

BIOGRAPHIES OF SELECTED MONGOLS OF INNER MONGOLIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Forward, OIR Report No. 4543
- I. Index (including OIR Report No. 4543, January 14, 1948)
- II. Biographies of Mongols active in Communist-held territories
- III. Biographies of Mongols active in Nationalist areas
- IV. List of Mongols concerned with autonomy movements in Chinese Communist-held territories
- V. List of Mongols cooperating with the Central Government
- VI. List of Mongol groups led by former officials of the Republic of China
- VII. List of Mongols in Independent Groups

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Division of Biographic Information
Office of Intelligence Collection and Dissemination

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Foreward.
- I. Index (including cross-referencing of Mongol and Chinese name).
 - II. Biographies of Mongols active in Communist-held territories.
 - III. Biographies of Mongols active in Nationalist areas.
 - IV. List of Mongols connected with autonomy movements in Chinese Communist-held territories.
 - V. List of Mongols cooperating with the Central Government.
 - VI. List of Mongol groups led by former officials of the Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government.
 - VII. List of Mongols in Independent Groups.

FOREWARD

Biographies of Selected Mongols of Inner Mongolia has been prepared as a supplement to Postwar Political Developments in Inner Mongolia, OIR - 4532. For the purposes of both studies the area of Inner Mongolia will be coextensive with the Chinese provinces of Ningsia, Suiyuan, Chahar, Jehol, and parts of the recently established provinces of Hsingan, Nunkiang, and Liaopei in western Manchuria.

The biographies are grouped into two classifications and personnel associated with each grouping are listed in the index.

The use of Mongol names presents a problem for in the majority of reports received the Chinese phoneticization of the person's Mongol name is used. This, plus the frequent adoption by Mongols of Chinese or Russian names, adds to the difficulty. Although experts familiar with both Mongol and Chinese can make an approximation of an individual's Mongol name from Chinese characters, this is somewhat unreliable because Mongols in western Manchuria frequently use Manchu names rather than their Mongol ones, and those Mongols who have visited Tibet often take Tibetan religious names as part of their own. In this report Mongol names, as used in a field report, have been adopted. These can not be assumed to be correct, however, and they only represent a provisional English reading of the Mongol name.

In reference to leagues and banners, the spellings used in this report have been obtained from the Board on Geographical Names of the Department of the Interior. All other place names used in these biographic studies do not necessarily conform to the system followed in OIR-4532.

	Page
A, Prince	see A-la-t'an-o-ch'i-erh
A-k'o-ta-chun	39
A-la-t'an-o-ch'i-erh	40
A-ling-a	41
A-ssu-ken	see asgan
Asgan	1
Babodorji	41
Bashimensang	2
Brinbayar	41
Buin Dale	42
Buin Mandoho	3
Chang T'ieh-cheng	6
Chao-k'o-pa-t'u-erh	43
Ch'en-ch'ao-k'o-t'u	see Chinchokto
Ch'en Chien-chang	see Namhaijap
Ch'en Hsiao-fan	43
Ch'en Shao-wu	see Chao-k'o-pa-t'u-erh
Ch'en Ting-jui	see Sanjaijap
Chi Chen-fu	see Jahungju
Ch'i Chuan-hsi	see Brinbayar
Chia-hung-chu	see Jahungju
Chin Chih-ch'ao	44
Chinchokto	6
Cho-jen-t'o-pu	see Jorintop
Ch'o-k'o-pa-t'u-erh	see Chogbagator
Chogbagator	6
Dalijaya	44
Dawa	45
Dawaosur	7
Demchukdongrob	see Te, Prince
Dilowa Hutuktu	45

INDEX (continued)

	Page
Echir Hoyakto	46
Enk	7
Erinchin Dorji	8
Erkimbato	10
Giyati	11
Gumbochab	47
Ha-feng-a	see Hafongga
Ha-ssu-pa-t'e-erh	see Hasbagator
Hafongga	12
Handadorji	see K'ang-ta-to-erh-chi
Hasbagator	14
Hebte	15
Ho Chao-lin	47
Ho-pu-t'ai	see Hebte
Hsi Chen-to	see Rashidondok
Hsing-hu-lo-fen-wang	15
Hsiung-no-tuan-tu-pu	see Sunnetondop
Hu Feng-shan	see Gumbochab
Jahungju	47
Jen Ping-chun	see Serguleng
Jirgalang	48
Jorintop	49
Jung Chao	49
Jung Hsiang	50
K'ang, Prince	see K'ang-ta-to-erh-chi
K'ang-ta-to-erh-chi	51
K'o-li-ken-sheng	15
Kuan Cheng-i	15
Kuei-pi-wu-lan	15
Kung-pu-ch'a-pu	see Gumbochab
La-hsi-tung-tu-k'o	see Rashidondok

INDEX (continued)

iii

	Page
Li Shou-hsin	52
Li Yu-t'ung	see Asgan
Li Yung-hsin	54
Liu Lien-k'o	54
Liu Tsung-p'ing	see Liu Lien-k'o
Ma Ming-chou	see Manibatara
Ma-ni-pa-ta-la	see Manibatara
Manibatara	16
Medeltu	13
Meng, Prince	see Meng-k'o
Meng-k'o	19
Meng Tzu-yu	see Meng-k'o
Na-ching-shuang-ho-erh	see Nachinghonghor
Na-mu-hai-ch'a-pu	see Namhaijap
Nachinchonghor	20
Namhaijap	21
Nao-men-ta-lai	22
Nima	22
No-men-t'u	see Nomonto
Nomonto	22
O, Prince	see Echir Hoyakto
O-ch'i-erh-hu-ya-k'o-t'u	see Echir Hoyakto
O-erh-ch'in-pa-t'u	see Erkimbato
O-erh-teng	22
O-erh-teng-t'ai	23
Ochiroff	see Erinchin Dorji
Oyoenbelik	23
Pa-hsi-men-tsang	see Bashimensang
Pa-pao-to-erh-chi	see Babodorji
Pa-t'u-ri-li-ko	54
Pa Wen-chun	55

	Page
Pai Feng-chao	55
Pai Jui	55
Pai Yun-hang	see Hasbagator
Pai Yun-t'i	56
Pan-ti-kung-ch'a-pu	57
P'ang-ch'u-ko'	see Pongseg
Pang-ta-jao-kan	57
Pao Cheng-yen	23
Pao Ch'ung-hsin	23
Pao Pao-ch'en	see Buin Mandoho
Pao Tien-hsiang	see Nachinghonghor
P'ing Fu	24
Po-lin-pa-ya-erh	see Brinbayar
Po-yen-man-tu	see Buin Mandoho
Pongseg	24
Pu Wen-lin	57
Pu-ying-ta-lai	see Buin Dale
Punjor	24
Rashidondok	58
Sa-ka-la-ch'a-pu	see Tsagarjap
Sai-yin-chi-ya	24
Sang-chieh-ch'a-pu	see Sanjaijap
Sanjaijap	25
Se-erh-ku-leng	see Serguleng
Se-teng-to-erh-chi	59
Serguleng	59
Shou Ming-a	see Suminga
Sienjimitup	26
So-t'e-no-mu-cho-ma-ch'o	26
Suminga	27

INDEX (continued)

	Page
Sung, Prince	see Sungchinwanchuk
Sung-ching-wang-ch'u-k'o	see Sungchinwanchuk
Sungchinwanchuk	28
Sunnetondop	60
Ta, Prince	see Dalijaya
Ta-li-cha-ya	see Dalijaya
Ta-wa	see Dawa
Ta-wa-ao-ssu-erh	see Dawaosur
T'ao-t'e-ko-ch'i	29
Te, Prince	61
Te-ch'un	29
Te Hsi-hsien	see Te, Prince
T'e-k'o-hsi-pu-yen.....	64
Te-ku-lai	see Jirgalang
Te-mu-ch'u-k'o-tung-lu-p'u	see Te, Prince
Te-mu-erh-pa-ken	see Temurbagan
Temurbagan	30
T'eng Shu-wen	see Hafongga
Ti-lu-wa Hutuktu	see Dilowa Hutuktu
T'ien-hu-hsing	31
Ting-kuei	31
Tsagarjap	31
T'u, Prince	see Tupshin Jirrgal
T'u-pu-sheng-chi-erh-ko-lo	see Tupshin Jirrgal
Tupshin Jirrgal	65
Uguting	66
Uindali	32
Ulanhu	see Yun Tse
Ulitu	33
Urrgunge	66
Wen-t'u-su	34

INDEX (continued)

vi

	Page
Wu Hao-ling	see Wu Ho-ling
Wu Ho-ling	67
Wu-ju-kung-lo	see Urrgunge
Wu Ku-t'ing	see Uguting
Wu-li-chi-ao-chi-erh	see 'Wulji Ochar
Wu-li-t'u	see Ulitu
Wu-lo-chi-pa-ya-erh	68
Wu Shou-p'eng	see Ulitu
Wu Yun-p'eng	68
Wu-yun-pi-li-k'o	see Oyoenbelik
Wu-yun-ta-lai	see Uindali
Wulji Ochar	35
Yun Tse	37
Yung Chao	see Jung Chao
Yung Hsiang	see Jung Hsiang
Yung Shih-yu	see Yun Tse

Biographies of Mongols Active in Chinese Communist-Held Territories

II.

BIOGRAPHIES OF MONGOLS ACTIVE IN CHINESE

COMMUNIST-HELD TERRITORIES

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3

BUIN MANDOHOINNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Po-yen-man-tu 博彦满都
 Chinese name: Fao Pao-ch'en 包保臣

Personal data: Born 1895, Hsien-t'u Banner, Hsingan Province.

Education: Graduate of the Fengt'ien Frontier Special School.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1918-1920 Reported to be working on a Mongolian newspaper backed by the South Manchurian Railroad.
- 1921-1931 Active in carrying on 'the people's self-administration movement' by underground methods.
- 1931 Joined the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- 1932 Among the Inner Mongolian representatives consulted by the Lytton Commission of the League of Nations.
- 1932-1935 Commissioner of Civil Affairs, South Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1935- -- Acting Governor, South Hsingan Province.
- -1941 Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Mongolian Administration Department, Manchukuo Government.
- 1941-1942 Governor, East Hsingan Province.
- 1942 Counsellor, Hsingan Bureau, Manchukuo Government.
- 1942-1943 Governor, South Hsingan Province.
- 1944-1945 Governor, Hsingan Province.
- 1945-1946 President, East Mongolian People's Republic, August 1945-January 1946.
- 1945 Reported in Outer Mongolia, October-December. 1/
- 1946 Chairman, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government; Chief, Supreme Court, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government, January-May; Head, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government's delegation to the Chinese Communists, spring.
- 1946-1947 Vice-Chairman, Executive Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, May 1946-April 1947; Reported to have gone to Outer Mongolia in August to attend a conference on military and political cooperation between the Mongolian People's Republic and the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government. 2/
- 1947 Speaker, Provincial People's Council, the council which elected members of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

Remarks:

Since the end of the Sino-Japanese war the picture of Buin Mandoho's activities has not been clear. Certain facts about his career have been established while others have been reported from a variety of sources and seem probable but cannot be substantiated. Reports of several of his foreign visits are in conflict. No reports are available concerning his activities since June 1947. The following is a summary of all available information concerning Buin Mandoho.

Buin Mandoho has been an official in the Manchukuo regime during its fourteen years of existence, and was Governor of Hsingan Province during the last year of the war. He has been called

BUIN MANDOHOINNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Po-yen-man-tu 博彦满都
Chinese name: Fao Pao-ch'en 包慕臣

Personal data: Born 1895, Hsien-t'u Banner, Hsingan Province.

Education: Graduate of the Fengt'ien Frontier Special School.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1918-1920 Reported to be working on a Mongolian newspaper backed by the South Manchurian Railroad.
- 1921-1931 Active in carrying on 'the people's self-administration movement' by underground methods.
- 1931 Joined the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- 1932 Among the Inner Mongolian representatives consulted by the Lytton Commission of the League of Nations.
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- -1941 Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Mongolian Administration Department, Manchukuo Government.
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- 1942 Counsellor, Hsingan Bureau, Manchukuo Government.
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Buin Mandoho has been an official in the Manchukuo regime during its fourteen years of existence, and was Governor of Hsingan Province during the last year of the war. He has been called an "ardent advocate of racial

ASGAN

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: A-ssu-ken 阿 恩 根

Chinese name: Li Yu-t'ung 李 友 桐

Personal data: Born 1910, East Wing Center Khorchin Banner (Darkhan Banner), Jerim League. Son of middle-class farmer. Married to Hafongga's sister.

Education: Graduated from a Chinese high school in Mukden; graduate of the Japanese Military Academy; later studied in the Japanese Military Staff College.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, probably Japanese.

Career:

-- - -- Teacher in a grammar school, East Wing Center Khorchin Banner.
1931 Joined the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
1931-1933 Chief, Bureau of Propaganda, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
1934 Staff Officer, Hsingan Provincial Police Army.
-- - -- Attended Japanese Military Staff College.
-- - -- Regimental Commander, Hsingan Provincial Army.
-- - -- Chief, Intelligence Section, Hsingan Provincial Army.
1945 Director, Internal Defense Bureau, Hsingan Provincial Government.
1945-1946 Minister, Internal Defense Bureau, East Mongolian People's Republic.
1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government;
Accompanied Buin Mandoho to Ulan Bator, August.
1946-1947 Chief, Military Department, Executive Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
1946-date Commander in Chief, Inner Mongolia Self-Protection Army.
1947-date Minister of Internal Defense, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government;
Commandant, Military Administration Cadet's School.

Remarks:

Asgan, said to be a quiet and capable man, is described as the only first-rate military man among the Mongols of western Manchuria. 1/ He is greatly admired in Army circles because he is the only Mongol to have attended the Japanese Military Staff College. 2/ Although he is reported not to be an ardent Communist, he seems to follow Communism to a certain degree because of his relationship with Hafongga. 3/ His present position makes it impossible for him to cooperate in any way with the Central Government, but it is said that he might do so if they give the Inner Mongolians autonomy. 3/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, August 9, 1947.

2/ CIA, SO-4835, May 2, 1947 (Confidential).

3/ CIA, SO-5291, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control)

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BASHIMENSANG

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Pa-hsi-men-tsang 巴西門倉

Personal data: Born February 1914, Changwu Hsien, Liaoning Province.
Married.

Education: Graduate of the Morioka (Iwate Province) Higher Agricultural and Forestry School, Japan, 1941.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1942 Entered the Manchukuo Government service.
- 1943-1944 Assistant Technical Expert, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1944-1945 Finance Secretary, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1945-1946 Minister of Finance, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946-1947 Secretary General, Justice Department, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
- 1947-date Head, Economic Expert Council, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

BUIN MANDOHOINNER MONGOLIA

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 Chinese name: Fao Pao-ch'en
 包慕臣

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Remarks (continued)

autonomy" 7/ and began working for Mongol racial autonomy in an underground movement in Manchuria in the early 1920's. Then the League of Nations Investigation Mission (Lytton Commission) visited Manchuria in 1932, he is reported to have sent them a letter describing conditions of Mongol oppression. At this time he was said to oppose the Mongol princes and to be sympathetic to the Japanese. 1/ Since the Japanese surrender reports on his activities do not agree. According to a report from the Ta Kung Pao Northeast correspondent, Buin Mandoho went into hiding when the Russians entered Wangyehmiao on August 12, 1945 and he did not emerge until a group of younger Mongols under the leadership of Communist Mongol Hafongga issued its declaration of Mongol independence. 1/ An MA report says that Buin Mandoho, aided by Russian troops, formed in Wangyehmiao the People's Self-Government Committee for the Peace Preservation of Hsingan Province. In this government he was said to have employed the officials of the former puppet Manchurian Government and to have organized an independent army, as well as to have sent a former member of the Hsingan Military Academy to Outer Mongolia (apparently with the sanction of the Russians) to ask Mongolia's help in establishing a pan-Mongolian Movement. 8/

Later in August 1945, Buin Mandoho became the President of the East Mongolia People's Republic. In October he himself is reported to have gone to Ulan Bator and to have remained there for two months. 1/ According to another report from Chinese sources in Changchun, he went to Ulan Bator in February 1946 and conferred with Choi Balsan, Premier of the Mongolian People's Republic, and with a high ranking Soviet official stationed there. They are said to have conferred on the question of the federation of Inner Mongolia and the Mongolia People's Republic. 2/ (The Ta Kung Pao report conflicts here for it says that in February 1946 Buin Mandoho went to Kalgan where he presumably met Yun Tse. 1/) On returning to Wangyehmiao, Buin Mandoho evidently made public speeches because his utterances are cited in two reports with somewhat different content each time. The Ta Kung Pao reporter says that he cited a speech of the Generalissimo's to the Supreme Defense Council of August 24, 1945 which stressed a promise that the different minority racial groups in China would be given an opportunity for autonomy. 1/ Source 2 says that his speech (made after February 1946) promised that amalgamation of the Mongolia People's Republic and Inner Mongolia would take place in the near future and that Inner Mongolia would not cooperate with any race or party in China. 2/ For reasons which are as yet unclear the East Mongolia People's Republic went out of existence and the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government was formed in January 1946 with headquarters at Kokenmiao, southeast of Wangyehmiao and on the branch railroad running northwest through Liaopei Province from Changchun to Tuluherh. Buin Mandoho assumed the provisional chairmanship of this new government which sent out delegations to the Central Government of China and to the Chinese Communists. This second delegation got as far as Kalgan where it was well received. As the report states that Buin Mandoho met Yun Tse during this period, it is assumed that he was a member of the delegation to the Chinese Communists. Subsequent information indicates that it is more likely that he went to Kalgan in February or March of 1946 than that he was in Ulan Bator at this time as reported by Source 2, because on May 10, 1946 Yun Tse and Buin Mandoho met in Chengte, Jehol and the East Mongol group was merged with Yun's group to form the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association. Buin Mandoho became the vice-chairman of this newly-formed organization which had its headquarters at Lintung, Jehol Province. The Buin Mandoho branch of the association seems to have moved its base of operations to Hailar in June 1946, Buin Mandoho and Temurbagan having gone there in May, reportedly to persuade Erkinbato, leader of the Barga Mongols, to allow their association freedom of movement in Erkinbato's territory. Erkinbato refusing to cooperate, the two men left Hailar in

September

Remarks (continued)

September. According to report, friction between Buin Mandoho and Erkinbato arose from a disagreement on political principles, Buin Mandoho believing in cooperation with the Chinese Communists and Erkinbato feeling that the inhabitants of Hailar were "well off" and did not need "Communist help". 2/ Source 2 reports that in August of 1946 Buin Mandoho went again to Ulan Bator this time accompanied by Asgan, his Minister of National Defense and by his Army Commander in Chief. The party went from Hailar to Manchouli by automobile and from there flew to Ulan Bator in a plane provided by the Mongolian People's Republic. Conferences were said to have taken place between the Inner Mongolians, Choi Balsan, his military advisers and the Soviet Ambassador to Outer Mongolia and a request was made by Buin Mandoho on behalf of his government for the stationing of Outer Mongolian troops in Inner Mongolia to "prevent interference with their government and to prevent the invasion of their territory by troops of other governments". 1/ On his return, apparently because of the friction with Erkinbato, Buin Mandoho moved his headquarters to Chalantun, some 700 miles southeast of Hailar in October 1946.

On April 23, 1947 representatives of Inner Mongolia met and elected deputies to an Inner Mongolia People's Representative Assembly. Yun Tse was the moving spirit in calling the Assembly. Buin Mandoho was elected Speaker of the Provincial People's Council on May 2, 1947 at which time the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government was established, with headquarters at Wangyehmiao. 6/ Yun Tse and Hafongga were the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Government and Buin Mandoho was selected from "the Inner Mongolian People's Political Council to head a staff of twenty-one Commissioners". It is not clear what this position is nor what may be its importance in relation to the positions held by Communists Yun Tse and Hafongga. But indications are that Buin Mandoho has finally been eclipsed for a report from a Mongol member of a welfare association in Changchun says that in June he was "in Wangyehmiao outwardly inactive in politics" giving ill health as a reason. According to this report he was forced out of office by Yun Tse and his group because he was an ardent advocate of the "racial principle" and tried to institute moderate policies in place of the leftist policies recommended by the Communist group. Though Buin Mandoho has cooperated with the Communists since the war, this source says that he would "never wholeheartedly cooperate with them because of his beliefs". 7/ He is described as "the most enthusiastic Buddhist among the present-day leaders in Eastern Mongolia". 1/

Buin Mandoho is said to be strong willed and a fighter and is frank and trustworthy but does not have a brilliant mind. 3/

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Lu Teh-jen, Mukden correspondent of the Ta Kung Pao, in an article, Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, August 9, 1946; Press Review #149, Shanghai, September 12, 1947.

2/ SO 3797, Changchun, March 1947 (Confidential/Control).

3/ SO 5206, Changchun, May 23, 1947; report from a Japanese with Mongol sympathies (Confidential/Control).

4/ Report from Ma Ni Pa Ta La, A-6720, Shanghai, February 26, 1946 (Confidential/Control).

5/ SO 6627, Changchun, June 9, 1947; Chinese sent to Changchun by Hafongga to establish liaison with the Mongols (Confidential/Control).

6/ FBIB Daily Report, May 13, 1947; North Shensi New China News Agency in English, May 11, 1947.

7/ SO 7500, Changchun, June 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

8/ War Department, March 3, 1947 (Confidential).

9/ SO 4343, Changchun, April 15, 1947, F-6 and F-2 (Confidential/Control).

Remarks (continued)

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8/ War Department, March 3, 1947 (Confidential).

9/ SO 4343, Changchun, April 15, 1947, F-6 and F-2 (Confidential/Control).

CHANG T'IEH-CHENG 張鐵錚

INNER MONGOLIA

Chang T'ieh-cheng was Director of the Reconstruction Bureau of the Japanese-sponsored Hsingan Provincial Government. He was made Minister of Justice in the cabinet of the East Mongolian People's Republic, and later was Director of the Justice Department of the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government. Chang was elected head of the Judicial Section of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government in May 1947.

CHINCHOKTO (Ch'en-ch'ao-k'o-t'u)

Vice-Chief of Staff to Asgan, Commander in Chief of the Inner Mongolia Self-Protection Army.

CHOGBAGATOR

Chinese phoneticization: Ch'o-k'o-pa-t'u-erh 額克巴圖爾

Personal data: Born 1906, East Wing Butcha Banner, Nonni Valley Mongols. Married and has three sons and three daughters.

Education: Graduate of the Central Political Academy, Nanking and of Nippon University, Tokyo.

Languages: Mongolian, probably Chinese and Japanese.

Religion: Buddhist.

Caréer:

- 1931-1933 Chief, Propaganda Section, 3rd Army, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- -- -- Administrative Official, East Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Administrative Official, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Chief of the Bayan Banner, Nonni Valley Mongols.
- -- -- Counsellor, East Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1944-1945 Commissioner, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1946 Commissioner of Production, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government;
- 1946-1947 Head, Industrial Division, Economic Department, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

7

DAWAOSUR

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Ta-wa-ac-ssu-erh.

達瓦敖斯爾

Personal data: Born 1908, East Wing North Khorchin Banner. Married; two sons and five daughters.

Education: Studied political science at National Peking University.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese.

Religion: Lamaist.

Career:

- -- -- Aide-de-camp to Prince Lai-ta-erh-han.
- -- -- Assistant, Hsingan Provincial Police Bureau.
- -- -- Chief of the T'u-shih-yeh-t'u, Liaoning Police Bureau.
- -- -- Chief, Peace Preservation Section, Police Affairs Bureau, South Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Administrative Official, Police Affairs Office, South Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Chief, Education Section, Department of Civil Affairs, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Counsellor, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1941-1945 Chief, Khorchin Left Flank Rear Banner, Jerim League..
- 1945-1946 Minister of Civil Affairs, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
- 1946-1947 Chief, Civil Affairs Department, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.

ENK

Chief of Staff of the Local Self-Defense Army of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government.

ERINCHIN DORJI

INNER MONGOLIA

Russian name: Ochiroff

Personal data: Born e, 1891 in Russia; he is a Buryat Mongol, about six feet tall and weighs approximately three hundred pounds.

Education: Czar's Collage, St. Petersburg.

Languages: Mongolian, Russian, Japanese. He neither understands nor speaks the Chinese language.

Career:

- 1913-1921 Studied in St. Petersburg.
- 1921 Returned to the land of the Buryat Mongols where he was a prince and the chief of the Aga Banner of the Aga League.
- 1929 Led two thousand Buryat families from Hailar (where they had moved in 1921 to escape Russian Communism) to their present location in the Silingol League.
- 1929-date Chief of the 'so-called' Shile-Buryat Banner.
- 1946 Visited Nationalist authorities in Peiping.
- 1947 In Kalgan conversing with Fu Tso-i;
In Peiping, February-March.

Remarks:

A Mongolian prince violently anti-Communist, Erinchin Dorji has refused agents of the Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association entry into his territory. In October 1946 Erinchin Dorji went to Peiping to enlist Nationalist support to arm his bannermen to fight the Communists. He became embittered at his lack of success in gaining Nationalist support though his bitterness has not led him to cooperate with the Communists. 1/ Erinchin Dorji is said to have made a trip to Kalgan in January 1947 at which time he had an interview with General Fu Tso-i, who promised him 20,000 rounds of ammunition and 300 hand grenades. 4/ A report from Peiping in February-March 1947 indicates that Erinchin Dorji was in that city again seeking additional aid from General Fu. At this time he is said to have been promised by Fu and General Li Tsung-jen that such aid would be forthcoming to supplement certain war material that Erinchin Dorji had purchased while in Peiping. 3/

Relations between Prince Te and Erinchin Dorju are extremely poor. Erinchin Dorji has been quoted as stating that "The Mongolian people are tired of being ruled by the same men and that the time has now come for the people of Inner Mongolia to follow a new leader". He prefaced this remark with the statement that during the entire period of Japanese occupation he had minded his own business and jealously guarded the resources of his own people. The inference seems to be clear that the new leader Erinchin Dorji proposes, is none other than himself. 2/ He has stated that the Inner Mongolians are tired of the various "isms" which have attempted to penetrate the land and advocates a return to the traditional Mongol way of life. 2/ Prince Te in commenting on Erinchin Dorji has stated that he assumes the privileges of a prince, although he is not even of noble birth. This statement, however, seems chiefly indicative of Prince Te's dislike of Erinchin Dorji. 2/

Erinchin Dorji's present position is difficult to assess. He is reported anti-Communist, anti-Nationalist and anti-Chinese. It is said that he is

proud

ERINCHIN DORJI (continued)

INNER MONGOLIA

Remarks (continued)

proud of the fact that he does not speak Chinese. 2/ It has been suggested that his anti-Communist views have been stated in an effort to gain aid from the Nationalists, and that he has appeared as anti-Prince Te in order to receive support from General Fu Tso-i. 2/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

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- 1/ CIA, SO 3889, March 20, 1947 (Confidential/Control).
 - 2/ CIA, SO 5968, June 25, 1947 (Secret/Control).
 - 3/ CIA, SO-5797, June 23, 1947 (Secret/Control).
 - 4/ CIA, SO 4864, May 6, 1947 (Confidential).

ERKIMBATO

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: O-erh-ch'in-pa-t'u

額爾欽巴圖

Personal data: Born 1882, East Wing New Barga Banner. Married and has several children. Erkimbato is a Buryat Mongol.

Education: Graduate of the Hulunbuir Manchurian-Mongolian Literary School, 1900.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1901- -- Succeeded his father as commander of his tribe.
- 1917- -- Chief of the East Wing New Barga Banner.
- 1918- -- Chief of the West Wing New Barga Banner.
- 1926- -- Chief of the nomadic Tungusic tribes.
- 1926 Established a Lama Medical School.
- 1928-1929 Commander in Chief of Mongol forces engaged in chastising and subjugating Communist /sic/ revolutionary groups.
- 1929 Delegate from Manchuria to the Second Manchurian-Mongolian Conference.
- 1930- -- Principal, Hsingan College.
- 1936-1945 Governor, North Hsingan Province under the Manchukuo regime.
- 1946-date Chairman, Hulunbuir Autonomous Government with headquarters at Hailar.*

Remarks:

Erkimbato, Chief of the Hulunbuir League before the Japanese invasion of Manchuria, is described in a China Yearbook as a man of "light and leading among Mongols" 1/ In 1917 at the time of a rebellion of Mongolian soldiers it is said that he kept his people calm by his proclamations. Probably as a result, he became Chief of the East Wing New Barga Banner that same year. As Chief of the East and West Wing Banners he seems to have instituted a primary school system for his people and to have established a Lama Medical School, it is said, at his own expense. In 1928 upon becoming Commander in Chief of Western Mongolia Cavalry troops, he fought the Communists and put down Communist uprisings in his territory in 1929. 2/ In June 1936, Erkimbato was made Governor of North Hsingan Province under the Japanese Administration, remaining in control even after the other three Hsingan Provinces of Manchuria were combined and put directly under Japanese officials. 3/

The position of Erkimbato is an interesting one for he has remained in power not only while his territory was controlled by the Japanese but even today when Hulunbuir seems to fall within the orbit of the USSR. Reports state that the Outer Mongolians have requested him to visit their country and that he has consistently refused. It seems to be established that the Vice-President of the Mongolian People's Republic (MPR) did make a trip to Erkimbato's Hailar capitol to talk with him. 4/ However, conflicting reports state that he tried but failed to get MPR support at the end of the war,

*A report of June 9, 1947 lists Erkimbato as an 'elder statesman' of the ^{aiding} Hulunbuir Autonomous Government, while P'ing Fu /sic/ is listed as chairman. 7/ There is no further proof of this report.

ERKIMBATO (continued)INNER MONGOLIARemarks (continued)

adding that Erkimbato negotiated with the Soviets and succeeded in getting them to pay an indemnity of ¥ 10,000,000 for cattle they had driven from his territory on their withdrawal. 3/ Despite conflicting reports on Erkimbato's position as regards the MPR, it is evident that he has been able to balance the pressure of larger forces on his boundaries, and especially for his dealings with the MPR he is said to have gained great prestige with his own people who credit him for preserving peace in the territory under his control. 3/

Buin Mandoho and Temurbagan went to Hailar in May 1946 following the entry of Chinese Communist troops into Manchuria in April 1946. The purpose of their visit was said to be to persuade Erkimbato to allow the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to come into Hulunbuir. 3/ The mission failed apparently because Erkimbato, feeling "that his people were getting along well enough" did not wish to be associated with the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association sponsored by Yun Tse and supported by the Chinese Communists. In October Buin Mandoho, who had moved his group to Hailar in June, moved out and established headquarters at Chaluntun to the east. 5/ Sometime in October an agreement was reached between Erkimbato and the Chinese Communists at Harbin by which the Communists recognized the autonomy of Hulunbuir and withdrew all their forces from the territory maintaining only a liaison officer at Hailar. This action was confirmed by a report in the Yen-an Communist paper, Chieh Fang Jih Pao of January 5, 1947, stating that Erkimbato, Chairman of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government and several others, arrived in Harbin to thank Lin Feng (Chairman of the Chinese Communist Northeastern Political Committee) for "granting them the right of autonomous government". By January 5th the Mongolian leaders had left Harbin and were back in Hailar. 3/

Erkimbato is described as an old man, fairly stubborn but diligent, who is not modern or progressive, but of the feudalistic Mongol group. Apparently he dislikes the Chinese and is enthusiastically in favor of Inner Mongolian racial autonomy. He is an ardent Buddhist and the source, who many times communicated with him concerning their mutual religion, thinks that because he belongs to the 'feudalistic school' of Mongols, he is not a person to actually turn to Communism. 7/

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ China Yearbook, 1939.2/ Manshu Shinshi Roku (Manchurian Gentry), December 15, 1943.

3/ CIA, SO 4250, China, April 9, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

4/ CIA, SO 5208, Peiping, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

5/ CIA, SO 4343, Changchun, April 15, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

6/ CIA, SO 4702, April 25, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

7/ CIA, SO 6627, July 30, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

GIYATI

Elected Deputy Speaker of the Provincial People's Council of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government in late April 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

12

HAFONGGAChinese phoneticization: Ha-feng-a
Chinese name: T'eng Shu-wen

哈 豐 阿

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1909, East Wing Center Khorchin Banner, Jerim League. The East Wing Center Khorchin Banner is more commonly called the Darkhan Banner. His father, Jen-ch'in-ning-pu, was a wealthy farmer who became a brigade commander in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army after the Japanese occupation of Manchuria. Hafongga is married to A-li-ya-hu; has two sons and two daughters. His sister is said to be the wife of Asgan.

Education: Graduate, Northeastern Mongolian Banner Normal School, Mukden, 1931.

Religion: Lamaist.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, Japanese; reported to understand English.

Career:

- 1931 Head of Secretariat, Executive Department, East Wing Center Khorchin Banner.
- 1931-1933 Secretary General, 3rd Army Headquarters, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- 1933 Head, Land Section, Bureau of Civil Affairs, West Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1940 Official, Secretariat, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Counsellor, Japanese Embassy in Manchukuo.
- 1944-1945 Counsellor, General Affairs Bureau, Manchukuo Government; Member of the Research Office, Tat'ung Academy.
- 1945-1946 Secretary General, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia Autonomous Government; Commissioner, Racial Committee, Joint Administration Headquarters in the Northeast of the Chinese Communist Party.
- 1946-1947 Secretary General, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
- 1947-date Vice-President, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government; Concurrently Chairman of the Central Executive Council or 'Small Council' (Yike Horaldan).

Remarks:

Hafongga, like his father, joined the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army in 1931. During his service in the army he assisted in the work of military administration and in political operations. 1/ In 1933, when the army was disbanded and the Manchukuo regime inaugurated, Hafongga became an official of the West Hsingan Provincial Government. In 1943 he is said to have secretly organized the Mongolian Young Revolutionary Party and served as its Secretary General. 2/ He is also said to have been a member of the East Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and to have been among the first to promote the idea of independence for Inner Mongolia. 2/ During 1943 he is reported as carrying on communications and liaison with Outer Mongolian agents. Because of his revolutionary activities, the Japanese police ordered his execution, but it was stayed. 1/

When

HAFONGGA (continued)

INNER MONGOLIA

Remarks (continued)

When the Soviet troops entered Hsingan Province in August 1945, some of the older 'puppet elements' hid themselves. Hafongga, however, led a group of younger Mongols in issuing a declaration of independence. Joined by other Mongol leaders, they formed the East Mongolian People's Republic of which Hafongga was made Secretary General. The name of the government was later changed to the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government. 2/

Hafongga associated himself with the Chinese Communists when they entered Hsingan Province and through this association rose to a place where he was reported as the most powerful man in the East Mongolian administration. 1/

On May 2, 1947 the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government was set up at Wangyehmiao. Hafongga assumed the vice-presidency of the government and concurrently serves as Chairman of the Central Executive Council. 3/

He has the reputation of being one of the most intelligent of the young Mongols, but his following is said not to be as large as other Mongol leaders, due to his youth. 1/ He is reported to be suffering from tuberculosis. 1/

BI:RPFarkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5203, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

2/ Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, August 9, 1946.

3/ CIA, SO 6629, July 30, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

HASBAGATOR

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Ha-ssu-pa-t'e-erh

Chinese name: Pai Yun-hang 白雲航

Personal data: Born 1906, Center Kharchin Banner, Josoto League. He is the younger brother of the prominent Kuomintang Mongol, Pai Yun-t'i (see report).

Education: Studied at the Red Army Cavalry School in Kiev.

Career:

- -- Officer under General Feng Yu-hsiang.
- -- Studied in Kiev for four years.
- 1931-1933 Staff Officer, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army;
Commander, Student Corps, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- -- Regimental Commander, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- -- Staff Officer, 2nd Regiment, Hsingan Army.
- -- Studied at the Mukden Army Training School.
- -- Instructor, Military Academy (in Manchuria) possibly the Wangyehmiao Military Academy.
- -- Commander, South Hsingan Cavalry Regiment.
- 1944-1945 Head, Business Section, Mongolian People's Welfare Association Foundation.
- 1945 Divisional Commander, Eastern Mongolian Self-Protection Army.
- 1946-1947 Head, Education Department, Executive Committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
- 1947-date Commander, Western Military District Headquarters, Inner Mongolian Self-Protection Army;
Head (representative to?) the Josoto League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

Remarks:

Hasbagator has long been in disagreement politically with his brother, Pai Yun-t'i, who has a long record of cooperation with the Kuomintang. He has been associated with Manibatara in the past, and it is said that his political career probably fluctuates with Manibatara's. 1/ This would not now seem to be the case, since Hasbagator is still active in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government, while Manibatara is in retirement. 2/

He is reported to make an unfavorable social impression. His poor health is thought to be the result of an earlier case of tuberculosis. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 6436, July 18, 1947 (Confidential).

2/ CIA, SO 6629, July 30, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

15

HEBTE (Ho-pu-t'ai)INNER MONGOLIA

Head of the Construction Section of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

HSING-HU-LO-FEN-WANG

興 胡 勒 汾 王

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946. Served concurrently as Vice-Minister of Organization.

K'O-LI-KEN-SHENG

克 力 更 生

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946 and concurrently Vice-Minister of Information. He also served as representative of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government at Wangyehmiao. After the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government joined the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, K'o-li-ken-sheng was made Chairman of the Organization Department of the Executive Committee of the combined movement.

KUAN CHENG-I

關 澄 毅

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946. Served concurrently as Secretary General of the Association.

KUEI-PI-WU-LAN

奎 辟 烏 蘭

A native of the Tumet Banner in Suiyuan Province, Kuei-pi-wu-lan received his schooling at the Mongolian and Tibetan School in Peiping. He was a member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946 and concurrently Minister of Organization. At present he is a Commissioner of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government. The Shen-pao reports that Kuei pi wu lan is Minister of Mass Organization in this government. He is a Communist. 1/

MANIBATARAINNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Ma-ni-pa-ta-la 瑪尼巴達刺
 Chinese name: Ma Ming-chou 瑪鳴洲

Personal data: Born June 1899, East Wing Forward Khorchin Banner, Jerim League. His father was an official of the banner. Manibatara has a Chinese wife.

Education: After graduation from a high school in Mukden, he attended the Peking Russian-language School of Legal Administration. He is also reported to be a graduate of the Harbin Law College.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, Russian, said to understand some English.

Career:

- -- -- Employed by the Peking Government.
- -- -- Representative of the Jerim League to the Peking Government.
- -- -- Employed by a steamship company in Harbin.
- -- -- Station head, Tungching (Chungtung) Railroad.
- -- -- Served with the Bureau of Education of the East Flank Forward Khorchin Banner.
- 1931-1933 Active in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement.
- 1932 Among the Inner Mongolians consulted by the Lytton Commission.
- 1933- -- Chief, Banner Administration Section, Hsingan Bureau, Manchukuo regime.
- -- -- Director, Mongolian Political Affairs Department, Manchukuo regime.
- -- -- Director, Civil and Legal Administration Section, Hsingan-Nan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Director, Bureau of Internal Affairs, Hsingan-Nan Provincial Government.
- -1939 Chief, Civil Affairs Department, Hsingan-Nan Provincial Government.
- 1939-1945 Managing Director, Mongolian People's Welfare Association.
- 1945 Secretary General, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government;
 Sent by the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government on a mission to Peiping and Chungking to consult Nationalist authorities, February;
 Director, Administrative Department, Executive Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, removed from office in June;
 Reported arrested by the Chinese Communists, November.
- 1947 Living in 'retirement' in the vicinity of Khalon Arshan, reportedly recuperating from an illness (probably opium-smoking).

Remarks:

Active with Buin Mandoh in the autonomous movement in western Manchuria in late 1945, Manibatara suffered a set-back in prestige when in February 1946 the mission he headed to consult Nationalist authorities was ignored by Central Government representatives in Peiping and was denied permission to go to Chungking to consult with the Generalissimo. 1/

Offered

MANIBATARA (continued)

INNER MONGOLIA

Remarks (continued)

Offered the comparatively minor post of Director of the Administrative Department of the Executive Committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association in May 1946, Manibatara was removed from this position in June 1946 when the association moved its headquarters to Hailar (the moving of the headquarters refers to the eastern branch of the association rather than the general association headquarters). Although Manibatara accompanied the officials of the eastern branch to Hailar, he is reported to have said that "Already everything is finished. At least I can smoke opium and forget about this suffering." 2/

In November 1946 he was reportedly arrested by the Chinese Communists who later said that they chose this action because Manibatara returned from Peiping in February 1946 accompanied by two Blue Shirt agents. His order for execution was waived when Hafongga intervened for him and urged a public court hearing. The court again ordered him executed, but according to a report he was released by the Chinese Communists because the Mongols opposed the sentence and the Communists were desirous of cooperating with them. 3/

Manibatara is described as brilliant with few equals among the Inner Mongolians. Broad-minded and generous, he has a magnetic personality. He is thought to be willing to cooperate with either the Chinese Communists or the Nationalists if either should help the Mongols to preserve their race and attain self-government, and if the Communists should withdraw from Manchuria it is felt that he would hold a prominent position in an Inner Mongolian government. 2/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, August 9, 1947.

2/ CIA, SO 5205, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

3/ CIA, SO 7501, September 3, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

CONFIDENTIAL

13

MEDELTU

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Mo-te-erh-t'u

莫得爾圖

Personal data: Born 1911, East Wing Buteha Banner, Nonni Valley Mongols.

Education: Graduate of the Japanese Cadet School; presently reported as studying at the 8th Route Army Communist University in Tsitsihar. 1/

Career:

1933 Staff Officer, Hsingan East Garrison Army.
-- - -- Commander, Hsingan Third Cavalry Regiment.
-- - -- Attached to the 9th Military District Headquarters.
1944-1945 Commander, Cadet Corps, Instruction Corps, Hsingan Military Cadet Academy.
1945-date Commander, 1st Military District (Eastern Military District) of the Inner Mongolia People's Self-Protection Army.
1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government;
Sent on a mission to Outer Mongolia.

Remarks:

Medeltu is described as "not extremely brilliant, but one who does his work diligently and enthusiastically". Quick-tempered, excitable, sharp-tongued, he is said to be disliked by many. He is reported to be desirous of fighting the Chinese Communist forces, because the Communists violated an agreement involving the placing of political advisors in the Inner Mongolia Army. Closely connected with Asgan, his future is said to depend on the latter's success. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:njn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO-4684, April 25, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

CONFIDENTIAL

19

MENG-K'0

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese name: Meng Tzu-yu
Prince Meng

孟 子 裕

Personal data: Born c. 1886, Minggan Banner, Chahar League. He is said to be the ruling prince of the Chahar League by feudal right.

Career:

- -- -- Counselor to the Governor of Chahar in the last days of the Manchu dynasty.
- -- -- Assistant Chief, Minggan Banner, Chahar League.
- -- -- Mongolian representative to the Chahar Provincial Government before the outbreak of the war with Japan.
- 1945-1946 Mongolian representative to the Chinese Communist Chahar Provincial Government;
Member of the Executive Committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.

Remarks:

At the time of the outbreak of the Japanese war, Prince Meng withdrew from the Chahar Provincial Government and consequently had no connections with the Japanese. It is said that it is because of this non-cooperation that Prince Meng is looked upon with respect by the Chahar Mongols. 1/

Prince Meng is not a Communist, 2/ but was reported as in favor of the Chinese Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association and as feeling that Yun Tse was an able and sincere man. 1/

Afraid of the Outer Mongolians, Prince Meng has accused them of raping and plundering the Chahar Mongols and has stated that the people of northern Chahar hate the Outer Mongolians and the Russians. 2/ He has commented that it is his desire that both the Chinese and Mongol peoples live together in peace and equality in Inner Mongolia. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ SSU, A-69425, Washington, July 17, 1946 (Confidential).

2/ SSU, A-65902a, Washington, February 25, 1946 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

NACHINCHONGHOR

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Na-ching-shuang-ho-erh

Chinese name: Pao Tien-hsiang 巴殿卿

Personal data: Born c. 1899, Changwu Hsien, Liaoning.

Career:

- -1931 Group Commander, Changwu Hsien local Mongolian Self-Protection Army.
- 1931-1932 Commanding Officer of a regiment of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- 1932-1933 Commanding Officer, Second Army, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Army.
- - -- Commander, 2nd Cavalry, Hsingan Army.
- - -- Commander, 6th Regiment, Hsingan Army.
- - -- Chief of Staff, Hsingan Army.
- - -- Staff Officer of the Emperor of Manchukuo, Pu Yi.
- 1935-1945 Major General, attached to the staff of Pu Yi.
- 1945-1946 Vice-Commander, Eastern Mongolian Self-Administration Army.
- 1946-date Commander, 2nd District (Central Military District) of the Inner Mongolian People's Self-Protection Army.

Remarks:

Said to have lost his power as a political leader, because of his close association with Pu Yi during the Manchukuo regime, Nachinchonghor is reported as popular neither with the Mongols, nor the Chinese Communists. He is, however, described as an able military leader, neither pro-Nationalist nor pro-Communist, but completely loyal to the Mongols. He is said to be an ardent advocate of the racial principal--demanding not only territorial autonomy, but racial autonomy as well. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 3990, March 27, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

NAMHAIJAP

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Na-mu-hai-ch'a-pu

那木海扎布

Chinese name: Ch'en Chien-chang

陳健章

Personal data: Born 1903, Jalaid Banner, Jerim League; married; one son and one daughter.

Education: After graduation from the Chinese high school in Tsitsihar, he attended and graduated from the Peking National Normal College.

Religion: Lamaist.

Career:

- 1932 Chief, Cultural Section, Administrative Department, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- Chief, Cultural Affairs Section, Civil Affairs Bureau, Mongolian Affairs Department, Manchukuo regime.
- -- Counselor, People's Livelihood Department, Manchukuo regime.
- -- Counselor, Census Department, Manchukuo regime.
- 1943-1945 Counselor, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1946 Chief of a section, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946-1947 Counselor, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association;
Counselor, Hsingan Provincial Government.

Remarks:

When the Chinese Communists took over the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government in May 1946, Namhaijap was relegated to the minor post of Counselor of the association and of the Hsingan Provincial Government. Reportedly there was a not unfounded suspicion that he was in communication with Nationalist authorities. Described as intelligent, sincere, although timid and indecisive, Namhaijap is reported as likely to be in line for a prominent position if the Nationalists take over Hsingan Province. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5204, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

22

NAO-MEN-TA-LAI

瑞門達來

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1906, Wangyehmiao, Hsingan Province.

Education: Graduate of the Fengt'ien Military Officers School.

Career:

- -- Chief, Mongolian Military Officers School.
- -- Chief, Office of Public Peace and Order, Bayan Tala League during the Mengchiang regime.
- 1947 Reported as Deputy Chairman, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association (western branch), March;
Commander, 13th Division, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government's Army.

NIMA

Nima was commander of the Internal Defense Corps of the Hsingan Provincial Government before the Japanese surrender. After the organization of the East Mongolian People's Republic in August 1945, he became Secretary of the Internal Defense Ministry. In May 1946 he is reported as Chief of the Public Safety Bureau of the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government. With the establishment of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government in May 1947, Nima was made Chief of Staff to Asgan.

NOMONTO (No-men-t'u)

Vice-Chief of Staff to Asgan, Commander in Chief of the Inner Mongolia Self-Protection Army.

O-ERH-TENG

額爾登

Personal data: Born 1900, Tsitsihar, Manchuria; married.

Education: Graduate of the Mongol Banner Middle School of Heilungchiang Province.

Career:

- -- Chief, Military Law Section, Peace Preservation Corps, East Hsingan District.
- -- Chief, Buteha Right Flank Banner.
- -- Chief, Buteha Left Flank Banner.
- -- Chief of the two Buteha Banners.
- -- Chief, Census Bureau, East Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- Chief, Development Office, East Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1943-1945 Counselor, Heilungchiang Provincial Government.
- 1946-date Chief of the Nawenmujen League (Nonni Valley tribes).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

23

O-ERH-TENG-T'AI

額爾登泰

INNER MONGOLIAPersonal data: Born October 1908, East Solun Banner (Barga Mongols); married.Education: Graduate, Hulunbuir Mongol Banner Middle School, 1925.Career:

- 1932- -- Chief, Local Office, North Hsingan Provincial Government.
 -- - -- Employee, Accounting Department, North Hsingan Provincial Government.
 -- - -- Administrative Official, North Hsingan Provincial Government.
 -- - -- Administrative Official, Hsingan Bureau.
 -- - -- Chief, Census Department, North Hsingan Provincial Government.
 1941-1945 Chief, Khorchin Left Flank South Banner, Jerim League.
 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
 1946-1947 Chairman, Secretarial Division, Secretariat, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.

OYOENBELIK

Chinese phoneticization: Wu-yun pi-li-k'o

Career:

烏雲畢力克

- -1945 Director, Judicial Bureau, Hsingan Provincial Government.
 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia Autonomous Government; Commissioner of Justice, East Mongolia Autonomous Government.
 1947-date Vice-Chairman, Hulunbuir Autonomous Government.

PAO CHENG-YEN

巴正言

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946. Served concurrently as Minister of Information.

PAO CH'UNG-HSIN

巴崇新

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946. Pao was born in 1909 in the East Flank Forward Khorchin Banner of the Jerim League. He is a graduate of the Tokyo Bunrika Daigaku (Tokyo University of Science and Literature). During the Mengchian regime he was an official of the Education Division of the Hsing-Meng Political Affairs Council and also Chief of the General Affairs Office of the above-mentioned council.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

P'ING FU

INNER MONGOLIA

Reported in June 1947 as head of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government. The same report lists Erkimbato, who is usually reported as Chairman of the Government, as an elder statesman. P'ing Fu was an official in the General Affairs Department of the North Hsingan (Hsingan-Pei) Provincial Government during the Manchukuo regime.

PONSEG (P'ang-ch'u-ko)

Head of the Industrial Section of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

PUNJOR

Commanding Officer of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government's Local Self-Defense Army.

SAI-YIN-CHI-YA

賽音吉雅

Vice-representative of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to the Silingol League. He is a graduate of the Mongolian and Tibetan School in Peiping. It is said that he is neither a member of the Communist Party nor one who wishes to join it, but has had a long association with the Chinese Communist 8th Route Army. Described as a trained organizer, he was appointed by the executive committee of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to organize the Silingol League. Arriving in Peitzumiao on January 1, 1946, Sai-yin-chi-ya ordered the dissolution of the puppet Silingol League Government and contacted the various banner chiefs in an attempt to get them to join the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association. 1/ His activities since this date are unknown.

1/ SSU, A-69425, Washington, July 17, 1946 (Confidential).

SANJAIJAP

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Sang-chieh-ch'a-pu

桑傑札布

Chinese name: Ch'en T'ing-jui

陳廷瑞

Personal data: Born 1910, South Gorlos Banner, Jerim League. Married.

Education: Graduate in political economy, Waseda University, Japan. Also graduated from Tatung University, 1940.

Religion: Lamaist.

Career:

- 1940-1943 Teacher, Wangyehmiao Academy.
- 1943-1944 Principal, Chalantun Mongolian Normal College.
- 1944-1945 Director, Education Bureau, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1945 Director, Board of Publicity, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government;
Accompanied Manibatara on his trip to Peiping to consult Nationalist authorities, February.
- 1946-1947 Chairman, Information Department, Executive Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association;
Chairman, Propaganda Department, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
- 1947-date Head, Education Section, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

Sanjaijap has also held the posts as Executive Secretary of the Old Mongolian Nobility's Consultative Committee; as a member of the Committee for Research into the National Languages of Manchukuo; and as a member of the Mongol Language Translating Research Committee.

Remarks:

Sanjaijap is said to approach his work with enthusiasm and with the attitude of a researcher. Described as a fervent revolutionist and a theorist, he is disliked by many Mongols because of his outspoken attitude. On the trip to Peiping with Manibatara in February 1946, his outspokenness is said to have alienated Nationalist Mongols who thereafter blocked the mission's goal of proceeding to Chungking to consult with the Generalissimo. 1/

Sanjaijap was in charge of the negotiations with the Chinese Communists when they entered Changch'un in April 1946. At that time he is reported to have said that he preferred the 8th Route Army officers to the "rotten, dirty, degraded Kuomintang officers". He is also reported to have said that although the Communists should at present be supported because they promised autonomy for Inner Mongolia, the Mongols must eventually break away from them because they were Chinese. He stated further that all Mongols in the meantime should use the Communists to advantage. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5202, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

26

SIENJIMITUP

INNER MONGOLIA

Vice-Chairman of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government.

SO-T'E-NO-MU-CHO-MA-CH'O

索特諾穆卓瑪綽

Personal data: Born 1914, Minggan Banner, Chahar League.

Education: Graduate of the Mengchiang Academy.

Career:

- -- Official, Economic Affairs Office, Mengchiang government.
- 1943-1945 Secretary, General Affairs Office, Mengchiang government.
- 1945-1946 Member, Standing Committee, Executive Committee of the
Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association,
September 1945-October 1946;
Minister of Youth, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement
Association.
- 1946- -- Chief, Minggan Banner, Chahar League.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

27

SUMINGA

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese name: Shou Ming-a

壽明阿

Personal data: Born 1885, West Wing North Khorchin Banner, Jerim League.
Married.

Education: Graduate of the Fengtien School of Aristocracy.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1924 Adviser to the Peace Preservation Office of Manchuria during the regime of Chang Tso-lin.
- 1931 Joined the Japanese after their occupation of Manchuria.
- 1934 Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Mongolian Administration Department, Manchukuo regime.
- 1936-1942 Governor of South Hsingan Province.
- 1942-1945 Director of the Manchurian Telegraph and Telephone Administration.
- 1945 Privy Councilor of Manchukuo, named July 21.
- 1946 Member of the Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.

Remarks:

According to the Communist North Shensi radio on December 5, 1947, Suminga has been sentenced to death by the People's Court of the Sihakao /sic/ tribe of Inner Mongolia. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ FBIB, Daily Report, December 8, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

28

SUNGCHIN:WANCHUKINNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Sung-ching-wang-ch'u-k'o,
commonly known as Prince Sung

松津旺克

Personal data: Born 1887, East Hochit Banner, Silingol League. Prince Sung is the feudal prince of the Silingol League. Married; five daughters.

Education: Entered upon the study of the classics in 1899 and in 1904 entered the T'a-erh Monastery in Hsinning, Chahar, to study,

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

-- -date Chief, East Hochit Banner, Silingol League.
-- - -- Member, Chahar Provincial Government.
1936-1937 Member, Mongolian Military Government.
1937-1938 Adviser, Mongolian Federated Autonomous Government.
1938-1942 Vice-Chief, Silingol League.
1940-1945 Chief, Ministry of Civil Affairs, Mengchiang regime.
1942-1945 Chairman, Hsing-Meng Political Affairs Council, Mengchiang regime
1942-date Chairman, Silingol League.
1945 Commander, 1st Division, Silingol League troops, Mengchiang Army.
1946 Chief representative of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to the Silingol League.

Remarks:

President of the Silingol League under the puppet Mengchiang government, Prince Sung is said to have acted as a buffer between his people and the Japanese 1/ and consequently is held in high esteem by the Silingol Mongols. 2/

Prince Sung was reported to be chief representative of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to the Silingol League in the spring of 1946. 2/ At that time it was said that he actually did little work for the Association and the chief reason for his appointment was to give the Association 'face' in dealing with the people and nobility of the Silingol League. 1/

When the puppet Silingol League Government was dissolved in January 1946, announcement was made of forthcoming elections for the formation of a new government. 1/ Prince Sung was subsequently reelected as President of the Silingol League, a position he presently holds.

Although an attempt has been made by Silingol League Mongols presently in Nationalist-controlled territory to set up a Silingol League Government-in-exile, these Mongols are said to continue to recognize Prince Sung as the legitimate leader of the League, though he is currently in the hands of the Communists. The Central Government, however, appears to consider his position with the Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association as evidence that he has gone over to them. 3/

BI:ABWheeler:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ SSU, A-69425, Washington, July 17, 1946 (Confidential-Control).

2/ SSU, A-66423, Washington, March 22, 1946 (Confidential).

3/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, October 16, 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

29

T'AO T'E KO CH'I 陶特格琦

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born July 1908, Tumet Banner, Josoto League. Married; one son, two daughters.

Education: Graduate of Tat'ung University, Hsinking

Religion: Lamaist.

Career:

- 1933- -- Inspector, Kailu, Hsingan Police Bureau.
- -- Chief, Lintung, Hsingan Police Bureau.
- -- Chief, General Affairs Department, Naiman Banner.
- 1940-1941 Administrative Official, West Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1941-1945 Administrative Official, Naiman Banner;
Concurrently Chief of the General Affairs Department, Naiman Banner.
- 1946-1947 Representative of the Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association to the Josoto League.

TE CH'UN

Reported as a member of the Council of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government. Te-ch'un was an administrative official of the Civil Affairs Department of the North Hsingan (Hsingan-Pei) Provincial Government during the Manchukuo regime. He was also at one time Chief of the Department for the Encouragement of Industry of the North Hsingan Provincial Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

30

TEMURBAGANINNER MONGOLIAChinese phoneticization: T'e-mu-erh-pa-ken
特木爾巴根

Personal data: Born 1903, East Wing North Khorchin Banner, Jerim League. His family came originally from Jehol where his father was a farmer. Originally called Jamtsa (Cha-mu-so), he changed his name to Temurbagan after the Japanese surrender.

Education: Graduated from a Chinese high school in the East Wing North Khorchin Banner. He then went to Moscow where he was a student at the Chungshan University. (Another source, however, refers to him as a Japanese-returned student, majoring in political science and economics.)

Languages: Mongolian, Russian, probably Chinese.

Career:

1930 Sent to Outer Mongolia as the leader of the Inner Mongolia Communist Party.
 -- -- -- Worked as a grammar school teacher.
 1931-1935 Imprisoned by the Japanese.
 -- -- -- Commissioner, Bureau of Economic Affairs, Japanese-sponsored Hsingan Provincial Government.
 1945 Minister of Economic Affairs, East Mongolian People's Republic; Sent to Outer Mongolia by the East Mongolian People's Republic for negotiations.
 1946 Member, Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
 1946-1947 Secretary General, Executive Committee, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, Lintung (after the combination of the east and west groups);
 Chairman, Economic Department, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
 1946-date Chinese Communist appointed Governor of Hsingan Province.
 1947-date Minister of Economic Affairs, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government

Remarks:

During the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Temurbagan became closely associated with Hafongga to whom it is said he owes his present position as well as to the support he receives from the Chinese Communists. He is described as an enthusiastic Communist. 1/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5200, May 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

31

T' IEN-HU-HSING

田 戶 仁興

INNER MONGOLIA

Member of the Standing Committee of the Executive Committee of the Kalgan-based Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association, September 1945-October 1946. Served concurrently as Vice-Minister of War.

TING-KUEI

Reported to be a member of the Council of the Hulunbuir Autonomous Government. In 1940 Ting-kuei is reported as Banner Chief of the O-erh-k'o-na (Oronchon ?) Banner in North Hsingan Province.

TSAGARJAP

Chinese phoneticization: Sa-ka-la-ch'a-pu

薩嘎拉扎布

Personal data: Born 1908, Hsingan Province.Education: Graduate of the South Manchurian Railroad School, 1930.Religion: Lamaist.Career:

- 1931-1932 Served under the Chief of Staff of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Army.
- 1932-1933 Member of the staff of the Administrative Section of the General Affairs Department, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- Chief, General Affairs Department, West Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- Secretary, Hsingan Bureau (Hsingan Provincial representatives in Hsinking, Changch'un).
- -- Counselor, Hsingan Bureau.
- -date Chief of the Bairin Right Flank Banner, Jo-oda League.
- 1944-1945 Counselor, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1945 Director, Civil Affairs Bureau, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- 1945-1946 Reported as Chief of the Hulunbuir Region of the East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946 Commissioner of Civil Affairs, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
- 1947-data Chief of (representative to ?) the Jo-oda League under the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

32

UINDALI

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Wu-yun-ta-lai

烏雲達賚

Personal data: Born 1904, Tumet Banner, Josoto League.

Education: Graduate of Waseda University, Japan.

Career:

- -- Chief, Local Affairs Section, Bureau of Civil Affairs, South Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- Second Secretary, Manchukuo Embassy, Tokyo.
- -- Counselor, Hsingan Bureau.
- 1944-date Chief of the Khorchin Right Flank Forward Banner, Jerim League.
- 1945-1946 Head, Hsingan District, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946 Member of the Council of Fifteen, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government;
Commissioner of Education, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
- 1947 Head of (representative to ?) the Hsingan (Hulunbuir) League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

33

ULITU

Chinese phoneticization: Wu-li-t'u.

烏力圖

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese name: Wu Shou-p'eng

烏壽朋

Personal data: Born 1902, East Wing South Khorchin Banner, Jerim League.Education: Graduate of the 4th Feng'tien Provincial Middle School.Career:

- -- Chief, Regional Office, Hsingan-Nan Provincial Government.
- -- Chief, Investigation Bureau, Hsingan Bureau, Manchukuo regime.
- 1944-1945 Chief, East Wing Center Khorchin (Darkhan) Banner, Jerim League.
- 1945-date Chief, Jerim League.
- 1946-1947 Chief, People's Affairs Division, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.

Remarks:

Ulitu, said to be an administrator rather than a politician, is described as intelligent and strong-willed. He is reported to be weak in public relations. Because he gives the impression of being more Chinese than Mongol and because he speaks the Mongol language poorly, Ulitu is said to be unpopular in his present post as chief of the Jerim League. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5473, May 29, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

34

WEN-T'U-SU

溫 著 蘇

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1908, East Wing Khorchin Banner, Jerim League.

Education: Graduate of Tat'ung University, 1938.

Career:

- 1938- -- Official, Hsingan Provincial Government.
- -- -- Official, Hsingan Bureau.
- 1945-1946 Secretary, Ministry of Civil Affairs, East Mongolian People's Republic.
- 1946 Commissioner of Propaganda, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
- 1946-1947 Director of the Secretariat, East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government.
- 1947 Secretary General, Department of Civil Affairs, Eastern Branch, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.

WULJI OCHARINNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Wu-li-chi-ao-chi-erh

Personal data: Described as a small man with a yellow beard.

Education: Reported to be a graduate, Oriental (Far Eastern) University, Moscow. 3/

Remarks:

Wulji Ochar was the commanding officer of the 8th Division of the Mongolian Army during the Mengchiang regime. He is reported to have been captured in September or October 1945 by troops of the Mongolian People's Republic and taken to Ulan Bator where, with 200 picked men and officers of his division, he is said to have received Communist indoctrination. 1/

Returning to northeastern Chahar in March 1946 Wulji Ochar began recruiting Mongol youth for a local peace preservation corps. At that time he was in control of a large area of northern Chahar Province. 1/ When Fu Tso-i captured Kalgan in October 1946 and threatened to clear up northern Chahar, urging that Wulji Ochar was an agent of the Mongolian People's Republic Communists, Wulji Ochar was forced to move his headquarters from Chaganbogda (located in the southwestern part of the West Sunit Banner of the Silingol League) to Peitzumiao. 2/ Before July 1946 he was not connected with the Chinese Communist administration nor with the Central Government. He is reported by Mongol sources to have said that he wanted to learn anything the members of the Chinese Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association had to teach, and to have said also that its members were welcome in his area if they were not armed, though he could see no reason for the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association appointing men to govern his areas. 1/ It is of note that Yun Tse, Chairman of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association had his headquarters in Peitzumiao after the fall of Kalgan. Undoubtedly Yun Tse and Wulji Ochar met around this time. According to report there was at first considerable conflict between Yun Tse's group and that of Wulji Ochar, which is described as more nationalistic. A plan is said to have been evolved by the Chinese Communists whereby Wulji Ochar was to cooperate with them, after he was granted complete autonomy in the areas he controlled. 2/

A Mongol source elaborating on the above, reports that Wulji Ochar did agree to cooperate with the Chinese Communists, although he did not join the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association. The same source predicts that he will continue cooperating with Communists, although remaining independent of them. 3/

There has also been reported an exchange of messages between Wulji Ochar and Prince Te. Wulji Ochar is said to have sent Prince Te a message in December 1946 placing himself and all his forces at the prince's disposal if Te should start a movement for Mongolian autonomy. 1/ Prince Te in replying is reported to have asked Wulji Ochar to stop his independent actions and to cooperate with him in an effort to decrease the sufferings and political weakening of the Mongol people. 4/

Wulji Ochar is said to receive no direct aid from Outer Mongolia and the exact contact that exists between him and the Mongolia People's Republic is as yet unclear. 1/

An article appearing in the July 22, 1947 Shen Pao in Shanghai, commenting on the formation of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government in Wanzymiao on May 2, 1947 identifies Wulji Ochar as commander of Communist forces in

northern

WULJI OCHAR (continued)

INNER MONGOLIA

Remarks (continued)

northern Chahar and says that he has been elected as one of the twenty-one commissioners of the new-formed government.

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

- 1/ CIA, SO 3431, February 26, 1947. (Confidential).
- 2/ Report from Inner Mcngolia, by James Burke, China Weekly Review, Shanghai, November 8, 1947.
- 3/ CIA, SO 8964, September 23, 1947 (Confidential/Control).
- 4/ CIA, SO 5968, June 25, 1947 (Secret/Control).

YUN TSE

雲 澤

Chinese name: Yung Shih-yu

Mongol name: Ulanhu

INNER MONGOLIAPersonal data: Born c. 1905, Tumet Banner, Suiyuan Province.Education: Graduate of the Tumet Banner Primary School and the Mongolian-Tibetan Academy, Peiping. Graduate of Chung Shan University, Moscow.Languages: Chinese, Russian. Said not to speak Mongolian. 1/Career:

- 1924 Joined the Communist Youth Corps and was made a secretary of a sub-unit of the corps.
- 1925 Participated in the May 30th Incident (demonstrations against the killing of a Chinese mill worker by the Japanese).
- 1926-1930 Studied and later taught at the Chung Shan University, Moscow. *
- 1930 Returned to China.
- 1933 Organized the Mongolia anti-Japanese Army.
- 1935 Participated in the rebellion of troops against the Japanese at Pailingmiao;
- 1937-1941 Commander of a Mongolian Banner Independent Brigade, stationed at Imeng.
- 1941-1944 President of the Min-tsu-hsueh-yuan (Racial Academy), Yen-an; Head of the Mongolian Cultural Association and the Committee of Racial Affairs of the Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region Government.
- 1944 Established a democratic anti-Japanese government in the Ikechou League (southern Suiyuan).
- 1945-date Reserve member, Central Executive Committee, Chinese Communist Party, elected by the 7th Plenary Session of the Party, April, 1945.
- 1945-1947 Chairman, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
- 1946- -- Communist Governor of Suiyuan Province.
- 1947 Reported as Communist Governor of Liaopei Province.
- 1947-date President, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government, Wangyehmiao; Chairman, National Assembly (Big Council), Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

Remarks:

When the Chinese Communists entered Kalgan shortly after the Japanese surrender, they dissolved the Inner Mongolia Republican Provisional Government established by former Mengchiang puppets and created in its place the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association headed by Yun Tse. The Association, however, had little control over Mongol groups except in areas occupied by Chinese Communist troops. 2/

In June 1946 Yun Tse met Buin Mandoho, Chairman of the East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government in Ch'eng-te, Jehol. At this time the eastern

group

*General Fu Tse-i, National Governor of Chahar and Commander of the Kalgan Pacification Headquarters, said in discussing Yun Tse that Yun studied in Moscow from 1925 to 1927 and that upon his return to China served as his (General Fu's) personal secretary and as section chief of the Political Department of the Third Cavalry. 1/

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL

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YUN TSE (continued)INNER MONGOLIARemarks (continued)

group joined the association, Yun Tse being named Chairman of the Executive Committee of the combined movements. 3/

After the fall of Kalgan to Nationalist troops in October 1946, Yun Tse moved his headquarters to Peitzumiao. 4/ A Chinese civil administrator reports that in November 1946 Yun Tse went to Ulan Bator 4/ while a Mongol states that he was refused entry into Outer Mongolia. 5/ In any case he is reported again in Peitzumiao in December 1946. 4/

He was in Tsitsihar in March 1947 and indicated in a press interview that a meeting would be called in the near future to establish an Inner Mongolia Autonomous government. 6/

Accordingly Yun Tse and Buin Mandoho met again on April 8, 1947 at Lin-tung, Jehol Province, and called for the inaugural assembly of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government. 7/ This assembly met on April 23, 1947 and elected deputies to a Provincial People's Assembly, which, meeting on May 2, 1947, elected officers of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government. Yun Tse was made President of the new government. 8/ Headquarters for this government are in Tangyehmiao.

A Communist since his youth and a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Yun Tse is said not to be well-known to the Mongol people among whom he has little political support. He is described as the leader of the Inner Mongolia Communist Party and the most faithful apokesman for the Chinese Communist Party in Inner Mongolia. 5/ Yun Tse has stated that all Mongols should support Lin Piao's Communist army in Manchuria in its efforts to crush the forces of Chiang Kai-shek. 6/

BI:RPFarkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

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- 1/ Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, April 17, 1947; Fu Tso-i interview.
 - 2/ SSU, A-69425, July 17, 1946 (Confidential/Control).
 - 3/ Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, August 9, 1946.
 - 4/ CIA, SO 3611, March 11, 1947 (Confidential).
 - 5/ CIA, SO 4867, May 6, 1947 (Confidential/Control).
 - 6/ FBIB, Daily Report, March 6, 1947; Yen-an Radio, March 5, 1947.
 - 7/ Ping Min Jih Pao, Peiping, April 25, 1947.
 - 8/ FBIB, Daily Report, May 13, 1947; North Shensi, New China News Agency, May 11, 1947.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

1-100000000

胡克達純

1902-1980

Personal Data: Born December 1902, Center Republic Square, South China.
Working for children.

Education: Graduated from Kungshan Literary School of the Center Republic
Square and also from the Chinese Kungshan Military School.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1927 Elected to membership in the Central Executive Committee of the
Kungshan People's Party.
- 1928 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1930 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1931 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1932 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1933 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1934 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1935 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1936 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1937 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1938 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1939 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1940 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1941 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1942 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1943 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1944 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1945 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1946 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
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- 1950 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1951 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1952 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
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- 1961 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1962 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1963 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1964 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1965 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1966 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1967 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1968 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1969 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1970 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1971 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1972 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1973 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1974 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1975 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1976 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1977 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1978 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1979 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.
- 1980 Secretary of the Kungshan People's Party.

III.
BIOGRAPHIES OF MONGOLS ACTIVE IN
NATIONALIST AREAS

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

39

A-K'O-TA-CHUN

阿克達純

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born December 1902, Center Kharchin Banner, Josoto League.
Married; two children.

Education: Graduated from Mongolian Literary School of the Center Kharchin Banner and also from the Chingshih Hsien Military School.

Religion: Buddhist.

Career:

- 1922 Elected to membership in the Central Executive Committee of the Inner Mongolia People's Party.
- 1923 Second in command to the Chief of Staff of the Mongolian People's Army.
- -- One of the private secretaries to the Panchen Lama of Tibet.
- -- Principal, Mukden Mongolian Banner Normal School.
- 1939- -- Officer in charge of the Advancement of Education of the Mongol People, Manchukuo government.
- 1943 Administrative official, Military Affairs Office, Manchukuo.
- 1946 Mongol delegate, National Assembly, Nanking, November-December.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

A-LA-T'AN-O-CH'I-ERH
Prince A

阿拉坦鄂齊爾

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1888, West Wing North Ordos Banner, Ikechou League.

This banner is also known as the Khangkin Banner. Prince A has a Mongol and a Japanese wife and has one son and two daughters.

Education: Received his education from private tutors.

Religion: Yellow Lamaist.

Career:

- -- Member, Mongolian Local Self-Government Political Commission.
- -- Vice-Commander, Paot'ou Road Protection Army.
- -- Peace Preservation Commander, West Wing North Ordos Banner.
- -date Chief, West Wing North Ordos Banner.
- 1940-1945 Vice-Chairman, Ikechou League.
- 1942-1945 Adviser, Hsing-Meng Political Affairs Council, Mengchiang regime.
- 1944 Commander, 12th Division, Mengchiang Army.
- 1945-date Vice-Chairman, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.

Remarks:

Hereditary prince of the Ikechou League, Prince A is said to be held in high esteem by the members of the league. Although in the past his relationships with the Central Government are said to have been very poor, he is at present cooperating with General Fu Tso-i. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5968, June 25, 1947 (Secret/Control).

A-LING-A

阿凌阿

INNER MONGOLIA

Chief of the Office of Industry of the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.

BABODORJI

Chinese phoneticization: Pa-pao-to-erh-chi 巴寶多爾濟

Personal data: Born 1882, Center Olot Banner, Ulanchap League. Son of an Imperial Prince of the Manchu Dynasty.

Education: Graduate of the Mongolian-Tibetan Academy.

Career:

- -- Chief, Center Olot Banner, Ulanchap League.
- 1934 Vice-Chairman, Mongolian Local Self-Government Political Affairs Committee.
- 1936-1937 Adviser, Mongolian Military Government.
- 1936 Director, Peace Preservation Department, Ulanchap League.
- 1937-1940 Member, Local Affairs Committee, Political Affairs Yuan, Mengchiang regime.
- 1940-date Chief, Ulanchap League.
- 1940-1945 Member of the Senate, Mengchiang regime.
- 1945-date Vice-Chairman, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.

BRINBAYAR

Chinese phoneticization: Po-lin-na-ya-erh 博林巴雅爾

Chinese name: Ch'i Ch'uan-hsi 奇全禧

A native of the Ikechou League, Brinbayar received his schooling at the Paot'ou branch of the Central Political Academy. He was a Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly, Nanking, November-December 1946. He is at present participating in the 'Mongolian Racial' Movement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

CONFIDENTIAL/CONTROL

42

BUIN DALE

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Pu-ying-ta-lai

補英達賴

Personal data: Born 1887, Minggan Banner, Chahar League.

Career:

1936-1937 Head, Business Office, Mongolian Military Government.
-- -1945 Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Mengchiang regime.
-- - -- Chief, Bayan Tala League.
-- - -- Chief Official, Office of General Affairs, Mengchiang regime.
1945 Leader, Inner Mongolia Republican Provisional Government.

Remarks:

Buin Dale was the leader of the Inner Mongolia Republican Provisional Government established during late August 1945 in western Chahar by a group of former Mengchiang puppets. The movement disappeared in September 1945 and is said to have failed mainly because of lack of backing from the 8th Route Army and because of opposition from the Chinese Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association. 1/ Buin Dale fled the area and has been variously reported as dead, in Outer Mongolia, and in the custody of the Central Government. 2/

One source reports that Buin Dale is probably the same man as Wulji Ochar (Wu-li-chi-ao-chi-erh), leader of Mongols in northwest Chahar. There is no proof, however, that they are the same person. 3/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ SSU, A-69425, Washington, July 17, 1945 (Confidential/Control).

2/ CIA, SO 2532, January 20, 1947.

3/ CIA, SO 3431, February 26, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

CHAO-K'O-PA-T'U-ERH

超克巴圖爾
陳紹威

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese name: Ch'en Shao-wu

Personal data: Born 1910, East Wing Kharchin Banner, Josoto League. Married; one son and one daughter.

Education: Graduate of the School of Politics, Nanking.

Career:

- -- -- Counselor, Mongolian Local Self-Government Committee.
- -- -- Secretary General, General Headquarters, Mongolian Army.
- -- -- Head, Legal Section, Mongolian Army.
- -- -- Head, Audit Department.
- -- -- Deputy-Chief, Department of Civil Affairs;
Chief, 1st Section, Department of Civil Affairs.
- -- -- Head, Mongolian Academy.
- -- -- Chief, Department of Civil Affairs.
- -- -- Chief, General Affairs Bureau, Pa League Yamen;
Concurrently Chief, Industrial Office.
- -- -- Counselor, Mengchiang regime.
- -- -- Chief, Industrial Office, Silingol League.
- -- -- Counselor, Ministry of the Interior.
- 1941- -- Head, Hsing-Meng Academy, Kalgan.
- 1946- -- Acting Chief Secretary to Prince Te.

Remarks:

Chao-k'o-pa-t'u-erh is a follower of Prince Te and is now acting as the prince's chief secretary. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

CH'EN HSIAO-FAN

陳文顯

Member of the Mongolian and Tibetan affairs Commission and a Mongol delegate to the National Assembly held in Nanking during November and December 1946.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

UNCLASSIFIED

44

CHIN CHIH-CH'AO

金志超

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1908, Pingtichuan, Jehol Province. Chin is a native of the West Wing Kharchin Banner of the Josoto League; married; two sons.

Education: Educated in the Jehol Provincial Middle School, the Jehol Military Model Corps, and the National Peiping Mongolian and Tibetan Academy.

Career:

- -- Staff Officer, Jehol Military Governor's Office.
- -- Writer, Office of the Mongolian Delegation in Nanking.
- -- Clerk, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
- 1930 Section Chief, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
- 1939 Translator, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
- 1942-date Mongolian member, 4th People's Political Council.
- 1943 Member, Economic Reconstruction Committee.
- 1946 Mongolian delegate, National Assembly, Nanking, November-December.

DALIJAYA

Chinese phoneticization: Ta-li-ch'a-ya
Prince Ta

達理扎雅

Prince Ta is the chief of the Alashan Banner in Ninghsia Province. He has been a member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission at least since 1940. 1/ Prince Ta is reported to have been interned by Chinese authorities in Lanchow sometime in 1942 or 1943 for his pro-Japanese tendencies 2/ but was evidently released as he was a Mongolian delegate to the 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang in May 1945 and at that time was elected to the Central Executive Committee. He speaks only broken Chinese and is addressed as Buddha Ta. 3/

BI:RPFarkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ OSS, FE, 1942.

2/ War Department, November 2, 1943.

3/ Voice of China, Chinese News Service, New York, May 11, 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

SECRET

45

DATA

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Ta-wa

Personal data: Born July 1890, South Gorlos Banner, Jerim League. Married; three sons, two daughters.

Education: Graduate of the Mongolian Literary Institute, 1908.

Religion: Lamaist.

Career:

1908	Commander, South Gorlos Banner Protective Guards.
-- --	Assistant Director, South Gorlos Banner.
-- --	Director of Waterways, South Gorlos Banner.
-- --	Chief, Mongol People's Land Bureau.
-- --	Commander, South Gorlos Banner Guerrilla Units.
1941--	Chief, South Gorlos Banner.
1946	Delegate to the National Assembly, Nanking, November-December.

DILOWA HUTUKTU (Living Buddha) 迪魯瓦
Chinese phoneticization: Ti-lu-wa Hutuktu

Dilowa Hutuktu was at one time the second richest man in Outer Mongolia. He lived in Outer Mongolia until 1931 when he fled that country because of the social reforms put into effect by Choi Balsan under the influence of the Soviet Union. From that time until 1937 Dilowa lived in Peiping making frequent trips to Inner Mongolia. In 1939 he went to Chungking and by that time had become associated with the Central Government. He was elected a reserve member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, appointed as a Mongolian representative on the People's Political Council and was appointed as adviser to the National Government, the latter in April 1947. He is described as very loyal to the Central Government. ^{1/} He was a Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly.

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

^{1/} War Department, December 8, 1943 (Confidential).

^{2/} IRIS Field Memorandum #957, China, October 8, 1945 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

ECHIR HOYAKTO

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: O-ch'i-erh-hu-ya-k'o-t'u
Prince O

鄂 齊 爾 胡 雅 克 圖

Personal data: Born 1901, West Wing South Latest Ordos Banner, Ikechou League. Son of Prince Sha (Sakdurjab), former Chief of the Ikechou League. Prince O has two wives.

Education: Graduate of the West Wing South Latest Banner School.

Languages: Mongolian; speaks a little Chinese but cannot read it.

Religion: Yellow Lamaist.

Career:

- -date Chief, West Wing South Latest Ordos Banner, Ikechou League.
- -- Official, Peace Preservation Corps, Ikechou League.
- -- Counselor, Pailingmiao Mongol Self-Government Political Affairs Committee.
- -- Commander, Peace Preservation Corps, West Wing South Latest Ordos Banner.
- -- Member of the Senate, Mengchiang regime.
- -- Head, General Affairs Office, Ikechou League Yamen; Concurrently head, Animal Husbandry Office.
- 1942- -- Head, Industrial Office, Ikechou League.
- 1943 Member, Suiyuan Provincial Government (Chungking government).
- 1945-date Vice-Chairman, Ikechou League; Member, Standing Committee, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.
- 1946 Visited Peiping and later Nanking for conferences with Central Government authorities.

Remarks:

Prince O, a hereditary prince of the Ikechou League, is reported to be partially under the domination of Prince A (A-la-t'an-o-ch'i-erh). Prince O maintains friendly relations with the Central Government. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 5968, June 25, 1947 (Secret/Control).

GUMBOCHAB

Chinese phoneticization: Kung-pu-ch'a-pu 貢布扎布

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese name: Hu Feng-shan 胡鳳山

Native of the Ikechou League, Gumbochab received his education at the Law School of Peiping. He is Chief of the Civil Affairs Office of the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council and also General Administrator of the All-Yellow (Gul-Shira) Banner of the Chahar League. Gumbochab is said to be a member of a group of Chahar Mongols who are vying for a position of prominence among Mongols cooperating with the Central Government.

HO CHAO-LIN

何兆麟

Special delegate of the Board of Organization of the Kuomintang in Inner Mongolian Party affairs and Director of the Nanking Office of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission. Ho was a Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly. He is a native of the Josoto League and studied at the Mongolian and Tibetan School in Peiping.

JAHUNGJU

Chinese phoneticization: Chia-hung-chu 賈鴻珠

Chinese name: Chi Chen-fu 紀貞南

Personal data: Born c. 1903, Chahar League.

Education: Studied at Chungkuo (China) University, Peiping.

Languages: Mongolian and Chinese.

Career:

- 1946 Delegate to the National Assembly, Nanking, November-December.
- 1947 Supervisory Member of the Control Yuan.
- 1947-date Member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission;
Concurrently Director, Mongolian Department, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

Remarks:

Jahungju is a member of the 'Mongolian Radical Movement' -- a movement to attain local autonomy for Inner Mongolia -- although his position within this group is said to be unimportant. 1/ He is a member of the Chahar group of Mongols vying for power among Mongols collaborating with the Central Government. 2/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, July 1947 (Secret).

2/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

48

JIRGALANG

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese name: Te Ku-lai

Personal data: Born c. 1905, Buteha Banner, Nanni Valley Mongols.

Education: Attended the Heilungchiang Middle School and after graduation attended Ying Shih University, Peiping. Also attended the Nagasaki Commercial College, but did not graduate.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, Japanese, said to read a little English.

Career:

- 1931-1936 Section Chief, Economic Department, Japanese-sponsored Mongolian Government.
- 1936-1945 Chairman, Economic Department, Mengchiang regime.
- 1945 One of the leaders of the Inner Mongolian Republican Provisional Government.
- 1945-1946 Worked under Yun Tse in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association.
- 1947-1948 Now in Peiping, associated with Prince Te.

Remarks:

Jirgalang has been quoted as saying that his chief aim is the realization of Inner Mongolian autonomy. After the Inner Mongolian Republican Provisional Government had been dissolved and the Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association had been formed with Yun Tse as its head, Jirgalang joined the Yun Tse group. Although he seems to have been relegated to a position of little importance, he fled Kalgan with Yun Tse when the city fell to the Nationalists in October 1946. He later is said to have refused the position as deputy chief under Yun Tse and is currently associated with Prince Te. 1/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4866, May 6, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

SECRET

49

JORINTOP

Chinese phoneticization: Cho-jen-t'o-pu

卓仁托布

INNER MONGOLIA

Born 1899, Bayan Banner, East Hsingan Province. He is a graduate of the Heilongkiang Provincial Technical Law and Political School. Jorintop held several posts with the Mengchiang regime and was a Mongolian delegate representing Hsingan Province to the National Assembly held in Nanking during November and December 1946.

JUNG CHAO

荣照

Personal data: Born 1904, Kweihua, Suiyuan Province.

Education: Graduated from the Artillery School, Chungshan University, Moscow.

Career:

-- -- Executive, Civil Training Department, Central Kuomintang.
-- -- Executive, Mass Movement Committee, Kuomintang.
-- -- Section Chief, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
-- -- Supervisor, Border Regions Reconstruction Association.
1938-date Member, People's Political Council.
1946 Mongolian delegate to the Chinese National People's Assembly,
Nanking, November-December.

Remarks:

Jung Chao is one of the Suiyuan Mongols led by Jung Hsiang who are vying for a position of prominence among Mongols cooperating with the Nationalists. 1/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

JUNG HSIANG

榮祥

INNER MONGOLIA

Courtesy name: Yao-chen 姚震

Personal data: Born 1895, Tumet Banner, Suiyuan Province.Education: Studied Chinese poetry and classics under private tutors; graduate Law Department, Central Technical School of Law and Politics, 1917.Publications: Jui-chih-t'ang Poems; Jui-chih-t'ang Essays; editor of the Suiyuan Provincial Encyclopedia.Career:

- 1918 Elected member, Shansi-Suiyuan Federated Provincial Assembly.
 1921-1924 Secretary, Military Governors Yamen.
 1925 Elected People's Representative (?)
 1926 Chief of Staff, 5th Cavalry Division, Nationalist Revolutionary Army.
 1928 Secretary General, Tumet Banner Government.
 1931 Elected representative to the National Congress.
 1931-1936 Edited the Suiyuan Provincial Encyclopedia.
 1934 Appointed member, Mongolia Local Autonomy Political Council; Intendant, Tumet Banner.
 1936 Member, Mongolian Political Affairs Council in Suiyuan.
 1938-date Standing member, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.
 -- -- Secretary General, Mongolian Banner Pacification Commander's Yamen
 Commander, 3rd District, Mongolian Guerilla Army.
 1938 Member, 1st People's Political Council.
 1946 Head, Mongolian delegation to discuss Mongol issues with Chiang Kai-shek; July;
 Delegate, Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December.
 1947 General Administrator, Tumet Banner.

Remarks:

Leader of the Suiyuan Mongols who have cooperated with the Nationalist Government in the Past, Jung at the National Assembly meetings of December 1946 urged the government to put into effect the resolutions dealing with the treatment of minorities which had been adopted by the Kuomintang National Congress of 1945. 1/

The Mongol group that Jung heads has been recently cooperating with Pai Yun-t'i in an effort to oust Prince Te from his position of prominence among Mongols at present within Nationalist-held areas. Despite this cooperation with Pai over a common purpose, considerable rivalry exists between the two groups. 2/

Jung is described as an ambitious politician, who is not generally acceptable to the Mongols because he has become too Chinese. He is said not to speak Mongolian. 2/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Shanghai Radio, November 16, 1946.

2/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

K'ANG-TA-TO-ERH-CHI

康達多爾濟

INNER MONGOLIA

Approximate Mongol name: Handadorji
Prince K'ang

Personal data: Born c. 1887, East Wing North Ordos Rear (Dalat) Banner,
Ikechou League. Married; one son and two daughters.

Languages: Mongolian only.

Career:

- -date Chief of the East Wing North Ordos Banner.
- - -- Member, Mongolian Affairs Council, Ordos East Wing North Banner.
- - -- Commander, Bandit Suppression Army, East Wing North Ordos
Banner.
- 1945-date Chief, Counselor's Office, Suiyuan Mongolia Autonomous Political
Council.
- 1947-date Assistant Chief of the Ikechou League.

Remarks:

Prince K'ang is described as very conservative. 1/

BI:RPFarkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4974, May 9, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

52.

SHOU-HSIN

李守信

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1892, East Wing Tumet Banner, Josoto League; reported to be half-Chinese, half-Mongol. 1/, 2/ Said to be an opium smoker. 7/

Languages: Speaks only Chinese; cannot read either Chinese or Mongolian.

Career:

- 1932 Commander, 53rd Infantry, 9th Brigade;
Established liaison with Nanking Government after the fall of Manchuria and headed a resistance movement against the Manchukuo regime.
- 1933 Joined the Japanese after the fall of Jehol Province;
Fought against Feng Yu-hsiang's anti-Japanese forces in Chahar.
- 1933-1937 Chief Executive, East Chahar Special Autonomous District, Manchukuo regime.
- 1936 Commander of irregular troops attacking Suiyuan Province.
-- -- -- Commander, First Army, Inner Mongolia.
- 1936-1937 Chief, Advisory Committee, Mongolian Military Government.
- 1937-1945 Vice-Chairman, Mengchiang regime;
Commander in Chief, Mongolian Armies.
- 1939- -- Chairman, Advisory Council, Mengchiang regime.
- 1940 Mongolian delegate to the conference of Wang Ching-wei, Jiang K'o-min and Liang Hung-chih, Tsingtao, January.
- 1941 On a mission in Tokyo.
- 1944 Mongolian delegate, North China-Mongolian Military Conference, Peiping, March.
- 1945 Director, Military Affairs Department, Mengchiang regime;
Concurrently Director, Military Affairs Bureau, Political Affairs Board, Mengchiang regime.
- 1946 Commander, Kuomintang 16th Army;
In Mukden conferring with Generals Tu Li-ming and Hsiung Shih-hui, September;
In charge of preserving peace and order among Mongol banners in Jehol Province;
Commander, Jehol People's Self-Defense Army.
- 1947 Commander, 3rd Cavalry, a unit of the Generalissimo's Headquarter in the Northeast.

Remarks:

Described before the Mukden incident as a 'political bandit', 3/ Li was the first general of importance to go over to the Japanese. 4/ From 1933 he cooperated with the Japanese and around 1936 joined forces with Prince Te. 3/

At the end of the Sino-Japanese war Li is reported to have flown with Prince Te from Kalgan to Chungking to submit reports and consult with the Generalissimo. 5/ Li then offered his allegiance to Chiang Kai-shek. It was accepted and he was made a major-general 3/ in command of the Kuomintang 16th Army. 6/ In September 1946 he journeyed to Mukden where he conferred with Hsiung Shih-hui and Tu Li-ming. 4/ He has subsequently accepted a

post

LI SHOU HSIN (continued)

INNER MONGOLIA

Remarks (continued)

post offered to him by Tu Li-ming as Commander of the Jehol People's Self-Defense Army with the rank of lieutenant-general, at the same time remaining loyal to Prince Te. 7/

Although Li considers himself a Mongolian, the Mongols are said to look upon him as an outsider, calling him Chinese. As a commander and liaison officer he is reported to exhibit qualities of leadership to a marked degree. 3/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

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- 1/ Office of Strategic Services, FE, 1943.
 - 2/ Navy Department, July 16, 1945 (Secret).
 - 3/ CIA, SO 5133, May 19, 1947 (Confidential).
 - 4/ I Shih Pao, Peiping, September 21, 1946.
 - 5/ Hsin Hua Jih Pao, Chungking, September 11, 1945.
 - 6/ Ta Kung Pao, Shanghai, March 7, 1946.
 - 7/ CIA, SO 3637, March 7, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

54

LI YUNG-HSIN

李永新

INNER MONGOLIA

Li Yung-hsin has been a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and of the Party's Central Supervisory Committee at least since 1943. He was appointed a Mongolian member of the 4th People's Political Council in April 1945 and was also a one-time member of the Constitutional Government Committee. A Mongolian representative to the National People's Assembly, Li now is a member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission. Li is reported as a follower of Fai Yun-t'i, who is the leader of a group of Mongols in Nanking who are vying for a position of prominence among Mongols cooperating with the Central Government. He is a native of the Josoto League, born about 1904. Li is married and has three sons and three daughters.

LIU LIEN-K'IO劉廉克
踪萍

Courtesy name: Tsung-p'ing

Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and chief of the Bureau of Education of the Jehol Provincial Government. Liu was a Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly. He is a native of the Josoto League and studied at the Mongolian and Tibetan School in Peiping.

PA-T'U-FI-LI-KO

巴圖畢立格

Born 1914, Center Olot Banner, Ulanchap League. During the Mengchiang regime he was Chief of the Management Office of the General Affairs Bureau of the Ulanchap League. He was a Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly held in Nanking November-December 1946, and is now Vice-Chief of the Center Olot Banner of the Ulanchap League.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

55

PA WEN-CHUN

巴文俊

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born Suiyuan Province; native of the Tumat Banner; married; two sons.

Education: Graduate of the University of Caen, France.

Career:

-- -- -- Counselor, Garrison Commander, Feiping-Tientsin Area.
 -- -- -- Special Commissioner to Nepal.
 -- -- -- Instructor in French, Wenhua University, Feiping.
 -- -- -- Section Chief, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
 -- -- -- Counselor, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
 -- -- -- Pacification Commissioner to the Mongol Banners in Chahar.
 -- -- -- Censorial member, Control Yuan.
 1945-date Chief, Secretariat, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council
 1946 Mongolian delegate, Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking,
 November-December.

Remarks:

Pa Wen-chun is a member of the Suiyuan Mongol group headed by Jung Hsiang. 1/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).PAI FENG-CHAO

白鳳兆

Delegate to the National Assembly, held in Nanking November-December 1946 and a member of the Legislative Yuan. Pai is fifty-four and a native of the Josoto League. He is married and has one son and one daughter.

PAI JUI

白瑞

A sixty-six year old native of the Josoto League, Pai is a supervisory member of the Control Yuan. He was a Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly held in Nanking during November and December 1946.

PAI YUN-T'I

白雲梯

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born Center Kharchin Banner, Josoto League. His younger brother is Pai Yun-hang (Hasbagator) who is connected with the Mongolia autonomous movement sponsored by the Chinese Communists in Manchuria.

Education: Graduate of the Mongolian and Tibetan Academy, Peking.

Career:

1916 Member of the 1st Parliament, Peking Government.
 1918 Joined the Nationalist Movement under Sun Yat-sen;
 Member, Extraordinary Parliament, Canton.
 1924-1930 Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
 1924-1925 Sent by the Kuomintang to Mongolia to preach the Three People's Principles and to promote party work.
 1925- -- Chairman, Inner Mongolia Kuomintang Executive Committee.
 1928-1930 Member, Central Political Council of the Kuomintang;
 Member of the State Council;
 Member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
 1930 Participated in the Northern Military Coalition, Peiping;
 Expelled from the Kuomintang.
 1931 Reinstated as a member of the Kuomintang.
 1931-date Member, Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.
 1932-date Member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
 1933- -- Member, Ninghsia Provincial Government.
 1934- -- Member, Mongolian Local Self-Government Political Council.
 1945 Member, Comforting Mission sent to Mongol areas in the Northeast.
 1946-date Member, Standing Committee, Central Executive Committee, Kuomintang.
 1946 Mongolian delegate, Chinese National People's Assembly, Nanking, November-December.
 1947-date Vice-Chairman, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission;
 Member, Board of Directors, Border Administration of China.

Remarks:

Pai was said to belong at one time to a group of young Mongols who opposed the feudal system of Mongolian nobility. However, since 1924 he has cooperated with the Central Government which has supported this system. 1

At a meeting of the National Assembly in December 1946, Pai is quoted as having called Mongolia an integral part of China whose problem was a Chinese one. Further, he advocated reestablishment of Mongolian local self-government with its separate political council observing equality among Chinese and Mongols. 2/ Pai leads a group of Mongols in Nanking which has recently been collaborating with a group of Suiyuan Mongols led by Jung Hsiang in an attempt to oust Prince Te from his position of prominence among Mongols now in Nationalist-held areas. 3/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Lien Chiang Jen Wu Chih (Who's Who in the Border Regions), Chungking, 1945 (1943?)

2/ Hsin Wen Pao, Shanghai, December 4, 1946.

3/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

FAN-TI-KUNG-CH'A-PU

潘第恭察布

INNER MONGOLIA

Vice-Chairman of the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.

PANG-TA-JAO-KAN

邦達饒幹

Member of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

PU WEN-LIN

卜文林

Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly, held in Nanking November-December 1946. Pu is forty-eight and a native of the West Wing Tumet Banner of the Josoto League. He is married and has four sons and four daughters.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

58

RASHIDONDOKINNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: La-hsi-tung-tu-k'io

拉希棟都克

Chinese name: Hsi Chen-to

席振鐸

Personal data: Born c. 1912, Chahar Province; married; four daughters, one son.

Education: Studied in the Mongolian and Tibetan Academy, Peiping and later at the Fu-jen (Catholic University), Peiping.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, some English, possibly Japanese.

Career:

- 1938 Followed the Central Government from Nanking to Chungking.
 1940-1943 As a representative of the People's Political Council, was a member of a group inspecting troop movements in northwest China.
 1946 Chahar representative, National Assembly, Nanking, November-December.
 1947 Member of the People's Political Council.

Remarks:

Rashidondok is reported to be a member of the 'Mongolian Radical Movement', which he has described as a movement to attain local autonomy for Inner Mongolia. 1/ He has said that he and his people were interested in 'racial survival' and in personal liberty, which he felt could be best accomplished by a pure democracy in China. 2/

A Department source feels that Rashidondok favors the continuance of the present government rather than a Communist regime. He is quoted as saying that the US should apply pressure to the Chinese Government for reform through offers of aid, but that such aid should be forthcoming before the Government succumbed to Communism. 2/

Rashidondok is described as more self-confident and sophisticated than other Mongols active in the 'Mongolian Radical Movement'. He is said to be somewhat insincere in political conversation in that he tends to give the answer that he feels is expected of him. 1/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, July 21, 1947 (Secret).

2/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, July 23, 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic InformationSE-TENG-TO-ERH-CHI

色登多爾濟

INNER MONGOLIA

Vice-Superintendent of the West Wing North Ordos Banner of the Ikechou League. He is also chief of the Health Office of the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council. Se-teng-to-erh-chi is fifty-four years old.

SERGULENG

Chinese phoneticization: Se-erh-ku-leng

色爾固楞

Chinese name: Jen Ping-chun

任秉鈞

Serguleng is a native of the Tumet Banner of Suiyuan Province. He studied at the National Peking University. At present he is Director of the Education Office of the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council. Serguleng is a follower of Jung Hsiang and the Suiyuan Mongolian group who are vying for a position of prominence among Mongols cooperating with the Central Government. He is also said to be active in the 'Mongolian Racial' Movement.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

SECRET

60

SUNETONDOP

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: Hsiung-no-tuan-tu-pu

雄諾郭都布

Personal data: Born 1908, East Wing Abaga Banner, Silingol League.

Education: Received his education in private schools.

Career:

1936 Commander, 9th Division, Mongolian 2nd Army.
-- -- Counselor of the Silingol League.
1939-- -- Head, Peace Preservation Office, Hsing-Meng Council, Mengchiang
regime.
1946 Member of a Mongolian anti-Japanese delegation to visit Nanking;
Mongolian delegate to the National Assembly, Nanking, November-
December.
1946-date Chief, East Wing Abaga Banner, Silingol League.
1947 Acting leader of the Silingol League.

Remarks:

Sunretondop has recently been named acting leader of the Silingol League because the current chief, Prince Sung (Sung-ching-wang-ch'u-k'o) is in the hands of the Chinese Communists. At present Sunretondop is in Nanking consulting with the National Government in order to arrange for the establishment of a Silingol League Government-in-exile. 1/

It is interesting to note that a list of Chinese Communist-appointed chiefs of the various banners of the Silingol League shows a Hsiung-no (probably Sunretondop) as Chief of the East Wing Abaga Banner. 2/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, October 16, 1947 (Secret).

2/ CIA, SO 4669, Washington, April 24, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

61

Prince

德王

INNER MONGOLIA

Mongol name: Demchukdongrob

Chinese phoneticization: Te-mu-ch'u-k'o-tung-lu-p'u

Chinese name: Te Hsi-hsien

德穆楚克棟魯普

Personal data: Born 1902, West Sunit Banner, Silingol League. His father was Prince of the West Sunit Banner and later President of the Silingol League. Prince Te claims lineal descent from Genghis Khan. Married to Rinchin Dorji, daughter of a Mongol duke; four sons and a married daughter. At the close of the war his wife and children were taken to Outer Mongolia by troops of that country.

Education: Educated by private tutors in Mongolia and later studied at the Mongolian and Tibetan School in Peiping.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, Manchu, slight knowledge of Tibetan.

Religion: Lamaist.

Career:

-- -- Chief, West Sunit Banner, Silingol League.
1921-1935 Vice-Chairman, Silingol League.
1932-1937 Administrative member, Chahar Provincial Government.
1934-1935 Secretary-General, Inner Mongolia Local Autonomy Political Affairs Council, Pailingmiao.
1935-1942 President, Silingol League.
1936-1937 Vice-Chairman, Mongolian Military Government.
1936-1938 Vice-Chairman, Inner Mongolia Local Autonomy Political Affairs Council, Pailingmiao.
1937-1938 Vice-Chairman, Mongolia Federated Autonomous Government.
1938-1945 President, Mongolia Federated Autonomous Government.
1945-date In retirement, Peiping.

Remarks:

Hereditary prince of the West Sunit Banner, Prince Te became vice-president of the Silingol League in 1921 and has been active in all Mongol political activity since that time. 1/

In the early 1930's Prince Te, then described as the most progressive of the conservative princes of Inner Mongolia, tried to impress upon the National Government of China the necessity, in the face of Japanese invasion, to unite all Mongol-inhabited territories in a single Mongol province with internal self-government thus giving Inner Mongolians an interest in the national defense and in becoming allies of China. 2/ To this end he called a conference of leading Mongols and proposed that they all urge upon the Chinese Government the necessity of giving Inner Mongolia a high degree of autonomy. 1/ During this time the Japanese were making advances to many Mongol princes in their attempt to obtain control of all Inner Mongolia. 3/ Prince Te in April 1934 did succeed in obtaining Chinese recognition for an Inner Mongolia Autonomous Political Affairs Council, and assumed the position of secretary general of the council. 3/ The Central Government,

however

Prince (continued)marks (continued)

however, disturbed over the advances of the Japanese into Inner Mongolia, founded in January 1936 a Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council which ignored Prince Te and his commission. Consequently, when the Japanese intensified their demands from the Mongol princes and backed up these demands with the invasion of Chahar Province in December 1935, Prince Te, having no support from China, acceded to demands that Japanese advisers be placed in his council. 3/

Through the adviser system the Japanese succeeded in establishing their control over the Mongols in Chahar and eastern Suiyuan. 4/ In 1936 a military government (Mongolian Military Government) was established with the aid of the Japanese Kwantung Army. Prince Te was made vice-president of this government and was later vice-president of the Mongolia Federated Autonomous Government established in 1937 (although not formally set up until September 1, 1939). With the death of Prince Yun, who had headed both of these governments, Prince Te took over the presidency of the Mongol Federated Autonomous Government. 1/ It was a post in name only, however, as the Japanese advisers were actually the real rulers.

His degree of collaboration with the Japanese is as yet somewhat unclear. According to a statement he himself made, Prince Te in 1940 sent a message to Chiang Kai-shek, telling him that he (Te) could still escape and come to Chungking via Outer Mongolia but the Generalissimo replied ordering Te to stay in Mongolia and do the best he could. 5/ Mongol sources have admitted, however, that Te negotiated with the Japanese before their occupation of Inner Mongolia in the hope of ousting Chinese Government rule. 6/

Prince Te remained in Inner Mongolia until 1944 and then moved to Peiping. After the Japanese surrender, he flew to Chungking for a conference with Chiang Kai-shek. At that time Chiang is reported to have offered him a position as adviser on Mongolian affairs to the Chinese Government, which Te refused. 1/ He did, however, accept a monthly allotment from the Central Government. 6/ According to Prince Te, the articles appearing in the Communist and radical press at that time denouncing him as a traitor were inspired by the fact that he had refused a Chinese Communist offer to collaborate with them rather than the Central Government. 4/

Since his return to Peiping from Chungking he has lived in semi-retirement surrounded by Mongolian noblemen and apparently without receiving much information from Mongolia. 4/

Prince Te's relations with other Mongol leaders is complex and somewhat clouded. He has said that "perhaps I have nothing of which to be afraid" (in reference to the Chinese Communists) and "perhaps we [the Communists and Te] can get along". This seems to be wishful thinking on the part of Te as the Communists and the Communist-sponsored Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association has put out large amounts of anti-Te propaganda. 7/

Prince Te has exchanged letters with Wulji Ochar, and Wulji Ochar has promised his support to Te if Te would lead a movement for autonomy of Inner Mongolia. Te in return has asked Wulji Ochar to cease his independent actions and to cooperate with him "to decrease the sufferings and political weakening of the Mongols". It has been suggested that Wulji Ochar, because of his training in the Mongolian People's Republic and his apparent loyalty to Te, might be used by Te as a bridge by which Te could desert the Central Government and establish relations with the Outer Mongolians. 7/

Prince (continued)

Remarks (continued)

Prince Te has been described as one of the more progressive of Inner Mongolian elements in that he has consistently sought to relieve his people from the ravages of disease, taxation, etc., and has attempted to improve agricultural, grazing and livestock conditions. 3/

His first and foremost goal is autonomy for Inner Mongolia and he has said publicly that he hoped for the eventual amalgamation of Inner and Outer Mongolia into one completely independent nation, 4/ though he is said to be distrustful of the present regime in Inner Mongolia. 5/ However, it is said that Prince Te would be agreeable to almost any arrangement with any power which would grant autonomy or independence to Inner Mongolia.

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4073, March 27, 1947 (Confidential/Control).

2/ "Grant of Autonomy to Inner Mongolia May Influence the Course of the Chinese War", Owen Lattimore, Overseas News Agency, New York City, May 21, 1947.

3/ Biographic Data Report, Feiping, April 1, 1937 (Confidential).

4/ OSS, YV-1726, Shanghai, June 15, 1946 (Confidential/Control).

5/ War Department, June 26, 1946 (Confidential).

6/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, October 2, 1947 (Secret).

7/ CIA, SO 5968, June 25, 1947 (Secret/Control).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

SECRET

64

T'EO-HSI-FU-YEN

特克希卜彦

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1892, East Wing Kharchin Banner, Josoto League.
Married; two sons and three daughters.

Education: Graduate of the 3rd Class of the Paoting Military Academy.

Career:

-- -1936 Chief of Staff, General Headquarters, Mongolian Army.
1936-1937 Chief, Peace Preservation Department, Mengchiang regime.
1937 - Minister of Welfare, Mengchiang regime.
1938 Chief of the Police School.
1939 Chief, Civil Affairs Department, Mengchiang regime.
1939-1940 Counselor, Political Affairs Yuan, Mangchiang regime.
1943-1944 Head of the Mongolian Banner School;
Head of the Hsing-Meng Academy.
1944-1945 Representative of Mengchiang in Japan.
1946 Reported under Communist arrest in Peitzumiao.

Remarks:

T'eo-k'oi-hsi-pu-yen is reported to be one of the most important followers of Prince Te. He is at present under Communist arrest at Peitzumiao. 1/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

CONFIDENTIAL

65

SHIN JIRRGAL

INNER MONGOLIA

Chinese phoneticization: T'u-pu-sheng-chi-erh-ko-lo
Prince T'u

圖布陞 吉爾格勒

Personal data: Born c. 1888, East Wing Center Ordos Banner of the Ikechou League. Prince T'u is Jassak of this banner, which is more commonly known as the Ch'un-wang Banner. T'u is married and has several children.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese.

Career:

- -date Chief, East Wing Center Ordos Banner, Ikechou League.
- -1945 Deputy Chief of the Ikechou League.
- 1945-date Chief of the Ikechou League;
Chairman, Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.

Remarks:

Prince T'u is reported to be one of the pioneers in reclaiming land and cultivating soil in his banner as well as a promoter of education and opium suppression in the areas he controls. 1/ He is described as experienced and respected. 2/

BI:RPParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ Fien Chiang Jen Wu Chih (Who's Who of the Border Regions), Chungking, 1945 (1943?)

2/ CIA, SO 4974, May 9, 1947 (Confidential).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic InformationWING

Chinese phoneticization: Wu-ku-t'ing

烏吉廷

INNER MONGOLIA

Born 1907, West Wing Kharchin Banner, Josoto League. Wu is a graduate of the Manchurian Military College. He was Chief of Staff of the Mongolian Army during the Mengchiang regime. He is at present head of the Joint Defense Committee of the Mongolian Banners in the Northeast, an organization under the Generalissimo's Northeast Headquarters.

URRGUNGE

Chinese phoneticization: Wu-ju-kung-lo

伍如恭格

Native of the Buteha Banner, Urrgunge attended Toyo University, a Buddhist university in Tokyo. He was a Mongol delegate representing Hsingan Province to the National Assembly held in Nanking during November and December 1946. In early 1947 he was appointed a supervisory member of the Control Yuan. He is reported to be a member of the Mongolia Youth Alliance. Urrgunge speaks Mongolian, Chinese and Japanese and is at present studying English.

BI:RPFarkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

 1/ Foreign Service Staff Officer, Nanking, October 1947 (Secret).

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Biographic Information

67

LING

吳鶴齡

INNER MONGOLIA

Personal data: Born 1894, East Wing Kharchin Banner, Josoto League. Wu has two wives -- one a Mongol and the other Japanese.

Education: Graduated from the Peking Law College and received a B.A. degree from National Peking University.

Languages: Mongolian, Chinese, Japanese.

Career:

- - -- Dean of the College of Mongolian and Tibetan Languages, Peking.
- - -- Secretary, Mongolian and Tibetan Council of the former Peking Government.
- - -- Member of the Lower House of Parliament, Peking Government, representing the Josoto League (did not assume post).
- 1928 Member, Mongolian delegation to Nanking to discuss Mongolian affairs with the Central Government;
Counselor, Central Government.
- 1929 Counselor, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
- 1929-1930 Chief, Mongolian Section, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
- 1930 Delegate, representing the Josoto League, to the Mongolian Affairs, Conference, Nanking.
- 1930-1936 Resident representative in Nanking of the Josoto League;
Member, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.
- 1936 Member, Mongolian Local Self-Government Political Council.
- -1944 Head, Political Affairs Council, Mengchiang regime.
- 1944-1945 Director, Home Affairs Department, Mengchiang regime.
- 1946 Leader of the 'Comfort Team' sent out by the Central Government to the Silingol League.

Remarks:

Wu and his followers are said to have considerable prestige among the Mongol nobility. Since the founding of the Chinese Republic, Wu has a consistent record of resisting Chinese influence in Inner Mongolia, but at present the main concern of his group seems to be the preservation of their legal powers. As a means to this end, Wu is in a strongly entrenched position by dint of the "All-League All-Banner Association" which his group organized and by which it protects the entity of the leagues and banners. Wu's group is said to be composed mainly of bureaucrats and to have considerable power. 1/

Wu is described as very able. He is very ambitious and is said to hate Prince Te. When the Japanese surrendered, Wu plotted, and is said to be still plotting, to control Prince Te. His efforts, however, have so far failed. 2/

BI:RFParkinson:mjn

January 14, 1948

1/ CIA, SO 4973, May 8, 1947 (Secret).

2/ CIA, SO 5968, June 25, 1947 (Secret/Control).

CHI-PA-YA-ERH 烏勒齊巴雅爾

INNER MONGOLIA

Chief of the Local Defense Office of the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Political Council.

WU YUN-P'ENG 吳雲鵬

Born 1904, West Wing Aokhan Banner, Jo-oda League. He graduated from the National Peking University in 1925. In 1943 he was resident representative of Mongolia in Chungking and a member of the Legislative Yuan. Wu was a delegate to the National Assembly from Mongolia. He has two sons and two daughters.

MONGOLS CONNECTED WITH AUTONOMY MOVEMENTS WITHIN CHINESE
COMMUNIST-HELD TERRITORY.

A. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government

Yun Tse	Hebte
Hafongga	Ponseg
Asgan	Bashimensang
Nima	Hasbagator
Tsagarjap	Nachinchonghor
Nomoto	Medeltu
Chinchokto	Ulitu
Sanjaijap	Chang T'ieh-cheng
Temurbagan	Gitayi

1. East Mongolia People's Autonomous Government

Buin Mandoho	Namhaijap
Hafongga	Temurbagan
Manibatara	Ulitu
Suminga	Uindali
Asgan	Bashimensang
Sanjaijap	Medeltu
Dawa Ausur	Wen-t'u-su
Chogbagator	O-erh-teng-t'ai
Tsagarjap	O-erh-teng
T'ao-t'e-ko-ch'i*	

1a. East Mongolian People's Republic

Buin Mandoho	Temurbagan
Manibatara	Bashimensang
Hafongga	Uindali
Sanjaijap	Nima
Asgan	Medeltu
Wen-t'u-su	Dawa Ausur
Tsagarjap	

2. Inner Mongolia Autonomous Movement Association

Yun Tse	T'ien Hu-hsing
Kuei-pi-wu-lan	K'o-li-ken-sheng
Pao Cheng-yen	So-t'e-no-mu-cha-ma-cho
Meng K'o (Meng Tzu-yu)	Sungchinwanchuk (Prince Sung)
Kuan Cheng-i	Sai-yin-chi-ya
Nao-men-ta-lai	Hsing-hu-lo-fen-wang

* Chinese phoneticization for which no equivalent romanization of the Mongol was available. All hyphenated names of this type indicate Chinese rendition of the Mongol name.

MONGOLS COOPERATING WITH THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.A. Mongol Members of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission.

Fai Yun-t'i	Ch'en Hsiao-fan
Chang Chia Hutuktu	Pang-tao-jao-kan
Li Yung-hsin	Min-ch'u-tse-wang-to-chi
Dalijaya (Prince Ta)	

B. Suiyuan Provincial Mongolian All Leagues and Banners Local Autonomous Political Council (hereafter referred to as the Suiyuan Mongolian Autonomous Council).

Tupshin Jirrgal	Jung Hsiang
Babodorji	Pa Wen-chun
Echir Hoyakto	Gumbochab
Hantadorji	Serguleng
A-la-t'an-o-chi-erh	Se-teng-to-erh-chi
Pan-ti-kung-ch'a-pu	A-ling-a
	Wu-lo-chi-pa-ya-erh

C. Mongol Members of the 4th People's Political Council.

Dilowa Hutuktu	Chin Chih-ch'ao
Jung Chao	Li Yung-hsin

D. Mongol Delegates to the National Assembly.

Sunnetondop	Fu Wen-lin
Jahungju	Bribayar
Li Yung-hsin	Ho Chao-lin
Pai Jui	Jorintop
Liu Lien-k'o	Rashidondok
Pa Wen-chun	Ch'iao Chia-fu
Pai Yun-t'i	Ta-mo-lin-to-erh-chi
A-k'o-ta-chun	To-erh-chi
Jung Chao	Wu Ching-pin
Dilowa Hutuktu	La-te-na-po-te
Urrgunge	Chu Fu-nan
Pai Feng-chao	Yung Tseng
Ch'en Hsiao-fan	Lo Yu-jen
Dawa	Ch'i-k'o-shen
Wu Yun-p'eng	Li Ch'un-lin
Chin Chih-ch'ao	Ching T'ien-lu
Hang Chia-hsiang	Fa-t'u-pi-li-ko
Ch'en-ai-erh-te-ni-pa-t'u	So-nan-cha-hsi
Su-hu-te-li	

I. MONGOL GROUPS LED BY FORMER OFFICIALS OF THE MONGOLIAN FEDERATED AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT (MENGOHIANG).

A. Prince Te Group.

Prince Te
Jirgalang

Te-ko-hsi-pu-yen
Chao-ko-pa-tu-erh

B. Military Leaders.

Wu Ho-ling
Uguting

Li Shou-hsin

C. Inner Mongolia Republican Provisional Government (August 1945-October 1945).

Buin Dale

VII. INDEPENDENT MONGOL GROUPS

A. Hulunbuir Autonomous Government.

Erkimbato
Sienjimatup
Enk
Ting-kuei

Oyoenbelik
Funjor
Te-chun
P'ing-fu

B. Julji Ochar.

C. Erinchin Dorji.