

70 SLAUGHTER OF JEWS IN THE UKRAINE

elements and under the influence of the above mentioned "Universal" manifesto.

The Jewish massacres followed each other in the following order: Zlatopol, May 2-5; Znamenka, May 3; Lebedin, May 5; Gorodische, May 11-12; Orlovetz, May 12; Zolotonosha, May 12; Rotmistrovka, May 13-14; Matusovo, May 13-14; Belozeria, May 14-15; Smela, May 14-15; Yelisavetgrad, 15-17; Novo-Mirgorod, 17; Cherkassy, 16-21; Raigorod, 20; in the Sablino-Znamenk sugar factory, 20; Alexandria, 22; Chigirin, 25; Alexandrovka, 15-18; Stepanovka, 18; Semyonovka, 18-19; Grossulov, 20.

There were pogroms at the same time in Fundukeievka, Medvedovka, Kamenka, Teleschino, Station Bobrinsky, Tzvetkovo, Moshny, Glovbin, Kassel, Tomashov, Ivanovka, Vessyolaya Kuta, Vessyolaya Podol, and others.

The following Jewish persecutions during the same month are also closely connected with Grigoriev's manifesto. They all belong to the district of Uman, situated at a greater distance from the places in which Grigoriev's bands resided. Of these massacres the most bloody were in Uman, May 13; Dubovo, 13 and 14; Talnoie, 13; Kristinovka, Ladyzhenka, and the villages, Vyasovok, Mankovka, Ivanka, Buki and others.

The remainder of Grigoriev's bands developed their activity also in the month of June. They destroyed in the Government of Kiev, Stavische, June 15; Tarascha, 16; Volodarka, 20; Ryshanovka, 20; Skvira, 23; on the 27th they instituted a second pogrom in Alexandria (Government of Kherson).

The followers of Grigoriev destroyed a whole line of cities and towns root and branch, put to death or

when the bandits left, buried my son right there beside the mill. We heard of my son's death on the same day. My other son on this day had gone to find the body of a certain young Jew who had been killed by the roadside. Peasants who met him told him he need not go after the body of a stranger, since his own brother was killed and buried beside the mill. In Dobrin two young men, including my son, were killed. In the neighboring village of Buki they killed two elderly Jews at the same time. In the village of Sany there was also killed a young man, Putinsky, 25 years old. The names of the Jews killed in Buki were Avrum Steinberg and Nukhim Margulis. After the murder of Nukhim Margulis, bandits came to the house the second time and wanted to kill his wife and children. When the bandits had already raised a revolver, a peasant who happened by ran up to them and said: "What are you doing? Kill the children first, don't leave them orphans." With these words the peasant seized the gun out of the bandit's hand and saved that family. At present all the Jews have fled from all these villages, and the local peasants are doing as they please; acting on the precept and example of the bandits, they have plundered the property of the Jews.

The bandits who visited us call themselves "Sokolovsky's men" and operate under the command of a certain Matiashko, a young peasant, less than thirty years old, a former stone-cutter, from the village of Ganopal. He himself has taken part in the murder of Jews. He often goes into the villages and issues orders not to let the Jews get away nor to conceal them, under pain of death. This Matiashko goes into the villages, calls the peasants together, makes speeches, and agitates against the Jewish "communists." Our village did not adhere to Matiashko while I was there; what is happening there now I do not know. There is in actual fact no government in the village at all.

ELIA KIPNIS.

GORSCHIK (GOVERNMENT OF VOLHYNIA)

Pogrom of July 16, 1919

Yentel Gorstein, of Ushomir, Aged 50

Gorschik is twelve versts from Ushomir. Last week two boys came to Ushomir and said that eight Jews had been killed in Gorschik, among them Benjamin Friedlau, an old man, and his son-in-law, Avrez Avrum (his last name we do not know), an