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SUBJECT: History of White Russian Fascist Activities in China

The following report on White Russian Fascist activities in China deals largely with the history and development of the White Russian Fascist organization known as "The Union of National Labor of Russia" and its proto-types and affiliates variously known as the "Russian Fascist Organization", "Russian Fascist Union", "Russian Fascist Party", and "All Russian Fascist Party" from 1922 to the present time.

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Early History of the Russian Fascist Organization and Russian Fascist Party

In 1922 a few students and members of the law faculty of the Harbin Polytechnical Institute founded a society which they called the "Russian Fascist Organization". The original aim of the society was to create an "intelligentsia" of nationalist-minded, anti-Communist Russian youth. Students of the Harbin Polytechnical Institute were at this time mostly ex-members of White Russian army units who had fought in Siberia and who were violently anti-Communist. By 1925 the organization had assumed a semi-secret character and had fifty members, several of whom held leading positions in various student organizations.

In connection with the Russian Fascist Organization there was organized among the faculty members of the institute a group called the "Historical Circle", headed by Professor N. I. STIKHOMOFF. This "Historical Circle" became the leading group of the Russian Fascist Organization which was opposing left-ist student organizations existing at the time. In 1924, during the annual students' festival "Day of Yutians", which, according to tradition, has a revolutionary character, the Russian Fascist Organization organized anti-Soviet demonstration. This day marked the beginning of the rise to power of the Russian Fascist Organization in student circles.

In 1924, the Chinese Eastern Railway was handed over by the Chinese Government to the USSR for administration and the Soviets initiated a campaign to suppress and terrorize the White Russian elements in Manchuria. The Russian Fascist Organization was black-listed and forced underground in order to carry on its activities against the Soviet Union.

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About 1934, the Russian Fascist Organization was joined by K. V. ROZDOLNYSKIY, who became head of the Propaganda Agitation Section. He was already known as a gifted journalist and had published several articles regarding Fascism in the Russian newspaper, "Russkii Golos", under the pseudonym, K. FAKELOFF. From the time ROZDOLNYSKIY joined the Russian Fascist Organization, the organization was successful in recruiting and training ideological workers among the Russian youth. He organized the "Union of National Syndicates of Russian Laborers, Fascist of the Far East" and was appointed chief of the Agitation-Political Section of this union.

In 1936, in Tientsin, the first Russian Fascist newspaper, "Tschi Fu", was established. The editor of this daily was V. V. GOLITSIN, one of the founders of the Russian Fascist Organization. The paper operated for two years until it was closed in 1938 because of a change in the political situation in North China.

During this period the Russian Fascist Organization also organized a "School of Fascism", some graduates of which became leaders of the Russian Fascist Organization. Among the most notable of these were E. V. KORABLEFF and V. E. VASILENKO, who both became close friends and assistants of ROZDOLNYSKIY. Active also as a leader was General V. D. KOSKIN, a well-known hero of the White Russian army and a capable journalist.

The successful work of the "Union of National Syndicates" and the publishing of an illegal non-periodical magazine, "Fascist", which was secretly sent to the USSR, occasioned several protests by the Soviet Consul to the Chinese authorities with the result that the Chinese police started to apply pressure to curb the activities of the Russian Fascist Organization. About the same time, as a result of differences of opinion between A. N. POZDROVSKIY, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Russian Fascist Organization, and members of the Committee, K. V. ROZDOLNYSKIY, V. E. VASILENKO, and E. V. KORABLEFF left the Russian Fascist Organization and organized a new "Russian Fascist Party". It was not long after that the majority of the members of the committee joined them and the Russian Fascist Organization as a political force gave way to the Russian Fascist Party.

In May 1931, the first conference of the Russian Fascist Party was called. At this conference members of the Russian Fascist Organization syndicates and circles were present. On 23 May 1931, the conference approved the platform of the Russian Fascist Party written by K. V. ROZDOLNYSKIY and E. V. KORABLEFF. K. V. ROZDOLNYSKIY was elected Secretary-General of the party and invited General V. D. KOSKIN to become President. General KOSKIN accepted and as a result the "People's Monarchist Party", headed by him, was united with the Russian Fascist Party.

It was not long before many other anti-Communists joined the new party and active work was started - lecturing, publishing a magazine, "Rusia", and running a "High Party School". A. N. POZDROVSKIY and his Russian Fascist

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Organization followers attempted to provoke feeling against the Russian Fascist Party by denouncing it as collaborating with the Japanese, but they met with little success. (It should be noted that A. N. POKROVSKIY, during the war in the Pacific, turned to the Soviets. He recently came to notice in connection with his attack against Father M. HEDYNSKY, known anti-Communist.)

General KEMIN left the party in 1935. The leaders of the party were disappointed in him as an organizer and politician. They also did not approve of certain men trusted by him who were later revealed as Soviet agents.

Russian Fascist Party Joins Group in the United States to Form All Russian Fascist Party.

On 3 November 1933, the Russian Fascist Party started publication of the newspaper, "Nash Put", in Harbin. About the same time, it was ascertained that there existed in the United States a Russian Fascist organization headed by A. A. VOBNATSKY, an American citizen of Russian origin, married to a wealthy heiress, Marion JEAN. Negotiations between these two groups resulted in their unification into one "All Russian Fascist Party". The Central Committee remained in Harbin. A. A. VOBNATSKY, upon visiting Harbin, was elected as his deputy and as Secretary-General. These elections took place in Harbin at the second conference of the party.

It soon was made clear that A. A. VOBNATSKY was deliberately ignoring the decisions reached at the second party conference and by his behaviour considerably aggravating the position of the A.R.F.P. in Manchuria. He also tried to change the editorial policy of "Nash Put". Eventually his policies conflicted with the Central Committee so much that he was expelled from the party and a public declaration was published explaining the reasons for such drastic action. The majority of the Committee supported this action wholeheartedly and VOBNATSKY threw his financial support behind his own organization, "The All Russian National Labour Fascists' Party of Fascists", which never became a power in emigrant circles. After the outbreak of World War II, VOBNATSKY was reported arrested by United States authorities.

In July 1935, the third conference of the party was held. At this conference, representatives of all party organizations in Manchuria were present. Several branches of the party in Japan and China also sent representatives and branches of the A.R.F.P. in the United States, Germany, Finland, Poland, Bulgaria, Morocco, Egypt and Syria sent their written credentials. At this conference the party platform, rules and regulations, general plans for future work, and the Central Committee's expulsion of VOBNATSKY were approved. K. V. ROSZARVSKIY, who was actually head of the party from the beginning, was elected president. Since that time until the capitulation of Japan, the A.R.F.P. was led by ROSZARVSKIY.

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In 1937, **RODZAEVSKY** proclaimed the organization of the "Russian National Front", a confederation of all the Russian anti-Communist organizations. His appeal was published in many Russian newspapers in the United States, Europe, and South America. On 28 July 1937 at Berlin, an act of friendly cooperation between the A.R.F.P. and the "Russian National Social Movement" under Colonel **N. SHELIZH** was signed. On 16 September 1937, a similar agreement was signed with the "Russian National Union of Veterans", headed by General **A. V. TURKUL**, and with the "Russian National Union" in the United States, headed by **N. A. MELNIKOFF**. At the same time the newspaper "Dash Put" organized a "Front of the Russian National Press". This organization gained as members many newspapers and magazines in all parts of the world. The A.R.F.P. also established connections with anti-Commintern organizations in all parts of the world and received through these connections numerous foreign newspapers and magazines.

In June 1937, **RODZAEVSKY** published a general appeal regarding the organization of a World Anti-Communist Exhibition to be supported by Russian and foreign newspapers. This resulted in an exhibition in Manchuria. **S. P. TEDLY**, resident head of the A.R.F.P. in Europe, organized a similar exhibition in Paris. A branch of the A.R.F.P. in Argentina organized a successful "Anti-Communist Week" and published an A.R.F.P. magazine in both Russian and Spanish. The "Society of Struggle with the Second International" organized an exhibition in Tokyo and Osaka and utilized many articles and materials sent by the A.R.F.P. from Manchuria.

In 1937, **RODZAEVSKY** was elected temporary head of the Russian emigrants in Manchuria. Later he was appointed as First Deputy with **N. N. SHIPUNOFF**, head of the Monarchist Union, as Second Deputy and **N. N. GONDENY**, head of the "Union of Cossacks in the Far East", as Third Deputy.

In this same period, **RODZAEVSKY** organized an all-emigrants' "Day of the Anti-Commintern" in which participated all religious, political, professional, and educational organizations. Special services were held by all the churches and a treasonous mass meeting and demonstration against the Reds culminated the day.

The anti-Communist propaganda of the A.R.F.P. may be judged in that it published in 1937, 4,983,000 leaflets, including some in English, German, French, and Japanese. At the same time some thirteen party publications in nine countries published 7,462,000 more.

Branches of the All Russian Fascist Party Outside of China

The A.R.F.P. had its branches or groups in all countries where Russian emigrants resided.

S. P. TEDLY, an ex-Russian officer residing in Switzerland, was the resident head of the A.R.F.P. in Europe. The most active branches in Europe were in Germany, Yugoslavia, and Bulgaria. Active semi-secret groups existed

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in Poland where **SHOLOHOFF**, the well known journalist-correspondent of the party paper, "Zash Fut", resided.

In South America, the most noted and successful branch of the party was in Argentina where it was headed by **V. H. SHAPKIN**.

SHAPKIN, an ex-Cossack officer who was active in Cossack anti-Communist organizations during the first period of the Russian revolution, was the First Deputy of **RODZANVSKY**. He was extremely active in Argentina where he closely united all the anti-Communist organizations in that country. He was responsible for publishing the "Messenger of the Argentina Branch of the A.R.F.P.", the official party paper in Argentina, in both Russian and Spanish.

Activities of the All Russian Fascist Party in Manchuria

In Manchuria, **E. V. RODZANVSKY** was deeply interested in both propaganda work and intelligence work within the Soviet Union. Members of the A.R.F.P., trained in a special military police school in Harbin, secretly penetrated the USSR for intelligence, propaganda and terrorist activities. Many of them were arrested and executed by the Soviet police; the most famed among these being **George SHENK**, who, up to the time of his execution at Dzharkovsk, staunchly defended the A.R.F.P. as struggling for the freedom of Russia from Communist oppression. For this penetration work the A.R.F.P. depended a great deal on Soviet railway employees connected with the Trans-Siberian Railway. (For a brief summary of all White Russian organs in Manchuria see Attachment No. II.)

Measures Taken by the Soviets Against the Fascist Groups

To combat these A.R.F.P. groups working within the Soviet Union, the G. P. U. organized false Fascist groups. These groups, run by secret G. P. U. agents, printed pamphlets, etc., to attract anti-Communist elements of the population and thus arrest and exterminate them.

The G. P. U. was paying close attention to the active anti-Communist emigrant organizations. The Soviet agents divided the emigrants into active and passive organizations. The passive organizations, sometimes headed by esteemed and well known anti-Communists, were tolerated by the G. P. U. who, penetrating these organizations, initiated attempts to turn them against the active groups. By appealing to the vanity and the self-love of some of the passive leaders, the Soviets were able to turn much of the anti-Communist activity away from the Soviets and on to itself. These tactics they used with some success against the B. R. P., the "Brotherhood of Russian Truth", a very active organization which conducted active propaganda, sabotage, and terrorist work within the Soviet Union and the T. K. P., the "Labor Peasant's Party", which also carried on activities within the Soviet Union.

In the Far East, especially in Manchuria, the most active anti-Communist group was the A.R.F.P. and it bore the brunt of the Soviet attacks. **RODZANVSKY** was described by the Soviet agents as a Soviet, Japanese, German and even an

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anglo-American agent. The Russian Fascists were described as "Bolshevists from the Right", "White Marxists", "Enemies of the People", etc.

On occasions, the Soviet agents succeeded in organizing "front" organizations against the Russian Fascists. These groups, ostensibly carrying out active propoganda, etc., against the Communists, in reality did little except create distrust and unrest within the Russian emigrant ranks. To such organizations the blame for the long distrust (eventually settled) between the Monarchist and Cossack elements in Manchuria and the A.R.F.P. belongs.

The G.P.U. used A. N. POKROVSKY, Chairman of the "Front" organization, "The New Fascist Party", against K. V. RODZAEVSKY in order to compromise his organization and to slow its work. POKROVSKY, at one time a member of the A.R.F.P., once he broke with them concentrated all his energy on a struggle with them by any means. Instead of fighting Communism he concentrated on discrediting and harassing the most capable leaders of the anti-Communist group. It was thought because he was a vain, unbalanced person and not because he was an agent of the G.P.U. However, after the capitulation of Japan, POKROVSKY, who resides in Shanghai, obtained USSR citizenship. He was involved in an attack on Father Matvey MEDVEDEFF, a well known anti-Communist and a staunch defender of the Russian Orthodox Church against seizure by the Soviets. When POKROVSKY was in Harbin, he was supported in his activity against the A.R.F.P. by B. S. RUMIANTZEFF, who at that time was also a member of the Fascist Party. Later RUMIANTZEFF also turned over to the Soviets and is at present a member of the Governing Board of the local USSR Citizen's Association.

Active also against the Fascist Party was MAX ARSKY or ARANOVICH, a Russian emigrant of Jewish origin, who in his magazine and through other published articles was active in trying to prevent the operation of the paper, "Nash Put", in 1933. He also later appeared with Soviet papers and is at present in Tientsin where he is operating a small restaurant-bar patronized mostly by American marines.

That numerous Soviet agents attempted to penetrate the ranks of the A.R.F.P. is revealed in the party figures of 1936 when 366 persons were refused entrance to the party; 314 persons were dismissed from the "sympathizer" group, 97 from the candidate group and 3 from the members. Among those refused admittance was L. P. KAZANOFF, a well known emigrant social worker who had been of valuable assistance in organizing the party printing office, collecting money, and an important employee of the Bureau of Russian Emigrants. The Intelligence Service of the A.R.F.P. discovered that he had close secret connections with the G.P.U. and was holding his position in the Bureau of Emigrants in order to hinder the Fascists and compromise their leaders. Later KAZANOFF was arrested by Manchurian authorities and it was definitely established that he was connected with HRISANFOFF, an agent of INO-GPU who escaped to the USSR after his arrest. KAZANOFF was also connected with and supervised by MELETSKY, an employee of the Soviet Consulate who also was later forced to flee to the USSR. KAZANOFF admitted that he had been engaged in espionage activities and was later deported to Tientsin by his own request.

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In Shanghai were the supporters of General P. L. GLEBOFF and a group headed by A. G. CHISUNOVSKY, late chairman of the "Russian Association Club" and director of the "Russian Bank"; N. YAKOVLEV; V. T. BILSH, present vice-chairman of the USSR Citizens' Club; and P. A. SAVINTEFF, member of the Russian Emigrants' Committee and editor of the Japanese newspaper, "Novoie Vremia", in the Russian language. All the members of this latter group obtained USSR citizenship after the Japanese surrender and were suspected of intelligence work for the USSR during the occupation. These persons influenced Major KANIA and KUROKI, employees of the Japanese Military Mission, against the Russian Fascists. They were also partially responsible for the closing of the paper, "Mask Put", in 1944.

P. A. SAVINTEFF, with the permission of K. KUROKI, published several articles in the "Novoie Vremia," accusing M. M. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT of being a Soviet secret agent. It was suspected during that time that SAVINTEFF was working under secret instructions from the USSR to compromise SPASSOVSKY-GROTT, head of the A.R.F.P. in China. SAVINTEFF, at present, resides in Peking where he holds a USSR passport. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT was arrested 23 June 1946 by the Chinese as a collaborator. His arrest is rumored to have occurred on false accusations by Soviet agents. (See Attachment No. II.)

It is reported that M. M. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT sent correspondence to the Russian emigrant newspaper, "Russian emigrant newspaper, "Russia", published in New York, USA, and that this fact was known to the local Soviet intelligence which influenced the Chinese, through its secret agents, to remove SPASSOVSKY-GROTT from active anti-Communist work. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT, in his articles, defended the cause of the local Russian Orthodox Church against the attempts of the Soviets to seize it. (See Attachment No. V.)

During this time, a false "Fascist Organization" in the USSR was created by the G.P.U. The Soviet press, on many instances before the Second World War, published information regarding the disclosure of a National-Revolutionary Organization which was named as "Fascist". At Sverdlovsk, the G.P.U. discovered, during the arrest of a counter-revolutionary group, the "Program of the Fascist Party". In this connection, it was reported that the G.P.U. organized through its secret agents a false Fascist organization, published leaflets, the program of the party, etc. This was done in order to attract to this false organization, active anti-Communist elements which were later liquidated. In order to compromise the National-Revolutionary Organization discovered by the G.P.U., and members of the A.R.F.P. arrested in the USSR, they were always described by the Soviet press as "foreign spies". This was done especially during the trial of the A.R.F.P.'s BOROKIN, who was shot at Khabarovsk in November 1935 and during the trial of BENEVA, who was executed in Khabarovsk on 1 January 1936. Both were described as "agents of foreign powers". The Soviet press conducted intensive propaganda against the A.R.F.P., describing it as "foreign hirelings" and attempted to compromise its program by slanderous insinuations. The Soviet newspaper "Tikhookeanskia Zvezda" (Pacific Ocean Star) stated that the Russian Fascists had in their program "demagogic slogans", that the party insisted on taking land from the farmers and returning it to the large landowners, reinstating the full ownership of factory owners, etc. of the slogans of the A.R.F.P. and points of the program of the party were created by the Soviet Government; for instance, - the "Corporate State", the "New Soviet Constitution" and the "Gift of the Motherland".

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The seventh conference of the Comintern declared that "The struggle with Fascism is the main aim of the day". The sixth Congress of KIM (Communist Youth International), published in the newspaper "Komsomolskaja Pravda" its resolution of "support of any union of youth, even religious or national on one condition — that it be directed against Fascism".

In foreign countries, the Soviet Government and the Comintern, through its representatives and secret agents, sent official notes, protests and letters to the governments regarding "dangerous" activities of Russian Fascists. In countries with a strong Soviet influence, the Russian Fascist organizations existed illegally underground. In Estonia, representatives of the A.R.F.P. were arrested for one month and later were forbidden all political activity. Representatives of the A.R.F.P. in Morocco were forced to leave the country within twenty-four hours of notification. Representatives of the party escaped from France before the government started prosecution against other Russian emigrant organizations. Soviet agents spread rumors compromising the party and its leaders. Such rumors were backed by slogans such as "Fascism is Bolshevism from the Right", "Fascists Desire to Glorify Russia", etc. The leaders were described as Soviet spies, later as Japanese spies, etc. To the Japanese, it was reported that they were American spies, etc.

According to massed reports from Manchuria, members of the A.R.F.P. were immediately arrested by Red Army Intelligence and GIBBEK agents upon the arrival of the Red Army occupation units. Some of the most active were shot on the spot; others were later tried and sentenced to death. Among the first arrested were members of the party and Fascist sympathizers who were deported to Siberia. Soviet Intelligence searched for Fascist literature and confiscated all Fascist publications. It is said, measures were taken that Red Army soldiers did not read Fascist publications with popular anti-Communist slogans. The accusation of being Fascist was enough to cause arrest immediately.

According to reliable information, after the capitulation of Japan and with the assistance of certain Japanese officials, K. V. KODLAKOVSKY, head of A.R.F.P. who escaped to Tientsin from Harbin together with a big group of former officials of the Russian Emigrants' Bureau in Harbin, was kidnapped by agents of the Soviet Intelligence Service. K. V. KODLAKOVSKY, under pressure of certain emigrant leaders in Tientsin, decided to proceed to Shanghai by land, railway, carriage, etc. He was watched by several secret Soviet agents among the Russian emigrants who informed the Chinese Communist guerrillas. It is reported that two trusted young members of the party who accompanied him were shot and KODLAKOVSKY was captured and handed over to the Soviet authorities in Kalcan. Later he was brought to Moscow and tried together with NIKOLAI G. N. SEMENOV, former dictator of the Transbaikalian Province and well known Cossack leader; General A. P. BAKHNEFF, Transbaikalian Cossack I/c of Cossack settlement and detachments in Manchukuo; General L. P. VLADIMIROV, head of the Bureau of Russian Emigrants in Harbin; B. M. SHIPUNOFF, head of the Russian Monarchist Organization; I. A. MINAYLOFF, former Minister of Finance of the White Russian Government of Admiral KOLCHAK in Siberia; Prince N. A. UHTOMSKY, active White Russian and L. P. OBOVIN, one of the leaders of the A. R. F. P.

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RODZAEVSKY, BRESHEFF, VLASIEVSKY, SHIPUNOFF and MIHAILOFF were sentenced to death by shooting; SEMENOFF, to death by hanging; OHTORSKY was sentenced to twenty years of imprisonment and GEDTIN to fifteen.

The following summarizes a statement made by K. V. RODZAEVSKY to the Soviet Press:

In 1925, he (RODZAEVSKY) escaped to Harbin from the USSR in order to establish contact with Whiteguardists. He made connection with the Whites and organized the Russian Fascist Organization. This organization's aim was to throw off Soviet power and restore Capitalism. He stated that from 1931 he established connections with the Japanese Intelligence. Being engaged in intelligence work and sabotage, he prepared intelligence agents, saboteurs and terrorists for the future. The A.R.F.P. supplied its members to intelligence schools and Whiteguardists detachments organized by the Japanese in Manchukuo and also conducted active propaganda against the Soviets. RODZAEVSKY stated that he was connected with several generals of the Japanese army who participated in the preparation of plans for armed attack against the USSR. He had many meetings with the Minister of War, General ARAKI, to whom he reported regarding the A.R.F.P. Colonel MIYURA, head of three branches of the Japanese Military Mission, stated to him in 1941 that Japan will attack the USSR when the Germans take Moscow, etc. White Russian detachments took part in the preparation for war against the USSR. In 1933, the head of the Japanese Military Mission in Harbin, Colonel KAMATSU, organized two detachments and later started to organize similar ones for fighting guerrillas. A police detachment from the Russian Whites was created. In 1937, the Military Police School, for the preparation of White spies, saboteurs and terrorists, was opened. In 1938 the Japanese created the Russian detachment, "Atano", where selected Russian youths were prepared under Japanese instruction for the war against the USSR. In 1945, the Russian detachment, "Atano", was reorganized into the "Russian Military Detachment of Manchukuo". In 1937, the A.R.F.P., on direct instruction from the Japanese, organized a "School for Intelligence Agents" for underground work against the Soviet Union. Later this school was united with another organized by the "Monarchist Union". His agents, until 1945, penetrated the USSR for intelligence and sabotage work. In 1936, he established contact with German intelligence when visited by the head of the Harbin Branch of the Nazi Party, Adelbert SCHULZE. In 1941, he made contact with other German intelligence agents. The Bureau of Russian Emigrants was established according to instruction of the Kwantung Japanese Army in 1934 in order to unify all Russian Whites under Ataman SEMENOFF for intensification of their anti-Soviet activities and preparation for attacking the USSR. SEMENOFF was the leader and organizer of the Russian Whites residing in Manchukuo. He, until his last days, did not interrupt the struggle against the Soviet regime and supported the idea together with the Japanese Army, of fighting the USSR.

After Ataman SEMENOFF, the Soviet court in Moscow and the Soviet press paid the most attention to RODZAEVSKY as a dangerous enemy of the Soviets and organizer of a strong, active anti-Communist organization. Nothing was mentioned in the press regarding the program of the party, its aims, and its anti-Semitic tendencies, in order not to popularize K. V. RODZAEVSKY and his party. The aim of the Soviet court and press was to compromise him as a hired agent of Japan and Germany and to hide facts which could describe him as a stubborn Russian patriot and an ardent enemy of the Communist Party and the Soviet regime. It was never mentioned that his party's aim was the liberation of the Russian

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Peoples' Empire, on the "ABC" principles of religion, nation, and labor and that the cooperation with foreign states was welcomed only as a means for the overthrowing of the Communist power.

The Russian Fascist Movement in Shanghai

The Russian Fascist Movement in Shanghai existed since 1926 when Russian emigrant Fascist sympathizers began to appear. In 1933, Russian Fascist cells which were not connected with each other appeared. In 1932 the late U. A. PERMINOFF arrived in Shanghai from Harbin where he was a member of the Russian Fascist Party. PERMINOFF organized a group of the R.F.P. but his sickness prevented him from enlarging his work. Sometime later U. V. GALITSKY, also a member of the R.F.P., arrived in Shanghai and organized an independent group. Both these groups were working semi-secretly. In 1934, A. A. VONSIATSKY, USA citizen of Russian origin and leader of the Russian Fascist Organization in the USA, arrived in Shanghai. He delivered a lecture attended by numerous Russian emigrants and aroused considerable interest among the local White Russian community regarding the Fascist movement. On 26 April 1934, his organization united with the Russian Fascist Party, headed by K. V. KONIANYSKY, into the "All Russian Fascist Party". At that moment seven independent Fascist groups existed in Shanghai. Some of them were headed by adventurers who attempted to receive financial support from the wealthy A. A. VONSIATSKY.

When A. A. VONSIATSKY was expelled from the A.R.F.P., an organized branch of the A.R.F.P. headed by U. A. PERMINOFF was formed in Shanghai along with a Shanghai branch of VONSIATSKY's "All Russian National Labor Workers Fascist Party of Fascists". The latter group was under the leadership of Colonel K. STRELOFF who died a few years ago.

The Shanghai branch of the A.R.F.P. organized public and closed meetings, conducted propaganda and distributed the newspaper, "Nash Put", published in Harbin. Members of the Shanghai branch delivered articles concerning the activity of the local Soviet agents and sympathizers to the above newspaper.

Information sent to "Nash Put" regarding past and present activities of V. A. CHILIKIN, editor of "Novosti Dnia", at that time officially an emigrant's newspaper, resulted in mass refusal to subscribe to this daily. Fascist correspondents accused CHILIKIN of being an old secret agent of the Soviet Intelligence. (It should be noted that later V. A. CHILIKIN openly joined the Soviet camp, but for a period officially remained an emigrant in order to attract masses of politically uneducated emigrants to the Soviets.)

After the departure of U. A. PERMINOFF for North China where he died from consumption, (from) PATRIKHEFF, employee of the "Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd." and an ex-officer of the White Russian Army, remained for awhile leader of the Shanghai branch and was succeeded by K. I. KARGANOFF, former revolutionary worker and singer by profession, who had joined the A.R.F.P. in 1936. KARGANOFF, a Georgian and former Socialist, was at one time jailed along with STALIN. However, he severed his ties in the USSR and fled to China where he became an active Fascist. He resigned in 1938 under pressure of the Gestapo which tried to take over control of the A.R.F.P.

In 1939, KARGANOFF's successor, K. M. SPASOVSKIY-BROTT, well educated, gifted and known journalist and writer who contributed articles to the Russian

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emigrants' anti-Communist press in Europe and the U.S.A., arrived in Shanghai from Iran. For a period he was connected with the Russian Fascist Movement, headed by A. A. VONSIATSKY in the U.S.A., and contributed articles to his magazine, "Fascist". M. H. SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT left Iran when the Iranian Government, under pressure of the U.S., started persecution of the Russian emigrants. K. V. BODOLAYEVSKI, head of the A.R.F.P. residing at Harbin, assisted SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT and his family to obtain Chinese visas and soon after his arrival members of the party started publication of a weekly newspaper, "Nash Put". Under the leadership of SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT, the A.R.F.P. in China started more active work, recruited new members and distributed more literature. Regular meetings, public meetings and play nights, during which anti-Communist dramas were shown, were organized. Members of the A.R.F.P. and sympathizers took active part in any anti-Communist activities. The activity of the A.R.F.P. was barely tolerated during the Japanese occupation as the anti-Soviet activity of the party was counter to officially friendly relations between the USSR and Japan.

During this period, persons thought to be Soviet agents, among members of Russian emigrant organizations, spread rumors that SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT was a Soviet provocator, etc., in order to compromise him. The A.R.F.P.'s financial conditions in Shanghai were very bad. It was impossible, owing to restrictions made by Japanese authorities, to receive money from Manchukuo and North China for the newspaper "Nash Put" to be sent there. The unfriendly attitude of Major KANIA and K. HUROKI, employees of Japanese Military Mission and 1/3 of Russian affairs, prevented the A.R.F.P. from obtaining special permission to transfer money. In 1944, the Japanese authorities closed the newspaper "Nash Put" and the activity of the A.R.F.P., renamed the "Union of National-Labor Russia", under pressure of Soviet and German authorities was considerably slowed. It should be pointed out that SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT published, before the closing of "Nash Put", an article - "Russia and Germany" - criticizing German policy towards the Russian people and stating that only with Allied Russian people is it possible to defeat the USSR Communist Government. As a result, German officials accused SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT of being a paid agent of the Soviets. Previously P. A. SAVINTEFF, editor of "Novoie Vremia" (New Time), with the permission of K. HUROKI, employee of the Japanese Military Mission, published several articles accusing SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT of being a suspicious person, provocator, etc. It should be mentioned that P. A. SAVINTEFF was already at that time suspected of being a secret Soviet agent. After the capitulation of Japan he obtained USSR citizenship. The A.R.F.P., headed by SPASSOVSKIY-GROTT, during the election campaign for a chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee, was against the candidature of the late General P. L. GLEBOFF who was supported by Major KANIA and K. HUROKI. General GLEBOFF was strongly influenced by the group headed by A. G. CHIRKOVSKIY, director of the "Russian Bank" and chairman of the "Russian Club". It is reported that opposition to the election of General GLEBOFF, who was rumored as supported secretly by the pro-Soviet group of CHIRKOVSKIY, resulted in the hostile attitude of the above mentioned Japanese officials toward the A.R.F.P. and its leaders.

Before pressure was applied to the A.R.F.P. in Shanghai, it had a similar organization to all other branches. The branch consisted of members, candidates, sympathizers, secret members, the Vanguard (United Fascist Youth) and the "Women Section" which assisted in the organization of public meetings, play nights, collections for support of party's activities, etc.

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Since the "Union of National Labor Russia" was declared disbanded, all activity of the union stopped. Some of the members connected with other White Russian organizations continued their anti-Communist activities as private persons or members of other organizations.

It should be mentioned that by the end of 1944, the "Union of National Labor Russia" had a considerable group of members opposed to the leadership of SPASSOVSEY-GROTT. They accused him of dictatorial methods of ruling union affairs, etc. One of the main causes of dissatisfaction of these members was that they did not approve that SPASSOVSEY-GROTT did not support General GLEBOFF during the election for chairman of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. General GLEBOFF was supported by the Japanese authorities and, according to their opinion, the Union should not be opposed to his election. The leaders of this group were Dr. I. S. UTUSNIKOFF, B. P. YEMATSKO, A. N. SHLIAPIN and V. L. OKULOVSKY.

The head of the "Union of National Labor Russia", K. V. RODZAEVSKY, condemned the action of the above group and fully supported N. M. SPASSOVSEY-GROTT. As a result, all above mentioned persons were expelled from the Union by RODZAEVSKY's order.

The Russian Ideological Center was organized in 1941, shortly after the outbreak of the USSR-German War, from representatives of twenty-four Russian emigrant anti-Communist organizations, including the "All Russian Military Union", "Cossack Union", etc.

Representatives of the "Union of National Labor Russia" had considerable influence in the Ideological Center as they represented one of the most active organizations in the Far East and published the newspaper, "Nash Put".

The Soviet press in Shanghai always paid much attention to the "Union of National Labor Russia" accusing them of being "traitors to the Soviet Motherland", "foreign hirelings", etc. This campaign was strengthened after the capitulation of Japan when all anti-Soviet elements among the Russian emigrants were accused of being Fascist. A few articles published in the local Soviet press described the activity of the local branch of the "Union of the National Labor Russia" and gave the names of some members, including certain ones who turned to the Soviets after the capitulation. In connection with attempts of the Soviets to seize the property of the Russian Orthodox Church, the Soviet press accused the supporters of Archbishop JOHN of Shanghai, loyal to the Metropolitan Anastasy of the Russian Orthodox Church in exile, as Fascist and mentioned that the most active defenders of the church are former members of the "Union of the National Labor Russia". In this connection, it is reported that the arrest of SPASSOVSEY-GROTT in China was inspired by the Soviets who, through its secret agents, gave false, compromising, information regarding him to the Chinese authorities. A few days before his arrest, an article appeared in the Soviet press stating that he was taking active part in the defense of the Church against the Soviet intention to seize it.

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Present information shows no organized activities of former members of the "Union of National Labor Russia". Some of them are taking active part in defending the Russian Orthodox Church or are connected with other Russian emigrant associations. Like most of the anti-Communists among the Russian emigrant community, they hope that, as a result of controversy between the militant, Communistic USSR and Anglo-American democratic powers and under the pressure of the UNO, the Soviet Union will be forced to change its policy or a new war with the USSR will liberate the Russian people from the Communistic yoke.

Other than in Shanghai, the A.R.F.P. in China exerted little influence. Its power was in Manchuria.

The Fascist Party in Tientsin was short-lived. It was dissolved and its work was taken over by the anti-Communist Committee which was extremely powerful there.

The Tsingtao Office of the Fascist Party was under the orders of the Shanghai Office which had a few representatives there.

Present Activities of Former Members of the Russian Fascist Party

The members of the Fascist Party in general constituted a collection of three different groups of members: the active and real members who were responsible for carrying out the organization, work, propaganda and controlled the policy of the party; the so-called secret members, who participated in an advisory capacity to the party and subscribed funds; and the sympathizers, who were only interested in the activities of the party and so aided the work of the party by donating funds and distributing Fascist literature.

In the Shanghai Branch of the Fascist Party there were the following active members:

E. I. BAKANOFF was one of the first leaders of the Shanghai Branch of the Fascist Party who was formerly a Socialist and had been detailed in prison, together with STALIN. After the Communist Government came to power, he managed to escape from the Soviet Union. He was an enthusiastic worker of the Fascist Party; the main work being directed against the Soviet Government and Communism in general. At the present time, he is engaged in anti-Soviet activity. He is organizing a small section of friends for carrying out anti-Soviet propaganda. He has completed his book of memoirs on STALIN. This book he gave for translation into the English language to Mrs. VON ULRICH, who is also an anti-Soviet worker in Shanghai.

V. K. OKULOVSKIY was formerly the head of the Shanghai Branch of the Fascist Party and was one of the most active leaders, having put the Fascist Party in a very favorable condition in Shanghai. He is under arrest at the present time for alleged anti-Chinese activities, but is suspected of having been put away by the Soviets for his intensive anti-Soviet work in Shanghai. Before his arrest he attempted to form a strong anti-Soviet movement within the Russian Emigrant Association.

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KANOPLITSKY was formerly an active member of the Fascist Party, donating funds and carrying out Fascist propaganda work. At the present time he is employed at the Telephone Company as a watchman. He has organized a small group of anti-Soviet workers among his friends. This group has political discussions once a week. They subscribe to White Russian literature from the United States and also translate some English literature of an anti-Communist character into the Russian language. It is reported that an attempted attack on him was recently made. He is a strong supporter of the Russian Emigrant Section of the Orthodox Church. He was responsible for the publication of a pamphlet which was extracted from a magazine in Tientsin, in which it was proven that Soviet Archbishop VICTOR was formerly one of the biggest collaborators with the Japanese in North China.

A. E. DOBROVIDOFF is now employed on a NHRA ship running between Shanghai and Tientsin. He was formerly a very active and influential member of the Fascist Party but is not very active at the present time as he is mostly away from Shanghai. He has promised some support of anti-Soviet activities as he was formerly an English teacher and is able to translate anti-Soviet literature into English in his spare time.

PALMIR was formerly a technical student. He carried out a great deal of organization and propaganda work among the emigrant youth. At the present time he is engaged in organizing a National Resistance Movement against Soviet ideas among Russian emigrant youth.

VOYLOCHNIKOFF is now working as a watchman with Caltex. He was formerly a very active member of the Propaganda Section of the Russian Fascist Party. He is now engaged in spreading Russian anti-Communist literature from American sources. He is also active regarding the Russian emigrant people.

A. A. PIETI, who was formerly very active in carrying out academic studies of the Soviet ideology and politics and was working in supplying anti-Soviet work to the Japanese Consulate where he was officially employed, was arrested by the Chinese Government and later released after about one month of detention. He is now ill and is engaged in writing anti-Soviet literature and his memoirs on anti-Communist work.

Dr. UINJIKOFF was formerly leader of a new group of the Fascist Party which split from the party of BRASSOVSEY-GRETT and which formed the nucleus of the pro-Japanese Fascist Party. He was a supporter of General GLEBOFF who was suspected of having been surrounded by the Soviet elements. All the members of this group which supported UINJIKOFF have turned to the Soviet side. Such were the following:

CHIBUNOVSEY -- Director of the Russian Bank
SILEW -- New vice-president of the Soviet Residents' Association
SOSHIN -- Merchant
YAKOVLEFF -- Lawyer
Others

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B. F. IGWATENKO has been arrested by the Chinese Government on criminal charges. He was formerly very active in writing anti-Soviet literature, is a gifted journalist and is very talented in all respects, except honesty.

POPOFF, (SMA), now working in the Auxiliary Military Police, was formerly considered to be a very active person in anti-Soviet work and also in the collection of funds for the Russian Fascist Party. At the present time, he is engaged in anti-Communist work and is now organizing a special group.

Oscar SREPOL, Latvian, the owner of a photographic shop on Bubbling Well corner of Hart Road, was in his youth a Bolshevik Guerrilla who became disappointed with the Soviet system and fled to Shanghai. He was very active here in anti-Soviet work and helped the Fascist Party by supplying it with funds and in aiding in printing the Fascist newspaper, "Dash Put". At the present time, he is spreading anti-Soviet ideas among the Latvian Community of Shanghai, urging it to work for independence against the Communists. He has a very large circle of American friends in Shanghai and has intentions of organizing an anti-Soviet party among the Baltic peoples in Shanghai.

V. IVANCHENKO, the owner of the "Hi-La-So Bar", was not very active formerly since he only gave assistance to the party in funds and provided them a place for political meetings. He is not very active at the present time, but only is engaged on a small scale in spreading Russian literature which comes from the United States.

V. DANILOFF, musician and leader of an orchestra, was formerly a member of the Russian Detachment of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps. He was a very active member in organizing anti-Soviet work and at the present time is active. He has organized a circle of friends among whom he is making arrangements for the collection of funds for anti-Soviet work.

M. M. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT, the last leader of the Russian Fascist Party in China, is under arrest by the Chinese Government. He came to Shanghai in 1939 from Iran, after having declared himself a fugitive from the Soviet Government. He is a journalist and architect. He was editor of the Russian Fascist newspaper, "Dash Put", and in 1944 was responsible for an article, "Russia and Germany". Soon after the publication of this article, his paper was attacked from three sides: The Germans, the Soviets and the Japanese. Finally the Japanese closed the paper. After the capitulation of Japan he intended to organize an anti-Soviet section among the emigrants and was making plans for that when he was arrested.

(Misc. -- See Attachment No. X for Pavel Nikolaevich **ASTANOFF**).

It is plain that the majority of the important members of the former Fascist Party are still continuing to carry out anti-Soviet work, but their attempts are not making much impression on the Russian emigrant community. This is due to the lack of leadership and the lack of a united front and also, there is no initiative at the present time to unite the Fascist group against the Soviet Government. Many of the members have joined the Soviets and many of those that are still anti-Soviet are waiting for the time when their position becomes clear between the Chinese and Soviets. There is, however, a general tendency for the former Fascist members to start anti-Soviet work under the platform of Democracy.

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In this they claim that the Fascist work was only an idea and that the Fascist principles were not actually carried out. It was only practiced in name because Fascism at that time was the antithesis of Communism and anti-Soviet work could be carried out much more easily under the name of Fascism than under any other name.

Former Members of the Russian Fascist Party Who Have Joined the Soviets

Some of the very active members of the Fascist Party have joined the Soviets prior to the capitulation of Japan and a very small number joined at the time Germany started to fight against the Soviet Union.

All of the former members who have joined the Soviets are active in the collection of information for the Soviet Intelligence Service or in spreading propaganda among the Russian emigrants. Most such persons are under the direction of V. ZHUKOV, head of the Russian Emigrant Section of the Soviet Intelligence Service.

The following persons, who were very active in the Russian Fascist Party, are now working for the Soviet Intelligence Service:

N. P. SEDET, formerly one of the most active members of the Russian Fascist Party, is now working in the Tass News Agency in the capacity of a radio communication's officer. He joined the Soviets in 1941 after the attack of the Germans on the Soviet Union. During the Revolution, he tried to save the family of the Tsar NICHOLAS of Russia. The Communist Party captured him and almost shot him, but he escaped to China. In 1934, he was active in Soviet circles. He joined the Fascist Party in 1933 in Harbin and came to Shanghai in 1938. He is an educated person and well versed in Far Eastern affairs.

G. TARADONOFF joined the Soviets just before the capitulation of Japan. He was known as the "Gobbel of the Russian Fascist Party" and was one of the authors of the book entitled "The ABC of Fascism". He is now working for the Soviet newspaper, "New Life", and is active in spreading Soviet propaganda among the Russian emigrants and writing articles against anti-Soviet groups.

A. N. POKHOVSKY was formerly a prominent member of the Russian Fascist Party and was engaged in the distribution of Fascist literature. He has a library on Route Paul Henry and is now a member of the Soviet Propaganda Bureau, engaged in active provocative work against anti-Soviet persons. He staged an attack on the anti-Soviet Priest MEVLEEFF a few months ago and is working closely with E. KOLOSOVA, an agent of the Soviet Propaganda Bureau.

Mrs. M. KOLOSOVA, formerly an active member of the Russian Fascist Party, wrote a great number of poems against the Soviet Government. She is now working for the Soviet newspaper, "New Life", and is writing articles against anti-Soviet groups.

Priest M. ROGOZHIN, formerly the official priest of the Russian Fascist Party, is one of the most active members of the Soviet Propaganda Bureau and is a member of one of the groups which is trying to take the

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Russian Emigrant Orthodox Church property for the Soviets.

The Soviet-supported Archbishop **VICTOR** was formerly one of the secret leaders of a section of the Russian Fascist Party which was supporting Japanese militarism in Tientsin. He was a active organizer of the anti-Communist Committee in Tientsin and urged the Russian emigrant people of North China to fully co-operate with the Japanese. At the present time he is an active supporter of the Anti-Russian Emigrant Group of the Russian Orthodox Religion.

V. T. SILIN is now the chief agent of the Internal Control Section and the assistant chairman of the Soviet Residents' Association. He was formerly a secret member of the Russian Fascist Party and donated a great deal of funds for Fascist work.

N. V. OVCHINIKOVA formerly was the secretary of the Russian Fascist Party of Tientsin and was very active in spreading Fascist ideas among the Russian emigrants there. She is now engaged in spreading Soviet propaganda and urging the Russian emigrants in Shanghai to take Soviet citizenship. She is residing at 28 Route Des Saours, Shanghai.

N. P. OUSHAKOFF, the owner of the "Orinia Cafe", Avenue Joffre, corner Route Doumer, was formerly the leader of the Fascist Party in Tientsin. He is now working as an intelligence service operator for the Soviets and is secretly a Soviet citizen while holding a Russian emigrant passport. He is mainly engaged in intelligence work for his Russian emigrant sources and is working directly under **MR. SKLIASHKY** and **Mr. V. KRIVKOFF**.

Further Notes on the Organization and General Activities of the All Russian Fascist Party

The A.R.F.P. was headed and controlled by a Central Committee. The party had two branches: Asia and the American-European Branch, each of these organizing and unifying all Russian Fascist activities in their part of the world.

The smallest cell of the party was the OCHAG, a group of from three to five Fascists. OCHAGs were united in larger groups known only to party superiors and members. Certain workers had an independent status and were subordinated only to responsible high party members.

Membership was extended to both sexes over eighteen years of age. Women had special OCHAG cells and were included actively in the Russian Fascist Movement.

Members were also divided into ordinary and secret groups and these, in turn, were divided into sympathizers, candidates for membership and active members.

The work of the A.R.F.P. consisted of both open and secret activities. It was a combination of open propaganda and necessary conspiracy. Organization was conducted openly and, where it was possible, so was agitation, ide-

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logical, diplomatic, and financial work.

Secretly the organization conducted in the USSR, -- intelligence; counter-intelligence; military, diplomatic and financial work.

The work and operation of the A.R.F.P. differed in various countries, pending the political structure of the Government and existing laws and police regulations. In lands that the party was using as a home, interference in the political life was prohibited.

The party was active in the field of "political education". It organized elementary courses in Fascism, District Schools of Fascism and the Fascist Academy of Stalpin in Harbin. The latter particularly specialized in "political education". Military training for party members was handled through special training detachments. Courses in the history of the Far East, journalism, political organization and nursing were also offered.

The party sponsored a Fascist Youth Movement. A section for children between the ages of ten and eighteen called the "Union of Young Fascists" (The Vanguard) was organized and for children between five and ten, "The Organization of Fascist Children" (The Kreshky) existed. The party also sponsored a "Women's Section". All these organizations conducted extensive educational, political, sport and military training programs.

The valuable assistance by National Socialist Germany and Fascist Italy given to the Spanish National Government of General FRANCO during the Civil War in Spain, made a deep impression on the A.R.F.P. and other White Russian anti-Communist organizations.

According to the opinion of the majority of Russian Fascist circles, Germany and Italy did not press Spain for any far reaching concessions. This fact, coupled with the Anti-Comintern Pact concluded by Germany, Italy, Japan, etc., accounted for a great deal of the confidence that the Russian Fascists had, that after the Axis declaration of war on the USSR the same policy as in Spain would apply -- a struggle against the Communists and the liberation of the Russian people from the one party dictatorship, not, as it turned out, a move for the annexation of Russian lands and the dismemberment of the Russian State. The political mistakes of Germany; the establishment of the "Eastern Territory"; the patronizing of separatist movements in the Ukraine, the Caucasus and in Turkestan; the oppression of the Russian population, which in many instances first welcomed the German army; and the colonization of the Ukraine and the Hielerussia with German and Dutch colonists soon resulted in an abrupt change in the attitude of the most ardent anti-Communists. They had expected that after the first German victories at Kiev and Smolensk, the Germans would establish a Russian National Government headed by the leaders of the Russian emigration - P. N. KRASSOFF, A. V. TURNUL, B. SOLOVICH, K. V. RODZAEVSKY, etc. - and the leaders of the "liberated" Russian population. When Germany failed in this, the enthusiasm of the most ardent anti-Communists cooled and the Russian armies began to hold on all fronts.

M. M. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT, head of the A.R.F.P. in Shanghai, published his well known articles, "Russia and Germany", in which he stated: "Germany will never defeat the USSR or conquer Russia if it will continue the policy

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of assassination and dismemberment. The struggle against the USSR could be brought to a victorious end only in alliance with the Russian people". Inasmuch as SPASSOWSKY-GROTT outlined the point of view of the A.R.F.P., the local German authorities expressed high indignation, even going so far as to accuse him of being a paid Soviet agent and making formal protests to the Japanese. In 1944 the newspaper of the A.R.F.P., "Black Pet", was closed by the Japanese and the activities of the Union were considerably curtailed by German and Japanese pressure.

Present Status of the Russian Fascist Union in China and Conclusions

1. The Russian Fascist Union as an organized group in China has ceased to exist. In China there is no indication whatsoever that it is being reactivated, although former party members continue individually to be active against the Soviet Union.
2. Former members of the party now active have given no indication of following any Fascist plan but have confined themselves solely to work against the Soviet Union.
3. An appreciable number of former party members are now active in propaganda and intelligence fields for the Soviet Union.
4. Any international links that the former party members now have are limited to personal correspondence.
5. Should a qualified leader with financial backing present himself the Russian Fascist Union might be reactivated as an active political and intelligence group.
6. It is noted that should such a reactivation take place, it probably would be hampered by internal jealousies and strife -- a feature typical of all present and past White Russian organizations.

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ATTACHMENT No. 1

EXCERPTS FROM "THE ABC BOOK" - "THE RUSSIAN FASCIST BIBLE"

Aims of the Russian Fascist Movement

"The defeat of the 'White Russians' during the Civil War showed that against the Communist program should be set a sound national and social program which could, by active propaganda, attract to the National forces all healthy elements of the country. This program should reflect the demands which could not be formulated owing to fear by the mass of Russians of Communist dictatorship and the GPU. Lessons of the White Movement showed that to a Communist idea should be opposed another idea and not only material force. Against propaganda - propaganda. Only by attracting masses of laborers and farmers was it possible to achieve victory.

"The liberation of the Motherland could be achieved only by the adaptation of the experience of the struggle against Communism by the Italian Fascists and German National-Socialists. Russian Fascism should be set up on calculations of the mistakes of the Russian 'White Russian Movement' and the theory of world Fascism adopted both to the past of Russia and to the present Soviet reality.

"Russian Fascism could be defined as a new, after-revolution movement of active Russians directed toward the reorganization of the state Capitalistic USSR into the 'Russian People's Empire' organized on principles of Religion, Nation and Labor. The main slogan of Russian Fascism, briefly outlining its ideology, was 'God, Nation and Labor'.

"The Russian Fascist Movement had, as an aim, to adopt to Russian conditions, a Fascist idea of state and a corporation system. The Russian People's Empire was planned as a synthesis of the old pre-revolution Russia and the Russia of the revolution - the Third Russia - to be a free union of all peoples of the former Russian Empire, united by a common historical fate and economical dependence in one independent world - EURASIA - which had its own economy and constituted a separate eurasian continent."

Future of Russia According to the All Russian Fascist Party

"According to the Russian Fascists, as a result of National Revolution there will be established for a certain period a National dictatorship, which would save Russia from anarchy, banditism, rivers of blood, personal revenge, decomposition, the influence of international financial capital, and dismemberment by foreign states.

"The varied peoples of the Russian State would be united under their various forms of government, preserving their culture, language and self-government.

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"Russia would be self-governed on principles of administrative decentralization through village, town, district and provincial and national Soviets under control of the A.S.F.P.

"Russian Fascism would be against state capitalism and against economical liberalism. Its aim was a National-labor State, which is not Stalin's 'Socialism' nor the pre-revolutionary Capitalism, but a state of limited private property.

"Property would be a function of labor. Private enrichment and accumulation of wealth should be in strict boundary of law and under control of the state, laborers, national unions and corporations.

"The Russian Fascists, instead of a bureaucratic Communist union, are for national unions which unify all members of certain professions.

"Representatives of national unions, together with representatives of the A.S.F.P., form village, town, district, provincial and national Soviets of the Russian Fascist State.

"National unions of laborers and employers are united into national corporations - with corporative arbitration commissions which control production and trade, participation of laborers in income, and settling social conflicts.

"National Soviets should represent interests of all groups of the population, but not a certain class or political group as it is in the USSR where the Communists are the only faction dictating to all others.

"Political organization of Russia, according to the Russian Fascist, should be a National-labor State, a social system that is a corporative organization."

Relationship Between Church and State According to the Fascists

"The Russian Orthodox Church is the religion of the largest part of the Russian people. It assisted in creating a united Russian nation. State and church should be independent but closely linked. The Russian Orthodox Church is a state-religion, but all other religions have full freedom.

"According to the Fascists, religion is the foundation of morals on which should be created a sound society. Religion and the national element, together, will be necessary for education."

All Russian Fascist Party and Industry and Agriculture

"The Russian State is an independent continental, economical system. One of the most important tasks of the Russian Fascist State is the development of industry and agriculture which should assist each other. The State should regulate and plan the people's economy but give certain work to private economical enterprises. Industry should be developed under the slogan, 'Industry for the Population' but not 'Population for Industry'. Special attention should be paid to development

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of light industry for creation of articles of first necessity for large consumption.

"Collectivization of agriculture should be changed to individual ownership of farms. All land of collective farms, etc., should be divided between all farmers, without exception, and not the division of farms in 'Kulaks' - rich, middle and poor, as it is in the USSR. "

"Each farmer should become the owner of his land. For defending the interests of the farmers, village, district, and provincial farmers' unions will be organized. All these unions will be included in one 'Corporation of Agriculture'.

"After the division of the land and its property by farmers, big agricultural machines, tractors, combines, etc. would be proclaimed as property of the farmers' unions.

"The party will take measures in order to provide villages with necessary goods, Russian and foreign, at cheap prices and credit will be handled by organized banks and the farmers' unions. The State should assist the farmer during years of scarcity, etc."

All Russian Fascist Party and Labor

"Russian Fascists had the intention to protect the interests of the workers against Communist and Capitalistic exploitation. All workers should be unified in national labor unions, officers to be elected by secret ballot. These unions should be included in corporations for the defense of the interests of the workers. All measures should be taken in order to provide workers with medical aid, 'professional cloth', etc. Through insurance organizations, workers should be provided with relief in case of unemployment, sickness, old age, etc.

"Through a system of participation of the workers in the income of enterprises, workers will become shareholders of all enterprises.

"There will be organized clubs, libraries, etc.

"Most capable workers would be promoted to administrative posts in enterprises, towns, etc.

"Heavy industry and armament factories should remain under state control."

Attitude of Fascism Towards Capital

"Fascism recognized private capital in certain measures as necessary for industry and trade. They will assist developments of the destroyed non-existent Russian capital and create an 'enterprising class'. Employers of certain industries, etc., will be organized in unions. Together with the unions of workers of above industry they will form 'National Corporations'. Fascists are against unlimited development of capital, against organization of anonymous trusts and against organization of private banks except the banks of labor and the farmers' union."

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Lenin's Sobor or All-Russian National Assembly

"Heading the Russian Fascist State should be an organization by the All Russian Fascist Party of 'Lenin's Sobor' which will establish the fundamental foundation of the New Russian State, its laws, form of government, etc. Lenin's Sobor should consist of representatives of all National unions of the country represented by all interests of the State. It will represent the will of the people of all classes of population in Russia."

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ATTACHMENT NO. II

The following report dated 28 September 1946, gives the background and history of SPASSOVSKY-GROTT:

On 25 June 1946, the Shanghai Municipal Police, at the request of Chinese Governmental officials, arrested M. H. SPASSOVSKY-GROTT, prominent local Russian anti-Communist and former editor of the anti-Soviet newspaper, "Nash Put" (Our Way), published in Shanghai.

Subject was born in 1890 at Petrograd, Russia. His father, an official of the former Ministry of Communications, descended from a noble Polish family. Subject was educated at a high school in Kazan, where the family lived after the death of the father; the law school of the former Russian Imperial University of Arts at Leningrad.

While a student at Petrograd University, subject edited a magazine known as "Spring Waters". During this period, he was also the leader of a nationalist student group which opposed the revolutionary movement becoming popular in Russia during that period. In this connection, subject worked with V. V. SOZAKOFF, a well known Russian author, in warning the people of the coming revolution. Among other associates of subject in this work were KHEBYKOFF, journalist connected with "Novoe Vremia", semi-official publication owned by SUVOVICH; and APOBYKOFF, a famous Russian musician of the period.

During the first World War, subject served as an officer with the Reserve Battalion of the Semenovsky Regiment at Petrograd. After the war, he enrolled in the Imperial University of Arts in the capacity previously mentioned. With the advent of the Russian Revolution, subject was exiled for a few months. However, through friends he succeeded in obtaining permission to continue his education as a specialist. Upon graduation, subject was employed at various institutions as an instructor in project drawing. In 1926, during the period of the establishment of the new economic policy of the Soviet Government, subject managed to obtain a visa to Persia to study architecture in that country. His wife, a painter by profession, accompanied subject.

Upon his arrival at Teheran, Persia (Iran) subject severed his Soviet connections and applied for Russian emigrant papers. He obtained employment as an architect with the Municipal Council of Teheran. Subject also worked for the Persian Shah, directing the restoration of the Safiabad Palace.

In 1939, due to growing Soviet influence in Iran, the government of the latter country started placing restrictions on Russian emigrants. In this connection, Russian emigrants were no longer employed by governmental agencies in Iran, and various localities in the country were closed to them. Subject was in Karvin, Iran, during this period, and in the latter part of 1939 managed to obtain a visa to China through Russian friends in Harbin. During the above indicated period, subject had also been engaged in writing a number of books and pamphlets of an anti-Communist nature. He also contributed a number of

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articles to the Russian emigrant press in Europe, America, and Asia. During this period he was also connected with the Russian Fascist movement.

In 1939, subject left Iran for India, living for four months in Bombay. He arrived in Shanghai during the early part of 1940, where he found part time employment as an architect-draftsman. Subject's main work in this city consisted of heading the local branch of the "Union of National Labor Russia", formerly known as the "All Russian Fascist Party". This organization, headed by K. V. ROZAEVSKY, was one of the most active anti-Communist Russian organizations abroad, especially in the Far East. The organization conducted energetic anti-Communist propaganda programs, edited anti-Communist books, newspapers, magazines, and conducted meetings of White Russian groups in the countries in which it existed. According to source, some of the members of this organization managed to penetrate government circles in the Soviet Union, and from this position conducted national revolutionary work against the Soviet Government.

In 1944, the Japanese authorities closed the Shanghai newspaper of the Union of National Labor Russia, "Nash Put"; and the activity of the union was curtailed due to German and Soviet pressure. Previous to this, subject had published an article in the newspaper regarding the struggle between Germany and Russia. He stated that Germany would never conquer Russia unless the German government learned to cooperate with the conquered parts of Russia, and learned to use the people in those territories against the common enemy. The local German officials accused subject of being a paid Soviet agent, while the Soviet authorities feared subject as the head of a powerful anti-Communist group. As a result of this, the Japanese authorities closed the publication in an attempt to maintain friendly relations with both Russia and Germany.

At no time did the Union of National Labor Russia receive official support, or financial aid from any government, and after the closing of the newspaper by the Japanese, persons who had been giving unofficial aid, or cooperating with the efforts of the group severed relations. At various times, active campaigns were carried on against the activities of the group by the members themselves. In this connection, the White Russian, pro-Communist group, headed by A. G. CHIRNOVSKY, director of the Russian Bank and Russian Club were the worst opposers among the White Russian community of the activities of the organization. Recently, the latter mentioned individuals have acquired Soviet papers, which has caused the present members of the Union of National Labor Russia to believe the former were Soviet sponsored in their campaign against the group.

With the closing of the newspaper, subject held various jobs of an inconsequential nature. According to source, he maintained contact with the various branches of the group in other countries, often working independently of the members of the Shanghai branch. Although the group exists to exist, it had no power, and any active campaigns carried on against Communism were dropped.

As indicated, subject is at the present time under arrest by the Shanghai Woosung Garrison. Although no formal charge has been placed against him, local White Russian elements believe that he will soon be released. It

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is the opinion of the leaders of the present Shanghai Russian Emigrant Committee that subject was arrested through Soviet pressure.

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ATTACHMENT NO. III

The following, dated 30 September 1945 [redacted] reported the arrival of persons from Manchuria via special trains

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The following is a list of Russians who arrived in Flentain about four weeks ago. They travelled in a special train furnished by the Japanese. All of them worked in Harbin and were pro-German and most of them belonged to a German organization and wore German uniforms. A Russian by the name of RODZANVSKY is the leader:

ALIMLANDROFF
BARKOVICH, E.
VLASINSKY, F.
VLASINSKIZ, M.
GONDREFF
GONISHILAE, M.
DOLBE, X.
EPIDOFF
KORNOURDET, B.
KOSTEFF (3 men by this name)
KUDRIAVTSEFF
MARTINOFF
PENTLIN
RODZANVSKY
SALIPKIN
YANOVLIFF
MIGUNOFF
BARKOVICH
BARKOVICH, P.
VLASINSKAYA, R.
VLASINSKI, G.
GONISHILAE
DOLBE, C.
EPIDOFF
KOLDOCHINA, F.
KORNOURDET
KOLTSHEFF
KARANOFF
KEDEN
PETRE
SERIN
TICHOMIROFF
YARSEFF

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ATTACHMENT NO. VI.

The attached was extracted from a Shanghai newspaper following the arrest of SPASOVSKIY-GROTT.

SHANGHAI TRIBUNE
10 July 1946

Red or White Fascists

Editor, China Daily Tribune

Sir, -- May I through your esteemed paper ask the Shanghai public and authorities concerned a few questions which arise in my mind after reading on June 28 in local Soviet newspapers edited in Russian about the arrest of two leaders of Russian Fascist Party in Shanghai, namely, SPASOVSKIY and OKULOVSKIY.

According to these newspapers, these leaders of the once famous party, in whose ranks there were only from 15-20 followers, were accused of propaganda against United Nations especially China, and collaboration with Japs during the war and even before the war.

First of all, we see, from the fact that these leaders had only 20 followers (and, mind that's according to the well-informed local Soviet press), that Fascist ideas were never popular amongst the 15,000 Russians in Shanghai, although the same Soviet press was always accusing Russian Emigrants of their supposed to be pro-Nazi and pro-Swede feelings. Well, thank you, Soviet editors, that, at last, you decided to state one true fact about Russian Emigrants.

I am not worried very much about these two men arrested. If they are really responsible for anything done against China, United States, Britain and USSR, although everyone knows how Soviet Government in 1939 helped Hitler to conquer Poland for which it was well paid, then helped Japs to send their Manchung Army to Central China....well then these two men must be punished according to the laws, provided for such cases. But we must not forget the small fact about these two "collaborators" and their purely anti-Soviet periodical. Their periodical was published by SPASOVSKIY on his own money, not Japanese, and was closed by the Japs themselves for an article on "Russia and Germany" dealing with Germany's policy in occupied Russia. The local Japanese newspaper (in Russian) "New Times" branded SPASOVSKIY for this article as a Soviet spy and agent. Why did the well-informed local Soviet newspapers omit these small facts in their report on the arrest?

Not the fate of these two men, but JUSTICE worries me. If these two men were arrested, why then is their spiritual and ideological leader still free here in Shanghai?

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I am talking about Tovariosh Gennady TARADAEV, the ideological leader and theoretician of the Russian Fascist Movement. He was in the Fascist Party second to its leader RODZARVSKY, a post similar to that of GOEBBELS in the Nazi Party.

He was author of a famous book "ABC on Fascism" and many other Fascist books, poisoning the minds of Russian youths in the Far East.

He participated actively in the notorious Japs-sponsored anti-Communist Committee in N. China, the same one which declared war on China, United States and Britain. For his work in this committee he was sent to a sanatorium in Halgan to cure his T.B. On whose money was he sent to Halgan? On money forcibly taken from poor Russian Emigrants by PASTORIE, KARAEV and their Japanese masters.

Here in Shanghai this man was working in the editorial staff of a collaborationist newspaper "Shanghai Maria" and Japanese newspaper "New Times".

Gennady TARADAEV was not only a Japanese collaborator but their hireling. Can anybody tell me why this man is still free?

And do you think that this man is hiding himself somewhere from shame and regret for his past? Oh, no. He is now a prominent citizen of USSR in Shanghai and editorial writer in the local Soviet dailies "Daily News" and "New Life".

Or is it really true, as the local Soviets proudly declare, that Soviet Citizenship papers save their skins and their new masters have enough power to protect their praisers?

But, as far as I know, there is no more extraterritorial rights here in China, so this man not only must be arrested but this holy act in this case can be easily performed.

So, don't look for collaborators amongst the Russian Emigrants, they are all in the Soviet colony and even in their newspaper offices, who will be exposed in due time and sent with their masters for trial for crimes committed against HUMANITY.

"Anti-Fascist, Red and White".

P.S.--all facts mentioned above about TARADAEV are true and very well known to every Russian in the Far East and can be easily checked up by the official authorities.

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ATTACHMENT No. VII

The attached was extracted from a Shanghai newspaper following the arrest of SPASSOWSKI-GROTTZ.

CHINA DAILY NEWS
Saturday 27 June 1946

Russian Fascists Arrested, to Stand Military Trial

Head of the Russian Fascist Union in China, E. E. SPASSOWSKI, and his aide, V. K. GULOVSKI, who were arrested by the Municipal Police Bureau a few days ago, were yesterday handed over to the Shanghai-Soochow Garrison Command for investigation on charges of collaboration, the China Tribune learned last night.

The Military Tribunal which had previously requested the local police authorities to effect the arrests will be responsible for arraignment and trial of the two Russians for their fascist, anti-Soviet, and collaborationist activities during the war.

Classified at present as suspected war criminals, they were thoroughly questioned by police detectives on the case, during which they unambiguously confessed their past fascist activities which, they said, inevitably led to the collaboration with the Japanese military authorities here in China.

Upon being nominated by E. V. BODZHENSKI, Head of the Russian Fascist Union in the Far East, SPASSOWSKI came to this city from Persia in 1941. In the second year of his stay in China he met GULOVSKI of Tsingtao, whom he later made head of the union's Shanghai Branch.

One year later, GULOVSKI, due to his inefficiency, was relieved of his position as branch head, but he continued to be a member of the union and worked steadily for the fascist organization.

One of the important tasks both BODZHENSKI and GULOVSKI performed during the war was to exert persistent pressure on a large number of local Russians to become members of the union. In addition, many propaganda books and pamphlets were written by BODZHENSKI and distributed among the White Russian community here, copies of which have been found in the residence of BODZHENSKI at 375 Cardinal Mercier.

As their activities included instigating seeds of hatred and misunderstanding between China and her allies as well as assisting the enemy in an attempted overthrow of the present Soviet government and formation of a fascist regime in China, the two Russians were arrested on suspicion of having committed war crimes, and will be tried in accordance with Chinese military law, the report concluded.

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ATTACHMENT NO. VIII

The attached was extracted from a Shanghai Russian newspaper regarding the execution of White leaders by the Soviets.

SOVIET WEEKLY
25 January 1947

Traitors hangings: Ataman P. M. KRASKOV, Lt.-Gen. A. G. SHENIN of the white army, Commander of the "Wild Division" Maj.-Gen. Prince Sultan Giral KIKH of the white army, Maj.-Gen. S. M. KRASKOV and Maj.-Gen. P. I. DOLANOV of the white army, agents of the German intelligence service and chiefs of the armed white-guard units during the Civil War, as well as general of the German army St.-gen Heinrich von FALKEN have been executed by hanging in accordance with the sentence passed by the Military Collegium of the USSR Supreme Court.

The defendants were accused of having conducted, through the white-guard units they had formed, an armed struggle against the Soviet Union during the Patriotic War and of carrying on active espionage-diversionist and terrorist activity against the USSR.

All the accused pleaded guilty and in conformity with Article 1 of the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of April 10, 1943, were sentenced to death by hanging.

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ATTACHMENT NO. II

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RUSSIAN MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS AND FASCIST PARTY IN MANCHURIA

At the time of the Manchurian Incident and the entry of Japanese forces, the more important Russian emigrant organizations in Manchuria were:

- 1) The Manchurian Section of the All Russian Ex-Servicemen's Association, (with headquarters in Europe), headed by General VERJBITSKY and his assistant, Colonel FLOTSEKOVSKY. This organization had branches all over Manchuria, with headquarters at Harbin, where it also maintained a military training school, where Russian youths could obtain preliminary military instruction.
- 2) Legitimists (Corps of Imperial Army and Navy, a military organization which considered Grand Duke Kirill VLADIMIROVICH as legitimate Russian Tsar). This organization was headed by General KESLITSH, who was the representative of the Grand Duke in the Far East. This organization had branches all over the country and also maintained its own military schools.
- 3) Cossacks, consisting of the union of various Cossack districts headed by General SYCHEFF. The Cossacks were more inclined to accept the general leadership of Ataman SERKEEFF, who was residing in Dairen. In Harbin, General VLASSIEVSKY was the official representative of SERKEEFF.
- 4) The Russian Fascist Party which was organized at Harbin by BODZAEVSKY, MATEOVSKY, KIMARDIN, KOHAKOV, POKROVSKY, DOLOFF, General KOSHIN and others. The origin of the party was the former Russian Student Union and a secret organization, - "The Crusaders" - which had existed since 1933. The formation of the Russian Fascist Party was preceded by lengthy intrigues among its organizers and struggle for dominating posts. Even after its formation it was actually split into two main groups, namely one of BODZAEVSKY and the other of MATEOVSKY. The first elements and persons were of shady character and antecedents, while the MATEOVSKY group headed the more serious and ideological section of the Fascists. Gradually the first group began to gain the upper hand and the more decent participants, leaving the field to BODZAEVSKY, left the party.
- 5) The Union of Mentors of Grand Duke Nikita ALEXANDROVICH. This organization was created at Harbin by V. GANTHRODOFF, and gained great popularity among the younger Russian generation in Manchuria. Having established connections with General NECHAEFF, who commanded the Russian forces of Marshal CHANG Shu Chang (Governor of Shanghai), the Union was able to bring about the formation of a cadet company attached to his forces where members of the Union were able to obtain practical military training. Quite a few lost their lives, but many returned to Harbin to apply their experience in training younger members in Manchuria. However, as in all Russian organizations, inner intrigues

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hindered its development and led to the resignation of its existence the Union was headed by V.S. BANYSHNIKOFF, who had returned from the United States.

6) There existed, in addition, a number of smaller political and patriotic organizations which either maintained independent activities or attached themselves temporarily to some of the larger organizations.

During the few years preceding the Manchurian Incident, and under pressure of the then existing Chinese administration which was leaning towards the left, the activities of most of the Russian organizations were considerably hampered and some had to go underground. For instance, the Musketeers adopted the guise of the athletic association, "sanitas" and military courses were conducted in the private residences of some officers.

On the whole, however, all these organizations were united in the hate of the Soviet Regime and Communism, and in the hope of an eventual re-establishment of a free government in Russia.

With the arrival of the Japanese in 1932, all matters relating to Russian emigrant affairs were completely taken over by the Japanese military authorities, through their Military Missions. This remained so for many years, notwithstanding the efforts of the Manchukuo Government, through its Mio-Wa-Kai Organization, to also obtain a voice in the matter. The fact was that the Japanese Military groups wanted to use the Russian emigration as a secret weapon against Soviet Russia and thought it possible that its continued strong anti-Communist feelings could be utilized to Japan's interests, in the event of a change in regime in Russia and the return of the emigration to that country.

The Manchukuo Government, on the other hand, was inclined to consider the emigration as a desirable minority group, of a higher cultural and technical level and which could be usefully employed in the development of the new State.

As it was, the initiative taken by the Japanese Military Missions, which immediately established several special departments devoted to Russian affairs, brought about a strong revival of political activity among all Russian organizations, as it was, reviving the hope of an eventual overthrow of Communism.

At the same time, however, this again acutely brought up the old problem which had always divided the existing Russian emigrant organizations all over the world, namely, the acceptance or non-acceptance of foreign armed intervention in the matter of freeing Russia from the Soviet Regime.

In this instance, and in the establishment of collaboration with the Japanese Military Missions, the All Russian Ex-Servicemen's Association and the Musketeers on the one hand and the Russian Fascist Party adopted entirely divergent attitudes. The first group was willing to collaborate with the Japanese under the condition that they would retain complete free-

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dom of action and initiative, while the Fascist Party was willing to accept complete Japanese leadership for the furtherance of its own party interests. The rest of the organizations adopted a vacillating attitude unable to make up their minds one way or another.

To complicate matters, simultaneously with the development of the activities of the Military Mission, the Japanese Gendarmerie made its appearance and its relations with the Missions were mostly of a competitive and far from friendly nature. Although the Gendarmerie was not called to carry out any definite political program, yet by nature of its intelligence and counter-espionage work, they started to establish and maintain close contacts with all Russian organizations. In the furtherance of their individual aims, both the Mission and the Gendarmerie were, during that period, more than willing to generously assist not only the organizations themselves but also individual members and leaders in return for various information, including disparaging information about the organizations themselves.

Thus it appeared, on one hand that the Japanese leaders desired to unify the Russian emigration into a strong force for eventual future use and, on the other, that at the same time they seemed to fear that such a strong force would not prove to be an obedient instrument, and intensified their screening and counter-espionage activity, with the result that they created more and more distrust and disunity among the various Russian factions.

The Russian Fascist Party very cleverly took advantage of such a situation, and in its struggle for a dominating position, through its connections with the Gendarmerie, the War Office in Tokyo, and prominent local officials, it began an active campaign by playing up the danger to Japanese interests on the part of such organizations which did not have their centers in Manchukuo, and which received their general directives from headquarters located in Europe, outside of the sphere of Japanese influence.

The initial result of this campaign was the establishment, in 1934, of the official Bureau of Russian Emigrants' Affairs of the "Manchukuo Empire", which was supposed to bring about the coalition of all existing parties. The situation by that time, however, was such that the bitter inter-organization strife was carried into this new Bureau, and its practical activity was limited to a struggle for dominating positions by the various leaders.

General VERJITSKY, head of the All Russian Union of Ex-Servicemen's Association, who continued to maintain a firm and independent position, became the first victim. For a long time he had opposed all the pressure exerted on him to have the All Russian Union of Ex-Servicemen's Association dissolved and to create, instead, a "Far Eastern Ex-Servicemen's Union". In the end, however, as a result of various provocative incidents created by the Fascist Party and Gendarmerie controlled members of the organizations, he was forced to resign and left Manchukuo together with Colonel EPILOVSKOY. After his departure, the desired dissolution of the All Russian Ex-Servicemen's Association was

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carried out and the Far Eastern Ex-servicemen's Union came into being. The leadership of this new organization was offered to many prominent persons but without success, until it was finally accepted by General KISLITSKI, co-leader of the Legitimist Party.

Such forcible interference into Russian affairs created a wide dissatisfaction among the mass of the ex-military and members of the Legitimist Party, so that the better elements refused to join the new Union which thus had to fill in its ranks with the less desirable members of the Russian community.

Characteristic of the strange workings of the Japanese mind is the fact that soon after, the most prominent among those who had refused to join (such as LILLOV, TARASSOFF, and others) were offered positions by the Military Missions in the newly created sections for the study of Soviet Russia and of the Red Army.

This also marked the beginning of active repressions against the Legitimist Party.

A prominent initiator of this campaign against the Legitimists was A. B. SHUPKOV, who held the position of head of the Russian Emigrants' Bureau at Pogranichnaya. He and his close associates, General SHUMOV and Lt. FROLOV, as well as members of the Russian Frontier Police Detachment who were mostly youngsters eager for anti-Soviet guerrilla activities (such as the son of General KISELIEFF, the two brothers MUSTACHINOV, KALSHIN and others), received instructions from local Military Missions for the elimination of the local Legitimists who were very numerous in that locality. In pursuance of this, SHUPKOV instigated a number of provocative incidents which tended to incriminate the Legitimist Party with secret connections with Soviet Russia and the CPT. This resulted in the arrest and severe punishment of many members of the party and caused the rest to flee to Harbin or other locations beyond the sphere of SHUPKOV's influence.

At the conclusion of the breaking up of the Legitimist Party, SHUPKOV created a new "Monarchist Union", which had for its aim the gradual absorption into its ranks of all monarchist elements in the country.

At the same time, the influence of the Fascist Party in Harbin continued to grow owing to the strong support of Major SHKIN of the Harbin Military Mission (later its head with the rank of Major General). The party had its own newspaper, "Our Day", and was also extending its contacts with the Germanic authorities.

With the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railway to the Japanese, the influence of the Fascist Party received an added impetus, as it was usually with their recommendation that Russians could obtain a position on the new Chinese Eastern Railway administration. This helped to swell the ranks of the party which also drew to itself all former Soviet citizens, not wishing to return to Soviet Russia after the transfer of the railroad, who then had returned to emigrant status.

Things went on this way until the death of General KISELIEFF, chief of the Russian Emigrants' Bureau at Harbin, and his replacement by a Cossack General BAKSHIEFF. This in its turn brought about the antagonism of the Fascist Party and the Cossack groups under its own SHUPKOV.

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ROZDOLSKI at that time was exerting all his efforts toward incorporating all remaining organizations with his Fascist Party. Not succeeding in this he then tried to create a "Union of National Unions", with similar lack of success, as by that time ROZDOLSKI, owing to his pronounced denunciations, was losing popularity. He suffered a further loss of prestige with the arrival of VONHATSKY, head of the Russian Fascist Party in the United States. This man, married to a very wealthy American woman, was trying to play a self-styled dominating position in this movement, holding out the promise of large financial assistance on his part. Upon his arrival, he was accorded a rousing welcome but when in the end no contribution was forthcoming this ended in a big public scandal and mutual recriminations. This was soon followed by ROZDOLSKI's public statement that, in result of his new "three year Fascist plan", he would ride into conquered Moscow on a white charger. Such evident ridiculous nonsense cost ROZDOLSKI the remainder of public confidence and marked the beginning of the end of the party. For while his enemies managed to have him dismissed from his position in the Russian Bureau but he managed to re-instate himself through his denunciations connections.

In other parts of Manchuria, the activities of the Fascist Party came into conflict with the Cossacks on the Eastern border, in the area of Hailar and the Three River District, (predominant Cossack population), and SHIMONOFF's "Monarchist Union", along the Eastern border.

SHIMONOFF's activities and successful "cleaning up" had received the favorable attention of the Harbin Military Mission in which he had also a close friend, a certain SUZUKI (later SUZUKI was deported to Japan and deprived of re-entry to Manchuko). SHIMONOFF was transferred to Harbin where he obtained a prominent position in the Russian "Migrants" Bureau. He therefore was also able to shift the center of the "Monarchist Union's" activities to that city.

However, his arrival and the conflicting interest he brought along with him precipitated such a violent inter-organization and inter-bureau strife that after a while the Military Mission got tired of acting as a peacemaker among the various warring factions and it was decided to get rid of him by appointing him as chief of the Russian Bureau at Mukden, in charge of all Russian Bureau affairs along the Eastern Railway line.

This transfer coincided with the affair of "23", into which were implicated numerous Fascists. The incident itself had as its origin the fact that during the initial stages of development of the Fascist Party, ROZDOLSKI had arranged unofficially with the Military Mission that members of the party would also be employed for the detection of secret Soviet organizations.

As it happened, during a drunken brawl, some Fascist was arrested in the area of Mukden and upon being searched was found to be in possession of a list of suspected Soviet collaborators. With the active assistance of SHIMONOFF's collaborators and members of the Monarchist Union, a case of espionage was created, and after considerable third degree methods had been used, 23 persons, mostly Fascist, were arrested and handed over for trial. The trial was held at Hsinking (Chang Chun) but resulted in the complete exoneration of all accused, who were set free. However, upon their return to Mukden, they were all arrested the next day and summarily executed after a mock court martial trial. The scandal created led to the dismissal of SHIMONOFF and the resignation of the chief of the Military Mission at Mukden.

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Another shake-up took place at Harbin at that time, when General BAKSHEFF in an interview passed some disrespectful statements about the late Tsar's family. This brought about a sharp protest on the part of the Russian officers employed in the Japanese Mission and resulted in the dismissal of General BAKSHEFF from his position as head of the Russian Bureau. He was succeeded for a few months by MENEASVSKY and then by General KISLITSIN.

The Musketeer Organization was also disbanded under the pretext that its leader, BARIKNIKOFF, was politically unreliable and [redacted] his wife [redacted] [redacted] No case was made against them and most of the leaders were allowed to join the Kio-Sa-Kai Department, in charge of youth organizations.

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The Fascist Party rapidly fell apart and was finally closed by official order. It tried to continue in hiding but meeting with no public support, -- soon disappeared entirely.

The Far Eastern Ex-Servicemen's Union struggled along for quite awhile but, owing to lack of support, was reformed and continued to exist as a "Mutual Welfare Association of Ex-Servicemen" with no political objectives.

After the dismissal of SHIPUNOFF, the Monarchist Union disappeared without a trace. The Union of Cossacks transferred its center to Hallar, Three River District, but also became politically inactive.

Thus ended the activities of Russian migrant organizations in Manchuria during the period of their control by the Japanese Military Mission.

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