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At the request of Dr. GRACE KIMBALL I have written the following resume of our medical work in RUSSIA for publication in the BULLETIN of the MEDICAL WOMEN'S NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

When we arrived in MOSCOW we were armed with the knowledge that the Government had really very up-to-date and interesting plans for Child Welfare. Fortunately, floods in the country forced us to stay in MOSCOW and we had the opportunity to meet the heads of various departments of Education and Health. It was also a very great privilege to be able to attend the Conference of the Department of Motherhood and Childhood, whose chief is a very able physician, Dr. LEBDEVA. There we met delegates from various parts of RUSSIA, all tremendously interested in carrying on their plans of welfare for mothers and children, and all of them struggling against great odds. They have to contend with not only ignorance and lack of interest, which we all face, but great economic difficulties. I am more and more impressed with the courage with which the doctors and social workers in RUSSIA carry on in spite of great lack of equipment. It has been one of our real hardships to refuse help to some of the delegates from other parts of RUSSIA, because our resources allowed us to work only in this limited area. We still hope some day to be able to assist some of our friends in other areas.

When we asked the chiefs in MOSCOW as to where our help was most needed, with one accord they answered — go to the country districts where there was little being done, and the infant mortality was the highest.

When we arrived in the field — BUZULUK Ooyezd (or county) of SAMARA Gubernia, we found this situation.

BUZULUK of course had been in the heart of the famine area. For several years past the Quakers had beside their general feeding practically had supplied all food for Children's Homes and Hospitals, and had provided for the support of their personnel. The country has of course recovered to a certain extent, but the
local government had not the resources to completely take over the support of hospitals and personnel. Our chief aim was to carry on plans of child welfare, but in order to extend medical care to village children we had to have a stable medical organisation to do it. We found that without Quaker help the Board of Health (Usdrav) would have to cut the number of hospital beds from 759 to 240 and the number of medical personnel from 570 to 260. In medical personnel we include cooks, laundresses, etc., so that you can see that at best this is not a very adequate personnel for a population of 480,000.

The Usdrav was also faced with the fact that unless it could give a fair support to its medical personnel, the best workers would leave and go to more favoured parts of Russia.

After many conversations with the local authorities, we decided on a joint programme which would maintain a medical organisation able to carry on fairly well the medical work we had planned in Moscow.

This joint programme includes assistance in repairing hospitals to make them fit for winter use; giving a supplementary diet to all hospital patients and hospital personnel; giving equipment in the way of linen etc. to the fourteen hospitals in the Ooyezd; distribution of such surgical instruments, medicines and other hospital supplies as we have been able to obtain; and finally the assistance in paying adequate salaries to medical personnel until the Osdrav is able to take over the whole burden. Our standard of adequate salaries is 12 dollars a month for doctors and 7 to 10 dollars for nurses and doctor's assistants! But I am glad that the hospitals are continuing now with contented staffs.

After helping the Usdrav to maintain its standard, it was evident that we needed more doctors and nurses in the Ooyezd, so we have brought from Moscow four doctors and two nurses to add to the two Russian doctors who were already working on our own staff. One of these four is a woman who had been doing Child Welfare work in Moscow. She has organised a consultation for babies and pregnant mothers here in Buzuluk. Another woman physician already working here with the Usdrav is assisting Dr. Tuchkova in this work.

In Buzuluk and Sorochinskoe we are helping to maintain what they call here Mothers' and Babies' Homes - practically homes for foundlings and young orphan children.

At one of the outpost villages we were able to open a
model Day Nursery (Yasle) in the summer, as we had fine cooperation on the part of the young Quaker in the outpost and the local officials. With the summer past, the need for the Yasle was over, and the same building is now ready to be opened as a sanatorium for twenty-five tubercular children.

At another outpost a former Koumis sanatorium was partly repaired and opened as a summer colony for 125 under-nourished pre-tubercular children. The expense of this was shared by the Quakers and the Government Koumis Commission. These children were so greatly benefited that we decided to repair eight remaining buildings and so make it possible next summer to accommodate 300 children for five months.

There is great need for further work for tuberculosis in this area and I hope that we can give more help in the future.

In this Ooyezd and in fact throughout this part of RUSSIA, malaria is today one of the greatest medical problems. Introduced into this area during the last two years in practically all its forms, and especially the tropical, malaria has raged as an epidemic and wrecked the health of a large part of the population. In some areas it is calculated to have affected from 60 to 85% of the population. It very seriously interfered with harvesting and ploughing this fall.

Except for Quaker supplies there has been so little quinine in the district that nearly all the people coming to us for treatment say they have never had any quinine. And the surrounding districts have not our supplies!

The epidemic of last summer of 1922 - made us realise the need for malarial work and about a year ago a clinic was started at BUZULUK - then an English field and another at SOROCHINSKOE (American). Before I left RUSSIA last year, it was planned to have a general bacteriological laboratory at BUZULUK with a branch for clinical work at SOROCHINSKOE. Dr. Mc. KENZIE of the English Unit was fortunate in obtaining a very efficient laboratory worker - Mrs. CHRISTIE - who has not only carried on the general laboratory work and malarial clinic in BUZULUK but has also trained this summer a number of laborants in malarial technique and other clinical tests and so has made it possible to greatly extend our work for malaria this year. The laboratory and malaria clinic at SOROCHINSKOE started
by Dr. LUPO, carried on this summer by our Russian woman physician Dr. SAUKI has also trained workers who have gone out into the field.

During this summer seven additional centers have been opened each with one or more laborants, and several of these laboratory centers have branch clinics where treatment is carried on. All patients admitted to the clinics have blood examinations. About 85% of all tests are found positive. In all our clinics we have treated up to December 1st 91,286 people and every person has actually taken his quinine at the clinic! This number is however such a small percentage of those needing treatment. There is a wonderful opportunity for the study of malaria if one only had the time; but our chief object must be not to study but to treat as many as possible. Now we are facing this problem. In the last five months we have used 1,800 lbs of quinine and could easily have used more. We have just received 2,000 lbs more, which is the last we can hope to obtain on our present budget and perhaps all we can ever hope to have unless the A.W.H. comes to our rescue. Shall we use this all in the next four months as we can so easily do, or should we save it to keep men at work in the fields next Spring?

At this point in our career we feel as if we had just laid the foundations of the real structure we hope to build—that of carrying medical care to the babies and little children in the country villages many of whom have never seen a doctor and who could be so easily cured if the doctor were obtainable. We want to develop a system of Children's Clinics along with the malarial clinics and to carry on a child feeding programme for needy and under-nourished youngsters, hoping also to give industrial work to the mothers, especially widows who need assistance in caring for their children. We have already given some medical care to 5,000 orphans in the Children's Homes, and of course we continue this. I am very fortunate in having in my medical department the invaluable help of Miss PHILLIPS, with her long experience in Social Work and a good unit of English and American nurses and workers to carry on in the outposts. We are more than grateful to the American Women's Hospitals for making it possible for Miss PHILLIPS and me to do our bit over here.

I am afraid you will find this longer than you expected but remember you asked me to make it long. And yet a number of your questions are unanswered. Yes, I think the Government is making progress towards rehabilitation. Even in this forlornest of all areas there is great improvement in comforts. And there
is enough food in RUSSIA for everyone as there is in GERMANY and
AMERICA but everybody will not have enough here nor there.
RUSSIA has exported grain. We were glad to see it in the CRIMEA.
It means that they are getting on their feet - but the fact remains
which we are now facing - there are people not a hundred miles
from here who are hungry now and many who will be starving in
the next few months if they are not helped. We hope that the
Government will help them as we have hardly enough supplies for
general feeding again. This year in some sections here we had
no rain and then grasshoppers to eat what little grain developed
and then malaria prostrated everyone when they should plough
for next year! Of course it is the poorest sections which are
worst hit.

Your letter of December 3rd came in the same mail
with Dr. KIMBALL's letter asking for a letter about our work here.
I have told Dr. KIMBALL that the A.W.H. may be able to take over
the burden of our medical payroll and asked her to find out from
you and add the information to my letter as I want the A.W.H.
to have the credit of this. I am surprised that Mr. THOMAS
has not communicated with you about the doctor as we had a cable
saying Dr. TOMKINS was to be sent. Another cable just received says
she is not coming. I am cabling to Mr. THOMAS to get into
communication with you on this subject and also on the subject of
quinine. My letter to Dr. KIMBALL sums up the situation as to
quinine. My medical budget is over drawn already as this last
quinine cost $6,000 more than we expected. Of course if you
can take over the payroll it will help, but we need other supplies
beside quinine to carry on our programme. The need is so great
I certainly do not want to cut down on our present malaria work
and at present am going on the supposition that we will be able to
have another large amount sent by May.

Can you send us by Russian post information on the Binet-
Simon test for feeble-minded children and material for working it.
Russian post comes here in three weeks and there is no trouble
about books and papers. I will enclose copies of the photographs
taken in SOROCHINSKIE and hope soon to have more for you.
I am also sending to you signed copies of payrolls as soon as we
hear that the A.W.H. is able to pay these.

We are awaiting anxiously for your cable. If you could
hear the expressions of gratitude of the medical personnel you
would realise the value of our being able to help them to get
an "adequate salary".

Yours sincerely,

E. R. GRAFF.