

OFFICE OF THE
REGIMENTAL UNIT SUPPLY OFFICER,
27th INFANTRY.

Habarovsk, Siberia.
Jan. 29, 1919.

Arms and equipment surrendered by the Forces of Ataman Kalmykof.

RECEIVED THIS DATE FROM THE COMMANDING OFFICER 27th INFANTRY
A. E. F. HABAROVSK, SIBERIA. THE FOLLOWING ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

238 Sabers	1 Revolver holster
238 Saber scabbards	53 Magazines, Lewis Machine Guns
234 Saber belts	7 Boxes, wood for magazines
1 Dagger	21 Boxes, for feed belts
1 Dagger scabbard	25 feed belts
11 Bayonets	1 Box, tin, for feed belt
5 Bayonet scabbards	2 Machine Guns, water jacket (Maxim)
267 Carbines	5 Lewis Machine Guns
245 Carbine slings	2 Tripods for machine guns
293 Rifles	4 Covers, Lewis machine guns
187 Rifle slings	4 Maxim-Nordenfeldt, 75 MM Guns
253 Bandoleers, canvas	30,000 Ammunition, small arms
101 Bandoleers, leather	3 Grenades, alive
198 Pouches, ammunition	3 Breech covers
78 Pouches, ammunition belts	500 Blank ammunition
2 Breech blocks	3 Lanyards
15 Metallic packing cases	4 Quirts
26 Metallic packing boxes	3 Double trees
183 Ammunition for Nordenfeldt Guns	2 Muzzle covers
3 Revolvers	

1st Lieutenant

L. Ikeda,
12th Artillery.

Witness:

James L. Gardner
Lieut. U.S. Army
M. I. D. General Staff.

A TRUE COPY,

William Waite,
1st Lieutenant, 27th Infantry.
R.U.S.C., 27th Infy.

1.

Habarovsk, Siberia
January 30, 1919.

From: R. U. S. O. 27th Infantry.
To: Commanding Officer, 27th Infantry, Habarovsk, Siberia.
Subject: Cossack Arms and Equipment.

1. Following is a list of Arms and Equipment turned in to the R.U.S.O. 27th Infantry, by the Cossacks, January 28, 1919.

2. 21 Ammunition boxes for machine gun belts
30,000 Rds. ammunition, rifle and carbine (estimated)
187 Rds. ammunition, fixed, for F. A.
500 Rds. ammunition, blank
254 Bandoleers, canvas
101 Bandoleers, leather
82 Belts, Waist, leather
8 Bayonets.
5 Bayonets scabbards
2 Breech blocks, for Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun
3 Breech Covers, for Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun
7 Boxes, magazine, for Lewis Machine Gun
271 Carbines
4 Covers, for Lewis Machine Gun
3 Double-trees, iron
190 Gun slings, rifle
254 Gun slings, carbine
1 Holster, revolver
3 Hand grenades, live
1 Knife
1 Knife, scabbard
52 Magazines, for Lewis Machine Gun
5 Machine Guns, Lewis
2 Machine Guns, Maxim, water jacket
26 Metallic packing boxes, for Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun
15 Metallic packing cases, for Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun
4 Maxim-Nordenfeldt, 7.5 cm guns
2 Muzzle covers, for Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun
3 Lanyards
198 Pouches, for ammunition, leather
4 Quirts
2 Revolvers
285 Rifles
244 Sabers
244 Saber scabbards
236 Saber belts, leather
1 shot Gun
1 Tin Box holding 1 belt for machine gun
2 Tripods, for Maxim Gun
1 Pole, for Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun Carriage (broken)

William Waite,
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry,
R.U.S.O.

B

Krasnaya-Rechka, Siberia,

~~January 29, 1919.~~

March 3, 1919.

STATEMENT MADE BY M. AKSENOV AND FRANCHUK.

According to statement of Cossacks M. Aksenov and Franchuk, who were present at the Judicial Department, a Cossack of the Artillery Section was brought in. The Cossack Officers Boolov, Pelememin, and Boiko hit him over the head until he bled freely. Then they held his cap near the wounds so that the blood would drip into it, and forced him to drink his own blood. Afterward, they put him in a sleigh and disappeared with him. They suspect he may have been thrown into the river.

2

Krasnaya-Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

STATEMENT made by Cossak: Kiril Dinisof.

On the station Bikin the following happened; One day the house of the Bolsheviki Magistrate has been searched thru. The Magistrate himself was not there, he escaped at the same time as the Red Army retired. The search was made by four officers (among them an officer called Melnikof) and by four Cossaks. Among the latter I was present too. We did not find but a pistol. The wife of the Magistrate was arrested, she was lead away from her house and confined in a railroad car. Ther officers ordered us to take the woman by force, but she learning what the officers said jumped off the car whilst in motion. The train was halted and she was arrested again and put in a car for convicts. The next two days and in the morning of the third day she was used by force. She first screamed, but later on her cries died away and the third mourning she was carried away and shot.

The following incident took also place ; On the station Bikin two engineers were arrested, who worked four days long without stop. In spite of this fact the Cossack officers forced them to drive the train but they refused to do so and requested a half day's rest, stating that on account of not having slept four days they want a short rest. The officers made them leave the train and told them that they will get a chance to have a rest. The engineers, not thinking of anything wrong, left the engine. The officers ordered us to arrest the engineers and take them away. Four Cossacks, among them also three officers, shot the engineers; one officer gave the command.

When we stayed in Rimanovka we got hold of a man. When we searched him we found on him a document issued by the Red Guard, but in reality he was not a Bolsheviki. He was shot on the same day at noon. When he was lead to be executed the inhabitants of the village and the family of the man followed us and asked us not to shoot him, but he was shoot.

In the village Uspinska two boys were shot, one of the was 17 the other 14 years old. They were shot for having gone to a mill from a village which was in the hands of the Red Army. These boys, being afraid to be mixed up in any action, desired to get to a forest, but on their way there, they were caught by Kalmikof and shot dead for the reason as he said that they are spies.

Signed: Kiril Dinisov.

3

Krasneya-Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

STATEMENT of Cossack Bikoff

I was in the company of 57 men and while coming from the fishing place (Amur river) Attaman Kalmkof's division stopped the whole party for having served as they stated in the Red Army. We were all arrested and taken to a barrack, where our shoes, clothing and all we possessed were taken away from us. This includes also our money. At the same time we were flogged and badly treated. After three days we were taken to Headquarters and under the menace of being shot we were compelled to serve in Attaman Kalmkof's army.

Signed: Bikoff

4

Krasnaya-Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

STATEMENT of the Cossack Ivan Titoff.

I was taken from a boat on the 18th of September, 1918. I entered the service of Ataman Malnikof and Cornet Djeahkof gave me ten strokes with the Nagaika, because I did not say how many people were killed and wounded on the boat.

Signed: for Titoff
Shlugin.

The Filson Historical Society

Krasnyaya-Rechka, Siberia.

March , 1919.

S T A T E M E N T made by Cossak : Konstantin Sheshehof.

I joined Kalmikof's Division for the purpose of performing a duty that everybody has to perform, that is to join an army in order to defend his country. I wanted that the former Russian Army should be restored. But after having served some months, I witnessed the injustice and the impertinent behaviour of the command. It came well that the mutiny took place in the Division, a mutiny that I joined willingly. Herewith I want to give some examples of the bestiality of the officers, which they exercised upon the Cossaks:

One day all the men serving in the Artillery were turned out of the barracks. One of the Cossacks was laid on a bench, his trousers were taken off, and four Cossacks were ordered to get hold of his hands and feet. Two other Cossacks were ordered to flog him with the nagaika. He shouted as he could, but an officer came and put a handkerchief in the mouth of the Cossack. After having been beaten till he was bleeding he was led to the prison, where upon one officer explained us that the man ought to have been shot, but the Commandant of the Artillery pardoned him, but gave instructions to flog him in the presence of the other Cossaks in order to show, that anybody who does not want to serve in the Division, or disobeys orders, will be shot.

One day I was appointed Private 1st Class. When we were drilling an officer cursed me for my horse advancing before the line. I wanted to answer him, but he told me, that if I dare utter a word he will shoot me.

I have also the following experience; One day the Commandant of a battery reported to the Commandant of the Artillery that a Cossak left his Battery without proper authority. The Commandant of the Artillery ordered the following: I give orders to the Commander of the Battery to get hold of the deserter and to shoot him. Similar cases happened very often.

I did not know anything of the mutiny before it took place. I did not take part in any of the foregoing meetings, but declare open that I do not desire to serve under any Ataman at all.

Signed: Sheshehof.

#6

March 1919.

STATEMENT made by Cossack; Dinisof, 2nd sotnia.

1
In the village Rinovka one Red guard was killed under the strokes of the nagaika by the officer Svetlomof, who acted upon instructions received from Attaman Kalmikof. In Lipovitza the officers examined the documents of the people who were travelling in the train. Eight persons, among them one woman were shot, for not having the proper tickets.

Signed: Dinisof.

Krasnaya Rechka, Siberia.

March, 1919.

STATEMENT made by Cossack; Moise Moskachenko.

8
When we marched thru the village Runofka an old peasant was beat n half dead because he was selling cigarettes.

In the village Usuri a horse was taken away from a woman and she was left helpless with the cart on the road. In the village Irelinofka we took away, upon orders received Kalmikof, all the chickens and pigs we could find. In the Station Usuri we got hold of two boys, who were fishing by striking them with the nagaika we wanted to say that they have served in the Red army. In spite of them stating that they were never in the Red army they were shot. In Iman two Red Guard men as well as the president of the local authorities, Shirikof, were arrested and shot. When we arrived in Habarovsk we shot eleven men upon orders received from the Cornets Pletnikov and Koreof.

Signed: Moise Moskachenko.

Krasnaya Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

S T A T E M E N T made by the Cossack: Jakob Timofeief.

9
On the 28th of January 1919, when our mutiny took place I was just on post. At the time a Cossack belonging to the school for noncommissioned officers, Alexander Kochkarevo, was brought to the Guard House. The Military Official Lutz took him to the place where the vegetable gardens are and fired at him a couple of shots of his revolver, but the man was not killed. Lutz drew his sword stroke the man with same and thus succeeded in killing the man. The corps remained on the spot for several days and was a pray to animals.

Signed: Jakob Timofeief.

Krasnaya Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

S T A T E M E N T made by Cossack : Fiedotof.

10
In September 1918 three Cossacks, two brothers Dimorin and the third man called Kostiuren, were shot by Kalmikof, because they did not salute an officer.

Kalmikof ordered to give a flogging to a Cossack Ivan Trenteiof, because he left the barrack without proper authority. This order of Kalmikof was carried out. Terenteiof received 220 strokes. He left the barracks and went quite unconsciously to town. When he returned he was put in confinement.

Signed: Fiedotof.

Krasnaya Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

S T A T E M E N T made by Cossack : Isakof.

11
In October 1918 there was a visit of rifles by officers. They found that the rifle of Isakof was dirty. He received 25 strokes from Cornet Svetlof. Two other Cossacks were beaten with the nagaika for the same reason.

Signed: Isakof.

Krasnaya Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

S T A T E M E N T made by Cossack: Dudnikof.

12
Before joining Kalmikof's Army I walked along the Korskofskaja street in Habarovsk and was witness of the following incident: on the right side of a motor car was stopping. On the same side three Cossacks walked when they came up to the motor car they saw Attaman Kalmikof stepping out of the house in front of which the motorcar was staying. Two of them saluted properly, the third was a little late in saluting and not quite correct. Kalmikof shouted the Cossacks; Halt. He cursed them and hit the man who did not salute him as he ought to. He first beat him with his hand and after, when his face was bleeding Kalmikof kicked him in his stomach, so much that the man fell down and swooned. Kalmikof said afterwards to the ~~other~~ other two Cossacks: take this son of a bitch up to headquarters, I will do him justice there. Saying this he got into the motorcar and the Cossacks carried out what Kalmikof ordered them to do.

Signed:, Dudnikof.

STATEMENT

Inokenty Burdinski, Cossack of the 1st hundred, came to this town with Kalmykov from up the line, on his way here, Kalmykov issued an order to rob, murder, and kill anything they met on their way. As soon as they arrived in this city he took part in the execution of the 16 musicians (prisoners), who were first brought to the stables and lashed almost to death by a non-commissioned officer, Svetlov, then forced us Cossacks to take them to the park and shoot them.

Before we entered this town, we spent one night in the outskirts. We met two peasants, who after the third degree methods had been applied to them, confessed that they belonged to the Red Army. Then Kalmykov personally shot them with his pistol.

He also testifies that he took part in executing 11 men, after the American protest had been made. This time the Cossacks were told that they were going to take prisoners out of the guard house to turn them over to the Japanese at the Railroad, but when they were at the Station, they were threatened by officers and thus forced to perform the executions. One of these 11 men, an old man, sick and almost dead, was carried half way on rifles and the other half of the way on a horse. This time the Cossacks were fooled. If they had known their mission, they would not have gone, as they were afraid of the Americans, and then the entire Company warned us not to shoot anybody, promising to stand with us. Before shooting these 11 men, a shirt and a pair of boots were taken from one prisoner, and after the shooting a pair of boots was taken from another prisoner.

SIGNATURE:

13

Krasnaya Rechka, Siberia.

March 1919.

STATEMENT made by Cossack: Kiriko Markof.

14
When Attaman Kalmikof's division arrived in the town of Habarovsk the former Bolsheviki Governor of the Guard House was arrested. While conducting him to the barracks near bazars he was beaten and spit on. Later on he was shot. There are witness who can say that he was shot in company with orders. The Bolsheviki Governor's name was Bogdanof.

Signed: Kiriko Markof.

SIGNATURE

15
Cossack Paul Michalev testifies that the main reason for the mutiny was the ill treatment of the command. An instance of this ill treatment is the following: Once he came into the barracks slightly intoxicated. He met a Noncommissioned officer, Pletnev, who, without saying a word to Michalev, started to beat him. On asking why he was mistreating him, he threatened to shoot him and would have done so if the company had not protested against it. In the morning he was called into the headquarters, where an officer Dyachkov, struck him in the face and beat him up till he bled, and then said that he would be the first on the list to be executed.

SIGNATURE:

STATEMENT

16 Cossack Samochvalov testified that the reasons for the mutiny were: Poor clothes and food, ill-treatment by the officers, unwillingness to take part in the whipping and executing of innocent people, and instance of which he witnessed. Because of personal grudges, a village policeman, Shirosov, was first whipped by kalmykov and then shoot at the station Iman.

SIGNATURE:

17 Cossack Paul Bashurov testified that he personally witnessed 16 musician shot at the Public Park, and laid there for several days. At Station Iman, Cossack Shirocar executed one peasant and two Germans, were buried with their feet sticking outside.

Signature:

18 Cossack Luka Orchinnicor from St. Grodecoro testified the following: When I joined Kalmykov's detachment I was commissioned to the Railroad Station at the prison cars, that night by order of the chief I shot two brothers Dimovich, two brothers Corvelilovich two brothers Grerovich and Postuchin, about four days later 17 persons were brought to the prison cars, three women and 14 men. By order of the Chief, we tied them up, we were told that they will be taken to the prison, but we took them behind the water tank, where ditches were prepared and all were executed.

SIGNATURE:

19
Cossack Leghonskik of the 1st hundred testified the main reason for the mutiny was the ill treatment of the officers. For instance Cossack Podcynitsyn and I were on duty in the stables. At 11 o'clock in the evening two officers Svetlov and Flanskor came there and without any reasons began to lash and beat us first with their fists and then with the whips and pistols.

20
Cossack Hadyakov of the Artillery testified that reason, for the mutiny were: executions, whipping, hunger, cold and ill-treated by officers and non-commissioned officers. One instance Cossack Savitski for absence without permission, was so hard lashed by a noncommissioned officer Ermolayer, who never reported to senior officer about the absence that Cossack Savitski, was sick for four days.

21
Garvil Kavanauer, 17 years old testified that the main reasons for the mutiny were: Often whipping, executions, poor food and clothes never served in the Red Army. Was forced to join Kalmycov detachment at St. Ugol'ya to Horunji (cornet). I was a driver. About two days before Christmas at 2 o'clock at night was ordered to come to the officers club with the sleigh. When I reported to the club I was given some vodka and then ordered to proceed to the ravine near the Artillery Dept. From the ravine two cadets brought six dead bodies one after the other. All the dead had just the underwear on. All the bodies were put in the sleigh and covered up with hay. Then one cadet sat down with him and ordered to go to the ravine behind the Brick Factory near the railroad station. Both of them dug out a ditch and put the bodies in, one after the other in the length. The bodies were still warm when they put them in. On coming back to the officers club they gave him again some vodka to drink and cornet Ivanov pointing a pistol, threatened him to keep quiet.

22
T. Inyakin remained in Kalmacov's detachment two days after the mutiny and was witnessing as two officers Grigorevitz and sergeant Svetlov killed by cutting into pieces with their sabers. Two brothers Terentyevich of Muravyer-Amurkaya district Primor Province. That murder took place Jan. 28, at Kalmacov's garrison at 11 o'clock A.M. in the revic behind the stables. At 2 o'clock of the same day one Cossack by name Ruzimov was shot at the same revic. These three Cossacks took part in the mutiny, but were caught by some officers.

23
Cossack Dudnicor of the Artillery, testifies that the reason for the mutiny was: Poor Clothing, poor food, ill treatment whipping and executions. One of the facts which he witnessed himself. Ataman Kalmykov passing through Rovsacovakaya Street in his car, three Cossacks past by and one of them did not salute him properly. Kalmykov jumped out of his car, ran over to the Cossack and started to slap his face, and hit him with his foot on the stomach so hard that he fell down.

SIGNATURE:

24
Cossack Bondarenko testifies that the main reasons for the mutiny were: Whipping, poor clothing, bad food, and cruel and ill treatment by Officers. He brings one incident which he knows to be a fact, where one Cossack first whipped, then taken in the ice hole of the Amur River where they forced to push him through the ice hole. Then he wanted to get away, Sergeant Svetlov, chopped his hands off, and through them into the Ice hole.

SIGNATURE.

STATEMENT

25
At the time we stopped in Monastyr, Ataman Kalmykov sent some scouts to the village Tichmenevka and ordered them to arrest all Bolshevik leaders, also to bring him a good suckling-pig for supper. He also ordered us to grab on our way anything we could get hold of. In the morning we started to confiscate the best horses in the village and when the women and old men begged to be shown mercy and that their horses should not be taken, they were whipped. Kalmykov himself whipped old peasants, when they asked for the return of their horses. When we passed the village, we met an old peasant who begged that we return to him his only horse, but instead a non-commissioned officer, Svetlov, cut him into pieces with his saber.

Testified to by two Cossacks of the Machine Gun Co. Both are from the village Grodeovo.

S. Johov and A. Semenchko.
TWO SIGNATURES.

STATEMENT

26
Cossack A. Fedoreyev a noncommissioned officer came with Kalmykov from up the line. He testified that on Jan. 4, 1919 a peasant of the village Erorovka complained to Kalmykov that his nephew was killed. Kalmykov sent three officers and ten privates to this village for an investigation. As soon as they arrived at the village and got hold of the four suspected peasants, they tied them up and beat them unmercifully until they were almost dead. Officer Saharov whipped most of all. The next day they were brought to the Judicial Dept. where they were whipped again with a rubber. At present they are in the guard house. The names of the three officers who took part in the whipping are Saharov, Ovechkin and Chermisyn.

SIGNATURE:

STATEMENT

27
Cossack Victor Shligyn of the Machine Gun Co. testified that the reason why he joined Kalmykov's detachment was to work and fight together with the rest of the Cossacks for the good of Russia. He expected to see friendly and humanitarian relations and feelings from Ataman to the Loyal Population. He hoped that a new and better Russia. But instead the Cossacks who were supposed to save Russia were daily executed, whipped and ill-treated, he heard the lamentations of the unfortunate orphans and widows, whose fathers and husbands were brutally executed by Kalmykov. The blood of his brothers that was shed daily compelled him to leave Kalmykov and to go with the rest to look for American protection, where he found shelter and voluntarily gave up his arms.

SIGNA TRUE:

STATEMENT

28
Cossack S. Todorayev, from the village of Peltavkaya, testified that he and three more Cossacks were sent to the prisoner cars at the Railroad Station. When they came there they tied up 14 men and three women, and two officers said that the prisoners would be taken to the prison. BUT instead they were taken to the ravine behind the water tank. At the ravine ditches were prepared for them. By order of the officers the clothes were taken off the prisoners and then were taken away gold watches, silver cigarette cases, several gold rings, and much money. All of these valuables were put in the officers' pockets, 14 men and 2 women were shot, and the 16 women were killed by Japanese patrols. When this job was completed the officers, laughing, said: "Well, today we had a successful hunting day!"

STATEMENT

29. Cossack A. Pustintsev of Procvovskaya testified that the reasons for the mutiny were the daily executions of their brothers. The tears and crying of unfortunate widows and orphans made them hate Kalmykov. Every night they heard shots, and every shot meant that another innocent life was gone. The daily executions and whipping by officers of Kalmykov's detachment put us in a position worse than that of animals. Refusing to be assistants and tools to executioners and help murder innocent people, we left the detachment. Having artillery guns and machine guns, we could have got rid of Kalmykov and his officers, but we did not want to shed blood. Then we looked to the Americans for protection. When we came there, they totally surprised at our coming. We stated that we did not want any bloodshed and wanted the American protection. The barracks the Cossacks were in poorly heated; the water used to freeze in the barracks. We used to get a little and bad food, and the Cossacks were always hungry. We had poor clothes. I witnessed the following: A woman was taken off a boat, 14,000 rubles confiscated, and the woman shot. Officers of the second hundred killed three men with picks and shovels. Two brothers, named Dimovich, of the 3rd hundred, Sergeant Truchim and Cossacks of the 4th Hundred were shot. Eleven dead bodies of Cossacks were caught in a net in the Armar River, two brothers Terentiyevich, and another Cossack Kuzin were cut to pieces with a saber. In order to stop this wholesale murder, the allies put their guard at the prison. Not being to murder so openly, they started to throw these victims into the river through holes in the ice.

SIGNATURE: