

20/7/35

Per Wangil, in correction of what he told me on this subject a few days ago.

"If the offence is not a very serious one, a Mongol official in Inner Mongolia can try + punish a Chin. accused as well as a Mongol accused. E.g. he can do so in a case of ordinary theft etc. But if the case is one of murder or other very serious nature, & a Chinese is the accused is a Chinese, he must send the latter for trial before a Chinese ~~off~~ official; in Chahar province he would send him to Kalgan. But ~~such~~ ^{the} Mongol official can try a Mongol for any offence, serious or otherwise, against another Mongol."

Per Wangil, "In Manchukuo, e.g. ^{at} Hailar, a Mong. official may try all murder cases, unless where Jap. are involved. He ~~must~~ ^{try} Chinese. Self-government is increasing in Inner Mongolia, & is now about equal to Mong. self-government in Manchukuo."

(a) "The Mong. here ~~to~~ allow Jap. to travel about ^{Mong. Chief's} where they like. But there is one of the ~~Chief~~ ^{Chief} who has them turned out if they come before him into his presence without permission, or take photographs without his permission."

"Tro lung & Gyok-lung are both quite genuine. There is no fraud about them. Both of these powers are gained by meditation (gom). ~~Get~~ Ge-luk-pas do not approve of gaining these powers, regarding them as boastful, & showing off to gain worldly applause."

(a) Ta Wang, the highest of the Chiefs, President of the Council at Ba-ta-ha-lak. His hoshun is Ü-zam-chen.

21/7/35

62

Delowa ^{Hu-tok-tu} ~~Jegen~~. On his name card his name is stamped in Mongol, but on the reverse side he has written it in Tibn U-chén characters, i.e. ཏཱ་ལོ་ཅན་པུ་ཤཱ་བྱུ་
Wangil explains that he is the ^{the} incarnation of Telopa (should it be Tilopa?) ^{the Indian saint who was} the second in the line of the hierarchs of the Ka-gyü sect, Naropa, an Indian, being the first, & Mar-pa, a Tibn, being the third. Wangil adds, "He sh^d be spoken of as 'Hu-tok-tu', rather than as 'Ge-gen'."

Per Wangil, "De Wang asked you to his tent at the ~~last~~ festival [at Altan Obo cars] because he knows of your work as British representative in Tibet, & because ^{you} ~~he~~ had asked for an interview with him. So after the interview he told one of his officials to invite you to sit in his tent ~~down~~ ^{down} for the remainder of the day in the large tent where he & his family, ~~etc~~ the Living Buddha etc, sit to view the spectacle." Each time I came into the tent, De Wang's chief official there gave me a welcoming smile.

Per Wangil, "The Japanese will favour the unification of Mongolia, because they feel sure that it will come under them, not under the U.S.S.R., nor be able to stand alone."

"A Red Russian came down here on trade a few months ago. When he returned to Outer Mongolia, the Mongols on the border did not know him, & so he was arrested & kept in confinement ^{at U-de} until a Russian came from Urga, & identified him. He was confined for several

or eight days. Later on, he came again to this side, & was afraid to return to Outer Mongolia, until somebody, who knew him & was known to them, went back w. ~~them~~ him. "Some of Mr. Larson's servants have been recently to Outer Mongolia [about a month ago carb] to buy ponies. One of them tells me that ~~if~~ when ~~the~~ any of them met another a number of Outer Mongols together, the latter ~~wil~~ not utter a word. Even if one asks ^{an Outer Mongol} the ordinary formal question, "Are you in good health?", he remains silent. It is only if you meet one away by him-
self that he will speak to you. Every ^{among them} where there is an atmosphere of great suspicion!"

Per Wangli, to whom I say that I will make over to him the book Larson gave me because that he may interpret its main purport, "Perhaps I may be unable to read the book ~~of~~ thoroughly, because there are two kinds of Mongol script. One is used by the Torguts & Delots, & the other by all the Mongol tribes east of these."

22/7/35

Kashie, Rongnye, Capt. Scott, & I were motored by Dr. Erickson over to his branch mission under Mr. Martinsson, & then to a mountain, on wh. beautiful wild flowers grew. But ~~for~~ before describing the events of the day I will record, as far as I can remember what Dr. Erickson told us about Mongolia, as he drove us along.

Per Dr. Erickson, Lamaism in Outer Inner Mongolia.
 Approximate words
 Lamaism is still strong in Inner Mongolia, & will
 last for many years yet. Although I am a mission-
 -ary & believe that it does not ^{cause} ~~raise~~ the people, as to
 lead better lives as a religion sh^d do, still I cannot fail
 to recognize its power over the people here. It is to
 some extent weakened by Chinese, educated on modern
 lines, coming to here, but that influence has so far not
 penetrated deeply.

Capt Scott, "Then how do you account for the fact
 that Russia, was, able, ~~in a few years~~ within the
 space of a few years, was able to break the religion
 in Outer Mongolia?"

Erickson, "Russia used force, & used the Buriat
 Mongols for propaganda purposes. But even in
 Outer Mongolia Lamaism is not dead. It has been
 to a large extent forced underground, but would ~~rev~~
 revive to in great measure if the Bolshevik pressure
 were removed. [Wangil estimates no doubt, however,
 a number of the young, brought up in Soviet schools have
 given up Lamaism for good. These will increase, & they
 have the longest time to live]. [Wangil estimates that
 only 5% of the Mongols of Outer Mongolia have aban-
 doned Buddhism, but ^{it is} very likely that he, a Buddhist
 priest, is underestimating this percentage. As re-
 gards Inner Mongolia Wangil says that while in Tibet
 there 'only two or three' who dislike (mi dgah mkhan)
 Buddhism ^{here} in Inner Mongolia there are many who dislike
 it. CARB

Dar Ganga, Per Erickson. ^{from Chagax} ~~The~~ strip of land going ^{north} into Outer Mongolia, formerly ~~had~~ constituting one of the Chahar tribes, but now a part of Outer Mongolia.

"Dar Ganga does not want to rejoin the other Chahar tribes; it prefers to remain in Outer Mongolia. These other Chahars are allowed to go a short way into Dar Ganga, but are not allowed in far. The Dar Ganga ^{people} come across the border into Inner Mongolia, & disseminate a certain amount of Bolshevik propaganda here."

We see strings of Chin. ox carts. They bring grain, flour etc. from China. They camp in ~~tents~~ light tents, wh. they carry on the carts. They make boots etc. for the Mongols. They even pull the long wool in the ~~frames~~ ^{from the} Mongols' sheep; this is barter for ~~things~~ ^{goods} the Chin. bring. The Mongols, says Erickson, look on these Chin. as slaves. This tallies w. what Lattimore writes in 'The Mongols of Manchuria', where he describes ~~the~~ how the Manchus turned the Mongols into a privileged people, w. Chin. as slaves to till lands for them. ~~But~~ from this time, as Lattimore says, began the decadence of the Mongols. One can ~~see~~ see signs of that decadence here in their dependence on the Chin., & their apparently slack attitude to life in many of its aspects. The Tibus are not dependent; they are almost self-supporting.

Chinese schools in Mongolia. We pass a small building. It is a Chin. school for Mongol boys. @ The Mo

says Erickson, do not like these Chinese schools. They used to teach Chinese only, a Chin. teacher being sent for this purpose. Now, however, the Mongols have taken them over, & make use of Mongol teachers who teach the boys Mongol. They learn simple arithmetic also. There are no girls in the schools.

Coming back at night a wolf ~~lopes~~ lopes across the beat track thirty yards in front of the car. I see a longish grey body & two specks of fire in front of it; its ~~two~~ eyes, as it turns its head round to the right, ~~flaring towards the~~ & the head-lights of the car flash into them. ~~It is soon~~ It has crossed the range of the lights, & is swallowed up in the darkness.

Erickson says that wolves — occasionally but very seldom — attack a solitary shepherd. He has never seen more than ten wolves in one herd. Last year he used to motor after wolves & shoot them from his car. He has sometimes in this way killed three or four in one day. Per Erickson, when Mongols capture a ^{wolf} ~~sheep~~, they sometimes cut out its tongue, skin it alive, & turn it loose. Their idea is that the wolf will ~~show~~ thus show other wolves what punishment it has received for its wicked actions. ^{Presumably} ~~No doubt~~, it does not live long. The Mongols are not usually cruel, but they hate a wolf more than they hate anything else.

To-day 22nd July, has been of great interest.

Erickson says that this is what people say, but he has never actually heard of such a case.

Dr Erickson, being busy w. his work, could not call for us in his car till after half past ten. We started at a quarter to eleven, Cashie, Roungye, Scott, & my self. First to Martinsson's place, belonging to ~~the~~ Swedish Mission, as does Erickson's. It is fifty miles away, or as Erickson would say, 150 li, for he reckons all distances in li, having been out here for many years.

Erickson has a comfortable Ford saloon car, seating ~~up to~~ five persons, including the driver. It is ^{some what} old, but serviceable. He is an excellent driver. The road on the whole is good, & at times he went ~~over 65~~ ^{up to} 67 kilometres (about 42 miles) an hour.

When we reached Martinsson's place, they were all out. Their servants tell us that a gang of bandits, ~~35~~ numbering about 35, passed close to here yesterday, spending the night in a house on the road some miles away. So the Martinssons left their house last ^{evening} night, & went into the surrounding hills to pass the night. They came back ~~they were expected back this evening~~. It is said that some Mongol soldiers have been after the bandits, & have captured two of them. A party of Jap. coming from Manchuria heard of the bandits & fled back again. ~~The people round here~~ It is not to be wondered at that the Martinssons were perturbed at the coming of these bandits, for two years ago a gang of bandits looted their home thoroughly, & took two of their men prisoners. One of these was an Mongol evangelist who escaped & sought protection from a party of

Chinese soldiers. The latter, instead of helping him, cut off his head, produced it before the Chinese authorities as the head of a bandit, & claimed the usual reward for the capture of such. The other prisoner escaped & sought refuge with the Japanese, who treated him kindly & restored him to his home.

We discuss the situation, & decide that the risk from these bandits is not great, & that we will therefore continue our journey to the mountain where grow these lilies of which Capt. Scott is anxious to secure some bulbs. After going two or three miles two Mongol soldiers signal to us to stop. They want to know whether it is true that the Martinssons have quitted their house from fear of the bandits. Erickson tells them that the Martinssons ~~are~~ have gone to day to see a patient — which is ~~at~~ the fact — & that they will be back at home this evening.

It is curious that Martinsson's place & fifteen to twenty miles on each side of it, is always liable to raids from bandits. ~~It~~ This is because it is somewhat nearer to the area settled by Chinese ^{there is Larson's place} peasants — about twenty miles away — & there are not many well-equipped Mongols living in between. Larson's place is further from the Chinese settlement, & there are strong Mongols living in between. For several miles we go through uninhabited country, abandoned ^{because of bandit raids.} The bandits are all Chinese, being soldiers from Kalgan who have mutinied. Many are said to be little more than boys. Mongols ~~had~~ hardly ever become bandits.

Martinson's place is 50 miles from Larso's, & the mountain is 27 miles further on. As we approach the latter, the climate grows damper, the grass longer, & the wild flowers varied & profuse. At the mountain the flowers & shrubs are as beautiful as in the Chumbi Valley at this time. Peonies ~~red lilies~~ are conspicuous among them, & the whole mountain side is a mass of colour. The Ericksons are coming out in two days' time, & for a week will camp here in tents, a restful holiday.

We return. Arrived at the Martinsens' place soon after at half past six we find that they have not returned. Their cook who has already given us tea, cakes etc at two o'clock, now provides a substantial supper. At seven we leave, but are held up later by a violent thunderstorm. The track becomes a river, & the rain is so heavy that Erickson has to stop the car, as, when driving along, the rain penetrates into its mechanism. Fortunately it slackens soon & we are able to start again. We have been keeping a look-out for handits, till the heavy thunderstorm arrived; & this no doubt would drive them, if they are still in the region, to seek shelter. §

Erickson tells me that we may have to stay in the car all night, as there are two bad places ahead with sticky clay soil, & the car may get stuck in one of these. Fortunately, however, further on the rainfall has been only light, & we eventually arrive home at ten o'clock. About half way between Martinsens' & Erickson's we see the wolf, mentioned above.

25/7/35

The Prince of East Sumit came to White Court Temple in his motor car. In a talk w. me ^{Mr} George Soderbom interpreting, he said:—

"I have no Chinese settlements near me, my northern boundary touches Outer Mongolia, but I receive hardly any news from the latter. Through a distance of one hundred li there is no communication between one side & the other.

"We would rather be under Japan than under Russia. ~~Communism~~ ^{Communism} would take possession of our country. The latter ~~would~~ ^{would} do away w. us Princes. As regards China, we have been under her for many hundreds of years, & we would prefer to remain associated w. her if possible. She has helped us to establish the Mongol Political Council at Batahalak, & has helped us in other ways.

I, "Do you think that, if ~~China~~ Japan or Russia pushed forward, China could keep them out?"

He, "As to that, I expect you know better than I do."

I, "Do you think it would be a good thing to unite all Mongolia into one State?"

He, "It would be very good, but difficult. Our country is large in area, & the population scanty. It is hard to unite & defend such a country. Will you advise us what we should do?"

I, "I cannot do that; I do not know about Mongolian affairs; what is best to do, & what to do."

He, "It is difficult. We have Russia, Japan, & China surrounding us. Europeans & Americans are sympathetic to