

REPORT COVERING THE MUTINY IN THE
FORCES OF ATAMAN KALMYKOV'S USSURI
COSSACKS ON JANUARY 27TH, 1918; AND
INCIDENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

United States Senate.

MEMORANDUM.

This was left
in the office of
the Special
Register

... the 17th Infantry, and asked for the personnel of his mission. He stated that information that he was to be arrested by Kal. and feared the execution of himself and his by Col. Styer that he (Styer) was not the son Babarovsk and that he should make application. The work of the Swedish Red Cross was who had been furnished the money by Austrian prisoners of war, who were in confinement of Babarovsk and Krasnaya Rechka. A fee the Swedish mission, including four by order of Ataman Kalmukov and ammunition and military stores in the main street of the city. confinement the entire mission Ataman and given out as off while attempting to escape. the Swedish mission and incident, together with musicians, served to characterize as an administrator.

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ALL DATES AND PLACES
Beresovka, Siberia
Commanding Officer, 27th U. S.
Adjutant General (Thru military
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Kalmukov on the

were taken from the tea room, without any form of trial, to the Plaza, in front of the main cathedral of the city, overlooking the Amur River, and there most brutally executed, being shot many times and then bayoneted. Their dead bodies were left in this prominent place for several days.

Executions of a similar character, though on a smaller scale, continued for months. The American headquarters was besieged by hundreds of people daily asking for protection for themselves, for examination into the holding of their relatives as prisoners, or reporting the execution of relatives. They in no case received any assistance or was any official inquiry made into any of the matters.

On Sunday, November 17, some sixty women came to the American headquarters and reported that their husbands and brothers were to be executed that night by Ataman Kalmykov. They further reported that the men to be executed had not been given any form of trial or had any investigation been made into the charges against them. They were simply to be executed on the declaration of one man. Col. Styer appeared at the headquarters of General Oi, I. J. A., senior commander of the allied forces in Khabarovsk and reported the above facts to him, together with a request that he make an investigation into the matter with a view of causing a delay in the execution of these men until some examination could be made into the charges against them. This was about five o'clock in the afternoon. About nine o'clock in the evening, much additional information which verified in every way the statements of the women having been received, the regimental adjutant was again sent to General Oi's Headquarters with a detailed report embracing this additional information. At ten o'clock General Oi sent for Ataman

Kalmykov. They were together for over two hours. General Oi then notified Colonel Styer that he could take no action in the matter, since Kalmykov was the military governor over the Russian population. It may be added in this connection that Kalmykov was a self-appointed governor of the province, and at the meeting on September 12, in which he declared himself to be governor of the province, General Oi and his staff were present and acquiesced in his assumption of authority; also that repeated inquiries had been made as to whom Kalmykov was responsible for his actions and the Japanese had invariably replied that he was responsible to himself alone, that he recognized no superior, and that they did not themselves claim or exercise any authority over him.

The following is his declaration of governorship:

'Order To The Troops of the City of Khabarovsk.

September 17, 1918.

"1. I declare myself the temporary Chief of the Military Troops (Russian) of this city and call every military organization of Primorsky Province to obey my orders.

"2. Being a temporary Chief of the Military Troops of Khabarovsk, I wish to tell to the above mentioned troops that a yobdy who will not obey my orders will be punished severely.

"3. I declare Colonel Luchodolsky the military head of this city by the Circular No. 2 Military Chief (Permit 15 - 32).

"4. I demand all military men to obey the laws of the present government. I recommend to all soldiers and officers not to have the vulgar appearance of the "Tovarischti". That is not to wear mixed clothing (military hat and coat and civil suit). Anyone wearing a uniform must not forget that he represents that part of the Russian army which will not recognize the 'shameful' peace of Brest Litovsk. I wish to call your special attention to saluting your superiors, both foreign and your own. Remember that together with the glorious allies we will continue this war against our enemies to a victorious end.

(Signed) Ataman Kalmykov."

At 1:00 A.M., the morning of November 18, eleven men from Kalmykov's prison in the city were taken about one and one-half miles from the American barracks and executed. It was in the dead of winter, about six inches of snow on the ground. Prior to the execution the men had been stripped - in most cases of all clothing, in some cases but the underclothing remained on them. They had been shot several times with rifles, bayoneted, and arms and hands slashed by sabers. No attempt at burial was made, the bodies remaining on the snow, where large crowds of citizens and soldiers gathered. They remained so for forty eight hours, until General Oi personally visited the scene and ordered their interment. At midnight, November 17, of the day of execution, Kalmykov left on his armored train for Vladivostok. On arrival at Vladivostok he wired to the papers at Khabarovsk that he had just received news of this execution, was very much surprised at it, inasmuch as he had left orders that no such executions should take place, but he understood that there had been a delay in the transmission of his orders and therefore the executions had occurred. However, similar executions under his chief of staff continued.

Colonel Styer reported the complete occurrence to the commanding general at Vladivostok, pointing out that a reign of terror existed from Blagoveschensk to Nikolsk, that the executions of Ataman Kalmykov were mounting into the thousands, and earnestly recommending that allied action be taken in some way to secure at least the form and semblance of a trial and that Kalmykov be prevented from continuing his wholesale executions. Three days later, General Oi received a telegram from the allied commander, General Stani, directing Oi, with the Americans, to

place a guard over the prison of Kalmykov and prevent future executions unless there had been a trial and conviction in open court.

A guard of one officer and sixteen men was placed over Kalmykov's prison, the American and Japanese forces taking alternate weeks, the officer in command of the guard being under the orders of General Lehata, I. J. A. This guard, however, was confined to one prison. Kalmykov very promptly upon his return began to confine his prisoners in two other jails in the city where he was not troubled by an allied guard and his executions continued. He thus merely made of the allied guard a thorough alibi for all of his executions.

From the date of his return from Vladivostok, the attitude of Kalmykov and his officers became exceedingly hostile and insulting towards American officers, and spread to his men, who by the inspired action of their officers sought and did bring on numerous clashes. The Cossacks in these encounters were uniformly unfortunate and came off severely damaged. Every effort was made on the part of the American commander to restrain the men of his command, but only by a high expression of discipline was this accomplished, as the provocation given them, by the Cossack officers especially, was very great. The staff of Kalmykov took the lead in their open hostility toward the Americans. Their hostility became so great and their aggression so apparent that all officers went into the city carrying concealed arms.

There were frequent rumors in the city and daily reports were made by the intelligence section of the regiment that great discontent existed among the men of Kalmykov's detachments. Men alleged cruelty,

that they were frozen in their barracks, they had insufficient food, and were not receiving their pay. Also they claimed that they were forced to kill many people and that the executions among their own men were growing to an alarming extent. Frequent rumors of mutiny filled the city and several nights it was reported that a mutiny would occur.

On the night of January 27, at 12 o'clock, headquarters interpreter Mr. Silverman, was returning from town and near the American headquarters building passed large detachments of troops moving inside the American compound. He at once reported this fact to Lieutenant Colonel Morrow at his quarters, which were next to the headquarters building. Colonel Morrow awakened the regimental adjutant, Captain Shamatoulski, the regimental unit supply officer, Captain Waite, and directing Mr. Silverman to report what was occurring in the compound while they were getting dressed. Before they completed dressing, Mr. Silverman returned and said that approximately 500 Cossacks were drawn up in front of the headquarters building. Colonel Morrow at once reported to the headquarters building and selecting what appeared to him to be five of the leaders of this force, brought them into the headquarters. The men were asked, "What do you here?" to which they replied, "We have mutinied against Kalmykov and his officers. We will fight the Bolsheviks and fight under the Americans, or under any proper Russian officers, but we will not be fighting in the streets if an attempt is made to force us to return to Kalmykov or to place us under the command of any of his officers." They were then asked, "Will you obey the orders of the American commander?" They replied they would. Colonel Morrow and Captain Waite went outside and directed the mutineers, who were then drawn up in line, to form in column and

follow after them. They were marched into the center of the compound, told to dismount, tie up their horses and the men of the command were then marched into the Y. M. C. A. building, where they were disarmed. This was accomplished so quietly that the sentinels within the compound, the officer of the guard, and the officer of the day, did not know what occurred until all the men were inside the Y. M. C. A. Building. Two companies of infantry were then called out as a guard and sentries thrown out around the entire American garrison. Open fires were built to protect the guard, as it was far below zero. Japanese headquarters was informed at 1:00 A. M. of the mutiny and said they had received no information and knew nothing of the occurrence.

About four o'clock in the morning, two or three parties of Cossack officers attempted to enter the American compound. These parties consisted of from three to five officers. They were denied admission. About five o'clock numerous Japanese patrols began to appear, which were also denied admission to the compound. These orders were issued to sentries and outguards in order to prevent possible conflict within the confines of the American garrison, in which case the American command must have been drawn into the action.

At 8:00 A. M., January 28, Colonel Styer sent the following message to the headquarters at Vladivostok:

Number forty two. Kalmykov's force Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery mutinied at 1:00 A.M., five hundred of them marched in a body with their animals and arms including four guns three machine guns and three hundred fifty animals to our headquarters. To prevent bloodshed and plunder in garrison, city and vicinity and for safety of our troops I placed them under guard and have rendered them powerless for plunder and disorder. This was accomplished quietly and at the wish of the

Mutineers who were without officers. I have reported my action to Japanese commander who agrees. I will consult with Japanese commander this morning. Mutiny seems to have taken place with little bloodshed. Will wire development and result of conference. Lieutenant General Soulevich, the senior Russian officer, recognized by Kovart and Kolchak in Habarovsk is recommended to take over mutineers and reorganize or discharge. Mutineers will not return to Kalmykov nor will they submit to any of their officers.

At 10:00 A.M., the morning of January 28, Colonel Matsuyama, Chief of Staff to General Oi, accompanied by Lieut. Col. Yoshimura, called at the American headquarters and made the following categorical demands of the American commander, Colonel Styer:

1st. That the guards placed over the mutineers be composed of both Japanese and Americans; or

2nd. That the mutineers be returned to their former barracks and a joint American and Japanese guard be placed over them there.

Since the mutiny had occurred, and the mutineers had threatened and endangered the American garrison, as well as endangered the general peace of the city of Habarovsk, and as in consequence of this they had been disarmed by the Americans, it did not appear to the commanding officer that it was an affair which in any way pertained to the Japanese and was certainly one which he was able to handle. The Japanese staff officers were insistent and their insistence at times amounted almost to insolence and impertinence. To the second demand, that the mutineers be returned to their former barracks and there placed under guard of a mixed Japanese and American force, Colonel Styer replied that this was impossible, because the mutineers came from many barracks; Kalmykov still had several hundred men left under his command, and to

attempt to take the mutineers into these barracks with the other troops and where their officers were about being in a conflict and require the stationing of American and Japanese guards in these barracks which were already overcrowded; and that the feeding and administrative details of the guard would be almost impossible, that a mixed guard was in no way practical or desirable, nor did he see any reason for the Japanese involving or in any way entangling themselves in a matter which in no way affected them and for which they were in no way responsible; that he assumed full responsibility for the disarming of the Cossacks and would assume full responsibility for their guard and he did not require any assistance from the Japanese forces in performing this mission. This conference lasted for over two hours, but the Japanese at no time demanded that the arms or horses of the mutineers be turned over to them, or did they demand or suggest that the mutineers be returned to Ataman Kalmykov. They merely raised the question of guarding them and sought to take part in the guarding of them. Nor did they in any way make any suggestion as to the disposal of them while they should be guarded by the Americans and Japanese. General Oi at this time was absent from the city.

Ataman Kalmykov came to the American headquarters at 1:00 P.M. and was received by Lieut. Col. Morrow, who was in command of the mutineers and charged with handling the mutineer situation. Kalmykov stated that a large number of the mutineers had formerly belonged to the Red or Bolshevik army, that he had taken them into his command since they were Cossacks and he believed they would prove true to him. He also stated that he believed a few Reds had stolen American uniforms and gone among

his men representing themselves as Americans. Also that he purposed to at once take the command of his command and proceed to the front in order to wipe out the stain of mutiny. At no time or in any way did he ask for the return of the mutineers to his charge or for their horses, arms or equipment.

On January 30th, desertions continued in large numbers from the command of Kalmykov. Many of the mutineers came to American Headquarters and asked to be taken into custody. Altogether over eight hundred men left the Ataman leaving him not to exceed two hundred fifty men in his command. This included his band and technical troops.

Owing to great excitement in the city among the civil population and on account of limited barracks and stables at Habarovsk, Col. Morrow decided to remove the mutineers to Krasnaya Rechka (Red River) War Prison Camp, which he then commanded and where there was ample accommodation for both men and horses. Krasnaya Rechka lies about eight miles south of Habarovsk on the Ussuri River. The Cossacks were marched under guard of a company of infantry and the machine gun company across the Amur River and along the Ussuri River to Krasnaya Rechka. The weather was bitter cold and a high wind blowing the snow in great clouds, caused much suffering among the men of the command on the sixteen mile march. A large barrack and mess hall was assigned for the use of the Cossacks. Bed sacks filled with straw for sleeping and the regular ration furnished to the Austro-German War Prisoners issued to them.

The following day they were placed on work on the railroad then under construction into the War Prison Camp. The mutineers obeyed all orders promptly, worked well and cheerfully with the thermometer 35 degrees

zero with a pick and shovel in ground frozen as hard as steel. Never at any time during their confinement did they fail in discipline or respect; this held true to the end.

They were organized as troops and batteries as they had been under Kalmykov and the senior N.C.O. placed in charge of each organization. The number of men from each organization and their troop leader is given in memorandum attached hereto marked 'A'. The arms, ammunition and equipment surrendered is shown in memorandum attached hereto marked 'B'.

On January 29, the day after the mutiny, the following article was published in the "Priamurie" and other daily papers of the city. This article was officially given out from Japanese headquarters.

"By a successful cavalry raid on Khabarovsk, together with detachments of the Japanese cavalry, Ataman Kalmykov succeeded in reaching and entirely defeating the forces of the Red Guard, taking a Bogharova detachment and a part of a detachment of Shefchenko. After they begged for consideration Ataman Kalmykov as a military Ataman of the Ussuri Cossack troops, delivered those most guilty to a court martial and the rest of them, at the request of the brother Cossacks and because of their tears, and by assurance that they wanted to enlist to 'obtain a piece of bread', etc., took into his detachment. It was thought that all these Cossacks who were in the Red Guard would offset their guilt by protecting the Fatherland and serving in his detachment.

"From the standpoint of humanity, the punishment of the Cossack Red Guards could not have been better, but the results are entirely opposite. Filled with Bolshevik ideas, the Red Guards, under agitation, did not withstand the temptation and on January 27 and 28 gave an alarm, fooling almost all of the detachment, and started an uprising of the three hundredth and four hundredth regiments, three-fourths of which are Red Guards, and with rifles forced the artillery and machine gun companies to advance with them on headquarters. Officers and small number of Cossacks stole away and armed themselves and took possession of the headquarters to protect the colors and money box. In the meantime the engineers and the technical companies and cadets from both military schools stood up like one man to protect the headquarters of Kalmykov. For this and other reasons the uprisers passed the headquarters, where a snare had been prepared for them under Col. Haro and Col. Makarienkov of the detachment of engineers. The uprisers all went to the American Headquarters where Ataman Kalmykov, to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, requested the Americans to disarm them. All day January 28 these Cossacks were being checked up by the Allied Command.

The detachment of Kalmykov suffered a big loss in the serious wounding of the commander of the Cossack regiment, Col. Sirukoff, who sacrificed himself to talk to the uprisers.

"How great the feeling against the uprising is may be judged from the fact that the sergeant of the cadet school, named Ironov, came to report in the name of more than a hundred cadets that they were prepared to fight to a man on the side of Kalmykov. Altogether the uprising can be figured as being entirely over; the court officials have now left the very hard task of determining what punishment shall be given out for the great crime against duty and honor and also of finding out who the guilty ones are.

This article hardly requires comment, its intent is plain. On the same day the following telegram was received from the Commanding General, A. E. F. S., in answer to Col. Styer's telegram reporting the mutiny:

"Vladivostok, January 28,

"Number forty three. Reference your number forty two. Commanding General approves your action, however, he states with reference to turning mutineers over to Russian officers or any other authority that the disposition of these men is a matter for their own decision and one which we can not take part in."

Pursuant to the foregoing telegram, the Cossacks were fully informed of the Americans' intentions toward them. The telegram was read to them and they were asked what they desired to do in the premises. They replied by the following letter:

"We, Cossacks of Kalmykov's troops, being at present under the care of the American command, on the question whether we desire to remain in the service or be discharged, have the honor to reply as follows:

"As Cossacks we cannot serve, as the surrounding population has no confidence in us, and looks upon Kalmykov's troops as bandits. Therefore we wish to ask you to call a district assembly of the population. Meanwhile let us go home, be discharged and assure us we shall not be in danger till the assembly will meet."

At this time Kalmykov controlled the entire Amur Province and parts of the Maritime Province. He controlled the Ussuri railroad from Nikolsk to Khabarovsk, and the Amur railroad from Khabarovsk to Blagoveschensk (map hereto appended). His troops garrisoned every town along the railroads and the Ussuri and Amur rivers, and he was fully supported at all towns

and stations of Japanese infantry and cavalry. His men patrolled the villages of the Ussuri valley from Iman to Spasskoe (Yeorennyevka). He was the de-facto governor of the country, if not the de-jure. It was impossible for the American Command to call an assembly of the people and it was impossible for us to guarantee safety to the Cossacks, once they were outside of Krasnaya Rechka. Kalmykov had already executed in the market place five men who were captured, their bodies, cut to pieces, being left there for twenty four hours. To turn over these unarmed men to Kalmykov meant instant death.

The Cossacks were told that the American Command could not call an assembly and could not guarantee their safety after leaving Krasnaya Rechka. The Cossacks then requested that they be kept under the American Guard until a Krug (convention) could be called or they could communicate with their relatives. As there was no alternative this was agreed. Kalmykov had repeatedly stated he was supreme, had no superiors and recognized no government other than his own and was alone responsible for his actions. The mutineers had no superior or supreme power to whom to appeal to right their wrongs. The Japanese commander had been officially asked if Kalmykov recognized any superiors and to whom he was responsible. Their reply was "That Kalmykov recognized no superiors and was alone responsible for his actions." Further it will be noted that Kalmykov had the only armed force in all this vast country, excluding of course the American and Japanese forces. Therefore Kalmykov could execute men at his pleasure and there was no power to call him to account. To have released the mutineers fully armed and equipped would have brought a conflict in the city and caused bloodshed and riot throughout the country.

The only possible course was the one taken to hold them at Krasnaya Rechka until the Krug (convention) assembled and they were able to communicate with their friends and relatives. On February 11, 1919, the following article published in Funabassi, Japan, was copied in the Priamurie:

'JAPANESE OPINION OF UPRISING IN KALMYKOV'S DETACHMENT

"Cablegram from Funabassi, Japan.

"The general opinion of the people of Habarovsk is that the uprising in Ataman Kalmykov's regiment was caused by propaganda spread by men of the American army. There was no talk indicating that our Japanese troops, had anything to do whatever with the affair. It is believed that if it were not for the presence of our Japanese troops, a part of the American troops would join the uprisers, and there would be great disorder in the city. It is figured that there was order in the city of Habarovsk only because of the presence of the Japanese troops."

This article was called to the attention of the Japanese Staff, and on February 13, 1919, the following was published in all the local papers:

" INFORMATION "

"There is in the city of Habarovsk a correspondent for the Funabassi news agency. If he is not a regular correspondent, appearing as such, there is some Japanese officer who represents the agency.

'Pri-Amurskaya Life, February 13, 1919.

"The Chief of the Japanese Staff, Col. Matsuya, reported the following to the editors of local papers:

"The Pri-Amurie of February 11th reprinted a telegraphic news item from Funabassi, under the heading 'Japanese opinion on the uprising in Kalmykov's regiment', which stated that it was the opinion of the intelligent people of Habarovsk that, were it not for the presence of the Japanese troops, a part of the American forces would join the uprisers and order would be destroyed in the city.

"But the chief of the Japanese troops believes that, in spite of these reports, the American troops are not trying to shield any political party or group, regardless of whether they are called Bolshevik or any other name. The Americans are ever ready, as they have been up to now, to act together with the Allied forces to protect from danger the city in which they are stationed."

The Sixth Ussuri Cossack Krug was convened on February 21, 1919. For many days prior to this date delegates to the convention streamed through Krasnaya Rechka. They were afforded every opportunity of seeing their friends and relatives among the mutineers. These delegates without exception made the same report and asked for the same thing:

1. That Kalmykov had created a reign of terror in the country and that many villages had failed to send delegates through fear.
2. They asked that the Americans afford them protection, guarantee their safety, and have an armed force at the Krug to prevent Kalmykov and his bayonets from dominating and terrorizing the Krug. These delegates were informed that their requests could not be complied with, as the United States would in no way interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. Ataman Kalmykov opened the session of the Krug at 10:00 A.M., February 21, 1919, in the following address, which was printed in the daily papers of the city:

"After having overthrown the Bolsheviks' treacherous yoke of Lenin, Trotsky, and his assistants, as Tobelson and his like, you, Cossacks, have fixed the session of the 5th (previous) Cossacks' Krug for being more closely united in order to start work for the reconstruction of our distressed and worn-out mother-country, Russia. Four months ago, you, Cossacks have elected your military administration and pointed out the way-marks we had to follow. Having entrusted a great and responsible task to your administration, you returned home. Standing upon your firm decision, the Cossacks' military administration started its heavy and responsible work of constructing the economical life of the Ussuri Cossacks' organization.

"As an Ataman, I thought it my duty to put into practice your resolution. Pursuant to the order of the previous (Fifth) Ussuri Cossacks' Krug, I have mobilized (called to the colours) your sons; thus the first Ussuri Cossacks' regiment has been formed. I did my best to raise the fighting capacity and spirit of this unit and to improve economic conditions of our troops, following the orders of the Fifth Cossack Krug. But the enemies of our people were watchful too; they nibbled underneath the basement of the Cossacks' organization. Somebody wanted to do this. The Cossacks' enemies, being the enemies of our people and country too, have directed all their efforts to shake the wall that is represented by the Cossacks' organization.

"On the night between the 27th and 28th of January past, this wall staggered. The ill-wishers of Russia needed this, being influenced by the criminal propaganda of the American soldiers, who wished to shake the Cossacks' organization that was like a bulwark for the restoration of Russia. The riot had been provoked by a false alarm. When I informed the commander of the regiment that there was no alarm, he proceeded to appease the Cossacks, but was killed by them. Then, being insensible to a Cossack's honor, they proceeded to the American headquarters.

"Cossacks, our brethern, Orenburg Cossacks, longing for our help, believing firmly in the righteousness of our cause, are calling you to save Russia. It is our duty to render help to those fighting for the safety of our much suffering mother-country. From the moment when the mischief had been done, there was some agitation in our villages and you, Cossacks, have come here hesitating. However, it is our duty, and we must remember that our brethern, Orenburg and Don Cossacks, are calling us, as well as our distressed mother-country. Our watchword is 'death to the mutineers' and let our mother-country Russia be regenerated and raised. With these watchwords in mind, we resume our work."

On February 22, Kalmykov again addressed the Krug as follows:

"Last night when attending the preliminary session, I reported the course of events and I do not need to repeat this. I have to emphasize once more that this was the result of a criminal (wicked) propaganda. On the night of January 28 some wicked persons alarmed the troops and the Cossacks naturally went out, gathered in numbers, started meetings and then proceeded to the American headquarters. It is characteristic to note that the local press has published that the Cossack mutineers have been disarmed by the Americans. Is it not a matter of fact, however, the Americans have accepted the mutineers, having kindled big fires and offering them coffee, chocolate, and moving pictures with funny scenes.

"Cossacks, I must point out that Bolshevism is still alive and its destructive propaganda has much influenced the Cossacks."

Immediately following this address a letter was written by Mr. Evtoruslenko, a Cossack at Krasnaya Rechka, on behalf of the mutineers was read to the Krug. In this letter there were stated the causes of the mutiny, namely: Cruel treatment and beating with fists and whips by the officers, hunger, cold, numerous executions, etc. The Cossacks declared they would never return to Kalmykov.

On February 22nd the Krug requested that a representative of the

American Command attend the session and explain to the Krug why the mutineers were disarmed and why they were held at Krasnaya Rechka.

Col. C. H. Morrow was designated and appeared before the Krug the next morning shortly after Kalmykov had finished his address. Kalmykov and his entire staff were present. The following is copied from the Pri-Amurie of Feb. 23, 1919:

"The Americans arrived at the Krug a little after the session started. The Chairman of the Krug asked whether Col. Morrow would explain why the Cossacks are at present at Red River and under the American Guard. The Colonel replied that he will explain the reason for disarming the Cossacks:

"(Interpreter translates) I came here without any intention of interfering in the internal affairs of the Krug. I came here to give an explanation of the reasons for the disarming of the Cossacks. On the night of January 27-28, 450 Cossacks of Kalmykov's detachment appeared in our garrison. They had in their possession four artillery guns and seven machine guns. It was at two o'clock A.M. The Americans did not know of their coming. We were all sound asleep. I was asleep at the time and so was the Commanding Officer. Then I was informed about it, I dressed myself and went to the headquarters where I picked out five Cossacks standing in the front and asked them, "What are you doing here and why are you here at such an hour of the night?" They answered, "We revolted against Ataman Kalmykov. He will fight under any command; we'll die fighting, but will never return to Kalmykov."

"What will be done with the Cossacks at Red River? They will be kept there, well fed and cared for, and so will their horses. They will not be returned by the order of any one. Their future depends upon their own decision.

"The American Command did not take part in the mutiny.

"The chairman asks, now does the American Command consider the Cossacks, as prisoners or otherwise? The Colonel answered that they are military prisoners to a certain extent, it depends upon their own decision, and no one can come and take them. There is no danger for them from any military force on earth.

"The Colonel then thanked the representatives of the different Cossack villages for the hospitality shown to the Americans during their march through the Ussuri valley when marching on Habarovsk.

"General Savitski asks the Colonel what would be done if the Cossack mutineers declare themselves to be Bolsheviks. Will they be allowed to go free just the same?

"The Colonel replied that he was not going into suppositions. They may declare themselves devils. We are not in politics.

"Polyacov says that it does not depend upon the children, that their parents have something to say also. At this the Colonel laughed. The Colonel agrees with him, but says that the children are now too big, but that he hopes all children will obey their parents.

"The Colonel then thanked the Krug for their attention, and invited them to Krasnaya Rechka to visit their friends and relatives."

On February 23, the Krug addressed the following letter to the American Command:

"6th Ussuri Cossack Krug
February 23, 1919.

"To the Headquarters of the American Command at Khabarovsk:

"The 6th Krug of the Ussuri Cossacks requests the American Command to send its representative to the investigation committee, elected by the Krug, for investigating the Cossacks who left Kalmykov's detachment in the night of January 27 and 28, and who are at present at Red River under the guard of the American troops. The Japanese and Chinese Commands agreed to send their representatives.

"Chairman of the Krug, Golovloyv."

A similar letter requesting the Japanese to appoint a representative was sent to Major General Oi commanding the 13th Division, I. J. A., and Senior Allied Commander.

Colonel Morrow replied on February 24 as follows:

"Headquarters 27th U. S. Infantry,
Khabarovsk, Siberia, Feb. 24, 1919.

To the 6th Cossack Krug:

"I have the honor to make the following reply to your request of this date:

"A committee from the Krug will at all times be welcomed to Krasnaya Rechka and will be afforded every courtesy and opportunity to talk with, investigate and receive such statements as the Cossack soldiers confined there desire to make. We will not take part in this investigation ourselves, believing the Krug to be thoroughly competent of conducting its own investigation without outside assistance.

(Signed) C. A. Morrow,
Colonel, 27th Infantry.

General Oi replied as follows:

"I have received a letter of the 23rd February sent by the Cossacks' Krug and I answer to this letter as follows.

"Regarding to the events in the Ataman Kalmykov's detachment, I intended at first to make decision together with the American, that is why I asked the latter four questions. The American Commandant not only did not answer these questions but transmitted the decision of the question to Vladivostok. As a consequence, the Allied High Command here, represented by the Japanese headquarters, communicated with the American Commandant in Vladivostok. Though the Japanese Commandant considers the Ataman Kalmykov's detachment as a part of the Russian army, the American Commandant insists on considering it as a gang; as a result of this it is impossible to deal with this question with the American Commandant, consequently the Allied Commandant has given up with this question for a while, the latter being now a kind of international question (dispute) between the Ussuri Cossacks' organization and the American army.

"My personal opinion is that the Cossacks' organization has to address the Russian Central Government to solve the question. As there is no stable central government at present, the Ussuri Cossacks organization as an independent self-governing unit can lodge a protest with the High Allied Commandant, in Vladivostok, and if necessary to inform the Washington government. If the intervention of an arbitrator is needed the consular corps at Vladivostok is to be applied to. If a committee of inquiry is to be appointed and the representatives of the Allied Commandant are to be included, I will gladly send my representative to this committee. I feel much sympathy with you from the beginning of these events, but as the events went on in such a way, I am sorry to say I am not able to comply with your wish.

The Command of the 12th Japanese Division.

The four questions asked by General Oi are contained in the following telegram to the expeditionary Commander:

"January 30, 1919 6:30 P.M.

From
Vladivostok

Number forty eight. Following received Japanese headquarters today. (quote. Headquarters of the 12th Division of the Imperial Japanese Army, Ussuriysk, January 30, 1919, Colonel Henry D. Styer, Commanding officer of the 27th Infantry of the U. S. Army. According to Ataman Kalmykov's proposal may I have your answer to the following matters, to which let me call your attention in a form of memorandum: 1. Memorandum. For what reason and with what responsibility has your detachment received the armed soldiers deserting Ataman Kalmykov's detachment?

2. The soldiers' desertion (involved in this case your reception of them) is an event within Kalmykov's detachment and is simply a matter of its military discipline. Therefore, this case is believed as interfering with the interior administration of Kalmykov's detachment. What is your opinion about it? 3. What is your opinion as to the disposition of the Russian soldiers that you have received in your detachment? 4. It is believed that Ataman Kalmykov can arrest and punish according to the discipline of his detachment the above mentioned military offenders when they are not being received within foreign forces and as far as the practical power of his detachment extends. What is your opinion about it? S. OI. Commander of the 12th Division Japanese Imperial Army. End quote. Shall I make categorical reply to this or not?

STYAR."

General Graves replied as follows:

"Vladivostok, January 31, 1919.

"Commanding Officer 27th Infantry
Habarovsk.

Number forty seven. period. Your reference number forty eight. Commanding General directs that you advise General OI that you have taken the matter up with him and that you understand that it is being considered by Japanese and American Headquarters here, in view of which you prefer not to discuss the situation further.

KING."

This telegram was transmitted to General OI.

On February 26, 1919, General Savitski (father of Kalmykov's Chief of Staff) addressed the following letter to the Krug which was published in all the daily papers:

'Much honored Sixth Ussuri Cossacks' Krug:

"Being unable to attend the Krug in person, I have decided to send this letter, expressing my personal opinion, as I want to be useful and to do my best for the Ussuri Cossacks' organizations, among which I have spent the most part of my life.

"I am convinced that the Cossacks' mutineers have protested against the rule established in the detachment in such a mis-shaped way, for the only reason that there were many causes for doing so, namely: (1) We have not recognized any authority. The natural result of this was that everyone was allowed not to recognize any authority that he did not like. Besides this there was an opinion (conviction) that any (central) authority that was not recognized by the Cossacks' troops would protect those who do not submit to the Ataman's authority. In a word, the mutineers thought that while refusing to submit to the Ataman, they would be protected by General Horvat.

(2) We treated the Americans contemptibly and scornfully. The Americans treated us alike. The Cossacks were aware of this, and the mutineers hoped to be welcomed and protected by the Americans. They were not mistaken. The Americans, making use, treated our detachment as a gang. (3) We have accepted in our detachment former Red Army soldiers, being sure of their sincerity to redeem (make good) their crime by serving honestly in our detachment. This was very risky, but being young, we did this. Having ventured, we ought to take care of the living conditions of these men. As a matter of fact we did not care for this and the former Red Army soldiers have found quite the same conditions and crimes, as existed in the Red Army. Kandaurov's and other officers' criminal deeds (members of the court martial section) have convinced the former Red Army soldiers that they are allowed at large to murder, to plunder and to use any kind of violence. It is true, that Kandaurov has been shot, but the possibility of perpetuating crimes by the officers of the detachment has disorganized them. (4) The punishment of those supposed to be guilty was done without inquiry and trial without mercy, frequently with banter. It was quite an unbearable thing, not only to partake in executing these (with reverence be it spoken) would-be sentences, but simply to witness same. Many Cossacks being afraid of this kind of "justice", ran away from the detachment, because they did not care to be considered accomplices. They are the causes of, so to say, outside character. Now, if we put our attention to the interior reasons, we will find out, that one-fourth part of the proved accusations will be quite sufficient to raise discontent and protest. True the discontent was expressed in a mis-shaped form. But at present conditions, we are all liable to grow wild and it is easy to understand why the Cossacks did not act in a loyal way, as it was explained by the delegate Zybzyoyev. It is clear that the criminals who are among the Cossacks are aware of all this. There is no doubt that the mutineers are guilty, but they deserve much consideration. The conditions of their service were such, that their duty towards their country did not appeal to them, while their ideas about the enemies of their country were too vague.

"The Krug may ask me, why I did not state this before. To this I answer, that the conditions were unfavorable. There was great deal of talking about the necessity of proper investigations and fair trial. As a matter of fact, wise and expert men were not invited to co-operate and now you see the results. I was waiting all the time, that a bold (independent) report would be delivered by some one of the delegates; the teacher Teodorovich was nearing to this, but he dared not tell the truth. Now, I am going to tell the truth, but later on. At present I request you to agree with me that we must establish friendly relations with the Americans. They were considered guilty, that there were some Jews among them. I think it my duty to remind you that not all Jews are bad men, as well as not all the Russians are good. Jesus Christ was a Jew; Mr. Zamenhof, a preacher of universal brotherhood, was a Jew. We have to stand above the racial prejudices. As an instance, I'll tell you that the Ukrainians, who consider the Jews their enemies, have elected the Jews as their ministers. Now I want to put a motion: (1) That all mutineers are to be forgiven unconditionally, forever. (2) To offer them to make (induce) those guilty of the Colonel Birukoff's murder to confess their crimes. (3) Colonel Birukoff's murderers are to be granted the

safety of their lives, and condemned to forced work in the detachment, but not in prison or galleys.

"The Ataman Kalmykov is to be ordered to improve the conditions and to take steps to defend the Cossacks from any indiscretion, violence and humiliation. In a word to establish such conditions as to make it possible to every Cossack to do his duty towards his country in a noble and honest way, without hindrance.

"Cossacks, listen to an old man, who has spent tens of years, teaching the Cossacks to be honest, and who has sacrificed the best part of his life in military service, shoulder to shoulder with many of you. Remember, my friends, that trying a person by a court is a good thing, but the grace is better. I pray your grace. It is the only infallible way to solve this entangled matter."

On February 27, 1919, the mutineers as a body addressed the following letter to the Krug:

"To the 6th Military Krug of the Ussuri Cossacks:

"We Russian citizens, belonging formerly to Ataman Kalmykov's Division, not being desirous of taking any part in the bloodshed, have left Ataman Kalmykov's despotic yoke, for the purpose of taking refuge with the American Commandant. The reasons by which we came to the decision to leave Ataman Kalmykov are the following:

"Every person knows that more than two thousand men were shot dead by Ataman Kalmykov. All these were killed without being sentenced or tried. All these murders cannot be explained by trying to protect the country or patriotic schemes; they served only the selfish purpose of a terror government. Some examples may enlighten the brutality evidenced in carrying out this bloodshed.

"1. Eleven men shot dead, without reason, were left on the spot. Their naked corpses unburied were left to the prey of beasts. The sight of them was so horrid, that American and Japanese soldiers took photographs of these horrid scenes.

"2. Sixteen Austrian musicians, who were playing in the Chaska Chai, were executed in the public gardens in full daylight and their remains were left there for public show. These musicians had not committed any crime deserving such bestial treatment.

"3. By order of Ataman Kalmykov some employees of the Swedish Red Cross among them one lady, have been shot. Ataman Kalmykov wanted to rectify this murder with charging them with espionage, but the real reason was that he got a chance to get hold of three million roubles and of a large stock of different goods.

"4. Prisoners of war, who are detailed to work in town, have been forced to deal the last death-bringing stroke to wounded citizens for Cossacks.

"All the examples mentioned above prove the horrible terror which was exercised by Ataman Kalmykov. Many women were left without husbands, mothers without sons, and children without parents. This went so far that the Allied Commandants were obliged to place a guard at the prison in order to prevent further murder of Russian citizens.

"Under the pretext of being Bolsheviks peaceful Russians have been killed, with cold purpose of robbing them.

"Further, we want to describe the situation of the Cossacks. More than six months we have lived without money and without fuel. The food, which was without any nutritive power, was so little that it did never still our hunger. And worst of all was the treatment by the officers, chiefly by Ataman Kalmykov.

"Sea ting and constant use of the Nagaika were everyday occurrences. To all this came the worries for our families, left without means to keep them living, so that we left Ataman Kalmykov and looked for protection at the American Commandant. We are not partisans to Bolshevik ideas, we were never Bolsheviks and have no longing to become such. We are ready at any moment to defend Russia against the enemies who threaten her. We simply sought the protection of the American Commandant, as we did not want to serve under the command of such officers, who, while we were suffering, lavish our money on women and get drunk from champagne, for which they pay three hundred and fifty roubles a bottle.

"We deeply regret that Colonel Birukoff was killed, but we are not guilty, as out of the 800 men who mutinied, only 450 are here. We could have killed that night Ataman Kalmykov and his officers and massacred the peaceful citizens of the town, but not wanting to do such a thing we went to the American Commandant to find such a protection, which no other nation would have given us.

"The present moment is such that in order to save the country Ataman Kalmykov, who causes such terrible bloodshed and robberies, must be forced to give up his power and relinquish it to others.

"Nobody but he and his officers are responsible for the happenings which took place on that memorable night. Hunger, ill-treatment, massacres, forced us to mutiny. Ataman Kalmykov makes every effort to explain the occurrences by saying that we are on the sides of Bolsheviks and he ventures to mix in this affair the Americans, our protectors. This is nothing else but a lie, and we are glad to avail ourselves of the opportunity to declare openly to the Krug, that no American had anything to do with that mutiny. Not only that they did not incite this mutiny but they were unaware of what was to happen, and when we surrendered to them, they took charge of us only for the reasons of humanity and to prevent further bloodshed. The treatment we receive in Krasnaya Rechka is good. We are well fed, our quarters are clean and warm, and everything is done to keep us in perfect condition. We owe every gratitude to Colonel Styer and Lieut. Col. Morrow and to his officers, who are treating us as soldiers. Our parents, wives and children may be tranquil, our present condition of living is more than satisfactory.

"Hunger, bad treatment and cold do not make a man better, but worse. We, who are loyal subjects of Russia, could not stand any more to be in the service of Ataman Kalmykov and left him. We who know his conduct, his deeds, declare openly to the Krug, that an usurper, a butcher of this kind, can not remain any longer in power. He discredited the name of Cossack. His hands are covered with the innocent blood that he has shed.

"He must disappear because his presence in this part of Siberia ^{and} means murder, robbery and plunderings and atrocities of all descriptions, as well as constant disturbance of the Russian population."

On February 28, a committee of thirty delegates arrived at Krasnaya Rechka to conduct the investigation outlined in the letters previously quoted.

The Japanese and Chinese did not send representatives. The headquarters building was turned over to the committee, desks, chairs, and tables placed at their disposal and no one was permitted to come within one hundred yards of the building.

The mutineers appeared before the committee to give testimony, singly at first, but later three or four at a time, the number and manner of their appearing being left entirely to the Krug. The committee was afforded every convenience and shown every courtesy during their stay at Krasnaya Rechka. Their investigation closed on March 3d.

On March 4, 1919, Col. Morrow addressed the following letter to the Krug, sending a copy to the daily papers, by whom it was published:

"Habarovsk, Siberia
March 4, 1919.

"To the 6th Cossack Krug:

"At your request a committee representing the Krug visited Krasnaya Rechka and conducted an investigation there, which lasted two days, concerning the reasons for the mutiny in Ataman Kalmykov's detachment. As this has been given the greatest publicity, it is hoped that the testimony taken there will be read to the Krug and published in the city papers, and that the reception and treatment of the committee while at Krasnaya Rechka will also be published.

"This is requested in fairness to myself as Commandant of the Prison Camp. A copy of this letter has been sent to each of the city papers with a request for publication.

C. H. Morrow,
Lt. Col. 27th Inf.,
Commandant K. R. Prison Camp."

On March 7, the following reply was published in "Priamourskaya Zbuzn."

" 'Priamourskaya Zbuzn' of today publishes the following letter by Mr. Golovlev, Chairman of the Ussuri Cossacks' Krug (by Colonel Morrow's request):

lwf

"Much honoured editor:

"I hope you will not refuse to publish the following letter from the Krug:

" 'To Colonel Morrow, of the 27th U. S. Infantry Regiment, Commandant of the War-Prisoner Camp at Krasnaya Rechka:

"Official:

"To the headquarters of the American Commandant in Habarovsk:

I hereby beg to inform that all testimony collected by the committee of inquiry at Krasnaya Rechka in connection with the mutiny in Ataman Kalmykov's detachment was reported to the Krug and discussed at a closed session and for this reason cannot be published.

"The committee of inquiry has reported to the Krug that the members were received and treated friendly by the American Commandant, being afforded every kind of help and co-operation by the Americans, for which the Krug begs to express its gratitude.

"March 5, 1919, Habarovsk.

"Chairman of the Krug (Signed) Golovlev."

On the same day, the Chairman of the Habarovsk District, Zmskaya Administration, transmitted the following report to the Krug, which was read:

"To the Habarovsk District Zmskaya Administration:

"I was commissioned to station Poceroka to attend an assembly and while performing my duty, I had to give a hearing to many complaints on the action of Cossacks and officers of Kalmykov's troops. These officers and Cossacks have appeared in various villages in first dates of February, lashed peaceful citizens and did many other outrages.

1. Citizen Pomenko testified that there were several Cossacks at village Deshnerka looking for Bolshevnik Opadchi. Not being able to locate him, they met his twelve year old nephew and lashed him, trying by cruel action to find out the whereabouts of his uncle. Then they led their way to the house of Opadchi; the door was locked. They broke the windows and entered the house. There were the family of Opadchi and two citizens of the next village, Ulrich, who visited there for business purposes. Both these men have been lashed. Leaving this house, the Cossacks took along a suit belonging to Opadchi. Afterwards these Cossacks held up on the street Stephen Vlasuck, 37 years old, a citizen of Desbnerva, a village, starting to lash him and beat him, and demanding he shall tell them who of the peasants have arms. Vlasuck mistakenly said that Pomenko has a rifle, which he really did not have. Coming to Pomenko's house, the Cossacks demanded, 'Give up your rifle, old man, otherwise you'll be lashed.' After arguing for a while, old Pomenko, exhausted with the roughness of the Cossacks, said, 'Lash me, you murderers', after which the Cossacks left.

"2. The chairman of the village Vladimirozka Municipal Board, Jocnicar testified that four Cossacks came to his village on February 3d to take arms away from the population. First of all, warning the chairman that they would beat him unmercifully, they demanded to collect all arms. The entering the house of Vladimir Macarenko, the Cossacks started to beat him with their whips and butt-ends, without any reason at all, and in the presence of his family and many other people. When Macarenko started to scream, the Cossacks forced a rag into his mouth with a gunstick, injuring his mouth and tongue. Afterwards Macarenko applied for medical treatment to the American hospital. While collecting the arms, the Cossacks were shooting on the streets, causing a panic among the population. Many ran away panic-stricken and didn't come home till now. Threatened to be shot, one old woman was compelled to run in the street at full speed. Women and especially children are scared to death. One boy six years old went insane. There were confiscated 26 shot guns. A member of the village council, Joseph Pizarer, testified that Cossacks came to Novo-Kamenka, a village, and arrested Commissar Shtepner, thought to be a Bolshevnik leader and then demanded that all arms be turned in to them, which was immediately done. There were turned in eleven shotguns and four rifles. Before leaving Novo-Kamenka, a non-commissioned officer lost his pistol. Believing that some of the peasants found it, he warned that the village would be destroyed if that pistol was not returned to him. There were no Bolshevniks in the vicinity of Novo-Kamenka, as well as no shooting, nor a ny pursuit of the Bolshevnik gang.

"A non-commissioned officer, Cossack, and four Japanese, came to Kalinovka village and demanded arms. All arms, fifteen shotguns, were immediately collected and turned in. Citizen Pavlorodni brought his shotgun without ammunition. Believing that he is hiding the ammunition, the non-commissioned officer, Amirov, started to lash him first, and then his young son. After this they demanded twelve sleighs to take over Cossacks, Japanese, and shotguns to village Nicolaevka. Coming there, all drivers were seriously hurt, with broken lips and damaged teeth.

"In the village Nicolaevka was present the Chief of Kalmykov's judicial department with two Japanese officers and privates. First a member of the village council, Morusha, was beaten up. One of the non-commissioned officers hit him over the head with a pistol, and another

one started to lash him with a whip and then with the handle of the whip on his chest, on account of which Morusha is seriously ill at present. Then citizens Novochkin and Chaposhnican, suspected as Bolsheviks, were beaten up. Citizen Dupliyanka, frightened by the outrages of the Cossacks wanted to flee to the Taiga, but was caught by the Cossacks and severely beaten up. Citizen B. Bedroov, seeing the outrage, was afraid to turn in his shotgun personally, and sent his wife, but being excited forgot to give her the cartridges. After questioning Bedroov's wife about the cartridges, the Cossacks came down to his house and started inhumanly to beat him up, then took him down to the river and tried to drown him, but on account of the low water and narrow ice hole, they couldn't push the body through. Continuing to beat him, after all they left him unconscious near the ice hole. At present Bedroov, severely beaten, is sick with no hope of recovery. Confiscated arms - forty shotguns. At the present time the entire population is panic stricken. Women and children are frightened and children are asking their parents every minute whether the Cossacks are still coming. So miserable is the situation in Tunguskaya Volost (district), believe that in other districts the situation is just as bad, but the frightened population suffers and keeps quiet.

"Chairman of the Khabarovsk District
Zemskaya Administration
(Signature) Humn."

Also the minutes of the session of the Tunguskaya Volost Zemskaya (a district including many villages) assembly was read to the Trüg:

Minutes of Assembly held on February 9, 1919.

"Considering the article published in the newspaper "Friamurie" N2810, under the headline 'Official information of Ataman Kalmykov's Judicial Department', the assembly brought out the following resolution:

"No Bolshevik attacks took place in the district or the surroundings of the village Novo-Kamenka nor in the Tunguskaya county. Also there was no shooting whatsoever. All the side-arms and shotguns, which are mentioned in the above article, are confiscated by Cossacks from honest and peaceful citizens in different villages, preventing many from continuing their occupation, hunting being the only means for earning a living. In the time of searching in all the villages, the peasants, who had no connection with the Bolsheviks, were beaten up by Cossacks. In many houses women and children were frightened to death. The population is running away in a panic and many do not return home for several days.

"On account of all the above mentioned, the Volostnaya Zemskaya Assembly, in the name of the entire population, request the Khabarovsk Zemskaya Administration to take immediately steps to investigate this matter and ask the representatives of the Allied Command if they came to Russia to help her and to establish order and law, then to stop the disorder, plunder and riot of the Cossacks and officers of Kalmykov's troops and by doing so to give us a chance to continue to live peacefully and attend to our domestic business.

"We also wish to ask that the shotguns be returned to us.

Chairman of the Tunguskaya Volostnaya Zemskaya
Assembly.

H. Popov.

Certified: Krasin
Secretary: Rumn.

On March 8th, the Krug went into secret session. The proceedings of the secret session were never made public. Kalmykov was not re-elected Ataman, no decision was reached regarding the mutineers and a committee of three was appointed to attend to the Cossacks' affairs. The Krug, not being willing to register the decrees and will of Kalmykov, disbanded about March 15th.

Early in March the Japanese Headquarters at Vladivostok laid claim to the arms, ammunition and all equipment surrendered by the Cossack mutineers on the following grounds.

1. That the arms, equipment, ammunition, etc., were furnished to Kalmykov by Japan.
2. That some of these arms were furnished to Kalmykov from arms captured by Japan.
3. That these arms, equipment, ammunition, etc., were purchased by Kalmykov with money furnished him by Japan.

This was Japan's claim to title.

On March 18, the Commanding General directed that these arms, ammunition, equipment, etc., be turned over to the Japanese army and that receipt be taken for same. This transfer was effected on April 5th. Copy of Japanese receipt hereto appended, marked "1".

After the dissolution of the Krug the delegates came to Krasnaya Rechka to visit their friends and relatives. More than half of the mutineers

requested permission to be allowed to return to their homes with these delegates. These Cossacks claimed the horses they brought with them were their personal property and had been brought with them when they joined Kalmykov's forces. As in general it is a fact that Cossacks provide their own horses, they were permitted to take the horses with them on their departure. They were furnished from five to seven days rations. They left camp at night and by travelling at night avoiding the railroad, etc., were able to reach their villages in safety. The remaining Cossacks in small groups of from ten to twenty, about half of whom were mounted on the remaining horses, crossed over into Manchuria, fearing to remain in the country controlled by Kalmykov.

Victor Aleghen, who had acted as leader of the Cossacks while at Irasnaya Lezhka, after his release became drunk with vodka and went into the city of Khabarovsk, where he was captured by Kalmykov's officers and immediately killed in the public streets. The remaining mutineers made their escape and with this one exception, safely.

Kalmykov, failing in his attempt to have himself exonerated and the conduct of himself and his officers whitewashed by the Krug, and in his attempt to have the Krug convict the mutineers and the Americans for the mutiny, turned his wrath on the Americans in a propaganda of lies and slander without parallel or equal. On April 1st he gave out the following interview in the Dalnevostok, published in Vladivostok:

"Ataman Kalmykov, who is in Vladivostok now, has been interviewed by the editor of the 'Dalnevostok' about the purpose of his arrival here, and said that before going to the front as a Commander-in-Chief of a large detachment of the East Siberian army, he has to settle some questions. Referring to the Americans, he said he was sorry to state that they have hindered him very much from organizing a new and properly disciplined army. The Ataman's opinion of the Americans is as follows: The representatives

of internationalism cannot be tolerated in Russia at the time of the latter's restoration. The Ataman, while trying to do his best for two years to discipline and re-organize the Ussuri Cossacks' troops, has not received any assistance from America, whether moral or material. On the contrary, he has experienced much harm. He is glad to state, however, that the Americans' dangerous influence has been paralyzed by the real and large assistance rendered to him by the other Allies.

On April 2, Kalmykov's information section gave out the following:

"The last times the rascally behavior of the American infantry was remarked towards the soldiers of this division, as well as towards the civilian population. The carrying on of the drunken American soldiers hinders the division in its work necessary for the preparative measures for front service, and puts an obstacle to any progress by the interfering deeds of the American soldiers.

Besides that we are informed that at the American Staff of the Labarovsk garrison there are special Bolsheviki agitators. He, thinking that the Allied armies according to the declarations made by their governments, have to take measures not to the dissolution of the Russian army and the Russian population, and has not to permit the sale of property of the state which was grabbed by force, such as took place in Krasnaya Rechka, where four hundred Cossack horses were sold. In view of similar actions the Staff is obliged to declare openly that similar behavior towards this division, which is a part of the Russian army cannot be tolerated any longer, and can cause undesired consequences as regards the maintenance of friendly relations. In order to avoid this, this Staff proposes to take energetic measures that stop should be made to this improper behavior of the American infantry towards the members of this division as well as towards the population.

It may be interesting to note that on May 10th, after the American forces had left Labarovsk, another mutiny occurred in the forces of Kalmykov. This time it was among his officers largely, and also extended to his men.

On September 24th Kalmykov sent the following telegram:

Chief Commander of the Allied troops, Marshal Otani, Commanding troops of the Priamur Military District and Chief Commander of the District General Rosenoff, Military Governor of the Ussuri Cossacks; Copy to Chita, Ataman of the Far Eastern Cossacks' troops, General Semonoff, Copies Cmsk Ataman of all Cossack troops, General Lutoff; To the All-Cossack conference representatives of the Ussuri Cossacks; a copy Blatoveschenok Ataman of the Amur Cossacks:

'It is the second year, since the Ussuri Cossacks are fighting, paying the price of their best sons' lives for the revival of their poor suffering country; torn by thousands of versts from their Cossack brothers who fight on the Ural front. The Ussuri Cossacks were the vanguard at the Far East and kept on fighting with the Bolsheviki, traitors to Russia, since they signed the Brest peace. Getting free from the yoke of the Soviet, the Ussuri Cossack stood fast upon the guard of strengthening a stable government. But during this year's campaign, or rather struggle, they had to meet with a new incomprehensible obstacle and that was - American Colts and bayonets, preceded by false and unfriendly agitations by so-called American soldiers, the presence of whom was many times found in the name of the "Red" band an absolute scorning of everything Russian, a detriment to the holy movement, the regeneration of the country and at last violence and the hideous coaxing of Cossacks away, compels me, as a patriot, and chosen leader of the Cossacks, honestly and frankly to voice my protest against the indiscretion and outrages of the Americans, against the dangerous work of interfering with the regeneration and rebuilding of our government, and furthermore, I wish to warn the close possibility of a minute which will rouse the indignation of the Ussuri Cossack in the form of an armed mutiny against the Americans.

"The misconduct of the American troop train which took place at Iman September 6, 1919, was once more an illustration of the disrespect to Russia, its institutions, railway men, and coaxing and stealing three Cossacks, a fact which called the mobilization in two nearby villages by their own accord and only through the sincere and friendly actions of the Japanese Commander, who settled the argument, was prevented the signal to a general revolt of the Cossacks against the Americans. As a true and loyal son of the Ussuri Cossacks, I cannot understand (realize) the blow in the back which will be of the armed conflict between the Americans and the Cossacks, but being responsible for my actions and the Ussuri Cossacks who trusted their lives to me, that in answering morally to the Russian people, its Government.

"I am taking of the responsibility for the scornful and insults and disrespect to Russia by Jews, immigrants, and others.

"Furthermore, as an active fighter for my dear mother Russia, as an unspeakable member of the great Cossack family, which is fighting for great Russia, I wish to state that I will not stand any more insults by the Americans and I request for the same of an early establishment of a government and order and for the same of Russia's honor and dignity, which is abused and defamed, to inform and put the Americans into the frame of their "triumphal declaration" and if possible save the Ussuri district and get rid of their presence altogether.

(Signed) Ataman Kalmykov.

The misconduct complained of by Kalmykov regarding the troop train at Iman on September 6th, consisted of an armed force which was dispatched to Iman to force Kalmykov's troop stationed there to surrender a captain and some men arrested and held in confinement there by his troops.

This officer was passing through Iman on the railroad with the men and was arrested under the pretext that he did not have a passport. His release having been requested and refused by Kalmykov's officer, the troops were sent there and demanded their release and secured it.

It may further be of interest to note that at this time, November 18th, Kalmykov and his forces are no nearer the front than they were a year ago, but still continue to terrorize the country from Spasskoe to Blagoveschensk.

Part of the testimony as given by the matincers at Krasnaya Rechka is hereto appended, marked "2" to "26" inclusive.

G. L. MORROW
Colonel, 27th Infantry

(Leader of Troops)

1st Satnia
Victor Slegden

No.	Men.....	449
"	Horses.....	306
"	Sleds.....	11

1st Cav. Co.

2nd Satnia
Capt. Finokeuty Rordenski

No.	Men.....	65
"	Horses.....	53

3rd Satnia
Capt. Andre Zetrakor

No.	Men.....	65
"	Horses.....	65

3rd Cav. Co.

4th Satnia
Capt. Epram Bezrukena

No.	Men.....	63
"	Horses.....	61

4th Cav. Co.

5th Satnia
Capt. Gerudebin

No.	Men.....	65
"	Horses.....	60

6th Satnia
Capt. Steven Bologan

No.	Men.....	30
"	Horses.....	29

7th Satnia
Capt. Thedor Maluboka

No.	Men.....	20
"	Horses.....	11

8th Satnia
Capt. Wassilee Suskow

No.	Men.....	65
"	Horses.....	52

A

Heavy Field Artillery

9th Satnia
Capt. Mike Berco

No.	Men.....	31
"	Horses.....	1

10th Satnia
Capt. K. Semenov

Field Artillery Company

No.	Men.....	12
"	" Detached Artillery	4

11th Satnia
Capt. Nikolai Chocov

Field Artillery Company

No..	Men.....	18
"	Horses.....	3

The Filson Historical Society