

Dec. 1952

(70)

EXCERPTS

From the Minutes of the Trial

On August 31 and on September 1, 1935, the Assizes of the Supreme Court Military Collegium of the USSR in Irkutsk, in the premises of the "KOR" club, in an open court consisting of:

the President of the Court -- comrade Nikitchenko
Members of the Court: comrades Zaryanov and Serpuhevitin
Secretary of the Court comrade Kulikov
Defense counsels from the member of Defense Collegium
of Irkutsk comrades Ryabkin and Petushinsky

heard the case of espionage, sabotage and terrorist group of secret agents illegally transferred into the Soviet territory from abroad:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich
2. Fereladov Eulampy Lukyanovich

both charged with the crimes set forth in Articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the F.S.S.R.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich charged with the crime set forth in Article 58-1 "a" of the Criminal Code of the F.S.S.R.

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich - born in 1888 in the town of Chita, of former Zabaikalsky District, now East-Siberian Region, from a cosseck family, formerly an officer, had no property, but his mother owned a house and an out building. His father was an officer in the rank of colonel. Kobylkin graduated from a military preparatory school in Khabarovsk and later from a military cavalry collage in Nicholaevsk. Then he was appointed a cosseck-hundred commander. During the World War I he served as a captain of Cossecks, and during the Civil War as a colonel of the White Army from 1917 to 1922, and took active part in the fight against the Soviet Power. He was twice promoted in rank for his services during this period. He fled from the Soviet Union together with the army and was interned in China. There he belonged to the political organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and ideologically to the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". Besides he belonged to the organization "Cosseck Village of Zabaikalye" in Kharbin, to "Chitinskoye Zomlyachestvo", and to the "Union of Khabarovsk Cadets". All these organizations are actually political organizations. He was apprehended on the night of March 9, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

2. Fereladov Eulampy Lukyanovich - born in 1905 in the village of Kork; former Tobelsky District, in a middle-class family, his father during the Russo-Japanese war served as a private, and later, being crippled, was discharged from the army. His father was of a middle-class family. Fereladov does not know whether his father owned land, house or other property. because being yet little child he left Soviet Russia. He graduated from a Kharbin cadet school in 1920 and in 1927 from a military college in China.

From 1920 to 1922 he served as a volunteer in the White Army in the Maritime Province first in the Enisey cosseck-division and then in the Ovsik regiment as a cadet-volunteer. After he had graduated from the Shandong military college in 1927, he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant by Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich. He was graduated from the Soviet Union in 1919 to Vladivostok together with his corps and in 1920 fled to the Pogranichnaya station together with the White Army units and up to 1922 participated in the fight against the Soviet Power. He did not get any reward for this. When in China he was a member of the following political organization -- the "National Union of the New Generation" and the "Union of Musketeers" "Russian General Military Union" and "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". He was apprehended on the Soviet territory on January 21, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

2. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich - born in 1914, in the town of Chita, clergyman's son, of elementary education. From 1931 a worker at the Abugsituevsky mine in the Bsrzinsky district, being young did not serve in the Red Army. He was apprehended on the Soviet territory on May 28, 1935, and since then has been held in custody.

Explanations given by the defendants.

1. Kabytkin - I penetrated into the Soviet territory on the night of March 6, 1935. I was ordered to do so by the military mission of a certain power, which set the following task before me: to establish personal connection with the counter-revolutionary organizations, existing in the Zabaikalye. According to the task set before me by the mission of this state, I had to transfer three pistols with cartridges, two incendiary cartridges, counter-revolutionary literature, letters and money, which were given to me, to a counter-revolutionary organization. I received 60 American dollars and 1800 gold rubles. I received the incendiary cartridges at the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya" (Kharbin Times) from the head of this office Osawa. I received the pistols in the flat of Timofeyev Dmitry Ivanovich, a supervisor at the police department. The letters addressed to the persons, living in the U.S.S.R., which were sent with me, were given to me by the secretary of a certain military mission. I received the counter-revolutionary literature from police department supervisor Timofeyev. Besides, the secretary of the mission set the following task before me: The organization which existed on the territory of the Soviet state should not stop its counter-revolutionary work, but just the opposite, it should develop and maintain the connection with white-guard organizations, which were abroad. The counter-revolutionary organization had to carry out anti-Soviet propaganda among the population of the Soviet Union, using for this purpose the literatures, secretly transferred by us. The weapons had to be used for the purpose of committing terrorist acts on the territory of the Soviet Union, but I was not told, who were the persons against whom these acts were planned. I had general instructions -- to use all means of fighting, depending upon the circumstances, and at a convenient moment against the Soviet responsible officials. The incendiary cartridges were to be used to set on fire all kinds of constructions, having military significance. The secretary of a certain

mission told me this. I spoke to him personally and personally received these instructions. The secretary of the mission told me I had to rely upon the counter-revolutionary organization and upon my own experience of fighting against the Soviet Power, while carrying out these tasks.

The persons were to be effected at the time right before the beginning of war and the signal was to be given from Manchuria. Besides the tasks of carrying out sabotage and terrorist acts, just before crossing on to the Soviet territory I received a task of espionage and reconnaissance nature. I had to get information concerning the disposition of the Red Army units in the Zabaikalye, the economic conditions of the Soviet Union and political sentiments of the Soviet people. I had to pass this information on to the military missions in Kharbin and in the town of Manchuria. Timofeev was formerly a captain of the Russian artillery. Now he is a supervisor at the police department and at the same time a secret agent of the Kharbin military mission. I know it from his own words and it is true.

Osewa, head of the editorial office of the "Kharbinaskoye Vremya", is closely connected with the military mission. In all the cases when the secretary of the mission had business talks with secret agents of the mission, he always used the editorial office, where Osewa has his flat. All the conversations concerning the transferring of men and weapons to the USSR took place in the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya". From this fact I drew the conclusion that the editorial office is the underground quarters of the secretary of the mission.

I received the weapons and money from Timofeev at these underground quarters. We acted upon the instructions from the military mission and from Osewa. Besides, fulfilling the task set before me by the military, I transferred certain people who were sent into the territory of the Soviet Union with the purpose of reconnaissance and sabotage. The mission agreed to send Pereladov onto the Soviet territory. At the same time the secretary of the mission gave me two rifles and 8 incendiary cartridges, and I returned to Djelainor, informing Pereladov, that the mission agreed to have him sent to the Soviet Union. I received the rifles for the purpose of self-defense, while escorting people to the frontier to transfer them to the Soviet Union. The incendiary cartridges were received with the purpose of committing persons and were sent with Pereladov at the disposal of the counter-revolutionary organizations in the Zabaikalye. Before sending the incendiary cartridges onto the territory of the Soviet Union, we tested their efficiency...

I used to receive money, weapons and counter-revolutionary literature from the military mission beforehand and when Oleinikov or some other people, whom I transferred across the frontier, came to Djelainor station, I furnished them with these and conducted across the frontier.....

Altogether twelve pistols of different systems -- "Mauser", "Astra", "Nagan" with rounds, ten incendiary cartridges and a great amount of anti-Soviet literature were transferred with my help to serve the counter-revolutionary purposes.

He took no part in transferring Kustov and Mikhail Oleinikov, as he was on the Soviet territory at the time.

Fulfilling the tasks set by the mission of a certain power and transferring people, weapons, literature and money onto the Soviet territory with the purpose of committing terrorist acts and acts of sabotage, I did it consciously because the aims of the military mission coincided with my striving towards the overthrowing of the Soviet Power and establishing another political system".

Kobytkin (continues giving his testimony and answers questions):

"The missions of a foreign state and local authorities, on whose territory the political organizations named by me carried out their work, knew that these organizations carried out sabotage and terrorist work on the territory of the U.S.S.R. The local authorities helped them.

We received all the weapons, which are exhibits to the case and which are lying here in the court-room, from the foreign mission through Timofeev. I brought two "Mausers" and one "Astra" pistol onto the territory of the U.S.S.R. 5 or 6 "Eroning" pistols were sent with other people. Besides, I brought two incendiary cartridges, a parcel of counter-revolutionary literature and 8 letters addressed to different people. The other weapons were sent with Pereladov and Oleinikov.

Altogether I received from a certain foreign mission 150 American dollars and 5000 Soviet gold roubles for the underground organization. All our activities were directed to prepare for the intervention against the Soviet Union. I, myself, was a scout of the future war.....

I, Personally, came here to prepare and commit arson and terroristic acts against the leaders of the Soviet Power and to cause possible damage to the Soviet state. The aim of a certain foreign state coincided with the aims of the organizations to which I belonged.

Pereladov - My task was to collect reconnaissance information of economic and political nature, gain full information of the stationing of the Red Army units, commit sabotage and terrorist acts under the direction of the underground organization. These tasks were set by the military mission of a certain state, with which our organization was in contact..All our whiteguard organizations on the Manchurian territory are supported and helped by the military missions of a certain state. We could not exist without it, because we have neither funds nor weapons. All activities of our organizations were approved of by the mission of a certain state.

For instance, my trip with Kobytkin for meeting delegates from Zabsikalye was approved by the military mission, gendarmery and frontier guard's detachment. While serving in the frontier guard's detachment I went several times to the frontier line to meet our agents.

Agents coming from the Soviet Union were to bring definite information for handing them through Kobytkin to the military mission of a certain

power both in Manchuria and Kharbin.....

Before leaving I got permission from the military mission of a certain power for crossing the frontier into the Soviet Union and a special task for collecting espionage information and for preparing persons....

The aim, pursued by the power which assisted in transferring terrorists and saboteurs onto the Soviet Union territory, was known to me, for I knew that weapons, cartridges and incendiary cartridges, supplied by the military mission, were to be used for weakening the Soviet Power and creating favorable conditions for cutting off the Soviet Maritime Province and Kamchatka. I learned about this from the conversations with my colleagues who showing the map spoke of these intentions. The emigrants alone could not capture Primorye and Kamchatka, for they had no means to achieve it...

I started working for a certain power to help realize anti-Soviet aims because these aims coincided with mine. Like all the whiteguard emigrants. I believed that the capturing of a part of the Far East by a foreign power, is a minor evil for Russian than the Bolsheviks....

I, personally, had no political program when I went to the Soviet territory with the weapons for fighting against Communism and overthrowing the Soviet power by means of sabotage and terror. I only knew that I had to be worthy of that government's trust which helped us in our fighting against the Soviet power and supplied us with money and weapons.

Prior to establishing the contact with the military mission in Kharbin, I trained personnel. I was an instructor in one of the armies which were to attack the Soviet Union.

3. Oleinikov - I and a secretary of a certain military mission whom I personally knew were interested in transportation of weapons and counter-revolutionary literature for the Zabaikalye counter-revolutionary organization.

I first met the secretary of the mission in June or July in 1933, when I escaped abroad and came to General Shilnikov in whose house I stayed.

Shilnikov, being ill, asked me to take a letter to the secretary of the military mission, the contents of the letter was unknown to me. Since then I established my personal acquaintance with the secretary. The secretary of the mission did not ask me whom the letter was from, but asked me what I could tell him of the Red Army and the sentiments of the population. I did not tell him anything important, not having enough data on the subjects the secretary was interested in:

At that time I did not get any tasks from the secretary of the mission. At the end of 1933 while crossing the frontier for the second time, I received the task from Shilnikov and the secretary of the mission, to transfer espionage information on the Red Army stationing and other questions. While returning onto the Soviet territory for the second time I received, from the secretary of the mission, a "Mauser", which was given to me by him

in the building of the military mission -- in his private office. I was to pass the Mauser to Serebryakov to commit terroristic acts on the Soviet territory.

Altogether 2 "Mausers", 3 "Negans" and 4 "Frownings" with corresponding amount of rounds for them, were brought by me.

Besides, I brought a camera with films which is presented here as an exhibit to the case. The camera had been received by Shilnikov from the secretary of the military mission and was passed on to me.

The camera was to be used for taking pictures of military and other constructions which were to be used for espionage purposes.

Besides, I brought counter-revolutionary literature which was supposed to be distributed among the population calling them for overthrowing the Soviet power.

All the information, collected in the Soviet Union by Serebryakov I was obliged to pass on personally to Shilnikov or to the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria.

In the town of Manchuria from the same chief of the military mission I received the task on my returning to the U.S.S.P. to ask Kobilkyn to go to the stations at Zilovo and Stretensk and start collecting espionage information there. At that time Kobilkyn was already on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Every time crossing the frontier I carried some letters from Serebryakov, the contents of the letters were unknown to me and I passed them on to Shilnikov and to the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria...

True there was one case when in Autumn of 1934 the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin came by plane to the town of Manchuria to meet Serebryakov, a representative of a counter-revolutionary organization from the U.S.S.P. At that time the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria had a conference at which the chief of the military mission of Heiler was present. That information, which Serebryakov and I had brought from the Soviet Union that time, was discussed at this conference, after that Serebryakov left for Kharbin.

Additional testimony of the defendant Kobilkya.

At the beginning of June or at the end of May, 1934, Oleinikov, having crossed the border, came as always to Djelainor with Ivanov (same Serebryakov). Only Serebryakov was summoned to Manchuria, but Oleinikov was not summoned to the town of Manchuria.

The secretary of the military mission in Kharbin came by plane to this conference. The conference took place at the gendarmery department in the town of Manchuria. Besides me and the secretary of the military mission

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of Kharbin there were: Chief of the Military Mission of the town of Manchuria, chief of the Military Mission of Kharbin, Chief of the police detachment of the town of Manchuria, a military persons who could speak Russian, and an interpreter.

At this conference a question of another transportation of a load of weapons, money, counter-revolutionary literature and cartridges for the counter-revolutionary organization in the Zabaikalye was discussed. Besides, at the same conference a question of collecting information of military nature was discussed. Official representatives of the military missions and other offices of a certain state promised to assist sabotage and terrorist activities of the counter-revolutionary organization which was on the territory of the Soviet Union....

Continuation of Oleinikov's Explanations.

Before Kobilkya was sent to the Soviet Union, a conference took place at the editorial office of the Kharbinskoye Vremya, and Timofeev D. I., Kobilkya and I were present there. After coming to the editorial office I stayed in the reception room, and they went to another room where the secretary of the military mission was. In about half an hour I was called to the secretary of the mission, who began asking me whether the Chita aerodrome actually existed and where it was situated; the place of taking off and landing grounds. He asked me of the fortifications and their nature, the armament of the fortified points and the disposition of military units, at the same time verifying the data he had. I reported to the secretary of the mission everything I knew from my own observations or from the reports of the agents.

I got one "Mauser" and cartridges from General Shilnikey, one "Browning" from the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, two "Brownings" in the town of Kharbin from Timofeev, who at that time worked as a secret agent of the military mission and as a supervisor at the police department.

An experiment with incendiary shells was carried out together with Petounov, chief of the gendarmery department, and an interpreter of the military mission in Kharbin.

I reported of the results of the experiments to Kobilkya, warning him that I was not satisfied with the experiments. Timofeev declared that he would try them himself together with the secretary of the military mission.

Explanations of the defendants at the closed session in the Court.

Kobilkyn: The State which I and all the defendants called "a certain" was Japan. I received the tasks from Suda, Secretary of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Kharbin -- and from the Sakurai, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Manchuria, -- and Saito Chief of the Military Mission in Kharbin, and from Osawa, the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya".

Besides the tasks I have told you about, I received from Suda and Sakurai the task to recruit 10 men and transport them to the Zabaikalye to carry out arson, terroristic acts and espionage.

The weapons, I got through Osawa and Timofeev were forwarded to me according to the order of Suda, the secretary of the Japanese military mission in Kharbin. The Japanese military missions were greatly interested in the questions concerning the aviation and the situation of aerodromes on the territory of D.V.K. (Far Eastern Area) how near the aerodromes were to the frontier of Manchukuo and the military units quartered on the stations of Olovyannaya and Zilevo.

Then they were interested in the types of aircraft, especially fighters and reconnaissance planes. Instructions were given to secret agents as for instance to Oleinikov personally by Suda, Secretary of the military mission in Kharbin or Sakurai, Chief of the Military Mission in Manchuria, to whom I always sent the people who came from the U.S.S.R.

I fully confirm all my testimony given at the preliminary investigation and in the court, both regarding my counter-revolutionary activities and the Japanese Kharbin and Manchurian missions whose tasks I carried out. My testimony is sincere and true to facts. I gave it honestly of my own will and nobody brought pressure upon me, while I was giving my testimony.

I must add that I considered the fulfillment of these tasks - collecting information of espionage nature, carrying out sabotage and terroristic acts -- as the preparation for intervention which as we were expecting would take place in the near future and we took an active part in this preparation.

Pereladov: I, myself was not directly connected with official representatives of the Japanese military mission.

When in my testimony at the court interrogation I was speaking of counter-revolutionary organizations being dependent on the military missions of a certain state, I meant Japan.

When I was at the station Pogranichnaya, I met Voschilo there, a member of the "National Union of the New Generation" and Shipunov, a member of the Union "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". They were carrying out special tasks of the Japanese military mission on collecting espionage-reconnaissance information about the Primerye.

Always, when a band for transportation to the U.S.S.R. was being prepared, official representatives of the Japanese military mission took part in this and approved the crossing of the frontier. This is confirmed by the fact that when I expressed my desire to cross the border and Kobilkyn consented to transfer me, I had to give an obligation to carry out special tasks of the Japanese military mission of sabotage-terroristic and espionage-reconnaissance nature and then my crossing was approved by the Manchurian mission represented by Sakurai, and the Kharbin mission represented by Suda.

When I made an attempt on the Soviet representative Boganelov, I was not informed that Japan was interested in this as I had received this task from Zarin, through Popev, the representative of the "National Union of New Generation".

Oleinikov: While being abroad I was in contact with Suda, the secretary of the Japanese mission in Kharbin, Sakurai, the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, Timofeev, the supervisor at the police department, who concurrently was a secret agent in the Japanese military mission and Kulikov, the supervisor at the criminal- detective bureau in Kharbin.

I gave information to and received tasks from Suda and Sakurai, who paid me money for this.

I also received the revolver "Mause" from Suda....

President of the Court - Nikitchenko

Secretary - Kulikov

Correct: Chief of Secret Cyphering Department
of Military Collegium of Supreme
Court of U.S.S.R.

Major of the Judicial Corps
(Veintroub)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, M. Menshova, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: Menshova

Sentence no. 95

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR before President of the Court Nikitchenko, members of the Court Zaryanov and Serpukhovitin, secretary Kulikov at open sessions in Irkutsk on August 31 and September 1, 1935, with State Counsel for Prosecution, Military Prosecutor Malkis and with Counsels for Defense: the members of Irkutsk Defense Counsel Collegium Ryabkin and Patushinsky.

Heard the Case of:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich, born in 1888 in the town of Chita, former Colonel of Ataman Semenov's whiteguard army, from 1922 to 1935 in emigration, member of the counter-revolutionary emigrant organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth".
2. Preladov Eulampy Lukyanovich, born in 1905 in the town of Kurgan, formerly sub-lieutenant of the white army, from 1922 to 1935 in emigration, a member of the counter-revolutionary emigration organizations of the "Russian General Military Union", of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" and of the "National Union of the New Generation".

Both charged with the crimes set forth in the articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich, born in 1914 in the town of Chita, son of a clergymen of elementary education, citizen of the USSR.

Charged with the crime set forth in article 58-1a of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

by investigation established that in 1935 the white guards I.V. Kobylkin and E.L. Pereladov, having secretly penetrated into the Soviet Union territory through Manchuria with the aim of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts, were respectively apprehended at various dates in the East Siberian Region, having arms, incendiary cartridges and counter-revolutionary literature on them.

Later on at the end of May, 1935, Victor Oleinikov was apprehended in the Zabaikalye while crossing the frontier. He too, had secretly penetrated into the Soviet territory together with two other terrorists; Michail Oleinikov and Kustov who were shot when attacking a border guard post. Revolvers, poisons, and counter-revolutionary literature were found on the shot men and on Victor Oleinikov as well.

It is established by the documents of the case and by the confession of the defendants that Kobylkin and Pereladov who turned out to be a whiteguard colonel and a white guard sub-lieutenant, respectively, living in emigration in Northern Manchuria since the rout of the white bands in the Soviet Far East in 1922 until 1935, and being members of various whiteguard counter-revolutionary organizations took an active part in their activities in preparing an armed attack on the Soviet Union with the aim of overthrowing the Soviet Power and of restoring of capitalism with the help of foreign intervention.

Having counter-revolutionary convictions and pursuing these aims of his own free will as one of the chiefs of the Eastern Department of the "Russian General Military Union", Kobylkin also received and obeyed instructions of the Secret Service officers of a certain foreign power, being its secret agent. Besides, Kobylkin holding an official position in the police, helped and personally organized the smuggling of armed bands, weapons and individual agents from Manchuria to the Soviet territory to carry out espionage, and sabotages and terrorist acts.

So, during the time when Kobylkin worked as a police supervisor at the station of Djelainor, five armed bands were smuggled from Manchuria to the Soviet Territory.

In January, 1935, Kobylkin, following instructions of secretary of the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin, with the knowledge of the head of the military mission of the same power in the town of Manchuria, smuggled to the Soviet Union territory the whiteguard Pereladov with the task of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts.

Pursuing the same counter-revolutionary aims and following the instructions of the already mentioned secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, Kobylkin himself, with the help of the head of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, crossed the Soviet frontier line with weapons on him in March, 1935, but was held up. There were on him two "Mauser" and one "Astre" pistols, a large quantity of counter-revolutionary literature, and incendiary cartridges to be used for setting on fire stores and constructions of military importance.

In the organizations of the transfer of agents of the secret service of a certain power and of representatives of counter-revolutionary organizations into the Soviet territory, and in transportation of weapons and receiving espionage information, Kobylkin was assisted by Victor Oleinikov, who, since 1933 had maintained through General Shilnikov close contact with the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin.

When General Shilnikov who being chief of the Eastern Department of the Russian General Military Union had simultaneously been a secret agent of the said military mission in Kharbin, died in 1934 the direction of the activities of the whiteguard organization of the "Russian General Military Union" passed on to Kobylkin, and Victor Oleinikov received his instructions, both from Kobylkin and from the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, directly, and from the heads of the military missions in the towns of Manchuria and Heiler.

With the help of Victor Oleinikov, who had repeatedly crossed the frontier himself and smuggled Pereladov, Kustov, Micheil Oleinikov and even Kobylkin himself, the latter transferred onto the Soviet territory 12 pistols with a large supply of rounds for committing terrorists acts, t.c., incendiary cartridges for sabotage acts, a camera with films for espionage work and poisons; strychnine and atropine; for the same terrorist acts.

Kobylkin, as he himself stated in his confession and which is conformed Peradov's and Oleinikov's evidence, got all these things, intended for carrying out espionage, sabotage and terroristic tasks on the Soviet Union territory, from official representatives of the Military Mission of a certain power in the towns of Kharbin and Manchuria directly or through the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya."

The same persons gave Kobylkin money for carrying on counter-revolutionary sabotage work.

Considering the said, the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S. S.R. found I. V. Kobylkin and E. I. Pereladov guilty of crimes set forth in articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the R. S. F. S. R., and V. V. Oleinikov guilty of high treason, i. e., of crimes set forth in the article 58-1a of the Criminal Code of the R. S. F. S. R. and sentenced.

Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich and Pereladov Eulampy Lukjanovich according to crimes set forth in the article 58-8 of the Criminal Code of the R. S. F. S. R., and Oleinikov, Victor Vasiliev according to the articles 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the R. S. F. S. R., all three of them to capital punishment - shooting with confiscation of their personal property.

This sentence is final, not subject to appeal.

PRESIDENT OF THE COURT:

NIKITCHENKO

MEMBERS OF THE COURT

PYANOV & SERPUKHOVITIN

CORRECT

CHIEF OF THE SECRET-CIPHERING
DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY
COLLEGIUM OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE U. S. S. R.

MAJOR OF JUDICIAL COFPS

vaintrub.

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I. M. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated document.

/S/M. GILDENBLAT

IPS DOC. NO. 1952

CERTIFICATE

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document Room of the Soviet Division of the International Prosecution Section, hereby certify that the Prosecution Document No. 1952 was received by me from the Archives of the Military Council of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. on 15 October 1947.

/s/ Major N. A. Bazenko
MAJOR N. A. BAZENKO,
Chief of the Doc. Room of
the Soviet Division of
I.P.S.

21 November 1947

Exhibit No. 3851-A

I.P.S. Doc. 1952, 1

裁判記録抜萃

一九三五年八月三十一日及九月一日に聯邦最高裁判所宣
事委員会イルクーク市派出會議「コール」俱樂部構
内にて左構成ニヨリ公開施行ス

議長 ニキフチエニコ

議員 ザルマノフ及セルポホウィティン

書記 クーリコーフ

辯護人 イルクーク市辯護士会委員

リヤブキン 及 プタシンスキー

審議事件ハ非合法的ニソ聯領内ニ潛入セル
テロ陰謀團事件ニシテ被告次ノ如ク

1. コブイルキン、インノケンタイ、ワシーリエウチ

2. ペレラドフ、エウラムピー、ルーキヤノウイチ

上記兩名ハロヤ社会主義ソヴェト聯邦共和國刑法
第五十八條、第四、第六、第八、第九、及第十項ニ該当スル
犯罪ナリ

3. オレイニコフ、ウィクトル、ワシーリエウチハロヤ社

会主義ソヴェト聯邦共和國刑法第五十八條 第一項

(a) = 該当スル犯罪ナリ

1. コブイルキン、インノケンタイ、ワシーリエウチハ
一八八八年
旧「ザバイカル州」現在、東部西伯利亞地區「カタ
市ニ生レタル「カガツク」ニシテ將校ヲリシコトアリ本人

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ハ資産ナキモ、母ハ家屋ト別荘ト有シ、父ハ將校ニシテ大佐ナリキ、本人ハ「ハバロフスク」幼年學校及「ニョラエラスク」騎兵士官學校ヲ卒業シ、「カザック」騎兵中隊長トナリ、帝制露軍ニ於テハ一等大尉、國內戰ニアリテハ大佐トシテ一九一七年ヨリ一九二三年マデ白軍ニ勤務シ、「ソヴェト」政權ニ対シ、積極的ニ斗争ニ参加シ、其功ニヨリニ階級ヲ進メラル。白軍ト共ニソ聯領内ニ逃テ支那ニ留マル。支那ニ於テ被告ハ「ロシヤ」軍人聯合会（ロシニスキー、オブシチヌイ、インスコエ、オブシチヌイ）ノ政治諸団体ノ會員トナリ、思想上「ロシヤ」正義友愛会（ブラフスツウオ、ルースコイ、ブラフツイ）ニ属シ、尚「ハルビン」市ニ於ル「ザバイカルカザック」団（ザバイカリスカヤ、カザチキ、スタニーツア）、「チタ」同郷人会（ケティンスコエ、ゼムリヤ）左スツウオ）及「ハバロフスク」幼年學校同窓会ニ属シタリ。此等ノ諸団体ハ何レモ政治的性質ヲ有ス、一九二五年三月八日夜、「ソヴェト」領内ニ於テ捕ヘラレ以テ拘禁中ナリシモノナリ。

2. ペレラドフ、エウラム、ピール、キヤノ、ウイケハ一九〇五年旧「トボリスカヤ」縣「ユルカ」村ニ生レタル平民ニシテ、父ハ日露戰爭ニ兵卒トシテ従軍シ、癩病トナリシヲ以テ、其後、兵役ヲ続行スルコトナカリキ、父ハ平民ナリ、父ガ土地家屋及其他ノ財産ヲ有セシヤ否ヤハ被告ハ幼年時代ニ「ソヴェト、ロシヤ」國外ニ退去セシヲ以テ之ヲ知ルコトナシ、一九二〇年「ハルビン」ニ於テ幼年學校ヲ一九二七年

1.R.S. Doe 1952, /

支那ニ於テ士官学校ヲ卒業セリ、一九二〇年ヨリ一九三三年マデ
白軍ノ義勇兵トシテ、初ハ「エセイカガフ」師団、次ニ幼年
学校出身義勇兵トシテ「オームスキー」駐隊ニアリテ勤務
シ、一九二七年山東陸軍士官学校卒業後、旅司令部官、ラ
ラ、ニコラエウイテ「大侯」承認ヲ得テ少尉トナル、一九二九年
ソ連領外ニ移リ、軍団ト共ニ浦塩ニ撤退シ、一九三〇年白
軍部隊ト共ニ「ボグラニチヤ」駐ニシ、一九三二年マデソ連上
政確ニ対スル斗争ニ参加セリ、但、何等賞典ヲ受テズ
支那ニアリテハ新人民族同盟（ナチオナリスイソニズ、イワゴ
ホコレニヤ）及銃士同盟（ソニズ、ムシカテ、ローラ）等ノ政治
団体ノ会員トナル、一九三五年一月三日ソ連領ニ於テ抑
留シ、以來拘禁中ナレリ者ナリ、

一 オレイニコスウイクトル、ワレリエウイテハ一九二四年「チノ」
市ニ生レ、僧侶ノ子ナリ、一九三三年以後最近「ホルジニスキー」
地區「アバガイソフスキー」鉱山ノ労働者トシテコトアリ、
赦免後ニ幼年ナリシヲ以テ赤軍ニ於テ勤務セズ、一九
三五年五月二十八日ソ連領ニ於テ抑留セラレ、以來拘禁
中ナリシ者ナリ、

被告ノ陳述

1. コブイルキン、余ハ一九三五年三月五日夜某國陸軍
特務機関ノ任務ヲ受テ、ソ連領内ニ潜入ス、特務
機関が余ニ與ヘタル任務ハ「ガバイカル」所在ノ反革
命団体ト直接連絡ヲトルニアリ、此任務ニヨリ余ハ
該國機関ヨリ與ヘ

I. P. S. Doo 1952. 1

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ラレタル拳銃三挺及附属彈藥、燒夷筒二個、反革命文書、
 信書、及金銭ヲ反革命団体ニ交付スルモノナリ。受領セル
 金額ハ六〇米弗ト一八〇〇米弗トナルカレリ。燒夷筒ハ公
 ロンスコエウレミア紙編輯部ニ於テ同主号一六号ヨリ又拳
 銃、警官察部監督、ライモネーラ、ドミートーイワイケレ
 宅ニ於テ受領セリ。余ノ携行セル信書ハソ聯内ニ居住セル人々ニ
 宛テ多クモニレテ某國陸軍機密書ヨリ五〇ミト反革命
 文書ハ警官察部監督、ライモネーラニ受領セル。以上ノ外
 余ハ特務機密書ヨリソ聯領内ニ現存セル団体ニ對シ其反革
 命ニ作テ停止スルモノニテ之ヲ拡大シ外國ニ白衛軍団体
 ト連絡ヲ保持シソ聯民間ニ反革命煽動ヲ行フベク之カヲ
 人送付スルル文書ヲ利用スルニ任務ヲ受ケタリ。武器ハソ聯
 領内ニ於テ行ハルニ行爲シテ用ヒントモニレテ其何人ヲ祖
 カニテノ確ナル指テナク情況ニ應ジテ手段ヲ用ヒ好機ニ
 殺シ主トシテソ聯ニ指道者ニ對シ行フヘシトノ漠然タル
 言フモ、燒夷彈ハ防衛上重要ナル價值ヲ有スルニ術工
 物ニ放火スルモノナリ。以上カ某國特務機密書ヨリ言ヒ
 シテ余ハ親シク同人ト語リ親シク同人ヨリ指テテ受ケタル
 リ。機密書ハ余ニ反革命団体協カト余ノ反ソ聯ニ於
 ケル經驗ヲ特ニ任務ヲ遂行スルニナリト云ヘリ。
 放火ノ準備戰時時代ノ狀況ニ合致セシムヘク其實施ハ滿洲
 里ヨリノ信号ヲ受ケテ決行スルニ要シタリ。
 テハ騷乱行為ノ外余ハソ聯ニ向ヒ去ル前密偵
 ノ性質ヲ有スル任務ヲ受ケテガハイカルニ於ケル軍部

1. P.S. Dec. 1952. 1

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隊ノ配置ソ聯ノ經濟狀態及ソウエト社會ノ政治動向ニ関
スル情報ヲ蒐集スルヲ要スリ。此等ノ情報ハ「ハルビン」及「瀋
洲」陸軍特務機關ニ傳達スルヲ要シタリ。「タイムズ」
エフハ「ソ連」ロシヤ」砲兵大尉ナリシカ現在ハ敬言察部監
督トシテ勤務シ同時「ハルビン」ニ於ケル陸軍特務機關ノ密
偵リ、余ハ之ヲ「タイムズ」エフ「ソ連」ヨリ知り且確實ニ知レリ
「ハルビン」エフ「ソ連」紙主筆大澤ハ陸軍特務機關ト
密接ニ連絡ヲ有シ機關ノ密偵ト業務上ノ談話ヲ行フ場合
特務機關ノ秘書ハ常ニ自由ニ編輯部ノ建物ヲ使用シ又大澤ハ
編輯部ニ自己住宅ヲ有シソ聯ハ人員及武器ノ送付ニ関スル
談話ヲ我等ハ凡「ハルビン」エフ「ソ連」紙編輯部ノ建物内ニテ
行ヒタリ之ヨリ余ハ編輯部ハ特務機關ノ秘書ノ密議所ナリト
結論ヲナセリ。

武器ト金錢トハ余ハ之ヲ此密議所ニ於テ「タイムズ」エフ「
ソ連」交領セシモノニテ同人ハ陸軍特務機關ノ命令ト大澤ハ
指シヨリ行動セルモノナリ以上ノ外余ハ陸軍特務機關ノ命令
ニヨリ偵察又ハ騒乱ニ決行シタメソ聯ニ赴キ單独人等ノ送附
ヲモ行ヒタリ

特務機關ニ於テ「ハルビン」エフ「ソ連」領内ニ送ルベク余ハ同意
ヲ与ヘタリ。此時ハ余ハ特務機關ノ秘書ヨリ余ノ配下ニ銃
ニ対ト燒夷筒八個ヲ与ヘシ「ハルビン」エフ「ソ連」特務機關
ハ同人ソ聯ヘ「出発」何等反對シ居ラカシ「ソ連」エフ「ソ連」
ライノールニ帰還セリ。銃ハソ聯向フ人ヲ國境ニ津フ

際、自衛用ニ受領セシモノナリ、燒夷彈ハ放火決行ノ目的ヲ有シ「ペレラドフ」ト共ニ「ガハイカル」ノ反革命團體ノ配下ニ送ラレ、之ヲソ聯領内ヘ送ルニ先ケ我等ハ其役ニ立ツヤ否ヤノ試験ヲナシタリ、金錢武器及反革命文書ハ事前ニ陸軍特務機關ヨリ受領シオキ「オレイニコフ」其他余ノキニヨリ國境ヲ通過シテ送ラルル者カ「シヤライノール」馭ニ束ルトキ之ヲ与ヘ彼等ヲ道キテ國境ヲ通過セシナタリ余ノ協力ニヨリ反革命ノ目的遂行ノ為送付セラレタルモノハ「モルセル」「アストラ」「カクシ」等ノ各種拳銃十二挺及附属實彈燒夷彈一〇及多數ノ反ソ文書ナリ

彼ハ「クリストフ」及「オレイニコフ」「ミハイール」ノ送付ニ参加セズ是レソ聯領内ニアリシヲ以テナリ

余ハ某國特務機關ノ任務ニヨリ行動スソ聯領ニ人員武器、文書及金錢ヲ騷乱テ口行為決行ノ為送ララルモノナルカ陸軍特務機關ノ目的カ「ソウエト」政權ヲ西復ヘシ別種ノ政体ヲ樹立セントスル予ノ目的ニ合致スルモノナルヲ以テ自覚、下ニ之ヲ決行セリ

「コファイルキン」ノ引続キ陳述シ且訊問ニ答フ

余カ指摘セル政治団体ノ行動領域ノ地方官憲並ニ外國特務機關ハ此団体ソ聯領内ニ於テ騷乱テ口行為ヲナシ「ソウエル」ヲ知悉シ「アリタム」モノニシテ地方官憲ハ我等協力ナ本事件ノ物的證據トシテ現ニ法廷ニ横タハシ武器ハ凡テ、我等カ「テイモフエー」エ「フ」ヲ經テ外國特務機關

ヨリ受領セルモノナリ。余カソ聯領内ニ携行セルハ「モ
セル」ニ挺「アストラ」式一挺ニシテ他ノ人々ト共ニ送リ
タルハ「フロニンゲ」五乃至六挺ナリ。其外余ハ燒
夷彈ニ發反革命文書一束、宛名人ヲ異ニセル
信書八通ヲ携行セリ。其他ノ武器ハ「ペレラトフ」
及「オレイニコフ」ニヨリ送附セラル。

ソ聯領内ノ非合法團體ノタメ某外國特務機関
ヨリ受領セル金額總計ハ約一五〇米帛及五〇〇〇
「ソウエト」チエルウオン」留ナリ

我等ノ行爲ハ凡テソ聯ニ対スル外國ノ干渉ヲ準備
スルヲ目的トシ、余自身ハ將來戦ノ偵察者ナリシナリ
放火ト「ソウエト」政權指導者ニ対スルテロ行爲ヲ準
備シ、且遂行シ、以テ「ソウエト」國家ニ爲シ得ル限り
ノ損害ヲ與フルタメ、余ハ自身現場ニ赴キタリ、
某國ガ余ニ課シタル目的ハ余ノ屈スル團體ノ目的ト合
致セルモノナリ。

「ペレラトフ」余ノ任務ニ屈スルハ經濟並ニ政治上ノ
偵察、情報ノ蒐集、赤軍部隊ノ配置ニ関スル充分
ナル情報ノ蒐集、地下秘密團體ノ指示ニヨル騷亂及
テロ行爲ノ決行ニシテ此等ノ任務ハ我等ノ團體ト連
絡ヲ有スル某國陸軍特務機関ヨリ與ヘラレタル
モノニシテ滿洲領内ニアル我等ノ白衛軍團體ハ凡テ某國
陸軍特務機関ノ支持ト援助ヲ受ケ居タリ

我等ハ資金モ武器モ有セザルヲ以テ此事ナクシ
テハ生活シ得カリシナリ、我等諸團體ノ行動ハ

凡テ某國特務機關ノ認可ノ下ニ行ハレタリ。

例ヘバ余ガ「ゴバイルキン」ト「ザバイカル」ヨリ来ル者
迎フルタメ出向スルニツキ陸軍特務機關憲兵及
國境守備隊ノ認可ヲ必要トセシ如キ是レナリ

余ハ國境守備隊滞在間我等ノ密偵ヲ迎フ
タメ數回國境ニ出向キタリ

ソ聯ヨリ脱出シ来ル密偵ハ必ず一定ノ情報ヲ所
シアルヲ要シ此等ノ情報ハ「ゴバイルキン」ヲ介シテ
滿洲里及「ハルビン」某國陸軍特務機關ニ傳達
ラレタリ。

出發前余ハ某國陸軍特務機關ヨリ國境ニ於
テ、ソ聯ニ入ルベキ許可トスパイ情報ノ蒐集及
放火準備ニ関スル特別任務ヲ受ケタリ

ソ聯領ヘノテロリスト及騒乱者送致ニ協力セシ
某國が目的トスル所ハ陸軍特務機關ノ給スル武
器、彈藥及燒夷彈ガ「ソウエト」政權ノ力ヲ弱
沿海州及「カムチャツカ」ヲ奪取スルニ有利ナル條件ヲ
作爲スルニアルヲ知レルニヨリ余ニハ明白ナリキ。

余ハ此事ヲ同僚ガ地圖ヲ示シ、其意図ヲ語レ
ニヨリ知ルヲ得タリ、何物ヲモ有セカル亡命者ノミ
以テ沿海州ト「カムチャツカ」ヲ奪取スルハ不可能
ナリキ

余ガ反ソ聯目的實現ノタメ某國ノ勤務ニ就キ
ルハ其目的ガ余ノ目的ト合致セシ故ニシテ、余ハ凡
テ、白系亡命者、如ク外國ガ極東ヲ領スルハ

カリシエウキートニ比スレバ小ナル要キリト思考セリ

コムニズムト闘ヒ騒乱及テ口行爲ヲ以テソレ上ニ政權ヲ回復減スルタメ、武器ヲ執リ、ソレ上ニ領内ニ入ルニ際シ余ハ何等政治上ノ計畫ヲ有セズ唯對ソ政權闘争ヲ援助シ我等ニ金錢ト武器ヲ與フル其國ノ信頼ニ應ヘントスルノ事アルニナリシナリ

在ハルビニ陸軍特務機関ト連絡スル迄余ハ幹部ノ養成ニ從事シソ聯進攻ノ任務ニ服スベキ軍ノ教官タリキ

3.「オレイニコフ」武器及反革命文書ヲ「グバイカル」ニアル反革命団体ニ送附スル件ニ関係セルハ余並ニ余ト面識アル某陸軍特務機関ノ秘書ナリキ

余が初メテ特務機関秘書ニ合ヒタルハ一九三三年六月或ハ七月ニシテ當時余ハ哨兵隊ヲ突破逃走シテ「シーリニコフ」將軍ノ許ニ身ヲ寄セ同家ニ寄宿シアリシ時「オレイニコフ」將軍ハ病ニ罹リ内容ハ知ラザレトモ書翰ヲ陸軍特務機関秘書ニ持行クコトヲ余ニ依頼セシニヨリ余ハ同人ト面識ヲ得タリ

特務機関秘書ハ何人ヨリノ書翰アルヤヲ尋ヌルコトナス赤軍並ニ地方民ノ氣風ヲ問ヒタリ

余ハ特務機関秘書ガ興ハトヲ有スル諸問題ニツキ十分ナル資料ヲ有セザリシヲ以テ何等取立テ、告知スルコト能ハザリト

此時余ハ特務機関秘書ヨリ何等任務ヲ受領セズ

一九三三年余が再度哨兵線ヲ突破セントキ、シロキニテ
 陸軍特務機関秘書ヨリ労働兵軍ノ配置其他
 二國スルスパイ情報ヲ傳達スヘキ任務ヲ受ケタリ
 余が再シノケト領上ニ歸還スル際、陸軍特務機関
 秘書ノ書文ヨリ、秘書ヨリ、モセルヲ渡ラレシヲ
 領内ニ於ケル、テロ行為執行ノタメ、アレブシヤ
 フニ渡スコト、ナリタリ

余が携行セルハ、モセルニ使ナカニ三挺及「ライニング」
 二挺及相当數ノ彈藥ニシテ、其外現ニ作、物的証
 據トシテ存スル写真機及フィルムナリ、写真機ハ「シロキ」
 ノ「陸軍特務機関」秘書ヨリ受ケ、余ニ渡セ
 ルモノナリ

写真機ハスパイ目的ニ利用スルタメ、軍用術エ物
 其他ノ施設ヲ撮影シ、写真ヲ得、ロシアノモノナリ
 余ハ住民ニ配布シ、ソノ「政權」ノ覆滅ニ喚起セ
 シムルタメ、反革命文書ヲ携行セリ

「聯内」ニ於テ「セラフヤ」ガ「甚佳」セル情報ハ凡
 テ余ガ「シロキ」コソ、又ハ「滿洲里」市陸軍特務機関
 一長ニ直接手交スルヲ要シ、滿洲里市ニ於テ余ハ
 「記陸軍特務機関」長ヨリ「聯」ニ歸還シ「コブイル」
 「ヤン」ニ「シロキ」既又ハ「スレー」アシタ「既」ニ「同」
 所ニ於テ「スパイ」情報ノ「甚佳」セル「富」ハ「依頼」スベシト
 「任務」ヲ受ケタルカ、此時「コブイル」ハ「既」ニ「聯」ノ領

内ニ在リタリ
 國境ヲ越ス際、余ハ其度毎ニ「セラフヤ」コソノ

書翰ヲ携ヘ其内容ハ知ラザレドモ之ヲコンソリヨフシ又ハ
満洲里市ノ陸軍特務機関長ニ渡シタリ

一九三四年秋、在ハンピンニ陸軍特務機関秘書ガ
ソ聯ヨリ来リタル及革命団体代表「セレブリヤ」
ト会見スルタノ飛行機ニテ飛来セルコトアリ、其時
満洲里市ノ陸軍特務機関長ノ許ニ会議開カレ、
海拉爾陸軍特務機関長モ之ニ列席シ、余ガ
「セレブリヤ」トシテ、其時ソ聯ヨリ携ヘ来ル情報ヲ
審査セリ「セレブリヤ」ハ其後「ハンピン」ニ向ケテ去ルセリ。

被告「コバイルキン」ノ補足陳述

一九三四年五月末又ハ六月初ナリ

「オレイニコフ」ハ「四境ヲ越エントシテ 例ノ如ク「イソフ」
「セレブリヤ」ノ「コト」ト共ニ「ジャライノール」ニ来リシガ、満
洲里ニ招致セラレタルハ「セレブリヤ」一人ニシテ「オレイニコフ」
ハ満洲里ニ招致セラザレコトアリ。

此会議ニ「ハンピン」陸軍特務機関秘書飛行機ニテ
飛来シ、会議ハ司令部ヲ南カレ、余ト「ハンピン」陸
軍特務機関秘書、外満洲里陸軍特務機関
長、海拉爾陸軍特務機関長、満洲里警察
隊長、露語ヲ話ス一軍人及通訳一人参加セリ

此会議ニ於テ、次回發送「ゴザバイカル」ニアル及革命
団体用ノ武器、金錢、及革命文書及彈藥ニキ
議セラル外、軍事的情報蒐集ノ問題モ審議
セラレタリ。

某国、陸軍特務機関、其は機関、公武、代表者、ソ聯
領内、ナル及革命団体、騒乱及テロ行爲ニ協力ヲ
スフルヲ約シタリ

「オレイニコフ」陳述、續キ

「コブイルキ」ソ聯へ出発シ、コハピンスヨエウレミヤール
紙編輯部ナル我等ノ許ニ於テ会議ヲ開キ、コイモエー
エラ、デーイー、「コブイルキ」及余之ニ列席セリ。余が編
輯部ニ至リ、応接室ニテ待テアル間ニ彼等ハ陸軍
特務機関秘書、居ル他、室ニ入りシガ約三〇分後、余ハ
特務機関秘書ニ呼バレ、「ケナレ」ニ飛行場アリヤ、其所
在、地ハ何処ナリヤ、飛行機、飛昇及着陸位置ハ何処
ナリヤ、向ヒ又設堡工事ト其種類、設堡地、兵、武
装及軍隊ノ配置ヲ向ヒ同人ガ所持スル情報ヲ其
檢セリ、而シテ余ハ自ら實見セルト及密偵ヨリ聞キタル
コト凡テヲ特務機関秘書ニ告ゲタリ


余ハ「モーセル」一校ト彈藥ヲ「シーリ」ヨラシ將軍ヨリ、
「ブローニング」一校ヲ滿洲里陸軍特務機関長ヨリ、
「ブローニング」ニ校ヲ其時陸軍特務機関、秘密協
力者並ニ警察部、監督トシテ活動シ居タル
「コイモエー」ヲ「ヨリ」ヨルビニ「ウ」ニ於テ受取リタリ
燒夷彈ノ試験ハ在「ハルビ」ニ陸軍特務機関、通訳
ニテ憲兵部長タル「フー」フトセウニ実施セリ

(17 Ponnyano ii)

上音類第一九五二号ノ一（裁判記録抜萃）

證

余平野英雄ハ余ガ露西亞語及ビ
日本語ニ精通セル者ナルコト並ニ露
語原文及ビ日本語原文ヲ対照シ上
右ハ本書類ヲ眞實ニ且正確ニ翻譯
セルモノナリヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

署名 平野 英雄 

昭和二十一年八月七日

「 非公開裁判ニ於ル被告ノ陳述

「コファイルキン」余並ニ他ノ全被告ガ呼ビタル某國トハ日本ナリ、余ハ「ハルビン」市ニ於ケル日本陸軍特務機關秘書須田及滿洲里市日本陸軍特務機關長櫻井、海拉爾陸軍特務機關長齋藤及「ハルビン」スコエ、ウレミヤ」紙編輯局長大澤ヨリ任務ヲ受ケタリ、

上述任務ノ外、予ハ更ニ須田及櫻井ヨリ「放火」「テロ」行為及「スパイ」ヲ決行スルタメ「カバイカル」ニ送ルベキ者十名ヲ募集スベシトノ任務ヲ受ケタリ、

余が大澤及「ティモフエーエフ」ヲ介シテ受ケタル武器ハ「ハルビン」陸軍特務機關秘書須田ノ指令ニ依リ今ニ手渡サレタモノナリ、日本陸軍特務機關ノ極東地方ニ於ケル空軍及飛行場ノ配置ニ對シ特別ノ關心ヲ有シ此等飛行場ガ滿洲ノ國境ニ如何ニ程接近シアルヤ、又「オロヴヤンナヤ」及「ジロウオ」駅ノ軍隊ノ有無ニツイテモ大ナル關心ヲ有シタリ、次ニ彼等ガ關心ヲ寄ツセタルハ飛行機特ニ戦闘機及偵察機ノ型式ナリキ、

例へば「オレイニョフ」如キ密偵ニ対スル指示「バルビン」ニアル陸軍
 特務機関ノ秘書官須田又ハ在滿洲里陸軍特務機関長櫻
 井カ自身之ヲ予ヘ余カソ聯ヨリ来着スルトキハ必ス此等ノ人々ノ「予」ニ
 到ラシメテタリ。自己ノ反革命行為並ニ余カ其賦課任務ノ下ニ
 活動セル海拉爾「ハルビン」及滿洲里ノ日本陸軍特務機
 関ニソテ豫審並ニ本裁判ニ於テ述ベタルモノハ完全ニ之ヲ認ム
 余ノ陳述ハ誠實ニシテ且眞實ニ合致ス。余ハ自由意思者ヲ
 以テ潔白ニ陳述セルモノニシテ陳述ヲナスニ際シ何人ヨリモ又
 何等ノ圧迫ヲ受ケタルコトナシ。

余カ附言スルヲ要スルハスパイ的情報ノ蒐集集積ノ
 行為ノ法行等ノ諸任務カ余ノ見解ニヨリハ外國干渉ノ準
 備アリ我等ハ其干渉ノ近キヲ期待シ進ニ此準備ニ参
 カセルコトナリ

「ペレラトフ」余ハ日本陸軍特務機関ノ公式代表者ト直
 接ノ連絡ヲ有セザリキ

余カ法廷訊問ニ於テ反革命團體カ某國陸軍特務機
 関ニ依存セルト自述ハタルカ某國トハ日本ノ意思ナリシナリ。

余カ「おケラニ」キヤ「馭」ニ到リタルトキ同所ニ於テ「新人民
 族ソウエト」(「オオナリ」ナイ。ソウエト。ノ「オオ」オコレ「ヤ

會員」ツシ「チー」ロフ「及」ロシヤ「正義」友愛會」(「フ」ラ「イト」ツ「ウ」ニ
 ル「ス」コ「イ」。「フ」ラ「ウ」ド「ウ」イ)員「ツ」レ「プ」ー「フ」ニ會「ヒ」タルカ彼等ハ「ハ」ル
 海州「ノ」スパイ偵察情報蒐集ニ関スル日本陸軍特務機
 関ノ特殊任務ヲ遂行シ居タリ
 ソ聯潜入團ノ進十備ヲナシタル際ハ必ス日本陸軍特務
 機関ノ公式代表者之ニ参劃シ且其國境通過ニ認

ヲ興フルヲ常トシ。余カ越境ノ希望ヲ述ハ之ニ対シ、コノ
 イルキンガ余ヲ送ルベク同意セルトモ同伴ニ関シ日本陸軍
 特務機関秘書ト折衝シ余カ騒乱ヲ口行為及スパイ
 偵察ニ関スル日本陸軍特務機関ノ特別任務遂行
 義務ヲ負ヒタルトモ如ク櫻井ノ満洲軍特務機関
 及須田ノハルビン特務機関カ越境ヲ許可セルハ之ヲ
 立証スルモノナリ。余ガソウエト代表者トボゴモロフニ対スル
 暗殺ヲ行ヒシトキ其任務ヲ「新民族同盟」(ナチオナリスマ
 ソノイ、ソノカ、ノ、ワ、ウ、オ、ギ、シ、ニ、ヤ)代表トボゴフヲ
 経テ「ラリーリン」ヨリ受領セルヲ以テ日本ガ之ニ関心ヲ有
 シタルコトハ知ラザリキ。

裁判最高裁
 軍事最高委員會
 印

「オレイニラフ」余ハ「ハルビン」日本陸軍特務機関秘
 書須田満洲軍陸軍特務機関長櫻井、日本
 陸軍特務機関ノ秘密協力者ニシテ警察本部暨
 叔目タル「テイモフエ」ノ「ハルビン」中刑事捜査課
 監督官「クレーリ」コトフト連絡セリ。余ハ須田及櫻井
 ニ情報ヲ傳ヘ又同人等ヨリ任務ヲ受ケ彼等ハソレニ対シ
 金錢ヲ支拂ヒタリ。「モセル」是年銃モ同シク須田ヨリ受

議長
 書記
 櫻井ノ正シキコトヲ認め

聯軍最高裁判所軍事委員會
 秘密暗号課長「ユステイ」カ「カ」佐
 (「クインフル」カ)

署名者

書目表第一九五二号、二

證

余 平野英雄ハ余カ 露西更語及ヒ
 日本語ニ精通セル者ナルコト並ニ
 露語原文及ヒ 日本語原文ヲ对照
 上 友ハ本書書目表ヲ眞實ニ且正確ニ翻譯
 セルモノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス
 但シ 露語原文第九頁 傍聽ヲ止公判
 ニ於ケル被告者ノ陳述中 最初ノ十五行
 ヲ正確ニ翻譯トシテ認ムル

平野 英雄

平野

昭和三十一年八月六日

予件、番号 No.0077 判決 No.95

ソヴィエト社会主義共和国聯邦、名ヲ以テ
行フソソ聯最高法院軍事委員会派去裁判ハ
次ノ構成ヲ有シ

裁判長 ニキツケエンコ

裁判官 ガリヤノフ及セルポホワイゲン

書記 クーリック

一九三五年八月三十一日及九月一日、イルクーツク
市ニ於テ公判ヲ開キ、検事トシテ、特別赤旗極東軍
軍事検査官、ミルキス、辯護人トシテ、イルクーツ
ク辯護士会員、ソヤブキン、及、パトウーシンスキ
が加ハリ、次ノ被告ニ対スル告発予件ヲ取調べタリ。

ム、コテイルクニ、インクンテ、イーワシーリエウイケ

一八八年、キタ市ニ生レ、セミョーノフ、統領、自衛軍
元大佐ニシテ、一九二二年ヨリ一九三五年マデ七命シ
七命反革命團體、ロシア軍人聯合会及、ロシア
ヤ、正義友愛会ノ会員タリ。

ス、ペレラドフ、エウラムピールーキヤ、イーグイケ

一九〇五年、クルガン市ニ生レ、自衛軍元少尉ニ
テ、一九二二年ヨリ一九三五年マデ七命シ、反革命
團體、ロシア軍人聯合会、ロシア正義友愛会及
新民族同盟ノ会員タリ、

以上兩人ハ、ロシア社会主義聯邦、ソヴィエト

共和國刑法才五八條才四、才六、才八、才九項及才十條ノ罪ニ該當ス

3. オレイニコフ、ウイクトル、フシーリエヴィチ一九一四「ヤタ」市ニ生レ、僧侶ノ子ニシテ教養低クソノ聯、市民ナリ、ソノキヤ社會主義聯邦「ソヴィエト」共和國刑法才五八條一ノ項ノ罪ニ該當ス

而シテ法定審同ニヨリ次ノ事實ヲ認定セリ

即チ一九三五年東部西伯利亞地ニ於テ此ヲ異ニシテ白衛軍人、コブイルキンイー、ヴェーレ及「ペラドフ、エー」エルハ武器、燒夷彈及反革命文書ヲ携ヘ、スパイ騷亂及テロ行為決行ノタメ滿洲里ヲ経テ「ソ連」領内ニ非合法的潛入ヲ行ヒ、抑留セラレタリ

其後一九三五年五月末「オレイニコフ、グワイクトル」ハ二名「テロリスト」「オレイニコフ、ミハイル」及「クリスト」ト共ニ同ジク非合法的ニ國境ヲ越エントシテ「ザバイカ」ニ於テ抑留セラレタリ、「オレイニコフ、ミハイル」及「クリスト」ト「ソハ國境」敬言「戒哨」ヲ罷衣ヒテ殺害セラレタリ此等ノ者及「オレイニコフ、グワイクトル」ハ拳銃、毒藥及反革命文書ヲ所持シ居タリ

事件ノ資料及被告自身ノ陳述ニヨリ自衛軍大佐多シムベラドラー及少尉タルコブイルキンハ極東ニ於ケル自衛軍一旅ノ潰滅後一九三五年ヨリ一九三五年マデ滿ニ亡命シ各種日系亡命及革命團體ノ會員トナリ外國ノ干渉及資本主義ノ援助下ニ「ソヴイェト」政權ヲ回復ヘシ帝制ヲ復活スル目的ヲ以テスル「ソ」聯ニ対スル武力攻撃ノ準備ニ関スル此等諸団体ノ行動ニ進ニテ参加セシト判明マリ

「ロシア」軍人聯合會東方部ノ指導員トシテ自及革命意識ヲ有スル「コブイルキン」ハ一方某國情報機關密偵トナリテ其任務ヲ受テ此等目的ノ爲行動シ警察ニ於ケル職務上ノ地位ヲ利用シスパシ騒乱及ピ「ソ」行為ノ決行ノ目的ヲ以テ武装團體武器及單獨人密偵ノ滿洲内ヨリ「ソ」聯領ヘ送致ニ協カシ又自ラ之ニ從事マリ即チ「コブイルキン」ハ「ソ」聯領ヘ送ラレタル武装團體ハ五組ヲ算シ滿洲ヨリ「ソ」聯領ヘ送ラレタル武装團體ハ五組ヲ算シ一九三五年一月「コブイルキン」ハ左「ハルビン」市某國陸軍特務機關秘書ヨリノ賦課任務ニ依リ左滿洲里市同國陸軍特務機關長ノ承認ヲ受テ「スパシ」騒乱「テロ」行為ノ決行ノ目的ヲ以テ自衛軍人「ペレラドラー」ヲ「ソヴイェト」領内ニ送リタリ

同じ及革命目的ト左「ハルビン」市前掲陸軍特務機關秘書ノ賦課任務トヨリ左滿洲里市陸軍特務機關長ノ協力下ニ「コブイルキン」自身三月「ソ」聯領ヘ武装越境ヲ企テ「モーゼル」拳銃ニ挺「アストラ」式一挺ト倉庫及

J.P.S Doc 1952-3

防禦術工物放火用焼夷弾並ニ多ク數及革命文書
ト共ニ抑留セラレタリ

「オレイニコフ、ヴィクトル」ハ某國ノ密偵及及革命團體ノ
代表及武器「ワグネル」トシテ送致並ニ「スパイ」情報、
ハチニツキ「コブイルキン」ニ協力セリ。

級ハ一九三三年以來「シロリニコフ」將軍ヲ介シ左「ハルビン」
某國陸軍特務機關ト連絡シ居タルモノナリ。

「ロシヤ」軍人聯合會東部々長ニシテ同時ニ左「ハルビン」
市前記陸軍特務機關密偵タル「シロリニコフ」將軍
ガ一九三四年「死去」シ「ロシヤ」軍人聯合會ノ自衛軍団
体ノ指導ガ「コブイルキン」手ニ移ルヤ「オレイニコフ、ヴィクト
ル」ハ「コブイルキン」任務ヨリ、或ハ左「ハルビン」陸軍特務機
関秘書滿洲里市及海拉尔市所在陸軍特務機
関長直接ノ賦課任務ヨリ行動スルコトナリタリ。
「オレイニコフ、ヴィクトル」ハ自ら數回ニ亘リ國境ヲ越エ

以下六頁

No. 22

又「ペレラドフ」「クストフ」「オレイニコス」「ミハイル」並ニ「コブイルキン」ヲモテ誘導セル者ナルハ彼ノ協力ニ依リ「コブイルキン」ノ手ニヨリ「ソグイエト」領ニ送致セラレタルモノハ「テロ」ノ目的ニ供スル拳銃十二及附屬品並ニ茶多數、騒乱ノ目的ニ供スル焼夷彈十ノ「スパイ」用ノ字直機及同「フィルム」並ニ「テロ」用ノ毒薬「ストリキニーネ」及「アトロピン」アリ

此等「ソ」聯領内ニ於ケル「スパイ」及騒乱「テロ」行為用資材ハ「コブイルキン」自身カ認め又「ペレラドフ」及「オレイニコフ」カ陳述スルトコロニ依ルハ在「ハルビン」市及在滿洲里「ソ」某國陸軍特務機關ノ公式代表ヨリ直接ニ或ハ「ハルビン」ニスコエ「グリーミヤ」紙編輯局長大澤ヲ介シ「コブイルキン」カ受領セルモノナリ

「コブイルキン」ハ此等人物ヨリ及革命爆破工作実施用シテ金銭ヲモ收受シアリタリ

上記ノ陳述ニ基キ「コブイルキン」「イー」「ウエー」及「ペレラドフ」「エ」「エル」ノ罪ハ「ロシア」社会主義聯邦「ソグイエト」共和國刑法第五十八條 第五 第六 第八 第九項及第十條ニ

「オレイニコス」「ウエー」「ウエー」ノ罪ハ祖国ニ対スル叛逆罪ニシテ「ロシア」社会主義聯邦「ソグイエト」共和國刑法第五十八條一項ニ該當スルモノト認め「ソ」聯邦最高法院軍法

委員會派出裁判ハ次ノ如ク判決セリ
「コブイルキン」「イー」「ウエー」ノ罪ハ「ソグイエト」及「ペレラドフ」「エ」「ウラムピー」「ルーキヤ」「ウエイ」ハ「ソ」罪ヲ刑法第五十八條第一

項ニ包括セラル、モノトシ又「オレイニコフ、ウィクトル、ワシリエウィチ」ハ
 「ロシヤ」社会主義聯邦「ソヴィエト」共知國刑法第五十八條
 一項ニ基キ三名共ニ最高刑罰トシ銃殺ニ処シ本人ノ財産ハ
 沒收ス

本判決ハ最終判決ニシテ上告ヲ許サズ

裁判長 「ニキツ ケエニコ」

裁判官 「サリヤノフ」及「セルポホヴィチ」

寫本、正確ナルヲ認ム

ソ聯邦最高法院軍事委員會

秘密暗号課長

法務少佐（ワイニル）ガ

署名



書類第一九五二号ノ三

證

余平野英雄ハ余カ露西亜語及ビ日本語ニ精通セル
者ナルコト並ニ露語原文及ビ日本語原文ヲ対
照シ右ハ本書類ヲ眞実ニ且正確ニ翻譯セル
モノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

平野 英雄

平野

文書第一九五二號

證 明 書

余、ソ連檢察部記録室長陸軍少佐「エヌ、ア、バ
ゼンコ」ハ茲ニ檢察側文書第一九五二號ハ余ガ一
九四七年十月十五日「ソヴィエト」連邦最高裁判
所軍事部ノ記録部ヨリ受領シタルモノナルコトヲ
證明スル。

極東國際軍事裁判所
ソ連檢察部記録室長

陸軍少佐「エヌ、バゼンコ」

(署名)

一九四七年十一月二十一日

Cert.

Doc. 1952.

I. P. S. FILE UNIT

DATE: 22 Jan. 1948

I. P. S. Evidentiary Document Number 1952

has been received in the Office of the Clerk of the Court.

Signature: _____

H. H. Haine
For Clerk of Court

1952

Corrected Text

EXTRACT
from the minutes of the trial.

On August 31 and on September 1, 1935, the Assizes of the Supreme Court Military Collegium of the USSR in Irkutsk, in the premises of the "KOR" club, in an open court consisting of:

the President of the Court -- comrade Nikitchenko
Members of the Court: comrades Zaryanov and Serpuhevitin
Secretary of the Court comrade Kulikov
Defense counsels from the members of Defense Collegium of Irkutsk comrades Ryabkin and Patushinsky

heard the case of espionage, sabotage and terrorist group of secret agents illegally transferred into the Soviet territory from abroad:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich
2. Pereladov Dalampy Lukyanovich

both accused of the crimes set forth in Articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich -- accused of the crime set forth in Article 58-1 "a" of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich - born in 1888 in the town of Chita, of former Zabaikalsky District, now East-Siberian Region, from a cossack family, formerly an officer, had no property, but his mother owned a house and ²⁷ out-house. His father was an officer in the rank of colonel. Kobylkin graduated from a military preparatory school in Khabarovsk and later from a military cavalry college in Nicholaevsk. Then he was appointed a cossack-hundred commander. During the World War 1 he served as a captain of Cossacks, and during the Civil War as a colonel of the White Army from 1917 to 1922, and took active part in the fight against the Soviet Power. Twice was promoted in rank for his services during this period. Fled from the Soviet Union together with the army and was interned in China. There he belonged to the political organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and ideologically to the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". Besides he belonged to the organization "Cossack Village of Zabaikalye" in Kharbin, to "Chitinskoye Zemlyachestvo", and to the "Union of Khabarovsk Cadets". All these organizations are actually political organizations. He was apprehended on the night of March 9, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

2. Pereladov Eulampy Lukyanovich - born in 1905 in the village of Kork; former Tobelsky District, in a middle-class family, his father during the Russo-Japanese war served as a private, and later, being crippled, was discharged from the army. His father was of a middle-class family. Pereladov does not know whether his father owned land, house or other property, because being yet little child he left Soviet Russia. He graduated from a Kharbin cadet school in 1920 and in 1927 from a military college in China. From 1920 to 1922 he served as a volunteer in the White Army in Primorye, first in the Enisey cossack-division and then in the Omsk regiment as a cadet-volunteer. After he had graduated from the Shandung military college in 1927, he was commissioned a sub-lieutenant by Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaevich. He was evacuated from the Soviet Union in 1919 to Vladivostok together with his corps and in 1920 fled to the Pogranichnaya station together with the White Army units and up to 1922 participated in the fight against the Soviet Power. He did not get any rewards for this. When in China he was a member of the following political organizations--the "National Union of the New Generation" and the "Union of Musketeers". He was apprehended on the Soviet territory on January 21, 1935 and since then has been held in custody.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich - born in 1914, in the town of Chita, clergyman's son, of elementary education. From 1931 a worker at the Abugaituevsky mine in the Berzinsky district, being young did not serve in the Red Army. He was apprehended on the Soviet territory on May 28, 1935, and since then has been held in custody.

Explanations given by the defendants.

1. Kabylkin - I penetrated into the Soviet territory on the night of March 6, 1935. I was ordered to do so by the military mission of a certain power, which set the following task before me: to establish personal connection with the counter-revolutionary organizations, existing in the Zabaikalye. According to the task set before me by the mission of this state, I had to transfer three pistols with cartridges, two incendiary cartridges, counter-revolutionary literature, letters and money, which were given to me, to a counter-revolutionary organization. I received 60 American dollars and 1,800 gold rubles. I received the incendiary cartridges at the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya" (Kharbin Times) from the head of this office Osawa. I received the pistols in the flat of Timofeev Dmitry Ivanovich, a supervisor at the police department. The letters addressed to the persons, living in the U.S.S.R., which were sent with me, were given to me by the secretary of a certain military mission. I received the counter-revolutionary literature from police department supervisor Timofeev. Besides, the secretary of the mission set the following task before me: the organization which existed on the territory of the Soviet state

should not stop its counter-revolutionary work, but just the opposite, it should develop and maintain the connection with white-guard organizations, which were abroad. The counter-revolutionary organization had to carry out anti-Soviet propaganda among the population of the Soviet Union, using for this purpose the literature, secretly transferred by us. The weapons had to be used for the purpose of organizing terrorist acts on the territory of the Soviet Union, but I was not told, who were the persons against whom these acts were planned. I had general instructions -- to use all means of fighting, depending upon the circumstances, and at a convenient moment against the Soviet responsible workers. The incendiary cartridges were to be used to set on fire all kinds of constructions, having military significance. The secretary of a certain mission told me this. I spoke to him personally and personally received these instructions. The secretary of the mission told me I had to rely upon the counter-revolutionary organization and upon my own experience of fighting against the Soviet Power, while carrying out these tasks.

The arsons were to be effected at the time right before the beginning of war and the signal was to be given from Manchuria. Besides the tasks of carrying out sabotage and terrorist acts, just before crossing onto the Soviet territory I received a task of espionage and reconnaissance nature. I had to get information concerning the disposition of the Red Army units in the Zabaikalye, the economic conditions of the Soviet Union and political sentiments of the Soviet people. I had to pass this information on to the military missions in Kharbin and in the town of Manchuria. Timofeev was formerly a captain of the Russian artillery. Now he is a supervisor at the police department and at the same time a secret agent of the Kharbin military mission. I know it from his own words and it is true.

Osawa, head of the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya", is closely connected with the military mission. In all the cases when the secretary of the mission had business talks with secret agents of the mission, he always used the editorial office, where Osawa has his flat. All the conversations concerning the transferring of men and weapons to the USSR took place in the editorial office of the "Kharbinskoye Vremya". From this fact I drew the conclusion that the editorial office is the underground quarters of the secretary of the mission.

I received the weapons and money from Timofeev at these underground quarters. We acted upon the instructions from the military mission and from Osawa. Besides, fulfilling the task set before me by the military, I transferred certain people who were sent into the territory of the Soviet Union with the purpose of reconnaissance and sabotage. The mission agreed to send Pereladov onto the Soviet territory. At the same time the secretary of the mission gave me two

rifles and 8 incendiary cartridges, and I returned to Djalainor, informing Pereladov, that the mission agreed to have him sent to the Soviet Union. I received the rifles for the purpose of self-defense, while escorting people to the frontier to transfer them to the Soviet Union. The incendiary cartridges were received with the purpose of committing arsons and were sent with Pereladov at the disposal of the counter-revolutionary organization in the Zabaikalye. Before sending the incendiary cartridges onto the territory of the Soviet Union, we tested their efficiency.

I used to receive money, weapons and counter-revolutionary literature from the military mission beforehand and when Oleinikov or some other people, whom I transferred across the frontier, came to Djalainor station, I furnished them with these and conducted across the frontier.

Altogether twelve pistols of different systems -- "Mauser", "Astra", "Nagan" with rounds, ten incendiary cartridges and a great amount of anti-Soviet literature were transferred with my help to serve the counter-revolutionary purposes.

He took no part in transferring Kustov and Mikhail Oleinikov, as he was on the Soviet territory at the time.

Fulfilling the tasks set by the mission of a certain power and transferring people, weapons, literature and money onto the Soviet territory with the purpose of committing terrorist acts and acts of sabotage, I did it consciously because the aims of the military mission coincided with my striving towards the overthrowing of the Soviet Power and establishing another political system."

Kobytkin(continues giving his testimony and answers questions):

"The missions of a foreign state and local authorities, on whose territory the political organizations named by me carried out their work, knew that these organizations carried out sabotage and terrorist work on the territory of the U.S.S.R. The local authorities helped them.

We received all the weapons, which are exhibits to the case and which are lying here in the court-room, from the foreign mission through Timofeev. I brought two "Mausers" and one "Astra" pistol onto the territory of the U.S.S.R. 5 or 6 "Browning" pistols were sent with other people. Besides, I brought two incendiary cartridges, a parcel of counter-revolutionary literature and 8 letters addressed to different people. The other weapons were sent with Pereladov and Oleinikov.

Altogether I received from a certain foreign mission 150 American dollars and 5,000 Soviet gold roubles for the underground organization. All our activities were directed to prepare

for the intervention against the Soviet Union. I, myself, was a scout of the future war.

I, personally, came here to prepare and commit arson and terroristic acts against the leaders of the Soviet Power and to cause possible damage to the Soviet state. The aim of a certain foreign state coincided with the aims of the organizations to which I belonged.

Pereladov - My task was to collect reconnaissance information of economic and political nature, gain full information of the stationing of the Red Army units, commit sabotage and terrorist acts under the direction of the underground organization. These tasks were set by the military mission of a certain state, with which our organization was in contact. All our whiteguard organizations on the Manchurian territory are supported and helped by the military missions of a certain state. We could not live without it, because we have neither funds nor weapons. All activities of our organizations were approved of by the mission of a certain state.

For instance: my trip with Kobylkin for meeting delegates from Zabaikalye was approved by the military mission, gendarmery and frontier guard's detachment. While serving in the frontier guard's detachment I went several times to the frontier line to meet our agents.

Agents coming from the Soviet Union were to bring definite information for handing them through Kobylkin to the military mission of a certain power both in Manchuria and Kharbin.

Before leaving I got permission from the military mission of a certain power for crossing the frontier into the Soviet Union and a special task for collecting espionage information and for preparing arsons.

The aim, pursued by the power which assisted in transferring terrorists and saboteurs onto the Soviet Union territory, was known to me, for I knew that weapons, cartridges and incendiary cartridges, supplied by the military mission, were to be used for weakening the Soviet Power and creating favorable conditions for cutting off the Soviet Primoriye and Kamchatka. I learned about this from the conversations of my colleagues who showing the map spoke of these intentions. The emigrants alone could not capture Primorye and Kamchatka, for they had no means to achieve it.

I started working for a certain power to help realize anti-Soviet aims because these aims coincided with mine. Like all the whiteguard emigrants, I believed that the capturing of a part of the Far East by a foreign power, is a minor evil for Russia than the Bolsheviks.

I, personally, had no political program when I went to the Soviet territory with the weapons for fighting against Communism and overthrowing the Soviet power by means of sabotage and terror. I only knew that I had to be worthy of that government's trust which helped us in our fighting against the Soviet power and supplied us with money and weapons.

Prior to establishing the contact with the military mission in Kharbin, I trained personnel, I was an instructor in one of the armies which were to attack the Soviet Union.

3. Oleinikov - I and a secretary of a certain military mission whom I personally knew were interested in transportation of weapons and counter-revolutionary literature for the Zabaikalye counter-revolutionary organization.

I first met the secretary of the mission in June or July in 1939, when I escaped abroad and came to General Shilnikov in whose house I stayed.

Shilnikov, being ill, asked me to take a letter to the secretary of the military mission, the contents of the letter was unknown to me. Since then I established my personal acquaintance with the secretary. The secretary of the mission did not ask me whom the letter was from, but asked me what I could tell him of the Red Army and the sentiments of the population. I did not tell him anything important, not having enough data on the subjects the secretary was interested in.

At that time I did not get any tasks from the secretary of the mission. At the end of 1939 while crossing the frontier for the second time, I received the task from Shilnikov and the secretary of the mission, to transfer espionage information on the Red Army stationing and other questions. While returning onto the Soviet territory for the second time I received, from the secretary of the mission, a "Mauser", which was given to me by him in the building of the military mission -- in his private office. I was to pass the Mauser to Serebryakov to commit terroristic acts on the Soviet territory.

Altogether 2 "Mausers", 3 "Nagans" and 4 "Brownings" with corresponding amount of rounds for them, were brought by me.

Besides, I brought a camera with films which is presented here as an exhibit to the case. The camera had been received by Shilnikov from the secretary of the military mission and was passed on to me.

The camera was to be used for taking pictures of military and other constructions which were to be used for espionage purposes.

Besides, I brought counter-revolutionary literature which was supposed to be distributed among the population calling them for overthrowing the Soviet power.

All the information, collected in the Soviet Union by Serebryakov I was obliged to pass on personally to Shilnikov or to the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria.

In the town of Manchuria from the same chief of the military mission I received the task on my returning to the U.S.S.R. to ask Kobilkyn to go to the stations at Zilovo and Sretensk and start collecting espionage information there. At that time Kobilkyn was already on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Every time crossing the frontier I carried some letters from Serebryakov, the contents of the letters was unknown to me and I passed them on to Shilnikov and to the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria.

True there was one case when in Autumn of 1934 the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin came by plane to the town of Manchuria to meet Serebryakov, a representative of a counter-revolutionary organization from the U.S.S.R. At that time the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria had a conference at which the chief of the military mission of Hailar was present. That information, which Serebryakov and I had brought from the Soviet Union that time, was discussed at this conference, after that Serebryakov left for Kharbin.

Additional testimony of the defendant Kobilkyn.

At the beginning of June or at the end of May, 1934, Oleinikov, having crossed the border, came as always to Djalainor with Ivanov (same Serebryakov). Only Serebryakov was summoned to Manchuria, but Oleinikov was not summoned to the town of Manchuria.

The secretary of the military mission in Kharbin came by plane to this conference. The conference took place at the gendarmery department in the town of Manchuria. Besides me and the secretary of the military mission of Kharbin there were: Chief of the Military Mission of the town of Manchuria, chief of the Military Mission of Khailar, Chief of the police detachment of the town of Manchuria, a military person who could speak Russian, and an interpreter.

At this conference a question of another transportation of a load of weapons, money, counter-revolutionary literature and cartridges for the counter-revolutionary organization in the Zabaikalye was discussed. Besides, at the same conference a question of collecting information of military nature was discussed. Official

representatives of the military missions and other offices of a certain state promised to assist sabotage and terrorist activities of the counter-revolutionary organization which was on the territory of the Soviet Union.

Continuation of Oleinikov's Explanations.

Before Kobilkyn was sent to the Soviet Union, a conference took place at the editorial office of the Kharbinskoye Vremya, and Timofeev D. I., Kobilkyn and I were present there. After coming to the editorial office I stayed in the reception room, and they went to another room where the secretary of the military mission was. In about half an hour I was called to the secretary of the mission, who began asking me whether the Chita aerodrome actually existed and where it was situated; the place of taking off and landing grounds. He asked me of the fortifications and their nature, the armament of the fortified points and the disposition of military units, at the same time verifying the data he had. I reported to the secretary of the mission everything I knew from my own observations or from the reports of the agents.

I got one "Mauser" and cartridges from General Shilnikov, one "Browning" from the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, two "Brownings" in the town of Kharbin from Timofeev, who at that time worked as a secret agent of the military mission and as a supervisor at the police department.

An experiment with incendiary shells was carried out together with Petounov, chief of the gendarmery department, and an interpreter of the military mission in Kharbin.

I reported of the results of the experiments to Kobilkyn, warning him that I was not satisfied with the experiments. Timofeev declared that he would try them himself together with the secretary of the military mission.

Explanations of the defendants
at the closed session in the Court.

Kobilkyn: The State which I and all the defendants called "a certain" was Japan. I received the tasks from Suda, Secretary of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Kharbin -- and from Sakurai, Chief of the Japanese Military Mission in the town of Manchuria, -- and also from Saito, Chief of the Military Mission in Khailar, and from Osawa, the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya".

Besides the tasks I have told you about, I received from Suda and Sakurai the task to recruit 10 men and transport them to the Zabaikalye to carry out arsons, terroristic acts and espionage.

The weapons, I got through Osawa and Timofeev were forwarded to me according to the order of Suda, the secretary of the Japanese military mission in Kharbin. The Japanese military missions were greatly interested in the questions concerning the aviation and the situation of aerodromes on the territory of D.V.K. (Far Eastern Area) how near the aerodromes were to the frontier of Manchukuo and the military units quartered on the stations of Olovyannaya and Zilevo.

Then they were interested in the types of aircraft, especially fighters and reconnaissance planes. Instructions were given to secret agents as for instance to Oleinikov personally by Suda, Secretary of the military mission in Kharbin or Sakurai, Chief of the Military Mission in Manchuria, to whom I always sent the people who came from the U.S.S.R.

I fully confirm all my testimony given at the preliminary investigation and in the court, both regarding my counter-revolutionary activities and the Japanese Kharbin and Manchurian missions whose tasks I carried out. My testimony is sincere and true to facts. I gave it honestly of my own will and nobody brought pressure upon me, while I was giving my testimony.

I must add that I considered the fulfillment of these tasks -- collecting information of espionage nature, carrying out sabotage and terroristic acts -- as the preparation for intervention which as we were expecting would take place in the near future and we took an active part in this preparation.

Pereladov; I, myself, was not directly connected with official representatives of the Japanese military mission.

When in my testimony at the court interrogation I was speaking of counter-revolutionary organizations being dependent on the military missions of a certain state, I meant Japan.

When I was at the station Pogranichnaya, I met Voschilo there, a member of the "National Union of the New Generation" and Shipunov, a member of the Union "Brotherhood of Russian Truth". They were carrying out special tasks of the Japanese military mission on collecting espionage-reconnaissance information about the Primorye.

Always, when a band for transportation to the U.S.S.R., was being prepared, official representatives of the Japanese military mission took part in this and approved the crossing of the frontier. This is confirmed by the fact that when I expressed my desire to cross the border and Kobilkyn consented to transfer me, I had to give an obligation to carry out special tasks of the Japanese military mission of sabotage-terroristic and espionage-reconnaissance nature and then my crossing was approved by the Manchurian mission represented by Sakurai, and the Kharbin mission

represented by Suda.

When I made an attempt on the Soviet representative Bogomolov, I was not informed that Japan was interested in this as I had received this ask from Larin, through Popov, the representative of the "National Union of New Generation".

Oleinikov: While being abroad I was in contact with Suda, the secretary of the Japanese mission in Kharbin, Sakurai, the chief of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, Timofeev, the supervisor at the police department, who concurrently was a secret agent in the Japanese military mission and Kulikov, the supervisor at the criminal-detective bureau in Kharbin.

I gave information to and received tasks from Suda and Sakurai, who paid me money for this.

I also received the revolver "Mauser" from Suda.

President of the Court - Nikitchenko

Secretary - Kulikov

Correct: Chief of Secret Cyphering Department
of Military Collegium of Supreme
Court of U.S.S.R.

Major of the Judicial Corps
(Vaintroub)

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:

I, M. Menshova, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the above is a correct and true translation of the indicated Document.

Signature: Menshova

SENTENCE NO 95

1952

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR before President of the Court Mikitchenko, members of the Court Zaryanov and Serpukhovitin, secretary Kulikov at open sessions in Irkutsk on August 31 and September 1, 1935, with State Counsel for Prosecution, Military Prosecutor Malkis and with Counsels for Defense: the members of Irkutsk Defense Counsel Collegium Ryabkin and Patushinsky.

Heard the Case of:

1. Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich, born in 1888 in the town of Chita, former Colonel of Ataman Semenov's whiteguard army, from 1922 to 1935 in emigration, member of the counter-revolutionary emigrant organizations of the "Russian General Military Union" and of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth".
2. Pereladov Eulampy Lukyanovich, born in 1905 in the town of Kurgan, formerly sub-lieutenant of the white army, from 1922 to 1935 in emigration, a member of the counter-revolutionary emigration organizations of the "Russian General Military Union", of the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth" and of the "National Union of the New Generation".

Both charged with the crimes set forth in the articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

3. Oleinikov Victor Vasilievich, born in 1914 in the town of Chita, son of a ^{clerk} man of elementary education, citizen of the USSR.

charged with the crime set forth in article 58-1a of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

by investigation established that in 1935 the whiteguards I.V. Kobylkin and E.L. Pereladov, having secretly penetrated into the Soviet Union territory through Manchuria with the aim of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts, were respectively apprehended at various dates in the East Siberian Region, having arms, incendiary cartridges and counter-revolutionary literature on them.

Later on at the end of May, 1935, Victor Oleinikov was apprehended in the Zabaikalye while crossing the frontier. He, too, had secretly penetrated into the Soviet territory together with two other terrorist; Michail Oleinikov and Kustov who were shot when attacking a border guard post. Revolvers, poisons, and counter-revolutionary literature were found on the shot man and on Victor Oleinikov as well.

It is established by the documents of the case and by the confession of the defendants that Kobylkin and Pereladov who turned out to be a whiteguard colonel and a whiteguard sub-lieutenant, respectively, living in emigration in Northern Manchuria since the rout of the white bands in the Soviet Far East in 1922 till 1935. and being members of various whiteguard counter-revolutionary organizations took an active part in their activities in preparing an armed attack on the Soviet Union with the aim of overthrowing the Soviet Power and of restoring of capitalism with the help of foreign intervention.

Having counter-revolutionary convictions and pursuing these aims of his own free will as one of the chiefs of the Eastern Department of the "Russian General Military Union", Kobylkin also received and obeyed instructions of the Secret Service officers of a certain foreign power, being its secret agent. Besides, Kobylkin holding an official position in the police, helped and personally organized the smuggling of armed bands, weapons and individual agents from Manchuria to the Soviet territory to carry out espionage, and sabotages and terrorist acts.

So, during the time when Kobylkin worked as a police supervisor at the station of Djalainor, five armed bands were smuggled from Manchuria to the Soviet Territory.

In January, 1935, Kobylkin, following instructions of secretary of the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin, with the knowledge of the head of the military mission of the same power in the town of Manchuria, smuggled to the Soviet Union territory the whiteguard Pereladov with the task of carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist acts.

Pursuing the same counter-revolutionary aims and following the instructions of the already mentioned secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, Kobylkin himself, with the help of the head of the military mission in the town of Manchuria, crossed the Soviet frontier line with weapons on him in March, 1935, but was held up. There were on him two "Mauser" and one "Astra" pistols, a large quantity of counter-revolutionary literature, and incendiary cartridges to be used for setting on fire stores and constructions of military importance.

In the organizations of the transfer of agents of the secret service of a certain power and of representatives of counter-revolutionary organizations into the Soviet territory, and in transportation of weapons and receiving espionage information, Kobylkin was assisted by Victor Oleinikov, who, since 1933 had maintained through General Shilnikov close contact with the military mission of a certain power in Kharbin.

When General Shilnikov who being chief of the Eastern Department of the Russian General Military Union had simultaneously been a secret agent of the said military mission in Kharbin, died in 1934 the direction of the activities of the whiteguard organization of

the "Russian General Military Union" passed on to Kobylkin, and Victor Oleinikov received his instructions, both from Kobylkin and from the secretary of the military mission in Kharbin, directly, and from the heads of the military missions in the towns of Manchuria and Hailar.

With the help of Victor Oleinikov, who had repeatedly crossed the frontier himself and smuggled Pereladov, Kustov, Michail Oleinikov and even Kobylkin himself, the latter transferred onto the Soviet territory 12 pistols with a large supply of rounds for committing terrorist acts, ten incendiary cartridges for sabotage acts, a camera with films for espionage work and poisons; strychnine and atropine, for the same terrorist acts.

Kobylkin, as he himself stated in his confession and which is conformed Peraladov's and Oleinikov's evidence, got all these things, intended for carrying out espionage, sabotage and terroristic tasks on the Soviet Union territory, from official representatives of the Military Mission of a certain power in the towns of Kharbin and Manchuria directly or through the head of the editorial office of the newspaper "Kharbinskoye Vremya."

The same persons gave Kobylkin money for carrying on counter-revolutionary sabotage work.

Considering the said, the Assizes of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. found I.V. Kobylkin and E. I. Pereladov guilty of crimes set forth in articles 58-4-6-8-9 and 10 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R., and V.V. Oleinikov guilty of high treason, i.e., of crime set forth in the article 58-1a of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. and sentenced:

a Kobylkin Innokenty Vasilievich and Pereladov Eulampy Lukjanovich according to crimes set forth in the article 58-8 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R., and Oleinikov, Victor Vasilievich according to the articles 58-1a of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R., all three of them to capital punishment - shooting with confiscation of their personal property.

This sentence is final, not subject to appeal.

PRESIDENT OF THE COURT: NIKITCHENKO
MEMBERS OF THE COURT : SARYANOV & SERPUKHOVITIN
CORRECT : CHIEF OF THE SECRET-CIPHERING
DEPARTMENT OF THE MILITARY
COLLEGIUM OF THE SUPREME COURT OF
THE U.S.S.R.

MAJOR OF JUDICIAL CORPS

VAINTRUB.

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

DOC. NO. 1952

Date 15 June 46

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: Sentence of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court of 1 Sept 1935, pronounced on ROBILKIN

Date: 1 Sept 1935 Original () Copy (X) Language:

Has it been translated? Yes (X) No ()
Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also Witness if applicable)
Doc. Div.

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: Russian Division

PERSONS IMPLICATED: ROBILKIN . .

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Espionage against USSR by Japanese controlled White Russians

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Copy of the sentence of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court of 1 Sept. 1935, pronounced on ROBILKIN on 4 sheets

analyst: Lt. Goldstein

Doc. No. 1952

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT:
The "Russian General Military Union" passed on to Kopylov, and
Victor Oleinikov from the secretary of the military mission in Khabarovsk, directly
and from the head of the military mission in the town of

I, M. GILDENBLAT, hereby certify that I am thoroughly
conversant with the Russian and English languages; and the
above is a correct and true translation of the indicated
document.

SIGNATURE: *M. G. Gildenblat*

Kopylov, as he himself stated in his confession and which
is contained in the report of the military mission in Khabarovsk, and Oleinikov's evidence, got all these
things, intended for carrying out espionage, sabotage and terrorist
tasks on the Soviet Union territory, from official representatives
of the military mission of a certain power in the town of Khabarovsk
and Manchuria directly or through the head of the editorial
office of the newspaper "Khabarovskoye Vremya".

The same persons gave Kopylov money for carrying on counter-
revolutionary sabotage work.

Considering the said, the Assizes of the Military Collegium
of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. found V.V. Kopylov and E.I.
Ferebaldov guilty of crimes set forth in articles 58-4-a-2 and 10
of the Criminal Code of the U.S.S.R., and V.V. Oleinikov guilty
of high treason, i.e., of crime set forth in the article 58-1-a of the
Criminal Code of the U.S.S.R. and sentenced:

Kopylov Innokenty Vasilievich and Ferebaldov Il'fampy Lukjanovich
according to crimes set forth in the article 58-8 of the
Criminal Code of the U.S.S.R., and Oleinikov, Victor Vasilievich
according to the articles 58-1-a of the Criminal Code of the
U.S.S.R., all three of them to capital punishment - shooting
with confiscation of their personal property.

This sentence is final, not subject to appeal.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT :
PRESIDENT OF THE COURT :
CORRECT

MAJOR OF JUDICIAL COURTS
VAINTRUB

INTERNATIONAL PROSECUTION SECTION

Doc. No. *1952*

Date *6/15/46*

ANALYSIS OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT

Title and Nature: *Sentence of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court of 1 September, 1935, pronounced on ROBILKIN*

Date: *1 Sept 1935* Original () Copy (X) Language:

Has it been translated? Yes (X) No ()

Has it been photostated? Yes () No (X)

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable)

Document Division

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: ~~ROBILKIN~~ *Russian Division*

PERSONS IMPLICATED: *ROBILKIN*

CRIMES TO WHICH DOCUMENT APPLICABLE:

Espionage against USSR by persons controlled White Russians

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

Copy of the Sentence of the Military College of the USSR Supreme Court of 1 Sept, 1935, pronounced on ROBILKIN on 4 sheets.

Analyst: *D. Goldstein*

Doc. No.

Only part marked (pages 13, 14)
checked by from Russian
into Japanese by
Zakayang.

竹尾清澄 訳

A/1952, 1

K. Takeo

裁判記録抜萃

~~極秘~~

1935年8月31日及9月1日ソ聯邦最高裁判所軍事委員會
イルクーク市派出會議「コール」俱樂部構内ニテモ、構成ニヨ
公開施行ス

議長 ニキツチェンコ

議員 リザンフ 及 セルゴホウティン

書記 クーリコフ

辯護人、イルクーク市 辯護士會會員 リアブキン
及 フタシンスキー。

審議事件ハ非合法的ニソ聯邦領内ニ潜入セルスパイ、テロ陰謀
團事件ニシテ被告次、如シ

- 1. コブイルキン、インノケンティ、ワシーリエウチ
- 2. ペレラドフ、エウラムピー、ルーキヤノウチ

上記兩名ハ ロシヤ社会主義ソウエト聯邦共和国 刑法第58
条第4、第6、第8、第9、及第10項ニ該當スル犯罪ナリ

3. オレイニコフ、ウクトル、ワシーリエウチハ ロシヤ社会主義ソウエト
聯邦共和国 刑法第58条第1項(a)ニ該當スル犯罪ナリ。

1. コブイルキン、インノケンティ、ワシーリエウチハ 1888年
舊「ザバイカル州」現在、東部西伯利亞地区「タタ」市ニ生ラル「カザン
ク」ニシテ將校タリシコトアリ 本人ハ資産ナキモ母ハ家屋一ト別
荘一ヲ有シ父ハ將校ニシテ大佐ナリキ、本人ハ「ハバロフスク」幼

年学校及「ニコラエフスク」騎兵士官学校ヲ卒業シ「カザック」騎兵
 中隊長トナリ帝制露軍ニ於テ一等大尉 國內戦ニアリテ大
 佐トシテ 1917年ヨリ 1922年マデ 白軍ニ勤務シ「ソウエト」政權
 ニ對シ積極的ニ闘争ニ参加シ 其功ニヨリニ階級ヲ進メラ
 ル、白軍ト共ニソ聯領外ニ逃レテ支那ニ留マル。支那ニ於
 テ被告ハ「ロシヤ」軍人聯合会(ロシヤスキー、オブシチエ ウォインス
 コエ、オブシチエ スツォ)ノ政治諸団体ノ 會員トナリ思想上
 「ロシヤ正義友愛会(ブラーツスツォ・ルースコイ、プラウツィ)ニ屬
 シ尚「ハルビン」市ニ於ル「ザバイカル・カザック」團(ザバイカーリスカヤ、
 カザーチヤ、スタニーツァ)「チタ」同郷人会(チラインスコエ、ゼムリヤ
 チエスツォ)及「バロフスク」幼年学校同窓会ニ屬シタリ。此
 等ノ諸団体ニ何レモ政治的性質ヲ有ス。

1935年 3月 8日 夜「ソウエト」領内ニ於テ捕ラレ以來拘禁中
 ナリシモノナリ。

2. ペレラドフ、エウラムピー、ルーキヤ、ウチハ 1905年 舊
 「トボリスカヤ」縣「コルカ」村ニ生ラル平民ニシテ父ハ日露戦争
 ニ兵卒トシテ從軍シ癩兵トナリシヲ以テ 其後ノ兵役ヲ続行ス
 ルコトナカリキ。父ハ平民ナリ。父ガ土地 家屋 及其他ノ財産ヲ有
 セシヤ否ヤハ被告ハ幼年時代ニ「ソウエト」ロシヤ 国外ニ退去セシ
 ヲ以テ之ヲ知ルコトナシ。 1920年「ハルビン」ニ於テ幼年学校ヲ
 1927年 支那ニ於テ士官学校ヲ卒業セル。 1920年ヨリ 1922

竹尾清澄 款

K. Takee

年マデ白軍ノ義勇兵トシテ初ハ「エニセイ・カザック」師團次ニ
幼年学校出身義勇兵トシテ「オー・ウスキー」聯隊ニアリテ勤務シ
1927年山東陸軍士官学校卒業後總司令官「ニコライ・ニコ
ラエウ」大侯ノ承認ヲ得テ少尉トナル。1919年ソ聯領外
ニ移リ軍團ト共ニ浦塩ニ撤退シ1920年白軍部隊ト共ニ
「ポッラニヤ」驛ニ逃シ1922年マデ「ソウエト」政權ニ對スル
内争ニ参加セリ。但何等賞典ヲ受ケズ。支那ニアリテ「新
人民族同盟（ナチオナリズ・ソユズ・ワーゴ・ポコレーニヤ）及銃士
同盟（ソユーズ・ハシカテヨロフ）等ノ政治團體ノ會員トナル
1935年1月21日ソ聯領土ニ於テ抑留セラル以來拘禁中ナリ
ニ者ナリ。

3. オレイニコフ・ウクトル・ワニリエウチハ1914年夕市
ニ生レ僧侶ノ子ナリ。1931年以後最近「ホルジンスキー」地帯
「アバガイツヨフスキー」鑛山ノ労働者タリシコトアリ。幼年ナリシ
ヲ以テ赤軍ニ於テ勤務セズ1935年5月28日ソ聯領土ニ
於テ抑留セラル以來拘禁中ナリニ者ナリ。

被告ノ陳述

1. コブイルキン。予ハ1935年3月5日夜某國陸軍特務機關ノ
任務ヲ受ケソ聯領外ニ潛入ス。特務機關ガ予ニ与ヘタル任務
ハ「ザバイカル」所在ノ反革命團體ト直接連絡ヲトルニアリ此任

竹尾清澄談

K. Takeo.

務ニヨリ予ハ該國機關ヨリ与ヘラルタル拳銃三挺及附屬彈藥、
燒夷筒一個、反革命文書、信書及金銭ヲ反革命團體ニ交付スルコト
ナリタリ 受領セル金額ハ60米弗ト1800キルウオン・ルーブルナリ。
燒夷筒ハ「ハルビンスコエウレニヤ」紙編輯部ニ於テ同主筆大澤
ヨリ又拳銃ハ警察部監督「テモフェーフ・ドニトリ・イワーノフ」ノ
宅ニ於テ受領セル。予ノ携行セル信書ハソノ聯内ニ居住セル人々
ニ宛テタルモノニシテ某國陸軍機關秘書ヨリ与ヘラル反革命文
書ハ警察部監督「テモフェーフ」ヨリ受領セル。
以上ノ外予ハ特務機關秘書ヨリソノ聯領内ニ現存スル團體
ニ對シ其反革命工作ヲ停止セズ寧ロ之ヲ擴大シ外國ニアル
白衛軍團體ト連絡ヲ保持シソノ聯民間ニ反革命煽動ヲ行フ
ベク之ガタメ送付セル文書ヲ利用スベキ任務ヲ受ケタリ。
武器ハソノ聯領内ニ於ルテ行爲ノタメ用ヒントセルモノニシテ其
何人ヲ狙フカニツイテノ確タル指示ナク情況ニ應ジ有テユル手
段ヲ好機ニ投ジ主トシテ「ソウエト」ノ指導者ニ對シ行フべシ
トノ漠然タル言ナリキ。燒夷彈ハ防衛上重要ナル價值ヲ
有スル有ユル術工物ニ放火スルタメノモノナリ。以上ガ某國特務
機關秘書ノ言ニシテ予ハ親シク同人ト語り親シク同人ヨリ指
示ヲ受ケタルナリ。機關秘書ハ予ニ反革命團體協力ト予
ノ反ソノ闘争ニ於ル経験ヲ恃ニ任務ヲ遂行スベキナリト
云ヘリ。

竹尾靖澄記

K. Takeo

放火ハ準戦時ニ代ノ状況ニ合致セムベク其実施ハ滿洲里ヨリ信号ヲ受ケテ決行スルヲ要スリ。テロ騷亂行爲ノ外予ハ「ソウエト」領ニ向ヒ出發スル前密偵ノ性質ヲ有スル任務ヲ受ケ「サバイカル」ニ於ル赤軍部隊ノ配置、ソ聯ノ經濟狀態及「ソウエト」社会ノ政治動向ニ関スル情報ヲ蒐集スルヲ要スリ。此等ノ情報ハ「ハルビン」及滿洲里ノ陸軍特務機關ニ傳達スルヲ要スリ。

「テモフェーフ」ハ嘗テ「ロシヤ」砲兵大尉ナリニカ現在ハ警察部監督トシテ勤務シ同時ニ「ハルビン」ニ於ル陸軍特務機關ノ密偵ナリ。予ハ之ヲ「テモフェーフ」言ニヨリ知り且確實ニ知レリ。

「ハルビンスコエ・ウー・ジャー」紙主筆大澤ハ陸軍特務機關ト密接ナル連絡ヲ有シ機關ノ密偵ト業務上ノ談話ヲ行フ場合特務機關ノ秘書ハ常ニ自由ニ編輯部ノ建物ヲ使用シ又大澤ハ編輯部内ニ自己ノ住宅ヲ有シソ聯ハ人員及武器ノ送付ニ関スル談話ヲ我等ハ凡テ「ハルビンスコエ・ウー・ジャー」紙編輯部ノ建物内ニテ行ヒタリ。之ニヨリ予ハ編輯部ハ特務機關秘書ノ密議所ナリトノ結論ヲ爲セリ。

武器ト金銀トハ予ハ之ヲ此密議所ニ於テ「テモフェーフ」ヨリ受領セルモノニテ同人ハ陸軍特務機關ノ命令ト大澤ノ指示ニヨリ行動セルモノナリ。

竹尾請證狀
瓦 Takeo

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以上、外予ハ陸軍特務機關ノ命令ニヨリ偵察又ハ騷亂決行ノ
タメソ聯ニ趣ク軍独人等、送付ヲモ行ヒタリ。

特務機關ニ於テハ「ペレラドフ」ソ聯領内ニ送ルベク予ニ同意ヲ
与ヘタリ。此時ハ予ハ特務機關秘書ヨリ予ノ配下ニ小銃ニ
挺ト燒夷筒八個ヲ与ヘテ「ペレラドフ」ニ對シ特務機關ハ同
人ノソ聯ヘノ出發ニ何等反對ニ居ラサル旨ヲ傳ヘ「ジャライノル」
ニ帰還セリ。小銃ハソ聯ニ向フ人ヲ回境ニ伴フ際、自衛
用ニ受領セルモノナリ。燒夷彈、放火決行ノ目的ヲ有ニ「ペ
レラドフ」ト共ニ「ザバイカル」反革命團體ノ配下ニ送ラレセヲソ
聯領内ヘ送ルニ先テ我等ハ其役ニ立ツヤ否ヤノ試験ヲナ
シタリ。

金銭、武器及反革命文書、事前ニ陸軍特務機關ヨリ受
領シテ「オレイニコフ」其他^{予ノ手ニ}國境ヲ通過シテ送ラレ、者カ「ジャ
ライノル」駅ニ來ルトキセヲ与ヘ彼等ヲ導キテ國境ヲ通過セ
シメタリ。

予ノ協力ニヨリ反革命ノ目的遂行ノタメ送付セラレタルモ、ハ
「モーゼン」「アストラ」「カガン」等各種拳銃及附屬實彈、燒
夷彈10及多數、反ソ文書ナリ。12挺

彼ハ「クニストフ」及「オレイニコフ」ニハイル、送付ニハ参加セズ是レソ聯領
内ニアリシヲ以テナリ。予ハ某國特務機關ノ任務ニヨリ行動
シソ聯領ニ人員、武器、文書及金銭ヲ騷亂テロ行為決行

竹尾清澄談

K. Takeo

「タメ」送リタルモノナルカ陸軍特務機関ノ目的カ「ソウエト」政權ヲ覆ヘシ別種ノ政体ヲ樹立セトスルヲ目的ニ合致スルモノヲ以テ自覚、下ニセテ執行セリ。

「コブイルキン」ノ引続キ陳述ニ且訊問ニ答テ、^{官憲}予カ指摘セル政治團體ノ行動領域、地方官權並ニ外國特務機関、此等團體ガソ聯領内ニ於テ騷亂テロ行為ヲナシ、アルヲ知悉シアリタルニシテ地方官權ハ我等ニ協力セリ。

本事件ノ物的証拠トシテ現ニ法廷ニ横ハル武器、凡テ我等ガ「テモフェーエフ」ヲ經テ外國特務機関ヨリ受領セルモノナリ。予ガソ聯領内ニ携行セル「E-セル」ニ挺、「アストエ」式ニ挺ニシテ他ノ人々ト共ニ送リタル「フローニング」5乃至6挺ナリ、其外予ハ燒夷彈又發反革命文書一東宛名人ヲ異ニセル信書8通ヲ携行セリ。其他ノ武器ハ「ヘルラボフ」及「ホレニコフ」ヨリ送付セラル。

ソ聯領内、非合法團體「タメ」某外國特務機関ヨリ受領セル金額總計約150米弗及5000「ソウエト」ナルモノニ留ナリ。我等ノ行為ハソ聯ニ對スル外國ノ干渉ヲ準備スルヲ目的トシ予自身ハ^{凡テ}→將來黨ノ偵察者ナリナリ。

放火ト「ソウエト」政權指導者ニ對スルテロ行為ヲ準備シ且遂行シ以テ「ソウエト」國家ニ爲ニ

竹尾清澄記

K. Takeo.

予自身

得ル限リノ損害ヲ受フルタメ現場ニ赴キタリ。某國ガ予ニ課セタル目的ハ予ノ屬スル團體ノ目的ト合致セルモノナリ。

「ハポレラドフ」予ノ任務ニ屬スル經濟並ニ政治上ノ偵察情報ノ蒐集、赤軍部隊ノ配置ニ関スル充分ナル情報ノ蒐集、地下秘密團體ノ指示ニヨル騒亂及テロ行爲ノ決行ニシテ此等ノ任務ハ我等ノ團體ト連絡ヲ有スル某國陸軍特務機關ヨリ支ヘラレタルモノニシテ滿洲領内ニアル我等ノ自衛軍團體ハ凡テ某國陸軍特務機關ノ支持ト援助ヲ受ケ居タリ。我等ハ資金ニ武器モ有セザルヲ以テ此事ナクシテハ生活ニ得ザリシナリ。我等諸團體ノ行動ハ凡テ某國特務機關ノ認可ノ下ニ行ハレタリ例ヘバ予ガ「コブイルキン」ト「ガバイカル」ヨリ來ル者ヲ迎フルタメ出向スルニツキ陸軍特務機關憲兵及國境守備隊ノ認可ヲ必要トセシ如キ是ナリ。予ハ國境守備隊滞在間我等ノ密偵ヲ迎フルタメ數回國境ニ出向キタリ。

ソ聯ヨリ[?]脱出ニ來ル密偵ハ必一定ノ情報ヲ所持セラルヲ要シ此事ノ情報ハ「コブイルキン」ヲ介シテ滿洲里及「ハルビ」ニ某國陸軍特務機關ニ傳達セラレタリ。

出発前予ハ某國陸軍特務機關ヨリ國境ヲ越エテソ聯ニ入ルベキ許可トスパイ情報ノ蒐集及放火準備ニ関スル特別任務ヲ受ケタリ

Y. Takeo

竹尾清澄 訳

ソ聯領へノテロリスト及騷亂者送致=協力セシ某國が
目的トスル所ハ陸軍特務機關ノ給ル武器彈藥及燒夷彈
ガ「ソウエト」政權、カヲ弱メ沿海州及「カムチャツカ」ヲ奪取スル=有利ナル
条件ヲ作爲スル=アルヲ知レル=ヨリ予ハ明白ナリキ。予ハ此事ヲ
同僚ガ地圖ヲ示シ其意圖ヲ語レル=ヨリ知ルヲ得タリ、何物
ヲモ有セザル亡命者ハ以テ沿海州ト「カムチャツカ」ヲ奪取ス
ルハ不可能ナリキ。

予ガ反ソ目的實現、タメ某國ノ勤務=就キタルハ其目的ガ
予ノ目的ト合致セシ故=ニテ予ハ凡テノ自系亡命者、ヤロク外
國ガ極東ヲ領スルハポリシェウキー=ヒスルハ小ナル悪ナリト思
考セリ。

コソ4=ズ4ト隣ニ騷亂及テロ行爲ヲ以テ「ソウエト」政權ヲ
覆滅スルタメ武器ヲ執リ「ソウエト」領内=入ル=際ニ予ハ何
等政説上ノ計畫ヲ有セズ唯對ソ政權鬭争ヲ援助シ
我等=金銀ト武器ヲ与フル某國ノ信賴=應ヘントスル一
事アルニナリシナリ。

在「ハルビン」陸軍特務機關ト連絡スル途予ハ幹部、養
成=從事シソ聯進攻ノ任務=服スベキ某軍ノ教官ナリキ。

3. 「オレイ=コフ」武器及反革命文書ヲ「ガバヤカル」=アル反革
命團體=送付スル件=關係セルハ予並=予ト面識アル某
陸軍特務機關ノ秘書ナリキ。

竹尾清澄談

尾 Takeo

予が初メテ特務機関秘書ニ會ヒタルハ1933年6月或ハ7月ニシテ當時予ハ哨兵線ヲ突破逃走シテ「モーリコフ」將軍ノ許ニ身ヲ寄セ同家ニ寄宿シアリシ時ナリ、「モーリコフ」將軍ハ病ニ罹リ内容ハ知ラザレドモ書翰ヲ陸軍特務機関秘書ニ持行クコトヲ予ニ依頼セヨリ予ハ同人ト面識ヲ得タリ。特務機関秘書ハ何人カリノ書翰ナルヲ尋ヌルコトナク赤軍並ニ地方民ノ氣風ヲ問ヒタリ予ハ特務機関秘書ハ興味ヲ有スル諸問題ニツキ十分ナル資料ヲ有セザリシヲ以テ何等取立テ、告知スルコト能ハザリキ。

此時予ハ特務機関秘書ヨリ何等任務ヲ受領セズ1933年末予が再度哨兵線ヲ突破セシキ「モーリコフ」及陸軍特務機関秘書ヨリ勞農赤軍、配置其他ニ関スルスパイ情報ヲ傳達スルベキ任務ヲ受ケタリ

予が再ソウエト領土ニ歸還スル際陸軍特務機関内秘書ノ書齋ニテ秘書ヨリ「モーゼル」ヲ渡サレシコトヲソウエト領内ニ於ルテ行爲決行ノタメ「セリブリヤコフ」ニ渡スコトナリタリ。

予が携行セルハ「モーゼル」2挺「ナガン」3挺及「ブローニング」4挺及相当數ノ彈藥ニシテ其外現ニ事件ノ物的証拠トシテ存スル字眞機及フィルムナリ。字眞機ハ「モーリコフ」ガ陸軍特務機関秘書ヨリ受取リ予ニ渡セルモノナリ

竹尾清澄証
元 Takeo,

写真機ハスパイ目的ニ利用スルヲ軍用術工物其他ノ施設
ヲ撮影シテ写真ヲ得ルヲメノモトナリ。

予ハ住民ニ配布シ「ソウエト」政権ノ覆滅ニ蹶起セシムル
ヲメノ反革命文書ヲモ携行セリ

ソ聯内ニ於テ「セシブ」ヤコフガ蒐集セル情報ハ凡テ予ガ
「ミーリ」ニコトスル。滿洲里市陸軍特務機關長ニ直接手交
スルヲ要シタリ。滿洲里市ニ於テ予ハ上記陸軍特務機關
長ヨリソ聯ニ帰還シ「コブイルキン」ニ「ジロウ」駅又ハ「スレー
テン」名駅ニ往キ同所ニ於テスパイ情報ノ蒐集ニ當ルベク
依頼スベシトノ任務ヲ受ケタルガ此時「コブイルキン」ハ既ニ
ソ聯ノ領内ニ在リタリ。

國境ヲ越ユル際予ハ其度毎ニ「セシブ」ヤコフヨリノ書翰ヲ
携ヘ其内容ヲ知ラザルニモセテ「ミーリ」ニコトスル。滿洲里市ノ
陸軍特務機關長ニ渡シタリ

1934年秋在「ハルビン」陸軍特務機關秘書カソ聯ヨリ
來リタル反革命團體代表「セシブ」ヤコフト會見スルヲ飛行
機ニテ飛來セルコトアリ其時滿洲里市ノ陸軍特務機
關長ノ許ニ會議開カレ海拉爾陸軍特務機關長モセ
ニ列席シ予ガ「セシブ」ヤコフト共ニ其時ソ聯ヨリ携來セル情報ヲ
審査セリ「セシブ」ヤコフハ其後「ハルビン」ニ向テ出發セリ。

被告「コブイルキン」ノ補足陳述

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄訳

1934年5月末又ハ6月初ナリ「オレイ=コフ」が国境ヲ越
エントシテ例ノ如ク「イワノ」(セシブツヤコフ)ト共ニ「ジャライノール」
ニ來リシガ滿洲里ニ招致セラレタル「セシブツヤコフ」一人ニシテ
「オレイ=コフ」滿洲里ニ招致セラレザリシコトアリ。

此會議ニハ「ハルビン」陸軍特務機關秘書飛行機ニテ
飛來シ會議ハ憲兵司令部ニテ開カレ予ト「ハルビン」陸軍特
務機關秘書、外滿洲里陸軍特務機關長、海拉爾
陸軍特務機關長、滿洲里警察隊長、露訣ヲ新ス一
軍人及通訳一人参加セリ。

此會議ニ於テ次回發送ノ「ガバヤカル」ニアル反革命團體
用ノ武器、金銭、反革命文書及彈藥ニツキ議セラレタル外
軍事的情報蒐集、問題ニ審議セラレタリ。

某國、陸軍特務機關其他機關ノ公式代表者ハソ聯領
域ニアル反革命團體ノ騷亂及テロ行爲ニ協力ヲ企テ
約シタリ。

「オレイ=コフ」陳述ノ續キ。

「コブイルキン」ソ聯ヘ、出發前「ハルビン」スコエ。ワレ。ニャー紙
編輯部ナル我等、許ニ於テ會議ヲ開キ「ティモフェーエフ。デ
ー」コブイルキン及予之ニ列席セリ、予ガ編輯部ニ至リ應
接室ニテ待テアル間ニ彼等ハ陸軍特務機關秘書ノ居ル
他室ニ入リシガ約30分後予ハ特務機關秘書ニ呼バレ

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄談

「予等は飛行場アリ其所在地ハ何処ナリヤ飛行機ノ飛昇及
着陸位置ハ何処ナリヤヲ問ヒ又設堡工事ト其種類設
堡地点、武装及軍隊ノ配置ヲ問ヒ同人ガ所持スル情
報ヲ査檢セリ而シテ予ハ自實見ルコト及密偵リ聞キタルコト凡
テヲ持務機関秘書ニ告ケタリ

予ハ「モゼル」一挺ト彈藥ヲ「シーニスコフ」將軍ヨリ「ブローニク」
一挺ヲ滿洲里陸軍持務機関長ヨリ「ブローニク」ニ
挺ヲ當時陸軍持務機関秘書協力並ニ警察部、監督
トシテ活動ニ居タル「タイムフェーフ」ヨリ「ハルビン」市ニ於テ受取リタリ。
燒夷彈、試験ハ在「ハルビン」陸軍持務機関ノ通款ニシ
テ憲兵部長タル「ポツノフト」共ニ實施セリ。(Исполнено!!)

1952/2 非公開裁判ニ於ル被告ノ陳述

「コバイルキン」予並ニ他ノ全被告ガ呼ビタル某國トハ日本ナ
リ、予ハ「ハルビン」市ニ於ル日本陸軍持務機関秘書須田
及滿洲里市日本陸軍持務機関長櫻井、海拉爾陸
軍持務機関長齋藤及「ハルビン」スコエウシヤ<sup>新華大
瑞輯局長</sup>ニ
譯ヨリ任務ヲ受ケタリ。

上述任務、外予ハ更ニ須田及櫻井ヨリ「放火」「テロ」行為及「スパ
イ」ヲ決行スルタメ「ガバイル」ニ送ルベキ者10名ヲ募集
バントノ任務ヲ受ケタリ。

予ガ大澤及「タイムフェーフ」ヲ介シテ受ケタル武器ハ「ハルビン」

H. Takeo

竹尾清澄証

陸軍特務機關秘書須田、^予指令=細^予渡^予サシタリ。
日本陸軍特務機關、極東^地=於ル空軍及飛行場、配
置=對シ特別ノ関心ヲ有シタリ。此等飛行場が滿洲、
國境^{如何程度}=~~近キナルニキ~~又「オロロン」及「ジロウ」駅、軍隊、有
無=ツイテ大ナル関心ヲ有シタリ。

次=彼等が関心ヲ寄セタル飛行機特=戦闘機及偵
察機、型式ナリキ

例ハ「オロロン」如キ密偵=對ル指示、「ハルビン」=アル
陸軍特務機關、秘書須田又ハ在滿洲里陸軍特務
機關長櫻井が自身之ヲ予ハ予がソ聯ヨリ來著スル
キハ必ス此等人之、許=到ラシラレタリ

自己ノ反革命行爲並=予が其賦課任務、下=活動セル
海拉爾、「ハルビン」及滿洲里、日本陸軍特務機關=ツイ
テ予審並=本裁判=於テ述ベタルモノハ完全=之ヲ認ム。
予、陳述、誠實=シテ且眞實=合致ス、予ハ自由意志ヲ以
テ潔白=陳述セルモノニシテ陳述ヲナス=際ニ何人ヨリモ
又何等ノ圧迫ヲ受ケタルコトナシ

予が附言スルヲ要スルハスパイ的情報、蒐集騷亂ヲ行
爲、決行等、諸任務が予、見解=ヨレバ外國干渉、準備
=アリ我等ハ其干渉、近キヲ期待ニ進ニテ此準備=
参加セルコトナリ

K. Takeo,

竹尾清澄 訳

「パレラドフ」予ハ日本陸軍特務機関ノ公式代表者ト直接ノ連絡ヲ有セザリキ。

予ガ法廷訊問ニ於テ反革命團體ガ某國陸軍特務機関ニ依存セル旨述ベタルガ某國ハ日本ノ意ナリナリ。

予ガ「ホグラーニキヤ」駅ニ到リタルトキ同所ニ於テ「新人民族ソヴェト」(ナチオナリヌイソヴェトノウゴホコレニヤ)會員「ニチーロ」及「ロシヤ正義友愛會」(ブラートスツウ・ルスコイ・プロウド)員「ニプノー」ニ會ヒタルガ彼等ハ沿海州ノスパイ偵察情報蒐集ニ関スル日本陸軍特務機関ノ特殊任務ヲ遂行ニ居タリ。

ソ聯潛入團ノ準備ヲナシタル際ニハ必日本陸軍特務機関ノ公式代表者ニ參画シ且其國境通過ニ認可ヲ与フルヲ常トセリ。予ガ越境ノ希望ヲ述ベセニ對シ「コブイルキ」ガ予ヲ送ルベク同意セルトキ同伴ニ関シ日本陸軍特務機関秘書ト接洽シ予ガ騒乱ヲ行フ及スパイ偵察ニ関スル日本陸軍特務機関ノ特別任務遂行ノ義務ヲ負ヒタルトキ姑メテ櫻井ノ滿洲里特務機関及須田ノ「ハルビン」特務機関ガ越境ヲ許可セルハ之ヲ立証スルモナリ。

予ガ「ソヴェト」代表者「ボゴモロフ」ニ對シ暗殺ヲ行ヒシトシ其任務ヲ「新人民族同盟」(ナチオナリヌイソユーズノウゴ)

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄

ポコレーニヤ)代表「ホポフ」ヲ經テ「ラーリン」ヨリ受領セルヲ以テ日本
ガセニ関心ヲ有シタルコトハ知ラザリキ。

211 「オレイニコフ」 予ハ 暗兵? 線? 前ニシテ 「ハルビン」ニ日本陸軍特務
機関秘書須田、滿洲里陸軍特務機関長櫻井、日本
陸軍特務機関ノ秘密協力者ニシテ警察部監督タル「
モフェーエフ」 「ハルビン」市刑事捜査課監督「クーリコーフ」ト連絡
セリ

予ハ須田及櫻井ニ情報ヲ傳ヘ又同人等ヨリ任務ヲ受テ
彼等ハソレニ對シ金銭ヲ支拂ヒタリ。

「モーセル」拳銃モ予ハ同ジク須田ヨリ受領セルモナリ。

議長 — イーニキツチエンコ

書記 — クーリコーフ

ソ聯最高裁判
軍事委員會 騰本ノ正ニキヲ認ム。

印章

ソ聯最高裁判所軍事委員會
秘密暗号課長「ユステーチ」少佐

(ワインツルーフ)

署名

Checked from Russian
into Japanese by
Gakayama

1952/3

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄訳
寫本

事件番号 No 0077

部番号 No 1

判決 No 95

~~裁判~~ 裁判

ソ連最高裁判所軍事委員会派出裁判官
「ソ連、社会主義聯邦共和国」名義で判決

次の構成あり

議長長 「ニキッチェニコ」
裁判官 「ザリノフ」及「ベルゴホウキン」
書記 「クニコフ」

1935年8月31日及9月1日「イルクーツク」市に於て公判あり。
検事として特別権極東軍軍事檢察官「マルキス」、辯
護人として「イルクーツク」辯護士會々員「リャブキン」及「パトウ
シンスキー」が加はり、次の被告に對する告発事件を取調り、
事件の下記罪を檢討せらる。

1. 「コグイルキン、インケンテ、ワエーリエウチ」 1888年「タタ」市に
生れ、セニョーノフ、統領、白衛軍元大佐ニシテ、1922年ヨリ1935
年マデ七年ニ七年反革命團體「ロシヤ」軍人聯合會及「ロシ
ヤ」正義友愛會、會員アリ。

2. 「ペシラドフ、エウラペー、ルーキヤ、ウチ」 1905年「クルガン」市
に生れ、白衛軍元少尉ニシテ、1922年ヨリ1935年マデ七年ニ
反革命團體「ロシヤ」軍人聯合會、「ロシヤ」正義友愛會及新
人民族同盟、會員アリ

以上兩人、「ロシヤ」社会主義聯邦「憲法」共和國刑法第58條

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄 訳

第4、第6、第8、第9^項及第10^條、罪 = 該当ス

3. 「オレイ = コフ、ウクトル、ワニエウイ4」 1914年「4名、市 = 生レ
僧侶ノ子 = シテ教養^ヲ低ク、「ソ、聯軍民ナリ、「ロニヤ」社会主義聯邦

「ソ、維新共和国刑法第58条1a項、罪 = 該当ス。

「法廷審問 = ヨリ^{次、事實ヲ認定セリ} 1935年 ● 東部西伯利亞地区 = 於テ時ヲ異ニ
シテ自衛軍人「コブイルキン、イー、ウニ」及「ペレラドフ、エー、エル」武
器、煙夷弾及反革命文書ヲ携ヘ「スパイ」騷乱及テロ^行行爲
決行ノタメ滿洲里ヲ経テ「ソ、聯領内 = 非合法的潛入ヲ
行ヒ抑留セラレタリ。~~「ソ、聯領内ヲ認定セリ~~

其後、1935年5月末「オレイ = コフ、ウクトル」ハ = 名「テロリスト」オ
レイ = コフ、ミハイル 及「クースト = フ」ト共 = 同ジク非合法的 = 國境ヲ
越エントレテ「ガバイカル」 = 於テ抑留セラレタリ。「オレイ = コフ、ミハイル」及
「クースト = フ」ハ、國境警戒^線ヲ越ヒテ殺害セラレタリ。此等死
者及「オレイ = コフ、ウクトル」ハ拳銃、毒薬及反革命文書ヲ所持ニ
居タリ

事件ノ資料及被告自身ノ陳述 = ヨリ、「白衛軍大佐」
「ペレラドフ」及少尉タル「コブイルキン」ハ極東 = 於ル自衛
軍一派ノ潰滅後 1922年ヨリ 1935年マテ北滿 = 七軍
ニ各種白系七軍反革命團體ノ會員トシテ外國ノ干渉、資本
主義ノ援助、下ニ「ソ、維新」政権ヲ覆フニ帝制ヲ復活スル
目的ヲ以テスル「ソ、聯」ニ對スル武力攻撃ノ準備 = 圖ル此等

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄記

諸團體、行動ニ進ニテ参加セリト朝明セリ。

「右」軍人聯合會東方部ノ一指導員トシテ自反革命意識ヲ有スル「コブイルキン」ハ一方某國情報機関ノ密偵トシテ其任務ヲ受ケ此等目的ノ為メ行動ニ警察ニ在ル職務上ノ地位ヲ利用シ「スパイ」騷亂及「テロ」行為決行ノ目的ヲ以テ武装團、武器及單獨人密偵、滿洲以ヨリ「ソ」聯領ヘ、送致ニ協力シ又自決ニ從事セリ。即「コブイルキン」ハ「ジャイノール」駐、警察監督、職ニ在リ之間、滿洲以ヨリ「ソ」聯領ニ送ララル武装團ハ5組ヲ算シタリ。

× 1935年1月「コブイルキン」ハ在「ハルビン」市某國陸軍特務機關秘書ヨリ、賦課任務^{ニ任}在滿洲里市同國陸軍特務機關長、承認●ヲ受ケ「スパイ」騷亂「テロ」行為決行ノ目的ヲ以テ白衛軍人「ペラドフ」ヲ「ソ」聯領ヘニ送リタリ。

同ニ反革命目的ト在「ハルビン」市前橋陸軍特務機關秘書、賦課任務トニヨリ在滿洲里市陸軍特務機關長、協力^{「コブイルキン」自身}下ニ1935年3月「ソ」聯領ヘ、武装越境ヲ企テ「~~コブイルキン~~」ハ「モセル」拳銃ニ挺「アストラ」式一挺ト倉庫及防禦衝工物放火用、燒夷彈並ニ多數ノ反革命文書ト共ニ抑留セラレタリ。

「ソ」聯領ニ「コブイルキン」ハ某國、密偵及反革命團體ノ代

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄訳

表及武器、「ソヴェト」領へ、送致^並スパイ情報、入手ニツキ
「コブイルキン」= 協力^並1933年以來「レーリ=コフ」將軍ヲ介
シ在「ハルビン」某國陸軍特務機關ト連絡ニ居タルヲ
ナリ、

「ロシア」軍人聯合会東部々長ニシテ同時ニ在「ハルビン」市前
記陸軍特務機關密偵タル「レーリ=コフ」將軍が1934年
死シ去リ「ロシア」軍人聯合会、白衛軍團體、指導ガ
「コブイルキン」、手ニ移ルヤ「オレイ=コフ、ヴィクトル」ハ「コブイルキン」
ノ任務ニヨリ或ハ在「ハルビン」陸軍特務機關秘書、滿
洲里市及海拉爾市所在陸軍特務機關長直接、
賦課任務ニヨリ行動スルコトナリナリ。

「オレイ=コフ、ヴィクトル」ハ自ら數回ニ亘リ國境ヲ越エ又「ペラ
ドフ」「クストフ」「オレイ=コフ、ミハイル」並ニ「コブイルキン」ヲモ誘導
セル者ナルガ^{並ニ協力ニ依リ}「コブイルキン」ノ手ニヨリ「ソヴェト」領ニ送致スル
タルモノハ拳銃、及及附屬彈藥多數、騷亂、目的ニ供

「テロ」ハ目的ニ供スル^ニ「オレイ=コフ、ミハイル」並ニ「レーリ=コフ」カ陳
述スルニ依リ在「ハルビン」市及在滿洲里市、某國陸軍特
務機關ナリ。

此等「ソ」聯合会ニ於ル「スパイ」及騷亂「テロ」行為用ノ資料
ハ「コブイルキン」^並「ペラドフ」及「オレイ=コフ」カ陳
述スルニ依リ在「ハルビン」市及在滿洲里市、某國陸軍特
務機關ナリ。

K. Takeo

竹尾清澄訳

務後同、公式代表ヨリ直接ニ或ハ「ハルビンスコエ、ブルジョア」
編輯局長大澤ヲ介シ「コブイルキン」ガ受領セルモノナリ。

「コブイルキン」ハ此等人物ヨリ反革命爆破炸彈実施用
ニシテ金銀ヲモ收受セリタリ。

上記ノ陳述ニ基キ「コブイルキン、イー、ウエ」及「ペロラドフ、イー
エ」ノ罪ハ「ロシア社会主義聯邦蘇維埃共和國刑法第58
條第4、7、8、9項及10項」ニ「オレイニコフ、ウエ、ウエ」ノ罪ハ
祖国ニ對スル叛逆罪即チ「ロシア社会主義聯邦蘇維埃共和國
刑法第58條1a項」ニ該当スルモノト認メ、ソ聯邦最高
裁判所軍事委員會派出~~裁判~~、次ノ如ク判決セリ。

「コブイルキン、インケンラー、ワレーリエウチ」及「ペロラドフ、
エガラシセー、ルーキヤノウチ」ハノ罪ヲ刑法第58條7項ニ
包括セラルモノトシ又「オレイニコフ、ウクトル、ワレーリエウチ」ハ
「ロシア社会主義聯邦蘇維埃共和國刑法第58條1a項」
ニ基キ、三名共ニ最高刑罰トシ銃殺ニ処シ本人ノ財産
ヲ沒收ス

本判決ハ最終判決ニシテ~~大審院~~上告ヲ許サズ

裁判長

「ニキツケニコ」

裁判官

「ガリヤ17」及「セルゴホウチ」

K. Takeo
竹尾清澄 記

勝女、正確ナルヲ認ム

ソ聯最高裁判所
軍事委員会
合印

ソ聯最高裁判所軍事
委員会 秘密暗号課長
ユズネ ^{法務} 少佐
(ワインツルーフ)

署名

1952

證明書

矢野

checked by akita

余、中佐 G. I. タラネンコ / FARRENKO G. I. / の社
會主義ソビエツト共和國聯邦陸軍ノ部員ニシテ、
茲ニ左記ノ如ク證明ス

記

(四頁) 一九三五年 / 昭和十年 / 九月一日 *Kot. Melny*
コブルキニ

ニ対シソビエツト社会主義共和国聯邦最高

裁判所ノ軍事委員会が可決シタル宣告ノ内容並ニ

(十一頁) 一九三五年 / 昭和十年 / 八月三十日、九月一日附ノ本事件ノ記録

ヨリノ抜萃

ハ、一九四六年三月十六日又ハ其前後ニ於テ

在モスクワソビエト社会主義共和国聯邦最高

裁判所ノ軍事委員会

ニヨリ余ニ引渡サレタル事、並ニ該文書ノ原本ハ社会主義

ソビエト共和国聯邦最高裁判所軍事委員会

ニ所在スト看ラル、事、

余ハ更ニ左ノ事ヲ證明ス

(署名及階級) 中佐 タラネンコ / 署名 /

日本東京ニ於テ

一九四六年六月十日