakings. In the works of the Yugostal trust, however, output fell very suddenly (252,000 poods of pig iron in February as compared with 347,000 in January).

Textile Industry.

This industry is almost entirely organised in trusts, which have combined to form a syndicate. Production has increased, and there is enough fuel and raw material for some months to come. The industry, however, is already affected by the general reduction in purchasing power, and it is very difficult to dispose of the goods. No payment has been received for deliveries to the Army, and the syndicate needs money for repairing the factories, which have not been repaired for several years.

Oil Industry.

The Baku and Grozny undertakings, in which production was increasing, have not fulfilled expectations for the month of February. Production fell from 22.6 million poods in January to 21.5 millions. The reduction is the more serious, as it is due to

(1) The nature of the trusts is explained in the article on p. 5 entitled "Transformation of Industry".

52
defective machinery and a lack of the necessary material and engines. The workers are ill fed, and their wages are paid irregularly. Under such conditions all the good will in the world is of no avail. According to the manager of the Baku undertakings if the position is not immediately remedied the oil workers will perish, and will involve the whole of Russia in ruin.

Foreign Trade.

Imports and exports were as follows in February 1922 as compared with the previous month:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Quantity (poods)</td>
<td>Value (Gold roubles-millions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imports</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foodstuffs</td>
<td>3,900,000</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6,400,000</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exports</td>
<td>1,900,000</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There has been a marked increase in the imports of foodstuffs, which have been transported by the national railways in a satisfactory way, to the detriment of the conveyance of other goods. On the other hand, there has been a sudden fall in exports. It will be remarked that Russian foreign trade is very insignificant in volume and was reduced still further during February.

Issue of Paper Money and the Cost of Living.

During the month of February, an additional 19,000,000,000 roubles were issued, bringing the total paper money in circulation on 1 March 1922 to 48,553,000,000 roubles. The cost of the normal minimum daily ration (equivalent to 2700 calories) on 1 March was 151,000,000 roubles (on 1 February 76,500). The increase in the cost of living since the beginning of the year has been about 100 per cent. per month. Wages remain far behind.

The cost of various commodities in terms of pounds of flour is shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Unit of Quantity</th>
<th>Equivalent in pounds of flour.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922/1 March</td>
<td>1922/1 February</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>1 pair</td>
<td>120.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>70 cm.</td>
<td>6.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serge</td>
<td>70 cm.</td>
<td>31.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots</td>
<td>1 pair</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td>1 pound</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>1 box</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Labour Market.

The situation remains unaltered, except for a slight tendency to increased unemployment. It is reported, however, that labour is more efficient owing to more rational methods of remuneration.

Summary.

The situation at the end of February is even worse than at the end of January. There has been a slight improvement as compared with the previous year, as a result of the restoration of peace and the new economic policy, but the position as regards the food supplies, the currency, and, above all, the railways — three of the most important factors in the national economy — is much worse than a year ago.

The Transformation of Industry:

An Example of the Application of the New Economic Policy.

The Economicheskaya Zhizn publishes a report issued by the Board for the manufacture of Building Materials, Glass, Pottery, etc., of its work during the period October 1921 to March 1922. This Board was one of the organs established by the Bolsheviks as a part of the economic system introduced by them. It will be recalled that the greater part of industry was nationalised at the beginning of the Bolshevik revolution. The factories belonged to the State, worked for the State and were to be supplied by the State by means of an exchange of the manufactured goods for corn and other country produce. The Bolshevik Government aimed at gradually supplying all the requirements of the workers and abolishing money by means of a system of exchange and the strict regulation of production. It would take too long to consider the manifold causes leading to the failure of this scheme. Reference may, however, be made to the two chief economic factors, of which the first was the ruin of the means of transport which were already inadequate before 1914 and were ruined by the war, by unorganised demobilisation, the absence of repairs and incapable cost management. The second was the reduction in agricultural output, due, above all, to the nationalisation of the land and to compulsory requisitions, as well as to the shortage of stock, etc. These two causes led to a serious falling-off in the supply of raw materials and fuel, as well as of foodstuffs for industry. The food shortage was one of the chief reasons of the fall in output and the collapse of industry. In the summer of 1921, the State found itself with a completely exhausted treasury.

Small industries and private home trade recovered within certain limits. The State industries, which were grouped in Trusts, according to the branch of production, with a Board (Glaob) at the head, dependent in its turn on the Supreme Economic Council, became independent, i.e., they obtained the right to form trusts and sell a proportion of their output in order to meet their own requirements. For this purpose, the Boards were abolished, among them
This Board, which was to be closed down on 15 May, has published a report of its work during the period from October 1921 to March 1922, essentially a transition and reorganisation period. The report is all the more interesting in that it applies to any other branch of Russian industry. The following is a summary of the report:

In September 1921, the Board for the production of building materials obtained no fresh supplies of raw materials from the State and the supply of State funds stopped soon afterwards. The whole output of the factories under the Board went to the State which sold it through the medium of the Centrososy (Central Union of Co-operative Societies) and other official bodies. The Board was without stocks of goods and without money. It could neither pay its workers nor obtain supplies. It decided to obtain from the State permission to apply the new policy, and succeeded, after lengthy negotiations, in obtaining an authorisation, first to sell 10 per cent. (viz. 1,000 cases of glass ware and 2,000,000 plates) and then 40 per cent. of its output.

But the sales and the purchases of raw materials had to be organised. It was comparatively easy to obtain a supply of fuel. Thanks to the exchange of oil, salt, manufactured goods, etc., for wood, adequate stocks could be accumulated. As for raw materials, the Board decided to establish its own undertakings for extracting and supplying sand, clay, etc. This scheme succeeded as well as may be expected of any industry at present in Russia. The arrangements for providing the third group of materials, i.e., food stuffs, are not, however, working well. The reason is that the Centrososy, without any apparent justification, is not satisfactorily fulfilling its obligations. The Board had supplied it with a certain amount of goods in exchange for wheat, and the Centrososy only delivered 30 per cent. of the quantity agreed upon, while the workers' co-operatives scarcely supplied 15 per cent. The trusts, on the other hand, which had undertaken similar work, fulfilled their engagements.

The most difficult task was that of reorganising sales. Owing to the nationalisation of industry and the abolition of trade the machinery of selling had broken down and had to be restored. The Board began by opening certain stores in Moscow, the managers of which were allowed in return for their work a reduction in the prices of the goods which were supplied to them by the Board and which they were required to sell at fixed prices. The rapid depreciation of the rouble brought about a constant rise in prices which had a very unsettling effect on sales. It was, however, soon possible to extend the scope of the undertaking and open stores throughout the government, as the profits obtained were just sufficient to pay wages. At the cost of great effort, the Board succeeded but the manufacture of building materials is suffering, like other branches of industry, from the same as in October, although the cost of living has increased manifold since then. The decreased purchasing power of the population has been terribly reduced. It is an irony to speak of over production. The shortage in the most elementary commodities is felt more than ever and the output of the factories of building materials does not exceed 20 per cent. of the pre-war production. People cannot buy because they cannot pay. Even an exchange between trusts is prevented by the absence of an organised credit system.

On the eve of its final liquidation, the Board proposes that the trusts in the building materials industry should combine to form one single organisation which would enjoy greater authority and have more opportunity of obtaining credits, especially from abroad. Other branches of Russian industry are faced with the same problem.

(Economicheskaia Zhizn, 30 April 1922.)

CHRONICLE.

The Central Committee of the Presidium of the Supreme Economic Council has confirmed the formation of a new trust (f) in the machine building industry. This trust will embrace twelve works in the Government of Moscow and the 1922 programme provides for an output equal to 44% of that of the pre-war period.

The Moscow Wireless states that the Concessions Committee of the People's Commissariat of Agriculture has received numerous applications from foreign companies for the lease of land in the Soviet Republic for exploitation. Negotiations are progressing successfully and, in some cases, nearing a favourable conclusion.

In consequence of the grant to the State Bank of a monopoly in the purchase of foreign currency and of transfers from abroad, instructions have been issued to all local branches of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade, forbidding them to undertake any operations of this kind.

The Economicheskaia Zhizn states that the material situation of the Bakum refinery workers is extremely critical, the rates of wages being the same as in October, although the cost of living has increased manifold since then. The decreased purchasing power of money is causing the skilled workers to leave the town, to the detriment of production.
On account of shortage of raw materials and ready capital the Petrograd leather trust has decided to close down the boot factory "Victory" and to concentrate leather production in four factories. Some of the workers will be transferred to other factories and others dismissed. The non-payment of outstanding debts due to the leather trust, has largely contributed to bring about its present financial position.

The Moscow Press states that the All Russian Council of Trade Unions, in conjunction with the Central Trade Union Council, has compiled a new Russian Code of Labour Laws.

A new decree has been passed by the Council of People's Commissaries, abolishing all previous legislation regulating the conditions under which departure from the territory of Soviet Russia is permitted. Departures abroad will only be allowed by special permission of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs.

PUBLIC HEALTH

RUSSIAN FEDERATION.

The following statement on the course of epidemics and famine conditions in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine is taken from official figures and recent reports.

1. Cholera. — According to telegraphic information received from the People's Health Commissariat in Moscow, 3,301 cases of cholera were reported during the ten weeks ending 6 May. Provisional returns published by the People's Health Commissariat give the total number of cases notified in Soviet Russia and the Ukraine between 1 January and 22 April as 2,111, namely:

(a) Soviet Russia: 697 cases, 328 among the civil population and 355 in the Red Army. The figures are highest for the city of Rostov (323 cases — civil population 171, Red Army 52) and for the city of Ufa (121 cases).

(b) The Ukraine: 2,111 cases. These were distributed in 45 localities. The most heavily infected areas were Poltava (536) and Kharkov (331 cases in the city of Kharkov). 116 cases were reported during the period under review on the Ukrainian railways.

(c) In the Caucasus: 25 cases, of which one was in the Red Army.

(d) Central Asia: 171 cases, of which four occurred in the Red Army.

(e) On railways: 86 cases.

This gives a total for the Russian Federation, including the Ukraine, of 2,031 cases among the civil population and 80 in the Red Army.

2. Typhus and Relapsing Fever. — Provisional returns received by the People's Health Commissariat up to 2 May, and showing the incidence of typhus and relapsing fever in Soviet Russia in the Caucasus and Central Asia, include 513,319 cases of typhus, as against 326,685 for the corresponding period last year, and 46,078 cases of relapsing fever, as against 49,958 for the first three months of last year.

The number of cases notified each month was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Typhus</td>
<td>119,022</td>
<td>110,385</td>
<td>213,120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relapsing Fever</td>
<td>127,543</td>
<td>102,540</td>
<td>109,102</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for the month of March, although incomplete, indicate a serious increase in typhus in practically all governments. This increase is particularly marked in the east in the governments of Perm, Viatka, and Ufa, in the centre in the governments of Vladimir, Yaroslavl, Ivanovo-Voznesensk, and in the government and city of Moscow, where typhus continuously increased during the whole winter of 1921-1922, and in the west in the government of Smolensk and in the White Russian Republic.

Relapsing fever maintains its hold. The chief centres of infection are still the governments of Tambov and Samara.

In the Ukraine, 6,834 cases of relapsing fever and 6,888 cases of typhus were notified during the three months under review.

In addition to these, the Ukrainian figures include 22,949 cases of typhoid and 4,044 cases of dysentery.

3. In order to give an idea of health conditions in the famine areas, the following paragraphs are extracted from reports of relief organisations working in Russia:

(a) The population of the Tartar Republic is 3,125,277. The total number of cases of infectious disease notified during the period from January to 15 March was 592,390, of which 49,385 resulted in death.

(b) In the city of Kharkov, the capital of the Ukrainian Republic (population 800,000, of whom 200,000 are children) the number of deaths averaged about 40,000 a month, mainly from starvation (Nansen organisation).

(Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations, 26 May 1922.)

FAMINE

a) General

The High Commissariat of the International Committee for Russian Famine Relief communicates that, according to a telegram received from Dr. Nansen's representative in Moscow, the Italian and Swiss Relief Missions arrived at Tsarskoe Selo on 16 and 17 May respectively.
The Polish Red Cross Society have informed the High
Commissariat that the Council of Ministers have voted a sum of
26 million marks to send a relief train of cereals and drugs to the
Ukraine. It will be accompanied by Polish delegates.

b) RELIEF MEASURES.

1) International Committee for Russian Relief.

Mention has already been made in the Russian Supplement of
the appeal in favour of Russian intellectuals (1). A circular
letter has now been addressed to the rectors of a number of
universities, learned societies, technological institutes and similar
bodies calling attention to the deplorable situation of the
intellectual classes in Russia whose rations have been reduced in
consequence of the famine. The High Commissariat and the
International Red Cross Committee has now started sending supplies
to 200 intellectual workers (mostly professors) in 10 different
university towns, and the European Student Relief, which is aiding
the students of Moscow and Saratov, is extending its work to
other cities. The special relief fund which has been opened by the
High Commissariat to develop this effort, enables anybody paying
a sum of £ 2 50, or its equivalents, to send a parcel of provisions
to any person whose name is on a list which has been drawn up,
receiving in return an acknowledgment from the person to whom
the parcel is addressed.

2) Save the Children Fund International Union.

The Executive Committee of the Save the Children Fund
International Union decided on 11 May to undertake further famine
relief in the Ukraine. This new work was considered possible on
account of the fact that the Union has now made arrangements in
advance to feed 300,000 children in the Government of Saratov
until 1 September 1922 and is therefore free to extend its labours.
The Union has the sum of £ 10,000 in hand which it will utilise
to ration 10,000 children for 5 months.
The principal national committees affiliated to the Union have
already expressed their intention of co-operating in this new
development.

3) American Relief Administration.

The opening of Russian rivers has now considerably diminished
the difficulties of transport, which so hampered the famine relief
work during the winter months. Shipments by water are now being
constantly made from Ribinsk on the upper and Tariatin on the
lower Volga, at both of which points the A.R.A. has been accumu-
la
ing food stocks for some time.


In the first week of May fifty-four wagonloads of corn, which
amounts to almost two complete trainloads, were shipped from
Ribinsk to Kazan. It required only one boat for the purpose and
the journey was accomplished in two days. The rail journey for the
same distance would have required eight days. Nine thousand tons
left Tariatin about the same time for Ufa and were transported
up the Volga to the Kama, and thence by the Kama and Biela
rivers to their destination. Two thousand tons went from Tariatin
to Saratov, and three thousand to Samara.

Not only is river transport quicker, owing both to the shorter
time required for a single journey and to the larger quantities
that can be moved at once, but it enables the A.R.A. officials to
distribute their supplies with ease in remote areas which were
inaccessible by rail.

The opening of the Baltic is also lessening the difficulties of the
A.R.A. shipping experts in the north. The port of Petrograd
opened officially on 16 May, when five ships carrying A.R.A.
supplies were diverted there. This harbour is in excellent condition
and accommodates ships of large draft. Riga, on the other hand,
which opened a few days earlier, has only nineteen feet of water,
owing to siltage, and consequently can be used only for smaller
boats.

Up to 15 May 425,000 tons of A.R.A. supplies had arrived at
Russian ports. With the quantities on hand the A.R.A. is able to still
further extend its programme. In addition to the 800,000 children it will feed in the Ukraine, it now proposes to
adopt 400,000 adults. It has also given six thousand tons of corn
for the relief of famine sufferers in Transcaucasia, where the Near
East Relief Committee will distribute the supplies, on behalf of the
A.R.A.

4) Friends' Relief Committee.

Cash contributions amounting to £ 3,388 were received by the
Friends' Relief Committee during the week ending 13 May, while
1,160 tons of goods, valued at £ 47,871, were shipped to Russia
during the same period. In view of the danger of the propagation of
disease by the spring thaw, the Committee workers have
organised local sanitary parties which are taking all possible
measures to combat the outbreak and spread of epidemics.

5) Commonwealth of Australia.

In January last the Government of Australia made a gift of
£ 50,000 worth of Australian meat for relief of the famine in
Russia. The Directorate of the Russian Famine Relief organisation
has now informed the High Commissioner for Australia (Sir Joseph Cook) that the entire consignment of 106 wagonloads safely reached the relief centres, with the exception of 4 wagonloads which became detached somewhere en route and have not been traced. The meat was forwarded from Riga. Of the 102 wagonloads 31 were distributed at Saratov by the Save the Children Fund officials, and 71 at Baku by the Society of Friends. Both places report that it arrived in perfect condition and was greatly appreciated by the peasants to whom it was given.
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Economic Conditions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Condition</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chronicle</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation of Industry in Soviet Russia</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Distribution and Concentration of Industrial Activity</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prices in Moscow</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Grain Loan</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Health.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public Health Report</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epidemiological Report</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Famine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relief Measures</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Central Russian Famine Relief Committee</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Committee for Russian Relief</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save the Children Food International Union</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Relief Administration</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friends' Relief Committee</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- All quotes are from the original text.
- The table of contents is extracted from the document.
- The page number is 19.
ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

CIRCUMSTANCE.

The Council of People's Commissaries have decided to allow philanthropic societies to import goods and supplies from abroad free of duty and taxes.

A proposal has been received by the Novo-Nikolaevsk representative of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Trade from the cooperatives of the Far Eastern Republic regarding the establishment of a system of unreserved barter between the cooperatives of the Far Eastern Republic and those of the Russian Soviet Republic. The Far Eastern cooperatives are understood to have large stocks of goods ready for exchange.

The All Russian Central Executive Committee has instructed the People's Commissariat of Public Health to render increased medical assistance in the Astrakhan Government, which is a hotbed of epidemics.

The People's Commissariat of Finance has taken steps to insure transfers of money by post and telegraph from abroad, by setting aside a special fund for this purpose.

The Commissary of Foreign Trade has signed a contract with the Union of Russian Agricultural Cooperatives by which the Commissariat undertakes to export 400,000 pounds of flax and 100,000 pounds of hemp present held by the cooperatives.

The Soviet Government has agreed to the formation of an American corporation with a capital of $1,000,000, under the control of worker members of the Union of Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, to take over a group of clothing factories and textile mills in Russia worth $5,000,000. The American workers are to furnish the capital and executive management necessary for operation, while control of the management will be vested jointly in a central board on which both parties are equally represented. The Union of Amalgamated Clothing is subscribing $50,000 to the capital of the corporation and a campaign is being organised to get 100,000 workers in America to buy one share of ordinary stock at a par value of ten dollars.

Rusak-Wien of 6 June states that Russian State Insurance will now be placed on a commercial basis. The Central State Insurance Board will be allocated capital amounting to 500 million x 1922 x 92 rubles and a reserve fund of 24 million rubles.

The Supreme Economic Council and the People's Commissariat of Ways and Communications have entered into an agreement by which the Supreme Economic Council binds itself to conclude agreements with the factories working on transport with a view to assisting them to purchase materials. The agreement provides for the opening of credits by the two Departments to facilitate the coordination of their work.

THE ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRY IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

Russian industry was nationalised during the winter of 1917. This nationalisation was confirmed by a decree of 28 June 1918 which applied only to the large industries having a capital of 200,000 roubles or more. During 1919 and 1920 supplementary decrees were issued extending nationalisation to all industrial enterprises.

Industries were then grouped in categories according to production. At the head of each of these categories was a Board (a Glavk or a centre) which, in turn, was subordinate to the Supreme Economic Council. These Boards directed their respective industrial groups through local sections attached to the Local Economic Councils and all management was strictly centralised.

All manufactured products were handed over to the State, which was responsible for supplying the factories, through administrative organs, with all raw materials, provisions for the workers, fuel, and so forth.

When, at the beginning of 1921, it was clear that this system had failed, and the exhausted State Treasury could no longer subsidise industry, the Soviet Government introduced what was called the New Economic Policy.

(8) The 1921 rouble = 10,000 old sovet roubles.
The object which the Government sought to achieve in introducing this new policy was to save the country from economic ruin and to make State industry self-supporting. Industry had to be organised on lines which permitted it to work profitably and to supply itself when the State could not subsidise it. To attain this object it was evidently essential to allow enterprises (or at least certain categories of them) to dispose freely of their output.

It was accordingly enacted that all enterprises not employing more than 20 workers might be restored to their former owners. All others were to remain nationalised, but certain of these also were allowed within certain limits to dispose freely of their output. The enterprises still nationalised were classified as follows:

1. Leased nationalised enterprises;
2. Nationalised enterprises directed and entirely supplied by the State;
3. Nationalised enterprises directed but not supplied by the State;
4. Nationalised enterprises and properties directed by a mixed joint stock companies.

A decree dated 5 July stipulated that nationalised enterprises not of national importance, and those which are closed down and which the State has not the means of reopening, might be leased. Leased enterprises may dispose of their output and draw their supplies from the open market.

**Enterprises directed by the State.**

With a view to more efficient co-ordination of the management and the activity of industrial enterprises the Soviet Government by decrees issued on 9,12 and 16 August 1921 ordered that the enterprises directed by the State should be grouped in Trusts according to categories of production and geographical position. Those Trusts are administered by Soviet Government officials and are subject to the control of the Supreme Economic Council. Certain Trusts, for example the textile Trusts, are grouped in a Trust Syndicate. There are two categories of State Trusts:

- a) Trusts comprising industrial enterprises of national importance (those working on armaments, etc.). These are managed by, and draw all their supplies from the State. As they are engaged on work of national importance the question whether they work at a profit or not is not taken into account. Their entire output is delivered to the State.

In exceptional cases, however, where the State does not entirely support them, such enterprises have the right to dispose of a fixed proportion of their output in order to cover any deficit occasioned in obtaining supplies.

b) Trusts managed by the State on a self-supporting basis. These deliver a part of their output to the State (the quantity varies in accordance with the importance of the Trust) and dispose freely of the remainder, supplying themselves in the open markets.

With the formation of trusts to take over the management of enterprises the Boards which have up to the present entirely directed the management of industry, will gradually cease to function.

The State controls the Trusts through central administrations placed at the head of each branch of industry and attached to the Supreme Economic Council. The powers of these central offices are more limited than those of the former Boards, and are confined principally to financial control, without the right to interfere in the internal management of the enterprises.

**Mixed joint stock companies.**

In order to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Russia, the Soviet Government has decided to create a mixed joint stock companies for the exploitation of certain industries and nationalised properties. At least 51% of the shares in these companies are held by the State (1) and frequently on the formation of such a company the State reserves the right to take up its shares without payment. The State receives a part of the output corresponding to the number of shares held by it and has a majority on the Board of Directors. Otherwise the company is managed on commercial lines.

**Concessions.**

Finally, mention should be made of the concessions granted by the Soviet Government for the working of large industrial enterprises and, more often, of the natural wealth of the country. Usually a proportion of the output or profits is handed over to the State in payment for the concession.

**THE DISTRIBUTION AND CONCENTRATION OF INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY.**

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining raw materials as well as the difficulty, in many cases, of disposing of the manufactured products, which accumulate as a result of the constantly diminishing purchasing power of paper money, the Soviet economic authorities have lately been forced to adopt an industrial policy combining

---

(1) The remainder of the shares may be held privately either by Russians or foreigners, but preferably, in the opinion of the Soviets, by foreigners.
diminution of output and concentration of activity in a smaller number of factories. To introduce this policy the Supreme Economic Council was requested to make a study of the fundamental causes of the industrial crisis and to draw up a plan for the diminution and concentration of industrial activity, and to this end a special commission was formed. On 22 May, a joint assembly of the presidents of the State Economic Planning Commission and the Supreme Economic Council was held to hear the report on the work of this commission by its president, Mr. Jakub. Mr. Jakub said the commission had come to the conclusion that in most branches of industry no further decrease of industrial activity was advisable as the present production was extremely low. He emphasized this by giving the following statistics relative to the present state of industry. The output programme of the mining industry for 1921-22 which was approved by the State Economic Planning Commission included 654 million pecks of coal, 264 million pecks of naphtha, 19 million pecks of oil, 94 million pecks of salt, 420 pecks of gold and 60 pecks of platinum, which represents a sum of 100 million gold roubles but which is only approximately 35% of the value of the mining industry output for the year 1912 (528 million gold roubles). The programme approved by the Council of Labour and Defence for the metal industry for 1921-1922 provides for an output valued at 37,730 million roubles, or only 7.5% of the value of the production in 1912 (500 million roubles). For the timber industry the output programme for the current year is barely 31% of that of 1912. The wagon-building estimates for this year provide for the construction of 2,700 wagons although pre-war production was capable of turning out 45,000 wagons and actually did furnish 60.70% of this total, i.e., 22,000-31,000 wagons. In like manner the estimated output of agricultural machinery for the current year is barely 14% of that of 1912. The figures for the textile industry are 149 million gold roubles against 1,150 million gold roubles pre-war production.

These figures prove conclusively, Mr. Jakub said, that Russian industry in all its principal branches has reached so low an ebb that a further decrease of output cannot be contemplated. Commenting on the means of getting over the industrial crisis without having recourse to diminution of output, Mr. Jakub emphasized the necessity of exercising extreme care, when sending orders abroad, in ascertaining previously whether such orders could not be executed more cheaply in Russia, and stated, as an example, that while foreign locomotive-shops were demanding 144,000 gold roubles for each locomotive constructed, the price in Russia did not exceed 80,000 gold roubles. He also drew attention to the fact that when orders were placed abroad large advances were made to the firm concerned to develop its works for the execution of these Russian orders and that there were often so many saving clauses in the contract that the foreign firm could quite easily avoid fulfilling it within the specified time.

Replying to a question of the president of the State Economic Planning Commission regarding the percentage of the output programme for the year 1921-22 realized by the various branches of industry during the first half of the year, Mr. Jakub gave the following figures:

- Clothing: 57%, chemicals: 56%, oil: 74%, salt: 55%, gold and platinum: 30% (metal industry: 59% (52% of the half-yearly estimated output approved by the Council of Labour and Defence); locomotive construction: 67%; wagon construction: 31%; passenger wagon construction: 31%; railway machinery construction: 31%; machinery: 32%; textile: 27%; cotton industry: 55%; woolen: 59%; linen: 19%; silk: 65%; chemical industry: 30%; pharmaceutical products: 56%; textile-dyes: 28%; groceries: 19%; starch: 30-36%; distilleries: 31%.

On an average industry has executed during the half year 40.45% of the output programme for the twelve months in question.

Concluding his report, Mr. Jakub has stated that the Commission had drafted a plan for decreasing industrial activity but it was their firm conviction that the solution of the industrial crisis lay not in this plan but in an adjustment of the State industrial budget in the first place and secondly, and more particularly, in making an enquiry into the solvency of the consumers' organizations, and their ability to order for the orders given by them.

The Ost-Express of 31 May comments that the Supreme Economic Council, after debating this matter, resolved to make no changes in the output programme for the following branches of industry: naphtha, mineral oils, mining, electro-technical, rubber, food, fish, timber and coal.

Production will be decreased however in the following branches in the percentages indicated: Glass and porcelain: 80% (textiles: 20-25%; book-trade: 35%; paper: 25%; leather: 20%; metal industry: 6.8%; chemicals: 33.5%; gold and platinum: 20.25%; salt: 55%).

(J. See: ROZUMNOLSKE ZHID, No. 113, 31 May 1920.)
### Prices in Moscow

The following table gives the prices in 1922 currency (₽), ruling in the open market in Moscow.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>20 April</th>
<th>1 May</th>
<th>24 May</th>
<th>25 May</th>
<th>26 May</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1922</td>
<td>1922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye bread</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td>1,623.5</td>
<td>1,642.5</td>
<td>1,663.5</td>
<td>1,684.5</td>
<td>1,705.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grains</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cabbage</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ecaterinburg</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### THE GRAIN LOAN

At the present time the Soviet Government is in great difficulty owing to the lack of financial and material resources. Practically the only financial expenditure remaining is the increase of the ever-growing issue of paper money (while material supplies are almost entirely exhausted). The famine and the critical situation of the peasants militates against the collection of the tax in kind. Forced requisitions are no longer made, having been replaced by the introduction of the new economic policy by various taxes in kind which have since been combined into a single food tax. Even this tax, however, is regarded by the peasants as extremely burdensome and gives very slight results. Furthermore, the hope of receiving aid in the form of foreign capital has not yet been realized. In view of these circumstances the Soviet Government has decided to raise an internal grain loan, the purpose of which is to assure a supply of food until the next harvest.

The conditions of issue are given in the Econoimichskaya Zhurnal of 25 May. They are as follows:

**First Internal State Short Term Loan in Kind of 10,000,000 Foods of Grain**

The bonds are for 1 to 100 foods of rye. They are repayable in kind at places to be indicated in a list which will be published.

The repayment of these bonds is secured by:

a) A special grain fund set apart for that purpose;

b) A special fund of 10 million gold rubles allocated from State resources.

The grain loan bonds will be freely negotiable. Their issue price will be fixed in Soviet rubles and will be uniform throughout the whole of the Republic. This price will be calculated on the basis of 32.5% of the average price of a food of rye and will be published by the State Bank before the subscription list is opened (1).

---

(1) A telegram from Moscow announces that the issue price has been fixed at 290 to 300 rubles— a food, and that up to 6 Aras, 3,000,000 foods have been subscribed, (a 1922 issue about 10,000,000 Soviet rubles).
PUBLIC HEALTH

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL REPORT.

The health conditions in the Ukraine remain very disquieting. Contrary to former experience at this time of year, a particularly marked upward tendency of the typhus wave with a heavy mortality rate is reported.

Cholera is also increasing. The needs of the moment are more than ever in excess of the resources of the Ukrainian health administration, which is forced to close one hospital after another. Precise figures are not yet available, but those received indicate that something like 80% of the beds will have to be given up.

There is a striking increase in the number of cases of louse-borne epidemic disease notified on the railways. During the first three months of the current year 161,892 cases of typhus and 140,127 cases of relapsing fever were reported as compared with 11,461 cases of typhus and 12,938 cases of relapsing fever notified during the corresponding period of the previous year.

According to a report presented to the People's Health Commissariat by the Director of the Saratov Institute of Microbiology, 25 cases of plague with 17 deaths occurred near Alexandrovsk-Ost in the Kirghiz Republic (bordering on the Government of Saratov) during the period August 1921 to 8 February 1922.

Of these 25 cases, all of which occurred in three Kirghiz families, 3 cases were of pneumonic type, one of pneumonic and bubonic type, one was a case of plague of the skin, and the remaining 20 were of bubonic type.

(Epidemiological Report of the League of Nations, 3 June 1923.)