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[Confident of 16 October 1975 to 16 letter of 16 October 1975 from the Director of Central Intelligence GURD EMENT Archivist of the United States. REPORT NO. PLACE ACQUIRED CIA LIBRARY LEMENT TO DATE OF Next Review Date: 2008 25X1X

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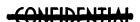
> On the whole, the Mongol delegates to the National Assembly are disappointed in the Mationalist Government and have decided that it is absolutely useless to hope that this government can and/or will solve the numerous problems pertaining to Mongolia, principal of which is that of Inner Mongolia's desire for a high degree of political autonomy. Over a period of many years, countless attempts have been made by the Mongola to present their case to the Nationalist Government and to the world; to justify their firm conviction that Mongols should be ruled by Mongols and that they should not be made the subject of copression by the Chinese or any other people. Being situated in a remote area end surrounded by governments which do not sympathize. with these sentiments, the Mongols have failed in these attempts at world recognition.

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In anticipation of the recent National Assembly, the Mongols believed that although the possibility was remote that anything beneficial to the welfare of their people would be gained through the Assembly, they felt that it presented a good opportunity to propagandize Inner Mongolia's standpoint. Representatives from all parts of China would be present; foreign correspondents would be there; and the attention of the world would be concentrated on Manking. Therefore, though they harbored a pessimistic attitude, the Mongol delegates to the Assembly who had arrived in Peiping and the Mongolian Youth Alliance (MYA) held separate mostings prior to 25X1A the opening of the Assembly to plan a united strategy to be used at the session.

The MTA decided (1) to attack the Nationalist Government on the grounds of discrimination 1f the Province and Prefecture Organization Laws were enacted and the League and Banner Organization Law shelved; (2) to demand a high degree of autonomy if FU Tso-yi succeeded in his plan to dissolve the Mongol leagues in the provinces of Chahar, Suiyuan and Jehol by utilizing the Chinese representatives from these provinces to the National Assembly; and (3) to domend a clear explanation of just what "rational methods" will be used by the Nationalist Government in guaranteeing the rights of minority races. (Articles 5 and 168 of the new constitution state that the rights of the minority races shall be "rationally" guaranteed.) Since LIU Lien-ko (劉 康科), senior representative of the Mongolian Kuomintang (KMT) Clique had sanctioned the above policy, it was believed that the MYA would secure some KMT cooperation in pursuing it.

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. The Mongol representatives to the National Assembly decided:

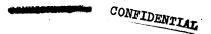
- a. To propose a revision of the constitution which would make it possible for the Mongels to accept or reject laws pertaining to them and to their own ethnic problems. Under the stipulations of the present constitution, the Mongels are not able to pass a bill in either the National Assembly or the Legislative Yuan, and because of a numerical technicality the Mongels are unable even to propose a topic for discussion in the National Assembly. They believe, therefore, that it is an irrational discriminating constitution and, although they are unable to effect national policies, they at least desire to hold the right to influence and even determine policies on Mongelia.
- b. To demand that the Mongol leagues be placed under a certain autonomous organ which would be directly responsible to the Executive Yuan. The policy of the Nationalist Government toward the Mongols has been to disperse and assimilate them, a policy which was instituted at the beginning of the Ching Dynasty (1644-1912). Theoretically, the leagues are directly affiliated with the Executive Yuan, but actually they have been controlled more or less by the provincial administrations. In 1933 the Nationalist Government announced its Mongolian Leagues and Banners Organization Law, but has not yet enforced it. Under this law the leagues are independent of the provinces. The Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission has presented a demand to the Central Government for execution of the law, but strong opposition from the provincial governors through their representatives in Nanking has prevented it. These area or provincial chiefs, such as FU Tso-yi and WU Huanchang (吳 焯 草), head of Hsingan Province, advocate putting the leagues and banners under the supervision of the province, but the Mongols believe that a central autonomous organ would eradicate the present weakness caused by the lack of lateral liaison between one league and another and would also free them from direct suppression by the province.
- c. To solicit cooperation on the above two points from the other Mongol representatives who would be in Nanking and then to seek the cooperation of other border area delegates, such as those from Tibet and Sinkiang.
- d. To send additional regional representatives from the various leagues and banners to Nanking to support the official representatives. These regional representatives were to be active outside the Assembly.

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departed for Nanking from Peiping. Many of the delegates were former subordinates of Frince TE, Mongol revolutionary and head of the Japanese-sponsored Mongolian Autonomous Government, and almost all of the regional representatives had served as officials under TE during the days of that Government. Upon their arrival in Manking these men consulted LT Yung-hsin () A) and PAI Yun-ti () The Mongol elder statesmen of the KMT, in an effort to unite the policies of all Mongol delegates. The two men expressed the opinion that it was best to have the Mongol leagues affiliated with the Executive Yuan and opposed the establishment of an autonomous organ above the leagues on the grounds that it was premature. Unity of opinion was thus not achieved. On the other hand, the proposal to revise the constitution was supported by a united opinion, and negotiations were carried out with representatives from the border areas and those of the various parties and cliques in an effort to obtain enough signatures to present the proposal for action. But the required number of signatures could not be obtained, since almost all the Chinese delegates refused to sign it and the matter had to be dropped.

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Many of the Mongol representatives, disappointed at the trend of affairs, then proposed that the Mongol representatives should withdraw from the Assembly as a body. LI Yunghsin's clique was opposed to this, however, as he is a staunch KMT member. After a long period of discussion, it was decided that the Mongol delegates should attend, if only to prevent the revelation to the world of internal strife and the loss of face in the eyes of the Chinese. The Mongols knew that no epochal events would take place in the National assembly but they wished to lay bare the simless; unmerciful policies of the Nationalist Government toward the Mongols and afford the government officials an opportunity to reflect on Mongol problems. They also wished to take advantage of the opportunity to make foreign countries understand Inner Mongolia and gain their sympathy. It was decided that speeches should be made by



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The Mongol delegates to the National Assembly can be divided into the following three general groups:

a. Racial Principle group: This group demands a high degree of political autonomy for the Mongols. Most of its leaders were officials in either the Mancheukuo Puppet Government or Prince TE's Mongolian Autonomous Government. Most of the youths throughout Inner Mongolia belong to this group, the MYA furnishing the leadership. Their policy is to fight against the Nationalist Government until they attain their ideal. They are anti-Chinese and uncooperative towards the Nationalist Government, and, as a result, are under surveillance by government officials. This group receives the strongest support of the Mongolian people.

b. Regional Autonomy group: This group favors the policies of the Nationalist

Government and would be satisfied with more regional autonomy within the Nationalist Government structure. The policy of its members is to cooperate with the Mationalist Government to the fullest extent, and the main element of the group is that which is made up of men who hold inportant positions in either the Nationalist Government or the KMT and those who belong to the CC Clique. The leaders are II Yung-hein and CC Clique colleagues. The members are all pro-Chinece and most of them cannot speak their mother tongue. It is an interesting fact that most of the important make bers are from Kharchin Left Benner (119-, 42-). Relations with th group are extremely bad, and whenever the opportunity presents itself, its members, utilizing the influence of the Wationalist Government or the CC Clique, attempt to subvert members of the Racial Principle group. On the other hand, the Racial Principle group has ostracized the members of the Regional Autonomy group, which receives strong support from the Matienalist Government and the MAT but almost none from the Mongolian people, Neutral Group: This group can be divided into the "Opportunist" group and

the group made up of those who are neutral for political reasons. The opportunists are those who are trying to consolidate their own positions. They take a passive attitude toward political activities and endeavor to judge the respective influences of the Racial Principle and the Regional Autonomy advocates, hoping to cast their lots with the group most likely to attain dominance in the future. Hany of them have no political ambitions or ability, and the group includes people from all classes and areas. Most of the politically neutral Longols in the second category are from Sinkiang and Chirghai Provinces. Most Chinghai Mongols have not expressed loyalty to either the Racial Principle group or the Regional Autonomy group because they fear suppression from MA Pu-fang (馬 太 方), warlord of the province, and those in Sinking find whemselves in an even more delicate predicament. Most of the Sinkiang delegates to the National Assembly came from western or northwestern parts of the province which are either under USSR influence or near regions which are under USSR influence. If they should side with the Racial Principle group, the Nationalist Government would regard them as "radical elements" and attempt to suppress them. If they should side with the CC Clique's Regional Autonomy group, the USSR might attempt to

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suppress them on their home grounds. Secretly, however, most CONFIDENTIAL Mongols side with the Recial Principle group.

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Unable to accomplish anything constructive during the National Assembly, the Mongol representatives and members of the Legislative Yuan held a meeting in the middle of May. Other influential Mongola in Manking also attended, and the total number present was 200. It was decided to establish the following organs:

b. A Mongolian Autonomy Advancement Association, a private organization along the lines of a political party. Headquarters will be in Nanking.
 c. A Mongolian Refugee Relief Association. Negotiations are being carried

on to unite this organization with the Mongolian Relief Association in Peiping, which is connected with the American China Relief Mission.

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