

PETITIONS RECEIVED  
FROM VILLAGES IN THE ZAI-BAIKAL,  
SIBERIA, 1919 - 1920.  
PETITIONS ADDRESSED TO THE AMER-  
ICAN COMMANDER,  
BAIKAL SECTOR.

STATEMENT:

On March 9, 1919, a Semeonoff detachment of six men raided the village Bolshoy-Conley under the command of Sluss and Ismaylov. They entered A.E. Shurygyn's house and started to whip him, kill the son E. Shurygyn, 27 years old by firing at him five shots. They search for arms but could not find any. Then they confiscated (robbed) two horses one pair of boots and some other things. Pair of Russian boots was taken off the killed Shurygyn. The Semeonoff men demanded Red Army horses but Shurygyn had documents proving that these horses were bought in the next village.

Sig. N. Potrashina,  
S. Grebanschencov,  
L. Balanov,  
T. Grajan,  
K. Kravtsev.

NOTE:

The original of this was furnished to General Myjack, military Governor, Verkhne-Udinsk, who after he kept it for several weeks he then stated that he sent it to Chita. As several weeks have passed without result we hereby apply to the Americans for help so we may at least get our horses back.

This village has 840 houses and is situated sixty-six Versts south of Verkhne-Udinsk.

Estimate of damages done to Village Colobcove by the Wild Division, Commanded by Gen. Levitski, December 26-29, 1919.

Total amount in money - - - - 3,565,844 Rubles

(Original detailed statement on file Hq. 27th Inf.)

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Estimate of damages done to village Tarbagatai, by the Wild Division, December 31, 1919.

Total amount in money - - - - 2,110,947 Rubles

(Original detailed statement filed Hq. 27th Inf.)

DECLARATION

January 1, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens of Verkhne-Udinsk county, village Starvobiansk, having 170 houses, were present at a meeting where

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DECLARATION

January 1, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens of Verkhne-Udinsk county, village Starvobiansk, having 170 houses, were present at a meeting where we discussed the people's uprising at Verkhne-Udinsk county and other places of our native Zai-Baikal, and we brought out the following resolution. That whereas the great war of 1914 has not yet ended but just the opposite, there has started a brotherly slaughter (civil war) desired by no one; that whereas blood is shed as water in a river, where fires take place not only in

summer, but even in the cold winter; whereas men, women and innocent children perish; whereas property obtained through hard labor and in sweat is destroyed, one of the principal causes of the high cost of living. Whereas the main fault lies on the self-elected All-Russian Government, all kinds of Atamans and the hated guardian - Japan; whereas women and girls of all ages are ruined and where such great misfortune is on the laboring people, that the entire population, old and young, arose.

To be it resolved:

1. Down with the brotherly (civil) war.
2. No recognition of the self-elected government, any kinds of Atamans nor the terrible militia. Hurrah for the government elected by the people.
3. To advocate an immediate withdrawing of Japanese troops, who by force want to be the guardian of our native Baikal, and who support the self-elected government and Atamans. The last two in the person of Japan are the cause of all the uprisings. Joining the people's uprising, we decided to present our grievances to the American Mission with a request to protect the peaceful, laboring population from robberies, violence, fires and the nagaki (whip), and in case of further attacks to intercede with the American Mission at Verkhne-Udinsk to issue arms to the population for self-defence.

We also wish to inform that in our villages at present are 2000 men.

True Copy:

Chairman of the Committee:

Tutryn,  
Secretary Kulack.

Village Stamp.

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Village Sheraldai,  
Jan. 3, 1920.

Friends Americans:-

The people implore your help and request you to protect them from Semenov's Wild Division, who burn villages, bread the property of the peasants - who kill old men, women and children and who have mercy on no one.

We beg you to help us for the sake of the babies and old men. Have mercy and help us. Upon your arrival you can be convinced by your own eyes of the true facts, through seeing the remnants and ashes of our homes.

To be it resolved:

1. Down with the brotherly (civil) war.
2. No recognition of the self-elected government, any kinds of Atamans nor the terrible militia. Hurrah for the government elected by the people.
3. To advocate an immediate withdrawing of Japanese troops, who by force want to be the guardian of our native Baikal, and who support the self-elected government and Atamans. The last two in the person of Japan are the cause of all the uprisings. Joining the people's uprising, we decided to present our grievances to the American Mission with a request to protect the peaceful, laboring population from robberies, violence, fires and the nagaki (whip), and in case of further attacks to intercede with the American Mission at Verkhne-Udinsk to issue arms to the population for self-defence.

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We beg you to help us for the sake of the babies and old men. Have mercy and help us. Upon your arrival you can be convinced by your own eyes of the true facts, through seeing the remnants and ashes of our homes.

Signed by 33 peasants.

American General Mission,  
Verkhen-Udinsk.

Starobriansk committee hereby presents for your kind attention the decision (resolution) of joining the people's uprising, on account of injustice, violence, robberies, fires, etc., created by so called "The Provisional Governments. Atamans, wild division, and by the uninvited Japan". We also state that in the entire sector, the laboring people arose, and suffers very much on account of shortage of arms, ammunition, etc. The citizens of Starobriansk couldn't stand any longer the mockery of the enemy who is much stronger and well armed. Then our scouts meet the scouts of the enemy, who wants to suppress our government. On account of that we request to give us some armed force for protection and save our lives. About the following let us know as no one can get out of the village, there are patrols everywhere. We greet you all and in name of all the peasants thank you, for you will not let us perish and we hope we will be your friends.

January 5, 1920.

Chairman of the Committee,

Tutryn.

Secretary,

Kulack.

STAMP OF VILLAGE

/js

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Village Moochenno, Siberia.

Headquarters of the American Army:

We request you to receive the committee sent by the entire village community. The committee will present its grievances.

January 5, 1920.

Commander of Selenga.

Tolstichyn.

/js

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DECLARATION OF THE PEASANTRY.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the laboring people residing about the left flank of Selenga Front, appeal to the American Command to heed the real voice of the Russian Peasantry and through the following declaration state that the manner under which the entire Zabaikal Peasantry arose has one purpose - The throwing off the present power (government) hated by everybody, a power of torture, executions and terrors. The watchword of our struggle is the Soviet Government, the only one who can at present give us relief.

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The struggle of Freedom united all peasants in one brotherly union. All those stupid rumors, spread by agents of the hated government, are a damn lie and provocation. There never took

place any robbing nor plundering of buriat villages. Just the opposite we are with them in most good and friendly terms, and so with all our neighbors.

And we the representatives of the uprising people wish to assure you that the arms we took up will never be used against our borthers, peaceful residents of the city, also never against any foreign troops, who are not fighting us. No destruction of the cities, even property of our enemies will be permitted and we shall try to keep right, order, and justice. We also state that every individual, who will under our banner create trouble disorder and destruction, will be severly punished by us. Believing in our just cause, we state, that all our enemies, who will by their own will give up their arms, will be pardoned and no terror applied to them. Therefore we request you, representatives of a humanitarian people to inform about it broadcast as among the Russian so among foreign people. As to you, we wish to thank you and we make a low bow for your well thought and just steps in regards to us and we wish to be your friends. Therefore once more, we wish to declare that in the person of the American Commander and men, we see real friends of a people and request you to accept our greeting, which we will strengthen by our signatures:

Representative of village	Kluchi	-	Kitayer
"	"	"	Kscorine-Kocoryn
"	"	"	Thishkina-A.Titoff
"	"	"	Lower Abucunskol-Goluhegff
"	"	"	Upper " -Kiriloff
"	"	"	Babchinovo-Kalenieff
"	"	"	Kubashinskol-Thuncoff
"	"	"	Zuyerskol, -G.Ivanitski

Commander of the Left Flank of Selenga Front Lebedey.  
Jan. 5, 1920. Adjutant - (Signature)

Hereby we also guarantee, that we will use the best of our influence that no destruction of the railroad shall take place (In the American Sector) we shall also try to avoid any military operations in that sector. If there will be any possibility to come in touch with the other uprising peasants, we shall use all of our influence and necessary steps in order that there shall be no cause for friction, which will necessitate the interruption of our good and friendly relations.

COMMANDER OF THE FRONT  
Lebedey.

Jan. 5, 1920.

Minutes of the conference of representatives of Khoshuns and Semonk (Buriat villages) with the Selenginsk Aimachnaya Duma (Buriat National Assembly) especially called for by the Duma.

January 5, 1920.

Following representatives present: Selenginsk Khoshun (Village) Tamchinski, Enharski, Karanlne-Lugski, Atsaiski, Zagustaiski, Burgastaiski, Crongoiski Somon (small Buriat settlement), Shamanski. President of the Aimachnaya Duma - Tsirenjapoff a Member of the Duma - Basaroff.



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The President of the Aimachnaya Duma, Tsirenjapoff, opens the conference and informs the delegates about the people's revolutionary movement, shows the necessity of offering cooperation and support to that movement. Further he advises to organize self defense committees.

By unanimous vote citizen B. B. Badmajapoff is elected chairman of that conference, Vice-Chairman - B. T. Tudupdorjiev and T. D. Basaroff and P. S. Igunnoff as secretaries. After discussing the situation the conference decided to organize a temporary Amaichuaya Revolutionary Committee, which consists of 26 elected Buriat representatives (names given in the Russian copy). The policy and duties of this committee will consist in helping to overthrow the present government and establishing a new people's government in the country. Organize a peoples army of volunteers (Buriats) raise arms and ammunition and arm them. The Buriat National institutions remain and continue their work.

Mobilize men, of the ages - 21 to 40 years, fit for military service for a self-defense detachment in the Buriat villages. Monks are exempted from military service. The number of men in village defense detachments will be determined by village sheriffs.

Village and settlement administrations must fully cooperate with Aimachnaya Revolutionary Committee in order to accomplish the mission of the Committee.

The conference represented 60,000 Buriats.

Chairman of the conference - Signature

Secretary - Signature.

/edh

Jan. 6, 1920.

STATEMENT.

We, the undersigned, representatives of the laboring people residing in villages of the Left Selenga Front, request the American Command to hear the real voice of the Russian Peasantry and in the name of the peasants we wish to state, that the Red Banner of the uprising is raised by the Entire Zai-Baikal Peasantry. The movement has one purpose and that is to get rid of the hated government of torture, execution and tyranny. The watch work of our struggle is the Soviet Government, the only one which will give us the right, order, the inviolability of person and all human rights we are deprived of at present. All rumors about robbery, murder and destruction in the Buriat Villages committed by the peasants are not true as we are in the most friendly relations with them. We the representatives of the Revolutionary people assure you that the arms taken up by us, will never be used against our brothers, nor against any Allied troops or subjects unless they will go with arms against us. No destruction of cities, nor property of our enemies will take place. Trying to create right, order and justice we will treat very strictly with individuals who will under our banner commit crimes, robbery or destruction. Believing our cause to be just, we state, that all our enemies, who will lay down their arms will be forgiven and so no terror will take place. We request you as representatives of a humanitarian people to publish the above said statement broad cast as among the Russian people so among the foreign people. And to you we make a low bow and thank you for your well thought and just steps and relation to us and we wish to be your

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Statement signed by Representatives of Village Kluchi  
" " " Cocorino  
" " " Colenov-Zaharovsk  
" " " Lower Ubucun

Representatives of Village Upper Ubucun  
" " " Kibalnaya  
" " " Babkino  
" " " Zuevskol  
" " " Moocheena

Commander of the left Selenga Front - Signature (Stamp)

Main Headquarters Village Zagan.

The following statement to the American Headquarters request to be published in all districts and villages.

Reg. Adjutant.

(Signature.)

No. 22.

/tp

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Jan. 6, 1920, peasants of Volost (a district including several villages) Kluchi, (Population 5,000) met at a conference where was taken up the question of the people's uprising against the self elected government and different Atamans who have brought the country into a civil war and to a state of self destruction. Trusting that the power of the people can not be defeated and desiring to avoid a brotherly war and a complete desolation of the country the peasants decided to join to the decisions of their co-villagers of Staro-Briansk Volost and to send delegates to the main headquarters of Zai-Baikal giving them orders to report the unlawful actions and atrocities committed by Semenoff and his agents.

Also delegates have the authority to get in touch with the American headquarters and request them to free us from the undesirable guardian and step-mother of Atamans - Japan.

We fully support the uprising with all means and power in our possession and will fight with the watch word -

Down with the brotherly war  
Down with murders and monsters  
Hurrah! and long live a Peoples' Government.

Village Kluchi           Klimentiev  
"     Barikino        Scherbacoff  
"     Haritonovca    Socoloff  
"     V-Jinliskol    Emelianoff

Village (Name not clear) Antonoff.

Village  
Stamp  
Kluchi.

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Village  
Stamp  
Kluchi.

/tp

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#### MINUTES

Of the peasant conference of village Desiatnicovo January 7, 1920.

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Chairman of the Conference elected Y. I. Pavloff, Secretary Laschoncoff.

The following subjects were taken up:

- (2) To determine the power the uprising people are fighting for.
- (3) To estimate the horrors, crimes, and robbery committed by the Semenov-Kolchak Government.
- (4) Election of a delegate to the all peasant conference at village Zagan.

Y. I. Pavloff is elected as a candidate for the all peasants conference. In regards to the determination of the power for which the uprising laboring peasantry is fighting, the conference finds that the power of the country must belong to the entire laboring people and not to a small group of bandits and have therefore decided that the power must be concentrated in the Soviets, elected by the laboring people. In regards to the robbery, horrors and crimes committed by the Semenov Government, the conference mentions only cases which have taken place in their own village Desiatnicovo, where Semenov detachments whipped men and women. Where one man was whipped to death; where horses were taken away, property stolen clothes torn up, dishes broken, girls ruined, mockery of the people, etc., etc. The conference finds it impossible to make an estimate of all the crimes and horrors committed by the Semenov Government.

Taking into consideration that the damages were never paid and that on all complaints of the peasants the higher government never did anything, then one can see what kind of a government this band of robbers represent. 10,000 Rubles were taken from this village as indemnity for deserters.

Chairman of the conference Pavloff

VILLAGE STAMP      Signed by 252 peasants present at this conference.

VILLAGE STAMP

(Original signed copy filled. Hq. 27th Inf.)

/edh

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#### STATEMENT

Of the Selenga District Headquarters and Representatives of Village Revolutionary Committee at the Headquarters.

January 7th, 1920.

Representatives of Selenginsk, Zuiskol, Arsentievskol, Bilutaiskol, Innokentievskol, Nomohonovskol, Novodisiatnicovskol, Strelki, Povorotca and Goos Lake village revolutionary committees state that the uprising in Zai-Baikal started with the purpose of throwing off the power of torture, executions, tyrants and usurpers, Kolchak and Semenov and for the establishment of a broad, people's Government in contact with the people's movement, which is taking place in Central Russia and Western Siberia.

Members of Military Revolutionary Headquarters:

5 Signatures.

Members at the Headquarters from the population:

6 Signatures.

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Members of Military Revolutionary Headquarters:

5 Signatures.

Members at the Headquarters from the population:

6 Signatures.

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DECLARATION.

July 7, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens of village Zagan, Muchor Shibir Skol Volost, having 360 houses, were present at a meeting where we discussed the people's uprisings at Verkhne-Udinsk county and other places of our native Zai-Baikal, and we brought out the following resolution: That whereas the great war of 1914 has not yet ended but just the opposite, there has started a brotherly slaughter (civil war) desired by no one; that whereas blood is shed as water in a river, where fires take place not only in summer, but even in the cold winter; whereas men, women and innocent children perish; whereas property obtained through hard labor and in sweat is destroyed, one of the principal causes of the high cost of living. Whereas the main fault lies on the self-elected All-Russian Government, all kinds of Atamans and the hated Guardian - Japan; whereas women and girls of all ages are ruined and where such great misfortune is on the laboring people, that the entire population, old and young, arose.

To be it resolved:

1. Down with the brotherly (civil) war.
2. No recognition of the self-elected government, any kinds of Atamans nor the terrible militia. Hurrah for the government elected by the people.
3. To advocate an immediate withdrawing of Japanese troops, who by force want to be the guardian of our native Baikal, and who support the self-elected government of the Atamans. The last two in the person of Japan are the cause of all the uprisings. Joining the people's uprising, we decided to present our grievances to the American Mission with a request to protect the peaceful, laboring population from robberies, violence, fires and the nagaki (whip), and in case of further attacks to intercede with the American Mission at Verkhne-Udinsk to issue arms to the population for self-defence.

Signed by 300 peasants.

Chairman of the Committee

El Alekeyev.

STAMP.

/edh

DECLARATION.

Jan. 7, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens of village Pesterevskol, Tarbagataiskol Volost, having 200 houses, were present at a meeting where we discussed the people's uprising at Verkhne-Udinsk county and other places of our native Zai-Baikal, and we brought out the following resolution: That whereas the great war of 1914 has not yet ended but just the opposite, there has started a brotherly slaughter (civil war) desired by no one; that whereas blood is shed as water in a river, where fires take place not only in summer, but even in the cold winter, whereas men, women and innocent children perish; whereas property obtained through hard labor and in sweat is destroyed, one of the principal causes of the high cost of living, whereas the main fault lies on the self-elected All-Russian Government, all kinds of Atamans and the hated



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1. Down with the brotherly (civil) war.
2. No recognition of the self-elected government, any kinds of Atamans nor the terrible militia. Hurrah for the government elected by the people.
3. To advocate an immediate withdrawing of Japanese troops, who by force want to be the guardian of our native Baikal, and who support the self-elected government of the Atamans. The last two in the person of Japan are the cause of all the uprisings. Joining the people's uprising, we decided to present our grievances to the American Mission with a request to protect the peaceful, laboring population from robberies, violence, fires and the nagaki (whip), and in case of further attacks to intercede with the American Mission at Verkhne-Udinsk to issue arms to the population for self-defence.

Signed by 300 peasants.

Chairman of the Committee

El Alekeyev.

STAMP.

/edh

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DECLARATION.

Jan. 7, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens of village Pesterevskol, Tarbagataiskol Volost, having 200 houses, were present at a meeting where we discussed the people's uprising at Verkhne-Udinsk county and other places of our native Zai-Baikal, and we brought out the following resolution: That whereas the great war of 1914 has not yet ended but just the opposite, there has started a brotherly slaughter (civil war) desired by no one; that whereas blood is shed as water in a river, where fires take place not only in summer, but even in the cold winter, whereas men, women and innocent children perish; whereas property obtained through hard labor and in sweat is destroyed, one of the principal causes of the high cost of living, whereas the main fault lies on the self-elected All-Russian Government, all kinds of Atamans and the hated guardian - Japan; whereas women and girls of all ages are ruined and where such great misfortune is on the laboring people, that the entire population, old and young, arose.

To be it resolved:

1. Down with the brotherly (civil) war.
2. No recognition of the self-elected government, any kinds of Atamans nor the terrible militia. Hurrah for the government elected by the people.
3. To advocate an immediate withdrawing of Japanese troops, who by force want to be the guardian of our native Baikal, and who support the self-elected government and Atamans. The last two in the person of Japan are the cause of all the uprisings. Joining the people's uprising, we decided to present our grievances to the American Mission with a request to protect the peaceful, laboring population from robberies, violence, fires and the nagaki (whip), and in case of further attacks to intercede with the American Mission at Verkhne-Udinsk to issue arms to the population for self-defence.

Signed by 60 peasants.

Chairman of the committee

Signature

STAMP

/edh

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MINUTES

Of the Delegates Session of the Proposed Conference at Novo-Zagan Village, but which on Account of the Enemy's Attack Did Not Take Place.

Delegates from: Selenginsk, Suiskol, Arsentievskol, Biluta, Innokentievskol, Nomshonovskol, Novo-deciatnicovskol, Strelki, Povorota, Haritonovskol and Selenginsk-Aimachnol (Buriat) village committees, met at Barikino village, where discussing the question of the all peasants conference, which could not take place, decided to put in the minutes of the said protocol the voice of the uprising people, who trusted the delegates to express the views of the people at the conference. After the delegates did that the following resolutions were brought out:

1. That the uprising in Zai-Baikal started with the purpose of throwing off the power of torture, violence and executions of tyrants or in other words the bloody power of Kolchak and Semenov and for the establishment of a broad people's government in contact with the people's movement, which is now taking place in Central Russia and Western Siberia.

2. The power of Kolchak and Semenov is not a people's government and therefore it is a case of force and violence by a little band of fakers against the will of the Russian laboring people and is characterized by horrors, torture, executions, violence upon children and women and full scorning of a human being. As a proof we can mention the case in Haritonovca village where a woman Afimia Danilova was mutilated, where a Buriat girl was ruined, where Triphon Chernich, Ariash Nojencoff and Cavo Paschover were tortured. At village Barikino were lashed peasants Avacum Polomoshnoff, Sergius Sherlacoff, Nicolas Sherbacoff and Efim Grudinyn. At village Kluchi were made demands for girls to be ruined. At village Barikino were taken away horses and other property, and right

force want to be the guardian of our native Baikal, and who support the self-elected government and Atamans. The last two in the person of Japan are the cause of all the uprisings. Joining the people's uprising, we decided to present our grievances to the American Mission with a request to protect the peaceful, laboring population from robberies, violence, fires and the nagaki (whip), and in case of further attacks to intercede with the American Mission at Verkhne-Udinsk to issue arms to the population for self-defence.

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All the above said we testify with our signatures.

January 8, 1920.

Barikino Village  
Stamp.

Delegate of Novo-Selenginsk Committee: Kusnetsoff.  
Delegate of Arsentievskol, Biluta, Innokentievskol, Novo-Desiatnicovskol, Strelki and Povorota:

Feodor Kusnetcoff and  
Vasili Kulacoff.

Delegate of Haritonovskol Committee: Chernick.

Delegate of Zuickol Committee: Ivan Averin.

Delegate of Aimachnal Committee: A. Krivonosoff.

(Buriat Representative)

Credentials of 37 delegates, representing the villages of Verkhne-Udinsk and Selenginsk Counties at the conference, which took place January 8 - 9 at villages Tarbagatai and Novo-Zagan in order to express the attitude of the uprising people towards the Kolchak-Semenoff Government, estimate the horrors committed by Kolchak-Semenoff Government and to state the cause for which the people are struggling. The villages hereon mentioned represent the population of about 100000 men.

Names of villages:

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1) Nadenskoe         | (16) Kluchi  |
| (2) V-Jinlinskoe      | (17) Cunalaski                                     |
| (3) Kibalinskoe       | (18) Hantonovca                                    |
| (4) Zuiskoe           | (19) Novo-Zagan                                    |
| (5) Selenginsk        | (20) Sheraldai                                     |
| (6) Novo-Desiatnicovo | (21) Selenginsk Aimack Duna<br>(Buriat Government) |
| (7) Biluta            | (22) Aisentievski                                  |
| (8) Innokentievskaya  | (23) Pesterevo                                     |
| (9) Nomchanovca       | (24) Desiatnicovo                                  |
| (10) Ctreeki          | (25) Burnashevskoe                                 |
| (11) Novoreshevski    | (26) Cansurino                                     |
| (12) Stavo-Briensk    | (27) Lower Ubuchdnocovo                            |
| (13) Tarbagatai       | (28) Altynskoe                                     |
| (14) Kuitunskoe       | (29) Middle-Ubneunskoe                             |
| (15) Colobcove        | (30) Cacorino                                      |

/edh

Kunaleiskol Volost Administration.

From: Citizen of Kunaleiskol Village - Semen K. Unpisky.

STATEMENT:

At the time the avenging detachment was at Village Kunaleiskol I was ordered to appear at the Volost Administration office where was taken away from me 100 rubles. I was then tied with a rope and together with my son brought to Village Tarbagatai and we were both whipped so badly that I am now absolutely physically unfit for any

Feodor Kusnetsoff and  
Vasili Kulacoff.

Delegate of Haritonovskol Committee: Chernick.

Delegate of Zuickol Committee: Ivan Averin.

Delegate of Aimachnal Committee: A. Krivonosoff.

(Buriat Representative)

Credentials of 37 delegates, representating the villages of Verkhne-Udinsk and Selenginsk Counties at the conference, which took place January 8 - 9 at villages Tarbagatai and Novo-Zagan in order to express the attitude of the uprising people towards the Kolchak-Semenoff Government, estimate the horrors committed by Kolchak-Semenoff Government and to state the cause for which the people are struggling. The villages hereon mentioned represent the population of about 100000 men.

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Platon Kovalev,

/tp

From General Levitski's Field Note Book.

January 9, 1920.  
4th Suntia, to the Adjutant.

The strength of 4th Suntia is 85 men including officers and horse-  
ment, 85 horses.

Commanding 4th Suntia.  
Praporuchik Vasnik.

To General Levitski. January 9, 1920. From village Babkeena.

On account of Reds in large groups (100 men), begin to move from village Babkeena over the mountainous ridge toward the village of Kluchi, where by report received from Buriats the Reds were 1500 strong, I, with detachment, quickly moved to Babkeena. Getting near the village, I was fired upon from villages Kluchi and Shishkin. Reinforcements were coming. In general, the Reds were not ready. In Babkeena were about 400 armed men. The village was taken by mounted detachment of Mongolians, with assistance of artillery. Mongolians and infantry acted above all praise. The correct aiming of artillery helped much. Reds retreated leaving 14 killed. We had 4 horses killed and 3 wounded. The Reds of the village, Babkeena, hid with arms in cellars where they were found. The mad Mongols made search and destroyed the property.

SIGNATURE.

I am going further on to Shishkin and Kluchi, the Main Headquarters of the Reds.

SIGNATURE.

To the Detachment Commanders.

January 10th, 1920. Village, Babkeena. Commanders of Detachments order the detachments to be ready tomorrow at 5:00 A.M., they will go in following order: I (1) Reconnoitering Sotnia, (2) Sotnia of Mongol-Buriats, (3) Sotnia Artillery Division, (4) Sotnias of Mongol-Buriats Infantry. II Place of Assembling: Square near church. The Signal: shot fired with field piece. Take in consideration bad route. The Commander of 1st Sotnia send out flanks to the right and Commander of rear Sotnia flanks to the left.

CHIEF OF STAFF.

Military Bailiff \_\_\_\_\_

Commander of Mongol-Buriats \_\_\_\_\_

Commander of Artillery Division \_\_\_\_\_

Commander of Companies \_\_\_\_\_

Signatures

Shubie.

To the General Lieviczk.

January 11, 1920.

Shishkin surrendered without fight. They gave up the arms. The younger ones ran to village Kluchi. The reinforcements had arrived at Kluchi, but they all ran in panic leaving 10 killed. We have two horses wounded going to (\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_)

SIGNATURE.

To the Detachment Commanders:

Mongolian regiment is at Gugatinsk; Artillery Division and Infantry at Daczan. Tomorrow Mongolian regiment will arrive at Daczan about 7:00 o'clock and will proceed to Ganzurina, Commanding Officer of Mongolian Regiment to stop robbing and violence. Send out two men out of every detachment to the Headquarters for communication. Mongolian Regiment to

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At night the Bolsheviks attacked us. The attack was repulsed by 6:00 A.M. Ratnisster Leehacnoff and three Mongolians were killed and five wounded and one captured but twenty of the Bolsheviks were killed

on the village streets. In the morning Praporshczik Anursieff came from Verkhne-Udinsk and told us about the Occurrences in Verkhne-Udinsk. The reconnoitering detachment was not sent out to Tarbagataya to take away arms, but returned to Kluchi. 200 Reds that came from Kluchi took position in the mountains and after our detachment arrived there the Reds retreated toward Ganzurina. We arrived in Kluchi, left for Dakzan about 1:00 P.M., 12th., went to Ganzurina at 2:30, took Ganzurina with fight.

IN MUHINA

Nicolai Zaluzan.

Taken 4 horses.

Nicolai Zaluzan.

Taken 4 horses.

Ivan Zaluzan killed.

10th. 6 o'clock. Left Vakmeestrova, Kolipka at 10:30. Took Muhina without fight. Sent to Babkeena to take up arms. When three versts from village we were fired upon by Reds. The Reds ran to village. We opened artillery fire on village. Mongolians went in the woods and attacked. Ratmiste Lihacheff went around village. Reds ran toward Kluchi and took village at 2:30 P.M. The artillery took position near church firing on retreating Reds and on mounted detachment that appeared on mountain ridge. Our left flankers recognized the mounted detachment were our own troops.

To Colonel Razmachneen.

January 10th, 1920. From Verkhne-Udinsk.

Report that Chief of Police informs me that Co-operators didn't have any more wagons. There were 10 horses which were sent to the General. I received a telegram that Bogdo is coming. Quarters are ready for him. City is quiet. General Mizura was at Headquarters. Told us not to worry, he and Japanese will look after the city. If wagons are needed tell me the number and send written order.

Staff, Ratmiste Zerebczoff.

-----  
January 9, 1920.

Copy.

To The Japanese Command From The Local Uprising Revolutionary Peasantry.

#### JAPANESE DETACHMENT

We, the uprising peasants of Verkhne-Udinsk District, received your proclamation, in which you declare that the entire uprising revolutionary people are bandits. Do you know what we arose for and what we are struggling for at present? We are fighting for our villages and burned homes, destroyed by Semenoff bandits. We are fighting and arose to fight for our daughters, wives, and mothers, who have been ruined and defiled by Semenoff's men. We are fighting against the debauching of our villages and homes by the members of the hated Semenoff government, who have never kept order or law, but were drunk and committed wrongs and crimes. We arose for the right of a people's government, for the right to govern ourselves, our own affairs and we declare to you: that you must not meddle with our affairs nor protect



Ganzurina with fight.

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selling you wholesale and retail the property and territory of our people. Our detachments are not Bolshevik bands, but the formed people's revolutionary army, which arose for the rights of the people and which will with arms in her hands fight for that right against all who shall dare to be against it, not excepting even YOU Japanese. You came to support the hated government not investigating the actions of this government against the people and its terrible horrors committed here in our villages and homes. Before declaring us Bolshevik bands and declaring war against us, you should have investigated all that has taken place and still takes place and see, who is committing violence and destruction, we, the uprising peasants or the Semenoff bands. Remember, that when you declare war on us, you declare war on the entire Russian people, who are coming from the West to free us from this damned government. We arose and will join the Soviet troops, who are coming from the West and whom we consider as our own brothers and with whom we are not afraid of you Japanese nor the damned Semenoff Bands. Once more think it over and do not send us threats, go away and cease meddling with our affairs and stop supporting that, which was and is still against us and against whom we all arose and will fight to a finish. Know this, and think well, before you attempt to do anything.

Signed: Commanding the Army - Soschenko.  
Chief of Staff - Dobronravoff.  
Staff Members - Chebunyn and Chernigovski.

STAMP.

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January 10, 1920.

PETITION.

To The United States Government and the American People, from the Uprising Laboring People of Western Zai-Baikal.

The conference, in the name of the uprising peasant, Cossack and Buriat population of Western Zai-Baikal. In regards to the Allied intervention in Russian affairs, especially Japan, wishes to state, that the help afforded by the Allied to the governments of Denikine, Kolchak and Semenoff has brought the country to a state of complete ruin and entailed enormous sacrifices of Russian people. This proves that only when the Allied troops will withdraw from Russia and Siberia and only then can be expected the establishment of peace, order and the strengthening of power in Russia, and cessation of violence and anarchy. To the representatives of America, as the most humanitarian and democratic people and government, the conference of representatives of the uprising population of Western Zai-Baikal applies with a request of the entire uprising people to protect the peaceful population from the violence and destruction of Semenoff detachments, and offer some help to fight those detachments. This help can be afforded in disarming the Semenoff Wild Division. Detachments of this Division now stationed at Verkhne-Udinsk, destroyed the villages of Colobcovo, Vachmistrovo and Gordeyovski, they raped women, whipped and executed men. Another detachment operating at present in the vicinity of Petrovski-Zavod, burned one of the largest villages - Hara-Shibir. The help of the American Government can be also expressed in influencing Japan to cease its military operations in Siberia, informing her the real truth and general nature of the peasants movement, and especially with reference to those rumors about Buriat villages being

here in our villages and homes. Before declaring us Bolshevick bands and declaring war against us, you should have investigated all that has taken place and still takes place and see, who is committing violence and destruction, we, the uprising peasants or the Semenovff bands. Remember, that when you declare war on us, you declare war on the entire Russian people, who are coming from the West to free us from this damned government. We arose and will join the Soviet troops, who are coming from the West and whom we consider as our own brothers and with whom we are not afraid of you Japanese nor the damned Semenovff Bands. Once more think it over and do not send us threats, go away and cease meddling with our affairs and stop supporting that, which was and is still against us and against whom we all arose and will fight to a finish. Know this, and think well, before you attempt to do anything.

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rising peasants. The uprising population of Western Zai-Baikal believes that the American Government and people will white-wash the blot (spot) which is laid upon them, on account of their support afforded to the government of Kolchak and Semenoff, by disarming Semenoff detachments and influencing Japan to cease its military operations in Siberia and completely withdrawing her troops out of Siberia, informing her of the real nature of the movement. The conference believes that the American people and army, for the sake of humanity and justice, will come and help the Russian laboring people to secure an immediate cessation of blood-shed and the destruction of the Russian people already ruined from four years of war. We are certain that the American people and troops will grant our request; if they really consider themselves representatives of a humanitarian and democratic government and have the desire to continue the friendly relations with the Russian people and take the greatest advantages of our raw materials.

All we are striving for is an immediate cessation of bloodshed, destruction of the population, the establishment of right, order and a people's government, elected by the people and trusted with the confidence of the people.

All verdicts and statements presented by the delegates at the conference are enclosed here. Conference of delegates of the uprising laboring people of Western Zai-Baikal.

Chairman of the Conference:  
H. Menchicoff,

Secretary) 2 Signatures.

Members of the Headquarters:  
2 Signatures.

Adjutant: Signature.

Stamp of the  
Revolutionary  
Headquarters.

-----  
Interpreter: C. Silverman.  
January 14, 1920.

Beresovka, Siberia

A delegation of three peasants, all husky, tall, kind natured men over sixty, with grey hair and beards, representing eight villages east of Verkhne-Udinsk, visited the American Headquarters to present their grievances. They apologized for bothering Colonel Morrow, were sorry for the fact that Russians must always ask for help and advice. First they informed the Colonel, in a kind and polite way, of the helpless condition the peasants are in and the hardships they must go through. They stated how hard it was for the peasants to live through the Bolshevik times. They were longing for another Government which would give them rest, order, safety and peace, but instead, they got the Ataman's cruel, barbarous Government of lashing, whipping, murder, robbery, rape with the help of the Wild Division. They informed the Colonel how they tried at all times to keep peace and order, how they tried to keep the hot-heads from destroying the railroad, but the horrible crimes committed by the

of humanity and justice, will come and help the Russian laboring people to secure an immediate cessation of blood-shed and the destruction of the Russian people already ruined from four years of war. We are certain that the American people and troops will grant our request; if they really consider themselves representatives of a humanitarian and democratic government and have the desire to continue the friendly relations with the Russian people and take the greatest advantages of our raw materials.

All we are striving for is an immediate cessation of bloodshed, destruction of the population, the establishment of right, order and a people's government, elected by the people and trusted with the confidence of the people.

All verdicts and statements presented by the delegates at the conference are enclosed here. Conference of delegates of the uprising laboring people of Western Zai-Baikal.

Chairman of the Conference:  
H. Menchicoff,

Secretary) 2 Signatures.

Members of the Headquarters:  
2 Signatures.

Adjutant: Signature.

Stamp of the  
Revolutionary  
Headquarters.

-----  
Interpreter: C. Silverman.  
January 14, 1920.

Beresovka, Siberia

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neighboring villages, and all that keeps away the peasant from his every day work, in result of which the peasants get poorer and poorer. Now informing Colonel Morrow about the situation, the delegation requested the American Command in the person of Colonel Morrow, to send a committee of five Americans to visit those villages and advise them to leave things go, to continue their work as usual, though they may suffer from the ill treatment of the Government, but make them understand the inadvisability of their movement at present and advise them to wait until the big center will appear here, the center where the forms of life for Russia are construed and built. The reason for this request the committee explained as follows: that taking into consideration the time the peasants live in, a time where justice has no place, where only might is right, where Mongolians, almost wild people, are let loose to murder, rob and rape innocent Russian women and children, that all those horrible crimes brought the minds of all peasants in such a state, that they would'nt believe or trust each other, and for some reason or other, the peasants as well as the city population have confidence in and believe the Americans. Requesting an American committee to visit the village, the delegation promised to furnish the transportation, best quarters, meals and the safety of the committee.

C. Silverman,  
Recorder.

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Jan. 15, 1920.

Petition of the conference delegates of the uprising population of Western Zai-Baikal, which took place Jan. 8-9, 1920, at Tarbagatai village (the conference represented 100,000 people) to the American General Mission or American Command.

We, the delegates of the conference, consider it necessary to apply to the American Command with an additional petition. The population of Zai-Baikal was forced to arise, on account of enormous sufferings, which it had to stand from the different agents of Koltchak-Semenoff Governments. Executions, whippings, torture, robbery, murder, raping of women and many other horrors committed by Semenoff-Koltchak Governments forced the population, rich and poor, peasants, Cossacks and Buriats to rise against them. It is already over 18 months that residents of villages and towns have been under a constant fear of the arrival of Semenoff detachments, to commit horrors, murders and violence. Women and children panic-stricken fled to the mountains and woods. It is enough to pass through those villages to see what horrors the Semenoff bands have committed against the peaceful and defenseless peasants. It is necessary to hear direct from the sincere simple minded suffering peasants their stories in order to understand their enormous sufferings and the horrors committed against them since the establishing of Koltchak-Semenoff Government and only then one can fully realize and conceive why a peaceful, simple minded, honest, laboring population of villages, towns and Buriat Settlements were forced to arise against that government. The destruction and violence committed against women and the horrors committed in villages; Moocheena, Vachmistrovo, Colobcove, and Gordeyevski by Semenoff bands shows very clearly that Semenoffs' forces are no more than an organized band of robbers and murderers and their leaders, leaders of robber bands. Can such a power have any confidence of the people? Can even

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always full of people, everybody ready to do his share, to see the small villages are furnishing several dozen sleds a day, to see that the uprising people keep an army of several thousand men, without any support from the outside, only then one can realize the character of the movement and the great sufferings of the people, that brought them to a state of an uprising against that government. In this movement are participating peasants, Cossacks, Buriats, rich and poor, even the clergy supports the movement. This uprising is not due to political ambition or a difference in political views, all have one purpose and that is to get rid of the power of horror and murder. All this shows that the people arose only when it was impossible for them to suffer more. We wonder, whether in the history of humanity there were ever greater tyrants or monsters than Koltchak-Semenoff and their agents, who committed and are committing such horrible, horrible crimes against their own people. Nobody who has a conscience or a sense of shame, can remain indifferent to the horrible crimes committed by robber bands, upon a peaceful and defenseless population. Everybody must use all means in their power to stop the horrors and crimes of these murderers. The uprising people turns all its thoughts and hopes to the American Government and U. S. Army, as representatives of a humanitarian and democratical people who always were protecting the unfortunate and the oppressed, and who were always for right and order. The American Government and the U. S. Army can not remain indifferent to the murderous actions of Semenoff bands toward the peaceful population. The uprising people are fully convinced that the American Government and U. S. Army will offer its cooperation and support the uprising people in the struggle against horror, murder and robbery. The uprising people believe that if Americans desire to continue their friendly relations with the Russian people if they want to make more closer economical relations and to keep out of Siberia the Japanese, who are hated by all Russians, then the American Government and people can not remain indifferent to the enormous sufferings of the Russian people and will offer the utmost support in the struggle with Semenoffs' bands. None of the rumors, about robberies and murder committed by the uprising peasants are true. That can be verified, by sending out a commission to investigate the facts. If there were any individual cases of murder or robbery, the peasants as a whole, were not responsible for it, and dealt with such persons very strictly. There is no place in our ranks for murder or robbery, as the entire people are participating in this movement. The uprising people state that they are fighting for a Soviet Government, explaining very truthfully that any other government may repeat, what occurred with the Siberian Government after the overthrow of the Bolshevik Government, and that men like Koltchak-Semenoff may again get into power. To persuade the people to the contrary it is difficult or rather impossible. But the people recognizes a Soviet Government with like privileges and votes for all. When errors and the wrong policy of the Soviet Government is shown to the people, the people claim that they can change the policy and if necessary the entire tendency of the Soviet Government. The American Government can offer its help in disarming the Wild Division of Ataman Semenoff stationed near Verkhne-Udinsk, by that saving many villages and peasants' homes. If an immediate disarming is impossible until receiving a reply from the U. S. Government then demand the Wild Division to cease their murder, robbery and horrors and if they break the agreement, threaten to disarm them; and if even that is at present impossible then afford the military detachment of the uprising people the full freedom of actions against the Wild Division at any place convenient for that purpose. The help



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ful population, who were brought to a state of desperation by the horrors and untold crimes committed by the Koltchak Government. We also request the American Command to take under its protection all prisons in order that Semenov shall not be able to kill all political exiles. We can not admit the thought that the American Government and U. S. Army will remain indifferent knowing all these horrors that have been committed against the population by Semenov power, and knowing the real nature of the peoples' movement. We, the delegates, always risking to fall into Semenov's hands and undergo torture, mutilation and then execution by hanging still left to see the American Command to confer about it, as we know the enormous sufferings of the people from Semenov-Koltchak Government and as we see, that the people who send us sincerely and honestly believe that the American Government and Army will afford its cooperation and support in the struggle against the Semenov murderers and robbers and that the Americans will protect the peaceful population from being destroyed and killed. And we delegates of the conference profoundly believe that our conference with the American Command will bring to a quick accomplishment the thoughts and hopes which are laid by the people upon the American Government, people and Army. And only that faith and belief gives us the courage to perform bravely the mission laid on us by the people. Russian plain people act frankly and openly not hiding their thoughts nor intentions and we believe that the American Command or Mission will act in a similar manner. We courageously without any fear, transmit to the American Command all protocols, verdicts and statements of the village communities and minutes of the conference as we trust the honor and dignity of Americans under their protection. All these protocols, verdicts and statements represent the character of Semenov-Koltchak Government and the cause which the uprising people are fighting for.

Members of the Delegation,

3 Signatures.

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Beresovka, Siberia,  
January 17, 1920.

Report of verbal statements made to Colonel C. H. Morrow, 27th Infantry, by a delegation representing the people of the Southern Baikal District, a district containing approximately 100,000 people. Documents in Russian setting forth the powers and mission of the delegation are attached.

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We request assistance from the American and Allied commands and governments to enable us to resist the robbing and murdering bands of Ataman Semenov.

We wish them to disarm the Semenov forces, thus making it impossible for them to harm the civilian population.

If this is not possible, we request arms with which to defend ourselves and medicines to relieve our wounded.

And further we request that we be given freedom of action in the American district in order that we may take such action as we may desire against the Semenov troops in the American sector.

We also request that all Allied representatives here visit our

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We also request that all Allied representatives here visit our villages to get first-hand information of the atrocities committed by the Semenoff troops.

As time is very precious, we request that assistance be given as soon as possible as every day sees more robberies and more murders committed.

We believe that it would be very desirable to have a meeting of the Allied commands to examine our credentials and other papers in order that they may learn why we have started a revolution against Semenoff. Also it would be desirable that at least one of our delegates be permitted to be present at this meeting. Can we expect any assistance whatsoever from General Janin and the Allied Armies represented here?

We are uncertain as to the attitude of the Japanese command toward us. We wish to know if the Japanese will assist us, be against us, or be neutral, when we fight against Semenoff.

This uprising in our villages is not brought about the ambitions of any man to rule the people; it is a last resort of peaceful villagers to save their homes and families.

We would also like to know whether or not the Japanese troops will leave here. If not, how long do they intend to stay?

We would like to know when we may expect an answer to these questions.

We would be very much pleased to receive an answer as soon as possible. We would also like to be present when our petition is considered, as we hope it will be, by the inter-allied commands.

We also wish the American Consul here to represent to the Japanese the true nature of our movement, as the Japanese have already sent out posters which stated they would send troops to put down our uprising, stating that this was necessary as we had already destroyed several Buriat villages. This last is not true; our credentials will show that we also represent Buriat villages in the Southern Baikal district.

We would also request that we be given safe conduct out of here as the Semenoff people are already acquainted with our mission; or, if possible, to stay in the American camp until we receive an answer to our petition, as even though given papers, we may be taken as soon as we leave the American camp and then murdered as is the common practice.

We would like to know at once when we may expect an answer.

JOHN JAMES,  
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry,  
Recorder.

Interpreter:  
Sgt. Davis,  
Hqrs. Co., 27th Infantry.

JJ/nwu

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VERDICT OF BICKURA RURAL ASSEMBLY OF PEASANTS THAT MEET UNDER THE  
PRESIDENCY OF TOSIFA PAVLOVA AND SECRETARY TICONTISTA TVANOVA.

January 13th, 1920.

By this verdict we are informing the American Government and the military forces that are at present in the Russo-Siberian territories, that at present time the general uprising going on among the peasants and laborers against the desolators, Semenoff and Kolchak, who as you know without the consent of the people, set up a government of the whips and shooting and so on, over the people, and also the burning down of the villages of the hard-working peasants. For instance, the detachment of Semenoff's that came from the direction of the railroad with the help

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JOHN JAMES,  
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry,  
Recorder.

Interpreter:  
Sgt. Davis,  
Hdqs. Co., 27th Infantry.

JJ/nwu  
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VERDICT OF BICZURA RURAL ASSEMBLY OF PEASANTS THAT MEET UNDER THE  
PRESIDENCY OF OSIFA PAVLOVA AND SECRETARY TICOKTISTA TVANOVA.

January 13th, 1920.

By this verdict we are informing the American Government and the military forces that are at present in the Russo-Siberian territories, that at present time the general uprising going on among the peasants and laborers against the desolators, Semenov and Kolchak, who as you know without the consent of the people, set up a government of the whips and shooting and so on, over the people, and also the burning down of the villages of the hard-working peasants. For instance, the detachment of Semenov's that came from the direction of the railroad with the help of the Japanese and the Buriats with shining foreheads, went from Kharanza to Sheraldie, then they went towards Khilock, getting to Zardama. Going through all these places they burned down all villages and churches. For instance, they have burned down the beautiful church in Khara, Siberia, and also in the settlements Khara-Siber, Mukhor-Sibor, Sheraldie, Zagansk and Zaedam. In general wherever that detachment was they have burned down everything just like a sneak that eats everything. It is dreadful to see what this detachment has done. And it seems that it is its intention to burn down all villages in Bai-Baikal. The

Russian people are waiting for help from the friendly Americans. Hurry before it is not too late; time doesn't wait. If friendly America doesn't help us in this hard minute, then the Semenov Band, feeling themselves on the verge of a break-down, with the help of the Japanese, could break the national revolt and sweep Zai-Baikal from the face of the earth. Russian people have full hopes in the friendship of the Americans and believe that we will not be left, as the voice calling out in the desert. In conclusion we wish to inform you about the aims of the revolt of the working people in Zai-Baikal. We are overthrowing violence, it doesn't matter where it is from and will take measures to obtain democratic rule, truth and justice. Besides, in time of revolt, we are watching one another to see that no one would dare to rob or commit violence to the population of some other nation if they are not or would not take arms against us. For violating this, persons will be severely punished by death. The Russian hard working peasants are stretching their hands to friendly Americans and beg you to help quickly and also to inform all other nations of such injustice from self-proclaimed government calling themselves Russian Provisional Government with the help of the Japanese Imperial Forces that are on the Russo-Siberia territories, and more so by Semenov's band which by its wild actions stir up all peasants to impossibility. The peasants arise against violence. Friends, Americans, hurry with help, hurry, hurry, hurry, long life America.

True copy signed by peasants.

President of Committee,

Pavloff  
For Secretary Pietroff,

Chairman of Committee.

Seal.

January 18, 1920.

-----  
January 14, 1920.

Gansurino:

The entire village burned down. Men, women, and children locked in houses and then set on fire.

Peter Saitser, Pesterevo village.

Andrian Naumoff, same village.

Hq., 27th Infantry, Beresovka, Siberia, Jan. 19, 1920.

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DEAD BODIES FOUND IN VILLAGE GANSURINO:

1. I. S. Ismailoff,
2. I. A. Burinducoff,
3. Burinducoff's Boy.
4. I. Kurducoff,
5. F. Kurducoff,
6. A. Havinsky.

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6. A. Havinsky.

BODIES NOT RECOGNIZED:

1. One of Semenoff's Band.
2. One burned body.

These bodies were located by the Gansurino Village Committee in the presence of the Village Commandant.

Signed: V. A. Targagin,

Signed I. A. Tomkyn,

Commandant E. P. Brienski,  
Secretary S. Kusnetsoff.

VILLAGE STAMP.

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VERDICT.

January 15, 1920. We, the undersigned peasant laborers, being this date in the General National Assembly, under presidency of our comrade Perfila Dimitricna Emilianoff, have discussed the question of electing delegates and sending them to the American and Czecho-Slovak Missions at Verkhne-Udinsk and decided to elect two comrades, Gavriilo Dimitrovich Sanuloff and Samson Pavlovica Elianoff, as delegates and instructed them to deliver this verdict and intercede before the above mentioned missions in the interest of the Settlement village Ruitana.

We request to protect us and drive from our Mother Country Semenoff and Kolchak bands which are bringing upon the peaceful settlers fear from brutality and desolations such as robbery, beating, shooting, burning of villages and all kinds of humiliations.

We request you to help us in our struggle with Semenoff and Kolchak bands. Our people believe that the American people and the American Army, for the sake of justice, will come and help our injured population to stop this bloodshed.

Signed (258 Names)

Certified by:

Emilianoff  
President of Ruitana Settlement.

SEAL.

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Chairman of Interallied Military Mission - General Janin.  
Copy Colonel of American Troops - Morrow.  
Copy Advance Guard of Czecho-Slovak Troops.

Enclosing hereby the statement of peasants of village Sheraldai, Fabaikal Province, I wish to add to that, that passing through the villages: Saganski, Stanok, Peski, Mucher-Shibyr, Barashibyr, Sheraldai and Gansurino, the population has requested me to ask you, as real representatives of justice, law and human right, to send a commission to those villages and investigate at the place, where it is burned and robbed property of peasants, gotten through hard labor for many years.

Representative of the peasants signature.

January 15th, 1920.

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We request to protect us and drive from our Mother Country Semenoff and Kolchak bands which are bringing upon the peaceful settlers fear from brutality and desolations such as robbery, beating, shooting, burning of villages and all kinds of humiliations.

We request you to help us in our struggle with Semenoff and Kolchak bands. Our people believe that the American people and the American Army, for the sake of justice, will come and help our injured population to stop this bloodshed.

Signed (258 Names)

Certified by:

Emilianoff  
President of Ruitana Settlement.

SEAL.

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Chairman of Interallied Military Mission - General Janin.  
Copy Colonel of American Troops - Morrow.  
Copy Advance Guard of Czecho-Slovak Troops.

Enclosing hereby the statement of peasants of village Sheraldai, Fabaikal Province, I wish to add to that, that passing through the villages: Saganski, Stanok, Peski, Mucher-Shibyr, Barashibyr, Sheraldai and Gansurino, the population has requested me to ask you, as real representatives of justice, law and human right, to send a commission to those villages and investigate at the place, where it is burned and robbed property of peasants, gotten through hard labor for many years.

Representative of the peasants signature.

January 15th, 1920.

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STATEMENT.

January 13th, 1920, we the undersigned citizens of village Sheraldai in a number of 450 residents, discussed the people's uprising against the horror of the whip, execution of innocent and peaceful citizens and the unspeakable torture of human bodies. In order to prevent the people's uprising the present government is sending out avenging expeditions, who

consist of the wild Semenoff division and mostly Japanese. The uprising people taking into consideration the impossibility of chasing away those detachments, from the villages, on account of the cold weather which may cause fires and therefore by the people request retreats from the village to open fields, but the avenging detachments will not fight at an open field, but go to the village deserted by men, and rob and burn the property bread and cattle of the peaceful citizens. The Japanese taking a great part in this work, ruining women and young girls. Taking into consideration the actions of Semenoff wild division and the Japanese, who both create horror, never heard in the history of humanity, the people, it was decided to inform about it the American mission requesting to send a delegation to the places to verify the statements, and see the ash which remained out of the houses, bread, after the Japanese and wild division passed through there.

This Statement is signed by 450 peasants of village Sheraldai.  
The original to - General Janin.  
A copy to the Advance Guard of Czhecho-Slovak Command.

Representative's Signature.

January 15th, 1920.

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January 16th, 1920. We, undersigned peasants of Zai-Baikal Ablast, District of Verkhne-Udinsk, village Rhonkholaj, being at this date at the general assembly consisting of 511 house owners decided to send our representative in person of Egora Alexander Mitrofanova to Verkhne-Udinsk before American authority to get up quickly a National Free Government, before we are desolated so that it will be impossible for us to exist for the Japanese and Semenoff forces are bringing us lot of losses, in which we are signing the true copy of this verdict and it is signed by everyone present at the meeting.

This certified by President - Lupa Malazeff.

TRUE COPY: Malazeff.

tp

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GENERAL VERDICT OF KHARASHIBERSK RURAL ASSEMBLY.

January 17th, 1920.

We, the undersigned citizens of Zai-Baikal Oblast Verkhne-Udinsk, Mukhorsibersk volost, village Kharashibersk, association, being at meeting this date in presence of our President Nikita Varfalamieva, we were discoursing our political standing, when we decided to go to citizen American Consul with this verdict to protect us from Japanese and Semenoff's bands. We all, like one man, together with other associations of the various villages and districts, arise against the above mentioned Japo-Semenoff's insolence which forces us to obey them. With the help of arms they got into our village and killed about 30 men. They were finishing the wounded and were robbing house-owners, taking their money and properties. They raped women and burned down 55 houses with four wives and children in them. Request you Citizen American Consul come with protection to our helpless, in which we are signing

202 Signatures.

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202 Signatures.

At meeting was present Kharamsibersk, President.

Varfalamieff,

SEAL.

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GENERAL VERDICT

1920. January 17th. We undersigned citizens of settlement Kluchi Inoventskaya Volost Ziemskai Uprava, this date meeting at the rural assembly in the presence of Bailiff Kalashinikoff, discussed the losses that the village suffered on the 23d of December, 1919, all from the Mongol-Buriat detachment. The people were their victims. They burned up houses, took forty horses with harness, they held away property, bread, meat, butter, pigs. We cannot estimate the amount of losses. We are asking the protection of the American Government and ask you to take us under your protection and defend us in the future from such attacks. We elect the delegate to deliver this verdict in the person of Mihail Gupaonoff.

SIGNED (18 names)

This verdict certified and signed by Bailiff of Kluchi

KALASHKIN

We cannot put our official seal on it for it was stolen by Mongol-Buriats.

-----  
Verkhne-Udinsk, Jan. 18, 1920.

On the 10th of January, the Wild Division, commanded by General Levitsky, passed through the village of Bobkina, perpetrating there about fifteen murders upon people without arms.

The 18th of January, the former American Vice-Consul of Chita, Mr. Fowler and Lieut. Davis of the American Army, Lieut. Fuji and Captain Koda of the Japanese Army, Major-doctor Marland and Major de Latour Dejean of the French Army, went to this very village and were there able to make the following observations.

A dozen corpses, with the hands cut off, were lying heaped up in a pile half destroyed, all the bodies more less cut up by sabre wounds. The greater part bore many wounds made while living by sabre blows, particularly on the face and back. All the corpses were burned. Many bore evident traces of having been burned while still living. From this last observation it must be admitted that the greater part, severely wounded only, must have died of asphyxiation as an inspection of the wounds shows not one was immediately mortal.

After the departure of the criminals, the people of the village attracted by the smoke, were able to recover the corpses before complete burning up, which act has permitted the very precise preceding observations to be made.

About 15 meters from this place, in a large space still stained by blood on the snow, we found the bloody remains of burned hair and a large piece of a scalp, cut by a sabre blow.

Signed: Fowler, U. S. Vice Consul  
E. Davis, U. S. Army  
Fuji, Japanese Army  
Koda, Japanese Army  
D. Marland, French Army  
C. De Latier de Jean

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C. De Latier de Jean

/tp

ORDER.

To the delegates elected on the planing meeting of the Military Commission Zai-Baikal Region together with Biczura Military Revolutionary Staff and Biczura peasant committee Jan. 18, 1920. T. T. Smolin and Ivanoff also Secretary Tanshkin are sent to the city of Verkhne-Udinsk

to the American and Czecko-Slovak Headquarters to explain the situation of the Russian working peasants that suffer from Semenoff's band with the help of the Japanese, and that the revolt is really only of the hard working peasants and not some outcasts or criminals with the aim of robbery and violence, the same delegation will ask the Americans and Czecko-Slovaks for aid to the uprising peasants in overthrowing a government that is supporting itself with the bayonet and whip. They will also ask that a mission should be sent to investigate, and see what the Semenoffs, with the aid of the Japanese, did to the peasants' settlements, and with what did the hard working Russian peasants resist these wild actions. Not with force of arms but with spirit and realization, and as the Russian peasant could not hold out any longer, so he went up like powder to defend himself. Beside that hard working Russian peasant through this delegation requests American and Czecko-Slovak authorities to permit our National Forces in the cities of Zai-Baikal, and the assembling hard working people of all nations to organize National Government, and also requests American and Czecko-Slovak authorities to inform all other nations about the injustice done by self-claimed government that calls itself Provisional Government of All Russian. This delegation has authority to confere about keeping order until the meeting of the working people is called.

Manager of Hosp. Unit of Military Revolutionary  
Detachment - Astrakhanzeff.

Signatures of all that were at the meeting.

President of Planing Meeting, - Palkoff.

Secretary \_\_\_\_\_

Soviet  
Federation  
Republic  
Bichura Military?  
-----

January 20, 1920.  
Moocheeno, No. 1.

American Headquarters.

Hereby we are furnishing you with a verdict and information about the complete ruin of our village Moocheeno by the Mongolian Detachment, commanded by General Levitski, December 25, 1919, new calendar January 7, 1920.

Village Sheriff A. Hudiacoff.  
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VERDICT.

We, the undersigned peasants of Moocheeno village, were present at the village meeting where needs of our village were discussed and among them the attack of the Mongolian troops commanded by General Levitski, December 25, 1919, 1st day of Russian Xmas (new calendar January 7, 1920). The attack of the wild Mongolian troops took place in the following manner: All peasants with their families were pro-

to investigate, and see what the Semenoffs, with the aid of the Japanese, did to the peasants' settlements, and with what did the hard working Russian peasants resist these wild actions. Not with force of arms but with spirit and realization, and as the Russian peasant could not hold out any longer, so he went up like powder to defend himself. Beside that hard working Russian peasant through this delegation requests American and Czecko-Slovak authorities to permit our National Forces in the cities of Zai-Baikal, and the assembling hard working people of all nations to organize National Government, and also requests American and Czecko-Slovak authorities to inform all other nations about the injustice done by self-claimed government that calls itself Provisional Government of All Russian. This delegation has authority to confere about keeping order until the meeting of the working people is called.

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to the next villages in a distance of about ten versts, leaving behind all property to the mercy of God. Returning on the third day to the village we found our village in a most miserable condition. All glass in the windows broken, doors open, all the storehouse locks were broken, all property robbed, horses taken away, samovars, sewing machines, looking-glasses and clothes gone. All potatoes and vegetables stored in cellars frozen. It was impossible to live in the houses as the glass was all broken in the coldest part of the winter. Many peasants remained without a piece of bread nor clothes. The damages done to our village by the wild Mongolian troops, headed by General Levitski, amounts to over two million (2,000,000) roubles. Stating the following facts, we request the American Headquarters to ask the proper authorities to force those guilty to return immediately, all the robbed property, or return the value in money. Free citizens of America, be benevolent and don't refuse our request.

Above verdict signed by 42 peasants. Certified by signature and seal.

Village Sheriff A. Hudiacoff.

Village Stamp.

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STATEMENT  
of

Gansurine village peasantry, Ubukunskaya Volost (county) Jan. 21, 1920.

January 13, 1920, a Semenoff detachment, consisting of Mongolians, young soldiers (recruited by force), Cossacks and officers under the command of General Levitsky, fired at our village with field guns and machine guns. Then they occupied the village. The peaceful population, the majority of which never heard any gun firing and scared of murder, robbery and violence, committed by Semenoff's men at the village of Moocheena, Vachinistrovo, Babkino and Kluchi were panic-stricken and fled, wherever they could, leaving all their property to be unmercifully robbed by General Levitsky's detachment. Entering the village the Semenoff men felt themselves as owners of all the property, gotten through the sweat and hard labor of the peasants. They (Semenoff's men) burned houses, sheds, killed cattle, broke up trunks and robbed all the household. There were cases of raping women, unlawful executions of old men and women. About Jan. 16, 1920, residents of village Gansurino, started to return to their burned and robbed houses. Many of the peasants were bitterly frozen. Jan. 21, 1920, we, citizens of village Gansurino, counting up our damages, found the following:

- |    |      |       |        |     |        |   |    |
|----|------|-------|--------|-----|--------|---|----|
| 1) | That | there | burned | new | houses | - | 27 |
|    | "    | "     | "      | old | "      | - | 7  |
|    | "    | "     | "      | new | sheds  | - | 21 |
| 2) | "    | "     | "      | old | "      | - | 5  |

At the sheds were burned approximately 20,000 puds of bread, meat, oats, flour and other things.



to live in the houses as the glass was all broken in the winter part of the winter. Many peasants remained without a piece of bread nor clothes. The damages done to our village by the wild Mongolian troops, headed by General Levitski, amounts to over two million (2,000,000) roubles. Stating the following facts, we request the American Headquarters to ask the proper authorities to force those guilty to return immediately, all the robbed property, or return the value in money. Free citizens of America, be benevolent and don't refuse our request.

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- "      "      "   new sheds - 21
- 2) "      "      "   old      "   -   5

At the sheds were burned approximately 20,000 puds of bread, meat, oats, flour and other things.

- 3) It was taken by Semenoff detachment not less than 100 puds of beef.
- 4) Semenoff detachment took along: 13 cows, 24 sheep, 10 pigs and all chickens, ducks, geese and eggs.
- 5) 72 horses of the village went with them.
- 6) At the field it was burned up about 5,000 puds of hay
- 7) 13 full stacks of hay were burned up.

- 8) They burned up 2 threshing machines, many plows, wagons, etc.,
- 9) At the houses:- all dishes broken up, clothes torn up, the good clothes taken away,
- 10) The cooperative store robbed of 30,000 rubles worth of goods,
- 11) Destroyed the school library and school property, among them valuable collections,
- 12) Burned up prepared 200 cubs of wood and much building material,
- 10 old men beaten up; 2 women and 5 men taken as prisoners and carried away, because they had deserted Semenoff's detachment; peaceful citizens killed in the village; 4 men, one woman, and one boy 4 years old frozen to death and one boy wounded. On account of such horrible actions of the Semenoff detachment, the majority of the village remained without shelter and food. Yet in spite of that sad situation, we courageously believe and say frankly, "There will be an end in a short time to the violence and horrors committed by Semenoff's men".

Chairman of the peasants meeting,  
V. Orloff.

Signed by peasants:

Alexis Michalev, Alexis Emonacoff, Gavril Rimiashevski, V. Brianski, Strpan Targagain, Gavril Brianski, Konstantin Brianski, Ivan Netsoff, Boris Breshyn, Alexis Brianski, Ivan Artunoff, Stepan Kuntsevitz, Solomon Asonski, Eysina Brianski, G. Netesoff, Timophev, Targashyn, Michael Petcoff, Nickita Breshyn, Andrei Kuidnoff, A. Brianski, Gavril Targashyn, Procopy Brensky, F. Fergashyn, Ily Torgashyn, Nickita Veretnoff, Dimitry Peprevaloff. Last 12 illiterate, and by their own request their names were written by Boris Brianski, Yacov Brianski and Feodor Brianski.

Village Committee,

Members ( A. N. Brianski  
( F. K. Brianski  
( Ivan Tomkyn.

Village Stamp.

Gansurino Village Committee

From: M. K. Yavolev  
Birsky County, Abysova Village.

PETITION.

I wish to state to the following committee that December 31, 1919 at 3:00 P. M., 12 members (Mongolians and Chinese) of the Semenoff's band came to my house and threatening with arms, demanded to prepare quickly a dinner. Under the threatening of whipping and killing forced to guard the wagon. Under the threat of arms raped my daughter and daughter-in-law and through the mercy of God they remained alive. That all can be certified.

Village Stamps.

/tp

12) Burned up prepared 200 cubs of wood and much building material,  
10 old men beaten up; 2 women and 3 men taken as prisoners and carried away, because they had deserted Semenoff's detachment; peaceful citizens killed in the village; 4 men, one woman, and one boy 4 years old frozen to death and one boy wounded. On account of such horrible actions of the Semenoff detachment, the majority of the village remained without shelter and food. Yet in spite of that sad situation, we courageously believe and say frankly, "There will be an end in a short time to the violence and horrors committed by Semenoff's men".

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Village Stamps.

/tp

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

#### CERTIFIED STATEMENT

Hereby citizens of Krasnayaraka village, Ivalginsky district, Pavel Kuzmich Shulkoff, turns to the American Government representatives

to take measures to have the dead bodies of those killed by the Mongolians on January 10, 1920, buried as soon as possible.

Demyan Mikhailovich Trofimoff

January 22, 1920.

Kracin Garovsky  
Village Governor.

Karaninsky  
Secretary.

-----  
VERDICT  
of

Peasants of village Sayantuyevskol, Tarbagatai County:

We, the undersigned peasants of Sayantuyevskol village, Tarbagatai County, which has seventy-seven (77) men, who have the right to vote, and sixteen (16) men, met at meeting called by the village Sheriff Vasili Ivanovich Shvetsoff, where the following subject was discussed: Being December 27, 1919, an avenging detachment of infantry entered their village, then in about two days reinforced by cavalry returned and spent thirteen (13) days at that village. The peasants met to find out what kind of damages were brought on the peasants. The following damages were made to that village:

Best 92 horses were taken away	2,055,000 Roubles.
Baked bread, 231 puds on a sum	115,500 "
Hay, 5985 puds on a sum	120,000 "
Wheat and Oats, 1166 puds	349,800 "
Beef, 123 puds, 5 ph.	184,685 "
Potatoes, 67 1/2 puds	6,750 "
Cabbage, 34 1/2 puds	5,175 "
Onions, 6 puds, 37 ph.	8,391 "
Salt, 5 1/2 puds	5,500 "
Tea, 2 puds, 6 1/2 ph.	8,650 "
Hog fats (lard), 1 1/2 puds	6,100 "
Eggs, 230	3,450 "
Kerosene, 3 puds, 37 1/2 ph.	6,300 "
Furs, different kinds	10,500 "
Bridles, 10 pc.	2,500 "
4 Harnesses	10,000 "
2 Bows	1,000 "
1 Sleigh	500 "
1 Saddle	1,000 "

Total damage brought on the village amounts to 2,900,801 Roubles.

Considering the situation and condition we are in, we appointed co-peasants Ivan Demlatoff, Vasili Michaleva and Nicolas Dmitry Krasnoyaroff, who are trusted with the verdict and authority to apply to American Headquarters and present our grievances and we wish to call the attention of the American Headquarters to our complete ruin, which we certify to by our signatures. The original signed by peasants. For the illiterate, by their own request, by others in my presence, which I certify by signature and seal

Karaninsky  
Secretary.

VERDICT  
of

Peasants of village Sayantuvyevskol, Tarbagatai County:

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True copy Sayantuvyevskol village.

Sheriff V. Shvetsoff,

Village clerk.

SEAL.

Pirojcoff.



1. At 2:30 P.M., January 16, 1920, 1st Lieut. O. E. Davis, 27th Infantry, Assistant Provost Marshal, Corporal Anthony Rudolf, Provost Guard, Mr. Fowler, Vice Consul Chita, and Mr. Duffin driving a Red Cross Ford, left Headquarters of the Provost Guard for Muhina and Babkhana. Mission assigned Lieut. Davis was to verify reports coming from that vicinity regarding the pillaging, murdering and outrageous violences committed in that vicinity. At 2:30 A.M., January 17, 1920, they returned with the mission assigned Lieut. Davis more than accomplished.

#### REPORT:

The Wild or Dickis Division has entered the village of Muhuna twice; the first time January 7, 1920 and the second January 9, 1920. Strength of the Wild Division each time being 500 to 600 Mongol-Buriats, each with 3 or 4 horses, 60 Russian Cossacks, 5 or 6 Cossack Officers, 4 field pieces and some machine guns.

January 7, 1920 the village of Muhina was shelled from a position on a hill three versts east of the village. About fifty (50) shots were fired and only one house was hit and that only partially demolished. The inhabitants of the village left when the first shots were fired and went to the village of Tasheskeena, three verst north, and Babkhina, seven versts west. The attempted shelling having been completed the Wild Division entered the town and occupied the houses so recently vacated by the peaceful peasants of Muhina. Pigs, sheep, chickens and lambs were brought into the houses and killed, the blood and entrails being left on the floor of the living rooms. To cook the food so recently prepared by the yellow brigands, the furniture was chopped and broken up for the fires. The appetites of the saviors of Siberia having been satisfied, they next proceeded to pull the pictures and icons from the walls, then they began to collect all the clothing, bedding, samovars, sewing machines, mirrors and everything else of marketable value to carry away. The grain was taken from the storehouses and scattered about on the ground, poured into cellars and some poured on the ground for the animals to eat. Bread was taken from the houses and loaves chopped up with sabers, speared with bayonets and scattered about on the ground. Kerosene was poured on fifteen poods of potatoes belonging to \_\_\_\_\_. The day of pillaging, plundering and robbery having been almost completed the loot was loaded and the day's damnable work was finished by driving away all the animals and about forty-five (45) horses to Park Barracks.

On January 9, 1920 the Wild Division returned without announcing their coming by artillery fire. \_\_\_\_\_ who was taking his horses to water was suspected of trying to take his horses away and was shot five times, once in the foot then four times in the body. They again drove off all horses and cattle and proceeded in the direction of Babkhina at about 2:00 P.M., January 9, 1920. General Levitski sent out an old villager from Muhina with a white flag to warn the people of Babkhina of the approach of the Wild Division and advise that no resistance be offered. However the messenger did not arrive in Babkhina until after the shelling of the village had begun. The night of 9-10 January, 1920, was spent in Babkhina by the brigands who repeated the acts of lawlessness committed in Muhina, January 7, 1920, plus other incidents to be given later. From Babkhina, on January 10, 1920, the wild men left for Sheezkin, a village ten (10) versts west, they were met by the bearer of a white flag and the bloodthirsty lusts having been satisfied the

night before they were reluctant to pass on to Kluchi and through that village, burning three houses, to the Buriat village, Engozana, and remained there the night of January 10-11, 1920.

On January 11, 1920 they moved on to Ganzurena which is twenty versts south of Kluchi. Here the wild men, cut-throats and robbers met their first resistance and a fight ensued in which the peasants, armed with shovels, picks, axes and clubs, and a few rifles, did battle. Reports had reached the harmless peasants from Muhina and Babkhina of the acts of the wild men and they fought valiantly saying, if we fight some may live, but not to fight means death.

Reports of the outcome of the fight differ, but before the Wild Division left one half of the village was burned and many women and children were killed. Refugees state that many children who were fleeing from the Mongol wildmen of the Wild Division were frozen to death along the roadside and may be seen laying there. Other children had ropes tied around their necks and they were hung on the fences to choke to death.

Reports are meager of the activities of the Wild Division of General Levitski after leaving Ganzurina but on January 15, 1920, the wild men are reported to have arrived in the Buriat village of Alonza about fifty versts west of Muhina.

Seen by O. E. Davis, 1st Lieut. 27th Infantry, Assistant Provost Marshal, Verkhne-Udinsk, Acting Corporal Anthony Rudolf, Provost Guard, Mr. Fowler, Vice-Consul, Chita, and Mr. Duffin, Chauffeur, A. R. C.:

In the village blacksmith shop, Babkhina, were twelve bodies partially burned from a straw fire, one was reported to have been removed for burial. The hands of all had been tied. Nearly all had their heads partially severed from the body. Not one had on heavy outer clothing, and most of them were barefooted. The peasants say they were made to run around the village until almost frozen, then they were killed and put in the blacksmith shop. Straw was added and the shop was set afire, but the cremation was not completed because some of the peasants prevented it. One corpse had fourteen bayonet wounds in the stomach, another had the lips and nose removed, and another had the face smashed flat, apparently as if the face had been beaten that way with a piece of wood. At the spot where the men had been murdered, were to be seen pieces of scalp, easily recognizable by the human hair attached. One piece was almost an entire scalp and another piece was seen about two by four inches. Much blood was to be observed clotted and frozen in lumps about the place of the massacre.

10:00 A.M., January 17, 1920, Alexandra Khudikova, Muchina, says the Mongol-Buriats took all they had, clothing, food, furniture, etc. Two dresses were found on the market in possession of a Chinaman who claimed he had purchased them. He was brought to Provost Guard Headquarters, and they were returned to the old lady who claimed them. She further stated that the American Red Cross gave her some medicines that were helping her and these Mongol-Buriat soldiers took the bottles and broke them up.

M. R. FINNEY,  
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry.  
PROVOST MARSHAL.

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M. R. FINNEY,  
1st Lieut., 27th Infantry.  
PROVOST MARSHAL.

Dauria, Siberia,  
February 13, 1920.

MEMORANDUM:- For Colonel C. H. Morrow.

On the date of January 21, 1920, in company with Lieut. Millard of the 27th Infantry, and Captain O'Connor of the American Red Cross, I went to the village of Ganzurina, 45 versts south of Verkhne-Udinsk. It was this town which had been raided by the Mongolians under Gen. Levitsky

about a week before. This village had a population of approximately 500 and more than half of the homes had been burned, all of their clothing taken, stock killed and driven off. The dishes smashed in every house and all provisions burned or carried away, leaving the people homeless and without food or clothing. We arrived at 8:00 P. M. and spent the night. The following morning the president of the community showed us through the village. First we came to a house where two wounded men had taken refuge in the cellar and an old man was just going down to join them when a bomb was thrown through the window killing the entire party, the old man's body was still lying there, frozen stiff. A boy, about 10, standing by, was a child of the man. We went on down the street and saw several burned sections of the town, one of which contained the store-house where was housed the provisions of the village for the winter.

In one of the burned sections, we saw the partially burned bodies of two victims, one of which the president knew, but the other was burned beyond recognition and no one knew who it was. We saw and dressed the frozen feet of a little girl some 9 years old, whose mother had been killed by a bullet; after which she had taken her baby brother and ran up the hill behind the village. Unable to go further, she had laid him down and after the Mongols had left, ran to her home and told her father of the little one lying on the hillside and when the father went to get the baby, he was frozen stiff. In another burned section, we saw the charred body of a man who evidently had been bayoneted and thrown into the fire while yet alive. We saw several old men who had been severely beaten. Down on the river we saw a dead Mongol who had met his end in the raid.

We then went over to the village of Tarbogatia which is the headquarters of the 'people' as they called themselves. There we saw a number who had been wounded and frozen in this raid, about 75, in all. On the way, we met several sleighs full of supplies for the stricken villages which had been donated by the chiefs of the neighborhood, thus showing that the Russian peasants and Buriats were entirely friendly.

/tp

Captain W. T. CAIN,  
American Red Cross.

DECLARATION OF THE PEASANTRY.

We, the undersigned representatives of the laboring people residing about the left flank of the Selenga front, appeal to the American Command to hear the real voice of the Russian Peasantry and through the following declaration state that the banner under which the entire Zai-Baikal Peasantry arose has one purpose - the throwing off of the present power (government) hated by everybody, a power of torture, executions and terrors. The watchword of our struggle is "The Soviet Government" the only one who can give us rights, justice, order, inviolability of person and all rights of a man which we are present deprived of.

The struggle of Freedom united all peasants in one brotherly union. All those stupid rumors spread by agents of the hated government, are a damn lie and provocation. There never took place robbing or plundering of Buriat villages. Just the opposite we are with them in most good and friendly terms, and so with all our neighbors.

And we, the representatives of the uprising people, wish to assure you that the arms we took up will never be used against our brothers, peaceful residents of the city, also never against any foreign troops, who are not fighting us. No destruction of the cities, even property of our enemies will be permitted and we will try to keep right, order and justice. We also state that every individual, who will under our banner create trouble, disorder and destruction, will be severely punished by us. Believing in our just cause, we state that all our enemies who will of their own free will give up their arms, will be pardoned and no terror applied to them. Therefore we request you, representatives of a humanitarian people to inform about it broadcast as among the Russian so among the foreign people. As to you, we wish to thank you and make a low bow for your well thought and just steps in regards to us and we wish to declare that in the person of the American Commander and men, we see real friends of a people and request you to accept our greeting which we will strengthen by our signatures:

Representative of village	Kluchii	Kitayer
"	"	Kocorine
"	"	Kocoryn
"	"	Shiskina
"	"	A. Titoff
"	"	Lower Abucunskoe
"	"	Golunegff
"	"	Upper Abucunskoe
"	"	Kiriloif
"	"	Babchinovo
"	"	Kalenieff



5:30 A.M. outpost No. 1, "L" Company brought in a delegation from the villages to the south, four peasants (armed with old rusty rifles given the village years ago by the Czar for their own protection and for hunting purposes) and the committee of three who submitted the papers showing the strength of their organization and what they want. They desire help from the Americans and Czechoslovaks.

### Verdict.

December 31st, 1919. Greek Calendar.

We undersigned citizens of Zabaikal Ablast, Verkhne-Udinsk district Madajnskaia volost and settlements have a meeting on this date at which 204 men were present out of 260 house owners. We discussed the present moment precisely, infringements on general order and peace by detachments of government police and detachments of Ataman Semenov's forces. Because they are riding around ours and neighboring settlements and committing unheard of indecencies, such as: demanding from settlers provisions and alcoholic liquor and not paying for the same, bringing on the people all possible beating, deriding, tyranny and indulgency. Above mentioned indecencies happened many times in the presence of their chiefs (Wachalnicks) and they go unpunished and on account of that taking into consideration that our lives and property are not protected we here this date unisonantly decided to organize a local militia, composed of local citizens, not excepting the people of different political opinion. For the same reason we are announcing ourselves mobilized with all possible means to stand up and protect our interests. The aim of our militia is: To protect up to the last possibility personal interests and our property from any attacks. We trust our organization to our comrades with the military and official experience citizens (here follow 204 names).

We will obey them incontestably and under fear of unanswerableness before public court and their own conscience. With this should be added that everyone of us was the organizer. We were driven out of endurance. Every suffering has it's limits. The rock will burst in heat, down with violence. It doesn't matter where it is coming from. God bless and help us to honestly carry out our hard problem, honest, and for the welfare of the hard-working peasant, which we are signing. That this verdict was composed and signed in presence of the members of Madajnskaia Volost Ziemskoj, Uprawy, which certify,

January 2, 1920.

President of Uprawa  
W. Trifonoff,

Chairman

Secretary

Vibineff.

Seal.