

Mongolian

hoskin, Drod Barun Kung. The Council at Batalkhob
 Batalkhob have sent 500 men; 500 more are coming
 from the Uzumchin hoskin. When these arrive, we will
 fight; we are not afraid of the Chinese.

"De Wang shares a munition factory w. the
 P.R. We turn out better guns than the Chinese do. We ob-
 tained our machinery from Tientin, telling the Chinese
 that it was for manufacturing electric light &
 such things.

"The Japanese tell the Mongols to combine Inner
 Mongolia, Outer Mongolia, & Manchuria, & that they
 (the Japanese) will help in this.

"The Chinese treat the Mongols as wild ani-
 mals. They have sent up thieves & robbers who
 steal the Mongols' land. They are doing the same in
 Tibet. They work for their own ends, not for the
 purposes benefit of Mongols or Tibetans, & both
 Mongols & Tibetans are becoming aware of this.

"Tibes, Mongols, & Turkeis shd establish indepen-
 dent states, who should work in close relationship with
 each other.

"We shall have to rely on the Japanese to help us
 against the Chinese. They are far from desirable, but the
 Reds are impossible!"

25/9/35

The two brothers, Gustav & Georg Soderbon, dined with us this evening. Gustav was imprisoned in K. Urumchi for nearly a year; he was recently released — probably on account of Sir Eric Teichman's impending visit there — arrived in Peiping two or three days ago. He was about four has been in Sinkiang for the last four years, gives me the following information about that territory.

The King of Hami died. His ^{son &} successor was a good-for-nothing, addicted to women & wine. The Chinese ^{generally}, named Jin, ^{had} took him brought to Urumchi, & took over the government of his kingdom, sending ~~the~~ governors to administer it.

He also settled Chinese cultivators on the land in various places. This aroused opposition, & accordingly

the Chanties, a Turki tribe in the Hami State, were in revolt. [N.B. All Turks are Mohammedan]. This revolt was subdued, but ^{other} revolts broke out here & there, revolts by Chanties, Dungans etc., in the suppression of which the Chinese governor relied mainly on White Russian troops so ^{there} were. [Among those of following the Chinese governor was General Ma, ~~who~~ who in January 1934 besieged Urumchi. By this time the White Russian mercenaries had become disorganized by through obtaining large supplies of vodka, & they were also absent, attacking rebels who were fighting in another part of the country. The situation being serious, & the Russian Consul-General in Urumchi summoned Russian Soviet troops from Altai. These marched in, a modern-drilled army of seven thousand men, equipped with aeroplanes, tanks etc. They had no difficulty in disposing of General Ma, & established Soviet influence firmly in Urumchi & ^{Sinkiang} ~~neighbourhood~~ ~~town~~ generally. After a time they retired with the Russian frontier. Since then every department of the Chinese administration has a ~~no~~ Russian adviser, & Russo-Sian Consulates have been established in some places. The Soviet influence is thus extending steadily in Sinkiang. The ~~no~~ present Russian Consul-General General Ma is now operating in the ~~neighbourhood~~ town of Khotan. In Urumchi has informed the Chinese Governor of Sinkiang that if the Japanese attack in Sinkiang, Russian troops will be called in to help the Chinese Governor against them.

General Wu is at present with his troops in the neighbourhood of Khotan.

The Soviet, wishing to win over the Muhammadans, ~~Turkics & other~~ population of Sinkiang, allow Muhammadans freely to practise their religion, while they put ~~other~~ obstacles in the way of the Greek Church, for they have their own Russians under control.

29/9/35

Roughgarden dined where C. H. McDonald. Mr Arling-ton, the authority on the Chinese theatre, dined there also, we all went on afterwards to a Chinese theatre to see a piece, entitled "The Merry House of Jade".

29/9/35

Pan Yush Ching (Po-i Chan) tells me that, before I went to Inner Mongolia, Hwang Mu Sung of the Bureau of Mongolian Tibetan & Mongol affairs at Nanking wrote to the Mongol Political Council at Batashalakh that I was a dangerous person & should not be allowed to wander about in Mongolia alone.

Pan also says that as regards soldiers, men ^{they are}, sent to Batashalakh by the hoshuns to be trained, each lot receiving a three-month training. But they hope to increase this period, furthermore, who is present, — he is lunching at us & Pan has come in afterwards — explains that the Council has had to move slowly in this matter & in all matters of administration, as they have to persuade the hoshuns to accept their authority.

Pan did not meet the Tibet Govt's representatives here in ^{Beijing} though he & they were present together in Peking for many days at the same time during the summer.

30/9/35

Per ^{George} Gustav Soderbom. The "Red Russians" are coming into Utsin Gol over 100 miles from the Outer Mongolian - Inner Mongolian border, surveying the country. Where they ~~are~~ have come is a part of the country not claimed by the Chinese, or

& the Russians will probably add it on to Outer Mongolia. Through it runs the road from Etsin Gol to Sinkiang. The Russians will close this territory as Outer Mongolia is closed, & in so doing will close the road from Etsin Gol to Sinkiang.

"Eight or nine years ago soldiers sent by the Outer Mongolian foot rode into Limer Mongolia, the western in Ninghsia Province, & massacred a colony of Khalkhas, living sixty miles inside the border. These were Khalkhas who had fled from Outer into Inner Mongolia, & this was the retaliation of the Outer Mongolian foot upon them.

"Three years ago the Outer Mongolian foot did the same thing to an even larger colony of Khalkhas, who had fled & were living one hundred & thirty miles within the Inner Mongol border. They completely massacred this colony, men, women & children."

"The Mongols generally prefer the Japanese to the Russian Soviet."

"I agree w. you that the Japanese are likely to get Outer Mongolia, & that the U.S.S.R. are likely to get — or rather to keep — Sinkiang." Baltimore agrees ^{for in the main} ~~for the most part~~ expression of opinion in this last paragraph, but thinks that Japa. will not get quite the whole of Outer Mongolia, & that the U.S.S.R. will seize & ~~to~~ keep the western portion of Ninghsia Province adjoining Etsin Gol.

Per Gustav Soderbom. "The Chinese Viceroy of Sinkiang who deposed the worthless young prince of Hami was Jin. He sent Chinese governors to administer Hami, & these placed Chinese settlers, with Chinese soldiers to guard them, ~~so on the~~^{Turkis} some of the land in the Hami State, ~~this is that~~ this land belonging to the Chanties, who are Turkis. The Chanties this was the cause of the rebellion against the Chinese. The Chanties, 60 miles north east of Hami, rose & killed the Chinese garrison. Two Chinese troops from Hami were sent against them & they defeated these also, & then they called on Ma, the Dung - an general in Kansu north west Kansu, & he, being a Moslem, joined them."

"The Viceroy Jin was turned out by White Russians in April 1933. He is at present serving a term of imprisonment in Nanking for having made an agreement with the U.S.S.R. authorities.

Shen, the present Viceroy, succeeded ^{Jin} in April 1933.

"The Dungans are Chinese Turkmawans. They live in Kansu & Sinkiang. They do not intermarry much w. the Turkis."

Per Pao ~~for~~ Yueh Ching. "In the schools in Inner Mongolia we teach the students to read & write Mongol, & the cleverer ones, a small proportion, learn Chinese also. Some of our Mongols

are receiving a University education in Peking, & these will teach arithmetic, & as well as other subjects, in the Inner Mongol schools.

"I hear that Communists are coming into Ning from Korea into the Ninghsia Province of Inner Mongolia?"

"The Ongan Tek Monastery [we were two or three miles short of it CB] is thirty to forty li from the Outer Mongol border." [So we were about twelve miles from the border CB]
fourteen

41 of 35

Capt Scott took Miss Urquhart & myself to visit the Wan Shan Tien (for description, see 'In Search of Old Peking' by Arlington & Lewisohn). There are two ginko trees in one of the courtyards. Scott says this kind of tree is the oldest, or one of the oldest, in the world.

57 of 35

Visited Pan Yuch Ching at the new Mongol Office, opened only yesterday. They are from here before wireless to Hankow, Batashalekh, Chahar, etc.

Pan Yuch Ching says in effect:

"As regards the Oroq Baron Kung dispute, if the Chinese do not agree with our point of view, we shall declare our independence, as the Japs are willing to help us."

we can muster only five thousand soldiers, but, as the Japanese are ready to help us, we shall not have to send soldiers to fight the Chinese.

"The Governor of Shensi province proposes to settle half a million of his poor & destitute peasants in Mongolia.

"When De Wang was in Peking a few months ago, the Japanese told him that they would prevent the Chinese from taking his land, Mongolia Land, & from taking the share of taxes due to Mongols.

"There has been an outbreak of banditry in Manchukuo on a large scale, mostly in Harbin territory. The Japanese are not attacking these bandits. One wonders whether they ^{can be} ~~are~~ in league with each other. It is difficult to understand.

"Russia & Japan are in disagreement. ^{most people} ~~of people~~ think ~~so~~ that war is bound to come.

"I do not think that the U.S.S.R., after ~~conquest~~-
-defeating in Sinkiang, will take Tibet. I think that Japan
is more likely to take Tibet in time.

"The Russians have installed a munition factory, textile factory & boot factory at Urga, & have ~~done~~ in these ways done good to the Mongols of Outer Mongolia. On the other hand they have killed ~~or~~ ^{some} turned out the officials & turned out others, & have seriously injured the religion.

"The largest monastery in Amdo, known as Labrang, has been destroyed within the last two or three months, either by Communists or by Moslems.

"The Chinese government have told Chen Yün, the ^{Chairman} ~~head~~ of the Tibet-Mongolian Affairs Bureau, to go with the Pan-chen Rin-po-che to Tibet. In the Bureau are about 24 members, of whom 4 are Mongols, 2 ^{and} Tibetans, 1 Moslem, & all the remainder, including the Chairman, are Chinese.

"One of my Chinese acquaintances tells me that if Britain fights Italy, China will conquer Tibet!"

7/10/35-

Baron von Staél-Holstein took me to visit ~~a~~ ^{in the Tartar city} Tibetan temple of the time of Kublai Khan (Khubilai). He brought also a Torgot Prince, one of the Torgots whose ancestors fled from the Volga to Chinese territory during the time of Chienlung Chientung. He claims that his ancestors ruled Russia in the days of Mongol supremacy.

The temple is that of Pak-pa (Phags-pa). Tibetans know it as ~~8/10/3~~ Pak-pa Chö-ten. This Pak-pa was one of the four Lamas of Sakya, who ~~so~~ ruled during the reign of the Mongol Emperor, Khubilai.

The buildings are in ruins; but some of the walls ^{are} roofed over broken down, & the spacious courtyards have lost to them the repose of those far-away days; now they form one of the busiest markets in the city. "Family life in the temple grounds" murmurs the Baron, a scholar of Sanskrit & Tibetan, as women carry their babies in front of the chapels.

Some of the clay images are still unbroken, though the paint & gold leaf have long since disappeared, & only the stark clay remains. In those that are broken we see their make-up; a wooden framework, straw wrapped round this, & clay on the outside pressed in & firmly fixed. Only two or three moulds remain, one of which claims