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[Redacted content]

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- Soviet and pro-Communist [] and writers deny that the USSR had full control over Sinkiang during the governorship of Sheng Shih-tsai, [] and in the East Turkestan People's Republic, which was established after the Soviet-sponsored Kuldja uprising [] and took in the Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai Regions of Sinkiang. Despite their denials to the contrary, [] the complete Soviet domination of Sinkiang. [] not only the initial step by which the Soviets began to gain control of Sinkiang, i.e. the military forces which they sent [] to help defeat the Moslem leader, General Ma Chung-yin, but also the steps that followed, which finally gave the Soviets complete control over not only all the resources, but also the people and every aspect of life in Sinkiang. These steps were, namely, the influx of great numbers of Soviet military, political and economic advisors and technicians, followed by equal numbers of GPU agents. Governor Sheng, not without great personal financial gain, and his officials took on the role of puppets. A Soviet advisor was assigned to every important post in the province. These advisors, however, did not advise, but ordered their Chinese, or Moslem, counterparts to do their bidding.

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- The man who was the real power in Sinkiang during this period was not Sheng, but the Soviet Consul General Malikov. He was of Russian Tatar extraction and his real name was Avdey Malik, Malikov being a Russianized version of his name. Sheng also commissioned him a Lieutenant General in the Sinkiang Provincial Army. Malikov was a thin, lanky person []

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[Redacted content]

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3. Shortly after Sheng Shih-tsai became Governor of Sinkiang, he issued an "Eight Point Proclamation". The eight points of this proclamation were: Establishment of Racial Equality; Guarantee of Religious Freedom; Equitable Distribution of Agricultural and Rural Relief; Reform of Government Finance; Clean-Up of Government Administration; Expansion of Education; Promotion of Self-Government; and Improvement of the Judiciary. He supplemented this proclamation with his "Six Great Principles of the New Sinkiang". These six "great" principles were: Anti-imperialism; Kinship to Sovietism; Racial Equality; Clean Government; Peace; and Reconstruction. The only principle that was followed closely was that of "Kinship to Sovietism". Some of the changes that did take place after his alliance with the Soviets, besides those previously mentioned, were:
- a. The arrest and execution of all wealthy and influential people.
 - b. The confiscation of their land, other real estate and personal property. The land and real estate was rented by the provincial government and not redistributed among the needy. The personal property was divided among the provincial officials.
 - c. The replacement of all neutral, or anti-Soviet, officials of Sinkiang with either Soviets, or pro-Soviet natives.
 - d. The substitution of existing teachers by Soviets, or pro-Communist natives.
 - e. The substitution of Soviet text books for all those previously used in Sinkiang schools.
 - f. The encouragement of students to complete their education in the USSR.
 - g. The forcing of both adults and youth to join the Anti-Imperialist Society. This society's main goal was to teach Communist doctrines through the media of lectures, group singing and Soviet movies.
 - h. The establishment of free speech and religion.
 - i. Full government control of the radio, newspapers and all other types of publications.
 - j. The discontinuance of mail service to points outside of Sinkiang.
 - k. The prohibition against private possession, or ownership of cameras, radios and motor vehicles.
 - l. Full government control over travel within Sinkiang.
 - m. The establishment of a curfew.
 - n. The formal division of the populace of Sinkiang into 14 different races, some of the divisions being completely false and unwarranted. This was done for a political reason, to disunite the Moslem peoples of Sinkiang.
4. Of the second large influx of Russian emigrants into Sinkiang, [redacted] many later turned out to be Soviet secret agents. These Soviet "pioneers" settled in all regions of Sinkiang. When the Soviets did acquire control of the province, these planted agents were ready to point an accusing finger at those citizens of Sinkiang who held anti-Soviet political views. As they threw off their guise of being refugees from the USSR and came out in the open, the unsuspecting populace which had helped and befriended them learned, much to their horror, that they were either Soviet Army officers, or GPU agents. After the initial arrest, imprisonment and execution of the six White Russian leaders of Sinkiang, who had tried to prevent Sheng from handing over Sinkiang for Soviet exploitation and control, the wholesale purge, of not only White Russians, but also of the other races of Sinkiang, began.

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As the aides led the prisoner through the door which lead to the outside, a person standing outside would paste a paper over his face and push him into a pit which was about four feet deep. If in falling into this pit the paper remained stuck to his face then he would be helped out and returned to his cell. However, if the paper became dislodged, he would receive hard blows to the head and be pushed into an adjoining, deep, coal shaft. This was considered great sport by the Soviet and native interrogators and prison employees. Thus, thousands of prisoners piled up in this old abandoned coal shaft for no reason other than for the amusement of these sadistic individuals.

10. Many prisoners attempted to commit suicide while in prison, however, because of the many precautions taken by the authorities, [redacted] heard on only one successful attempt. The man was Pavel Petrovich Besyverhiy. He was a fine old gentleman who succeeded in committing suicide by throwing himself, head first, into a prison lavatory. The following is a list of White Russians, [redacted] perished in Sheng's prisons:

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1. Fanangut, Pavel Petrovich, President of Sinkiang White Russian Cossack Organization, General in the Chinese Army, Commander of the White Russian cavalry detachment of the Sinkiang Army.
2. Gmirkin, Konstantine Vasilievich, Sinkiang agent of Brenner Bros, Owner of firm Hao Hsin Hao which dealt in furs, hides and casings, large landowner, personal advisor to both Governors Yang and Chin, Director of Communications, General in the Chinese Army.
3. Babitsky, Nikolai Ivanovich, manager of casings division of Hao Hsin Hao, General in the Chinese Army, former Senior Officer of Orenburg Cossacks.
4. Mogutnov, Ivan Vasilievich, General in the Chinese Army, former Centurion in Semirechie Cossacks.
5. Milovskiy, A V, Chuguchak representative of Hao Hsin Hao, Colonel in the Chinese Army.
6. Veisler, Pavel Petrovich, naval architect, Lieutenant in the Chinese Army, former Lieutenant in the Russian Imperial Navy.
7. Shalastuk, Dimitriy Karpovich, manager of fur division of Hao Hsin Hao, Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirechie Cossacks.
8. Anania, Nikolai Alexandrovich, chief accountant of Faust & Co, Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Chief of Staff of Semirechie Cossacks.
9. Fatrat, Alexandre Danilovich, Colonel in the Chinese Army, former officer in the Georgian cavalry.
10. Glushkov, Iraklii Vasilievich, merchant, Colonel in the Chinese Army.
11. Vatcheva, Nikolai Nikolaevich, architect and engineer employed by the Department of Communications, Major in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirechie Cossacks.
12. Vyatkin, Nikolai Nikolaevich, Colonel in the Chinese Army, former acting Ataman of Semirechie Cossacks.
13. Zankovskiy, E V, doctor.
14. Chachalax, Victor Andreevich
15. Ushakov, Altai representative of Hao Hsin Hao, Colonel in the Chinese Army.
16. Chernov, Stepan Vasilievich, Major General in the Chinese Army, former Ensign in Orenburg Cossacks.

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17. Lanakin, Ivan Feodorovich, Major in the Chinese Army, former Centurion in Semirechie Cossacks.
18. Mandruikin, M F, post, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army.
19. Sorokin, Efgeny Loginovich, cattle breeder, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Ensign in Semirechie Cossacks.
20. Starkov, Lazar, Lieutenant in the Chinese Army.
21. Almatsay, Nikolai Mikhailovich, owner of only pharmacy in Urunchi, former Colonel in Orenburg Cossacks.
22. Petrov, Sergei Sofromovich, Major in the Chinese Army, former Lieutenant in Semirechie Cossacks.
23. Podolnikov, V I, mining engineer employed by Gmirkin in Altai, Lieutenant in the Chinese Army.
24. Zinkey, F, farm overseer for Gmirkin in Altai.
25. Feday, Petre Ivanovich, fur sorter for Hao Hsin Hao, Major in the Chinese Army, former Lieutenant in Semirechie Cossacks.
26. Nikolaev, Grigoriy Ivanovich, Colonel in the Chinese Army, former officer in Orenburg Cossacks.
27. Jvanov, Grigoriy Leonidovich, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army.
28. Akilev, N N, Major in the Chinese Army, former Lieutenant in Semirechie Cossacks.
29. Lavrov, chauffeur, mechanic.
30. Gusay, V I, chief bookkeeper for Hao Hsin Hao in Altai, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirechie Cossacks.
31. Serebryakov, P A, Major in the Chinese Army.
32. Antony, V N, mining engineer, former officer in Semirechie Cossacks.
33. Mazin, K, foranost photographer in Urunchi, Major in the Chinese Army.
34. Morozhnikov, V F, farm foreman for Gmirkin in Altai, Major in the Chinese Army.
35. Frank, A I, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Centurion in Orenburg Cossacks.
36. Proskuryakov, A I, baker, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army.
37. Dubrovskiy, Konstantine Iosifovich, surgeon, large farm owner.
38. Alimany, L N, Major General in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirechie Cossacks.
39. Antony, Nikolai Nikolaevich, businessman, Major General in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirechie Cossacks.
40. Bassay, Nikolai Pavlovich, former secretary in the Russian Consulate in Chuguchak.
41. Zlomany, former Centurion in Semirechie Cossacks.
42. Zhilvay, P A, Ensign in the Chinese Army.

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43. Mezgin, A V, foremost photographer in Urumchi, Major in the Chinese Army.
44. Hlupinovsky, Z A, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Centurion in Semirechie Cossacks.
45. Dezanteev, P I
46. Iunusov, Aisa, representative of Hao Hsin Hao in Manass, Major in the Chinese Army, former Ensign in Semirechie Cossacks.
47. Baznerhiy, Pavel Petrovich, baker, Major in the Chinese Army.
48. Tavelan, T
49. Renov, V V
50. Veinov, V
51. Batsibarshinskiy, I I, Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirachis Cossacks.
52. Kudalva, farmer.
53. Kurochka, Ivan Grigoreevich, urologist in Urumchi.
54. Blager, dentist in Urumchi.
55. Gelikov, A, Major in the Chinese Army, former Centurion in Orenburg Cossacks.
56. Zubakov, Markuriy Nikitich, Major in the Chinese Army, former Senior Officer in Semirechie Cossacks.
57. Dubina, Filip Yakovlevich, former Vice President of the Russian-Asiatic Bank in Kuldja and later in Chuguchak.
58. Zamiatay, Alexey Ileich, Major in the Chinese Army, former officer in Orenburg Cossacks.
59. Radinin, A A, Major in the Chinese Army, former Captain in Semirechie Cossacks.
60. Idmanov, S, trader.
61. Naatvasant, F F, Altai fur buyer for Hao Hsin Hao.
62. Yastrishomskiy, merchant.
63. Beloruakov, V
64. Kashkarov, A N, Major in the Chinese Army, former Ensign in Semirechie Cossacks.
65. Kasarov, M S
66. Botvin, A G, merchant.
67. Timofay, Vladimir Yakovlevich, Lieutenant in the Chinese Army.
68. Pektoratskiy, P P, merchant, Lt. Colonel in the Chinese Army, former Senior Officer in Semirechie Cossacks.
69. Starodubtsov, V P, Major in the Chinese Army.

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11. When wishing to do away with a person, other methods besides imprisonment, torture and execution were used by Sheng. There were many instances when people were poisoned at official banquets, or killed while receiving medical attention. In hospitals, where Soviet doctors were in full control, people were given inoculations or injections, which killed them. They would also start an operation, purposely let the patient die and their claim that the operation was not successful. One such case was that of a young [redacted]. When receiving routine medical attention, he was told that he needed an appendectomy. Because he had none of the symptoms, he was afraid of what they might do to him and tried to refuse. He was forcibly taken to the hospital and his body was returned to his wife several hours later with a single deep incision, across the full width of his stomach.

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12. Thus, approximately 44,000 residents of Sinkiang perished. The bodies of those who were either tortured to death, shot, or beheaded were always disposed of at night, after curfew hours. They were usually trucked out of town and thrown into abandoned coal shafts, or buried in large common graves. A Uighur truck driver told me that he was often required to drive a truck, out of the city at night, laden with mutilated bodies and also to transport live prisoners to the Soviet border at Khorgos, their heads covered with sacks to prevent identification. There were times, however, especially when the purge first began, when the bodies were merely thrown outside of the city walls, thus allowing the semi-wild dogs to devour the bodies.

13. Prior to the execution of a White Russian prisoner, or his transfer to the USSR, he was always photographed and this photograph was printed in a monthly publication, together with a sketch of his "bourgeois" background and the crimes he had committed against the USSR. This publication [redacted] was then distributed in the region of the USSR from which the prisoners, whose photographs appeared in a particular issue, originated. The purpose of this publication was to teach the Soviet people that no matter where "enemies of the state" may flee, they are ultimately caught and apprehended for their crimes.

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14. Prisoners were much encouraged when word reached them that Germany had invaded the USSR [redacted]. However, then came the word that the US had entered the war on the side of the Soviet Union. Immediately people in Sinkiang, both in prisons and on the outside, realized that their doom was certain. That with US aid, the USSR would ultimately win and that they would continue to suffer under the Soviet heel. This was the disheartening factor that completely crushed all resistance within the people of Sinkiang to Governor Sheng and to his pro-Soviet policy.

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15. [redacted] General Chu Shao-liang flew to Urumchi to talk to Sheng, with the purpose of persuading him to abandon his pro-Soviet stand and to return his allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek. Later that year he again visited Sheng, being accompanied by Madame Chiang and Wu Chung-hsin, who was Governor Sheng's successor in Sinkiang two years later. [redacted] Sheng himself flew to Chungking to confer with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It then became apparent that Sheng, because the war was not going in favor of the USSR, had decided to do an about face and abandon his policy of "Kinship to the Soviet Union". This flight was followed by Chungking sending officials and troops into Sinkiang, the release of all political prisoners, and the order for all Soviets to leave the province. The Soviets commenced to leave, ordering all

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White Russians, who had been forced to accept Soviet citizenship, to move to Kuldja (Ining). There they were [redacted] able to start an uprising and separate the Ili, Tarbagatai and Altai regions from the rest of Sinkiang. [redacted] Sheng was ready to shift back to the Soviets, for it became evident [redacted] that the USSR would emerge from the war more powerful than before. [redacted] he started to arrest officials who were loyal to Chungking. Chungking appointees were arrested, imprisoned and executed without trial. Sheng insisted on going to the prisons every night and himself beheading each man that was imprisoned during that day. He thus disposed of over 200 Chungking officials and rumors began to spread that he had asked Generalissimo Stalin to incorporate Sinkiang into the Soviet Union.

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16. General Chu was, for the third time, dispatched by Chungking to Urumchi and was successful in removing Sheng from Sinkiang. This was done by having Sheng accompany him [redacted] to the Urumchi airport, arresting him and placing him aboard his plane bound for Chungking. Thus, Sheng Shih-tsai's ten-year, bloody reign was over. The populace of Sinkiang was greatly elated at first, but were equally disappointed later to learn that he was not punished for his crimes, but instead appointed Minister of Agriculture and Forestry in Chungking. Evidently Sheng was successful in buying his way to freedom, with the use of the vast amounts of gold and other wealth that he was able to acquire from his victims and transfer to his home in Lanchow, Kansu Province. [redacted] he is presently alive and living on Taiwan.

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