October 25, 1949
Cable, Mao Zedong to Comrade Filippov [Stalin]

Citation:

Summary:
Mao shares a detailed report on the arrival of the PLA in Xinjiang with Stalin.

Original Language:
Chinese

Contents:
- English Translation
- Chinese Transcription
Forwarding the Summary Report of the PLA’s Entry into Xinjiang (1)

(October 25, 1949)

Comrade Filippov(2):

I am sending you the first detailed report (3) about the entry into Xinjiang of the lead units of the People’s Liberation Army.

This report was sent from Hami on 18 October by the Commander and Political Commissar of the 2nd Army of the 1st Corps. At that time, our army had still only reached Hami, Turpan, and Shanshan. On 20 October it had already reached Dihua(4) and Yanqi.

Mao Zedong

25 October 1949

Notes

(1) This is a cable that Mao Zedong sent to Stalin.

(2) I.e., Stalin.

(3) This refers to the “Summary Report on the Entry into Xinjiang” sent at 20:00 on 18 October 1949, by Guo Peng, Commander of the 2nd Army of the 1st Corps, and Wang Enmao, the Political Commissar. The report said that our Army launched activity along the Jiuquan-Yumen-Anxi line on 12 October. As of 18 October, the 12th Regiment of the 4th Division of our Army had already entered Turpan. The 10th Regiment and the Division Command are in Shanshan. Part of the 11th Regiment is moving to Shanshan, and part of it remains in Hami. The command of the Army, the command of the 5th Division, and the 14th and 15th Regiments are in Hami. The summary report is as follows: (1) The entry of our Army into Xinjiang was warmly greeted by all nationalities and peoples of Xinjiang. (2) There were three different manifestations among the units of Zhang Zhizhong and Tao Zhiyue which rebelled [against the Guomindang]. One is that before the arrival of the PLA, reactionary elements organized and incited the Guomindang Army to commit arson, but the PLA stopped this phenomenon after arriving; another is that as the PLA arrived, reactionary elements incited the Guomindang Army to kill and set fire to try to prevent the PLA from advancing; and [the last] type is to maintain local order and protect the lives and property of the people. We have adopted different approaches and attitudes towards these three different types of troops. (3) The elimination of special agents and reactionary elements is an important condition for guaranteeing the victory of peaceful liberation in Xinjiang. (4) The national question [minzu wenti] in Xinjiang is very complex, but because of the correct national policy of the Party, we are completely confident that we will unite all the nationalities in the fight to build a new Xinjiang. (5) There is good praise among the people for the discipline of the Army.

(4) Dihua is today known as Urumqi, Xinjiang.
人民解放 入疆 合 告(1)

（一九四九年十月二十五日）

菲利波夫(2)同志：

人民解放 入新疆的先 部的第 一 (3) 你。告是人民解放 第一兵 第二 政治委 在十月十八日由哈密出的。那，我 只到 哈密、吐 番、鄯善等地。至十月二十日，已 到迪化(4)和焉耆。

毛

一九四九年十月二十五日

根据手稿刊印。

注

(1) 是斯大林的。

(2) 菲利波夫，即斯大林。

(3) 指中 人民解放 第一野 第一兵 第二 郭 政治委 王恩茂一九四九年十月十八日二十 呈送的《入疆 合 告》。告，我 于十月十二日 酒泉、玉 安西之 出。到十月十八日 止，我 第四 第十二 已 至吐善。第 十及 指，在鄯善，第十二 之 一部正向鄯善 中，一部仍在哈密。指及第 心 指和第十 四 、第十五 仍在哈密。合 告如下：（一）我 入疆得到新疆各民族人民的 烈 迎。（二）治中、陶峙岳的新疆起 部 有 三种不同表 ：一种是解放 到前，反 分子 和煽 民党 放火，但解放 到后停止了 种 象；一种是解放 到，反 分子煽 民党 人、放火，企 阻止解放 前；一种是自起 后始 地方 序，保 人民的生命。我 三种不同表 的部 采取了不同的方 和 度。（三）清特 分子、反 分子是保 新疆和平解放胜利的重要 件。（四）新疆民族 仍然复，但有党的正确民族政策，我 有十足的信心，新疆各民族，建 新新疆而 斗。（五）部 律在群 中有好的。

(4) 迪化，今新疆 木齐。