

PUBLISHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE WEST
UKRAINIAN REPUBLIC

THE BLOODY BOOK

RETURNS CONCERNING THE
INVASION OF THE POLES
INTO THE UKRAINIAN
TERRITORY OF EAST-
GALICIA, IN 1918/19

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VOLUME I

DECEMBER 1919

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PREFACE.

At the moment of the dissolution of former Austria-Hungary, when all her subjugated peoples, in pursuing their right of self determination, proclaimed the formation of independent national States, the Ukrainian people of East Galicia (from the San to the Zbrucz), North Bukovina and North East Hungary, on Nov. 1st 1918, took over the Government on their own ethnographic territory and through the Ukrainian National Council at Lemberg proclaimed the West Ukrainian Democratic Republic, an independent State on the said territory. By a further resolution of the same Ukrainian National Council at Stanislaw, on January 3rd, 1919, this Republic proclaimed the union of its territory with Great Ukraina to one State, retaining, however, the administration of its own territory up to the meeting of a constituent assembly of the united Ukrainian Democratic Republic.

How insecure the foundations were, on which the former dominion of the Polish bureaucracy was built during the Austrian rule in East Galicia, and how small, on the whole, the Polish element in this Ukrainian territory is, can best be proved by the fact, that the passing of the power from the hands of the alien Austrian Polish bureaucracy into those of the functionaries of the Ukrainian National Council in the whole country from the San to the Zbrucz, took place on one day, without resistance on the part of the Poles, without bloodshed. Only at Lemberg, to which place the Poles had sent a considerable number of Polish legionaries in advance, on the pretence of military furlough, armed bands appeared two days after the Ukrainian National Council had taken over the administration, and began a street fight with the Ukrainian garrison. This would have ended by their submission and disarmament, had not the Government of the Polish State in Warsaw sent armed reinforcements, armoured trains, troops and munitions to these bands. The West Ukrainian State, which had barely been proclaimed, was unable to withstand the Polish military pressure, as

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its regiments could not return in time from the former fronts in Italy, Tyrol, Albania and Servia, the Poles having moreover found considerable support from some of the Entente Powers. After eight months heroic struggle for the liberty of their native country, the West Ukrainian army was forced to retreat from Galicia across the Zbrucz toward the East, while the entire territory of the West Ukrainian Republic fell under Polish military occupation upon the mandate of the Allies of June 25th, 1919.

From the standpoint of international law, and the right of self-determination of all the peoples of former Austria-Hungary, as proclaimed by the Entente, there is no doubt that the government set up by the Ukrainian National Council in East Galicia, was a thoroughly legal form of government, that therefore the Polish revolters in Lemberg against the same, are to be regarded as rebels. Hence, also, the armed help given these rebels by the Poles, and further, the war of Poland against the West Ukrainian Republic is nothing but reckless imperialism. Therefore the decision of the Entente of June 25th, 1919, was a striking infringement of the right of the Ukrainian people of self-determination, a right which this people has never relinquished, and to which it has firmly adhered for decades, most particularly since the year 1848, during hard political struggles within the frontiers of former Austria-Hungary and the Polish bureaucracy appointed by her régimes. The above mentioned decision which was justified by the Entente on the plea of necessity to combat Bolshevism, which has never existed in the West Ukrainian Republic, was not only a violation of the right of self-determination of the Ukrainian people, but brought unexampled and terrible sufferings on the population, such as is unknown in the history of Europe, and instead of the "pacification" of the country attained the exact opposite result; this for the reason that such pacification of East Galicia was entrusted by the Entente to the most bitter national enemy of the Ukrainians, who for more than half a thousand years has been engaged in an uninterrupted national, religious social and aggressive war with the Ukrainian element. The present Polish occupation is a terrible picture of the martyrdom of the Ukrainians, such as till now no other people has suffered. This is an unheard, brutal and inhuman scorn of the higher national postulates and of the foundation of the right for self-determination of the peoples.

The Polish intellectual classes and the Polish youth, who constitute the main element of the Polish occupation army and have been reared on the basis of an extremely chauvinistic anti-Ukrainian literature and press, burn with such a blind, savage and blood-thirsty hatred of the Ukrainian people, the like of which is hard to find in our days. To

entrust into such hands and such troops the "pacification" of East Galicia, meant that the Ukrainian peasantry and the intellectual classes, without distinction as to sex and age, were surrendered to the most savage persecutions, the most refined tortures, systematic wholesale extermination, compared to which all the massacres in the Balkans and in Armenia, the Russian pogroms or the Bolshevistic terror must fade.

Thousands and thousands of innocent Ukrainian victims of the brutal terrorisation of the Poles, suffer indescribably and perish in the dungeons of Modlin, Brest-Litowsk, Strzalkowa, Warsaw, and in the internment camps of Dombie, Wadowice, Przemyśl, Pikulice and other places. The number of all the arrested and interned persons of the civil population of Ukraina, certainly exceeds a quarter of a million, a right terrible figure in proportion to the Ukrainian population of East Galicia, at present no more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions. By this it is obvious, that the Poles arrested every eighth Ukrainian, man or woman, this means, that they practically arrested those of the highest integrity, industrious, respected and influential among the people. Such an unprecedentedly large number of interned, of itself makes suitable accommodation impossible; in consequence the conditions under which these unfortunate victims are heaped together in the prison cells or in the barracks, where typhus and dysentery reign, meant the same as their condemnation to death. And verily, at least one fifth of the interned fell a prey to these terrible epidemic diseases, the Polish authorities doing nothing to stop their ravages among these, the flower of the Ukrainian people. On the contrary; the infected were purposely kept with the healthy so that in this manner all might be exterminated.

In this way hundreds of innocent persons died at the hands of criminal Poland moreover the Ukrainian peasants were robbed by the Polish soldiery of all they possessed; money, cattle, horses, grain, clothing, linen, houses and agricultural implements. Many villages were burnt to ashes, on many high contributions levied, which the peasants had to pay on threat of having their settlements burnt down. Many churches are closed, because the priests are imprisoned, interned or confined in the Polish part of Galicia; several were brutally murdered, many only escaped death at the hands of Polish assassins by a timely flight across the Zbrucz. Some of the churches have been burnt, destroyed or looted. The public schools are closed almost everywhere. The middle school system, the private one in particular, has been restricted, admission to the higher educational institutes, both the university and polytechnic, are regardlessly barred to our youth, and even the establishment of private university courses, by private Ukrainian means, is

prohibited. The work of Ukrainian societies and corporations is suspended, many papers are stopped, in one word, the entire public life of the Ukrainians is suppressed. Various epidemics are spreading throughout the country in an alarming way, and the Poles deliberately withhold medical aid. These terrible conditions are still going on until to-day, in spite of the fact that even in the Polish Diet and in the Polish press sporadic voices of human exasperation have been raised against the barbarous proceedings of the Polish imperialists. In view of this, the surrender by the Entente over several millions of Ukrainians and Jews into the hands of their cruel national foe, was not only a severe breach of all human rights and of the primitive postulates of humanity, but a direct delivery of the Ukrainians of Galicia to their extermination. The present book contains only a very small number of the terrible deeds of ill-treatment meted out to the peaceful Ukrainian population of the country by "Polish pacification". On account of the occupation of East Galicia by the Poles, their terroristic Polish rule introduced there, on account of the total closure of the Galician borders, the passport difficulties, gagging the press, the strict censorship of letters and the severe frontier revisions, but a very small fraction of the Polish bestialities could penetrate the light of day and come to our knowledge and that of the public. Therefore from a countless array of facts we here quote only those which have come to our knowledge and only the most important of these, in so far as they coincide with exact data given. However, not to expose the persons concerned, to the persecutions of the Poles, we give only the initials of their baptismal names and surnames, and of their dwelling places. Their names and

addresses are recorded by the commission for the investigation of the Polish atrocities, at the diplomatic representative of the West Ukrainian Republic, in Vienna, who will furnish them upon request, if given the guarantee that these eye-witnesses will not have to suffer in consequence. We lay the register of horrible facts before the tribunal of the entire civilized world, and in particular, the great Powers of the Allies. May this register of fearful deeds, which were committed with felonious abuse of the mandate of the great nations of France, England, Italy and America, stir up the conscience of every one who calls himself a man, and may they call up a blush of shame on the faces of those who sent the cruel executioners among the Ukrainian peasants, priests, teachers, medicals, women and children.

And if this bloody register will result in stopping further orgies of blood, if it will bring conviction to the moral instigators of these wholesale crimes, and lead them to put an end to this wild rule in East

Galicia, if those whose only crime is Ukrainian tongue and Greek Catholic faith be freed and thus escape certain death by typhus or dysentery, then the human purpose of this book will be attained.

In the name of Christ, in the name of humanity, of civilisation, or of sheltering at least human beings from abuse and persecutions, we appeal to the whole world. Put an end to those terrible barbaric proceedings practised on a respectable, capable, cultured and good people! Prevent the martyrdom and murder of persons on the Ukrainian ground occupied by Poland, where such an orgie of the wildest national hatred is raging, where in the miserable camps hundreds of thousands of the best representatives of mankind are approaching destruction, the bearers of culture to the people, the organizers of intellectual societies, of children's and student's homes, of savings-banks, of antialcohol and athletic societies, the clergy, teachers, women and even old men and young children. Take a glance into these terrible conditions, and lay your hand thereon, as was once done on the slave trade and on the Armenian and Crete massacres. Let our tortures end, put an end to the disgrace of the twentieth century.

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I. MURDERS.

The blackest page of Polish atrocities committed on the Ukrainian population is filled with the murders of captive Ukrainian soldiers without distinction, priests, intellectual, working and peasant classes, old, sick and lame people and even women and children. That these cruel deeds were premeditated and carried out with exactness may be seen from the official orders of the commanders of the Polish troops, which command that the prisoners are to be put to death without mercy. This fact which is a mockery to all human feeling and the principles of international law, is testified by the eye-witnesses: L. K., H. N., K. S., in whose presence the Polish soldiers (of the Haller army) said the following: "Our commander has ordered us not to take the Ukrainians captive, but to kill them; why should they eat our Polish bread? The Ukrainians are a savage people." This was on May 19th, 1919, The same is confirmed by W. W., M. T. and Cornet M. S. Even the sick in the hospitals are murdered. For the most trifling offence, the interned and prisoners are beaten black and blue and very often to death. In numberless cases our peasants have been executed without trial. From a large number of atrocities committed by the Poles, we mention only those which have come to our knowledge with exact data.

1. At Solotwina¹⁾ in the forest near the village Pryslop, the Polish Lieutenant Podwysocki of the 6th Company, 30th Infantry regiment, had the 66 years old engineer Michael Martynec, member of the Ukrainian Government, secretary for agriculture and former Austrian "Hofrat" (court councillor) shot on June 10th, 1919, without previous examination and trial. The murderer afterwards boasted, that he had with his own hands shot the "Minister of the Haydamak". This happened as follows: This gentlemen, Michael Martynec, together with Iwan Silezky, professor of the teacher's Seminary, his son, Wasyl Padoch, Doctor of Laws, and Alexander Utrysko, a civil clerk, were staying with the factor of Baron Liebig in Solotwina, when they were called for a hearing before the Polish Lieutenant Pietrzycki. The

¹⁾ The names of the places are given in Ukrainian, the corresponding ones in brackets, as given in Baedeker and official maps.

Polish patrol who was to lead the unsuspecting persons to the Lieutenant, killed them at night on the way through the forest, one by one, all but Utrysko who succeeded in making his escape. The Polish priest Jarek afterwards boasted, that this was his merit.

2. In **Bartatiw** (Bartatów) a Ukrainian patrol fell into the hands of Polish troops, whereupon their commander, Cornet Kossar was at first beaten and then transported to Lemberg, where Polish legionaries had him shot without examination or trial.

3. In **Bazarynce** (District of Zbaraz) Polish soldiers tortured the farmer Iwan Trydel, by dealing him blows on the breast and the genital parts, then they put him in chains, dragged him into the street and shot him dead. (Eye-witnesses P. P., M. G. and T. Z.)

4. In **Bakonczyce** (near Przemyśl) three captives in the camp were so badly beaten by Polish soldiers, that their ribs were broken, the unfortunate victims died two days afterwards in the hospital amid the most terrible sufferings. (Eye-witnesses R. from R. and B. from P.)

5. In **Biloholowy** (District Zborow) a slightly wounded Ukrainian sanitary soldier and a volunteer in the Huzul army (Ukrainian Highlands) who was wounded in the back, were maltreated by Polish soldiers, robbed and then killed. (Witnesses R. P. and G. S.)

6. In **Bortiatyn** (near Sadowa Wisznia) Polish soldiers upon order of the Polish Lieutenant Ablamowicz, forcibly dragged the farmer Iwan Chomiak out of a cave in which he had sought refuge from Polish bands, and without trial shot him and burnt down his house. (Witnesses K. L., K. R. and Ch.) Upon order of the same Lieutenant, Polish soldiers arrested there a Ukrainian soldier returning from the French front who spent the night with Peter Borushchuk, beat him and shot him without examination (Witnesses M. B., J. W. S.). In the same village two Polish soldiers shot the farmer Michael Paykalo on his farm without any cause whatever (Witness P. P.). Also without cause, in the same village, three Polish soldiers killed Michael Sydor in his cottage, by sending gun-shots through the window, and then burnt down his house. The unfortunate man left a widow and seven small children. (Witnesses H. S. and M. T.) At the same place Polish soldiers further executed two peasants and four women (Witness W. from G.).

7. In **Boryslaw** (District Drohobycz) the Poles killed for reasons unknown Alexander Zurawel, clerk of the "Naphtha Company Galicia" and Alexius Kurysz from Schodnicya (Witness W. S.).

8. In **Buszkowice** (District Przemyśl) Polish soldiers treacherously shot four Ukrainian peasants who were placed as sentinels at the railway guard house.

9. In **Wypysky** (District Przemyśl) Polish soldiers, on June 16th, 1919, robbed the Ukrainian captives and beat them so horribly, that five of them remained dead on the spot (Witness P. H.). (Sechowice.)

10. In **Wilhowetz** (Olchowiec) the Polish soldiers without examination, shot the Ukrainian parish priest Zatorsky, a peasant, five women, and a young boy (Witness Prof. H. B.).

11. In **Woloszczyna** (District Bibrka) Polish soldiers so badly beat the Ukrainian teacher Iwan Kayzansky while being transported that he died in consequence of this cruelty.

12. In **Wodniki** (District Bibrka) a Polish legionary stabbed out the eyes of the peasant Jasko Bodnar with his bayonet.

13. In **Hanusiwtzi** (Hanusowce) District Halicz, Polish soldiers shot two Ukrainian peasants (Witness Ja.).

14. **Haye wishne** (Gajewyzne) District Drohobycz, the Poles shot a lad twenty-three years old.

15. In **Hrabowa** (District Kamionka strumilowa) Polish soldiers killed the mayor of the village, because he could not procure a relay of horses for them.

16. In **Hrymaliiw** (Grzymalow) the Poles kept the Ukrainian mayor Layer, on bread and water for a length of time, and then on June 9th, 1919, while being transported, they shot him. The ball struck the unfortunate man in the neck from behind (Witnesses M. S. and O. B.).

17. In **Dobriwlany** (Dobrowlany). In June 1919, Polish soldiers without cause shot the 13 years old Mykola Korzak and forbade the priest to bury him (Witnesses H. K., K. K. and L. from D.).

Moreover the Poles there maltreated the 57 years old farmer Anton Kindratiw and his 23 years old son so severely, that they soon afterwards died. A woman, Anna Slusar was beaten so terribly that she almost died in consequence.

18. In **Dubrowa Yamne** (Dabrowa Jamne) near Nyzniw, Polish legionaries on June 15th, 1919 shot the peasants Fed Twerdohlib, 48 years old, and Wasyl Gryshak, 27 years old, robbed them and badly wounded a boy, all without the least cause.

19. In **Dowzniw** (District Sokal) Polish soldiers killed two wounded Ukrainian soldiers who had been taken captive.

20. In **Drohobycz** the Poles without judicial examination killed the Ukrainian sergeant from Mraznycia (Witness D. M.).

21. In **Dowhomostyska** (District Mosciska) at the end of April 1919, Polish military marauders killed without cause, the farmer Paul Diduh, 60 years old, Katharina Bidak, 70 years old, Maria Smeyko, 60 years old, Kaska Kosak, 27 years old, and three other persons (Witnesses Sch. and F.).

22. In **Dolyna** (Dolina) on June 24th, 1919, Polish soldiers shot without examination the Ukrainian burger Josef Boidunyk, Wolodmyr Mazurkewych, Mikola Freyishyn, Ilko Freyishyn, in the forest at Bukow. (Witness D. U. Major of P.) They led the unfortunate victims into the fields outside the city, put them in a row and killed one after the other (Witness K. M.).

23. In **Zariche** (Zarzecz) District Bohorodczany, Polish soldiers took a Ukrainian cornet out into the forest and shot him without examination. The body was found by the unfortunate victim's brother and buried by him.

24. In **Zabolotci** (Zablotce) District Brody, Eight Polish soldiers got out of the armoured train and murdered the parish priest Father Sucharowskyj and wounded his shepherd. (Witnesses the family of the deceased K. H. and the Jewish innkeeper. This happened on June 23rd, 1919.

25. In **Zbaraz** Polish soldiers horribly maltreated Mykyta Iwashkevich, broke his hands and head, beat him all over and then shot this already terribly crippled man dead.

Erwards, on June 5th, 1919 shot. Then they robbed his father of 34.000 crowns. (Witnesses P. L., J. H., J. G.) Besides, at the castle in Zbaraz, the Poles without examination and upon order of the Polish Major Krasiczynski, of the 38th Infantry regiment, executed a large number of Ukrainian and Jewish prisoners, among them Yacko Balin, Isak Brunet, Leo Fuchs, Josef Brunet (Witnesses W. W., W. B., J. B., M. H. and S. F.).

26. In **Zolochiw** (Zloczow) the Poles shot 14 Ukrainian captives without examination, and besides killed the farmer Petro Gorchakiwsky (Witness M. K.).

27. In **Kolomea** Polish soldiers shot the Ukrainian Lieutenant Kulchyczky on May 24th, 1919, from the house of the Polish teacher of religion Father Klus; and on the same day Polish soldiers killed another Ukrainian officer, a chauffeur, six soldiers who were peacefully leaving Kolomea to evacuate it for the Roumanians. Besides the Poles stole from an automobile a quantity of provisions, and plundered the storage-house of the "Dnipro-Soyuz", carrying off several waggon loads of sugar. Captain P. Lieutenant M. and Lieutenant K. saw how Klus shot on Ukrainians and encouraged the young boys to do the same.

28. In a village near **Kalusz** the Polish legionaries took away her cow from a peasant woman. This was reported by the Red Cross sister T. A. When the poor woman tried to resist the theft, they killed her and her young children with the butts of their muskets.

29. In **Kilchytze** (Kulczyce) District Sambor, Polish soldiers cut up three women with their sabres and buried them while still alive.

30. In **Koblanska Wola** (District Stary Sambor) Polish soldiers on June 19th, 1919, drove the people into their houses and then set fire to the village from all sides. They themselves stood in the streets and shot all those who tried to escape the fire. In this manner 13 persons lost their lives, among them some women and children. At that time 17 houses were burnt to the ground (Witness D. C.).

31. In **Kwasenyna** (District Dobromil) a Polish sergeant of the gendarmerie named Kita shot at the Ukrainian peasant Iwan Maciey without cause, hit him on the head and afterwards finished him off with the butt of his musket, at the same time saying, if he wanted to have the Ukraina, well he would get it in the other world (Witness P. M. now at Ungvar).

32. In **Knihynyn Misto** (Knihinin miasto) District Stanislaw, Polish field gendarmes brought Hryc Solowiy who lived at the house of a woman, named Palahna Bihun, to the banks of the Bystrytza, where after having beaten him black and blue, they shot him and threw him into the water at Uhornyky near Stanislaw. (Witnesses P. B., Ja., Ja., H. K. from K.)

33. In **Kernytzia** Polish soldiers upon order of their commander, took a captive Ukrainian cornet, a Jew, out of the house, and for the reason, that he, a Jew, had served in the Ukrainian army he was surrounded and stabbed to death with eight bayonets (Witness M. Tsch.).

34. In **Kniaszy Mist** (Kniazzy most) District Mosciska, Polish legionaries upon order of the Polish Lieutenant Ablamowicz shot the railwayman Kost Bertzewyi, further the farmer Iwan Homyak, Iwan Paitala, and four captive Ukrainians. In the same village Polish soldiers killed: a) Stefan Tyndik and his wife Nastia, b) a Polish soldier killed Mykola Stepaniak in his dwelling and Nastia Ben, with two shots, c) Marie Pomirko, a 40 years old pregnant woman was so terribly maltreated by Polish soldiers that her body fell in pieces. She died within 5 days.

35. In **Krasne** (District Zloczow) a Polish soldier threw a hand-grenade into the car containing war-prisoners, which exploding, killed three of the captives, wounding five others.

36. In **Korni** (District Rawa Ruska) as the Polish soldiers were in the act of burning down the village, a woman with a child in her arms, entreated them not to burn her house; thereupon a soldier killed the child with the butt of his musket and wounded the mother (Witness B.).

37. In **Koshlaky** (District Zbaraz) on June 7th, 1919, the Poles shot Mykola Kresowatyi and robbed his father (Witnesses D. M. and J. T.).

38. In **Kulparkiw** (Kulparkow) District Lemberg, Polish legionaries murdered four Ukrainian war pisoners during transport.

39. In **Labie** (District Bobrka) the Poles without examination hanged a Ukrainian woman, a widow and mother of 7 children, also the village church singer.

40. In **Lapshyn** (Lapszyn) District Brzezany, the Poles shot the parish priest Zatorskyi four peasants and a Jew (Witness Ja. H.).

41. In **Lukawetz** (District Sambor) Polish soldiers shot a lad and robbed him of 4000 crowns.

42. In **Lublinetz** nowy on November 20th, 1918, Polish soldiers murdered the disarmed sergeant Yurko Sheremeta, piercing him with 7 stabs of the bayonet. Then they compelled the sister of the dying man to go through the village and say they would treat all others in the same way who wished for Ukraina (Witness W. S.).

43. In **Lubachiw** (Lubaczow) the Poles without examination and without cause shot 7 war prisoners.

44. In **Lemberg** Polish troops took the Ukrainian war prisoners one by one out of the barracks, placed them against the wall and shot them down. In this manner Stefan Nehrebetzkyi, a student in his eighth term at the college of Przemyśl, son of the court councillor, perished and with him many others. (Witness O. N. in P., R. P. and S. Sem. saw how the Polish soldiers killed a wounded sanitary soldier; the witness P. T. saw how the Polish soldiers killed a wounded Ukrainian officer with his bayonet, stabbing the unfortunate man, who could not escape, three times in the breast.

At the unloading of the war prisoners from the cars, two Polish soldiers stepped up to the Ukrainian cornet Kossar, him fast by the hands, while a third aimed at his head and killed him on the spot (Witness J. H.).

In March 1919, the Polish field court in Lemberg, condemned the university student Michael Foly's (son of the deceased Father O. Foly's, former parliamentary delegate), and the workman Salamonovich to death by shooting both on account of alleged espionage, which however could not be proved; nevertheless the sentence was carried out.

45. In **Mlynky sywkowi** (Mlynki Siwkowe), near Modrych, district Drohobycz, Polish legionaries murdered Michael Lech a peasant and his wife after having looted their house. The murder was done by locking the unfortunate victims in their home, into which they then threw a hand grenade through the window. The legionaries gave

as their motive for this dastardly deed, that they had not found the farmer Pawlyshak, for whom they had searched in the house in vain, and who was said to be hidden there (Witnesses M. L., W. W., M. S.).

46. In **Monastyryska** (Monasterzyska), on June 18th, 1919, Polish soldiers upon order of their commander arrested the Ukrainian parish priest Zacharias Pidlashetzky (73 years old) and his vicar; the two unfortunate men were terribly tortured, hot water was poured over them and they were so badly beaten on the head with the butts of muskets that their brains protruded, "then dying, finishing shots were fired at them This was the punishment, for the sons of Father Pidlashetzky served in the Ukrainian army (Witnesses M. D., F. M., A. O., O. P. The exhumation records and the court registers).

47. In **Markowa**, Polish legionaries shot the 70 years old Mayor Gregor Wrublowsky without examination (Witness H. K.).

48. In **Mylatyn** (District Kamionka), Polish soldiers killed the sanitary soldier Michael Kolodka (Witness W. S.).

49. In **Nakonechne** (District Jaworow) the Poles burned five persons alive, by locking them in a barn to which they set fire; Stefan Harhalis saved his life by giving them 100 crowns.

50. In **Nahuyewychi** (Nahujewice), District Drohobycz, Polish legionaries collected all the children of the village, shut them in the wooden belfrey, surrounded it with straw and set fire to it. Loud weeping, wailing and shrieking of the children was heard from within. Some of them succeeded in making their way out and began to run, when two of them were shot down, the rest suffered fatal burns (Witnesses M. S., W. W. and M.). In the same village Polish legionaries badly beat the farmer Holowka of Yasenychy, and when he tore himself away and began to run, they shot after him, killing him on the spot.

51. In **Nyzniw** (Nizniow). District Tlomacz, the Poles shot twelve Ukrainian farmers without cause and without a hearing (Witness S.).

52. In **Ostalowychi** (Ostalowice), District Przemyslany, the Poles killed the 23 years old Iwan Gural from Korenychi, the 30 years old Michailo Wreciona from Wynniki, the 45 years old Ilko Trembach from Skalat, and a gravedigger from Dusaniw, by shooting them. This happened toward the end of June 1919.

53. Near **Oleeyiw** (Olejow), Polish legionaries on June 22th, 1919, killed three wounded Ukrainian soldiers by shooting them (Witness M. F.).

54. In **Przemysl** the Polish sergeant of gendarmes, Bronislaus Stojowski murdered the captive Ukrainian Lieutenant Semko Shkre-metko while he was being escorted to the military court. The post-

mortem examination showed a wound in the back, caused by a close shot (Witness Ja., F. B.).

In the internment camp at Przemyśl Polish soldiers tortured a Ukrainian captive to death. This was in July 22nd, 1919.

55. In **Pikulychi** (Pikulice), District Przemyśl, on July 10th, 1919, Polish soldiers killed the Ukrainian captives Lieutenant Sitalewych, Malmay and an unknown person from Great Ukraina all without examination and only because they ventured, as delegates of the prisoners, to complain of the bad food. Afterwards at the same place ten other Ukrainian captives (one from great Ukraina and two Galician Ukrainians), were murdered without cause and without a hearing.

56. In **Pobereshe** (District Stanisław), Polish soldier murdered the farmers Iwan Bilan and Stah Matiy in a bestial manner by slitting up their addomens and cutting out the bowels (Witnesses P. M., O. L., P. B.).

57. In **Poruchyn** (District Brzezany) the Polish woman Wanda Bilinska ordered her 16 years old servant boy (a Ukrainian) to be killed. He was found near the village of Dryshchow, his head and breast stabbed on by bayonets, and his arms broken (Witness Ja. H.).

58. In **Rawa Ruska**, in the court house, Polish legionaries beat the captives so terribly that one died on the spot under the blows, and another was taken to the hospital (Witness K. P., O. T.).

59. In **Radynychi** (Radynice), District Mostyska, a village was set on fire by Polish legionaries, they shot after the fleeing peasants, killing eight of them, mostly women and children and wounding many (Witness Ja. R. who will furnish the names of the killed).

Polish field gendarmes beat the 16 years old Wasyl Wozniak so badly that he lay very ill interned at the hospital at Wadowice, where he probably died. Besides at the same place two other young boys were so severely beaten, that one of them soon died, and the other is at death's door. It must be added that the commander of the gendarmes there ordered his subordinates to break the bones of every captive Ukrainian.

60. In **Rohatyn** the Polish gendarmes arrested Father Paul Kudryk, dragged him back wards and forwards, and threatened to shoot him, so that from fright he died from heart failure.

61. In **Sielec** (Silec), District Przemyśl, Polish soldiers murdered the 6 years old lad Stefan Hawdya. Polish soldiers attacked two Ukrainian officers, Biy and Filz who were sleeping in a peasants hut, and although they were unarmed and surrendered, begging for their lives to be spared, they were shot down by the Polish soldiers with

Browning revolvers. One of them, Filz, had five bullets in his back, as shown at the inquest (Witnesses Jar. F. W. in P.).

On July 17th, 1919, the farmer Iwan Tymtzan was arrested and so cruelly beaten at the Polish gendarmerie barracks, that he died two days afterwards in the hospital at Przemysl.

63. In **Slobidka lisna** (Slobodka lesna), District Kolomea, in June 1919, Polish soldiers from the division of General Zeligowski murdered about 28 Ukrainian and Jewish families, and killed four students of the agricultural school, named Rosenberg, Bal, Presser and Zloczower. This has been verified by the International Commission.

64. In **Sokal** the Polish troops shot immediately after their entering the town, without any examination, the 70 years old Demchuk, in his garden, two other peasants and the district organizer Dragan (Witness J. J.).

65. In **Solotwyna** (District Solotwyna) in the forest near the villages of Pryslop and Slywky, Polish soldiers brutally killed the Ukrainian cornet Dutchyshyn, who was being escorted by them, his parents were not even permitted to bury the body.

66. In **Stanislan**, Polish legionaries maltreated the sick in the hospital. The baptized Jewish Pole, Wein and a Polish woman Brykczynska killed a Ukrainian sergeant by two shots from their revolvers (Witnesses G. and K. K.).

67. In **Stryi** on May 22nd, 1919, the parish priest of Zawadow, Father Ostap Nizankowsky, a famous Ukrainian composer and deserving patriot, was arrested by a Polish patrol and told that he would be taken to Cracow for internment. However he was taken out into the fields, rudely ordered him to kneel and pray, and without a hearing shot him down; his body was left there unburied. At the same place Polish legionaries severely maltreated the Ukrainian Lieutenant Joseph Winkler, then took him to Stanislaw in a condition bordering on death and there shot him.

68. In **Stryhantzi** (Stryhance), Polish divisions without examination shot down four Ukrainian peasants and at Poruchyn killed the 16 years old school attendant (Witness J. H.).

69. In **Sudowa Wysznia** (Sadowa wisznia) the Polish soldiers by order of Lieutenant Ablamowicz, shot without examination, the telegraph operator Iwan Soltys; the order was at once carried out, and then the house of his parents set on fire.

70. In **Shidnycia** (Schodnica), Polish soldiers shot the captive Lieutenant Chushak, killing him with two bullets in the neck and forehead next to the house of Mr. Pidpychersky; no examination had been made (Witness D. M. and inquest record).

Alderman Oleksa Dziubak, a prominent and active citizen of Schodnica, terror-stricken escaped from the Poles and kept in hiding. Polish legionaries searching for him plundered his dwelling and drove away his cattle; his daughter was dragged into the yard, the clothing torn from her and then she was terribly beaten. When Dziubak was still not be found, the legionaries said, that the house would be burnt down, if he did not give himself up. To save his family, he reported at the Polish commando because he felt himself innocent and thought the Poles would be satisfied with their plunder. But for the Polish legionaries this proved too little, they beat him till the blood ran down and otherwise maltreated him in the most bestial manner (Witness I. L.).

In the same village the Polish legionaries forced one of the most respected citizens, the Communal Councillor Alexander Zurawchyk to compulsory labour, ordered him to clean the drainpipes of the firm Rohak and maltreated him in such a manner, that his ribs were broken, Unconscious he was taken to the hospital where he died the next day (Witness D. M.).

71. In **Terpyliwka** (District Zbaraz) the Poles on June 8th, 1919, shot the landowner Semen Yaworsky after having terribly maltreated him (Witness I. I.).

72. In **Uhryniw** (District Sokal) several peasants, among others, Fedko Krutyi, Andrew Fedyshchyn were killed by Polish legionaries (Witness K.).

73. In **Uluch** (District Berezow) the Poles shot wantonly and without examination some peasants and the 14 years old schoolboy Wlasewych.

74. In **Horostkiw** (Chorostkow) on June 4th, 1919, the Poles killed the pregnant wife of an Ukrainian officer Rosalia Georg, — born Maksymchuk, by shooting her in the abdomen.

75. In **Cherche** (District Rohatyn) on June 24th, 1919, the Poles shot the 60 years old landowner Andrew Kosmyna, without cause or previous examination.

76. In **Cherniawa** (Czerniawa), District Mosciska, towards the end of February 1919, during a truce of arms agreed upon between the Polish and Ukrainian troops, the village was attacked by the soldiers on the Polish armoured train No. 3, robbed the peasants, plundered almost every house, and finally murdered several of the inhabitants. Among the victims were the 58 years old Mary Wasio, and the 56 years old Mary Tropiak, while Katharine Farion, who was in child-bed, was shot at and severely wounded. At the same time, on March 13th, 1919, the 76 years old farmer Michael Onyshko was shot down by the Ulanes of the 5th Polish regiment (Witnesses Sz. and F.).

77. In **Towstenke**, Polish divisions wantonly shot down three Ukrainian peasants. One of them, Prokopovich, first had his hands bound and then his eyes bandaged; at this moment a Polish soldier whispered to him to flee, as shooting would be done. The unfortunate man fled with bandaged eyes into a field of grain, but was soon overtaken and knocked down by the Poles. The body was torn in pieces. Thereupon his father was fetched from his house and without examination or cause also murdered.

78. In **Shydliwtzi** (Szydlowce) and **Wasylikiw** (Wasylkow), District **Husiatyn**, Polish divisions shot four Ukrainian peasants, one of them named **Hrytz Sakiwsky**, solely for the reason that he was seen with a gun in his possession, which he had found in the river and was taking to give up to the Poles according to orders; the other was shot because he had been on guard one time at **Kopychyntzi** (Kopyczynce) for the Polish prisoners.

79. In **Chornokintzi** (Czarnokonce), District **Husiatyn**, three Ukrainian peasants and the Jew **Fink** were shot by Polish soldiers, the latter merely, because his two sons were serving in the Ukrainian army. His fingers were cut off, and then his arms forced out of their sockets. After he had suffered the most horrible tortures for a week, he was shot.

80. In **Czernihiwei** (Czernichowce), District **Zbaraz**, on June 3rd, 1919, Polish soldiers shot down without cause the 17 years old lad **Wasył Bodnar** (Witnesses P. K. and N. W.).

81. In **Shchawne** (Szczawne), District **Turka**, Polish legionaries killed two Ukrainian gendarmes, **Kurka** and **Luter**, and in the village of **Komancha** three other Ukrainian gendarmes **Shchuruowsky**, **Fushtey** and **Fed Chura**. The last mentioned, when already at the last gasp, was brutally stamped upon with the heels of the inhuman murderers on the head and entire body. Then the whole village was looted.

82. In **Yezupil** (Jezupol), District **Stanislau**, Polish legionaries had 16 Ukrainian peasants hanged without examination.

83. In **Yaworiw** (Jaworow) the captive Ukrainian cornet **Iwan Shchyrba** and two wounded Ukrainian soldiers were shot upon order of the already mentioned Lieutenant **Ablamowicz**.

84. In **Nysmychi** (Niesmice), District **Sokal**, Polish soldiers killed in a house where he had taken refuge the wounded Ukrainian rifleman **Demchuk**, the 70 years old farmer **Lewko Besyk**, **Katharina Tywonyuk**, and **Pawlo Perih** were also murdered, after their eyes had been previously put out. **Tymko Sedenyk** and others were likewise severely maltreated by the Poles (Witnesses: A. F., A. F., P. M., T. G., A. P., S. W., T. S., J. K., P. A.).

85. Near **Dobromil** Polish cavalry surrounded 18 captive Ukrainian riflemen, who were being escorted from the front to the Polish commando, fired a volley at them, killing 15 and wounding one (Witness J. B.).

86. In the forest near **Posada Horishna** (Posada gorna) the 17 years old lad Jurko Terebuh was stopped by Polish soldiers and murdered in a brutal manner. His tongue, ears and nose were cut off, his eyes put out and finally they scalped him. The boy died amid horrible agony.

In order to furnish an example, the mutilated body was exposed for three days in the mortuary (Witness O. D.).

Moreover in the same village the policeman Lesyk was shot without cause by the Polish soldiers. Lesyk had remained behind in the village on account of his old mother, whom he would not forsake.

II. IMPRISONMENTS, INTERNMENTS MAL-TREATMENTS.

Polish civil as well as military Government authorities with all means at command, with the assistance of the field gendarmerie, the police and the savage Polish soldiery have systematically introduced an action to exterminate the entire intellectual element among the Ukrainians and the peasantry so strong in self-consciousness and national feeling, or at least to ruin the former materially so greatly, as to make it a useless factor in the polonisation aimed at by the chauvinistic Polish element.

To this end the Polish commando, Polish gendarmerie, and also Polish civil authorities order arrests wholesale, while the arrested and interned are treated worse than the commonest criminals. The prisoners are maltreated so severely in countless cases, that many of them pay for their imprisonment with their lives or become cripples for life.

The interned are starved, neither their age nor their social rank is considered; they are kept captive for months in miserable, dark, filthy, damp barracks, suffering from hunger and cold.

Besides wholesale raids are ordered in towns and villages; the inhabitants maltreated in the most inhuman manner with blows from thonged whips, sticks or rods made of twisted wire. The authorities close their eyes to the shaming and bestial violation of women and girls.

The Commando of the Ukrainian army was officially notified by the Polish superior Commando, that, for the protection of the Poles who reside in the territories occupied by the Ukrainians, the entire intellectual element among them behind the front were to be interned by the Poles. And although this preventive has become quite superfluous since July 1919, owing to the occupation of all East Galicia by the Poles (as since then no Galician Poles could have been exposed to danger from Ukrainian troops) thousands and thousands of Ukrainians are nevertheless further detained in the camps and prisons. Almost the entire intellectual Ukrainian element, in so far as not rescued by timely flight, was arrested and interned: many working men, mechanics and tradesmen, as also nationally enlightened peasants were arrested, and likewise many Jews suspected of being in sympathy with the Ukrainians.

The total number of the interned and imprisoned amounted to about 100.000 persons, among these, those who had been released those who escaped and those who had died in imprisonment, are not counted. Those, who were confined, to the undermining of their own existence and that of their families, are not considered in these figures. These alone numbered several thousands. Thus for instance, in the single district Bobrka over 200 Ukrainians were confined to their homes and they were not permitted to leave them. It is generally known, that every Ukrainian patriot, who was not able to leave the country in time, was arrested by the Poles and interned; 10.000 Ukrainians fled across the Zbrucz into Ukraina or found shelter in Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia and Austria. Ukrainians of the highest social rank were interned, parliamentary delegates, scientists, university professors, public school teachers, college head masters, lawyers, physicians, engineers, all classes of civil service officers, prelates, parish priests, monks, managers of large industrial institutions, even women and young girls, old men, cripples and children.

Among others interned without cause, some of them having been in prison since November 1918, are the following:

1. University Professor Dr. Kyrylo Studynsky, the lawyer and Director of the Insurance Company "Dnister" Dr. Wolodymyr Ohrymovych and the lawyer Dr. Leo Hankewych. These three gentlemen remained in Lemberg as the representatives of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic; they were interned because they wished to complain to an Entente Mission of the atrocities committed by the Poles.

2. The former Diet and parliamentary delegates: the lawyer Dr. Wolodymyr Zahaykewych (since November 11th, 1918); the lawyer Dr. Wolodymyr Bachynsky, the physician Dr. Iwan Kurowetz, the

parish priest Stepan Onyshkewych, the estate owner Hrytz Tershakowetz, the journalist Wyacheslaw Budzynowsky, the Provincial Court Councillor Leo Lewytzky, the lawyer Dr. Theophil Kormosh, the delegate and Diet committee member Iwan Kyweluk, some of whom only were liberated from the internment camps to be confined elsewhere in August 1919.

3. Of 1000 priests interned in August 1919, a number were liberated only to be confined in other places. There are still many priests and 46 Basilian monks interned, as also many prelates canons, consistory councillors, deans and other church dignitaries, among them are Father Bohachewsky, the 90 years old prelate Berezowsky (his son, upon accusation of the notorious Austro-Polish Auditor Dr. Zagorski was brought before an Austrian court-martial, condemned to death and hanged, though it was established that he was innocent) a 73 years old priest Rev. M. M. Cehelsky, the dean F. Rabi, the Papal Chamberlain and former parliamentary delegate Rev. Emilian Pohoretzky, the Rev. Hoshowsky, Rev. Petryk, the Dean Wynnytzky, Rev. Peleh, Rev. Petrytzky, Rev. Korol, Rev. Shcherbaniuk, Rev. Yurchynsky, Rev. Moroz, Rev. and Dean Kosonotzky and others.

4. The lawyers Dr. Starosolsky, Dr. Sekela, Dr. Ardan, Dr. Stanko, Dr. Kobyletzky, Dr. Woloshyn, Dr. Kalytowsky, Dr. Band, Dr. Worobetz, Dr. Sanotzky, Dr. A. Chaikowsky and others.

5. Engineers: W. Malishewsky, Shehowych, Pazlawsky.

6. The physicians Drs. Owcharsky, Hwozdetzky, Petruszewych, Tresnowsky, Kurowetz, Sinkewych, Safian and others.

7. Hundreds of officials, professors, subordinates and servants, thus for instance judges, court councillors, and clerks, N. Stefanowych, Kolody, Shechowych, Ustianowych, A. Krisa, Dr. Nasada, Further the principal of a Lyceum A. Yarema, college professor A. Sabat, Director L. Bilinsky, savings-bank clerk M. Marko, industrial inspector Zukowsky, railway official Zahaykewych, the clerk Stefanyshyn, college principal Dr. N. Sabat, school director Muryn, school inspector Rev. Nawrotzky, college professor Leo Shchyrba and others.

8. Many women, among them the wife of the State Secretary Kosanewych, the wife of the engineer Kalnowych, Nizankowska. Kryskowa, Drozdowska, Mihalska together with their husbands, while their young children were left at home without care; Anastasia Widiy with a six weeks old infant (held captive in the penitentiary Brygidki) Anastasia Zwir with a 5 years old boy, Anna Zelena with 6 small children, the parliamentary delegate's wife Staruhowa and many other women with their children from 2—10 years.

Some of the interned persons have been discharged in the meantime; on the other hand further internments and imprisonments have been made in spite of the occupation of all Galicia by the Poles. This is done in a very remarkable way. When the Poles in consequence of the intervention of an International Mission order any releases, they soon afterwards arrest twice as many Ukrainians, often again such as had already been interned, and liberated. Thus for instance on September 1st, 1919, there were arrested and dragged to internment camps the following; Rev. Pl. Karpinsky from Ostrowetz, M. Cehelsky, Lopatinsky, the teacher Obuhowska from Strusiw, on September 6th, 1919, Rev. Mohnatzky, from Terebowla, on September 10th, 1919, Rev. S. Durbak, Blahatka, Kashtan, Luzkiw, Rev. Wolansky, Councillor Cherniawsky, Professor Chaykiwsky and W. Witwitzky of Kolomea. There were further arrested and put into prison the parish priests Mochnatzky. A. Wolansky, Korol, Wynytsky, Protz and Professor Gdula. In court jails at Czortkow there are interned over 100 Ukrainians and 27 Jews. There are captive at Lemberg in the military prison: Fathers M. Barychko, Priyma, Oliynyk; on September 20th, 1919, Miss Z. Oleskiwna, delegate of the Ukrainian Red Cross was arrested and sent to the Lemberg prison, this being a flagrant violation of international laws. The lady was released after a few days. There were also arrested in Sambor the court councillor Shcherbatiuk, although he was very ill in bed at the time, the 80 years old school director W. Siletzky, Dr. R. Skibinsky, Professor T. Zalesky, Professor Maryniak, and Dr. W. Lewitzky; on the 17th September 1919, 115 Ukrainians from Husiatyn, and at the same time over 200 Ukrainians from the district of Bobrka were brought to Brigidki.

In order to be able to justify these many arrests in some way or to make them plausible, the Polish commanders, the gendarmerie and police on the most trifling pretexts, make countless searches in houses and institutions belonging to the Ukrainians, whereby often single officers, or subordinate officers, at times even only soldiers, act as revisors. These revisions, which are made in the most brutal manner, give the Poles occasion for the most various insults, molestations, threats and maltreatments. At the same time the victims of this brutal violence have their most precious, indispensable and best possessions confiscated; and this is done often on the pretext of an alleged, or secret requisition, but in reality they are nothing but common thefts.

Such requisitions are made preferably in the rooms of the Ukrainian institutions at Lemberg, Przemyśl, Stanislau, Tarnopol, and many other cities and villages of East Galicia, regardless as to whether they are private dwellings, schools, churches, public institutions.

boys or girls boarding-schools; in some such requisitions and revisions have been carried out over twenty times; for instance 32 revisions were made in the institution "Stawropigia" in Lemberg, 35 in the editorial rooms of the newspaper "Wpered", and 20 in the "Dnister". The maltreatment of the Ukrainian population, the conditions in which the Ukrainians of East Galicia are at present forced to live, find their equal nowhere, so that no civilized being can imagine that such things could happen in the 20th century, in an age when democratic ideas find such wide dissemination. We shall mention only a few cases as illustrations of these terrible mental and physical tortures, of these countless and repeated abuses, which the Ukrainians now endure under the yoke of the Polish "pacificators".

1. In **Babyn** (District Sambir), Fed. Towarnytzky was severely maltreated by Polish soldiers, then dragged out into the street, lifted off his feet and made to stand on his head. In this position he was so beaten with the butts of muskets that he nearly died. In the same village, Polish soldiers and their officers drove together in the school house old peasants, and children, there beat them, spat upon them and reviled them. From there and Sambor 18 peasants were dragged away as hostages. The children were not spared either, thus little S. Petryk was badly struck in the face.

2. At **Bereshany** (Brzezany) on September 6th, 1919, the first meeting was held of the Ukrainian citizen committee with the sanction of the district authorities and in presence of the district commissioner; at this the question of the assistance to be given to those injured by the war was discussed. After the meeting was over, the gendarmerie arrested all who had taken part in it (three quarters of them women) took them into the gendarmerie barracks, where they were detained for three hours, then dismissed and told they were sentenced to be confined in their own homes.

3. In **Wiktoriw** (Wiktorow), District Stanislau, the church cantor Nikolai Samyga was so badly maltreated by Polish legionaries, that he had to remain in bed for some weeks.

4. In **Winniki** (District Lemberg), the village parish priest, Father Hirniak, was arrested by the Poles, tied hand and foot thrown on a wagon, taken to prison and afterwards interned. The Polish soldiers then violated a number of young girls, only those were spared who were able to buy their freedom at a price of 5000 crowns.

5. In **Hanewychi** (Haniewice), Polish soldiers bound the hands of several children behind their backs, drove them to pasture, made them eat grass, after which the children were again driven like cattle to water.

6. In **Hrabyshin** (District Dobromil), the mayor of the village was condemned to 150 blows from nagaykas, during a period of three weeks, and the order was executed. (Witness G.)

7. In **Horodok** (Groddek) on June 26th, 1919, Polish soldiers completely robbed 27 captive Ukrainian soldiers, taking away from them their coats, blouses, trousers, shoes and 7000 crowns in money; then Polish soldiers, who were on horseback forced the captives to keep pace as the horses, with blows from their nagaykas. (Witness T. S.)

8. In **Wyslok Welyky** (Wislok wielki), District Turka, Polish legionaries surprised the village the night before 24th of January 1919, divided into three groups of 100 men each, and began shooting with machine guns, which of course caused a great panic. This the soldiers made use of to thoroughly plunder the village. On this occasion many of the inhabitants were killed and many wounded, among them Hrytz Sydomora, who was slightly wounded in the hand and his maid severely so. Then Sydomora was interned into the bargain. The Rev. Shpylka of this place was also interned, while his house and the church were robbed.

9. In **Hayi wyshni** (Gaje Wyzne), District Drohobycz, the Poles beat and interned nearly all the men.

10. In **Hryniwtzi** (Hryniowce), Polish detachments badly beat Petro Hlodzak, without cause.

11. In **Hryniw** (Hryniow), District Bobrka, Polish soldiers so maltreated the pregnant wife of a farmer named Magda Gula, and struck her so severely on the abdomen that she became unconscious and gave premature birth to a dead child; its body showed bruises and fractures of the skull.

12. In **Dolishna Posada** (Posada dolna), District Stary Sambor, a little boy was led before the legionaries, accused of having been found with a gun in his possession, raised as if to take aim. The legionaries cut off the child's right hand and put out his eyes.

13. In **Dobriwlany** (Dobrowlany), Anna Slusar was so terribly beaten by Polish soldiers that she became mortally ill.

14. In **Drohobycz** a Polish patrol arrested the pregnant wife of a landowner named Olga Kryskowa. She was led through the town, accompanied by blows from thonged whips and the butt ends of muskets. She was then locked up in a room on the first floor of the gendarmerie building when she was assaulted by Polish officers. In despair she jumped out of the window, thereby breaking her leg. Although she now lay on the ground badly hurt and almost unconscious, she was not spared, but again beaten by the Polish gendarmes and reviled with the words: "Get up, you wanton, here is your Ukraina." Then she was

once more dragged into the gendarmerie barracks (Witnesses W. and S. Ch.).

15. In **Zabche murowane** (District Sokal), Polish soldiers drove Father Hudyk and several farmers like cattle on the road toward Belz and maltreated them so badly, that the priest arrived there with a large wound in his head (Witnesses Hl. and farmers from Z.).

16. In **Zborow** on June 7th, 1919, Polish soldiers arrested the bank clerk Alexander Bahreey, placed him among 55 other captive men, completely robbed all of them, and took them to Zolochiw (Zloczow), while on the way even very old men were abused and stuck with butts of muskets.

17. In **Zolochiw** (Zloczow), the Poles unmercifully massacred three Ukrainian prisoners of war, and 14 others were shot without trial.

18. At the railway station of **Ostrow** near Tarnopol, 10 captive Ukrainian riflemen were placed in a row, then benzine was poured on them, and a light set to it. In consequence of the burns two died on the spot, and the others were taken to the hospital fatally injured (Witness I. H.).

18a. In **Kolomea** on May 23rd, 1919, after the retreat of the Ukrainian troops and before the Roumanians marched in, Polish militia took over the rule, and in the name of the Polish Republic carried on house revisions and made arrests among the Ukrainians. Among the arrested were: The Chief of the Red Cross Mission, General Okopenko, and his secretary Dr. Maritchak, further the Ukrainian District Commander Professor Prymak, Captain Halibey and other prominent men. These innocently arrested persons were at once released after the entry of the Roumanians. The Polish officer, who escorted General Okopenko, took away from him his sword, a valuable souvenir, and other articles, which he never returned, although he promised to do so. During the two days of their rule at Kolomea in May 1919, the Poles posted a sentinel before the Ukrainian National House who permitted no one to enter or leave it. The female teacher Sawyna Sydorowych, who had no knowledge of this order, accompanied the girl students of the training school to the lectures in the same building and remained standing in front of it. The sentry fired several shots at her, struck her on the chest and feet, severely wounding her and also five of the students. The wounded were then taken to a hospital where they had to stay a long time.

19. In **Kotzuriw** (Kocuwow), District Bobrka, the landowner Iwan Sysak was persecuted by the gendarmerie for the single reason alone, that he belonged to the nationally enlightened persons of the village. The gendarmerie patrol did not find him at home, therefore his family

was menaced and maltreated, and his house robbed, whereby he suffered a loss of several thousand crowns (Witness E. S.).

20. In **Kopychyntzi** (Kopieczynce), Polish Uhlans maltreated 27 Ukrainian riflemen and two officers, giving each of them several dozen blows with nagaykas; then they escorted them barefooted, making them keep quick-trotting pace with the Uhlans horses, the Poles hurrying them along with blows from their swords and whips, at the same time calling them the most scurrillious names. Hereupon the Uhlans handed them over to the gendarmerie with the order "to finish them off". In Cherna Polish officers together with the Polish population maltreated the Ukrainian prisoners of war by giving them thumps in the face and on the head and calling them "scums", "bandits" etc.

21. In **Kotowetz** (District Kopieczynce), on June 7th, 1919, Polish legionaries maltreated the peasant woman Warwara Chernysh with their whips and musket butts, because she had ventured to demand of them the return of 3.610 crowns which they stole from her. Her husband Iwan and her son Ilko were arrested, severely maltreated and dragged off to parts unknown; all this because the two had tried to put out the fire which the Poles had set to the village. At the same place, on June 7th, 1919, Thekla Sahaydak was maltreated by Polish soldiers with musket butts and thonged whips (Witness P. S.).

22. In **Kropywnyk stary** (District Drohobycz), the 11 years old boy Hrytz Kolibanyk was whipped for four hours by Polish legionaries, and the 55 years old farmer Michael Orynych so maltreated, that the bones of both his hands were broken. In the same place peasants were tied by gendarmes to the cart's tail which was then driven away at full speed, after having been previously divested of half their clothing, decorated with wreaths of thistles and reviled with abusive words (Witness M. O.).

23. In **Lapshyn** (Lapszyn), District Brzezany, many houses of Ukrainian farmers were plundered and many peasants maltreated, for instance Hlushka (Witness J. H.).

24. In the internment camp at **Lemberg** there were two Ukrainian railway employees ill of typhus. They were told that they would be taken to the hospital only on condition that they swore the oath off allegiance to Poland; as they refused to do so, they were left at the internment camp without medical aid and died there. On May 1919 there died in the hospital established in the Polytechnic school 2 Ukrainian officers. On the day of burial when Ukrainian priests and other persons of education came to do them the last honours, a Polish officer appeared and with drawn sword dispersed the priests and other visitors, shouting that he forbade the burial of the bodies. Then they

were quietly consigned to the grave with the assistance of a Polish priest. At all other Ukrainian burials, most particularly of Ukrainian soldiers, Polish police, obviously obeying superior orders, prevented the Ukrainian priests from performing the funeral rites according to the Greek Catholic rite and did not even allow the reading of the burial prayers and gospels. On November 29th, 1918, the bank clerks Semen Shchypynsky and Josef Hodowansky were arrested upon order of the Polish authorities and dragged from one prison to another. Owing to having caught cold, Hodowansky died of inflammation of the lungs, the other man was kept in prison for six weeks without trial and only released after the death of Hodoansky. On December 12th, 1918, the district judge P. Ustianowych was brought by the Poles into the military prison so badly beaten that he could not move, he had to stay in bed for a week; his body showed bloody weals all over (Witness J. R.).

At the beginning of July 1919, upon order of the government at Warsaw, ten persons were arrested as hostages in Lemberg, among them Dr. Sawchak, Dr. Owcharsky, and Father Sembratowych. The hostages were treated like common criminals and the priest not even allowed to perform divine service. It was only upon intervention of the English Mission, that they were released. In June 1919 there was also arrested in Lemberg among others, the Ukrainian poet Mykola Holubetz at that time a convalescent from typhus, he was locked up in the gendarmerie barracks near the Lyczakowska-street; there he was beaten in a terrible and inhuman manner, put into irons, and even forbidden to partake of the food brought him by his wife.

25. In **Lysnewychi** (Lesniewice), near Pustomyty, Semko Mota, was sought by the Polish field gendarmerie, and as he could not be found, his wife Ksenka was severely maltreated and robbed (Witnesses Ch. K. and H. Z.). In the same place Iwan Nakosh had his ring and finger cut off in his own house by a field gendarme, while his wife and father-in-law were beaten (Witnesses H. Ch. and H. Z.).

26. The peasantry were unmercifully beaten by Polish soldiers in the villages of **Lishna**, **Stebnyk**, **Tustanowychi**, **Mraznycia**, **Jakubowa Wola** (District Drohobycz).

27. In **Lubinetz nowyj** (District Cieszanow), Polish soldiers maltreated Hrytz Komar and Wasyl Sudynyk, after which both were arrested (Witness W. S.).

28. In **Medyka** (District Przemyśl), Polish soldiers arrested the railway conductor Andrew Hytra, and plundered his entire farm and house, taking away with them 3000 crowns and articles to the value

of 4.000 crowns. On November 25th, 1918 he was so badly beaten that two of his ribs were broken (Witness A. Ch.).

29. In **Mosty Welyki** (Mosty wielkie), the Poles on September 22nd, 1919, arrested the postmaster Wolodymyr Miskewych, the school director Andriy Moshondz and Sofie Tymkewych, because they had assisted in making the inventory of the co-operative stores "Wlasna Pomich" plundered by the Poles. The auditor of the "Narodna Torhowla" Yaroslaw Wolosewych was arrested and deported from Zowkwa (Zolkiew).

30. In **Modrych** and **Nahuyewychi** (Modrycz, Nahujewice), District Drohobycz, even the children were unmercifully beaten by the Poles.

31. In **Nahuyewychi** (District Drohobycz) all the men between 18 and 60 years were obliged, upon order of the Polish legionaries, to lie down on their faces in the church-yard; they were then trodden on by the soldiers and kicked with the heels of their boots, if one of them stirred or cried out in pain he was belaboured with nagaykas and musket butts, while those who tried to flee were shot down. (Witness M. D.). In this place, as also in Hayi, the bell-tower into which a number of children had been driven, was set on fire.

32. In **Nadwirna** (Nadworna), Stefan Homiak and the Ukrainian Lieutenant Solohub were robbed after being taken captive by the Poles; they were completely divested of their clothing and maltreated with musket butts (Witness R. B.).

33. In **Oleeyiw** (Olejow) on July 2nd, 1919, Ukrainian captives were beaten with the musket butts by Polish soldiers, and with nagayka whips. (Witness M. R.)

34. In **Olesha** (District Monasterzyska) on June 23rd, 1919, Polish soldiers beat and robbed Warwara Dobrowolska, Hafia Kopiniak and Stefan Kolodnytzky.

35. In **Poruchyn**, upon order of the Polish woman Wanda Bilinska, who managed a farm there, 8 Ukrainian peasants were harnessed to a plough, and four peasant woman to a harrow and so compelled to furrow the ground (Witness I. H.).

36. In the internment camp at **Przemysl**, one of the interned Ukrainians was so badly struck on the head by Polish soldiers that he fell down unconscious. A Ukrainian priest was treated to boxes on the ears and blows from a whip (Witness P. H.).

The Polish soldiers of General Haller's army in the streets maltreated the pupils of the Ukrainian college, whom they recognized by their emblems. Among others, the pupil Komarnytzky, a son of the interned teacher of religion, Father Komarnytzky was badly beaten.

37. In **Pykulychi** (Pikulice), District Przemysl, on July 30th, 1919, a Ukrainian farmer was tortured by a Polish soldier who pinched his nose with a pair of tongs to such a degree that his face was covered with blood and he fainted from pain.

38. In **Pidberistzi** (Podberesce), near Lemberg, Polish soldiers maltreated several Ukrainian peasants and beat them with thonged whips, severely injuring them.

39. In **Piddubtzi** (Poddubce), District Rawa, Polish soldiers maltreated several peasants, knocking out their teeth and breaking their ribs.

40. In the same place Polish legionaries violated two interned Ukrainian women, Anna Makun and Anna Tzytiw; several of the legionaries bound the women hand and foot and incited their comrades to the brutal act.

41. In **Pidbushe** (Podbuze), District Drohobycz, the Poles arrested the district judge Nicolay Stefanowych because he refused to take the Polish oath of allegiance, afterwards interning him.

42. In **Pidpechary** (Podpieczary), near Stanislaw Polish legionaries maltreated Dmytro Bezen, who had been taken hostage, he was trodden on, his mouth filled with mud and then he was beaten till he became unconscious, then believing him dead, they went away.

43. In **Piylo** (District Kalusz), Polish soldiers maltreated 28 peasant dealing them blows with sticks, merely because that they had prevented Polish soldiers from robbing.

44. In **Putiatyntzi** (District Rohatyn) on Easter Sunday Polish soldiers maltreated peasants as they were coming from church, beating them with thonged whips and the butts of their muskets; then the village was looted and set on fire at various parts, so that only three houses remained untouched.

45. In **Radynychi** (Radynice), District Mosciska, the commander of the gendarmerie there issued the order "that every Ukrainian arrested, should have his bones broken".

46. In **Rizun**, Polish legionaries violated young Ukrainian girls of tender age. The Polish sergeant Janowski himself boasted that "at the division of the booty only a 12 years old girl was assigned to him."

47. In **Stanislawiw** (Stanislaw), Polish soldiers drove intelligent Ukrainians and Jews by means of thonged whips to such work as sweeping the streets and cleaning the sewers. The Czech officer Karol Winkler, who had served in the Ukrainian army, was also beaten, robbed and incarcerated.

48. In **Slowita** (District Przemyslany) several peasants from the villages Lypiwty and Loni were severely maltreated by the Polish field gendarmerie (Witness M. W.).

49. In **Skalat**, in the house of the parish priest, revisions were several times carried on in so brutal a manner, that his wife and Mme. M. Lewitzka both became unconscious. The Polish carried away whatever they could lay hands on.

50. In **Šokal**, a girl named Demchuk, was beaten by the Polish gendarmes till the blood ran (Witness D. and Cz.).

51. In **Sawaluski** (District Monasterzyska), Polish soldiers robbed and beat Retro Kaminiak, Stefan Krywyi, Ilaryi Wyshatytzky. Spiridion Kaminiak, Omelan Romaniw, Hrytz Pidwysotzky, Yakiw Kolodnytzky, Phylip Sawka, Pawlo Kaminiak, Roman Iwaniw, Oleksa Turyansky and Kyprian Baran; the last mentioned had his farm burnt down.

This happened on the July 6th, 1919. (Witnesses T. K., H. K., M. T., P. B., K. W., J. B., O. R., J. B.)

52. In **Stary Sambir** (Stary Sambor) the districts secretary Kostryz was badly maltreated by the Poles.

53. In **Stryi** Ukrainian captives were beaten daily by the Polish soldiers, each one of them receiving 30 to 45 blows with sticks each time. One of the leaders and originators of this Polish bestiality was the sergeant Kwasniewicz (Witness M. K.).

54. In **Shidnytzia** (Schodnica), Polish soldiers beat in a bestial manner, as already mentioned above, the daughter of the murdered Oleksa Dziubak (Witness J. L.).

On this occasion they beat Oleksa Dziubak and Oleksa Zurawchyk so terribly that their ribs were broken and in consequence both of the unfortunate men died. Moreover Oleksa was further tortured by sprinkling salt in his wounds. (Witness J. L.)

In the same place Dmytro Mazurek was beaten by the Poles, and when he escaped by flight, they despoiled him of his house and all he possessed.

When Polish gendarmes on June 20th, 1919, searched for Nikolay Zurawchyk, and their pursuit remaining fruitless, they broke into the dwelling of his sister Magda, ill-treated her by giving her twenty-five lashes with a thonged whip, and shot after her when she turned to flee. Severely wounded she fell, lying all night in the neighbouring yard, and only on the following day, while still unconscious, was she taken to the hospital, where her recovery was despaired of. (Witness P. D.)

55. In **Tarnopol** the Poles arrested the railway official A. Krisa and gave him barely enough food to sustain life. This they themselves owed to his wife, telling her that they meant to starve her husband to death.

An eighty years old man was forced at the bidding of the Polish soldiers to perform a dance in the public square on the Ring; when he could or would not dance any longer, he was unmercifully beaten. Altogether 278 persons were arrested in Tarnopol and then escorted by the Polish soldiers to Zloczow. On the way they were plundered and struck with the butts of muskets.

56. In **Towstenke**, a peasant and his son were led by Polish legionaries into a farmyard and so brutally beaten, that they were swollen, all over; they were then dragged off to parts unknown.

57. In **Truskawetz** (District Drohobycz), Andrew Bilas was terribly maltreated by the Polish soldiers; first they beat him, then they cut open the skin on the balls of his feet; the terrific pain rendered him unconscious and he probably died of his injuries (Witness O. H. and P. M.).

58. In **Tudoriw** (District of Husiatyn), Father Sonewytsky, on the night of June 9th, 1919, was assaulted and dragged away by the Polish soldiers, and the teacher Nykorowych and the landowner Iwan Chayka were likewise taken prisoners. All of the three prisoners were told that they would be hanged. A rope was even placed around the neck of the priest and he, together with the other two prisoners, dragged into a neighbouring forest. The unfortunate men had to purchase their liberty, Nykorowych giving 3000 crowns, Chajka 8000 and Sonewytsky 10.000. (Proof: the court documents in Kopychyntzi and witness K.)

59. In **Hyriw** (Chyrow), near Stary Sambor, Polish soldiers beat the captured Ukrainians in the face, calling out after every blow: Here's your *Ukrainia*, you beast of a hog. A thirty years old rifleman from *Stara Sil* had his arms broken.

60. In **Cherche** (Czercze), District of Rohatyn, Polish soldiers looted the entire place. They stole property from trunks and chests in all the dwellings, loaded it on wagons and carried it away. The inmates were beaten with the butts of muskets, the farmer Iwan Geba being the one most severely maltreated. Numerous old and young women, some of them being violated, were victims of this riot (Witness W. K.).

61. In **Chornokintzi** (Czarnokonce) the farmer J. Bohenko was tortured, he being carried out from prison each day to receive twenty-five lashes.

62. In **Yaworiw** (Jaworow) the farmer Balakym was robbed of 24,000 crowns by Polish legionaries and, when he ventured to complain of his loss at the Polish quarters at Przemyśl, was belaboured with blows. Dmytro Harambura and Hrytz Barabash were taken prisoners by the Poles and so tortured, that Harambura died while confined at Przemyśl and Barabash fell mortally ill.

In the district of **Yaworiw** farm labourers were driven into the fields or the courtyards of the landowners and there beaten on the soles of their feet with sticks. These abuses resulted in Count Szeptycki himself a landowner, complaining to the military commando at Przemyśl and expressly demanding the stoppage of such brutalities.

63. In **Yakubowa Wola** (District of Drohobycz) all the children were dragged by the Polish legionaries into a building and there terribly beaten with thonged whips.

64. In **Yaksmanychi** (District of Przemyśl), Polish gendarmes, on May 16th, 1919, while on the search for arms, beat many peasants with nagaykas. Every man beaten had then to kneel down and kiss these thonged whips.

On November 18th, 1919, Polish legionaries invaded the village at about four in the morning, firing machine guns at the houses. Awakened by the noise the inmates came running out of their dwellings whereby many of them were wounded; Matwiy Kazimir was killed by a head shot. Plundering and killing now began. Two college boys, B. F. and E. B. were dragged from one of the dwellings, and laid low by bullets, although the unfortunate lads begged on their knees for their lives. (Witnesses J. H., M. H.) Hereupon fire was set to the village. The mayor of the village, whose barn was set on fire at the same time, was arrested and kept confined for 39 days without a hearing. Besides the barn of the mayor Josef Pluwak, the barns of Pankewych, of Korshynska, of Hersch Lien and of others were likewise 'burned, although they were filled with grain. The peasants begged and implored that their property might be spared, unheeded they were driven away with blows in order that none of them could extinguish the fire.

The soldiers forced their way into the house of Ilko Kopko and set fire to a bed in which two children were lying; the mother, who attempted to rescue them, was badly injured by blows.

Hereupon Polish bandits attacked the presbytery, shot all the swine, robbed all the live stock, cattle and horses belonging to the parish priest Joseph Karanowych, then they broke all the doors and windows. The plundered property was taken away on wagons, which the peasants from Yaksmanychi had to furnish.

A few days later a flying detachment of gendarmes came to the village, ostensibly to look for arms. As the peasants owned no weapons and therefore could not deliver any up, all the inhabitants were driven together to one spot, and then, without distinction as to women, children or the aged, their nude bodies were beaten with the twisted wire whips. This was done as follows: One soldier sat at the feet, one at the head of the victims, while two others beat them till the blood ran. A Polish soldier pressed a burning cigarette into the face of J. L., a peasant 65 years old, when he denied possessing weapons and begged for the strictest of revisions.

65. The Polish atrocities and looting in the village of **Mahniw** (Machnow), District of Rawa Ruska, are recounted by an eye-witness as follows: "It was a bright moonlight night on December 15th, 1919, the village was covered with snow and lay sleeping in the calm of pight, when after midnight three detachments of Polish legionaries invaded it. They broke into the houses, regardlessly stole garments, boots, fur coats, money, in short everything they could lay hands on. They tore clothing from the bodies of the affrighted inmates and ordered the young girls to disrobe. Great wasting arose in the village, the weeping of women and children was heard, but the legionaries paid no heed and beat those who came into their hands with the butts of muskets, saying that they would drive the idea of Ukrainia out of the "Hajdamaks". Finally they bound all the men, the aged, girls and boys together and drove them with fixed bayonets in front of the church, where they also led the village priest Yaziw. Soon day dawned, a part of the legionaries left in the direction of the Werbytzia, another part occupied the village and continued the looting. Three Polish officers under the command of Myslowski began to bluster in the presbytery, saying that Poland had no cause nor wish to wait for the decision of the Peace Congress as regarded East Galicia, for it was only the weak who appealed to the Congress and the Poles were powerful enough to take as much as they wanted and as they needed. We heard shots in the village and soon learned that there were some wounded Ukrainians there. Haste was needed in order to give help to the wounded. When we left the house, we saw the legionaries carrying fur coats, boots and other plundered articles to the sleighs, where they piled them up and prepared to drive away. Red pools of blood could be seen next to the stable in the courtyard of the widow Semusheka. The door of her house stood open and on the floor lay in her nightdress a woman of about forty years, quite dead. The torn gown was wholly saturated with blood on the bosom, under her breast a bullet wound was to be seen, on the right arm and on the shoulders were bayonet stabs. It was

Thekla Trush, whom the Polish legionaries had stabbed and killed, as she was trying to save a bag of flour from being taken away. It was already six in the morning; from behind the stove three little orphans stole forth and gazed at their dead mother with terrified eyes. They looked as if they had lost their reason. In the entrance some of the neighbours of Thekla Trush stood aghast as if turned to stone. Suddenly, weeping and shrieking could be heard from the neighbouring house, such as could hardly proceed from human beings; there the twenty years old girl Maria Nowosad lay dead on the table; the Polish legionaries had killed her because she tried to prevent them from arresting her innocent old father Iwan Nowosad, whom she held round the neck while entreating mercy. The father of the murdered girl, Iwan Nowosad, was lying in the house wounded in the foot by a legionary; the foot was unbandaged and entirely covered with blood. He was groaning heavily with pain. At the feet of the murdered girl, her mother was weeping bitterly. In a third house lay the 13 years old boy Ilko Stefan, whom the Polish legionaries had beaten and wounded, and who was afterwards transported to the hospital at Sokal. The Polish detachments then hastened off after they had finished their plundering and shed so much innocent blood of the peaceable villagers in Lubycza. (Witness M. J.)

66. As to the terrible fate which the civilian inhabitants of the village Korní (district of Rawa Ruska) had to endure, the witness S. J. relates the following: 'The village of Korní which is 8 kilometres distance from Rawa ruska, since November 26th, 1919, when it was taken by Polish legionaries, had been a constant scene of Polish atrocities and looting. On December 6th, 1918, for the first time a larger detachment of Polish cavalry entered the village, making requisitions of cattle, pigs and hay without giving any receipts for them. Several days afterwards, on December 13th, 1918, the Poles again looted the village, arrested 34 peasants and dragged them through Zamosc on to Lublin, finally to the camp at Wadowice, where the innocent men had to suffer all sorts of hardships for nine months. They were terribly beaten in addition, and one of them, Pawlo Bunda, died of an injury inflicted by the butt end of a musket. On December 25th, 1918, the Poles attacked Ukrainian detachments fighting near the village of Korní, after they had pushed the field artillery on the railway line toward the village and bombarded it with fire granates. Soon after, a Polish detachment invaded the village and began a regular massacre of the civilian population, although they were entirely innocent of all share in the military operations. Thus, the aged farmer Stepan Procyk, who sought shelter from the bullets in his own house, was shot down by Polish

soldiers without cause. (Witness A. P.) All who fell into their hands were ill-treated. On the following day the Polish commander Major Wieczorkiewicz gave order to burn down the village. The legionaries proceeded in various directions to carry out the order and set fire to several homesteads. It was strictly forbidden to save any articles from them, in particular the live stock, so that at that time 140 houses were burnt down, and over 200 animals roasted to death. In the midst of the raging flames, the shouts of the looting Polish soldiers, the loud weeping of the women and children, the roaring of the terrified animals, the unfortunate village presented a spectacle, as if invaded by hordes of savage Tartars. At the same time, the Polish soldiers beat so severely all who came in their way, that afterwards some of these died of their injuries. In spite of the severe cold, women and children ran barefoot, and hid wherever possible to save their lives. Two brothers Iwan and Peter Storoniak, hid beneath the hay stack of Kaska Zarichna. When the Polish legionaries caught sight of them there, they killed Iwan by a gun shot; Peter Storoniak they beat, made him captive and ordered him to carry the machine gun (Witness S. P.). Four legionaries suddenly approached the house of Maria Yaworska and wanted to set fire to the farm buildings.

Others ordered her to give up the money in her possession. Her two months old baby in her arms and surrounded by five little children, she implored them amidst tears not to burn down her house and leave her without shelter in the winter cold. The Polish legionaries remained deaf to the entreaties of the unhappy woman and did not heed the weeping of the poor little children.

Then Mary Yaworska seized a jug of water and began to pour it on the burning roof. At this moment a Polish officer appeared and shot at the women. The bullet wounded the baby in the face but did not strike her. For a moment she stopped to attend to the child, wrapped it up in a sheepskin and continued attempting to extinguish the fire. Then the Polish officer fired another shot, which again struck the child in the face and came out at its ear. Little Michael Yaworski was dead. In like manner the Polish legionaries during the fire killed Mykola Gimmel while he was carrying articles out of his burning house and piling them up in his yard. After these heroic deeds, the Polish legionaries entered the still remaining houses and looted them. The inhabitants who had fled to the neighbouring villages on returning to their destroyed village were obliged to seek shelter in huts and holes in the earth, many families huddled up together in one. As a consequence, a typhoid epidemic broke out which decimated the population. The Polish military had destroyed the lovely and peaceable village, had made a terrible ruin of it, had turned it into a sorrowful cemetery.

Whole volumes might be written about the atrocities on the Prisoners of War.

The Polish government has not kept to the treaty which, on February 1st, 1919, was concluded between the Polish and the Ukrainian fighting forces, and to the supplementary treaty of March 11th, 1919, concluded in the presence of the delegate from the Swiss Red Cross Committee, in reference to the treatment of prisoners of war and interned persons. Blows, spitting, abuses, insults, mockery, robbery, starving and finally crowding into various damp, dark and cold holes amidst filth, stench and vermin were their share. The stories of those who succeeded in escaping fill one with horror.

1. The witness Lieutenant Marko Wiazowsky deposes: When he together with Cornet Yuzychynsky and 21 men were taken prisoner near Lemberg by the Poles, they at once took away their watches and money, then tore their clothes from them, beat them in the face and body. The soldiers and passers-by overwhelmed them with the most abusive epithets such as "vagabonds, robbers, shoot them"! and so on. At the Brygidki in Lemberg, the Polish soldiers again examined the clothes still left on them, robbed them of all remained of their possessions and conducted them into an ill-smelling cage where they were at first interned.

It was damp, dark, without beds, destined for eight persons and had to contain thirty. They were kept there for twenty-one days. The food was miserable, and they suffered from hunger. For an unguarded word, Captain Bilinski was kept in solitary confinement for 21 days and so badly beaten that three of his teeth were knocked out. There he had to sit among filth, lice and other vermin. Owing to the dirt, the damp and dearth of fresh air, epidemics broke out in the prison, especially a virulent form of typhus, which daily carried off very many victims (Witnesses M. W., H. J., N. M. and J. R.).

2. Lieutenant Iwan Ryshyi, who escaped from imprisonment at Dombie, relates the following about the treatment of prisoners and of the interned: When I was arrested and led through the streets of Lemberg to the military head-quarters, I heard on the way such invectives from the Poles as the following: Why have this Karaim (a scurrilous term), still here, hang him, and so on. Arrived at our destination, they wrested the officer's badge from my cap, took away my sword, and after taking down the minutes led me to an officer's cell (Polowa Straz Ochrony Ziemskiej). In this dark and filthy cell Dr. Sienkiewych lay on a wooden plank sprinkled with saw-dust. Beside him sat the parish priest of Zboiska, Hoshowsky, Cornet

Yarosyk and several Ukrainian officers of Jewish nationality. The first night I slept on the table, in spite of the bribe which the warder had received. Bribes are already a stale custom there. The food was impossible. None of us could swallow it down. The filth was so great that no words can describe it. Many fell ill, some died, but no physician was to be had. Our peasants were swollen all over from blows. They were kept confined for several days in a cellar, without any food (Witnesses H. and J.).

On December 3rd, 1918, we were taken to the military hospital at Zamarstyniw. Here we were not allowed to see anybody, nor to speak with any one. Judge Uetianowych was brought here; he had been so badly beaten by the Poles that he lay in bed a whole week without being able to move. His body was covered with bruises. On December 10th, 1918, we were taken to the "Brigidki". Here our company was increased by the addition of Judge Nasada and Lieutenant Lishchynsky. The watch in the Brygidki was always drunk. The common soldiers were mercilessly treated. A man from Winniki was put into chains because he was alleged to have attempted flight. The first night we all lay on the floor without covering in a room without window-panes. For four days, the private soldiers received neither food nor water. During the whole time they were so crowded in groups of fifty in one cell, that they did not even have room to stand, not to speak of being able to sit or lie down. Each one had to obey the dictates of nature in his already putrid cell. It can be imagined what sort of air and cleanliness prevailed. The officers received for breakfast frozen potatoes and for dinner cabbage or else nothing. The gaolers tore the last articles of clothing from the bodies of the men. They left them almost naked and barefoot. But not only they but also persons of a university education were guilty of such robberies. On December 19th, 1918, Judge Onest, a Pole, appeared in my cell with two soldiers, and commanded me to give up my uniform, upon order, as he said, of the quartermaster. When I protested, the two legionaries fell upon me, tore off my uniform and gave me some old rags. This was seen by cornet Stefan Holod with whom they proceeded in like manner. The commandant of the "Brygidki" was Captain Rudka. On December 21st, 1918, they brought us as new-comers Father Kowalyk from Sknilow, Lieutenant Krasnopera and cornet Krasnopera.

On December 22nd, 1918, 180 men and three officers, myself among the latter, were driven into the courtyard and sent to the railway station. On the way no one was allowed to approach us, and one of the riflemen, who ventured to accost his sister on the sidewalk, was beaten in the face by a Polish cornet, who ordered the sister to be

arrested. On the way to Przemysl, the guard which escorted us, robbed us of all they could get hold of. The legionaries badly beat our comrade Belebey, who ventured a protest, and then at the station Rohizna threw him out of the car into a ditch and killed him with two rifle shots. The Polish escort behaved exactly like bandits.

3. The witness Ivan Lubachewsky states, that he, together with 70 arrested Ukrainians, was driven by Polish militia to Tarnopol, where on June 12th, 1919, he passed the night on the pavement under a wall. There they took away from him his shoes, cloak, blouse and trousers and gave him old rags in return. From Tarnopol they led them together with 250 others on foot to Lemberg. On the way they beat them with nagaykas and the butts of muskets. They insulted, kicked and cursed them and when some of them broke down from hunger and fatigue (for they got nothing to eat) the escorting soldiers forced them onward with the butts of their muskets. In consequence five men died on the way. This march to Lemberg lasted three days.

The peasants are maltreated and beaten without bounds. Thus frequently a flying detachment of Polish gendarmes invades a village, chase the inhabitants (the aged, women and children included — into the municipal building or the school, lock them in and then proceed to steal all they can lay hands on under the pretence of seeking for arms. The peasants are beaten with nagaykas and knocked about worse than cattle. If anyone faints from the blows, they revive him with water and then go on beating him.

Thus, for instance, such a raid was carried out on June 7th, 1919, in the village of Hermanowychi (Hermanowice), district of Przemysl, where they locked the parish priest together with women, old men and children into the village municipal building, then robbed the houses and barns and beat the peasants with nagaykas. Wasyl Paslawsky received 85 lashes and the 70 years old Iwan Okarma 35. The latter fell mortally ill in consequence. The same was done by the Poles in the village of Yaksmanychi, Selyska, Nehrybka, Pykulychi, Silec (District of Przemysl), Pidluby (District of Jaworow), where the victims had their teeth knocked out and ribs broken.

The gendarmes often enter a house and demand food to be set before them. In return for the hospitality rendered they then lay the mistress of the house face down on a bench and beat her. Such things happened in the villages of Bolehowychi, Myhalewichi, Hanewychi, Hayi, Wiazowychi, Solen, Ryhwychi, Kolnec, Modrych, Stare Selo, Sniatynka, Nahuyewychi, Truskawetz, Litynia, Uniatychi, Schidnitza, Kropywnyk-Nowyi, Kropywnyk-Staryi, Manastyrok, Litnia, Bystritzia (District of Drohobycz) and others.

In almost every village the Poles were guilty of unmercifully beating the peasants, especially the children, and in particular where ever the notorious Fourth division of Alexandrowicz passed through: in the district of Stanislawiw: In Kolodyiwka, Krehiwtzi, Radche, Pidpechary, Wyktoriw, Opryshkiwtzi and so on. The witness Danylo Slusar relates: One day a Polish legionary came into my house and asked me whether I had any military articles there. When I denied this, he began to look through everything in the house, but of course, found nothing. This enraged him so much that he fell upon me and began to beat me severely. My 18 years old daughter who implored him weeping not to go on ill-treating me, he gave so severe a blow on the breast that she fell down in a faint, while the legionary led me to the gendarmerie post. There the Polish soldiers also beat me, but I no longer felt what they were doing, for I had swooned from the pain. Afterwards they took me to the camp at Przemysl (Zasanie), There I reported myself ill and the physician confirmed my statement that I could not work. One day I was standing near the barracks when the Polish Sergeant Wioncek approached me and with the words "You hog, you don't want to work" drew his sword and began to beat and kick me so severely that he knocked out my teeth. I fell on the ground Then Wioncek fell upon Seweryn Stryshewskyi from Nyzniw (District Kamionka Strumilowa), and beat him so severely that he died four days after. (Witnesses S. D., K. H., P. M.) A picture may be drawn of the manner in which the Poles set about the arrests and how they treated their prisoners from the accounts of those arrested, who themselves were the victims, and who succeeded in escaping across the border beyond the power of the Poles. We subjoin some of these pictures, related exactly by those who felt the blessings of the Polish rule on their own bodies.

a) A. K. states that in Truskawetz the Poles arrested from twenty to thirty men and drove them together into a yard ordered them to dig a trench, fill it in with dung, beat them in an inhuman manner and then commanded them to rub their beaten feet in the dung. Two old men died from this.

Arrests were wholesale, chiefly the intellectual and intelligent among the peasants and those with strong national feeling. The gendarmes invaded the villages at night and often bore away the people undressed, as for instance Rev. Hrushkewych from Smilna, district of Drohobycz. The clothing given the priest to take with him they confiscated for themselves. Rev. Hrushkewych together with Rev. Yahno from Zaliktie and seven other priests from the districts Stary Sambor and Turka, were thus transported. At the railway

station at Przemyśl, the following occurred: From the mass of arrested Ukrainians and Jews, the priests were ordered to step forward, placed in a row and commanded to drill to the command of a Jew. The numerous public present contemplated the spectacle and accompanied it with mocking invectives.

- b) Lieutenant W. K. relates the following: Upon the order of Lieutenant Dr. Sendzimir I was arrested at Stanislau and transferred to Lemberg. Even before I was put into the car with the other prisoners, we were disrobed at the order of Sendzimir, whereupon he with his own hands examined our garments and took away our money and valuables: then we entered the cars half nude. On the way we were separated at Chodorow, there further robbed and were beaten besides with nagaykas and sticks. We remained without clothing and boots, our condition became more desperate, for on the further way to Lemberg, we were again beaten by the escort.

There was no possible chance of escape for us.

In Lemberg we were taken from the railway station to the Brygidki. On the way we were mocked at by the Polish mob, spit upon and followed by abusive invectives; our escort was incited to kill us. In the Brygidki we already found over 2000 captive military Ukrainians and civilians of both sexes, peasants, intelligent persons, women, soldiers. Dozens of persons of both sexes were crowded into small cells where they were obliged to follow the pressing needs of nature. The food consisted of dirty, black, lukewarm water, called coffee, a piece of bread, and badly cooked cabbage. Nagaykas were the order of the day. Blows were dealt out without distinction as to the white-haired priests, peasants, women and young girls. One night two Ukrainian officers were brought in from the headquarters of the gendarmerie, who had been so terribly illused that they died the same night. I do not remember their names, but they had many acquaintances among the interned. After three weeks, 120 officers (myself among them) were separated from the prisoners of war and taken to Przemyśl under a guard consisting of female legionaries, for greater shame. We were three days on the way there and quite without food, not even a piece of bread. It was difficult to obtain a drink of water, as anyone who left the cars was belaboured by nagaykas. But it was not alone the guards who maltreated us, the railway employees took part therein. From Przemyśl we were taken to Pikulice, there 25 to 30 persons were thrown together in prison cells, which were at most two metres long and three broad. No one was allowed to leave them. No food was given out. We subsequently learned that we were to go to Brest-

Litowsk. Before our departure we were summoned one by one into the office, where we were divested of what articles of clothing we still had on and forced to don rags that were in readiness. Many of us were barefooted, many had no trousers, several were without hats and without shirts. In this fashion we were led through the streets. We had to pass various ones, were again beaten and led hither and thither so long that many often fell down overcome by hunger, fatigue and pain. We were three days in getting to Brest, on the way we were repeatedly beaten, our complaints to the commander at the Jaroslau railway station were fruitless, on the contrary, he told us that the soldiers were allowed to beat. We arrived at Brest on June 30th. We were given no food with the exception of filthy wash, called black coffee and a drop of thin soup for dinners. My comrades were driven by hunger to eat grass, leaves of plants and even shavings.

Many epidemics raged in Brest, especially a virulent typhoid fever. There was no medical aid and no medicaments. From 40 to 50 persons died here daily. Many soldiers plunged into the river Bug in despair, desirous of putting an end to such a life by suicide. They preferred a death of this kind to the slow torture of one from blows and starvation in the Polish hell. We were kept there in subterranean casemates. We slept on the ground, no bedding was provided, not even straw.

The imprisoned Bolsheviks are also kept confined there, but these were much better treated by the Poles than were we. The Ukrainian Lieutenants-Colonel Scheller and Malyk, because they wanted to complain of this treatment to the camp commander were locked into dark prison cells. We had to endure the severest maltreatment from a Polish Lieutenant of Stanislaw by the name of Laban. This camp is obviously meant to starve and to torture to death all the Ukrainians interned there. On August 7th, 1919, I succeeded in escaping from it.

- c) Colonel Iwan Odowychuk in command of the 2nd Regiment describes the condition of the prisoners of war and the interned. The Polish Lieutenant Januszewski ordered me to strip naked and robbed me of 1.100 Hrywni (crowns) and my watch.

He also took some of my clothes, my uniform and my mackintosh, which he at once put on, his servant at the same time beating me on the head with the nagajkan and wounding me in the face. My wedding ring was torn so violently from my finger that it was

wounded. In lieu of my clothing I was given rags. In these they led me to the village of Beremie, where there were already several prisoners. I saw there how others were ill-treated in the same manner. In the presence of Major Pittel, each one was robbed and beaten bloody with sticks. The captives who had served at the machine guns, were belaboured with swords, so that each of them had about six or seven wounds on his body. Those who as a consequence had become unconscious, were taken to Zoloty Potik. On the way we were insulted and maltreated in every possible manner and a sergeant would have shot me (he had his revolver at my breast) had he not at that moment been summoned to the commanding officer. Then amid further blows and abuse we were thrown into jail. During the night, upon order of one of the Polish staff officers, the leather leggings belonging to cornet Kuzma were stolen from him.

During all the time of the transport, from June 11th to 16th, 1919, we got nothing to eat. People who wished to give us food were driven off by the Polish guards. On the way, particularly at Stanislau, we were so maltreated even by the railway employees that many became unconscious. At Przemyśl they drove us into the Zasanie barracks where the Polish Lieutenant Niedzwiedzki was in command. He ordered us to be locked, to the number of thirteen in each of the cells which were near the water-closets. For permission to open the window of our cell for one hour, the warder demanded 100 crowns. In these cells a large number of ecclesiastical and secular educated persons of Ukrainian nationality were crowded together. The treatment was terrible. At ten in the forenoon they were driven with nagaykas from the cells, ordered to take leaps or to crawl on their stomachs — to the enjoyment of the spectators — accompanied by Ukrainian national songs. Whoever could or would not do so, received lashes from nagaykas. At the internment-camp Zasanie-Przemyśl, we found at that time twenty Ukrainian priests some hundred and fifty persons of the educated class, thirty women and young girls and about one hundred peasants. Among them were women with small children, boys and girls, war-invalids, old men and even a deaf and dumb woman, moreover a cripple who had lost both hands and his right foot. The camp had a special guard whose only task was to lash with a twisted wire whip all those who came his way. During the very first night an old man of 75 years was so terribly beaten that he died next morning.

On July 19th, 1919, a Ukrainian Mission of the Red Cross consisting of four persons, whom the Poles, contrary to all regula-

tions of international law, had kept imprisoned for a month in Lemberg, were brought hither. On July 20th, 1919, a transport was selected from the interned, at the head of which the Polish Lieutenant Niedzwiedzki, the commanding officer, placed two Ukrainian prisoners of war. He had blue and yellow scarfs given them, bearing the inscription: "Petlura, Petruszewycz, Ukraina, etc." and ordered them to sing obscene songs. When they refused he had them lashed with nagaykas. In this manner the transport was conducted through the city amid the applause of the populace. Each transport was dispatched in the like way. On July 28th, 1919, we arrived at Brest-Litowsk. There we were put up in two sheds which were intended to hold sapper tools. Here there were neither wooden planks, ventilation nor windows. Into these sheds which were about two hundred feet long and a hundred and fifty broad, the Poles crowded 5.500 persons, so that there was no place left to lie down to rest. To force one's way through the crowd was altogether impossible. The air was such as to make us almost suffocate. There was no fresh water and we were obliged to drink the tepid water from the Bug river which contained germs of all kinds of diseases. The camp was surrounded by barbed wire. When we begged the commander of the fortress, General Gamota for relief, he declared: „Be content that you are alive. Since you desired to wage war, you may perish"; and in very truth, the people in this hell perished like flies, chiefly from starvation. Food was given twice daily; in the morning hot dirty wash, called black coffee, at noon bean soup, but of this there was so little, that half of the interned persons got nothing, and the other half fell upon the food like wild animals to get a drop. The hungry prisoners devoured grass and leaves from the trees in the camp. They scarcely moved from one spot to another. Many of them were already so weakened that they could not get up. They awaited for death as a release. Typhus and dysentery were rampant in the camp. About fifty persons died daily, there was neither medical aid nor any medicines. Polish legionaries strolled about the camps and with their nagajkans beat these wandering corpses. No one can give a picture of the sufferings, the despair of these people, who were covered with dirt and lice.

One day a French officer came for inspection, but the Poles told him that we were Bolsheviks. So he did not want to speak with us and went off again.

- d) First Lieutenant of the Ukrainian sharpshooters (U. S. S.) Mykolai Merkun, who escaped from the internment camp at Strzalkowa described the condition of the imprisoned and interned Ukrainians

as follows: The Poles captured me in the village of Kachaniwka near Podwoloczyska, together with Colonel Malyk. We were led from the front to Tarnopol and there locked in prison. There we already found many prisoners and interned. After a few days, that is on June 16th, 1919. We were taken from the prison for further transport, for our troops were nearing Tarnopol. At ten in the forenoon, an escort of Polish soldiers came and stormed into our rooms in order to drive us out into the prison yard. There they drew us all together although many were severely ill. I give the names of the sick in my cell: Lieutenant Petriwskyi, Cornet Chaykiwsky and Professor Iwashkewych. Their temperature was 40 degrees Celsius, nevertheless upon the orders of their commander the Polish soldiers drove them out of bed. Among the prisoners there were also women and children and all had to go with the transport. Their hysterical weeping and crying produced no effect, nay even entailed more bestial treatment. We were conducted in the direction of Zolochiw (Zloczow). The severely ill were carried by our people. In the suburbs, we already learned to know Polish hospitality. The soldiers beat us with the butts of muskets and demanded that all of us be shot. The Polish civilian population threw stones at us and anything they got into their hands.

Furthermore the escort began to rob us of the better articles of clothing, of our shoes and our money, so that after a short time many of us were left only in our undergarments and without shoes, myself among them.

Before we arrived at Ozirna (Jezierna), eight of our transport died. The bodies were left to lie on the road. They gave us nothing to eat, did not permit us to drink water. On June 17th, 1919, we crawled to Zolochiw (Zloczow) completely exhausted, where we were left to stand in the square before the Sokol for eight hours, in order to give the Polish soldiers and the civilian population the opportunity to deride and abuse us.

At 3 p. m. on June 17th, 1919, another transport from Zolochiw (Zloczow) of 800 persons was brought in and we were taken to the railway station whence we steamed off in the direction of Lemberg. In each of the cattle trucks there were 50 to 60 persons besides the escort. On June 18th, 1919, we arrived at the principal railway station of Lemberg. Ten minutes later a Polish transport of the 28th Infantry Regiment, came in and remained standing as if intentionally on the track alongside. Then the Polish soldiers went from truck to truck and beat the "Haidamaks". The Polish railway employees also got into all the trucks and examined each of us as if

they were on the search for well known "criminals". Among others there came to our truck a railway engineer — I learned afterward that his name was Krysztofowicz — and recognised among us engineer Malishewsky. He at once fell into a rage and cried out: "So that is you, you son of a dog, who condemned 18 Poles to death in Zolochiw (Zloczow) who were buried alive; if I had a revolver I would shot you down like a dog."

Uttering these words he left our truck and spoke for a short time with the Polish soldiers standing beside it. After a time a number of them rushed into the truck crying: "Where is that son of a dog, the judge?" The soldiers of the escort pointed to Malishewsky, and immediately numberless nagaykas descended on the head of the unfortunate man. Under the blows, he fell upon the floor. Despite this, the soldiers continued to beat him with their nagajkans and kick him with their boots. The furious mob that could not find room in the truck demanded that the should be dragged out of it. This the soldiers did. The people outside then showered further blows on the poor fellow, pushed him about with their feet, and only when he became unconscious and lay like one dead did they throw him back into the truck. Fortunately there was with us a sanitary officer, Lieutenant Rause who gave his able assistance to Malishewsky and after three hours, succeeded in restoring him to consciousness. It should be stated that engineer Malishewsky had never been a judge in Zloczow and that indeed he kept aloof from all politics. It was not until four in the afternoon that we started in the direction of Cracow. At every railway station our transport was awaited by a number of people for the purpose of seeing Malishewsky. They had already been informed by telephone that he was on the train with us. Soldiers and railway employees came, high and low, young and old, girls also, and all now spat at the unfortunate man who lay half dead on the floor. Some even kicked at him. As we got nothing to eat and the trucks were as filthy as the dirtiest of stables, epidemics spread among us. In Jaroslau 30 persons were taken to the hospital, in Cracow 140, and before we got to the camp. a 100 others had fallen ill. On the way 64 persons of our transport died. It was not until the 24th of June, 1919, that we got to the camp in Strzalkowa. On June 25th, as we were being led from bathing, the Polish Lieutenant Malinowski, the adjutant of the camp-commander, ordered that engineer Malishewsky appear before him. Before our very eyes, 20 Polish soldiers, who were standing near the Lieutenant, fell upon him, beat him with nagajkana, where-

ever they happened to strike, then tore the clothes from him and beat him on the bare body. The blows broke four of his ribs, knocked out his right eye and turned his whole body into one mass of wounds.

- e) Semen Kuzmyn states that he was taken prisoner on May 22nd, 1919. The Polish soldiers robbed him and led him bound to Turka. For four days they left him without food. On the way to Brest-Litowsk he and the other persons of the transport were objects of derision and ill-treatment on the part of the Polish civilian population, particularly at Jaroslau.

The Polish soldiers struck a Ukrainian Colonel from Great Ukraina who had been ill in a hospital at Stanislaw, with sticks, crying at the same time: "That for Lemberg." To begin with, the Polish officers themselves called upon their subordinates to shoot every Ukrainian on the spot. One day after supper the Polish guards assembled the Ukrainian officers and priests, and ordered them to dance and sing, at the same time mocking at the unfortunates. The transport was conducted to Sokal, where they waited until evening. The hungry captives appealed to the Ukrainian Relief Committee, which after many efforts succeeded in procuring permission from those in command to give them some food. All of this however (bread, cigarettes and so forth), fell into the hands of the Polish soldiers. On the way the interned and prisoners were again robbed at Kowel. Complaints were not permitted. (Witness S. K.).

IIa. CAMPS FOR THE INTERNED AND PRISONERS OF WAR.

In order to complete the picture and clearly show that the Poles are systematically carrying on the extermination of the intellectual class of the Ukrainians and the enlightened patriotic Ukrainian peasantry, we shall describe some of the camps for the prisoners of war and the interned. These descriptions are taken from the statements of reliable eye-witnesses, namely Ukrainians, who were interned for a length of time in these camps and there endured terrible times.

To begin with we would remark that all the Galician jails are also filled with Ukrainian interned and prisoners of war, where they are not treated as such nor as suspected persons awaiting trial, but as the greatest of criminals, nay even much worse, for which reason the unfortunate victims die in great numbers of epidemics, hunger and maltreatment. Moreover the interned and the prisoners of war are

also lodged at different places, not only in the former Austrian prisons and casemates, but likewise in the Russian ones, besides the former internment camps — at Lemberg, Przemyśl, Pikulice near Przemyśl, Dombie near Cracow. Wadowice, Wisnicz, Biala-Bielsk, all these in Galicia, as well as at Modlin, Demblin, Brest (former Russian fort), Szczypiurna, Powiazki, near Kalisz, Warsaw, Tomaszow, Cholm, Hrubieszow, Wolodawa, Sokolow, hence in former Russia, and finally at Strzalkowa near Posen.

1. Camp for the Prisoners of War and the Interned at Dombie.

An eye-witness who was interned there for one and a half months, states: "This is a former large Austrian internment camp, three kilometres distant from Cracow, in which during the world-war over 12.000 Russian prisoners and later Italians were interned. At present over 12.000 Ukrainians are interned there.

The entire group of wooden barracks is surrounded by a high board fence, and without this four rows of barbed wire. Sentinels are posted closely round about inside as well as outside. In the single barracks, intended for the interned private soldiers and peasants, — there are no windows and no ventilation, one hundred and more persons are lodged in a single one, the plank-beds are ranged in two rows one above the other around the walls. Neither straw nor blankets are provided. In these places, to leave which is forbidden, the sultry heat in summer is almost unendurable and the cold in winter terrific. The prisoners of war and the interned, half nude, with hungry haggard faces, starved, scarcely alive, present a terrible aspect. The daily fare consists of the so-called breakfast, a glass of dirty lukewarm water, named black coffee, for dinner a sort of turnip soup and some turnips besides; and a piece of bread. This is absolutely all they have to sustain life. It is therefore not surprising, that typhus and dysentery claim numerous victims and many die of starvation. From 30 to 40 dead are carried daily from the camp. Sick ones are taken to the hospital at Cracow, where most of them succumb.

The interned among them the educated, parliamentary delegates, university professors, officials, prelates, priests, lawyers, physicians, estate owners, and Ukrainian officers who are deprived of all freedom. No one is permitted to leave the camp or to receive visitors. Visits and communication with the outer world are practically excluded. Letters are strictly censored, newspapers are not admitted. After the manner of prison rule the discipline of the camp is very rigid, the slightest offence is punished by solitary confinement in a dark cell. Attempts

at escape incur the severest punishment, the fleeing persons are shot at by the sentinels and only those who have money at command, can thanks to the well-known Polish corruption, save themselves by flight. The aspects of the interned is made further terrible by the fact that during their long confinement their clothing and linen have become ragged, and they are scarcely able to cover their nude bodies in the most simple manner. Any money that the interned bring with them is taken away at the camp head-quarters. The result of such treatment and nourishment is slow wasting away and death, which reaps a terrible harvest there. Now and then the Poles take from the number of interned men and make them clean the streets in Cracow, carry away the mud or else hew stones. These persons, so wholly unfit to work, are laughed and mocked at in the streets of Cracow by the chauvinistic Polish population.

On June 3rd, 1919, the Polish guards in this camp instituted a Ukrainian pogrom, beating several hundreds of the interned with the butts of their muskets, nagajkans and iron rods. This occurred as follows: The Polish captain in command, Krakowski, in his civilian capacity a judge, told the assembled Polish soldiers that they might on that day treat the Ukrainian captives as they thought fit and abuse them without fear of punishment. The words run, that on this day the soldiers are allowed an "entertainment with the Ukrainians". On the evenings of this day, the Polish patrols were consequently reinforced. Each Polish guard received an iron rod and a braided nagayka. At the moment when the interned were led into the yard for their walk, the instructed Poles suddenly fell upon them and struck unmercifully into the multitude. Thereupon until late at night the Polish soldiers made the round of the barracks, ill-treating and deriding the interned. Not even the women were spared, the "sporting" Poles penetrating into their quarters and hurling invectives at them. On the following day the pogrom was continued, and at the time the Ukrainian sergeant Moskalewych in particular, severely beaten.

Various persons are kept in the camp at Dombie who could not be found guilty of the least offence. It is notorious that no official inquiries are made as to the interned, and that they are not even interrogated.

At present there are in the camp about 6,000 Ukrainians, 2,164 of them being of the peasantry, 360 prisoners of war, about 200 railway employees and at least 250 of the intellectual classes, among these 26 women. There are confined there 23 priests, 71 officials, 21 judges, 34 public school teachers, 5 college professors, 5 lawyers and so on. Of well-known Ukrainian patriots there were among others: the parliamentary delegate Dr. Zahaykewych, Director Alexander Yaroma,

Controller M. Kebuzynsky, Professor A. Sabat, Director I. Bilinsky, Head Revisor O. Yurchynsky, Judge A. Kolodiy, Councillor O. Pidlashetzky and his wife, parliamentary delegate Rev. S. Onyshkewych. Canon and Dean Very Rev. A. Bentzin, parliamentary delegate Dr. W. Bachynsky, Rev. S. Kulchytzky, the Dean Rev. H. Moroz, Basilian Prior Rev. P. Kotowych, Rev. W. Wengrynowych, Rev. K. Kostetzkyi, Engineer P. Dziubinsky, Landowner I. Shukowsky, Estate-owner T. Budzynowsky, Notary A. Swistun, Judge Z. Turyansky, Councillor J. Stronsky, School Director K. Tzelewych, Railway Revisor M. Rudynsky, Salt Mine Revisor M. Welkopolsky, Parish priest and Dean J. Kosonotzky, estateowner and delegate Anton Staruh and others were interned.

2. Camps for Prisoners of War and the Interned at Wadowice near Cracow.

In this camp which was built for the prisoners of war, one of the worst of the former Austrian camps, there are confined at present about 15,000 Ukrainian captives. Their condition is much worse than in Dombie, for all the barracks here are poorly built of wood and have no windows. In summer the heat is unbearable and in winter the cold terrible. The interned and the prisoners of war are treated here even worse than in Dombie, the guards beat them unmercifully and in one case killed a captive with a bayonet without cause. A Polish guard struck the Ukrainian rifleman Shapowal with a thick iron rod intended to clean the muskets, while the noon day meal was being served. This was proved by a Mission. Among the interned there is a Ukrainian nurse, who is obliged to go about in trousers, because the Polish legionaries had torn the clothing from her to her very chemise. The sanitary conditions there are impossible, there is lack of medical attendance, therefore the people die in great numbers. The torture from hunger is great; at first one loaf of bread was given for five persons, then for six, finally not even a small piece was given to anyone. But "for safety from mutiny" the camp is surrounded by machine guns.

The camp swarms with lice and other vermin. The lack of bedding, bed linen and the continual hunger are the cause of contagious diseases (virulent forms of typhus) which daily carry off from 20 to 30 persons. As a punishment, the interned were at one time forbidden to leave the barracks for a longer period, so that they had to follow the imperative demands of nature — in their ration tins. (Witness P. R.)

3. Camp for Prisoners of War and the Interned at Brest-Litowsk.

The Worst of all the Camps is that at Brest-Litowsk.

It is in the old prison from Czardom times, terrible in its very aspect, further the so-called "Shopa-Bug", ruinous primitive barracks, which during the war served the Austrian army for storing their sapper materials.

Conditions in the Brest camp are horrible. The food is of the scantiest, not thoroughly cooked, unsalted and devoid of all nutritive value. About 20 persons die daily. The sanitary conditions are indescribable. The sick, even those with contagious diseases, lie next to the healthy, the captives who are conscious that they cannot hope for freedom soon, long for death as a release. The division for the officers is no better. Without water, the rooms dirty, walls wet, the air filled to suffocation with poisonous germs. One day a Mission of the American Red Cross came to learn the conditions there. In the name of all the captives an officer complained of the terrible conditions and awful torture which they had to endure. In consequence of this complaint the food was better for a week, but the Polish soldiers took bloody revenge on the said officer. They beat him until his entire body was covered with blood, put salt on the wounds, to "stop the bleeding", and then threw the half dead man into a ditch. What then became of this officer could not be learned.

A former officer of O. tells the following about the conditions in "Shopa-Bug".

We came to Brest on the 23rd of July, because of want of room no other camp would take us in, neither at Warsaw nor Iwangorod Szczypiurno, or Posen, and we were therefore transported to the newly established camp at Brest, the so-called "Shopa-Bug". These barracks are 200 feet in length and 150 in breadth. They consist of two larger sheds and a smaller one which served the Austrians for storing their sapper materials, therefore the barracks are bare, without flooring, without windows, without ventilation. They stand hard by the Bug river. In front of the smaller shed is one retiring place which serves for the whole camp. The first barrack is divided in to two parts One half is intended for the officers, the other constitutes the hospital the two others are for the men. In this place 5.500 persons are packed together, they sit veritably one on the top of the other; it is impossible to move much less walk, there would be no room left. We petitioned the Polish officer in command of the camp, Lieutenant Zborowski of

Lemberg, to remove us from our barrack, which was three steps distant from the latrine, but without success. A still worse brute in the shape of a man is his assistant, the Polish Lieutenant Brenner. There is no clean water, the entire camp is surrounded by barbed wire, therefore the water from the river Bug must serve for drinking, it is dirty and contaminated, as the discharge from the latrine enters there. In the barracks there are no planks, not even a bundle of straw, all sleep on the bare ground. The commander of the fort, General Gamota, once appeared in the camp. We begged for some alleviation and received the reply: "Be content that you are alive, why did you fight? perish in this manner also." And verily, in our camp the men dropped off more rapidly than flies, chiefly from hunger. Food was given twice daily, in the morning warm water, so-called black coffee, and in afternoon pea soup. Of this soup there is so little that half of the captives receive nothing, and the other half falls upon the few spoonfuls like wild animals. When we came to the camp the grass everywhere was still green and the leaves were on the trees. Now no trace is left of these. The men plucked it from the ground and the leaves from the trees to eat. All are half-starved, go about like living corpses with emaciated faces and hollow eyes. Many are already so enfeebled that they cannot raise themselves from the dirt and are waiting amid sufferings for death as a release. In the camp typhus, malaria and dysentery are raging. About 50 persons die daily. There are no medicines, no medical aid. Two medical students are among the captives, but they are powerless. All they can do is to carry the desperately ill into the so-called hospital, which is about 40 to 50 steps distant from the other barracks. Polish soldiers stroll about the camp and with their nagajkans beat the half-dead and ragged bodies. On every side the heart-rending cries are heard of the half insane, who are not taken away. The others sit about in corners half naked, continually looking about for the vermin with which they are literally covered. In truth, a picture worthy of the imagination of a Dante. Once a French Colonel came to inspect the camp, but the Poles told him, that we were Bolsheviks. Therefore he would not speak to us and left with a contemptuous gesture of his hand. We were also told that the American delegate Morgentau was to come to Brest. In our despair we wrote a letter to our compatriots in America entreating them for clothing and linen, but we do not know whether it came into their hands, for the letter went to the commander's office where it was surely destroyed. There is no possible doubt that if our representative bodies and the civilized world do not come to the aid of the unfortunate victims of

the Polish bloodhounds, in two months there will not be a living soul left in the camp .

As a consequence of the intervention of the American Mission, the camp should have been dissolved, but as usual, the Poles frustrated this step. The camp continues to exist and thousands of innocent Ukrainians must still endure the tortures for which they have to thank the Polish "pacificators" in East Galicia.

From July 27th to September 4th, 1919, there died in the Brest camp 724 Ukrainians of starvation, typhus, and blows.

4. Camp for Prisoners of War and Interned at Przemyśl and at Pikulice near Przemyśl.

At Przemyśl there is a transit camp for the interned. There they are kept for a few weeks, picked out and then transported to the various camps in Poland.

Terrible conditions prevail in the Przemyśl camp. The people are packed like herrings, the sick, even those with contagious diseases, are mixed with the healthy. The nourishment is very bad. In the morning something like black coffee, at noon decayed cabbage or turnips, or spolt beans, in the evening black coffee. Daily two tiny rusks instead of bread. Those to whom food is brought from home, can manage to hold out, but those who come from remote parts and cannot get anything from home, look like corpses and have not the strength to stand upright. (Witness A. W.)

The Ukrainians at Przemyśl try to provide by public collections a midday meal for the interned, but the Polish guards will not allow the women who come with the food to distribute it among to them. They take the food for distribution, as they say, in reality they themselves eat most of it giving only a small portion, if any, to the interned. (Witness B. K. O.)

Still worse conditions prevail in the camp Pikulice near Przemyśl, where 20.000 prisoners of war and interned Ukrainians are held captive. There they sleep on the bare ground, typhoid fever, which spreads in an alarming way, claims 20 to 30 victims daily. No one receives any food except soup made of decayed vegetables. The peasants of Pikulice cannot bear to see this misery and tortures but are powerless to lessen it, as the guards will not admit anyone. The peasants who attempted to give food to the interned while being transported to the camp at Zasanie on August 25th, 1919, were badly beaten by the Polish legionaries. The Polish soldiers and officers beat the interned in the most

cruel manner. There is scarcely anyone left who has not received blows, some of them from 25 to 50 daily; the Poles strike with musket butts, iron rods or else with their fists. P. S. H. saw how in the anteroom of the commander, a sergeant struck one of the interned so violently on the head with an iron rod that he fell senseless on the floor. The sight caused her to faint. Another woman, P. S. saw how the commander of the camp, Lieutenant Niedzwiecki struck the Diet delegate Tershakowetz several times in the face, because he wished to thank the Ukrainian ladies who brought food to the interned. The following "members of the Polish army" are the ones who act most cruelly: Lieutenant Niedzwiecki, Sergeant Wiacek, Corporal Lukasiewicz. Corporal Getczynski and the rifleman Augustin.

Toward the end of June 1919, the interned were brought from Sambor to Przemyśl. They were so maltreated the whole night long, that the priests interned in the neighbouring barrack could not sleep because of the cries of the tortured victims. (Witnesses R. from S. P. from W. W. from Ch. A. W. from R. M.) On the next day the maltreated persons could be seen lying in a pool of blood. Exact data as to the maltreatment in this camp can be given by S. S., T. H., R. P., A. W. and other interned persons who were lodged in barracks next to the one in which the new-comers were ill-treated.

In the barracks at Bakonchytzi (Bakonczyce), near Przemyśl, the interned are put to heavy labour, but the food given them is very poor. They are forced to the work by blows, and in consequence many of them have already died.

Witness R. from R. tells, that he saw three beaten to death behind the fence, the bodies remained lying several days.

Toward the end of June 1919, about 70 Ukrainian officers were led through the streets of Przemyśl. They had been taken captive at Zolochiw (Zloczow). All were in rags and bore wounds from blows. The majority were without shirts even, many barefooted the rest in torn shoes, many without caps. They had not received anything to eat for days, and could not buy anything, because all their money had been taken away from them.

During the second half of June 1919, 50 officers lay in the hospital at Przemyśl, who were well, when taken prisoners. But they had been so beaten in the internment camp, that bones and heads had been broken. Among them Captain C. of Dobromil had been so badly used that it was uncertain whether he would ever get well again. His sister came to visit him from Dobromil and at the same time saw the others who had been maltreated. The ladies of the Relief Committee wanted to bring linen to the unfortunate ones, but were not permitted to do so.

In **Pykulychi** (Pikulice) near **Przemysl** there are lodged in four barracks Ukrainian interned and prisoners of war, who must lie on the bare floor without even anything to place beneath their heads, without medical or sanitary aid without light, in soiled and ragged linen or without any at all. About 30 persons die daily and it often happens that the dead bodies remain lying among the living for two days. The same goes on at **Zasanie** in the barracks of the former 10th Austrian Infantry Regiment. A typhoid epidemic broke out in the barrack of which from 10 to 20 persons died daily, and, according to newspapers reports there are 1.800 persons suffering from typhus in the military hospital.

5. Camp for Prisoners of War and the Interned at **Strzalkowa.**

On July 26th, 1919, there were interned in this camp about 10.000 persons, of different nationalities and sex; among these 5.000 Ukrainians. Almost all of them were half nude, barefoot and only rarely provided with a little linen. Their appearance was wretched, because the fare was absolutely inadequate; in the morning and evening the so-called black coffee unsweetened, at noon barley-soup, this for the officers as well as for the men. The camp consists of holes dug in the earth and covered with boards. When it rains the water enters as the boards are but a very defective covering of the entrance. Under such conditions it cannot be surprising that on July 26th, 1919, over 3000 of the interned fell ill, mostly of typhus, but also of the grippe. The soldiers who do guard service in the camp, besides their weapons, are provided with whips made of telephone wire with which they beat the unfortunate captives mercilessly.

"Almost every day", the eye-witness tells, "I had occasion to observe how the Polish guards, led by their officer, the Polish Lieutenant **Malinowski** did execution among our people; all were placed in a row, those who had trousers on were obliged to lower them, and as each came to the spot where **Malinowski** stood, he had to lie down on the ground, whereupon the said officer placed his left foot upon the victim's neck and rained blows upon him with the *nagayka*." All the while a Polish soldier stood on the victim's right side, a revolver aimed at his head, ready to shoot, if he uttered a cry. "At first", the eye-witness continues, "I could not look on these scenes. Many of our officers fell into a faint at the spectacle. As a consequence of this cruelty the bodies of many captives were covered with congealed blood."

"Moreover the guards shot wantonly into the barracks every night, so that 5 or 6 of the captives were wounded daily and many died for lack of medical attendance."

Members of the Ukrainian Red Cross Mission, who inspected the above mentioned internment camps and established the truth of the facts described, published the result of their investigation in the newspapers and moreover submitted detailed memorandum to the Polish Government at Warsaw and to the presidency of the Polish Red Cross, in order to obtain some alleviation of these terrible conditions. In it the Mission begs the Polish authorities in the name of civilisation and humanity to better the fate of the interned and the prisoners of war, by intervention and suitable orders. The Mission points to the ill-treatments during transport, in the camps and prisons, and even in the hospitals, and calls the attention of the authorities to the fact that the interned and prisoners of war who, according to the decree of the Ministry of War, should have been discharged long since, are still detained. They number more than 40.000, in the camps and prisons at Lemberg, Stanislaw, Dombie, Wadowice, Wisnicz, Strzalkowa, Brest-Litowsk, Szczypiurna, Przemyśl, Pikulice and the fortress of Modlin. From months of starvation, abusive treatment, arbitrary robbery of clothing and money, living among the worst of sanitary and food conditions, thousands of the unfortunate captives fell a prey to epidemics either succumbing in the camps and hospitals or go forth from them as cripples, emaciated to the bone and unfit to work. The camps constitute a hearth of typhus and tuberculosis and may, for lack of preventive measures, infect the whole land. The Ukrainian Mission points out that besides the thousands who are lodged in the concentration camps, several thousands are kept confined in the prisons. It is especially shown 1. that in the Brygidki prison in Lemberg, destined exclusively for criminals, at present serving as a transit station for the interned, are persons kept for months without examination; 2. that in the prisons of the field gendarmerie at Lemberg the interned are kept in cellars. It is further truthfully reported, that the Polish legionaries Winnicki and Swigost causelessly had interned persons, among them priests and officers, put into chains and struck them in such a brutal manner on the head and in the face that not infrequently their features were badly swollen. The delegates of the Red Cross are often not admitted. The confinement cells are filled to such excess that often 40 persons are packed together in a space of 36 cubic metres. Food is very bad, what there is, very scanty; 3. in Wisnicz a prison for the worst of criminals the interned persons are lodged in the worst and dampest cells together with the criminals

who revile and rob them. College boys of about 14, are put to hard labour. As a general thing the interned are treated worse and more brutally than the criminals. It is not permitted to procure provisions from without or to purchase better fare; it is forbidden to receive visitors or to read books or papers; for such transgressions the interned, if discovered, are unmercifully beaten by the guards; 4. the report of the Mission describes precisely and clearly the unbearable conditions of the interned and prisoners of war, and corresponds in the most important items with our description of the state of affairs.

As illustration and proof that in this description we have not been guilty of any exaggeration we shall quote the report on the "Camps for Prisoners of War" published in the Polish paper "Robotnik" of October 16th, 1919, No. 339.

"The conditions prevailing in the camps for war-prisoners in Modlin and Brest are horrible."

"That at Brest is disgusting and a disgrace to the Polish State. The life at the Brest 'Shopa-Bug' or in Fort Berg would drive the mere spectator to despair. In the former the Ukrainians are placed in old Russian casemates barracks and pigsties, subsequently somewhat improved and repaired by the Germans, containing neither seats nor planks — Ukrainians are there interned and lodged on bare damp floors. There is no straw, the floor is defectively covered by the interned with dried twigs and weeds. There are no windows."

"Such conditions, in conjunction with the general starvation (the daily rations were one-third of a loaf of bread which grew gradually less and less) have made this to a camp of corpses because the Polish military functionaries in charge had misappropriated about half a million Polish marks. Two months ago, from 50 to 100 dead were daily taken out of this camp in which about 6,000 prisoners of war were confined. There was an epidemic of dysentery which claimed very many victims among the famished. Besides there lay near the epidemic hospital unburied bodies for as long as three weeks, so that they were gnawed to the bones by rats. The bodies of the dead are buried so near the surface that after the expiration of a short time the limbs often protrude from the earth, for which reason dysentery and typhus are on the increase, and the soldiers on guard carry the infection to their own quarters. The appearance of the Ukrainian prisoners of war can only be compared to an image of death. Some are not even able to speak, several do not come for their rations as they are no longer able to rise or even to move, and remain in this condition to the end. One was looked for by his mother, who was from East Galicia, — she speaks Polish because she is a Pole. Her son is

lying on the twigs spread, on the paved floor, where the winds blow in the camp, not ill because feverless, his eyes fixed, his teeth clenched. His mother is sitting by his side, as if turned to stone, disconsolate, without tears — what can she do? — — — . . . Yonder comes a wife, she has brought her husband some articles of food. After a great deal of trouble and many prayers she had received permission to enter, for no one is allowed admission, well . . . he ate and died!

When the interned come out of the camp and stand in line to receive their rations — a veritable procession of death presents itself. All are famished and half frozen. They scramble and fight for the sparco food and the bits left over by the soldiers in the kitchen. They eat wild berries, and even grass. They pick grains from the excrement of the horses and roast them with potato-parings."

"In the night they shiver with cold, since they are covered only with rags. Once they tried to light a fire in the camp, but they were chased away by the soldiers with musket butts and the fire extinguished 'for fear many might be suffocated by the smoke'. They are so enfeebled that they are scarcely able to walk, and give this in excuse when commanded to a more rapid gait. For this they are treated with blows from the butts of muskets, the soldiers deal these out generously, because the 'men will die anyhow'. Some of them beg 'Make an end of it soldier, I have starved enough'. In consequence of these blows many really died, they were too weak to stand them. A soldier from Posen goes about constantly with a stick, strikes at random, hitting a head here, a face there and so on; some have even had their eyes knocked out. In despair many have jumped into the river and were drowned, others cut their throats with their knives. Terrible!"

"Some committees were sent there by the Polish Diet, matters were to be improved. Some of the evil-doers were arrested, and when for a second time enquiries were instituted, order was quickly established. Nevertheless these awful conditions continue and will grow still worse in the coming winter."

"It is high time that the guilty be held responsible, it is time to expose this terrible state of affairs to the public."

Thus writes a Polish journal, no one can believe that it would calomniate its own compatriots.

III. DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, REQUISITIONS, ROBBERIES.

During the occupation of East Galicia by Polish troops, the Poles seek to damage the Ukrainians materially also. This is done by setting houses, homesteads and barns on fire and even entire villages, making countless requisitions and undertaking the most daring pillaging raids in open daylight. There is not a single Ukrainian village in East Galicia that has not been plundered by the Poles, either by way of the so-called gratis requisitions, or by infamous looting. The grain, the cattle, the entire inventory yet even clothing, shoes and linen have been taken away from the rural population so that in face of the coming winter they are literally penniless beggars.

As examples we will quote:

I. Polish troops set on fire:

1. In the village **Bortiatyn** (near **Sadowa Wisznia**) Polish troops upon order of the Polish Lieutenant **Ablamowicz** burned down 26 homesteads (Witnesses **K.** and **K.**).

2. In the village **Babyna** (District of **Sambor**) several homesteads, among others that of **Kuzbida**, were without cause set on fire by Polish soldiers.

3. In the village near **Bartatiw** (**Bartatow**), District of **Grodek jagielonski**, Polish troops set on fire ten houses and prevented their inmates and the other villagers from rescuing anything (Witnesses **D. B.**, **A. M.**, **S. K.**, **O. M.**).

4. In the villages **Demianiw** (**Damianow**) and **Pukiw** (**Pukow**), District of **Rohatyn**, **Zablotze** (District of **Brody**), **Kaminne**, **Rybno**, **Hawryliwka** (District of **Nadworna** and of **Stanislau**) almost all the homesteads were set on fire and some of the villages entirely looted. The same happened at **Hrushka**, **Slobidka**, District of **Towmach** (**Tlumacz**).

5. Almost all the houses in the village **Kotiwka** (**Kotowka**) were burnt down. During the fire the Poles forbade all attempts at rescue. When nevertheless the 70 years old farmer **Iwan Chernysh** and his son **Ilko** wanted to take part in putting out the fire, both were grossly maltreated, made prisoners and dragged off to parts unknown.

6. In the village **Koblanska Wola** (District of **Stary Sambor**) Poles burnt down 27 farms and during the fire shot at the fleeing inmates (Witness **D. C.**).

7. In the village **Korni** (District of Rawa Ruska) several houses were burnt down without cause.

8. In the village **Komancha** (District of Sianok) the Poles set 8 houses on fire and in the villages Shchawne Turynsko, Prylusi 8 or 10 houses. The damage amounts to three million crowns.

9. In the village **Nowosilky** (District of Przemysl) 30 farmhouses together with all the barns were burnt down.

10. In the village **Putiatyntzi** (District of Rohatyn) 27 farms were burnt to ashes by Polish troops.

11. In the village **Radynychi** (District of Mosciska) on March 21th, 1919, at Halupky, 8 farms were burnt down by the Poles and the entire village looted. On that occasion 9 persons lost their lives in the flames. (Witness A. W.)

12. In the village **Sawalusky** (District of Buczacz) on June 5th, 1919, Cyprian Baran's farm was set on fire and thereby he suffered a loss of 20.000 crowns.

13. In the village **Selyska** (District of Przemysl) 37 farms were burnt down by the Poles. During the fire children were intentionally driven into the flames.

14. In the villages **Torky, Yaksmanychi, Medyka** (District of Przemysl) and in the village **Sokola** (District of Mosciska) the fire laid by the Poles destroyed the greater number of the houses.

15. The entire village of **Tysowetz** (District of Skole) was burnt down on the pretence of looking for deserters. During the conflagration shots were fired at the fleeing peasants. Left without a roof over their heads they now live in caves dug in the earth or in huts built of clay, and as they were wholly impoverished by the fire, are nigh to death from starvation (Witness N. F.).

16. In **Cherniawa** (Czerniawa), District of Mosciska, on March 13th, 1919, Polish soldiers of the 3rd Ulan Regiment burnt down 12 farms.

17. In the village **Cherche** (Czercze), District of Rohatyn, Polish soldiers set fire to several homesteads and threw children who were running by into the flames. On that occasion many peasants were stabbed to death with bayonets. 21 farms were burnt down.

II. In the district of **Czortkow** and in the neighbourhood of **Solotwina** Polish soldiers intentionally mowed down for fodder, the unripe grain, wheat and corn, although they had sufficient grass and other fodder.

III. From the printing office of "**Stawropigia**" in **Lemberg** the Poles carried off the printing machines, four electric motors and everything moveable, similarly they plundered printing offices, librar-

ies and archives of the Basilians at Zowkwa (Zolkiew) and Krechiw, tearing the books apart and throwing the leaves into the mud and dirt in the streets.

IV. High contributions were levied on several Ukrainian villages, which had to be paid. Had this not been done, the villages would have been made a prey to flames. Thereby trifling pretences were used and various methods applied. Often such contributions were called State Loans. The following contributions were levied and collected by the Poles in:

Tustanowychi (Tustanowice) 500.000 crowns, **Horozanka** 60.000 crowns, **Zawaliw** (Zawalow) 17.000 crowns, **Kosiw** (Kosow) 15.000 crowns, **Hayi wishni** (Gaje wyzne) 30.000 crowns, **Nahuyewychi** 100.000 crowns, **Dereshytzi** 50.000 crowns, **Koropetz** 20.000 crowns, **Truskawetz** 100.000 crowns, **Soletz** 50.000 crowns, **Modrych** 50.000 crowns, **Lishnia** 200.000 crowns, **Dobrowlany** 160.000 crowns, **Doroshiw** 100.000 crowns, **Opaka**, **Brochytzia**, **Babyna**, **Berehy**, **Kilchytzi** (Kulczyce) several thousand crowns and so on.

During their advance march into East Galicia and after its occupation the Poles plundered and stole, every now and then, on the pretext of requisition everything that came into their hands. They took away all the property of the Galician peasants, merchants, tradesmen, public institutions and professional men. Not even the prisoners of war were spared and were even robbed of the very shirts they had on. Not a single Ukrainian village in East Galicia has been spared the requisitions which were made regardlessly and mercilessly without compensation, everything has been stolen from them: grain, cattle, fat, milk and even shoes and clothing. Thousands of peasants remain literally without bread and die of typhus from starvation.

In what manner the requisitions which are nothing but robberies, were carried out we will quote as example, that in Pidpechary, district Towmach (Podpeczary Tlumacz) where the Polish soldiers took the last cow from the poor widow Parania Zubaliw and upon her begging with tears that in her requisition receipt the amount of her claim be stated, the Poles wrote that upon presentation the widow was to receive seven kicks, if she insisted on her claim. The receipt had no date and the signature was that of a fictitious "Jan Pedziwlas". As a rule, however, no requisition receipts were made out. (Witnesses D. A., B. H., Sch. S.)

One need only enter a village anywhere in East Galicia, in order to discover into what want and penury the peasants have come owing to these requisitions. In order to get tools to act according to their desires in such illegal requisitions and pillages, they have simply

removed the former heads and appointed Poles or Ukrainian renegades in their place. It often happens that in villages which have not a single Polish inhabitant, one is taken from a neighbouring place. The moral character of such a Pole is not drawn into question. The one, for instance, the Poles appointed for the community of Smilna (District of Drohobycz) a Pole from Bystrytzia, had already been punished many times for theft and other malversions. He had scarcely entered on his office when he made a requisition of 3 metres of linen from every house. The gendarmerie, of course, proved good assistants, naturally the linen remained in the hands of the new head of the community.

Of the countless abuses and robberies of these Polish functionaries we shall cite only a few which will give a picture of how the East Galicians were maltreated by them.

1. In **Babyna** (District of Sambor) the Polish soldiers robbed the priest Petryk and the peasants of all their personal property: money, horse, cows, pigs, chickens, geese, grain, flour, clothing, linen, and so on. They set fire to the house of the peasant Kuzbyda, dragged him into the road with the butt end of their muskets, so that he fell mortally ill. They robbed the female teacher of her entire property.

2. In **Wodnyky** (District of Bobrka) the Polish soldiers robbed the peasants of all their money, clothing and linen.

3. On June 5th, 1919, in **Howyliw welykyi** (Howylow wielki), District of Husiatyn, Polish legionaries broke open a chest belonging to Franko Pawurskyi and took from it 5.286 crowns. (Witness W. S.)

4. In **Drohobycz** the Polish legionaries plundered the stores of the „Narodna Torhola” and did the same with all the company stores in Sambor, Przemysl, and so on, In Drohobycz they simply carried off everything they could and burnt up the remainder. They also looted the Narodnyi Dim. (Ukr. National House.)

5. On June 23rd, 1919, in **Zabolotzi** (Zablotce), District of Brody, the Polish soldiers robbed the parish priest Suharowskyi and afterwards killed him. They took away over 10.000 crowns in money and everything they could carry from his house and from his farm (Witnesses K. H. and K.).

6. Near **Zolochiw** (Zloczow) the Polish soldiers robbed the Ukrainian prisoners of war, among them 10 riflemen, of what they had with them. They robbed the murdered Ukrainian Major Leyer of what he had with him and tore his clothing from the body.

7. Of the parish priest Wasyl Dubitzkyi in **Berezany** (Brzezany) the Polish soldiers stole silver to the value of 15.000 crowns. (Witness H. B.)

8. In **Kopychyntzi** (Kopyczynce) the Polish legionaries of the 3rd Brigade tore the clothing from 29 captive riflemen and took away all their money. There they also plundered the storerooms of the "Silskyi Hospodar" to the value of 181.134 crowns, the society "Podila" to the value of 382.720 crowns, and the "Narodnyi Dim" of its entire furniture and library to the value of 1,000.000 crowns, the library and furniture of the Ukrainian private college to the value of 25.260 crowns and the community safes in Oryshkiwtzi of 14.000 crowns. Besides three Polish officers of the division Abraham, stole 208 bags of sugar from the storerooms of the association "Zhoda" and "Narodnyi Dim" of the value of 500.000 crowns and tobacco to the value of 300.000 crowns. Over and above this the Polish sanitary soldiers confiscated and sold all the food in the Ukrainian hospital, so that the sick had nothing to eat.

9. In **Kotiwka** (District of Husiatyn) Polish legionaries robbed Barbara Chernych of articles to the value of 12.000 crowns and Mykola and Thekla Sahaydak of 3.610 crowns. They burnt down the farm of Sahaydak. (Witnesses W. C., C. S.)

10. At **Krychka** (District of Bohorodczany) a Polish Cavalry Lieutenant tore off the clothing from the sergeant Petro Makar and left him naked.

11. At **Krowinka** (District of Terebowla) the Polish soldiers robbed Ivan Steluk and Paraska Pasik (Witness S. M.).

12. At **Lapshyn** (District of Brzezany) Polish soldiers robbed the peasants and moreover beat the farmer Hluszka so badly that he became dangerously ill.

13. From **Lastiwtsi** (Lastowce), District of Drohobycz, Polish legionaries carried away ten wagon loads of everything they could lay hands on and killed all the poultry in the village (Witness P. M.).

14. At **Mshanka** (District of Husiatyn) Polish soldiers plundered nearly the entire population. Hrynko Slobodian was robbed of as much as 16.000 crowns, and badly was badly besides, afterwards taking him as a hostage. The damage to the village is more than 50.000 crowns. (Witnesses H. S., P. K. and N. D.)

15. At **Nahuyewychi** (District of Drohobycz) on November 22nd. 1919, the Polish gendarmes drove the entire population of the village to the meadow in front of the church, divided them into three groups; the first, consisting of children of the ages of 10 to 16, locked these into the belfry tower, in front of this set fire to straw to force them to confess there were arms hidden in the village; the second group consisted of persons from 16 to 35 years, these were commanded then to lie down on the ground and eat grass for two hours long. Who ever dared to

raise his head was kicked back on the neck by the Polish soldiers; then they led them into the village granary, hung them up by the heels and beat them with sticks, some so badly that pieces of flesh were torn from their bodies. The village priest had to give the last sacrament to 12 of the sufferers on the spot, for they died under the blows. Of the ones most severely beaten they took 27 to the internment camps at Brest. The third group consisting of those from 35 years upward, they commanded to hold up their hands into the air and to move their fingers continually for two long hours, They found no weapons, in spite of this, however, a contribution of 100.000 crowns was levied on the village and four farmers taken away as hostages. (Witnesses N. D., N. T., H. T., K. D., J. O., D. B.)

16. On the night from November 11th to 12th, 1919, at Przemysl Polish legionaries looted the Jewish quarter and the dwellings of some Ukrainians besides, among them that of the lawyer T. Kormosh who suffered a loss of 170.000 crowns, Dr. Zahaykewych of about 100.000 crowns. Their excuse for entering the houses was the pretext to search for weapons. In the same night they broke open four safes of public institutions, among them that of the "Mutual Credit Association Wira" of "Narodnyi Dim" of the "Krajewyi Soyuz hospodarskih spilok" and took away all the money on hand amounting to over 20.000 crowns.

The petition of lawyer Kormosh which was handed in to the Polish Head Quarters, in which he begged that a guard might be set to watch the "Wira" building, and house which had been damaged by Polish grenades, was refused. Besides, at the same time, the Polish legionaries plundered the shop and house of "Krayewyi Soyuz hospodarskih spilok. (Witness K. F., M. N., R. J., P. B., S. H. and the court documents relating to this case).

17. At Pawelche (District of Stanislaw) the Polish soldiers took away 5 oxen to the value of at least 25.000 crowns, and left instead a requisition receipt for only 1.200 crowns and none of the authorities will pay even this sum.

18. Upon order of the commander Abraham almost all the peasants in the Rohatyn district were robbed.

19. In Hrabowetz (District of Bohorodczany) the Polish commanding officer ordered the tin roof, the property of the association "Proswita" to be torn away. By this a loss of 10.000 crowns ensued to the association "Proswita" no compensation being given.

20. In Selyska (District of Przemysl) and in Selyska (District of Jaworow) as in other villages of the Jaworow district Polish legionaries robbed nearly all the personal property of the peasants: cattle, grain, clothing, boots, linen.

21. In **Siletz, Wilshanyk, and Seede** (Sielce, Olszanik, Szade), District of Sambor, on May 27th, 1919, all the peasants were robbed by the Polish legionaries (Witness A. K.).

22. In **Smilna** (Smolna), District of Drohobycz, after arresting the parish priest Hrushkewych, gendarmerie came almost daily to search his house and ordered his wife who together with her eight children was left without protection, to cook a midday meals for them.

23. On the way from Stanislau to Brest the lawyers Band and Worobetz and others of their companions were completely robbed by the escort even before Rawa ruska. The Polish soldiers quartered in the Ukrainian college at Stanislau took away all the tables, chairs and the entire office furniture, including the Wertheim safe containing over 18.000 crowns, and furthermore completely looted the entire stationery, linen and other things intended for the students. Of paper alone which had been brought for exercise books for the coming year, over 125.000 sheets were stolen; moreover they stole from the dwelling of the principal of the college the cloth intended for the clothing of poor pupils, half a bag of sugar for their tea-rooms and many other articles. The college library was either robbed or destroyed (Witness H. N.). From his private dwelling they carried off an American writing-desk, the type-writer and various other objects to the value of 20.000 crowns.

24. At **Stryi** the parish priest Ostap Nizankowsky was robbed and killed by Polish military. At the same time the amounts deposited with him were also stolen, namely 880.000 crowns belonging to a banking institute in Stryi and 50.000 crowns which belonged to Osypa Bobykewych. (Witness O. D. and A. W.)

25. Almost the entire village of **Suhostawy** (District of Husiatyn) was plundered by Polish soldiers. The damage amounted to over 50.000 crowns. (Witnesses O. D. and A. W.)

26. At **Towarnia** (District of Stary Sambor) three Polish gendarmes went to the beadle, took away the keys of the church, broke open the safe there and carried off 800 crowns.

27. On the days from June 20th to 26th, 1919, Polish soldiers robbed the peasants in **Firleeyiw** (Firlejow), District of Rohatyn, of all their provisions, money and various articles of furniture.

28. On June 4th, 1919, Polish legionaries plundered the entire city of **Horostkiw** (Chorostkow) and beat all the peasants and Jews, among them the woman Charna Walak. (Witness J. T., B. A. and M. F.)

29. On the very first day of their coming at **Cherniw** (Czerniow), District of Rohatyn, the Polish soldiers took 56 horses and carts away and shot Mykkola Shtyh who had concealed himself in the woods; the peasant Babyi who would not give up his horse, they beat very badly;

they also beat the peasant Kost Dashkewych who had complained to the military commando of the robbery and also his wife so badly that they were ill for three weeks.

30. The Polish soldiers of the division Abraham took 250.000 crowns out of the treasury of the financial institute "Nadiya" in Chortkiw (Czortkow). (Witness R. J.)

31. In Yabloniw (Jablonow), District of Husiatyn, the Polish soldiers looted almost the entire village giving Mikola Fik 25 lashes. (Witnesses M. K. and W. S.)

33. At Oryshkiwtzi (Orzeszkowce), District of Husiatyn, Polish soldiers took 20.000 crowns out of the community treasury saying that "hogs had no need of money". (Witness P.)

34. At Tudoriw (Tudorow), District of Husiatyn, the Polish soldiers went on plundering for two days at the same time looting the house of the parish priest Sonewytsky, also that of Professor Nikorowych and that of the farmer Iwan Chayka. The owners themselves they arrested and released them only upon ransom.

35. 200 Ukrainian soldiers who were returning from Russian captivity were detained at Makowa and taken to the camp at Dombie, the Polish soldiers at the same time plundering them and robbing them of over 50.000 roubles. (Witness J. S.)

From what has been said, it is evident that the Poles try to exterminate not only the cultural development of the Ukrainians in East Galicia, but their economic life also.

Polish soldiers requisitioned and plundered in East Galicia literally everything that could be of any use to them. Nothing is paid for the requisitions. Polish authorities however, continue to make requisitions, namely cattle, grain, all the real and personal property of the peasants; the looted villages have now become a terrible prey to the most virulent form of typhoid.

The Ukrainian peasants are forced by Polish gendarmes to do heavy labour on Polish estates and farms, as a rule without any pay; if any, but a mere trifle, while their own farms remain untilled and uncultivated. The gendarmes drive the Ukrainian peasants, to do the work for the Polish estate owners by means of nagaykas lashes and kicks. The old feudal system has risen again in a new form.

But not only are individual Ukrainian economic workers ruined by this, but the Poles endeavor to force them by violence to give up economic work and development altogether. Polish authorities ordered the Ukrainian Union "Silskyi Hospodar" and its Commercial Syndicate "Krayewyi Sojuz hospodarskyh spilok" in Lemberg to close, sealed up their offices and sequestered their storerooms and safes with

together their contents, not only of the chief offices, but also the provincial branches so that no business could be carried on, thus causing a loss of several millions to those societies. At the same time the Poles fill their economic institutions and competitive associations with wares in order thus to bring about the complete destruction of Ukrainian economic organizations. It need not be pointed out that this is a transgression of the existing laws, especially that of July 9th, 1873, upon which economic organizations are based. Besides the Poles unlawfully took possession, to the detriment of said organizations, of 70 waggon-loads of salt which coming from Germany, had passed through Cracow, to be delivered according to order to the "Soyuz spilok". For this robbery the Poles not only refused all indemnification to the "Soyuz", but furthermore charged the cost of the transport of the salt amounting to 16.000 crowns, to them. The central treasury of the Agriculturists Association, which was destined for all the country, was transported unlawfully to Warsaw upon resolution of the incomplete Provincial Committee, together with the funded capital of 5 million crowns. This capital had been provided by all Galicia not only by the Poles, but also the Ukrainians, and taxes from all the Galician population and therefore, obviously belongs to this population, hence also to the Ukrainians. Upon the complaints of the Ukrainian cooperatives they were told to go to Warsaw, to report themselves there as members of the Central Treasury and to return all the advances that may have been made, at once.

IV. THE PERSECUTION OF THE UKRAINIAN CHURCH.

Knowing that the Greek Catholic Rite and Church is a bulwark against the Latinisation and Denationalization of the Ukrainian people, the Poles seek to undermine the Church influence over them. To attain this end all possible ways and means are employed:

1. The Ukrainian priests are assassinated, arrested, interned wholesale, so that in several deaneries, for instance Drohobycz and Rohatyn, out of 30 priets only from 3 to 5 remain. It has been proved absolutely that the Poles assassinated the Fathers O. Nizankowsky, Lopatynsky, Pidlashetsky, Halibey and Suharowsky. Moreover over a thousand priests were arrested and interned regardless as to whether they belonged to the higher clergy (Canons, Deans etc.) whether they were secular priests or monks, whether they took an active part in politics or not. Among those interned were even sick men of 90 years of age; further, all the Basilians and religious teachers, among them Father Kormosh, Father Komarnytzky from Peremyshl (Przemysl)

and others; in Lemberg alone 612 priests were interned in the camps in Brighidki and Zamarstynow. After several months confinement upon representation made by the Metropolitan Sheptytzky and the English Mission, over 400 priests were released from the camps, but not from internment; about 200 priests being deprived of their liberty. About 75 priests are languishing in prison without just cause and many of them are to be brought before a field tribunal. The imprisoned and interned priests are even prohibited celebrating Mass or entering a Church. Among them are the Canon and Prelate of Peremyshl (Przemysl), Bohachewsky, the Prelate and parish priest of Sambir (Sambor), Francis Rabyi, the Canon and parish priest of Kaminka strumilowa (Kamionka strumilowa) the 73 years old Father Cehelsky, the Dean and parish priest of Staryi Sambir (Stary Sambor) very Rev. A. Bentzin, the Dean and parish priest Dorohotzky, the 90 years old councillor of the consistory and parish priest Beresowsky (whose son, also a parish priest was hanged though innocent, by order of the Austro-Polish officer Zagorsky), the priests Abrisowsky, Wynnytzky, Dean and parish priest Peleh, Fathers Hoshowsky, Rudnytzky, Hwozdetzky, Zhorlakewych, and Shechowych. The captive priests are reviled and maltreated, the Poles strive in various ways to publicly mark and lower the priests especially in the presence of their congregations. Thus for instance, the former member of the Austrian Parliament, Father Onyshkewych on learning that he was to be arrested and publicly led through the streets of the village, requested personally at the head-quarters of the Polish troops in Peremyshl (Przemysl), begging to be spared this indignity for fear the scandal it would arouse. The Poles sent him home but on the next day they sent the police to fetch him, who led him through the village accompanied by abusive epithets. He was then taken to Brest-Litowsk and finally transported to Dombie. We have already reported fully on the illtreatment that priests were subjected to. Here we will only mention, that nearly all the Ukrainian priests have suffered enormous losses at the hands of the Polish troops, by requisitions and lootings, and have been deprived of nearly all their real and personal property. Thus there were robbed of everything the Fathers I. Olshansky of Hyriw (Chyrow), I. Karanowych of Yaksmanychy (Jaksmanice), W. Hynylewych of Tysowa, J. Shechowych of Sokal, St. Onyshkewych of Kupnowychy (Kupnowice) and many others.

As mentioned above, on the intervention of the Greek Catholic Bishops the Polish authorities released the priests from the prison at Bryghidki in Lemberg and several internment camps, only to ruin them materially because they were then confined in other places than their homes. Now for want of material means of existence they are dying

of hunger, in the meantime their parishes remain without the spiritual care of a pastor. The captive priests are kept packed with the lowest criminals in dirty, damp insanitary cells and ill treated. Thus for instance the Polish soldiers at Rawa Ruska stamped with their nailed boots on the 70 years old priest of Potylych (Potylicz). Many priests are detained in dark prisons, thus at Bryghidki in Lemberg, where they are not only forbidden to go out, nay they are not even allowed to open the windows and are forced to respond to the call of nature indoors. The Poles have molested even the highest dignitaries of the church. Thus Dr. Kotzylowsky, recently consecrated as Bishop in Peremyshl (Przemysl), although he kept aloof from all political activity, was often troubled by countless revisions, Polish legionaries sought for concealed weapons in the Bishop's house, making even bodily search, addressed him disrespectfully and reviled him in abusive terms; on one such revision they left human excrements in the Bishop's reception room. The first revision took place upon order of the Commander of the Polish troops of the place, on November 1st, 1918. The patrol commander at that time was a Polish captain, named Kaminski.

The second revision was on November 11th, 1918, at nine in the forenoon, the commander was a subordinate officer and his soldiers fulfilled their calls of nature in the rooms of the Episcopal palace. On the same day at eleven, a third revision took place at which the patrol commander, a Polish officer, holding his revolver at the Bishop's breast, ordered him "hands up". Besides this, two further searches were made in the cellars and attics of the Episcopal palace.

The highest Ukrainian Church dignitary, the Greek Catholic Metropolitan Count Sheptytzky, was not only molested in Lemberg by constant revisions, but even confined. When the President of the Polish State Pilsudski came to Lemberg, the Metropolitan wished to lodge a complaint about the ill-treatment of the Ukrainian clergy by the Poles. On learning that the President declared his willingness to receive the Metropolitan, the Poles surrounded the Metropolitan palace by a military cordon and would not suffer him to go to the audience. For several months the Metropolitan was not permitted to leave the palace, nor to receive anybody. When Sheptytzky celebrated the 25th anniversary of his Episcopal dignity, he was not permitted to repair to Stanislau (Stanyslaweef), where he wished to celebrate a Mass and give a benediction to the people of the city, where he had been consecrated as Bishop. When he sent a circular letter to his clergy advising them to make use of the Ukrainian language in all official correspondence and in keeping the church registers, the Polish Press proclaimed this a shameful

provocation. (Illustrowany Kurjer Codzienny No. 274 of October 8th. 1919). It was the same thing with a pastoral letter issued by the Greek Catholic Galician Episcopate. They were attacked by the entire Polish Press. Parts of this letter were eliminated by the censor. a thing unprecedented. By this behaviour towards the highest dignitaries of our Church the Poles obviously show how intolerant they are of everything Ukrainian.

By murder, internment and maltreatment of Ukrainian priests, the Poles endeavour to deprive the Ukrainian people, and especially the peasants, of their spiritual guides, teachers and guardians. And this does not suffice them. In order to make it impossible to fill up the gaps in the Ukrainian priesthood (in consequence of the five years war and the Polish atrocities, the number of priests has become far too small and insufficient for the spiritual needs of the Ukrainian population) the Polish authorities withdrew in April 1919, the State subsidies to the Greek Catholic clerical seminaries. Consequently the Greek Catholic Bishops were forced to close them. The Poles having thus achieved their purpose requisitioned the buildings of the clerical seminaries for their own use, these were transformed into military barracks and hospitals, the one in Lemberg being transformed into a military casino, in which veritable orgies are held.

2. The Polish sometimes make use of the Greek Catholic Churches for stables and even as latrines, for instance at Nyklowytchy (Niklowice) near Sadowa wyschnya (Sadowa wisznia) and Domazyr.

3. As proofs of the disrespect and desecration of the Ukrainian Churches the following well known facts will show:

- a) At Bortyatin (district of Sadowa wysznia) the Polish soldiers stole all the Church vessels, the most Holy Sacrament was defiled and scattered about the altar and floor;
- b) at Bykiw (Bykow) the deanery Mostyska (Mosciska) the church was turned into a military barrack, and the soldiers there followed the demands of nature;
- c) at Wyslok welyky, district Syanik, (Wislok wielki district Sanok), the Polish legionaries attacked the Church, stole the money and church vestments, put them on, danced about in them in the Church, sprinkled them with Holy water, all the while singing the Ukrainian lithurgical song "Wichnaya pamyat" (ukr. a last farewell, usually sung at funerals);
- d) at Kozychi (Kozice) near Lemberg in March of 1919, the 8th regiment of Warsaw legionaries looted the church. The soldiers took two chalices, the monstrance, two new clerical church

vestments, nine linen cloths, candles worth 3000 crowns, towels and other articles. From the book of Gospels they tore the gilded covers (Witness L. G.);

- e) at Rudno and Rzasna ruska near Lemberg (Rudno and Rzesna ruska) the Poles destroyed the church with grenades and the church belongings;
- f) at Chernyawa distr. of Mostyska (Czerniawa, district of Mosciska) on March 13th, 1919, Polish Ulans of the 3rd regiment robbed the church, took away the chalices and church vestments;
- g) in the district of Jedacheef (Zydaczow) the gendarmes forbade divine service in the churches and singing religious songs there;
- h) at Firleeyiw (Firlejow), district of Rohatyn, on June 26th, 1919, Polish soldiers forced their way into the church and robbed the treasury of more than a thousand crowns;
- i) at Pidhorodee (Podgrodzie) district of Rohatyn the church was broken into, the Most Holy Sacrament thrown on the floor, silver communion spoons were stolen and other church property destroyed;
- k) at Maryampil (Mariampol) on June 9th, 1919, forty soldiers entered the church during divine service, destroyed the banners, threw the crosses and prayer books from the altar and stole many church vessels.

4. The Poles make use of many violent means to force the poorer and more dependent of the population to go over from the Greek Catholic to the Roman Catholic rite. This is a pre-condition for them to obtain work and wages to live upon.

The Greek Catholics are removed in great numbers from the positions hitherto held by them. Among them are officials, servants tramway conductors, porters and so forth. Even Ukrainian clergy are forced upon threat of dismissal from service to secede from the Greek Catholic to the Latin church. A proof of this heavy atmosphere oppressing the Ukrainian country under Polish occupation is given by the pastoral letter of the whole Ukrainian Episcopate, of September 26th, 1919. It begins with the following words:

"It has pleased the Almighty in His Highest wisdom to inflict us with long and hard sufferings. The wounds inflicted on us by the world-war were not yet closed, when a new war, still more terrible, more cruel than the first came upon us, is shattering our already devastated country. Its outcome is terrible. The Polish soldiers are occupying the whole land."

"God alone knows what our poor people must endure. To the atrocities of the war other sufferings are added. Thousands of innocent victims are tortured in prisons, are starving and forced to endure the

most impossible physical and moral sufferings. It seems that the entire people are approaching ruin. Murder and robbery are not punished. Five priests have been murdered, hundreds thrown into prisons or deported. Churches and convents are plundered, almost all the parishes are without shepherds..."

V. DESTRUCTION OF NATIONAL UKRAINIAN CULTURE AND ECONOMIC LIFE.

Contrary to § 92 of the Peace Treaty with Austria, the Poles consider as a crime against the Polish State, all political actions undertaken by the Ukrainians during the time of the Ukrainian rule in East Galicia. They are bringing the persons who took part therein before military tribunals. Throughout the captured territory of East Galicia which contains 75% of Ukrainians, the Poles destroy systematically, with all available and possible means everything they come across. Not only the persons born on the soil are being persecuted, but all cultural work carried out during decades of arduous work and toil on the part of Ukrainian people has fallen a prey to the rapacity, intolerance and chauvinism of all classes of the Polish population, who are supported by the Polish military and civil authorities. The following are the proofs:

The publication of all Ukrainian newspapers in Lemberg and in the provincial towns was at first prohibited by the Polish authorities. All attempts and petitions hitherto made to be allowed to publish at least the most important journals "Dilo" and "Svoboda" have remained fruitless. For a long time not a single Ukrainian newspaper appeared in Lemberg and Peremyshl (Przemysl). It is not permitted to print a single book in the Ukrainian language. Even Ukrainian calendars are confiscated, because in their literature and science supplements innocent articles about Ukrainian history are contained (for instance in Stanislau (Stanyslaweef). All Ukrainian editorial offices remained under seal for a long time; the only social democratic organ "Wpered" was at first only allowed to appear on condition that the latin text should be given side by side with the Ukrainian one. After continual molestations and confiscations, the publication of this paper was interrupted on March 19, 1919, and all the editors arrested. Without examination they remained under arrest until May 10th, 1919. It was not before September 3rd, 1919, that the appearance of the "Wpered" and two other papers was again permitted. The provincial press was annihilated by molestations and confiscations. Thus the appearance of the weekly "Wolya" in Stanislau was completely stopped after

having had a few numbers mercilessly cut down by a 20 years old military censor. And at Peremyshl (Przemysl) the paper "Ukrainsky Holos" was permitted to be published only in order that by continual confiscations the publishers might be ruined financially. The difficulties which the Polish government placed in the way of this paper are innumerable. Of the first 10 numbers 9 were confiscated, one even twice. After the 16th number its publication was suspended for some time.

The printing office of "Stauropigia" was locked up. To be sure it was opened again after three months, but it was seen then that the Polish authorities had illegally removed four motors. The same happened to the library and archives of the Basilian Order in Krechow.

The printing office of the Basilian in Zowkwa (Zolkiew) was requisitioned by the Polish authorities under the pretext, as the Polish papers wrote, "to save an old historical monument", which this printing office unquestionably is. (Illustrowany Kurjer Codzienny, August 27th, 1919.) The printing office of the newspaper "Dilo" (formerly belonging to Eichelberger) was sealed and only opened again for use ten months afterward when it was found that a greater part of the plant had been removed.

On the very first day of their invasion the Poles tore down all Ukrainian signs and emblems, not alone street signs and legends on public buildings, but even the signboards over the shops and dwellings in all the towns and villages of East Galicia. Polish signs, posters and emblems were set up in their place. At present Ukrainian signs, posters and announcements are permitted only side by side with Polish ones. But this permission also is only one in theory, in reality the Poles remove all Ukrainian ones as soon as they are up.

The performances in the only existing Ukrainian theatre were prohibited, and now only a few pieces are permitted.

The rector of the only university of East Galicia, at Lemberg, since the resolution No. 2,221 of August 16th, 1919, has admitted only Polish students and subjects of the Allied and Friendly Powers to it, with the limitation that only such East Galicians who had performed military service in the Polish army could become students. By this all Ukrainian and Jewish students were excluded from studying at the university, as they could not serve in the Polish army. Moreover Polish authorities demanded of the university professors who were of the Ukrainian nationality, that they should take the oath of fealty to Poland which meant that they had not only to swear allegiance to the Polish State, but to the Polish people also, and removed those university professors from office, who declined to take this oath. The same was done at the technical high school. In this way they made

it impossible for Ukrainians to educate their youth because most of them have not the means to send them abroad, and those who have the Polish authorities refuse passports. The petition of the scientific society "Shewchenko" for permission to establish private university courses was declined emphatically by the Polish authorities.

At the same time in order to pacify the embittered public opinion and delude foreign nations, it was pharisiacally announced in the papers that the Ministry at Warsaw proposed to establish a Ukrainian university in Lemberg. Of course nothing further has been done since this declaration, Ukrainian students, both graduates and undergraduates, have been kept from the universities for as long as two years, and every private initiative to provide them with at least a substitute for university study is strictly forbidden.

Together with the disposition of May 31st, 1919, the Board of Education gave permission for reopening Polish middle schools but with the absolute exclusion of the Ukrainian language; allowing as teachers only such as had not taken the oath of allegiance to the Ukrainian Republic.

By this same disposition of the Board of Education, on May 31st, 1919, only such students may attend the training schools for teachers as kept aloof from the Ukrainian schools during the time of the Ukrainian rule. This means that only Poles may attend these schools. The instructions in the so called utraquist training schools must henceforward be given only in the Polish language. Moreover it was decreed that Ukrainian teachers may not for the present recommence their work.

The same disposition enacts that no Ukrainian may be admitted to the secondary school before investigations have been made as to their attitude towards the Poles during the time of the Ukrainian rule. Admission was made dependent on the result of the investigation. Owing to the internment of a large number of teachers at the Ukrainian State middle schools it would hardly be possible for them to be reopened. Several teachers and even principals were deposed without statement of cause and on the mere pretext that Polish opinion was against them. Dr. Sabbat of Stanislaw, Mostowych of Kolomea, Makowey of the training school for teachers at Zaleszczyki (Zalishtcheki).

The buildings of the Greek Catholic seminaries, that of the public school "Shevtchenko" and the boys boarding-school of the Narodnyi Dim at Lemberg were requisitioned by the Polish authorities, for which reason attendance there was made impossible for Ukrainian pupils.

All the private Ukrainian colleges that were opened previous to November 1918, were closed; only three of them, in Dolina, Zborow,

and Rohatyn were suffered by the Polish authorities; but the State subsidies hitherto granted them were withdrawn as also the leave of absence given to the teachers to obtain them. Moreover the buildings of these colleges were mostly requisitioned by the Polish troops, so that the re-opening of these institutes has become illusory. The Ukrainians who pleaded for the removal of a hospital installed in a Ukrainian college, were told by the district police, "Ukrainians could dispense with a college"; moreover it was publicly announced in the churches that Ukrainian children should report for admission to Polish schools.

The Ukrainian private school at Zloczow (Zolochiw) was closed by the Polish authorities, after pupils had already been inscribed. The Board of Education ordered the opening of all Polish public schools, while the Ukrainian ones have practically ceased to exist. The instruction in the Ukrainian language was practically eliminated from the curriculum of all the city, and suburban schools.

In several districts instruction in the Ukrainian language was unlawfully and arbitrarily withdrawn by the commissioners and the Polish language substituted in its place. The school buildings of the Ukrainians were put to other use, many teachers interned and others not permitted to teach, before taking the oath of allegiance to the Polish State. Nevertheless the decree of May 3rd, 1919, fairly staggered the entire body of Ukrainian teachers. According to this, commissions consisting of three Poles were everywhere appointed, their chief task being to place all Ukrainian teachers in three groups. To the first group belong those who refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Ukrainian Republic, therefore all of them are Poles. To the second group those who took this oath, hence the Ukrainians, the Jews and a small number of Poles; these teachers before being reappointed must justify themselves by a series of declarations, revoke the oath to the Ukrainian republic express their sorrow and moreover avow themselves prepared to take the Polish oath of allegiance before the three commissioners: finally the commissioners placed those teachers in the third group who had maintained a hostile attitude towards the Polish nationality. The persons placed in this, lose their positions without any exceptions: accordingly it is not the school authorities but the chauvinistic Polish commissions appointed by them, who act as judges of the Ukrainian principals, professors and teachers. The purpose of this decree is clear: it is meant to exterminate the Ukrainian teachers, humiliate them before the Polish Mafia, and to kill in them all sense of self-respect.

The Ukrainian language was eliminated from all State and autonomical offices, and the Polish one substituted in its place; the

Poles endeavour to introduce the Polish language even into the purely Ukrainian municipalities. Contrary to the existing decrees the Polish occupation officials only correspond in the Polish language with the Ukrainian (Greek Catholic parishes), and demand Polish answers to them. They would like to force the Ukrainian priests to do their clerical work in Polish. All official proclamations, announcements and so on are published almost exclusively in the Polish language. The natural rights of the Ukrainian majority in East Galicia, which is 75% of the whole population, who do not speak the Polish language, are completely disregarded. The very word "Ukrainian" is so hateful to the Poles that they will not suffer it to be spoken or written and force the Ukrainians to use the term "ruskyi" or "rusyn". Even the Ukrainian characters find no favour with the Poles, for which reason they desire to introduce the use of the Latin letters by force. We could cite hundreds of examples for this; Rev. Dr. Bohachewsky, called by the Poles to make a deposition before the district chief, gave his testimony in the Ukrainian language, but was forbidden to do so by the district commissioner, who called the Ukrainian language hoggish. When Rev. Bohachewsky refused to give a list of births in Polish and wrote them down in the Ukrainian, he was arrested and taken to Dombie, where he was interned for several months.

The same fate befell Pankiowsky (son of a Ukrainian priest) when he gave testimonial in the Ukrainian language. The Mayor of Reshew was stabbed with a bayonet by the Polish legionaries for using the Ukrainian language. Those who venture to speak it in the streets or in public resorts are insulted in the most shameless manner by the Poles, reviled and in many cases fatally maltreated.

The postal orders made out in the Ukrainian language are not accepted at the post offices at Sokal, Chesaniw, Yaniw (Janow), Bolehiw (Bolechow), and even Lemberg, neither are letters and post cards. Ukrainian newspapers publish a list of such violations. Thus, for instance, a post official at Lemberg seeing a Ukrainian postal order declared: "We are instructed only to accept postal orders filled out in the Polish language". To be sure, upon intervention of the Ukrainians in Lemberg it was decreed by Grodzicki, the vice-representative of the provincial governor, that the orders made out in Ukrainian must also be accepted; but in practice all remains the same now as then, all the provincial post offices return the orders made out in Ukrainian, often adding insulting remarks to them with the purpose of offending the national feeling of the Ukrainians. Of letters and cards written in Ukrainian but a very few reach the addressees as the Polish post

officials, both high and low, intentionally thrust aside Ukrainian correspondence.

Polish authorities have systematically deposed from their public offices Ukrainian University professors (Dr. S. Rudnytzky, Werhanowsky and so on) further many teachers, judges, officials, railway employees, State and Government officials, as well as civic ones, for the simple reason that while they took oath to perform their duties conscientiously, zealously and unfailingly, they would not take the Polish oath of allegiance to the Polish State and Polish Nation. Consequently many Ukrainian officials and public servants remain without means of subsistence and are doomed to starvation.

It also often occurs that the Poles are guilty of vandalism by destroying Ukrainian documents, and Ukrainian school books, as a rule collecting them on one spot and setting them on fire. Similarly Ukrainian badges are wrested from the Ukrainians in the most brutal manner by the Poles and destroyed. On May 24th, 1919, at Kolomea, Polish officers patrolling intentionally for the purpose in front of the Church, tore the badges from the children, young girls, pupils and peasants issuing from it. Such intolerant behaviour is reported in a thousand cases from Lemberg, Stanislau, Peremyshl (Przemysl) as well as from other towns of East Galicia. All Ukrainian societies, political, cultural, humanitarian and economic both the central office in Lemberg and their provincial branches were arrested in their activity by the Poles and their offices closed and sealed. No exception was made with such deserving societies as "Silsky Hospodar", an institution almost indispensable to the people and a most meritorious one. The Central Union of Economic Associations, the "Ukrainian Besida" in Lemberg and other cultural and economic societies met the same fate. In several cases the chief, the director or the president of the society was arrested. The great Ukrainian cultural society "Prosvita" in Lemberg together with its 60 branch offices and several thousand public reading rooms was closed, though they allowed the central offices in Lemberg to be opened, but requisitioned all the paper destined for printing books of enlightenment, sealed the association's printing office and destroyed all the furniture and fittings in the building, so that the work of the association is altogether made questionable.

In addition, since several months, the greater number of the functionaries belonging to this Society have been interned in various camps. The founding even of such a harmless organization as the "Civic Committee" whose work it was to bring help to the victims of the war, was objectionable to the Poles. In Berezany it was forbidden to found a like Committee.

By decree of November 28th, 1918, of the military commander no ukrainian person or institution could draw from the Ukrainian bank a sum exceeding 4.000 crowns monthly. This restriction was, it is true, officially removed on May 2nd, 1919, but nevertheless is virtually in practice because the Polish bank controllers do not recognize the withdrawal of this order.

In order to deprive the Ukrainians of the possibility of public protest and complaint before the civilised world and that the voice of despair may not reach foreign countries, the Polish authorities forbid all meetings, consultations, protests, petitions or complaints. There is no law regarding societies or meetings for the Ukrainians in Galicia, and when in a street, a few of them come together by chance, the police drive them away. The Polish State has closed her borders to the Ukrainians and refuse them passports to go abroad, though naturally by paying a big sum in the way of a bribe, these are obtainable. There is a strict censure for letters, writings and sendings, so that correspondence both inland and abroad is made difficult. It has already been told what personal freedom looks like under Polish rule. Thousands of murders, robberies, internments, imprisonments; this is the picture of personal freedom on the Ukrainian territory in Galicia now occupied by the Poles.

VI. COMPULSION TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Throughout the entire Ukrainian territory occupied by the Poles, the Polish authorities have either interned or confined the Ukrainian officials (killed some of them), or at least discharged them, depriving them of their salaries and every possibility of subsistence. Their positions are now occupied by Poles. Only in such places where they did not command a sufficient number of their own people, did they leave Ukrainians in subordinate positions, but compelled them to swear allegiance to the Polish State and the Polish people. At first the Poles required only a vow for conscientious fulfilment of duty towards the whole population; but soon they demanded a formal oath, not only of allegiance to the Polish State and Polish people, but also made it an obligation of duty to work for the Polish people, for their benefit. This oath was demanded by the Polish authorities, not only from the State officials, the autonomic and private institutions, but even from the lawyers.

Those Ukrainian officials, who refuse to take this oath, because the Peace Conference has not yet decided as to the fate of East Galicia, and in no case have adjudged it to the Polish State, the Polish Government persecutes them like criminals, imprisons them and issues regulations which terrorise the unfortunate victims of Polish chauvinism and their families.

As proof we give a literal translation of the decree of the district political authorities at Lubachiw (Lubaczow), which runs as follows:

District Captaincy Station of Cieszanow in Lubachiw (Lubaczow) No. 3919/19, June 10th, 1919.

To Mr. Emilian Lawrowsky in Lubaczow: "As you have not taken the oath of service, this already proves your hostile attitude to the Polish State, I order your confinement at Lubaczow under the following conditions:

You are not permitted to leave your dwelling without special permission of the district captaincy:

The police will come twice daily to convince themselves that you are really at home:

Your correspondence as well as that of your family is subject to the censorship of the district political authorities:

The administrative authorities can at any moment order your dwelling to be searched.

The supervising official Russocki m. p.

In this way hundreds of Ukrainian officials were interned or confined, in Lemberg alone for instance, 400 railway employees were interned.

They dismissed the Ukrainian professors and lecturers who would not take the oath of allegiance, among them the eminent geographer Dr. Stefan Rudnytzky, and the professor of civil law Dr. Werhanowsky. Moreover they did not allow the university professors to lecture and interned them. Among others the professor of Ukrainian literature Dr. K. Studynsky. The remaining professors fled betimes across the frontiers of Poland. The officials and public servants who were discharged from their positions, heroically endure want and starvation, and do not allow themselves to be terrorised by the Polish conquerors. A great many of them languish in prisons or in internment camps, the remainder spend their days in want and hunger beyond the borders of the Polish State.

In order to give the many hundreds of Ukrainians railwaymen discharged by the Poles a means of livelihood, the factory of Lewynsky, a private Ukrainian firm, took the majority of them into his employment. But this humane action to compatriots did not please the Polish

Government, so the firm of Lewynsky is permitted only to employ a limited number of workmen in their factory, moreover half of these must be Poles, half Ukrainians.

Although East Galicia has not yet been adjudged to Poland, the Poles ordered the compulsory recruiting of soldiers from the Ukrainian and Jewish population in East Galicia of four different years. This can be proved by the regulation orders posted up in every town. But owing to the intervention of the different allied Missions, these orders remain in abeyance.

VII. COLONIZATION OF EAST GALICIA BY THE POLES.

In order to make arrangements for the eventual plebiscite to which country East Galicia should belong, and to strengthen the Polish element there, the Poles are carrying on a systematic colonization of East Galicia by Polish peasants from West Galicia. As the means of colonization practised by the Poles under old Austria, filling all public offices with Poles, terrorising and humiliating Ukrainian officials and at the present time compelling them to take the oath of allegiance to the Polish State and Polish people, compulsion to exchange the Greek rite for the Latin one, proved all useless and insufficient, therefore the Poles adopted the more radical means of colonization of East Galicia by Polish peasants which they planned to carry through, on the occasion of a Bill for Land Reform.

On July 10th, 1919, the Warsaw Diet passed the land reform Bill on a basis of which the lands of the large landowners and of those held in Mortmain were expropriated. With regard to East Galicia this Bill contains the following exceptional clauses:

1. The prohibition of free parcelling out of the land.
2. The right of parcelling the land lies solely with the Polish colonization office.
3. The expropriated lands can become the property of others only on the following order:
 - a) in the first place to the employees of the estate; (who are everywhere Poles);
 - b) in the second place to the Polish legionaries and war invalids;
 - c) then only to the Polish settler;
 - d) the residue to the native peasants if not contrary to the interests of the State.

As however, the sale of land to the Ukrainians, from the Polish standpoint, is always contrary to the interests of the Polish State, it is clear, that in consequence of the parcelling out of the extensive estates, property held in Mortmain, and the State possessions, the autochthonic population of East Galicia, who are the Ukrainian peasants, will not receive a single bit.

An article published in the Lemberg daily "Gazeta Wieczorna" of September 17th, 1919, will serve as proof of this. "A thing unprecedented in our day has happened. Mr. H. had begun to parcel out his estate Towstobaby among Ukrainian peasants." It is further stated: "For the present we refrain from further comment, for there can be no doubt that the Polish land in East Galicia can only go to Polish peasants. This hint should therefore serve as a warning to all who venture to follow the example of Mr. H. for in future we shall publicly and without mercy brand every such case and make their names known to future generations to the shame and disgrace of the sellers."

In the paper "Illustrowany Kurjer Codzienny" of October 4th, 1919, it was stated that in the Kolomea district 14 estates were to be parcelled out, that the matter had been taken into the hands of a Polish organization desirous of creating a strong Polish bulwark on the border territories of the Polish State. As we hear — and this is reported by Polish papers also — the economic commission of the Polish Diet has recently resolved to devote 50 millions to the colonization fund, which is meant for the emigration of Polish peasants from West to East Galicia.

In the pamphlet "Poland must have a powerful army", which is meant for the Polish military, the Polish soldiers are distinctly promised that the fertile and extensive lands of East Galicia are to be divided among such Poles as own no land. An appeal is made to them to keep this aim in view and with weapons in hands, to conquer and secure these territories for Poland. The Polish Government will see to the distribution of the large estates among the Polish peasants as possess none, but they will have to seek these large territories in Galicia, Wolhynia, Podolia and White Russia. Thousands and thousands of acres lie there waiting for the toiling hand of the Polish peasant; there many large Polish villages may spring up and prosper.

The agrarian Bill passed by the Polish Diet on July 10th, 1919, did not satisfy the majority of the Polish parties. The delegate Zamorski writes: "The estates of East Galicia must be parcelled out among peasants brought from the West and the colonization must be carried out in such a manner, as to strengthen the Polish element in East

Galicia, which has been Polish and must remain Polish." He demands that the Polish Government appoint East Galicia as the first colonization territory, where the estates must be parcelled out exclusively among Polish peasants. The league of the large landowners "Zwiazek ziemian", which carries on a large plan of colonization, has issued a proclamation to the peasants from the West, summoning them to the Polish estates from the Ukrainian districts of Kalusz, Rohatyn, Czortkow, Rawa Ruska, Mosciska.

Since December 14th, 1919, sale or parcelling out of estates is not allowed without permission of the colonization office at Warsaw or the land commission at Lemberg and will in future be declared null and void without such permission.

VIII. SPREADING OF LIES AND VEILING THE TRUTH.

In order to justify their atrocities and violations in the eyes of public opinion and to inflame hatred of the Polish population against the Ukrainians, and excite them to a pillaging raid on East Galicia. Cholm and Wolhynia, and further to blind the Peace Conference at Paris in order to induce them to confer upon them the mandate to march on East Galicia, to restore order there, the Poles began a campaign of lies and calumnies about the Bolshevism of the Ukrainians, disorders in the country, the abuses of the Ukrainians against the Poles and of the alleged atrocities of their army which they always called "haydamaks" (bandits bands).

By these lies and calumnies the Poles attained their purpose. All Poland has been stirred up against the Ukrainians, the Entente empowered the Poles to occupy all East Galicia authorizing them to introduce the Polish administration in the occupied territory for the purpose of "restoring peace and order". By the moral and material support of the Entente Powers, the Poles are enabled to rule over the purely Ukrainian country as despotically as they please.

From this whole tissue of lies we will quote a few:

1. In the beginning of November 1918, the Poles after the conquest of Peremychl (Przemysl) arrested and interned several hundred Ukrainians. The President of the Ukrainian National Council there, intervened demanding the liberation of the Ukrainians, because while

they were in power they had not interned a single Pole. Then the Polish National Council stated that their liberation had already been decided upon, but that the order was withdrawn owing to a report in the "Illustrowany Kurier Codzienny" which said that the Ukrainians had hanged 72 Poles in Lemberg. Shortly afterwards it was proved that this story was a fabrication, nevertheless the Ukrainians were not released, but removed to the internment camp at Dombie. (Witness K.)

2. Polish dailies have spread abroad lying stories about Ukrainians having cut out the tongue of a Pole and sticking out his eyes with their bayonets afterwards cutting a cross on his forehead, and to strengthen this story have shown supposed pictures of the imaginary victim. The Polish Archbishop Bilczewski even mentioned this in his pastoral letter. In the meantime the alleged victim to Ukrainian atrocities turned up in Lemberg quite sound and well. He related that he was not interned but simply confined by the Ukrainians in Stanislaw.

3. A tale was spread by the Poles on Kolomea to the effect that a lawyer, Dr. Maritchak had killed a Roumanian soldier. He was arrested by the Polish militia. This tale proved also to be a fiction.

4. To prove how the Ukrainian soldiers ill-treated the Poles, Poles dressed the bodies of fallen Ukrainians in the uniforms of Polish legionaries, mutilated the corpses wilfully, and then photographed them. Afterwards they published long reports about these atrocities, illustrating the articles with these photographs. The witnesses of these Polish practices are: M. N., K. R., J. P., S. K., C. Z. and P.

5. An Entente Mission sent in June 1919, to Drohobycz and Boryslaw to investigate the Polish atrocities, left it to the Poles to appoint a committee of investigation. composed of 5 Poles, 3 Jews and 2 Ukrainians. The Poles chose for the purpose such Ukrainians who suited them best, namely those who had kept aloof from public affairs. One of them, namely Father L. was threatened with reprisals by the Poles should he depose anything unfavourable to them. It is clear that a commission so composed could not say anything disadvantageous to the Poles.

6. The Poles knowing that an Entente Commission was coming to Stanislaw, allowed the Ukrainians to publish a paper "Wola" and three numbers actually appeared. These the Poles showed the Entente Commission on their arrival as a proof, that the Ukrainians unjustly accused the Poles of suppressing the Ukrainian Press. After the departure of the Commission the further appearance of this paper was made impossible by vexations and confiscations.

7. A French Commission came to Brest-Litowsk to inspect the internment camp and investigate on the spot how the Poles treated the

Ukrainians there. But the Poles reported that only Bolsheviks were interned there. Consequently the French left convinced that no Ukrainians were in the internment camp.

8. At the beginning of April 1919, the sister-in-law of the Polish Minister Linde, Mme Dwernicka died of typhoid fever. She was buried with all solemnity, this being reported by the Polish organ "Znicz". Two months later the Poles of Kolomea sent a despatch to Warsaw announcing that the deceased had been stabbed to death by the Ukrainians. This fictitious atrocity was publicly announced from the Parliament tribune by president Paderewski in the form of an accusation against the Ukrainian Nation; in his speech he branded the Ukrainians as bandits and expressed his condolence to his colleague on the tragic death of his sister-in-law, "who had been murdered by the bandits".

9. On June 8th, 1919, the Poles brought the bodies of seven Polish militiamen to Stanislaw alleged to have been tortured and killed by the Ukrainians in the most terrible manner, by cutting off their ears and noses, chopping off their feet and tearing the flesh piece by piece from their bodies and so on. Enormous indignation prevailed in the press, the city and surroundings. The multitude incited by the Poles penetrated into the dwellings of the Ukrainians and dragged them forth to gaze on the victims of these terrible Ukrainian atrocities. Heartrending accounts about the Ukrainian bestialities filled the entire Polish press. The revilements, calumnies and abusive epithets spread abroad about the Ukrainians, can scarcely bear repeating. Shortly afterwards the Polish daily "Znicz" published the official report of the medical post mortem examination on the bodies by which it came out that death in each case had been caused by carabine bullets and only a single one had two ribs broken probably by a blow from a carabine. (Witness K.)

10. In order to hide the truth completely as to the terrible conditions in the camps, the Poles forbade publishing a list of the interned or imprisoned or to give information about arrests, searches, requisitions and abuses.

11. Many Polish papers invent and publish false reports about the Ukrainians in order to be able to justify new arrests and new reprisals. And as an actual fact these fictitious newspaper reports are at once followed by wholesale arrests, new raids on the revolted villages, confinements, revisions and so on, of which hundreds and thousands of Ukrainians are again the innocent victims. (For instance in the districts Bobrka, Nadworna.) Such newspaper reports are made on

occasion for preventing the release of the interned and captive Ukrainians and for continuing to torture them.

12. It was reported in all the papers, that the Warsaw Government had resolved upon opening a Ukrainian university at Lemberg. In actual fact this was only a Polish trick to blind the world and to strengthen the opinion in Western Europe as to the tolerance of the Poles. At the same time they bar the doors of the Lemberg university and polytechnic to the Ukrainian students, and even forbid holding private Ukrainian university courses though supported by private means.

CONCLUSION.

With this book written with our heart's blood, we place Poland before the tribunal of the whole civilized world, accusing her of having perpetrated crimes and deeds of violence on the Ukrainians, trodden under foot on the Ukrainian soil in East Galicia the most primitive rights of men, disregarded the regulations of international law and those rights for which the Ukrainians have striven and possessed in this land. We charge the Polish occupation authorities and the Polish army of the following crimes:

1. Atrocities and crimes in warfare.

Murder of Ukrainian officers and privates, war-prisoners and members of the Ukrainian Red Cross, blows, maltreatment, robbing Ukrainian captives, forced mustering of Ukrainians into the Polish army, extortion of forced service from the Ukrainian population.

2. Inhuman treatment of the prisoners and interned.

Failure to keep the treaties of February 1st, 1919, and March 11th, 1919, concluded in reference to the prisoners of war and the interned, neglect of sanitary conditions in the camps or any other help, torturing and inflicting blows on the prisoners and interned, starvation and failure to give medical aid, robbing the interned in the camps and during transport, of clothing and boots.

3. Menace to Life and Health of the Ukrainian population.

Unpitying blows and murder of Ukrainian civilian persons, violation of women, cruel and causeless arrest of civilian persons, making them responsible for political activity at the time of the Ukrainian rule in East Galicia.

4. Sacrileges and persecution of the Greek Catholic Church.

Destruction, plundering and defiling of Ukrainian churches and church vessels, murder, arrest and maltreatment of Ukrainian priests, compelling Ukrainian priests and private persons to forsake the Greek Catholic Church, depriving the people of the possibility of practising their religion.

5. Persecution of the Ukrainian Press and Language.

Prohibition to publish Ukrainian newspapers, destruction and confiscation of Ukrainian printing offices and machines, prohibition of the Ukrainian language in the State offices.

6. Hindering Public Education.

Exclusion of Ukrainians from the Lemberg university, removal of the Ukrainian professors and lecturers from the Lemberg university, wholesale discharge of Ukrainian public school teachers, polonization of Ukrainian public schools, requisitioning Ukrainian school buildings for the Polish army, destruction of village libraries and Ukrainian school books.

7. Restriction of Ukrainian Banks and Economic Associations.

Limitations of payments to Ukrainians according to the decree of November 28th, 1918, impeding the activity of Ukrainian economic associations, corporations, banks and economic organisations.

8. The economic ruin of the Ukrainian population.

Wholly causeless impositions of enormous contributions from Ukrainian towns and villages, continuous requisitions and confiscations of food, clothing, household belongings, live stock and money, burning Ukrainian villages in the hinterland, compulsory labor without wages on the estates of Polish landowners, billeting Polish soldiers on the Ukrainian villages, hindrances to the Ukrainians in travelling and in commerce.

9. Regardless destruction of social life.

Prohibition of meetings and even scientific lectures, destruction of furniture in Ukrainian clubs and societies, even benevolent institutions, kindergartens and convents, placing obstacles to the Ukrainian people in gaining means of subsistence.

10. Merciless destruction of cultural achievements and intellectual classes.

Destruction of works of art, historical monuments and libraries, removal and non-admittance to public offices in East Galicia of the Ukrainian intellectual class, thus condemning their dependent families to starvation, internment of Ukrainian officials.

The facts quoted in this book as proofs of the Polish atrocities and crimes committed against the innocent and defenceless population of East Galicia, facts hitherto unknown to the civilized world, form but a small fraction of the multitude of such deeds, as have been committed on our unhappy people since the time of her occupation by the hostile army. The impossibility of getting to East Galicia for the present does not permit giving a full picture of this hell into which the Poles have transformed our country. But we give utterance to the hope that the moment will come and not a single deed of Polish violence or crime will fall into the sea of forgetfulness.

Worst of all is the circumstance that we have not to deal with single acts of terror and violence, not with isolated instances of criminal actions on the part of the savage soldiers, not with sporadic transgressions of irresponsible Government organs, not with deeds of single persons, but with a systematic campaign of the entire Polish public, thought out with icy and pitiless deliberation, resolved to make use of the favorable moment for destroying and wholly exterminating the entire Ukrainian element in East Galicia. This is the terrible picture which arises before our eyes.

And as if in mockery of the principles of democracy, of progress, of humanity, of international justice and the right of every people for independent life, Poland still refers proudly to the mandate of the tribunal of the League of Nations, in its regardless raid against the Ukrainian people of East Galicia. Poland which herself for so long languished in the yoke of slavery and has only at last attained liberty by the weapons of the democracy of the West, now uses the first opportunity for taking measures against its Eastern neighbours, the Ukrainian people in East Galicia, which is a mockery to all the principles of modern civilisation. This is a bloody mockery of all the hollow words of truth and justice, which are now everywhere to be heard. It is at the same time an indelible plot against the aspiration for liberty of all Poland. And no excuse, far less a temporary hushing up of the truth, will be able to wipe out this blot.

The Ukrainian people in East Galicia which on the day of the break-down of the old Austrian Empire declared their independence as

a State and their intention of uniting with their mother country, regardless of the violence done to them, will continue to uphold the principle of their national State and the union of all Ukrainian countries. This is a principle which is most deeply rooted in the heart of every Ukrainian. Not one of us will allow this sacred principle to be wrested from him. Every mutilation of the living Ukrainian body, every creation of artificial boundaries, every theft of land of his own country, the Ukrainian people regard, and will continue to regard, as a violence committed to their organism, and will continually, consequently and mercilessly fight to free themselves from slavery.

The conditions here described will remain a bleeding wound on the body of Europe, one which will generate matter and constitute a smouldering fire of everlasting war complications. There can be no peace in Europe as long as this cruel pitiless foe holds sway over millions of Ukrainian people, as long as the principle of international justice is violated in the way it has been done in our unfortunate country, as long as the principle of international justice is not applied to our country.

By this book, we do not only wish to appeal as men to the conscience of the entire civilised world, and thus alleviate the sufferings which the Ukrainian people have had to endure under the Polish yoke, we also wish, as the legal representatives of our people, to call the attention of all civilized countries and their responsible leaders, to the crime which Poland has committed on the Ukrainian people, to the terrible injustice and its consequences done to the Ukrainian people by their being delivered into the hands of their inveterate Polish enemy. This is a crime and an injustice, which will certainly at one time demand expiation and, for that very reason, be the cause for new and terrible wars in Europe, if an end be not put to this crime betimes and the horrible injustice be not removed.

