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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Far East)/China	REPORT	[Redacted]	25X1
SUBJECT	Soviet Policy Toward Sinkiang Province	DATE DISTR.	10 June 1954	
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This is UNEVALUATED Information

THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

[Redacted] 25X1

1. [Redacted] the Soviets do not exercise the type and degree of control over Sinkiang Province that they enjoy elsewhere in the Far East. The original Soviet plans [Redacted] called for the absorption of Sinkiang directly into the USSR primarily as a new source of raw materials. 25X1

2. [Redacted] the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Trade had a small representation in Sinkiang in the post-World War II years. [Redacted] 25X1

[Redacted] the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs had no representative in Sinkiang between 1945 and 1950. The political work was conducted entirely (sic) by the MVD. Until at least 1949, there was a small MVD operational group of about six individuals stationed in Sinkiang, primarily to lay the ground work for political warfare plans. The MVD group in Sinkiang reported directly to the then MGB, which in turn reported to the Second or Third Subsection, Fourth Section (Far East), foreign intelligence directorate field office (UMGB) in Alma Ata, USSR. Colonel Petr A. Shibayev headed this subsection as late as 1945 and 1946. He was replaced by Colonel Petr V. Kozlov, who several times visited the rezidentura in Sinkiang. 25X1

3. The work for which certain NKGB officers were decorated [Redacted] was the plotting of a secret revolt against the Chinese Nationalist governor of Sinkiang. To this end, small arms were sent from the USSR, probably in 1944 and 1945, and many were buried in caches scattered throughout Sinkiang Province. [Redacted] many of the rifles and machine guns so concealed could not be located when the Soviets went to recover their caches after World War II. 25X1

25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

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4. Also as part of the Soviet plan to absorb Sinkiang, the NKGB kidnapped several top leaders in the Sinkiangese provincial government through the use of drugs and sleeping pills, during World War II. Colonel Shibayev himself participated in the kidnapping of an official from Urumchi (N 43-51, E 87-36) to the USSR. As this official did not "go to sleep", Shibayev clubbed the man on the head, after which the official was hidden under some hay in either an animal-driven hayrack or truck, and was taken across the border into the USSR. This abduction was one of several designed to pave the way for eventual Soviet absorption of Sinkiang. 25X1
5. [redacted] the NKGB murdered either the son or else some other very close relative of the then governor of Sinkiang, who strongly opposed the Soviets. The murder was part of an effort to coerce the governor into either capitulating to the Soviets or leaving Sinkiang, through the gradual Soviet liquidation of the Sinkiangese anti-Soviet element. 25X1
6. [redacted] the planned revolts took place sometime in the late 1940s, with Lt. General Langfang, Colonel Shibayev, Colonel Kozlov, and others from the Fourth Section of the MGR's foreign intelligence directorate participating. [redacted] Colonel Kotelnikov may or may not have participated. 25X1 25X1
7. After the revolts had succeeded in removing the governor loyal to Chiang Kai-shek, the new Sinkiang satellite government sent a delegation of its topmost leaders to Moscow, probably sometime in 1949 or 1950. The delegation was picked up in Sinkiang, probably Urumchi, in a Soviet Army IL-12 plane. Somewhere in the area of Chita, USSR, the plane crashed, and all on board were killed. The Sinkiangese delegation was accompanied by a Soviet advisor, MVD Colonel Stepanov (fnu). The total number of persons killed was 10 or 12, exclusive of the crew. 25X1
8. [redacted] this accident came as a great blow to both the Soviet Government and the new leadership in Sinkiang. [redacted] the crash was the main reason for the temporary suspension of all flights of IL-12s. 25X1
9. A special investigatong commission was appointed in Moscow to look into the safety of the flight engineering of the IL-12. The commission consisted of members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Aeroflot, and selected aeronautical engineers. [redacted] 25X1

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