

ATTACHED EXHIBITS TAKEN FROM FILE 333.

REPORT OF SPECIAL INSPECTION OF AMERICAN TROOPS IN VERKHNE-UDINSK

The Filson Historical Society

Hq. 27th Infantry, Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia, June 8th.

Field Ataman Semienoff,  
Chita.

On account of interference with the railroad seizure of cars, violation of all orders, interference with and threatening attitude towards my guard and the railroad employees - undisciplined and unwarranted obstruction of passenger traffic, interference with working parties, etc., I request the immediate removal of the armored cars now here to Chita - - their presence endangers the railroad and under my orders I will forcibly destroy them if they are not removed by five P.M. tomorrow June ninth. As commander of this sector under the Allied agreement and the agreement with the supreme dictator for the guarding of the railroad, I request their removal in order to prevent bloodshed. I will write you a full explanation of this entire affair tomorrow. I feel that you will fully agree with me when you receive this report. This is for the best interest of all concerned and I request your cooperation and prompt agreement with my request. I have fully informed the Japanese commander and the Russian General here of my decision and intention.

MORROW

Commander U. S. Troops,  
Baikal Sector.

/hrb

(Copy furnished Gen. Yoshi through Mr. Mimami, a.m. June 9, 1919. )

J.J.

EXHIBIT #D"

Number 310, June 9, 1919, 3:00 P.M.

Owing to Semenov's Armored cars continual interference with the railroad comma seizure of cars comma threatening employees comma interference with working parties comma disregard and violation of all orders and a continual menace to my guard and firing upon and arresting Russian troops proceeding to the front under orders of Kolchak I comma yesterday at five o'clock P.M. June eighth at a conference between Major General Yoshe Japanese Army comma General Mejak Military Governor and General Pechinko Commander of Russian troops at Beresovka requested them on the grounds stated above to cause the removal of the armored cars out of the American sector and at the same time informed them that if my request was not complied with within twenty four hours I would destroy these cars PERIOD I also telegraphed Ataman Semenov as follows QUOTE Field Ataman Semenov, Chita, on account of interference with the railroad seizure of cars vibration of all orders interference with and threatening attitude towards my guard and the railroad employees undisciplined and unwarranted obstruction of passenger traffic interference with working parties, etc., I request the immediate removal of the armored car now here to Chita their presence endangers the railroad and under my orders I will forcibly destroy them if they are not removed by five P.M. June ninth period. As Commander of this sector under the Allied agreement and the agreement with the supreme dictator for the guarding of the railroad PERIOD I request their removal in order to prevent bloodshed PERIOD I will write you a full explanation of this entire affair tomorrow period I feel that you will fully agree with me when you receive this report PERIOD This is for the best interest of all concerned and I request your cooperation and prompt agreement with my request PERIOD I have fully informed the Japanese commander and the Russian General here of my decision and intention Morrow Commander U.S. Troops Baikal Sector. UNQUOTE Reply to above telegram not yet received by me PERIOD At that time General Yoshe agreed to remain neutral and agreed to telegraph Lieutenant General Oba at Chitato cause the removal of the armored cars as did both Russian Generals PERIOD Today at eleven A.M. Colonel Kasai representing General Yoshe called at my headquarters and delivered the following ultimatum QUOTE The Japanese say they will resist force the removal of Semenov's armored cars by the American troops from sector and will take armored cars under Japanese guard to Beresovka and there protect them from American troops PERIOD The Japanese assume full responsibility for anything that may occur from their activities in this matter end QUOTE. As the Japanese troops here number three thousand five hundred with a regiment of field artillery and a regiment of cavalry besides large forces at Chita I protested against their action and informed them that I would not bring on a conflict with the Japanese without orders from higher authority PERIOD On June fourth General Yoshe at my request agreed to telegraph the actions of the armored cars to Lieutenant General Oba at Chita and request him to cause Semenov to remove these cars from our sector PERIOD My action was taken after every other means had been exhausted and all orders proved ineffectual and the action of the armored cars became so threatening as to cause me to station at the railroad an entire company of infantry all my thirty seven millimeter guns and a section of my machine gun company PERIOD The presence of this armored train in our sector continually threatens my troops who are without means of opposing it PERIOD The sector has been completely taken over by my troops. Will wire detailed dispositions later PERIOD

TO: Verkhne-Udinsk  
Representative of the American Command, Morrow.

From: Chita.

I agree to remove immediately the armoured car if you guarantee to me the full cessation (suspension) of disorder and indecent acts, I rely upon documents I have, by members of your troops, towards the peaceful population in the city of Verkhne-Udinsk and have the proper respect for the Russian law, Russian uniform and for Russian customs as other allies who are in the Russian territory have period Looking for friendly and cooperative work with the Allies in establishing government, law and order in my country to my great sorrow. I realize that some members of the American troops are not cooperating with our joint work but interfere with its success, what could be useful and good only for our enemies bolshevicks.

If you will not give me the requested guarantee in order to remove the armoured car about 5 o'clock, then I, as a Russian officer and citizen can not permit any mockery (jeering) on the Russian nation and on the Russian national dignity and on your challenge made will immediately send troops to Verkhne-Udinsk period If the commander of the armoured car committed any unlawful acts or interference, then he will be tried by court PERIOD Await satisfactory decision from you as a representative of the Allied Command in Baikal Sector as I believe the American troops were sent to Russian not to fight with the Russian troops but for joint work in establishing order and law.

About the following I am reporting to the headquarters of the supreme dictator and to the Allied Command.

4426 Eastern Siberian.

COL. SEMIENOFF.

EXHIBIT "F"

CHINA, June 10, 1919.

To American Colonel Morrow:

Your telegram received period. Looking from the point of view of not permitting foreign interference in the internal affairs of Russia I shall ask permission only from higher Russian command and your gentle (benevolent) permission sent to my address I ascribe only to an incorrect translation of your thoughts by your dragoman (interpreter) period.

NIKOLAI SMIENOFF.

EXHIBIT "H"

Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia,  
June 17th, 1919.

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

Present:

Americans:

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

Austro-Hung. War Prisoners:

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

Colonel Napoleon:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On June 14, 1919, Miksha Singer was arrested at Beresovka and taken to the

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

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

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

The Filson Historical Society

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Verkhne-Irinsk, Siberia,  
June 16, 1919.

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT #D'

Zabaykal Railroad Department  
May 28th, 1919.  
No. 12583

Irkutsk.

CERTIFICATE

This certificate is given to the Railroad mechanic, G. K. Aphanasiev, with the permission of the railroad chief, to be absent for two months, from May 19, 1919.

Chief of the Railroad Department.

(Signature)  
Engineer.

Certificate of the Surgeon:-

Examining the body of the Railroad Mechanic, G. K. Aphanasiev, who visited me May 6th, 1919, I found red marks on his body, as a result of being whipped.

Doctor of the 5th District of Baikal Railroad.

EXHIBIT "D"

Sigmund Rajman was forced by Proporzhit Garbakov, 30th Regt. to deliver the 2000 roubles for which he signed a receipt.

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

EXHIBIT "E"

The Filson Historical Society

Beresovka, Siberia,  
January 7, 1920.

FROM: A. C. Gillam, Jr., Lt. Colonel, 27th Infantry.

TO : Commanding Officer, 27th Infantry.

SUBJECT: Report of Expedition to Mukheeno, Siberia.  
Jan. 4-5-1920.

1. On 5 P.M. on January 3, 1920 a report was received at American Headquarters from General Levitsky the Russian Commander in Verkhne-Udinsk that the Bolsheviks were concentrating in the villages about 12 versts southwest from Verkhne-Udinsk. These villages were located in the American sector and the request was made on the American Commander to take action against these forces the concentration was being made preparatory to an attack upon the town of Verkhne-Udinsk, and the railroad at that point. The enemy forces were stated to be 500 men of whom at least 200 were armed.

2. A conference was called immediately, between Colonel Morrow, the American Commander, General Myssura, the Russian Commander at Beresovka, and General Levitsky the Russian Commander in Verkhne-Udinsk. Lieut. Colonel Gillem, 27th Infantry and 1st. Lieut. John James, Regimental Adjutant, 27th Infantry, were also present. The result of the conference was that the American Commander decided to send a force consisting of Companies "I" and "L", Machine Gun, 27th Infantry and the Mounted Orderly section of 28 men to the village of Mukheeno, Siberia, the following day, January 4, 1920. General Levitsky was to accompany this force with 300 Cossack Cavalry and four field guns. The mission of this expedition was to capture the town of Mukheeno, Siberia, and destroy any force that threatened the railroad at Verkhne-Udinsk.

3. An agreement was made to meet the Russian forces at the pontoon bridge 3 versts west of ferry across Selenga River at 9:45 A.M., January 4, 1920. (See attached map) The American force was to form the Advance Guard, Lieut. Colonel Gillem, 27th Infantry, Commanding.

4. The Advance Guard Order was issued at 7:15 A.M., January 4, 1920, at which time information was received from General Levitsky that he would be unable to accompany the American force, due to the information received that the Reds were marching in the direction of Verkhne-Udinsk from the south, and were at that time attacking the village of Vakneestrová, a village 12 versts south of Verkhne-Udinsk on the Selenga River. When this information was received I changed instructions given to Mounted Orderly Section as my left flank was now the more dangerous. Also a rear guard was made necessary. Instead of being the advance guard the American troops now composed the entire column.

5. The point marched over Beresovka Creek Bridge at 8:05 A.M., January 4, 1920. The delay was caused by the Medical Detachment being improperly uniformed. Their equipment did not include overshoes. This defect was remedied. The thermometer registered at this time 18 degrees Fahrenheit below zero. The column consisted of the following troops:

Company "I"	4 Officers	91 men
Company "L"	1 Officer	62 men

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Company "L"	1 Officer	62 men
M. G. Co.	3 Officers	61 men
Med. Detch.	1 Officer	11 men
Mounted Orderlies		28 men
Veterinary Corps	1 Officer	
1 Y.M.C.A. and 1 K. of C.		

Trains:

8 Escort wagons  
1 Ration cart  
2 Rolling Kitchens  
1 Water cart  
1 Combat wagon.

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

6. The march was without incident until 11:00 A.M. when the Mounted Orderly Section reported 2 sleighs leaving a Buriat village at a gallop heading south. A mounted patrol was sent in pursuit and captured them. They were unarmed and were held in the column during the remainder of the march. The occupants of a sleigh coming from the direction of Mukheeno were questioned at 12:05 P.M. and they declared the Bolsheviks occupied the village, their strength estimated at several hundred.

7. Enemy patrols were sighted at 1:00 P.M. A body of about 25 men were observed forming on a hill several miles southeast of the Advance Guard, also detached men were observed riding away in various directions to the numerous small villages which were located in the valley. These soon responded to the call for small troops varying in size from 6 to 20 men were quickly formed and galloped toward Mukheeno. A troop estimated strength of 50 to 75 could be seen drawn up in southern outskirts of Mukheeno at 1:10 P.M. The mounted scouts were fired upon at 1:15 P.M. from a village located to the east of the post road. A running fire was delivered upon these men and they were driven back upon the advance guard. A few shots were then fired at the Advance Guard. I immediately pushed forward and sent out combat patrols to right and left with auto-rifles when within one verst of town and a mounted man rode out from village in direction of point. He was captured and I then interviewed him through an interpreter. He desired first to allow women and children to leave town before the town was attacked. I informed him that we had no desire to injure them and if he would lay down his arms I would guarantee the safety of all. He was then sent into town with this information and a request from me to the head man with whom I desired to negotiate. Pending the arrival of the head man I continued my march taking all precautions to protect my column. This was done as I feared a ruse to gain time for mobilization of the Reds. At 1:30 P.M. the head man of the village rode out and I met him with an interpreter near my point. I gave him 25 minutes to place all arms in the main street of the village and guaranteed the safety of all inhabitants. This was satisfactory and at 2:15 P.M. I entered the village placing machine guns to command streets and auto-rifles to protect flanks. I then pushed forward patrols to southern edge of village to command entrance from that direction.

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

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

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10. At 8:00 A.M. January 5, 1920, a delegation was brought in consisting of the head men of 5 other villages and the leader of all the Bolsheviks or as they called themselves Peasants. I then restated my position and my mission to the village. He informed me that he was already aware of the latter and greatly appreciated the kindness of the Americans. He said our actions were absolutely different from the Wild Divisions. He then negotiated an agreement, whereby the American Sector from Verkhne-Udinsk to Tataurovo, the sector controlled by him, would not be molested as long as occupied by the Americans. That he would get in touch with other leaders to the west and see that the remainder of our sector would also be unmolested. This was signed by the head men of 7 villages, copy attached hereto. I then returned to him all sporting rifles and assorted arms for a great many were hunters and lived by means of their guns. I took 90 magazine rifles which I told him I would keep as a guarantee. If their actions proved satisfactory a recommendation would be made to have the remainder returned. My reasons for leaving him arms was because of the horrible atrocities perpetrated by the Cossacks who have lately been badly defeated in the neighborhood of this village and who undoubtedly would attack as soon as information was received that all arms were taken.

11. My return march was begun at 10:20 A.M. January 5, 1920 and completed at 4:00 P.M. same day. Total distance marched: 36 versts.

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

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

EXHIBIT "E"



1st. Ind.

Hq. 27th Inf., Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia, Feb. 2, 1920.  
To: Commanding General, A. E. F., Siberia, Vladivostok.

1. The People of Muskheeno were never in any sense considered as Reds or Bolsheviks. The Mongolian Division of General Levitsky had requisitioned their property, horses, cattle and food stuffs. They were merely Russian peasants defending their lives and property against murdering Mongolians.

2. The 90 magazine rifles referred to in this report were returned to the village.

3. The reference in paragraph 10, to Cossack atrocities is in error; the reference should be to the Mongolian Division. These Mongolians were under Cossack leadership.

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

5 incls.

EXHIBIT "F"

Commanding  
The  
Special Zaibaikal  
Rifle Brigade  
No. 05  
Jan. 4, 1920.  
Beresovka.

Commanding American Troops,  
Colonel Morrow.

Lieutenant Kostichuk and Prosclovitz are attached to the Expedition of the American Command, as they are very well acquainted with the country. Lieutenant Prosclovitz will be with the American Command until they return.

General Myssura.

EXHIBIT "F"

January 2, 1920.

Colonel Morrow:

I am very sorry that I cannot go with my troops to Mukheeno. The Reds are coming from Kuitunskaya to the city of Verkhne-Udinsk and they are now ten or twelve versts away from the city. They now make a strong attack against Vakmees-torvo. Then if they take the village your left flank is open. Tomorrow I will



Eq. 27th Inf., Verkhne-Udinsk, Siberia, Feb. 2, 1920.  
To: Commanding General, A. E. F., Siberia, Vladivostok.

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Major General Levitsky.

DECLARATION OF THE PEASANTRY

We, the undersigned representatives of the laboring people residing about the left flank of the Salenga 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 - 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 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 will 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 Kluchi	Kitayer
" " " Kocorine	Kocoryn
" " " Shiskina	A. Titoff
" " " Lower Abucunskoe	Golunegff
" " " Upper Abucunskoe	Kiriloff
" " " Babchinovo	Kelenieff
" " " Kubasinskoe	Thuncoff
" " " Suyerskoe	G. Ivanitski

Commander of the Left Flank of Salenga Front Leheyder.

January 5, 1930.

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 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.

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COMMANDER OF THE FRONT.

Lebecoy.

January 5, 1920.

EXHIBIT "F"

Village Moocheno, 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 Salenga.

Tolstichyn.

EXHIBIT "F"

CERTIFICATE

January 4, 1920.

The following certificate is issued to Peter Batcoff and Gavril Batcoff, giving them authority to receive from the American Command arms to be used for self defense of village Moocheena.

Sheriff of Moocheena:

A. Sudyacoff,

(Stamp of village.)

EXHIBIT "F"

Village Moochena.

We sincerely thank the American Headquarters for the sympathy for us in returning the arms for self defense. We also wish to request that you leave to us a memento one or two machine guns, for which the Russian people will always be thankful to you.

For the Sheriff,

H. Safronoff.

EXHIBIT "F"

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

My dear General:

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

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

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

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

EXHIBIT "H"

1st ind.

No. 37th Inf., Verkhne-Bainsk, Siberia, Feb. 3, 1933 - To  
Commanding General, A. S. S. Siberia, Vladivostok.

1. The people of Ust'-Kama were never in any sense  
considered as Reds or Bolsheviks. The Mongolian Division  
of General Levitsky had requisitioned their property, horses,  
cattle and food stuffs. They were merely Russian peasants  
defending their lives and property against murdering Mongol-  
ians.

2. The 50 magazine rifles referred to in this report  
were returned to the village.

3. The reference in paragraph 17, to Cossack atrocities  
is in error, the reference should be to the Mongolian Division.  
These Mongolians were under Cossack leadership.

3 incls.  
/ks

V. I. Shuk,  
Colonel, 37th Infantry,  
Commandant.

Commanding  
The  
Special Signal Unit  
Rifle Brigade,  
No. 85  
Jan 4, 1943.  
Sverdlovka.

Commanding American Troops,  
Colonel Morris.

Lieutenant Kostichuk and Resolovitz are attached to  
the expedition of the American command, as they are very  
well acquainted with the country. Lieutenant Resolovitz  
will go with the American command until they return.

General P. P. ...

/s/

The Filson Historical Society

January 8, 1950

Colonel Morrow:

I am very sorry that I cannot go with my troops to Mukhomor. The Poles are coming, from Kuitunakaya to the city of Verkhne-Ussinsk and they are now ten or twelve versts away from the city. They now make a strong attack against Vaknoostrova. When it they take the village your left flank is open. Tomorrow I will send a large patrol to Posolia, to the left of Verkhne-Ussinsk and another south to Voro-rad'. Reinforcements will be sent to Captain Tankoss in Vaknoostrova. The guide will be placed on the road at the appointed time.

Major General Levitsky.

/s/