

EXHIBITS

"A-1" - "B" - "D" - "E"

"F" and "H"

EXHIBITS:

" A-1. - " B " - " D " - " E " - " F " -
& " H " .

The Filson Historical Society

PROCLAMATION:

TO THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE:

Whereas, under existing disturbed and distressed conditions in Russia, it appears of general benefit and to the equal advantage of the Russian people, irrespective of political connections or belief, to insure the safe, prompt, and regular movement of freight and passengers over the railroads in Siberia; and

Whereas, for such desired accomplishment, agreement has been made between the Allied Powers having military forces in Siberia, including Russia, for the safe-guarding of the operation of the railroads by means of troops within the territory in which Allied Military Forces are now at work; and

Whereas, pursuant to such agreement, the railway from Vladivostok, inclusive, to Nikolsk, exclusive, and including the Branch Line from Urolnia to and including Souchian Mines; from Brasskoe, exclusive, to Ussuri, inclusive, and from Verkhno-Udinsk to Baikal City, both inclusive, has been placed under the protection of the troops of the United States of America;

Now, Therefore, the Russian people are notified and advised, that in the performance of such duty, the sole object and purpose of the armed forces of the United States of America, on guard between the railroad points above stated, is to protect the railroad and railway property and insure the operation of passenger and freight trains through such sector without obstruction or interruption. Our aim is to be of real assistance of all Russia in protecting necessary traffic movements within the sectors on the railroads in Siberia assigned to us to safeguard. All will be equally benefited, and all shall be treated alike by our forces irrespective of persons, nationality, religion or politics. Cooperation is requested, and warning given to all persons whomsoever, that interference with traffic will not be tolerated.

WM. B. GRAVES,
Major General,
Commanding American Expeditionary
Forces to Siberia.

Headquarters A. E. F. Siberia,
April 21, 1919.

ВОЗЗВАНІЕ

Къ русскому народу.

При существующихъ въ Россіи ненормальныхъ и бѣдственныхъ условіяхъ, обезпеченіе безопаснаго, скорого и правильнаго движенія грузовъ и пассажировъ по Сибирскимъ желѣзнымъ дорогамъ является дѣломъ общаго благополучія и въ равной степени касается блага всѣхъ русскихъ людей, независимо отъ ихъ политическихъ стремленій и убѣжденій.

Для достиженія столь желанной цѣли между Союзными Державами, имѣющими военныя силы въ Сибири, въ томъ числѣ и Россіей, состоялось соглашеніе о вооруженной охранѣ желѣзнодорожныхъ линій въ предѣлахъ территоріи нынѣ занятой Союзными войсками.

Въ силу означеннаго соглашенія желѣзнодорожный путь на участкахъ: отъ станціи **Верхнеудинскъ** до станціи **Байкаль** (включительно), отъ станціи **Спасское** (исключая таковую) до станціи **Уссури** (включительно), отъ станціи **Владивостокъ** (включительно) до станціи **Никольскъ-Уссурійскій** (исключая таковую) и отъ станціи **Угольная** до станціи **Сучанскій рудникъ** (включительно) — порученъ охранѣ войскъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки.

Вслѣдствіе этого Русское населеніе ставится въ извѣстность, что при выполненіи указанной цѣли, единственной задачей вооруженныхъ силъ Соединенныхъ Штатовъ Америки, находящихся на охранѣ желѣзнодорожнаго пути на указанныхъ участкахъ, является защита желѣзнодорожнаго пути, желѣзнодорожнаго имущества и обезпеченіе беспрепятственнаго и непрерывнаго движенія пассажирскихъ и товарныхъ поѣздовъ на указанныхъ участкахъ.

Наша цѣль заключается въ оказаніи дѣйствительной помощи всей Россіи путемъ обезпеченія необходимаго транспорта въ предѣлахъ участковъ Сибирскихъ желѣзныхъ дорогъ, порученныхъ нашей охранѣ.

Всѣ въ одинаковой степени будутъ пользоваться благами этой мѣры и наши войска будутъ одинаково относиться ко всѣмъ, независимо отъ положенія, національности, религіи или политическихъ убѣжденій.

Всѣ приглашаются оказывать намъ содѣйствіе въ выполненіи нашей задачи, но въ то же время, всѣ безъ различія предупреждаются, что никакого вмѣшательства въ желѣзнодорожное движеніе допущено не будетъ.

ВМ. С. Гревсъ — Генералъ-Маіоръ.

Командующій Американскими Экспедиціонными войсками въ Сибири.

Штабъ американскихъ войскъ въ Сибири.

Владивостокъ, 21-го апрѣля 1919 г.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY
Beresovka, Siberia, January 1, 1920.

DISPOSITION OF RAILROAD GUARD ON DECEMBER 31, 1920.

1. On December 31, 1919, the railroad station and yards at Verkhne-Udinsk were guarded by a Military Police force of 4 officers and 125 men stationed and quartered at Verkhne-Udinsk. The detachments guarding the railroad outside of Verkhne-Udinsk were disposed of as follows:

Company "M" 27th Infantry

4th Platoon, Mostovoï, Siberia.

- (a) 2 Line officers.
- (b) 39 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (c) 37 Rifles, 2 Automatic rifles, 1 machine gun, 7 Automatic pistols.
- (d) 3 Buildings: 1 for quarters; 1 for mess hall, kitchen and storeroom; 1 for officers' quarters, dispensary and recreation room.

U. S. Railway Guard, Selenginska, Siberia.

- (a) 17 Enlisted men (Inf.)
- (b) 17 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 1 Automatic pistol.
- (c) 3 Russian box cars: 2 for sleeping quarters and 1 for kitchen.

U. S. Railway Guard, Tataurovo, Siberia.

- (a) 7 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 Enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (b) 7 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 1 Automatic pistol.
- (c) 2 Rooms in railroad station for sleeping quarters.
- (d) 1 Russian box car for kitchen.

U. S. Railway Guard, Verst 404.

- (a) 9 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 Enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (b) 9 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 2 Automatic pistols.

2nd Platoon, Selenga, Siberia.

- (a) 1 Second Lieutenant, Infantry; 1 First Lieutenant Medical Corps.
- (b) 56 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 Enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (c) 54 Rifles; 5 Automatic rifles; 27 Automatic pistols.
- (d) 6 Buildings: 1 for Officers' quarters; 2 for enlisted mens' quarters; 1 for mess hall; 1 for storeroom; 1 for latrine.
- (e) 1 Russian box car used for company tailor & barbershop.

3rd Platoon, Posolskaya, Siberia.

- (a) 2 Second Lieutenants, Infantry.
- (b) 58 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 Enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (c) 54 Rifles; 3 Automatic rifles; 14 Automatic pistols.
- (d) 2 Buildings: 1 for laundry; 1 for latrine.
- (e) 16 Russian box cars: 1 American box car for Y.M.C.A.
Of the Russian box cars: 10 used for quarters; 3
for kitchen and mess cars, and 3 for stores.

U. S. Railway Guard, Verst 339.

- (a) 8 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 Enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (b) 8 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 2 Automatic pistols.
- (c) 1 Building used for quarters.

U. S. Railway Guard, Verst 333.

- (a) 14 Enlisted men (Inf.) 1 Enlisted man (Med. Dept.)
- (b) 14 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 1 Automatic pistol.
- (c) 1 Building used for quarters.

Company "K" 27th Infantry.

U. S. Railway Guard, Mantourika River Bridge, Verst 316.

- (a) 10 Enlisted men (Inf.)
- (b) 9 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 3 Automatic pistols.
- (c) 2 Russian box cars: 1 for quarters; 1 for kitchen.

U. S. Railway Guard, Kramatche River Bridge, Verst 314.

- (a) 9 Enlisted men (Inf.)
- (b) 9 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 2 Automatic pistols.
- (c) 1 Building, used as quarters and kitchen.

U. S. Railway Guard, Telnaya, Siberia, Verst 311.

- (a) 9 Enlisted men (Inf.)
- (b) 8 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 2 Automatic pistols.
- (c) 1 Building used for quarters and kitchen.

U. S. Railway Guard, Station Mysovaya, Siberia.

- (a) 11 Enlisted men (Inf.)
- (b) 10 Rifles; 2 Automatic pistols.
- (c) 1 Box car, used for quarters.

Company headquarters, Mysovaya, Siberia.

- (a) 3 Officers, Infantry; 1 Officer, Med. Corps; 1 Officer
Dental Corps.
- (b) 169 Enlisted men, (Inf.) 7 Enlisted men (Med. Dept.)
- (c) 137 Rifles; 10 Automatic rifles; 58 Automatic pistols.
- (d) 2 Buildings: 1 for quarters; 1 for kitchen and mess hall.

- (e) 37 Box cars and two flat cars, used as follows:
1 for bakery; 3 for stores; 1 for rolling kitchens;
1 for dental car; 24 for quarters; 1 for latrine;
1 for orderly room; 1 for exchange; 2 for Officers' quarters; 2 flat cars for combat and ration wagons;
1 box car for rations, 1 for hospital.

U- 3. Railway Guard, Mysovaya River Bridge.

- (a) 9 Enlisted men (Inf.)
(b) 8 Rifles; 1 Automatic rifle; 2 Automatic pistol.
(c) 2 Box cars; 1 used for quarters and 1 for kitchen.

The remainder of the command was stationed at Beresovka.

JOHN JAMES,
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry,
Acting Adjutant.

/s/

Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia,
June 16th, 1919.

Statement of Mr. G. K. Aphanasiev, Mechanic.

G. K. Aphanasiev, Railroad mechanic, was arrested by Semenov's men of the armored car May 5th, 1919, and whipped 50 times. Aphanasiev is the chairman of Railway Union. It was done by the order of the armored car commandant.

The main reason for the whipping is because Aphanasiev claimed that he is not responsible for the poor shape of the engine, that somebody higher up is probably responsible for it. The cause of the whipping was also on account of some personal grudge.

Second Lieut. Schlicting has seen the red marks on his body the same day or the second day he was whipped.

Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia,
June 17, 1919.

Reported to Colonel C. H. Morrow, 27th Infantry, Commanding U. S. Troops Verkhne Udinsk, Mysovaya sector by Colonel Johann Napoleon, I & R, Austro-Hung. Army, Senior War Prisoner at Beresovka, Siberia.

Present:

Americans:

Colonel C. H. Morrow.
Lt. Col. W. C. Miller.
1st Lt. John James.

Austro-Hung. War Prisoners:

Colonel Johann Napoleon.
1st Lt. Benvenuto Vezzil.
Cadet Aspirant Josef Schwarz.
Vol. Sigmund Hajnal - Interpreter.

Colonel Napoleon.

I have called upon Colonel Morrow to protest against the barbaric treatment of Austro-Hungarian War Prisoners by the officers of Ataman Semenov.

As we war prisoners are now spending our fifth year in Russia and have during that time received from the Russian authorities so little in the way of money, food, clothing and other supplies that many of us have had to find remunerative work wherever we could in order to exist.

Two of the war prisoners from Beresovka, Isidor Singer and Joseph Gruen having been living in Verkhne Udinsk with the permission of the Russian authorities for about a year and a half and been conducting there during that time a small merchant business - buying cigarettes from the Japanese and reselling them in the town, etc.

These two men were arrested on June 12, 1919, by officers from the armored car of Ataman Semenov on the ground that they were Bolsheviks. They were then taken to the armored car at Beresovka, 7500 roubles was taken from Isidor Singer and 1500 roubles from Gruen, no receipts being given, both men were then whipped with iron rods and the gaika, each man being given over 150 strokes. No physician was permitted to see them for over 24 hours. Finally Heinrich Grasser, Medical student, I. & R. A. H. Army, war prisoner, was permitted to see them. He found both men had been severely whipped; Singer had a temperature of 40.5° Centigrade (104.9 Fah.) and was sent to the hospital, Gruen is still in the armored car.

A Japanese guard of two men was posted over the armored train at the time of his whipping.

On June 7, 1919 a war prisoner by the name of Ede Vajda was arrested as a suspected Bolshevick. At the time of the arrest he entrusted to Miksha Singer, a war prisoner. 2000 roubles which he had saved.

Miksha Singer deposited this money with Vol. Sigmund Hajnal, war prisoner a member of the Relief Committee.

On June 16, 1919 Miksha Singer was arrested at Beresovka and taken to the armored car where a demand was made for this money. Singer refused to state where it was. A pistol was placed against his head and he was forced to tell the location of the money.

Miksha Singer was then given 30 days in confinement for working with a suspected Bolshevick.

Sigmund Hajnal was forced by Proporsnik Charbakoff, 30th Regt. to deliver the 2000 roubles for which he signed a receipt.

JOHN JAMES,
1st Lieut./, 27th Infantry,
Acting Adjutant.

/nwu

1/10/19

Beresovka, Siberia,
January 7, 1930.

FROM: A. C. Gillen, Jr., Lt. Colonel, 37th Infantry.
TO: Commanding Officer, 37th Infantry.
SUBJECT: Report of Expedition to Mukneeno, Siberia,
Jan. 4-5, 1930.

1. On 3 P.M. on January 3, 1930 a report was received at American Headquarters from General Levitsky the Russian Commander in Verkne-Udinsk that the bolsheviks were concentrating in the villages about 12 versts southwest from Verkne-Udinsk. These villages were located in the American sector and the request was made on the American Commander to take action against this force as the concentration was being made preparatory to an attack upon the town of Verkne-Udinsk, and the railroad at that point. The enemy forces were stated to be 500 men of whom at least 200 were armed.

2. A conference was called immediately, between Colonel Morrow the American Commander, General Myssure the Russian Commander at Beresovka, and General Levitsky the Russian Commander in Verkne-Udinsk. Lieut. Colonel Gillen, 37th Infantry and 1st Lieut. John James, Regimental Adjutant, 37th Infantry were also present. The result of the conference was that the American Commander decided to send a force consisting of Companies "I" and Machine Gun, 37th Infantry and the Mounted Orderly section of 23 men to the village of Mukneeno, Siberia. The following day January 4, 1930. General Levitsky was to accompany this force with 300 Cossack Cavalry and four field guns. The mission of this expedition was to capture the town of Mukneeno, Siberia, and destroy any force that threatened the railroad at Verkne-Udinsk.

3. An agreement was made to meet the Russian forces at the pontoon bridge 3 versts west of ferry across Selenga River at 9:40 A.M., January 4, 1930. (See attached map.) The American force was to form the Advance Guard, Lieut. Colonel Gillen 37th Infantry, Commanding.

4. The Advance Guard Order was issued at 7:15 A.M., January 4, 1930, at which time information was received from General Levitsky that he would be unable to accompany the American force, due to the information received that the Reds were marching in the direction of Verkne-Udinsk from the south, and were at that time attacking the village of Vakneestrova, a village 12 versts south of Verkne-Udinsk on the

Selenga River. When this information was received I changed instructions given to Mounted Orderly section as my left flank was now the more dangerous. Also a rear guard was made necessary. Instead of being the advance guard the American troops now composed the entire column.

5. The point marched over Beresovka Creek bridge at 8:05 A.M. January 4, 1910. The delay was caused by the Medical Detachment being improperly uniformed. Their equipment did not include overshoes. This defect was remedied. The thermometer registered at this time 18 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The column consisted of the following troops:

Company "I"	4 Officers	91 men
Company "L"	1 Officer	63 men
M. P. Co.	3 Officers	61 men
Med. Detch.	1 Officer	11 men
Mounted Orderlies		28 men
Veterinary Corps	1 Officer	
1 Y.M.C.A. and 1 A. of C.		

Trains:

8 Escort wagons.
 1 Kation cart
 3 Rolling kitchens
 1 Water cart
 1 Combat wagon.

One Russian Officer and 2 enlisted men reported from Russian Garrison Commander to act as guides at 7:45 A.M.

6. The march was without incident until 11:00 A.M. when the Mounted Orderly Section reported a sleigh leaving a Buriat village at a gallop heading south. A mounted patrol was sent in pursuit and captured them. They were unarmed and were held in the column during the remainder of the march. The occupants of a sleigh coming from the direction of Mukheeno were questioned at 12:05 P.M. and they declared the Bolsheviks occupied the village, their strength estimated at several hundred.

7. Enemy patrols were sighted at 1:00 P.M. A body of about 25 men were observed forming on a hill several miles southeast of the Advance Guard, also detached men were observed riding away in various directions to the numerous small villages which were located in the valley. These soon responded to the call for small troops varying in size from 6 to 20 men were

quickly formed and galloped toward Mukheeno. A troop estimated strength of 50 to 75 could be seen drawn up in southern outskirts of Mukheeno at 1:10 P.M. The mounted scouts were fired upon at 1:15 P.M. from a village located to the east of the post road. A running fire was delivered upon these men and they were driven back upon the advance guard. A few shots were then fired at the advance guard. I immediately pushed forward and sent out combat patrols to right and left with auto-rifles when within one verst of town and a mounted man rode out from village in direction of point. He was captured and I then interviewed him through an interpreter. He desired first to allow women and children to leave town before the town was attacked. I informed him that we had no desire to injure them and if he would lay down his arms I would guarantee the safety of all. He was then sent into town with this information and a request from me to the head man with whom I desired to negotiate. Pending the arrival of the head man I continued my march taking all precautions to protect my column. This was done as I feared a ruse to gain time for the mobilization of the Reds. At 1:30 P.M. the head man of the village rode out and I met him with an interpreter near my point. I gave him 25 minutes to place all arms in the main street of the village and guaranteed the safety of all inhabitants. This was satisfactory and at 2:15 P.M. I entered the village placing machine guns to command streets and auto-rifles to protect flanks. I then pushed forward patrols to southern edge of village to command entrance from that direction.

8. The various Red patrols then rode in and deposited their arms and ammunition which were carried into the headquarters of the Reds, which building had been offered to me. Total number of arms captured: 100 magazine rifles Russian Army type; one Japanese rifle; 100 rifles assorted; one shotgun; one revolver; 15 sabers and 5000 rounds of ammunition. I was informed by the committee that they did not desire to fight the Americans but only the Mongolians and Buriats or the Wild Division as they called these troops.

9. I then posted an outpost and called a meeting with the Russian who commanded the Reds for 7:00 P.M. At this meeting I informed him why we had marched upon his village and that our desire was to be friends not enemies. That the mission of the Americans in this sector was to protect the railroad and that any menace to the railroad we would consider a hostile action. I then asked to meet the leader of all the Reds in the sector. I was informed that the man was located 30 versts further south but that he, the leader of

the forces in Mukneeno, would deliver personally my request for a meeting to take place early the next morning. No event of interest took place during the night. Our troops behaved splendidly both under fire and in the village.

10. At 8:00 A.M. January 5, 1930, a delegation was brought in consisting of the head men of 5 other villages and the leader of all the Bolsheviks or as they called themselves Peasants. I then restated my position and my mission to the village. He informed me that he was already aware of the latter and greatly appreciated the kindness of the Americans. He said our actions were absolutely different from the Wild Divisions. He then negotiated an agreement, whereby the American Sector from Verkhne-Udinsk to Tataurovo, the sector controlled by him, would not be molested as long as occurred by the Americans. That he would get in touch with other leaders to the west and see that the remainder of our sector would also be unmolested. This was signed by the head men of 7 villages, copy attached hereto. I then returned to him all sporting rifles and assorted arms for a great many were hunters and lived by means of their guns. I took 20 magazine rifles which I told him I would keep as a guarantee. If their actions proved satisfactory a recommendation would be made to have the remainder returned. My reasons for leaving him arms was because of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Cossacks who have lately been badly defeated in the neighborhood of this village and who undoubtedly would attack as soon as information was received that all arms were taken.

11. My return march was begun at 10:30 A.M. January 5, 1930 and completed at 4:30 P.M. same day. Total distance marched: 35 versts.

12. This march was made in a snow and wind storm with the thermometer registering about 20 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The road was very bad and trail had to be broken for several miles. The men, mostly recruits of about six months service, responded splendidly. We had no casualties from gun fire but several frozen faces and feet were recorded. In spite of condition very few men fell out and of these two remained on their feet until unconscious.

A. C. Gillem, Jr.,
Lieut. Colonel, 27th Infantry,
Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE 27TH U.S. INFANTRY
verkhne-udinsk - Siberia, January 29, 1920.

My dear General:

I transmit herewith lists showing names of men listed to be executed on fictitious charges on departure of the American troops from Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia.

The persons who furnished me these lists requested that copies of lists be not furnished the Japanese, as the Japanese would surely transmit them of officers of Ataman Semenoff, thereby making the execution of men named on lists absolutely certain. I think, therefore, that this fact should be told to the Japanese when the lists are furnished them; I believe that if this is done the Japanese must take such steps as will insure the safety of men named.

No copies of lists have been furnished the Japanese by me but I furnish you herewith an extra copy in order that you may furnish a copy to them, if you consider it advisable to do so.

C. H. MORROW,
Colonel, 27th Infantry.

EXHIBIT "H"

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY
Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia, January 28, 1920.

List showing names of Russian citizens who are to be executed on fictitious charges on departure of the American troops from Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia:

Prebaikal Cooperative Organization.

1. Setick Semenovitz Koshicoff,
2. Nicolas Petrovitz Ugrumoff,
3. Peter Vasilevitz Shatski,
4. Efim Efimovitz Byceff,
5. Nicolas Ksenofontovitz Reschicoff,
6. Leonid Veniaminovitz Bartashev,
7. Evgeni Yosifovitz Roschyn - Lawyer for both Cooperatives.
8. Grigory Alexeyevitz Antonoff,
9. Iva n Pavlovitz Karnacoff,
10. Nicifor Stepanovitz Kusnetsoff,
11. Vasili Osipovitz Osipoff,
12. Inskenty Vasilevitz Tarbayer,
13. Anton Filipovitz Kostenco,
14. Afanasy Nicolaevitz Mehonoshyn.

Cooperative Organization 'Economy'

Office members:

15. Inskenty Georgievitz Kaminyn,
16. Lasar Leontevitz Nepomniyaschy,
17. Pavel Dmitrievitz Tarasevitz,
18. Maksim Kondratievitz Mancilenco,
19. Andrei Umanovitz Kolodoff,
20. Georgi Vasilevitz Misharyn,
21. Nicolas Georgievitz Isaacson,
22. Nicolas Phillipovitz Bobikyn.

Employees:

23. Nicolas Petrovitz Brosdoff,
24. Vasili Yacovlevitz Abramovitz,
25. Feodor Ivanovitz Krucoff,
26. Avgusta Victorovna Sneva,
27. Arseni Avarnanovitz Kagramanoff,
28. Vasili Yvstafievitz Sano,
29. Gerasim Trofimovitz Petroff.

Zemstvo:

30. Roman Vladislavovitz Ksenjepolski, (President)
31. Vladimir Petrovitz Circhenco.

Local Prison:

32. Alexis Rafailovitz Pavlovski, former book-keeper at Verkhne-Udinsk City Hall.
33. Leonid Ivanovitz Voseoboinicoff, former Editor of "Pribaikalie", cooperative newspaper.
(Last two to be tried by a Field Court Martial in about two days.)

Other Residents of Verkhne-Udinsk:

34. Boris Ivanovitch Kolesnikov (Cooperative)

7. Evgeni Yosiavovitz Moschyn - Lawyer for both cooperatives.
8. Grigory Alexeyevitz Antonoff.
9. Iva n Pavlovitz Karnaceff.
10. Nicifor Stepanovitz Kusnetsoff.
11. Vasili Osipovitz Osipoff.
12. Inskenty Vasilevitz Tarbayer.
13. Anton Filipovitz Kostenco.
14. Afanasy Nicolaevitz Mehonoshyn.

Cooperative Organization 'Economy'

Office Members:

15. Inskenty Georgievitz Kaminyn.
16. Lasar Leontevitz Nepomniyaschy.
17. Pavel Dmitrievitz Tarasevitz.
18. Maksim Kondratievitz Mamoilenco.
19. Andrei Oshanovitz Kolodoff.
20. Georgi Vasilevitz Misharyn.
21. Nicolas Georgievitz Isacson.
22. Nicolas Phillipovitz Bobikyn.

Employees:

23. Nicolas Petrovitz Brosdoff.
24. Vasili Yacovlevitz Abramovitz.
25. Fedor Ivanovitz Krucoff.
26. Augusta Victorovna Sneva.
27. Arseni Avarnanovitz Kagramanoff.
28. Vasili Evstafievitz Sano.
29. Gerasim Trofimovitz Petroff.

Zemstvo:

30. Roman Vladislavovitz Ksenjepolski, (President)
31. Vladimir Petrovitz Sircenco.

Local Prison:

32. Alexis Rafailovitz Pavlovski, former book-keeper at Verkhne-Udinsk City Hall.
33. Leonid Ivanovitz Vosceboinicoff, former Editor of "Tribaiikalie", cooperative newspaper.
(Last two to be tried by a Field Court Martial in about two days.)

Other Residents of Verkhne-Udinsk:

34. Sergius Georgievitz Velogedski (Cooperative).
35. Afanasi Sergevitz Kotoff, former City Mayor of Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia.)
36. Isai Paskover

C. H. MORROW

C. H. MORROW,
Colonel, 27th Infantry,
Commanding U. S. Troops, Sai-
pa

Copy to Col. C. H. Morrow,

27th Inf

By 27th Inf 29 Jan 20