

Judgment and sentence

In the name of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. composed
of :

Presiding judge - Ulrich V.V., Colonel-General of Justice.

Members : Karavaikov F.F., Major-General of Justice
and Klopov P.T., Lt.-Colonel of Justice.

Secretary : Pochitalin M.S., Lt.-Colonel of Justice.

with the participation of public prosecutors Lt.-General of Justice
Vavilov A.P., Deputy Attorney General of the U.S.S.R., and Kulchitsky
P.A., Colonel of Justice, and defense counsel Moscow Attorneys Kazna-
cheev S. K., Belov N. P., Chizhov K.D. and Sidorenko N.T., examined
in open court in the City of Moscow from August 26 to August 30, 1946.
the case of :

- 1). Semenov Grigory Mihailovich, born in 1890 in the
Durulguevsky village of the Zabaikalsky region, Russian, former
Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces of far Eastern areas of
Russia, Lt.-General of the white army;
- 2). Rodzaevsky Kostantin Vladimirovich, born in 1907 in the
town of Blagoveshensk, Russian, journalist by profession;
- 3). Baksheev Alexei Proklovich, born in 1873 in the Atamanovka
Village of the Zabaikalsky region, Russian, former Lt.-General
of the white army;
- 4). Vlasievsky Lev Philippovich, born in 1884 in the
Pervi Chindent Village in the Akshinsky district of the Chita
region, former Major-General of the white army;
- 5). Shepunov Boris Nikolaevich, born in 1897 in the town
of Elizavetopol, now Gandza, Russian, former officer of the
white army;
- 6). Ohotin Lev Pavlovich, born in 1911 in the town of Chita,
Russian, an employee. All six charged with the commission of
crimes provided for in articles 58-4, 58-6 (part I), 58-8, 58-9,
58-10 (part II) and 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.;
- 7). Mihailov Ivan Andrianovich, born in 1891 in the Ust-
Kara Village in the Merchinsky district of the Chita region, Russian,
former minister of the Kolchak Counter-revolutionary government
and

8). Uhtomsky Nikolai Alexandrovich, born in 1895 in the town of Simbirsk, now Ulianovsk, Russian, former prince, a journalist -- both charged with the commission of crimes provided for in articles 58-4, 58-6 (part I), 58-10 (part II) and 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R.

By the preliminary investigation and court hearings was established that being the enemies of the Soviet power Semenov, Baksheev, Mihailov, Vlasievsky, Shepunov and Uhtomsky from the very beginning of the establishment of the Soviet state conducted, under the guidance of Japanese imperialists, first on the territory of Soviet Russia and then abroad, the active armed struggle against the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, aiming at the overthrow of the Soviet regime and at the restoration of capitalism.

The accused Semenov tried in Petrograd, as far back as spring 1917, to organize a coup d'etat with the assistance of the cadets for the purpose of arresting V.I. Lenin and members of the Petrograd Soviet and doing away with them.

Having fled to the Far East at the end of 1917 Semenov together with the officer of the tsarist army Baksheev, participant of the suppression of the Boxer Rebellion in China, and Vlasievsky established a criminal connection with the Japanese military command and under their guidance and with the Japanese money formed the white army from the officers, white cossacks and other anti-Soviet elements.

The units of that army in 1918 under the command of Semenov, Baksheev and Vlasievsky fought with arms in hands against partizan detachments and the Red Army in Zabaikalie, organized punitive expeditions, burned down hamlets and villages, perpetrated mass shootings, looting and outrages against the peaceful population supporting the Soviet power.

The whiteguards and the Japanese burned alive in the fire-box of a locomotive Sergei Lazo who directed the partizan movement in the Far East. Semenov and his henchmen Baksheev and Vlasievsky are directly responsible for that villainous murder.

Having won their spurs from the Japanese by their active struggle against the Soviet power Semenov and Baksheev in accordance with the assignment of the Japanese interventionists formed in Chita in 1919 the counter-revolutionary government, established military dictatorship on the territory of Zabaikalie, severely put down all revolutionary activities, mercilessly punished the population for evading compulsory mobilization to serve in the white army and for the refusal to provide foodstuffs, fodder and horses.

In 1920 Semenov, taking his orders from Kalchak, took upon himself the command of all armed forces of Far Eastern areas of Russia and came to terms with the Japanese invaders with regard to the annexation by the

Japanese of the Soviet Maritime Province for which received from the Japanese money, arms and ammunition to carry on the struggle against the Soviet power.

Directed by the Japanese Government Semenov took an active part in the formation in Vladivostok of the puppet government, the so-called Preamursky government, called upon to make the Maritime Province serve the interests of Japan and create a springboard for the further seizure of the Far Eastern part of the Soviet territory up to Baikal.

After the defeat of the Japanese interventionists and the white army Semenov, Baksheev Vlasievsky and Shepunov fled to Manchuria and under the guidance of the Japanese continued to carry on their active struggle against the U.S.S.P.

At the request of the Japanese secret service they established a number of anti-Soviet organizations: "The Monarchic union", "the Union of Far Eastern cossacks", "the All-Russian Military Union", "Bureau of Russian Emigrants in Manchuria" and similar organizations.

Later on in the anti-Soviet activity of Semenov and his closest associates took an active part the accused in this case: Roddaevsky who in 1925 fled from the U.S.S.P. to Manchuria and established there the so-called "Russian fascist party", Mihailov, former minister of the Kolchak government; former prince Uhtomsky and policeman's son Ohotin.

Being Japanese agents the above-mentioned accused under the supervision of the Japanese secret service set up espionage-subversive and terrorist groups and transferred them to the Soviet Union to carry on hostile work and also formed whiteguard armed detachments in the Japanese Army for an attack against the Soviet Union.

The evidence in this case has proved that the Japanese military preparing for a number of years a military attack against the Soviet Union for the purpose of seizing her territories set before themselves a task of making use of the whiteguards and of drawing them and their leaders into the realization of the proposed aggressive plans of the Japanese General Staff.

The accused Semenov being a commander of whiteguard units in Manchuria maintained personal contact with Generals Tanaka, Araki and others the inspirers of Japanese aggressive plans and participated in the drafting of a plan of the annexation of Eastern Siberia and of the establishment there of the so-called "buffer state" headed by Semenov.

After the seizure of Manchuria in 1931 and its transformation into a military base against the U.S.S.R., the Japanese General Staff started preparing a war against the Soviet Union and in connection with that proposed through Colonel Ishimura, chief of the 2nd division of the

Kwantung Army, that the anti-Soviet activity of whiteguard organizations and the formation of whiteguard units be intensified.

In 1938 in the period of the offensive launched by the Japanese General Staff against the Red Army in the lake Hassan area and then in 1939 against the Mongolian People's Republic and the Red Army in the Nomongan area Semenov was given instructions through General Staff officer major Yamaoka in case of the successful development of military operations to invade the Soviet territory with whiteguard units for the purpose of Strengthening the Japanese occupation regime.

Having suffered defeat in the lake Hassan area and at the Halhin-Gol river the Japanese invaders, however, did not give up their aggressive intentions and in 1940 drafted a new plan of an attack against the U.S.S.R. providing for the seizure of the Soviet Far East.

As former Vice-Minister of War of Japan Lt.-General Tominaga testified in court he reported about that plan to the Emperor Hirohito in the Imperial residence in the presence of prince Kenin, Chief of the General Staff.

In a few days the plan was approved by the Emperor.

Tominaga pointed out that the operation plan of a military attack against the U.S.S.R. provided for a wide use of the whiteguards residing in Manchuria, China, Korea and Japan.

After the treacherous attack of Germany against the Soviet Union the Japanese General Staff acting in concert with the German command drafted in 1941 a special plan, similar to the German Barbarossa plan, of a military attack against the Soviet Union with the participation of the whiteguards. That plan had a coded name " Kan-Toku-En " (Special Maneuvers of the Kwantung Army).

The witness Lt.-General Tominaga testified in court that the " Kan-Toku-En " plan was drafted in the middle of 1941 and approved by the War Minister of Japan General Tojo under whose direct supervision were conducted military preparations against the Soviet Union in accordance with the plan.

This was also confirmed in court by the witness Lt.-General Yanagida, former chief of the central Japanese special service organ in Manchuria, who testified that the " Kan-Toku-En " plan, the object of which was a seizure of the Soviet Far East, drafted at the request of the Japanese government, provided for an important part to be played by the whiteguards residing in the Far East.

Similar evidence was given by witnesses colonel Asada, former chief of the Intelligence Department of the Kwantung Army Headquarters and captain Takeoka, former chief of the Japanese special service organ in Dairen.

In accordance with General aggressive plans of Japan against the U.S.S.R. the accused Semenov, Baksheev, Vlasievsky, Rodzaevsky, Shepunov and Ohotin aiming at the overthrow of the Soviet power with the help of Japan unified various whiteguard organizations of the " Bureau of Russian Emigrants " (EREM) and started an intensive training of the whiteguards for an armed attack against the U.S.S.R.

Beginning from 1932 at the request of the Japanese were formed military units, special cossack units, police guard detachments. At the end of 1943 were formed " Russian military detachments " in the army of Manchukuo comprising cavalry, infantry and separate cossack units.

Besides, a cossack corps was formed the commander of which the Japanese appointed the accused Baksheev who was directly subordinated to Lt.-Colonel Taki, chief of the Japanese Special Service Organ in Hailar.

Obtaining intelligence information about the Soviet Union through their agents sent to the U.S.S.R. Semenov turned over that information to the Japanese and regularly received from them monetary compensation which fact is confirmed apart from Semenov's own confession also by the witness Takeoka's testimony and by authentic receipts given by Semenov to the Japanese secret service organs.

The accused Rodzaevsky and his assistant Ohotin in the " Russian Fascist Union " played an active role in the organization of espionage and sabotage against the Soviet Union.

The accused Shepunov, Mihailov and Uhtomsky being employees of the Japanese secret service and police for a number of years till the day of their arrest, i.e. the autumn of 1945, recruited spies, sent them to the territory of the Soviet Union, organized shadowing of Soviet nationals arriving in Manchuria, gathered information about the defence of the Soviet Far East in connection with the attack of Hitlerite Germany against the U.S.S.R. and turned over that information to the Japanese Special Service Organ in Harbin.

For the purpose of drawing the whiteguards into the active struggle against the Soviet Union Semenov, Rodzaevsky, Mihailov, Uhtomsky, Vlasievsky and others throughout their anti-Soviet activity under the supervision of the Japanese and with their money published anti-Soviet newspapers, magazines, leaflets and pamphlets imbued with hatred of the Soviet power and calling upon the whiteguards to unite for the struggle against the Soviet power and render all possible assistance to the Japanese in the realization of their aggressive intentions toward the U.S.S.R.

After the military attack of Germany against the Soviet Union the accused still more intensified their anti-Soviet activity, concentrated the guidance of all anti-Soviet propaganda among the white Russian emigrants in the hands of Rodzaevsky who at the request of the

Japanese organized the publication of a number of new anti-Soviet newspapers preparing the white Russian emigrants for an armed attack against the U.S.S.R.....

Sentenced

1. Semenov Grigory Mihailovich for all the crimes committed by him and provided for in articles 58-4, 58-6 (part I) 58-8, 58-9, 58-10 (part II) and 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. as the worst enemy of the Soviet people and the most active accomplice of the Japanese aggressors through whose fault were exterminated tens of thousands of Soviet People; in accordance with the Ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. of April 19, 1943 to: death by hanging with the confiscation of all personal property.

2. Rodzaevsky Konstantin Vladimirovich

3. Baksheev Alexei Proklovich

4. Vlasievsky Lev Philippovich

5. Shepunov Boris Nikolaevich
and

6. Mihailov Ivan Andrianovich for all the crimes committed by them and provided for in articles 58-4, 58-6, (part I), 58-8, 58-9, 58-10 (part II) and 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. to: death by shooting with the confiscation of all their personal property;

7. Uhtomsky Nikolai Alexandrovich
and

8. Ohotin Lev Pavlovich for all the crimes committed by them and provided for in articles 58-4, 58-6 (part I), 58-10, (part II), and 58-11 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. and as to Ohotin also in articles 58-8 and 58-9 of the Criminal Code of the R.S.F.S.R. taking into consideration their comparatively lesser role in the anti-Soviet activity; in accordance with the Ukase of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. of July 31, 1943 to :

Uhtomsky - 20 years at hard labour
and

Ohotin - 15 years at hard labour with the confiscation of all their property.

To consider that Uhtomsky N.A. began to serve the term of his sentence on September 13, 1945 and Ohotin L.P. on September 7, 1945.

The sentence is final and not to be appealed against.

The original bears all proper signatures.

Major of Justice Mazur,
Chief of the Department of the
Court of First Instance of the
Military Collegium of the
Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R.

IPS Doc. No. 3359

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Major N. A. Bazenko, Chief of the Document room
of the Soviet Division of the I.P.S., hereby certify that
I.P.S. Document No. 3359 was received by me from the
Archives Section of the Military Collegium of the U.S.S.R.
Supreme Court on January 5, 1948.

Major Bazenko,
Chief of the Document Room,
Soviet Division, I.P.S.

January 8, 1948