

the town, the flat occupied by Madame Zirypova was searched as the Reds had heard that she had many friends who were Czech officers. Searches were made daily until finally Madame Zirypova was taken away under escort, destination not being stated, but it was subsequently ascertained she was taken to 85 Pushkinskaya Street. Six days after her arrest Kozlov ascertained that Madame Zirypova had been shot, without any trial or other formality. No details could be obtained. Madame Zirypova left three children. After her execution, the Bolsheviks sent ten Red Guards to her flat who took away all her furniture, linen and other belongings. When the linen was being removed, a large crowd of women, apparently wives and relations of the Red Guards, collected and each one strove to get some of the linen for herself. The flat was then occupied by a Bolshevik Commissar who removed the ikons from the walls and threw them in the latrine where they were found afterwards by Kozlov. Michaelovitch Ageev, another lodger in the same house, confirmed the above and added that when the flat of Madame Zirypova was searched the first time the Bolsheviks took away all her rings, her watch and 6,000 roubles.

Evidence in documentary form is submitted concerning the treatment of a tailor named Leesitski who was arrested for having sewn uniforms for officers of Kolchak's army. He was declared "an enemy of the people and a counter-revolutionist" because the Bolsheviks stated they had discovered that he worked 16 and 17 hours a day instead of 8. This tailor describes the horrors of the Bolshevik prison and begs that the world might know that in his opinion Bolshevism means destruction to the working man.

Another document submitted is the story of an invahded soldier of the late war who was arrested at Bugulma by Bolsheviks on the 12th of November and was placed in prison with three priests. He and the priests were condemned to death and were being led to the cemetery where they were to be shot when he managed to effect his escape.

Here is the substance of a statement by a peasant woman, Baskakova, concerning the actions of the Bolsheviks in the town of Elabuga. On February 13, 1918, during search of her house by Red Guards, her little daughter, five years of age, was thrown from her bed, in order that they might search for arms supposed to be hidden under it. Her husband was arrested, and also a priest named Derlov, together with his three sons, aged 21, 19 and 17. The priest was arrested because, in January, 1918, when the Bolsheviks were looting churches, he had declared in a sermon that he would not allow desecration of the "Holy of Holies" and that this would only be entered over his body. The priest was shot soon after arrest and his wife, when she came to make inquiries concerning his body, was told that he had been taken to Kazan. She later ascertained that the corpse had been thrown into the river. The priest's three sons were shot one afternoon at 3 o'clock in the presence of a large number of citizens of Elabuga. Baskakova's husband was given a trial and later allowed to go. When she attended the trial, she was jeered and insulted by the Bolsheviks. Two merchants of this town were also shot. One of them was Gerbazov. He was first placed under arrest. Each evening he was brought up and threatened with immediate death unless a contribution was forthcoming. Finally he agreed to pay all he could, which was 2,700 roubles. The Bolsheviks demanded 50,000 roubles, and, after releasing him, arrested him again the next day and eventually shot him. He left his wife and four children penniless.

Alexander Apollonovitch Fischer, who lives in a village near Ufa, presented a detailed statement of the value of goods destroyed by the Red Guard on 31st December, 1918. He estimated his total loss at 32,400 roubles and stated that, after the destruction of his property, a paper was given him by the Bolshevik Commissar to the effect that his house and property were guaranteed against pillage and destruction.

Vladimir Abramovitch Safronovitch, telegraph operator, states that on February 1st, 1919, his wife, Elena Osepovna Safronovitch, left Ufa to stay with her sisters, Anna Osepovna, Fadeeva and Theodosia Chisjevskaya, who lived in a flour mill situated on the river 50 versts from Ufa. On the night of February 3rd, his wife and her sisters heard a great noise and the breaking of glass. They made an effort to escape through the back door but found it barred. A number of robbers demanded entry stating they were Red Guards and required all the money there was in the house. The money was handed over to them but the amount was found insufficient by the Red Guards who shot and killed the elder sister, Anna Osepovna Fadeeva. The statement continues: "My poor wife was then asked where the money was. She stated that, as she had only just arrived and was a