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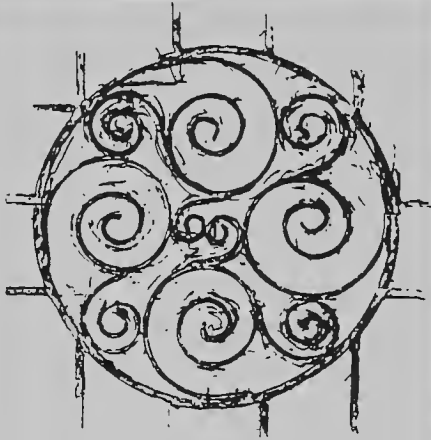
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In loving remembrance of
John A. Ackermann MILR '78
from his sister
Marsha E. Ackermann '71
and dedicated to the memory of
their parents
Edward A. and Lee Metzstein Ackermann.

"And I only am escaped alone
to tell thee."

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THE UKRAINE TERROR

and the

JEWISH PERIL

Comprising (1) Memorandum by the Committee of Jewish Delegations on the Massacre of Jews in the Ukraine. (2) Report by the Kiev Pogrom Relief Committee of the Russian Red Cross. (3) Some Statistics of Women Violated. (4) Some Statistics about the Massacres. (5) Some Typical Pogroms in the Ukraine, and (6) The French Appeal to Humanity.



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THE FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN JEWS,
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PREFACE.

This Pamphlet requires no Preface.

It contains a statement of facts, collected from trustworthy sources, as to the Terror in the Ukraine, since the conclusion of war, and the peril to the Jewish population in that country. It is quite likely that some of the facts and figures cited in the following documents are below or above reality. A moment's imagination will show the grave difficulty of eliciting the exact truth from witnesses who have fled from scenes in which they took part as victims. Thus, on page 5, when "Jewish representatives, recently arrived from the Ukraine, unanimously declare that the number of Jews massacred far exceeds a hundred thousand," we do not claim plenary accuracy. But the next sentence is accurate: "The Committee of Jewish Delegations has in its possession reports on these massacres committed in more than 400 places." On pages 12 and 14 some statistics are given of the Terror, place by place. A very simple effort of computation will justify the aggregate estimate. Further, on pages 14 and 15 will be found some details of the Terror. These details do not encourage a minimization of its effects. The conclusion should be read in the eloquent terms of the French Appeal (pages 15 and 16), in which men as eminent and humane as MM. Anatole France, Henri Barbusse, Georges Duhamel, Charles Seignobos and Albert Thomas, "appeal to all peoples of the world against the unheard-of crimes of which a single people is the victim." The burning words from the altar of French justice sear the conscience of mankind: "the Jews," we read, "who for centuries have been settled in Eastern Europe, have become the innocent and pitiful victims of struggles—national, political, and social. . . . Millions of men, women, and children are suffering undescribable misery, and are handed over defenceless to death and dishonour."

Who is to defend them? The Federation of Ukrainian Jews in London, which is responsible for publishing these documents, is doing all it can to collect what is necessary to relieve their distress. This elementary duty is incumbent in the first instance on fellow-Jews, who are united with the victims^s by a religious bond, and whose constant tradition it is to express that bond in terms of charity. If this were all, the Federation might have refrained from making public the details of the Terror, and from adding to the evidence of unrest, which is accumulated from every country of Europe. But the question of relief is not all, as the signatories to the French Appeal recognize. Relief is urgent and essential, not merely for the sake of the victims, pitiable though their plight is, but for the sake of Europe at large. The extent of the problem is too vast, to be left to the charity of co-religionists. Starving children are always the potential parents of discontented and anti-social men and women. But the demoralized urchins from the Ukraine, with their childish memory of seeing a father shot or a mother violated by savage soldiery, present a problem beyond the reach of ordinary methods of relief. Such children seem bound to grow up with a grievance against society, unless a remedy is found for their moral as well as their physical wants. The latter may be supplied by a tremendous effort of charity among their own brethren; the former clearly depends upon the public opinion of civilized peoples. It is, first, then, to public opinion that these facts and figures are addressed.

One further reflection suggests itself. The Federation of Ukrainian Jews has no political axe to grind, and is neither Zionist nor anti-Zionist. Its functions begin and end (though, unfortunately, the end is not in sight) with the needs of the Jews in the Ukraine. "The rival ambitions of peoples, governments and parties, and all the folly of civil war, satiate themselves to-day upon the unhappy Jewish minority with criminal cruelty": these are the words of the French Appeal (page 15), and they lift the problem out of politics. But, however much detached from politics the attitude of the Federation may be, it cannot but see in the facts, which it brings to the bar of public opinion, a meaning beyond the facts themselves. It is freely asserted that Soviet Russia is under a Jewish domination, in which Jews alone are above the law, and that

one of the chief objects of their misrule is to abolish the sanction of religion, as the mainstay of the moral life. From this assertion it follows, that to destroy the Jews is to destroy destructive Bolshevism. Thus stated, the proposition moves in a vicious circle of destruction, out of which no sound principle is forthcoming. But the facts disclosed in the following pages seem to strike at the root of the argument. Not even a nightmare could conjure up the vision of a Jewish domination, which would tolerate the Terror in the Ukraine, raging since 1918, and directed precisely at Jews. The unhappy victims of that Terror, so far from having lost their religious sense, find in the teachings of Judaism their sole, remaining comfort in life. They have seen their homes sacked and pillaged ; their few worldly possessions have disappeared ; their relatives, distant or very near, have been killed in their sight by a violent death ; they include 150,000 orphan children, who will never find their parents' graves, and who are crying for food, clothes, and bedding, in a land where such commodities are unobtainable ; they have passed through a purgatory of suffering, so unimaginable and irrational, when measured by their limited experience, as often to drive them crazy—and yet they cling to the consolation of religion, and welcome the ministrations of their Rabbis.

We other Jews, watching with anguish the trials of our brethren in South-eastern Europe, and welcoming chiefly for their sake the prospect of a national home in Palestine, deplore the fallacies of half-knowledge, which confound the victims of revolution with the revolutionaries themselves, and even identify Zionism with Bolshevism. The Federation of Ukrainian Jews in London, which has no politics, and which is neither Zionist nor anti-Zionist, is not concerned with the fight against anti-Semitism, though it seeks to alleviate persecution of the Jews. But, so far as the facts herein disclosed admit a general conclusion, apart from their particular conclusion to the urgency of swift relief, they do seem to show that a great wrong is still being organized against the Jewish population in the unhappy country which was Russia. Of Russia, in 1896, Lecky, the historian, wrote (*Democracy and Liberty*, I., 465) :

“ The Russian persecution stands in some degree apart from the other

forms of the anti-Semite movement, both on account of its unparalleled magnitude and ferocity, and also because it is the direct act of a Government, deliberately, systematically, remorselessly seeking to reduce to utter misery about four-and-a-half millions of its own subjects. . . . Nowhere, indeed, in modern Europe have such pictures of human suffering and human cruelty been witnessed as in that gloomy Northern Empire. . . . Some of the most disgraceful apologies for the savage persecutions in Russia have come from writers who profess to be champions of nationalities, ardent supporters of liberty and progress." Twenty-five years and a bloody revolution have neither tamed the Russian, nor changed the key of some of his apologists.

We would not conclude on a note, however mildly, controversial. This Pamphlet is published and distributed in the cause of humanity and charity. The conclusions which we have suggested may be disputed, or may not be accepted in all quarters. The facts which we narrate are indisputable, and their victims cry for assistance. We do not believe that the world has grown so callous as to turn down the appeal of the little destitute children who have survived the Terror in the Ukraine.

THE UKRAINE TERROR AND THE JEWISH PERIL

I.

MEMORANDUM ON THE MASSACRES OF JEWS IN THE UKRAINE

COMMITTEE OF JEWISH DELEGATIONS,
Paris,
10, Place Edouard VII.

GENEVA,

16th December, 1920.

The Committee of Jewish Delegations, representing either by direct election or by written authority the Jewish populations of 22 countries, appeals to the League of Nations to obtain justice for the most terrible crimes that history has ever witnessed.

In Eastern Europe, in the Ukraine, a people numbering millions of souls has been massacred; intervention to put an end to these massacres demands the urgent attention of the human race and of the League of Nations, its spokesman.

The Committee deems that action in this direction is possible; it is a duty incumbent on civilized peoples.

If the League of Nations makes its voice heard, the first step will have been taken towards putting an end to these massacres. Categorical declarations made by the Governments who will co-operate in this matter will exercise a restraining influence on these acts of destruction.

Since December, 1918, there has been an uninterrupted series of pogroms in the Ukraine. Since the beginning of September, 1919, a report of the Red Cross Society at Kieff records that more than 30,000 Jews have been murdered. Since that date the number of murders has increased alarmingly. Jewish representatives, recently arrived from the Ukraine, unanimously declare that the number of Jews massacred far exceeds a hundred thousand. The Committee of Jewish Delegations has in its possession reports on these massacres committed in more than 400 places.

Many of the pogroms were specially serious on account of their long duration. The pogroms at Ovrontch lasted from the 31st December, 1918, to the 16th January, 1919. Those at Vassilkof lasted from the 7th to the 15th of April; those at Zlatopol from the 2nd to the 8th of May; those at Tcherkassy from the 16th to the 21st of May; those at Derajna from the 7th to the 17th of June; those at Rovno from the 14th to the 29th of May; those at Lytine from the 14th to the 28th of May; and those at Balta lasted 9 days. In other places massacres have been several times repeated; Radomysl, Tcherniakof, Kornip, Volodarka, Elisabetgrad and several other towns were the scenes of massacres of 4, 5 and even 10 days' duration.

Hundreds and thousands of Jews have been wounded, ill treated, savagely beaten. Up to the present more than a million Jews have been robbed and many of them have had literally their last shirt taken from them. The most refined tortures have been devised. Old men and children have been cut to pieces. Thousands of women and young girls have been outraged, and among these even little girls and old women. The victims have been terribly mutilated; the right arm and left leg have been cut off, or *vice versa*, the left arm and right leg; one eye has been torn out and the nose cut off. The houses in which the Jews took refuge were burnt, and all perished in the flames. The number of cases in which these unhappy victims were doomed to die a slow death of indescribable torture cannot be counted. Burning was the usual practice.

Besides physical torture, they were subjected to mental torture of a kind for which there is no parallel in history. Jews were compelled to dance and to sing in the presence of their torturers, to mock their own people and to praise their executioners; they had to dig their own graves and to commit shameful acts for the amusement of their murderers. These wretched people were forced to look on at the dishonouring of their daughters and of their wives, and children were compelled to hang their fathers.

The moral condition of the Jewish population of the Ukraine is near insanity; the terrible sufferings which all the population of this country is enduring through famine and epidemics, cannot be compared to the hell in which the Ukrainian Jews have been plunged for a year and a half. History has nothing to compare with it. The imagination of the greatest poet could not describe these scenes of horror. Dante's Inferno pales besides the realities of every day life in the Ukraine.

Apart from the Jewish circles, the protests which have been made up to the present in many countries against this state of things have been merely the individual protests raised by eminent persons. And, however highly placed those persons were, they found that they were hopeless in the face of these crimes. It is a matter of urgent importance that the civilized peoples should make themselves heard. To keep silence is to become the accomplice of these murderers. The vicissitudes of civil war in Russia have not in any way modified the duty of the League of Nations. Should the Ukraine fall temporarily under the sway of the Soviets, it must be realized that in the case of new upheavals these pogroms will break out with fresh violence. The blood of these victims is not yet dry, and we see at hand the moment when the crimes of the last two years will be surpassed by new acts of violence.

Firm intervention is urgently called for if three millions of human beings are to avoid complete annihilation. Is an intervention of this kind possible? Will it succeed?

It is our opinion that, if at any moment during the course of this criminal butchery at which the world has passively looked on the public opinion of the civilized world and the Governments had expressed strongly its firm determination to put a stop to this state of things, the massacres would, in spite of all, have ceased. During the most disordered days, when it seems that no regular authority any longer exists, nevertheless there are some amongst the leaders of these savage bands who would listen to the cries of horror and indignation coming from the West, and would give way before a determined and authoritative protest.

The Committee thinks that the same will be true in the future. The extermination of the Jewish people will become impossible from the moment when order is restored and the League of Nations makes its voice heard. The principal murderers and the guilty ones are at the present moment in full liberty and go entirely unpunished, since most, if not all of them, have gone to countries within the sphere of influence of the League of Nations. We demand that an exemplary punishment should be visited upon them, convinced as we are that this will give a determined and undeniable proof of the formal will of the peoples of the West to put an end to these massacres.

At the bar of the civilized world, at the bar of the League of Nations, which is the largest representative international body which has ever been brought into existence, we denounce as murderers the following persons: the Hetman Stronk, who at the head of his men, massacred a thousand Jews, in 41 places in the neighbourhood of Tchernobyl; the Colonel Hetman Tloutiounik, the Hetman Sokolowsky, whose troops massacred 3,000 Jews in 70 places in the neighbourhood of Radomysl-Jitomir; the Hetman Simossenko, who was responsible for the butchery at Proskourof; and others besides.

We like to hope that the conscience of humanity will refuse to allow these murderers to remain in complete liberty, to command their regiments and indirectly to ask for the protection of the civilized world. We ask the League of Nations, which represents the continuity of the brotherhood of man, to make a stern example of the culprits. It is a defiance, direct or indirect, to the principle of the League of Nations and to the most elementary principles of human justice to maintain amicable relations with men still red with the blood of their innocent victims, with men who have surpassed an hundred-fold the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition.

We ask plainly for the punishment of these murderers. We hope that the whole of humanity will support our claim with all its might.

The President:

N. SOKOLOW.

The Secretary General:

L. NOTZKIN.

II.

REPORT OF POGROMS IN THE UKRAINE

BY THE KIEV POGROM RELIEF COMMITTEE OF THE RUSSIAN RED CROSS

THE wave of Jewish pogroms, unparalleled in history, which has covered the fields and towns of the Ukraine with rivers of Jewish blood, began on December 31st, 1918. The pogroms had their origin in the civil war which broke out after the downfall of the German Empire and of the *régime* of the Hetman which was intimately connected with and dependent upon that Empire. The civil war began with a victorious revolt of the newly-formed Directorate against General Skoropadski, followed by a no less victorious and violent movement of the Bolsheviks against the Directorate. The troops of Petlura, driven westwards towards the frontiers of Galicia, began to break up into small gangs of freebooters and rebels, who remained in the localities occupied by the Communists, and who thus formed a very dangerous "internal front." This front became especially extensive when the detachments of Grigoriev, Tiutiunik, Zeliony, Struck, Sokolowsky, and of many other chiefs who had at first joined the Bolsheviks, separated themselves from the latter and started campaigns of their own.

During the first two years of the Revolution, commencing from February 27th, 1917, there were practically no Jewish pogroms. There were, of course, excesses committed by demoralized detachments of troops, more especially during the demobilization. These excesses were, if not exclusively, yet mostly, directed against Jews, but they were merely sporadic in character and never assumed a large scale. The assailants practically always limited themselves to acts of robbery and to the damage of property.

During the German occupation no pogroms took place in the Ukraine. Equally the months of November and December, 1918, when the Directorate victoriously fought the Hetman, passed without these horrors. Pogroms only commenced when the Directorate suffered defeat at the hands of the Communists who rose against them. The more decisive these defeats were, the more often the beaten Petlura troops had to carry out evacuations of territories which they had occupied, the more cruelly the defeated and irritated troops began to revenge their setbacks and hardships on the peaceful Jewish population, and the more often they began to treat the Jews as Communists. The battle-cries, "Murder Jews and Communists!" and the "Jews are Communists!" soon sounded throughout the Ukraine, provoking sanguinary pogroms.

The first massacre broke out in the town of Ovrutsh and its environs. The defenceless Jewish population were at the mercy of a Petlura Ataman, and murder and robbery lasted from December 31st to January 16th. At the same period the Shitomir pogrom took place (January 7th to 10th) and others of the towns of Berdichev, Tchernichov, and a good number of villages round Ovrutsh. The wave of pogroms in January was almost exclusively confined to the eastern portion of the province of Volhynia, where the Petlurists were severely pressed by the Bolsheviks.

The February pogroms were more widely spread. By that time Kiev was already occupied by the Communists (from February 2nd).

The Petlurists were then hurriedly evacuating the provinces of Kherson, Poltava, and Kiev. Pogroms took place in Elisavetgrad (February 4th and 5th), in Novo-Mirgorod, Piriatin, and many other places of the province of Poltava. On many railway stations soldiers threw Jews out of the carriage windows and shot at them. In Lubny a pogrom was only prevented because a detachment—about a hundred men strong—came to the rescue of the threatened victims in time. This detachment lost fourteen men killed, but the population was saved. The Jews of Krementshug, in order to escape a pogrom, were compelled to pay a ransom of one million five hundred thousand roubles.

During this period pogroms took place in the following towns of the Kiev province: In Vasilkov, February 7th to 8th; in Rossava, February 11th to 15th; most of the victims being murdered by the Soviet troops. Pogroms also occurred at this time in Stiepantzy, February 14th; Radomysl, February 18th to 20th; Skvir, at the beginning and at the end of February; and in Mtszna and Brovary.

The most terrible pogroms, however, took place far in the rear of the armies, in Proskurov (February 15th) and in Felchtine (February 16th). These pogroms were provoked by an attempt of the Bolsheviks to raise a rebellion in Proskurov.

The March pogroms began when the Petlurists cut the front near Sarny in the direction of Korosten, and when they again came to within a hundred kilometers of Kiev. At that time pogroms took place in Korosten; in Ushomir (March 31st), in Beloshitz (March 7th to 12th), in Samgorodok (March 13th), in Tsherniakhov (March 11th), in Shtomir, for the second time, on March 23rd, in Yanushpol (March 25th to 29th), in Radomysl (March 12th to 13th, and again March 23rd to 31st).

In Radomysl the pogroms assumed a chronic character, and were continuous because at that place and at that time the gangs of Sokolowsky had already started their bloody work. On March 13th a new pogrom was carried out by the red troops in Korosten. This pogrom was ended by a new advance of Petlura. In addition there were Petlura pogroms in Kalinovka, Kublitsk, Ziatkovzy, and other towns of the province of Podolia.

The pogroms in April were less numerous and not of a general character. The outstanding event of this month was the activity of Struck in the district of Tshernobyl. On April 7th his gang was raging in Tshernobyl itself. At the beginning of May, Gornostaipol and Ivankov were ransacked, and during the whole month the murderous gangs of Struck were plundering and slaughtering Jews in the surrounding villages, more especially in those situated on the shores of the Dnieper, where no steamer was allowed to pass without the Jews being taken off and drowned. Up to August 27th a total of forty-one settlements in this locality had suffered. In addition to the above, Sokolowsky's activities continued in this district, and Korolevka was ransacked on April 22nd, Malin, Rakitnoe and Kornin on April 10th. At this time another settlement—Emiltshenko—was ruined by a detachment of Petlurists, who were retreating from Glibsk towards Novogradvolynsk. The gangs of Zeliony worked near Kiev itself, carrying on their ferocious activities in Vasilkov, which was subjected to a pogrom lasting from April 7th to 15th, in Rshishtshev, April 9th, and in the village of Seplisetskoe, Olshanka, and others. It should be pointed out that in Vasilkov the pogrom was perpetrated by the Sixth Soviet Regiment. There were gangs of freebooters also in the region of Tarashtshansk, and the pogrom in Boguslav, which belongs to this region, lasted from April 4th to April 25th. In the province of Podolia a large number of settlements were destroyed, among them Balta and Bratzlav.

The pogroms which took place in May were very numerous, and nearly all carried out by Grigoriev and his detachments. For most of them the Ataman himself and his assistants Uvarov and Netshaiev were responsible. Three-quarters of all the pogroms took place in the south-eastern part of the province of Kiev, in the districts of Tsherkask and Tshigirin. Many pogroms were organized in the neighbouring districts of the provinces of Kherson and Poltava. Those pogroms for which Grigoriev was not responsible were organized by the local peasants, who were under the influence of the "Universals," which were then being issued by the contending Governments. Chronologically the pogroms can be arranged as follows:—

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ZLATOPOL, May 2nd to 8th, 1919. | ELISAVETGRADKA, May 15th to 17th. |
| ZNAMENIEVA, May 3rd. | ADJANKA AND B. BISK, May 18th. |
| LEBEDIN, May 5th. | NOVY BOOG, May 19th. |
| GORODISHTSHE, May 11th to 12th. | TSSHERKASSY, May 16th to 21st. |
| ORLOVETZ, May 12th. | RAIGOROD, May 20th. |
| ROTMISTROVKA, May 13th to 14th. | SAVDINO ZNAMENSKI, May 20th. |
| BELOZORIE, May 14th to 15th. | ALEXANDROVKA, May 15th to 18th. |
| MATUSOVO, May 13th to 14th. | STEFANOVKA, May 18th. |
| SMIELA, May 13th to 14th. | SEMIONOVKA, May 18th to 19th. |
| | GROSULOV, May 20th. |

During the same period pogroms took place in Fundukleevka, Medvedevka, stations Bobrinskaja Zvetkovo, Moshna, Globin, Kassel, Tomashov, Verstshak, Vessiolý Koot, Vessiolý Podol and others. At the station Ivanovka the men of Grigoriev murdered sixty-two Jews from Kodyma who were fleeing to Odessa to escape the pogrom. Many murders were also committed at other stations.

Directly attributable to Gregoriev's "Universals" are the pogrom

in the Uman district, which geographically lies far away from the region in which his troops were acting. The most sanguinary pogroms were those in Uman, May 13th; in Doobovo, May 13th to 14th; Talnoje, May 13th, and in Christionovka, Lodishenko, Biezovok, Mankovka, Ivanka, Booki and others.

Thus the whole month was signalized by Grigoriev's activities, which in cruelty surpassed everything that had been committed by other gangs, and on the Petlura front in the provinces of Volhynia and Podolia. There were pogroms in Voronovitz on May 9th, in Rovno on 14th and 29th, in Kremenetz on May 12th, in Litin on May 14th and 28th, in Kodyma and other places the dates of which are not yet established. The pogroms in Trostianetz on May 10th, and in Gaisin on May 12th, may be classed among the most cruel ever perpetrated. In Kodyma, on May 8th, a pogrom was organized by one of Grigoriev's detachments, in which the peasants from the neighbouring villages co-operated.

In connection with Grigoriev's revolt must be mentioned the pogrom in Zolotonosha—province of Poltava—on May 12th, committed by the Bogunsky Soviet Regiment. Obuchoff was ransacked on May 17th by the Sixth Soviet Regiment, and Pogrebishtshe on May 18th by the Eighth Soviet Regiment.

In June the provinces that suffered most were Podolia, Kiev and Volhynia. In the provinces of Kherson and Poltava only sporadic outbreaks took place. In Kiev the remainders of the Grigoriev groups continued devastating the localities through which they were passing, and on June 15th they ransacked Stavishtshe; on June 16th, Tarasttsha; on June 20th, Volodarka Ryshanovka; on June 22nd, Skvir; and on June 27th, Alexandria, for the second time. Within Sokolowsky's sphere of activity the following towns suffered a second visitation: Brusilov on June 13th, Khodorokov on June 15th, Korosten on June 20th, Tcherniachov on June 20th and 24th. The towns of Kornin and Radomysl as well as that of Dubov suffered a second time. Ataman Zeliony ransacked Obuchov on June 25th, Rshishtshev and Kagarlyk on June 3rd. In the province of Podolia murders and robberies were committed in the towns of Derashna, June 7th to 17th, Khmelynin, Golosovka, Maidan, Stryshanka, Staraja, Smiava and others. In the province of Poltava, Semenovka was the only place that suffered a pogrom during the month of June.

In July the pogroms assumed a more grave character, as they were mainly taking place in the same three provinces. The Kiev pogroms exceeded all others in cruelty. In this province twenty-seven pogroms took place during the month, twelve being registered in Volhynia and fourteen in Podolia.

In the Kiev province only dispersed gangs were operating, while in Volhynia and Podolia, they were joined by the Regular Petlura Troops. On July 3rd Vorshtshagovka experienced a pogrom. On July 2nd, 5th and 11th pogroms took place in Volodarka, Dekov, Novo-Fastov respectively, but these names by no means exhaust the number of places which have undergone a similar fate. Priluki was "pogromed" on July 4th, Sachnovka on July 8th, Turubov on July 9th, and Kalinovka on July 14th.

Sokolowsky was now repeating his exploits of the preceding months, and he again ransacked Roshevo on July 3rd, Makarovo on July 6th, Brusilov on July 5th, Kornin on July 9th, Yannogorodka on July 15th, and Khavno on July 13th. Zeliony, too, was very active, and pogroms were organized in Rshishtshev on July 1st to 13th, Tagantsha on July 8th, Kosin on July 17th, and Pereyaslav on July 15th to 19th. At the very end of the month—on the 29th—Uman suffered a sanguinary pogrom, and on July 31st the stations of Potoski and others were ransacked. In the province of Volhynia the following pogroms took place during the month of July:

KODRY, the 6th and 15th.

KHAMOVKA, the 9th and 11th.

KAMENNY BROD, KOTELNY, SARUSHNETZY AND DOMBROVITZY on the 10th.

XAVROV, on the 20th.

SLOVETSNA, the 16th to the 19th; there were numerous victims from the neighbouring villages of Davidka, Bobrin and others.

In the province of Podolia the following pogroms took place during the month:

SHMERINKA, on July 3rd.

BRAILOV, PIKOV, VORONOVITZY, OBODIN, all on the 10th.

YANOV, on the 11th to the 15th.

TULCHIN, on the 14th.

LITIN, on the 18th.

The following places were pogromed on the 15th to the 20th :

NOVO CONSTANTINOV, TEPLIN, GAISIN and PETCHORA.

During the month of August the number of pogroms decreased, but, in view of the fact that the front line moved nearer to Kiev, information on pogroms in the provinces of Podolia and Volhynia became scarce. On August 7th, Pereyaslavl suffered a second pogrom at the hands of Lopatkin's gang. In Vinnitza a pogrom took place on August 3rd, in Golovatchovsk on August 4th. During the second half of August pogroms took place in the following towns :

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TATIEV, August 24th. | BELAYA-TSERKOV, August 25th. |
| PLISKOV, August 24th. | BOYARKA, September 3rd. |
| RUSHOV, August 24th. | VASILKOV, September 3rd. |
| POGREBISHTSHE, August 18th-21st. | GERMANOVKA, August 28th. |

Shooting took place in Kiev itself on August 31st. Pogroms also took place in :

SMELA, TSHERKASSY, GORODISHTSHE, ORLOVETZ, KORSUN, FASTOV, USTINOVKA, IGNATOVKA, NJESHIN, GOSTOMLA, STEPANTZY, TARASHTSCHA, BELOTZERKOVKA, PRILUKY, and EKATERINOSLAV.

By September 9th the number of places where pogroms were perpetrated amounted to 372, the actual number of pogroms being no less than 700. In several places pogroms occurred lasting many days, until the whole Jewish population was annihilated and their property destroyed.

According to Governments and districts the pogroms can be distributed as follows :

| PROVINCE OF KIEV. | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|
| District of | Tshernobyl (Struck) | 43 |
| " | Tripolie (Zeliony) | 9 |
| " | Tsherkassko-Tshigirinsky (Gregoriev) | 23 |
| " | Berditchev | 5 |
| " | Tarashtshansk | 20 |
| " | Uman | 12 |
| " | Skvir and Pogrebishtshe | 30 |
| " | Kiev | 16 |
| " | Radomysl-Shitomir (Sokolowsky) | 52 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 210 |
| PROVINCE OF VOLHYNIA. | | |
| District of | Ovruteh | 26 |
| " | Shitomir | 20 |
| " | Rovno | 10 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 56 |
| PROVINCE OF PODOLIA. | | |
| District of | Gaisin | 29 |
| " | Balta | 8 |
| " | Vinitza | 16 |
| " | Proskurov | 8 |
| " | Kamenetz-Podolsk | 1 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 62 |
| In the Province of | Kherson | 23 |
| " | Poltava | 15 |
| " | Tshernigov | 7 |
| " | Ekaterinoslav | 1 |
| <i>Total</i> | | 46 |

In all, 372 places which suffered from pogroms were registered.

Comparing the dates on which pogroms took place we note that the most terrible months in this respect were those of the summer—namely, May, June and July, 1919.

As to the part played by various gangs of pogrom makers in the sufferings inflicted on the Jewish population in the Ukraine the following statistics are available :

| PETLURA'S REGULAR TROOPS AND DETACHMENTS. | |
|---|----------------------|
| 120 places | 15,000 killed |
| GANGS OF SOKOLOWSKY. | |
| 70 places | 3,000 killed |
| GANGS OF ZELIONY. | |
| 15 places | 2,000 killed |
| GANGS OF STRUCK. | |
| 41 places | 1,000 killed |
| THE GANGS OF SOKOLOW AND OTHERS. | |
| 38 places | 2,000 killed |
| GANGS OF GRIGORIEV. | |
| 40 places | 6,000 killed |
| GANGS OF YASHTSHENKO, GOLUB AND THE OTHERS. | |
| 16 places | 1,000 killed |
| THE SOVIET TROOPS. | |
| 13 places | 500 killed |
| <i>Total</i> | <u>30,500 killed</u> |

To the above data new names must be added of towns which were ransacked and destroyed by the detachments of the Volunteer Army quite recently—at the end of August and September. They are as follows :

Pogrebishtche (400 killed), Bela Tserkov (300 killed), Boguslav, Smela, Tscherkassy, Gorodischtsche, Korsun, Fastov (over 1,000 killed), Ustinovka, Germanovka, Vasilkov, Makarov, Rakitnoie, Boyarka, Ignatovka, Neshin, Ekaterinoslav, Gostomyl, Stepantsy, Tarashtsha, Shabennoie, Belotserkovka, Priluki, Grebionka, Motovilovka, Borsna.

The entire number of registered victims who were killed in all these pogroms amounts to 40,000. The number of unregistered sufferers has also been very considerable, as there was no possibility of taking note of those who lived in the villages whose Jewish populations were completely destroyed. The number does not include the many who were done to death at points which have not yet been registered, because they are inaccessible. Such points are in the western parts of the Provinces of Volhynia and Podolia, and the southern parts of the Province of Kherson.

Not included in the above were those who died during their wanderings from one town to another in search of an asylum, those who were thrown out of trains and shot, those who were drowned in the rivers, and those who were murdered in forests and other lonely and sequestered places. In the above totals we have not included those who died from wounds, from infection, and from starvation and exposure.

It can be assumed that no less than 70,000 victims perished. Until quite recently the outstanding feature of Jewish pogroms in Russia was plundering and damaging Jewish goods, rape and other forms of violence, murder taking place comparatively seldom. Also refined cruelties were a rare phenomenon in Russian pogroms. The recent epidemic of pogroms, however, excels all other periods in its refined cruelty, in the merciless thoroughness of the acts of violence, and in the naked bloodthirstiness of the barbarous criminals.

The explanation of the tragic difference may, perhaps, be found in the fact that whereas the old pogroms were committed with the connivance of the Government, the newest pogroms were actually organized and directed by those who held administrative power in places where the Jewish population was, for days, weeks and even months, at their mercy, without the slightest prospects of relief from anyone.

It must further be added that never before has contempt for human life and other people's property been so openly expressed and so widespread as during the last years of the external war and during the whole period of the civil war with its White and Red terrors, forcible contributions, requisitions, searches, raids, round-ups, hostages, and so forth.

The following is a description of the average pogrom :

"The gang breaks into the township, spreads all over the streets, separate groups break into the Jewish houses, killing without distinction of age and sex everybody they meet, with the exception of women, who are bestially violated before they are murdered, and men are forced to give up all there is in the house before being killed.

"Everything that can be removed is taken away, the rest is destroyed, the walls, doors and windows are broken in search of money. On one group departing another comes, then a third, until absolutely nothing is left that could possibly be taken away. All clothing and linen is taken, not only from those who escape death, but also from the corpses of the dead. A new administration is established in the place, and a deputation of the Jews miraculously preserved go to them or to the Christians who are supposed to be friendly to Jews, and request protection. As a rule the new authorities consent to grant the protection on the condition that a certain contribution is paid by the Jews. With great difficulty a contribution is paid and then a new claim arrives from the authorities for contributions in kind, and it is the duty of the Jews to obtain a certain number of boots and a certain quantity of meat for the soldiers. In the meantime small groups continue terrorizing the Jews, exact money, murder and violate. Then the town is occupied by the Soviet troops who often continue the robbery of their predecessors. But soon all the gangs return, as the front fluctuates and the place continually changes hands. Thus, for instance, Boguslav was taken five times during one week. Every change of Government or administration brings about new pogroms, and the end of it is that the terrorized population, ruined and exhausted, naked and bare-footed, without a single coin in their pocket, fly heedless of the climatic condition and risking the dangers of the journey, to the nearest town in the vain hope of getting protection there."

This is a typical picture of a pogrom, though, of course, there are variations in details, in the character of the murders committed, and the number of victims. Sometimes it happens that the contribution is exacted before the pogrom can break out. In such a case the Jews sometimes escape death, but are certain to lose all their property. Sometimes the raging gangs, or even the regular troops, organize a slaughter in the literal meaning of this word without a single life being spared, regardless of sex and age. Details vary also in this respect, and in Belomitz (Province of Volhynia) all fathers of families were killed. In Trostianetz only males were killed regardless of age (370 people). In Volodarka, on July 9th to the 11th, seventy-three old men, women and children were slaughtered; all the rest took to flight. The bandits everywhere displayed great ingenuity and refinement in the method of killing. Shooting was most frequent, but before being shot the victims were driven from one place to another until brought to a cemetery or a forest. But sometimes the bandits were short of cartridges and cold steel was used. In Proskurov, on February 15th, only bayonets and swords were used, and it took Samosenko's men four hours to slaughter in this way 1,600 Jews. In Dübovo the Jews were brought to a cellar and two bandits, by dealing blows on their heads, had to throw them either dead or wounded into this cellar. In Obodin (district of Bratzlav) only bayonets were used, because one cartridge cost 50 roubles. In Gorshtshik a group of rebels decided to kill the Jews by bayonets only, because shooting might create a panic among other rebels who were destroying a railway not far away.

In Tschernobyl district the usual way of killing Jews was by drowning. Jews were driven to the river and forced into the water, where they had to stay until drowned: rifles were used only when some of them succeeded in swimming to the other shore. Steamers on the Dnieper were stopped, Jews singled out from the crowds of passengers and thrown into the water. In the provinces of Poltava and Kherson, Jews were thrown out of trains running at full speed. In Elisavetgrad (1,526 killed) hand grenades were thrown into the cellars where Jews were hiding. In Rotmistrovka there were cases when badly wounded people were hanged or burnt in their houses. In Klevan (district of Rovno) the soldiers of the Red Army invented a new method of torturing Jews by tearing their beards with a specially-adapted wire. In Ziadkovtzy (province of Podolia) during the second pogrom fifteen Jews were thrown into a well alive.

The following is the list of places with the largest number of victims :

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|---------------------------------|-----|
| PROSKUROV, February 15th .. | 1,650 | TROSTIANETZ, May 10th .. | 370 |
| ELISAVETGRAD, May 15th-17th .. | 1,536 | NOVograd-VOLYNK .. | 350 |
| FASTOV, September 23rd-27th .. | 1,000 | SHITOMIR, March 23rd-26th .. | 317 |
| TSCHERKASSY, May 16th-20th .. | 700 | YANOV, | 300 |
| FELTN, February 16th | 485 | TEOPHIPOL, June 26th | 300 |
| TULCHIN, July 14th | 519 | BELATA-TSCHERKOV, August 25th.. | 300 |
| UMAN, May 13th | 400 | KRIVOIE-OSERO | 280 |
| POGREBITSHSHE, August 13th .. | 400 | KAMENNY BROD, July | 250 |
| GAISSIN, May 13th | 350 | BRATZLAV | 269 |

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|-----|
| FUNDUKLEEVKA | 206 | LITIN, May 14th | 110 |
| KAMENETZ-PODOLSK | 200 | VASILKOV, April 7th-15th .. | 110 |
| GOLOVATSHEVSK, August 4th .. | 200 | LADYSHENKA, May 14th | 100 |
| UMAN, July 29th | 150 | NOVOMIRKOV, May 7th | 105 |
| PRILUKY, July 4th | 150 | MESHIGORJE | 104 |

All the wounds inflicted on the Jews were severe, and nearly always resulted in death. Very often the bandits were not satisfied with merely wounding but came back, until those whom they had left alive, though severely wounded, were killed. This is the reason why the proportion of killed to wounded is larger here than in real war. Violations of women in June and July increased in number tremendously, and on many occasions gangs of bandits broke into houses mainly for that purpose, though, of course, no house was left without being ransacked.

The bare recital of the numbers of the victims in no way shows the misery and affliction of the Jewish population, and the position of those who survived seems to exceed any imaginable depth of horrors. There are hundreds of thousands who have looked into the eyes of death and who have lived through all the horror of expecting death at any moment. These people, deprived of every possible means of subsistence, physically and morally ruined are faced with the problem of finding an asylum, of saving themselves and their children from starvation, from exposure during the coming winter, from infectious diseases and demoralization.

We quote below a report of our commission on the Jews in Ladyshenka where an ordinary, simple pogrom took place with only eighty-three victims, and without the usual bestial accompaniments of other pogroms :

"On July 9th a peasant brought to the Jewish hospital in Uman the last two Jews from Ladyshenka (before the war Ladyshenka counted a Jewish population of 1,600). These were two young Jewish girls, frightfully beaten and bruised, one with her nose cut off and the other with her arms broken. They are both in Kiev now and both suffer from venereal disease.

"More than 1,000 Jews from Ladyshenka are now in Golovatshevsk. They are all naked, all bruised, and all, whether well or ill, live in the Synagogues, in the stables or the streets. Nobody knows what their lips—always firmly pressed together—could tell us and how these people live their day. Funerals take place very often in Golovatshevsk, and special collections are often made to provide the garments of the dead. . . ."

Pictures of other places are even more depressing, more sad. Sometimes the places of refuge where those who escaped death from the pogroms—expecting to find protection—become areas of new pogroms—with new hundreds of victims—and the mass of misery is driven again in all directions.

It is impossible to calculate all the damage caused to the Jewish population of the Ukraine. If counted at the present values it would amount to billions. The vast majority of townships, and even many towns, are entirely cleared of Jewish property. In some of the places like Boguslav (April 5th), Volodarka (July 11th), Kutosovo (July 26th), Voshtshagovka (June 9th), Snamenka (May 3rd), Beloshitza (July 11th), the Jewish houses were converted into heaps of smoking rubbish. But where there were no fires the Jewish houses look like ruins ; windows are smashed, frames are torn out, and everything inside broken or carried away.

DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION AND STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
KIEV, September 19th—October 2nd, 1919.

III.

SOME STATISTICS OF WOMEN VIOLATED

(Extract from Documents of the Committee of Jewish Delegations.)

| <i>Localities.</i> | <i>Violated.</i> | <i>Localities.</i> | <i>Violated.</i> |
|------------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| TCHERKASSY | 156 | KOSTOLEWITCH | All the Women. |
| FILCHTINE | 200 | JGNATOWKA | 250 |
| JITOMIR | 200 | JAMPOL | All the Women. |
| BELAIS-TSERKOW | 50 | TALNOIE | 208 |
| STEPANTZY | 150 | FASTOW | 270 |
| RJICHTCHEW | 200 | KIEF | 60 |
| KHORODOWO | 60 | BAKITNOE | 100 |
| VASSILKOF | 36 | HORODICHTCHE | 40 |
| TRIPOLLIE | 170 | DYMER | 42 |
| PEREIASSLAV | 300 | KREMENTCHOUG | 350 |
| BORISPOL | 18 | | |

IV.

SOME STATISTICS ABOUT THE MASSACRES

(The following statistics are based partly upon the report of the Russian Red Cross in Kieff, issued in September, 1919, and partly on the investigations subsequent to that date carried out by Jewish Commissions of enquiry.)

| <i>Localities.</i> | <i>Killed.</i> | <i>Localities.</i> | <i>Killed.</i> |
|------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| OVROUTCH | 120 | BALTA | 190 |
| PROSKOUROW | 1,754 | KRIVOIE-CZERO | 250 |
| BERSCHADY | 300 | KANIEFF | 506 |
| ELISABETORAD | 2,100 | BRATSLAW | 269 |
| TITYEWO | 200 | ZOLOTONOCHA | 206 |
| TCHERKASSY | 783 | FOUNDOKULEWKA | 500 |
| POERTBISTCHE | 400 | STEPANTZY | 270 |
| FILCHTINE | 615 | KAMENETZ-PODOLSK | 200 |
| RADOMISI, 16 pogroms | 953 | GOLOVANIEVSK | 200 |
| TOULTCHINE | 519 | RJICHTCHEW | 426 |
| OUMAN | 550 | KHODOROWO | 315 |
| TEPLIK | 400 | PRYLOUKI | 150 |
| HAISSINE | 410 | VASSILKOFF | 427 |
| PETCHERA | 1,100 | TRIPOLLIE | 300 Families. |
| TROSTIANETZ | 378 | LADYJENKA | 100 |
| KAMENKA (KIEF) | 210 | ZLATOPOL | 289 |
| NOVOGRAD-VOLYNSKY | 350 | NOVOMIRGOROD | 169 |
| MATUSSOWO | 212 | PERIASLAW | 400 |
| JITOMIR | 412 | MEJGORIE | 194 Drowned. |
| JANOW | 300 | BORISPOL | 780 |
| BELAIA-TSERKOW | 300 | NOWO-POLTAWKA | 120 |
| ROTMISTROWKA | 500 | KIEFF | 550 |
| KAMENNY-BROD | 250 | | |

V.

SOME TYPICAL POGROMS IN THE UKRAINE

(Extracts from Documents of the Committee of Jewish Delegations.)

POGROM OF OVROUTCH.

At the head of the troops of Petlura was the hetman Kozyr-Syrko. The haidamahs started the pogrom by violating ten young girls. When a Jewish deputation came to the hetman to beg for mercy, Syrko answered, "Why have old men come? Send men here from 15 to 40 years of age." A terrible panic took possession of the town. During the night Syrko began to outrage and to humiliate the Jews whom he had forced to come to him.

While he lay stretched on his couch, the Jews, a clown's cap on their heads, were forced to dance and to sing Jewish songs.

On the 16th January, when a delegation composed of the President and twenty-two members of the Jewish Community, came to see the hetman, the haidamahs with blows of the knout forced the representatives of the community to sing the Jewish song "Malofis" and then murdered them with bayonets.

THE POGROM AT PROSKOUROW.

The following atrocities were committed by order of the hetman Simossenko, one of the commanders of the troops of Petlura, who authorized his "lads" to amuse themselves for a few days. The massacres were perpetrated by the Cossacks who carried on their work coldly and methodically, going from house to house and from district to district. They mocked their victims before killing them, putting them to all kinds of torture. The murders were committed usually with the naked sword or bayonet. Some bodies bore on them thirty-six wounds and cuts, others were cut in pieces, and in some cases the head was severed from the body.

Children were violated and murdered before the eyes of their parents, who were then themselves murdered.

By order of the same hetman the first-aid quarters were removed, so that the wounded had no means for taking refuge, even though the number of them was enormous.

The Jews were not allowed to bury the bodies of those who had been massacred by the Cossacks. These troops piled the bodies in hollows and then filled them up in order that the place of burial should not be recognized. By the order of Simossenko, who was the commander of a brigade, the massacres started at one o'clock in the afternoon, with cries of "Long Live Holy Ukraine!" "Death to the Jews," and finished towards six o'clock, when "the lads fatigued with their work," returned to the barracks—to the sound of music—only to start their dread work the next day.

THE POGROM OF FILCHTINE (near PROSKOUROW).

This pogrom commenced on February 17th and was carried out by detachments coming from Proskourow. By order of the commandant of the troops of Simossenko, the Cossacks,

billeted for the night in Jewish houses, seized all the exits from the town and commenced a general massacre of the Jews. Those who tried to escape were shot, women and children were hoisted on bayonets, bombs were thrown and garrets and cellars, where the panic-stricken populace attempted to hide themselves, were burned. The whole place was destroyed by fire—the whole population, only twenty-five families remained alive. There was nobody to look after the wounded and bury the dead. Six hundred were killed and many wounded and mutilated.

THE POGROM OF BALTA.

The detachments of Petlura drove the whole Jewish population from the town, which was then given up to looting. Ninety Jews were killed. Old women were violated. The loot was carried off in military trains. The pillaging lasted a whole week. They dragged from the trains Jews arriving from Balta, covered them with blows, and carried off all their goods. The pogroms were renewed on several occasions, causing each time numerous victims.

THE POGROMS IN KORNIINE.

On the night of February 20th, 1919, the troops of Petlura arrived in this city during their retreat and levied a contribution of 200,000 roubles. Drunken soldiers broke into the houses, attacked the population, carried off all goods of value on waggons and gave up all the rest to the populace. On February 27th a new detachment arrived which repeated the pogrom. Among those killed was the Rabbi whose body was cut open by the Cossacks. Peasants who wished to shelter the Jews were threatened with death. When the Jewish population hid themselves in the surrounding forests, soldiers on horseback organized a beat and forced the fugitives to return to the town, and perpetrated unmentionable atrocities upon them.

THE POGROM OF BOGOUSSAW.

This town changed hands about 20 times in one week. The shooting and the pillage commenced again with every new occupation. Finally the unhappy population, having escaped so many horrors, and seized with terror, fled from these terrible places, without money and without clothes, in utter destitution.

THE POGROM OF LADYJENKA.

In July, 1919, a peasant brought to the Jewish hospital of Ouman, the two last survivors of the Jewish population of this city, where before the pogrom there were 1,500 Jewish souls. There were two young girls, both frightfully beaten, wounded and bitten. One had her nose cut, the other had her arms broken. They are at this moment in Kieff. Apart from their wounds they suffer from venereal diseases for which they are being treated (Report of the Red Cross).

THE POGROM OF KREMENTSCHOUG.

All the horrors which took place in the above-mentioned towns are nothing in comparison with what took place at Krementschoug, where the work of destruction commenced with the entry of the volunteer troops into the town. The cries of grief and lamentation arose on all sides. All the Jewish houses were sacked and pillaged.

350 women were registered as violated, neither children of twelve years nor old women of sixty being spared. After being violated the little girls were thrown into the water-closets.

THE POGROMS OF FASTOV.

A terrible pogrom organized by detachments of Denikin broke out in this town at the end of September, 1919.

The pogrom took place during the occupation of the town, and afterwards, the bodies of those killed were left lying for several days in the streets. Thousands of people, gravely wounded, died without anyone being able to bring them any help. The dogs and pigs gnawed at the bodies killed and wounded.

A great number of women and girls were violated. It was with truly bestial fury that the soldiers threw themselves on young girls and violated them before the very eyes of their helpless parents.

Particularly revolting scenes took place in the court of the Synagogue where the Jews had sought refuge. The whole court was strewn with bodies of old men, women and children and violated girls. Many people went mad.

Many Jews sought shelter in the Church, but the soldiers surrounded it and killed the sixty Jews in it, and then burned all the Jewish houses in the town. More than two hundred houses were thus given up to the flames.

VI.

FRENCH APPEAL TO HUMANITY

In the name of human conscience, in the name of the moral responsibility, which every man bears towards his fellow men: the undersigned appeal to all people of the world and more especially to the French people.

A cry of terror and of poignant grief reaches us from Eastern Europe, from the Ukraine, from Poland, from Lithuania, and from Galicia: a whole people cries out despairingly for help.

The Jews who, for centuries, have been settled in Eastern Europe, have become the innocent and pitiful victims of struggles, national, political and social.

The rival ambitions of peoples, governments and parties, and all the folly of civil war satiate themselves to-day upon the unhappy Jewish minority with criminal cruelty.

The pogroms of Tsarism, even the massacres of Kishineff have been surpassed by these recent atrocities.

In Bessarabia, occupied by the Rumanian troops, the military authorities tolerated wicked outrages against the Jews. In Eastern Galicia a wave of pogroms followed the Polish invasion, and at Lemberg the terror was at its height. The horrors of Pinsk, Lida and Vilna, added a page of tears and blood to the tragic annals of Jewish history.

In more than a hundred towns of the Ukraine, frightful pogroms have taken place and tens of thousands of victims have perished. The most terrible days of the Inquisition have returned, for the massacres have been accompanied by the most cruel tortures and the most terrible moral and physical torments. At Proskenow, thousands of Jews, were massacred. At Filehtine, Jitomir, Baltá, Ouman, Habidievka, Bobry (a Jewish agricultural colony), Litine. Kamenenetz-Podolsk, Kitaigorod, Trostinetz, etc., the number of victims is enormous. In the Ukraine the pogroms are still being carried on and threaten the Jews with complete extinction.

Millions of men, women and children, are suffering indescribable misery, and are handed over defenceless to death and dishonour. What the war has spared of the modest possession of the Jews is now systematically pillaged and destroyed.

In the very midst of civilized Europe, at the dawn of the new era for which the world awaits its charter of liberty and justice, the existence of a whole population is threatened. Such crimes dishonour not only the people that commit them, but outrage human reason and conscience.

The undersigned appeal to all peoples of the world against the unheard of crimes of which a single people is the victim.

Everywhere Committees for the defence of the Jews of Eastern Europe must be organized, and these Committees must unite for prompt and vigorous action against the oppressors.

Public opinion must be stirred up by the protest of the masses and by the great organ of the press which is at last fully and correctly informed.

Let the voices of the peoples' representatives in all the parliaments of the world be raised against these heinous iniquities. The duty is incumbent upon free peoples and responsible governments, to put an end to this monstrous violation of the rights of man.

We ask for the speedy organization of Committees of defence against persecution, Committees invested with every authority which belongs to their high mission. Millions of oppressed Jews have no other safeguard than the consciousness of the moral solidarity of the civilized world, and they have put their supreme hope in the sacred right of all men to life and liberty.

Signed :—

Anatole FRANCE.
 Paul APPELL, Membre de l'Institut.
 A. AULARD, Professor à la Faculté des lettres de Paris.
 Henri BARBUSSE.
 Charles BERNARD, Député.
 Emile COMBES, Sénateur, ancien Président du Conseil.
 Michel CORDAY.
 L. DISPAN DE FLEURAN, Professeur agrégé au Lycée Lakanal.
 Georges DUHAMEL.
 Elie FAURE.
 Charles GIDE, Professeur à la Faculté de Droit de Paris.
 Ferdinand HEROLD, Vice-Président de la Ligue des Droits de l'Homme.
 Gustave HERVE.
 L. LAPICQUE, Professeur à la Faculté des Sciences.
 F. LARNAUDE, Doyen de la Faculté de Droit de Paris.

Signed :—

Ernest LAVISSE, de l'Académie Française, Directeur de l'Ecole Normale Supérieure.
 Victor MARQUERITTE.
 Madame MENARD-DORIAN.
 Pierre MILLE.
 Wilfred MONOD, Pasteur.
 De MONZIE, Député, ancien Ministre.
 MOUTET, Député du Rhône.
 A. PRENANT, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine, Membre de l'Académie de Médecine.
 Henri ROGER, Doyen de la Faculté de Médecine.
 Gabriel SEAILLES, Professeur à l'Université de Paris.
 Ch. SEIGNOBOS, Professeur à la Faculté des Lettres de Paris.
 Albert THOMAS, Député, ancien Ministre.
 Abbé VIOLET.

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FEDERATION OF UKRAINIAN JEWS,

In Aid of the Pogrom Sufferers in the Ukraine.

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1916.)

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33, BROAD STREET, W. 1.

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Secretary

A. M. KAIZER.

The following messages of sympathy were received at a Public Meeting held in London by the Federation of Ukrainian Jews in April, 1921 :—

From LORD PARMOOR :—

There is much misery in many European districts, and I wish that we in England could do more to help in the work of relief and restoration. I know that the Jews in some districts have suffered in a special manner, and I cordially would support your endeavour to awaken public opinion.

From LORD WEARDALE :—

I am sorry it will be impossible for me to be present at your mass meeting on Sunday next. I should have been interested in hearing the reports from representatives upon their visit to the pogrom areas of the Ukraine. I fear, however, that they can hardly be anything but most distressing, for passions have been running riot in all those districts, and although newspaper reports are not always reliable, there can be no doubt that cruel sufferings have been inflicted upon the Jewish inhabitants of those regions. The war seems to have greatly deadened the public conscience, or perhaps the existence of widespread disorders in so many parts of the world has rendered it painfully callous. We see what is now going on close to our own shores in Ireland, and, alas, we have no Gladstone among us who would rouse the public to condemn these terrible proceedings, both in Ireland and elsewhere. I rejoice to learn you are taking action at Mile End, and I trust that a powerful appeal will proceed from your meeting, calling upon all civilised Governments to intervene to save the unfortunate Jews of Eastern Europe from the appalling attacks upon them.

From COL. JOSIAH C. WEDGWOOD, M.P. :—

The martyrdom of the Ukrainian Jews, culminating in the massacres of the last two years, must rouse the deepest indignation of all right-minded people in the world. By reason of our protectorate over Palestine, the British Government should exercise some restraining influence over these Polish, Russian, and Rumanian butchers. At least let the half-savage Governments know that our sympathies are with the Jews and not with the half-breed Dagos who persecute our friends.

