

Top Secret
File No. CGA, 6 of 1951 (Part II)

1951

Government of India

North-East Frontier Agency Administration

Confidential Department

Confidential Branch

Nos. 99-195

Subject

Occupation of Towang –
Reports from the Assistant Political Officer, Towang

North-East frontier Agency Administration Proceedings

File No.CGA6 of 1 51 (Part II)

CONFIDENTIAL DEPARTMENT

June 1951

Occupation of Towang—Reports from Assistant Political Officer,
Towang.

No.99.

Wireless Telegram No.RK.283, dated Towang, the 14th April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Kindly refer to my message RK.272, dated the 9th April (.)

The Tsona Dzongpen reported having arrived Gyankar yesterday from Lhasa (.) He passed through Lumla check post on tenth April (.) Lumla post took him for big trader and allowed him to come through (.) He has re-entered our territory without any prior information to us (.) Am going to see him today (.) He should not be allowed to stay more than

a week (.) In case he refuses to go kindly let me know what action should be taken (.)

No.100.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 16th April 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi.

“Kindly refer my letter No.CGA.6/51, dated 13th instant regarding reported intention of Tsona Dzongpen former Tibetan administrator of Towang stop latest wireless intimation from our Assistant Political Officer inform us that Tsona Dzongpen has reached Gyankar within few miles of Towang stop. He has re-entered our territory without prior intimation to us stop Assistant Political Officer was to go and see him stop. He advises that Tsona Dzongpen should not be allowed to stay beyond reasonable limited period otherwise complications will arise stop. We intend enquiring from him his intention as to period of stay in Indian territory and can give him permission accordingly with India’s approval stop. Kindly wire urgently what Government of India would wish us to do”.

No.101.

Wireless Telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 16th April 1951.

From—Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

“Your Message No.RK.283, dated 14th stop. Have referred matter to India for advice stop. Wire immediately result your meeting Tsona Dzongpen on 14th stop He may be asked how long he proposes to stay in Indian territory stop If period reasonable will move for India’s approval”.

No.102.

Wireless Telegram No.RK.285, dated Towang, the 16th April 1951.

From —Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

The Tsona Dzongpens and Tibetan officials in Towang area have received the following instruction from Lhasa Cabinet (.) Quote (.) We acknowledge the receipt of your report of the seventh day of the first month on twenty-first day of the same month (.) We have understood all the points given by you regarding the territory below. Se La below

Tsona Bumla and the subjects of these areas now occupied by India Government we Tibet Government have never promised to cede these areas to India (.) The Indian Government Officers have been extending their territory bit by bit forcibly (.) We could also have replied their action in the same manner but ever since the British Rule India Government and Tibetan Government have been very friendly as such we cannot do so (.) We are discussing the matter with India Government through the Representative of India at Lhasa and we will let you know as soon as we get their reply (.) This time the India officers and their followers have come up to this area through misunderstanding and they are simply trying to occupy the area by force (.). There cannot be any order from India Government to occupy the area (.) You both Dzongpens should carry out your duty as before and should not cede any of our territory to them (.) You should not give any trouble to the subjects and should also deal with Indian officers and their staffs friendly (.)

No.103.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51/154, dated Shillong, the 17th April 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi.

Continuation of my telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated 16th April (.)
Assistant Political Officer, Towang reports that the Tsona Dzongpens and Tibetan officials in Towang area have received the following instruction from Lhasa cabinet (.)
Begins—We acknowledge the same receipt of your report of the seventh day of the first month on twenty-first day of the same month (.)
We have understood all the points given by you regarding the territory below Se La below Tsona Bumla and the subjects of these areas now occupied by India Government we Tibet Government have never promised to cede these areas to India (.)
The India Government officers have been extending their territory bit by bit forcibly (.)
We could also have replied their action in the same manner but ever since the British Rule India Government and Tibetan Government have been very friendly as such we cannot do so (.)
We are discussing the matter with India Government through the Representative of India at Lhasa and we will let you know as soon as we get their reply (.)
This time the India officers and their followers have come up to this area through misunderstanding and they are simply trying to occupy the area by force (.)
There cannot be any order from India Government to occupy the area (.)
You both Dzongpens should carry out your duty as before and should not cede any of our territory to them (.)
You should not give any trouble to the subjects and should also deal with Indian officers and their staff friendly (.)
Ends (.)
Grateful for immediate instructions (.)

No.104.

Telegram No.24773, dated New Delhi, the 16th April 1951.

From—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Addressed to Adviser Shillong repeated to Political, Sikkim, Gangtok
(Savingram) continuation our Telegram No.24747, dated 5th April (.)
Betang for Towang (.) Following from Political Sikkim, Gangtok
repeated for your consideration and reply direct to Political, Sikkim,
Gangtok, under advice to us (.) *Begins*—Can now obtain one lakh or
more Betang coins through Bhutan Agent at Kalimpong at two and half
repeat two and a half per rupee. Please signal whether purchase
desired and if so how payment should be made at Kalimpong and
whether Assam authorities can take delivery there—*ends*.

No.105.

Wireless telegram No.28, dated Lokra, the 17th April 1951.

From—Political Officer, Lokra,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Your CGA.-6/51, dated 6th

Subject currency (.) Have consulted Assistant Political Officer, Towang
(.) Easiest course appears to be if you could arrange supplies of some

Betangs immediately (.) I shall send Assistant Political Officer as many four anna pieces and one Rupee coins from Tezpur Treasury as available to observe for some time how this works.

No.106.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 18th April 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Camp, Mokokchung.

Tzona Dzongpen reached Towang (.) Important issues been raised (.) India informed (.) His Excellency would prefer your return 25th as originally planned (.)

No.107.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 18th April 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Camp, Mokokchung.

His Excellency desires of your return Shillong 25th as originally planned
(.)

No.108.

Wireless telegram No.RK.284, dated Towang, the 15th April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam.

Your Cypher message CGA6/51, dated the 13th April Acknowledged.
Both Dzongpens called on me fourteen afternoon and requested to allow them collect last year's dues (.) More than 20 laborers used to be employed daily by them without payment for collecting firewood, water and fodder for their ponies and mules (.) All the time they have been in his time (corrupt sentence) they be allowed to continue the same practice until they called back by Lhasa Government (.) [For first request I was ready to make villagers pay up all arrears (.) But on enquiry villagers denied (to have) any arrears (.) For the second request I have already paid Rupees Three hundred a month ago as gesture of our willingness to look after their personal comforts impressing upon them that is against our constitution to impress force labor. Knowing villagers will never render them free service I have also told them if any villagers render free service voluntarily there will be no objection from me (.)]

No.109.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51/162, dated Shillong, the 18th April 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Secretary to Government of India External Affairs Department,
New Delhi.

Kindly refer to telegram No.CGA.6/51/154 sent yesterday regarding Towang. An earlier message from Major Khathing, Assistant Political Officer, Towang but received later states that both Dzongpens called on Major Khathing on 14th afternoon and requested to be allowed collect last year's dues from people and also that more than twenty laborers used to be employed daily by them without payment for collecting firewood, water and fodder for their ponies and mules and that since they had been allowed all these practices all this time it should be continued until they are called back by Lhasa Government (?) Major Khathing expressed readiness to make villagers pay up all arrears but on enquiry villagers denied that there were any arrears (.) /With regard to second request Major Khathing informs that he has already paid Rs.300 a month ago as gesture of our willingness to look after their personal comforts (.) Impressing upon them that it was against our constitution to impress forced labor (.) But if villagers themselves rendered free service voluntarily there would be no objection from him. We are instructing Assistant Political Officer to

make full enquiries about arrears and do his best to see that where due they are paid immediately (.). Will be expecting Government of India's instructions in regard to matter dealt with in this and yesterday's telegram.

No.110.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 18th April 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang, repeated Political Officer, Charduar.

Understand from report of S.I.B. Officer, Towang, that one pistol, some ammunition and two letters have been seized from a Tibetan officer near Shakti (.). Articles seized should be returned immediately and in future it be insured that arms in possession of Tibetans should not be seized unless their bono fides are suspected (.). Instruct all concerned (.).

No.111.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/163, dated Shillong, the 19th April 1951.

From—Assistant to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Political Officer, Sikkim, Gangtok, Foreign New Delhi,
(Savingram).

Reference Foreign's telegram No.24773, dated 16th April to Adviser repeated to you by Savingram regarding Betangs for Towang. (.) Kindly arrange through Bhutan Agent at Kalimpong to purchase one lakh fifty thousand half of three lakhs Betangs equivalent to rupees sixty thousand (.) Assam Rifles escort party will take a Government Bank Draft for the latter amount to be encashed at Darjeeling Treasury and collect Betangs at Kalimpong as suggested (.) Grateful for immediate assistance to the escort party in making available equivalent amount of Betangs for rupees sixty thousand (.) Kindly signal date when party should arrive Kalimpong for taking delivery (.) Addressed Political, Sikkim, Gangtok repeated Foreign, New Delhi by Savingram (.)

No.112.

Unofficial No.CGA.6/51/161, dated Shillong, the 19th April 1951.

From—M. C. BHORALI, Assistant Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Shillong.

His Excellency desires that you will kindly arrange urgently to depute a responsible officer with proper escorts to Kalimpong to collect 1,50,000 Betangs for Towang. A Government Bank Draft for Rs.60,000 will be sent with the party, to be handed over to the Political Officer in Sikkim or his authorized representative at Kalimpong. The party will then take delivery of the Betangs from the Bhutan Agent at Kalimpong in exchange of the amount of the Bank Draft and return to Charduar direct to hand over the same to the Political Officer there.

The Political Officer in Sikkim has already been requested to signal the probable date when the party should arrive Kalimpong and immediately on receipt of his reply, a further communication will follow.

This administration would be grateful if you kindly arrange for the party in the meantime to be in readiness so that they may proceed forthwith on receipt of the communication from the Political Officer in Sikkim.

Copy to Political Officer, Se La Sub-Agency, Charduar, Political Officer, Lokra, for present information.

No.113.

Demi-official No.32/TWG/51, dated Towang, the 25th March 1951.

From—Major R. KHATHING, Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—N. K. RUSTOMJI, I.G.S., Adviser to the Governor of Assam,
Shilong.

I am sorry for my inability to submit a weekly or fortnightly report to you. As I have no office assistant to help me not even typewriter to copy out my notes. I am finding difficulty in getting sufficient time to dispose of my daily task smoothly. No doubt, poor old Achungla is always by my side, but his eyes are still giving him trouble and he cannot read and write properly. Physically he is still quite strong and can go with me anywhere — Up or down the Hills— but it is his eyes! I have all praise for his guts and willingness to do anything in spite of his eye trouble.

I was on western tour for seven days from 3rd March to 9th March. There are 45 villages in Namjang Chu from Shoktsen MM 9109 to Beting and Towang Chu area, — west of Towang. The area looks quite fertile and there is beautiful terrace cultivation, but due to the density of the population, villagers in general are poor and depend on their supply from Tashigong area in Bhutan.

Routes in Western Area. – The routes along Namjang Chu to Tibet and along Towang Chu to Bhutan are open throughout the year. Besides routes along the right and left banks of Towang Chu to Bhutan and the right and left banks of Namjang Chu to Tibet, there are tracts from Thongleng MR 9791 to Shakti MR 9076, Lumla to Shakti, Lumla through Sharbang MR 8789 and Guipu MR 8691 to Shakti, Lumla to Beting MR 8283 *via* Kapteng and Sanlung Lumla to Towang Chu and Ponglen MR 9284 etc., etc.

Check Post. — The possibility and advisability of establishing a check post at Sanglung, near the bamboo bridge over Namjang Chu was examined. But it is a very low place surrounded by villages and hills, full of flies. Moreover, it is a place where any smugglers and undesirables can easily by-pass. It was therefore decided, in consultation with Captain H. B. Limbu of Assam Rifles to place the check post at Lumla from where both the valleys of Namjang Chu and Towang Chu could be controlled. Lumla is situated on a saddle of a spur, actual position is MR 9187 and not as marked on the map.

House Numbering and Census.—My original intention was to start census of the area with effect from 1st of March, but as no man was available for the work from Headquarter, I had to issue notice to the village elders and headmen to submit number of houses of every village. So far 90 villages have reported and 1942 houses have been recorded. Villagers from Rho and Jang area have not reported as yet. It appears to me that if I continue to wait for a helping hand from headquarter, it is going to take a long time to accomplish my work. I am therefore engaging some 20 local enumerators to start house numbering and census. This will have to be done in Tibetan and I have to re-enter in a proper form when I receive forms.

Relief Works. —Distribution of relief articles is keeping me busy most of the time. But it is worth-taking, the trouble. It does not only relieve the sufferings of the people, but it also helps us to win the confidence of the inhabitants. The indigenous villagers have now realized the difference between Tibetan Government and India Government. They have also seen with their own eyes how one can be fed from the sky air supply which they could never dream of if they were in the

hands of the Tibetan Government. Apart from winning their confidence we are also amply rewarded when an old aged, helpless widow bestowed a wrinkled smiling face with tears in her eyes on receipt of a Degchi or blanket, etc.

Tibetan Officials. —The Tibetan Officials are still lingering in this area waiting for the definite order from Lhasa Government. They are still under the false hope that negotiation between Lhasa Government and Indian Government will soon take place and finally Towang area will be placed under Tibet Government again. I understand they are not going to leave this place till the middle of May. The Monbas have no more regard for them. On realizing that they have no more power over the Monbas, they have at last, submitted list of arrears of tribute to be collected from various villages. It virtually, includes all the villages in Towang area. On my casual enquiry from some of the villages they denied having any arrears. Anyway, I am going into the matter minutely, and have summoned all the headmen on the 30th March.

Monastery officials. —It has not been so far so difficult dealing with the lay officials as dealing with the monastery officials. The functions of the Towang monastery are given in detail in the enclosed letter. There are about 400 monks in the monastery at present. All are Monbas. The number of monks fluctuates from 400 to 500 according to the number of yearly admittance of young pupils from the villages. In dealing with these monks there is no difficulty, but it is with the Nyerstang (the accountant) of the monastery who is a depute from Lhasa, and is undoubtedly the clearest of the lots including the Dzongpens. The villages have already started complaining against the oppression of Nyertsang's representatives. The usual practice is that Nyertsang

sends out his representatives to all villages and collect the necessary monastery tributes, some of which are ridiculous collection for instance the representatives distributes one scarf to every house, the value of which is about 4 scarves to a Tanka (Betang) and the villager will have to pay 15 Bres of grain for the scarf, and in some villages they will distribute one Betang to every house for which the villager will have to pay 7 Bres of grain, whereas the villagers will have to purchase 1 Bre of grain to a Betang. But actually what the villagers are resenting most is carrying the Nyertsangs loads by force. It appears to me that besides managing the monastery, the present Nyertsang is carrying on his one private business also. Now the Nyertsang has also submitted a complaint against some villages that the villagers have refused to carry monastery tribute loads. I am going through it and find out whether it is for his own private business or for the monastery. I have instructed all the villagers to submit the actual list of what they have paid so far to the Nyertsang so as to enable me to check his account. The monks who are all monbas, actually, are in favor of appointing one of the senior monks to be the Nyertsang instead of importing from Lhasa, which is, I think, quite a legitimate demand. It seems the Tsona Dzongpens and the Nyertsang are not on talking terms at present, and I understand they used to send reports to Lhasa separately. The Tsona Dzongpens are said to have suspected the Nyertsang of having sided with us.

Election of Village Goanbura. —For the first time I am going to have an election of Goanbura and his assistants at Towang Chhoe (a village just by the side of the monastery). There are about 100 houses. They used to be directly under the control of the monastery and they have no village headman. They are mostly Tibetans, some of whom have

settled there for two or more generations. They have no land of their own but live on trade. A good number of them have also their homes in Tibet, i.e., in Lhasa, Gyantse and Tsona. Registrations of these people is going to be most complicated.

Arms.—On learning that there are many arms with the local Tibetan traders and indigenous villagers, I had to devise means for registering the names of the holders and type of arms, so that we shall be in a position to confiscate or issue license when the administration is properly run. I have, therefore, notified to all the people in Towang area that every possessors of firearms will have to register and get a registration receipt, without which anybody found with firearms, shall be liable to be punished and his gun confiscated. So far 86 firearms of all types have been produced before me and registered—match lock guns 67 in numbers mostly useless. Mauser pistol 4, all in good conditions, Chinese and Savage Rifle 8 M.L. gun 4, U.S.A. Colts—4 and revolver 3. On seeing that I am not confiscating but issuing a chit, daily villagers especially Tibetan traders are coming in for registration and I am sure there will be some more coming. Most of these arms have Tibetan Government license renewable in 10 years, on completion of the list I shall forward to Political Officer for necessary orders.

Medical and Health. —Some of my chaps went down with cough and cold (Respiratory diseases) but all are now up and carrying normal duties. So far about 500 outdoor patients from the surrounding villages have been treated by Capt. Montero and his nursing orderlies. Since our arrival at Towang the common diseases are—eye diseases, Diarrhea and Dysentery, old injuries, respiratory diseases and V. D.

(both G. and S.). The main handicap of giving proper treatment is lack of proper basha.

Buildings. —Not only Hospital, but lack of proper basha is a great handicap in running the office properly. It is not very comfortable and easy to place all sorts of papers—Administration Relief etc, on camp eat inside a 60 lbs tent and continued working days together. Actually I had started employing villagers for construction of bashas for more than a week in anticipation that the money I have asked for construction will be sanctioned. This had to be done otherwise there would be no place to store up Assam Rifles Rations and relief articles which were air dropped. But as no sanction came through I had to stop employing villagers again.

On receipt of Political Officer's message this morning to start construction, I am going to re-employ villagers again from tomorrow the 26th March.

FUNCTIONS OF DACHANG—TOWANG GOMPA

The Nyerchang supplies Dachang monks 13 traes grains every month besides the usual other contributions the Dachang performs his duties and functions as mentioned below: —

(1) On the 15th day of 1st month—a ceremony called Pal Sangwa dyupi (Choog and Tongchhoe) have to be performed and all monks to be fed and paid one tanka to each monk by the Dekhang.

(2) On the 3rd month—108 Volumes of Kahgyur is to be read and all expenses for the ceremonies borne by the Dekhang.

- (3) On the 15th of the 4th month—Same as (1) two tankas are paid to each monk instead of one. The expenses for this is to be borne by the Dachang which is 500 traes of rice for the purpose.
- (4) On the 4th day of 6th month—a ceremony called Chhugtog Namgyal is to be performed and all monks fed and paid a tanka each. The Dachang give 500 traes of rice and 20 Nyagas (approx. 5 seers) of butter for the purpose.
- (5) From the 3rd day of 7th month—The ceremony of Tidam Dorjijigje and also Sinha (Hom) to be performed and all expenses to be met by the Dachang.
- (6) On the 10th day of 7th month—The 8 senior monks have to be performed a ceremony called Gyenkar Tshi Narbue Yungdup for three days.
- (7) From the 15th day of the 6th month to 30th of 7th month—The ceremony of Chhyapehyu have to be performed for which Dachang give 40 songs.
- (8) On the 8th day of the 8th month—The ceremony of Dorchhong Figin Wangyal have to be performed, the monks fed and paid a tanka each.
- (9) On 11th, 12th and 13th days of 8th month—20 senior monks performed a ceremony called Rabne at the Dachangs expense.
- (10) 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of the 9th month—The 8 senior monks performed the ceremony of Gyaltzen Namse Yungdup.
- (11) On the 22nd day of 9th month—Ceremony feeding of all monks by making 100 rice cake (tormas) and burning 216 lamps. Each monk is also paid 2 tankas on this occasion.
- (12) On the 25th day of the 10th month—The ceremony called Mangza is performed by lighting 108 lamps. Each monk is paid 1 tanka.

(13) In the 11th month the annual religious dance with all necessary ceremonial for controlling rain for driving away evils of disease, etc., are performed all outside guests are fed at Dachang expense.

The Gompa receives besides 2/3 share of collection from the Pandung village. They have facilities for free grazing for this 4 heads of yaks, ponies, etc.

They also collect poll taxes from about 150 people who are under the Dachang all over the villages.

This arrangements for the maintenance and upkeep of the Gompa and its functions have been introduced by Mira Lama Lodoc and Ghise Tompa Doma, founder of the Gompa.

In order to keep the Gompa functioning well and to keep the number of Lamas over 500 the following arrangements are made with the advice and in consultation with the local villagers of Towang.

- (1) From Shyarchho Sum (Eastern three villages), one son out of every three sons in a family to be admitted to Gompa as Lama.
- (2) From the Pangchen side one son out of every four sons in a family to be admitted to Gompa as Lama.
- (3) From Rho Dhangda one son out of every two sons in a family to be admitted to Gompa as Lama.

The villagers of the respective villages have to make the necessary repairs to the Gompa and quarters for Lamas within the Gompa according to usual customs.

We pray that the customs and usages as laid herein may continue for ever.

FUNCTION OF INDIVIDUAL LAMAS

Towang Gompa.—Besides the functions of Nyerchang and Dachang the monks have to perform individually certain functions as mentioned below: —

On the 1st day of the first month the supervisions of the Gompa have to give three meals to all the monks.

On the 8th day of the 1st month—Ceremonial of monks by the senior Dhiram Jongpen.

11th day of 1st month—Ceremonial feeding by Oling Lama and Dakar Lama.

3rd day of 2nd month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by the monks selected for promotion.

15th day of 3rd month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Thongting Lama, Shalmang Lama and Changbo Lama.

7th day of 4th month—Ceremonial feeding, and giving Dakshina (money) to the 8 senior monk by the two Lamas who plays the wind instruments of Gompa.

12th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of 12 senior monks by the Chief Abbot (Dorji Loben)

13th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of all monks by the Senior Kunger.

14th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of all monks by Junior Kunger.

16th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of all monks by the Shakti Lama and Momang Lama.

19th day of 9th month—Homa ceremony to be performed by Tabas selected for promotion.

5th month for 9 days—Reading of the 108 Volimes of Kahgyur by the Lamas of the three tsos.

On 4th day of 6th month—Religious ceremony to be performed by second Chief Abbot.

15th day of 6th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Tabas selected for promotion.

16th day of 6th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Namshi Lama and Thongpen Lama.

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th day of the 7th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by all Lamas.

8th to 14th of 7th month—Religious ceremonies performed by the 3 Chief monks called Gyalgen.

9th day of 8th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed junior monks for promotion.

11th and 12th day of 9th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by senior monks called Sathel.

14th day of 9th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Kimo Lama and Arkyadung Lama.

22nd day of 9th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Khangpen (Super-intendent of the Gompa).

18th day of 10th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Mensing Lama and Kharong Lama.

24th day of 10th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Two Junior Lamas for promotion.

25th day of 10th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Umje Lama.

26th to 28th day of 11th month—The annual Chief religious ceremonies performed by the Chief Abbot.

7th to 17th of 12th month—Reading of Kahgyur 108 Volumes by all Lamas.

SPECIAL OTHER FUNCTIONS

Ceremonial feeding of senior monks by other monks on the change of their duties every six months.

Reading of Kahgur by the Chyinyer on completion of his term of 3 years.

8th to 19th of 9th months—Ceremony called Mani Thongyur to be performed by the two Talung Jongpens.

No.114

No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 19th April 1951

From—Shri Haliram Datta, Esq., M.A., Secretary to Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam,

To—Shri S. N. Haksar Esq., I.C.S., Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

SUBJECT—MAJOR KHATHING'S DETAILED REPORT ABOUT TOWANG

In continuation of Shri N. K. Rustomji's demi-official No.CGA.6/51, dated 3rd April 1951, I am directed to enclose here with a copy of a detailed report from Major Khathing for the information of the Government of India.

No.115.

Copy of Demi-Official No.32/TWG/51 dated Towang, the 25th March 1951, from Major R. Khathing Assistant to the Political Officer, Towang, to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam.

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of the population, villagers in general are poor and depend on their supply from Tashigong area in Bhutan.

Routes in Western Area. – The routes along Namjang Chu to Tibet and along Towang Chu to Bhutan are open throughout the year. Besides routes along the right and left banks of Towang Chu to Bhutan and the right and left banks of Namjang Chu to Tibet, there are tracts from Thongleng MR 9791 to Shakti MR 9076, Lumla to Shakti, Lumla through Sharbang MR 8789 and Guipu MR 8691 to Shakti, Lumla to Beting MR 8283 *via* Kapteng and Sanlung Lumla to Towang Chu and Ponglen MR 9284 etc., etc.

Check Post. — The possibility and advisability of establishing a check post at Sanglung, near the bamboo bridge over Namjang Chu was examined. But it is a very low place surrounded by villages and hills, full of flies. Moreover, it is a place where any smugglers and undesirables can easily by-pass. It was therefore decided, in consultation with Captain H. B. Limbu of Assam Rifles to place the check post at Lumla from where both the valleys of Namjang Chu and Towang Chu could be controlled. Lumla is situated on a saddle of a spur, actual position is MR 9187 and not as marked on the map.

House Numbering and Census.—My original intention was to start census of the area with effect from 1st of March, but as no man was available for the work from Headquarter, I had to issue notice to the village elders and headmen to submit number of houses of every village. So far 90 villages have reported and 1942 houses have been recorded. Villagers from Rho and Jang area have not reported as yet.

It appears to me that if I continue to wait for a helping hand from headquarter, it is going to take a long time to accomplish my work. I am therefore engaging some 20 local enumerators to start house numbering and census. This will have to be done in Tibetan and I have to re-enter in a proper form when I receive forms.

Relief Works. —Distribution of relief articles is keeping me busy most of the time. But it is worth-taking, the trouble. It does not only relieve the sufferings of the people, but it also helps us to win the confidence of the inhabitants. The indigenous villagers have now realized the difference between Tibetan Government and India Government. They have also seen with their own eyes how one can be fed from the sky air supply which they could never dream of if they were in the hands of the Tibetan Government. Apart from winning their confidence we are also amply rewarded when an old aged, helpless widow bestowed a wrinkled smiling face with tears in her eyes on receipt of a Degchi or blanket, etc.

Tibetan Officials. —The Tibetan Officials are still lingering in this area waiting for the definite order from Lhasa Government. They are still under the false hope that negotiation between Lhasa Government and Indian Government will soon take place and finally Towang area will be placed under Tibet Government again. I understand they are not going to leave this place till the middle of May. The Monbas have no more regard for them. On realizing that they have no more power over the Monbas, they have at last, submitted list of arrears of tribute to be collected from various villages. It virtually, includes all the villages in Towang area. On my casual enquiry from some of the villages they

denied having any arrears. Anyway, I am going into the matter minutely, and have summoned all the headmen on the 30th March.

Monastery officials. —It has not been so far so difficult dealing with the lay officials as dealing with the monastery officials. The functions of the Towang monastery are given in detail in the enclosed letter. There are about 400 monks in the monastery at present. All are Monbas. The number of monks fluctuates from 400 to 500 according to the number of yearly admittance of young pupils from the villages. In dealing with these monks there is no difficulty, but it is with the Nyerstang (the accountant) of the monastery who is a depute from Lhasa, and is undoubtedly the clearest of the lots including the Dzongpens. The villages have already started complaining against the oppression of Nyertsang's representatives. The usual practice is that Nyertsang sends out his representatives to all villages and collect the necessary monastery tributes, some of which are ridiculous collection for instance the representatives distributes one scarf to every house, the value of which is about 4 scarves to a Tanka (Betang) and the villager will have to pay 15 Bres of grain for the scarf, and in some villages they will distribute one Betang to every house for which the villager will have to pay 7 Bres of grain, whereas the villagers will have to purchase 1 Bre of grain to a Betang. But actually what the villagers are resenting most is carrying the Nyertsangs loads by force. It appears to me that besides managing the monastery, the present Nyertsang is carrying on his one private business also. Now the Nyertsang has also submitted a complaint against some villages that the villagers have refused to carry monastery tribute loads. I am going through it and find out whether it is for his own private business or for the monastery. I have

instructed all the villagers to submit the actual list of what they have paid so far to the Nyertsang so as to enable me to check his account. The monks who are all monbas, actually, are in favor of appointing one of the senior monks to be the Nyertsang instead of importing from Lhasa, which is, I think, quite a legitimate demand.

It seems the Tsona Dzongpens and the Nyertsang are not on talking terms at present, and I understand they used to send reports to Lhasa separately. The Tsona Dzongpens are said to have suspected the Nyertsang of having sided with us.

Election of Village Goanbura. —For the first time I am going to have an election of Goanbura and his assistants at Towang Chhoe (a village just by the side of the monastery). There are about 100 houses. They used to be directly under the control of the monastery and they have no village headman. They are mostly Tibetans, some of whom have settled there for two or more generations. They have no land of their own but live on trade. A good number of them have also their homes in Tibet, i.e., in Lhasa, Gyantse and Tsona. Registrations of these people is going to be most complicated.

Arms.—On learning that there are many arms with the local Tibetan traders and indigenous villagers, I had to devise means for registering the names of the holders and type of arms, so that we shall be in a position to confiscate or issue license when the administration is properly run. I have, therefore, notified to all the people in Towang area that every possessors of firearms will have to register and get a registration receipt, without which anybody found with firearms, shall be liable to be punished and his gun confiscated. So far 86 firearms of all types have been produced before me and registered—match lock

guns 67 in numbers mostly useless. Mauser pistol 4, all in good conditions, Chinese and Savage Rifle 8 M.L. gun 4, U.S.A. Colts—4 and revolver 3. On seeing that I am not confiscating but issuing a chit, daily villagers especially Tibetan traders are coming in for registration and I am sure there will be some more coming. Most of these arms have Tibetan Government license renewable in 10 years, on completion of the list I shall forward to Political Officer for necessary orders.

Medical and Health. —Some of my chaps went down with cough and cold (Respiratory diseases) but all are now up and carrying normal duties. So far about 500 outdoor patients from the surrounding villages have been treated by Capt. Montero and his nursing orderlies. Since our arrival at Towang the common diseases are—eye diseases, Diarrhea and Dysentery, old injuries, respiratory diseases and V. D. (both G. and S.). The main handicap of giving proper treatment is lack of proper basha.

Buildings. —Not only Hospital, but lack of proper basha is a great handicap in running the office properly. It is not very comfortable and easy to place all sorts of papers—Administration Relief etc, on camp eat inside a 60 lbs tent and continued working days together. Actually I had started employing villagers for construction of bashas for more than a week in anticipation that the money I have asked for construction will be sanctioned. This had to be done otherwise there would be no place to store up Assam Rifles Rations and relief articles which were air dropped. But as no sanction came through I had to stop employing villagers again.

On receipt of Political Officer's message this morning to start construction, I am going to re-employ villagers again from tomorrow the 26th March.

FUNCTIONS OF DACHANG—TOWANG GOMPA

The Nyerchang supplies Dachang monks 13 traes grains every month besides the usual other contributions the Dachang performs his duties and functions as mentioned below: —

(1) On the 15th day of 1st month—a ceremony called Pal Sangwa dyupi (Choog and Tongchhoe) have to be performed and all monks to be fed and paid one tanka to each monk by the Dekhang.

(2) On the 3rd month—108 Volumes of Kahgyur is to be read and all expenses for the ceremonies borne by the Dekhang.

(3) On the 15th of the 4th month—Same as (1) two tankas are paid to each monk instead of one. The expenses for this is to be borne by the Dachang which is 500 traes of rice for the purpose.

(4) On the 4th day of 6th month—a ceremony called Chhugtog Namgyal is to be performed and all monks fed and paid a tanka each. The Dachang give 500 traes of rice and 20 Nyagas (approx. 5 seers) of butter for the purpose.

(5) From the 3rd day of 7th month—The ceremony of Tidam Dorjijigje and also Sinha (Hom) to be performed and all expenses to be met by the Dachang.

(6) On the 10th day of 7th month—The 8 senior monks have to be performed a ceremony called Gyenkar Tshi Narbue Yungdup for three days.

(7) From the 15th day of the 6th month to 30th of 7th month—The ceremony of Chhyapehyu have to be performed for which Dachang give 40 songs.

(8) On the 8th day of the 8th month—The ceremony of Dorchhong Figin Wangyal have to be performed, the monks fed and paid a tanka each.

(9) On 11th, 12th and 13th days of 8th month—20 senior monks performed a ceremony called Rabne at the Dachangs expense.

(10) 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of the 9th month—The 8 senior monks performed the ceremony of Gyaltsen Namse Yungdup.

(11) On the 22nd day of 9th month—Ceremony feeding of all monks by making 100 rice cake (tormas) and burning 216 lamps. Each monk is also paid 2 tankas on this occasion.

(12) On the 25th day of the 10th month—The ceremony called Mangza is performed by lighting 108 lamps. Each monk is paid 1 tanka.

(13) In the 11th month the annual religious dance with all necessary ceremonial for controlling rain for driving away evils of disease, etc., are performed all outside guests are fed at Dachang expense.

The Gompa receives besides 2/3 share of collection from the Pandung village. They have facilities for free grazing for this 4 heads of yaks, ponies, etc.

They also collect poll taxes from about 150 people who are under the Dachang all over the villages.

This arrangements for the maintenance and upkeep of the Gompa and its functions have been introduced by Mira Lama Lodoc and Ghise Tompa Doma, founder of the Gompa.

In order to keep the Gompa functioning well and to keep the number of Lamas over 500 the following arrangements are made with the advice and in consultation with the local villagers of Towang.

- (1) From Shyarchho Sum (Eastern three villages), one son out of every three sons in a family to be admitted to Gompa as Lama.
- (2) From the Pangchen side one son out of every four sons in a family to be admitted to Gompa as Lama.
- (3) From Rho Dhangda one son out of every two sons in a family to be admitted to Gompa as Lama.

The villagers of the respective villages have to make the necessary repairs to the Gompa and quarters for Lamas within the Gompa according to usual customs.

We pray that the customs and usages as laid herein may continue forever.

FUNCTION OF INDIVIDUAL LAMAS

Towang Gompa.—Besides the functions of Nyerchang and Dachang the monks have to perform individually certain functions as mentioned below: —

On the 1st day of the first month the supervisions of the Gompa have to give three meals to all the monks.

On the 8th day of the 1st month—Ceremonial of monks by the senior Dhiram Jongpen.

11th day of 1st month—Ceremonial feeding by Oling Lama and Dakar Lama.

3rd day of 2nd month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by the monks selected for promotion.

15th day of 3rd month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Thongting Lama, Shalmang Lama and Changbo Lama.

7th day of 4th month—Ceremonial feeding, and giving Dakshina (money) to the 8 senior monk by the two Lamas who plays the wind instruments of Gompa.

12th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of 12 senior monks by the Chief Abbot (Dorji Loben)

13th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of all monks by the Senior Kunger.

14th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of all monks by Junior Kunger.

16th day of 9th month—Ceremonial feeding of all monks by the Shakti Lama and Momang Lama.

19th day of 9th month—Homa ceremony to be performed by Tabas selected for promotion.

5th month for 9 days—Reading of the 108 Volimes of Kahgyur by the Lamas of the three tsos.

On 4th day of 6th month—Religious ceremony to be performed by second Chief Abbot.

15th day of 6th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Tabas selected for promotion.

16th day of 6th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Namshi Lama and Thongpen Lama.

4th, 5th, 6th, 7th day of the 7th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by all Lamas.

8th to 14th of 7th month—Religious ceremonies performed by the 3 Chief monks called Gyalgen.

9th day of 8th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed junior monks for promotion.

11th and 12th day of 9th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by senior monks called Sathel.

14th day of 9th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Kimo Lama and Arkyadung Lama.

22nd day of 9th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Khangpen (Super-intendent of the Gompa).

18th day of 10th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Mensing Lama and Kharong Lama.

24th day of 10th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Two Junior Lamas for promotion.

25th day of 10th month—Religious ceremonies to be performed by Umje Lama.

26th to 28th day of 11th month—The annual Chief religious ceremonies performed by the Chief Abbot.

7th to 17th of 12th month—Reading of Kahgyur 108 Volumes by all Lamas.

SPECIAL OTHER FUNCTIONS

Ceremonial feeding of senior monks by other monks on the change of their duties every six months.

Reading of Kahgur by the Chyinyer on completion of his term of 3 years.

8th to 19th of 9th months—Ceremony called Mani Thongyur to be performed by the two Talung Jongpens.

No.116.

Wireless Telegram No.CGA.6/51/188, dated Shillong, the 20th April
1951.

From—Assistant to Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang and Political Officer, Charduar.

Addressed Assistant Political Officer, Towang, repeated Political
Charduar (.)

Am arranging one lakh fifty thousand Betangs from Kalimpong and
hope to make them available to you very shortly (.) Further
communication will follow shortly (.) Para two (.) As no reply to our
message No.CGA.6/51, dated sixth April regarding air dropping of
Betangs has been received from you it is presumed you will be able to
manage till the coins to be carried by porters from Charduar reach you
(.) Please confirm and intimate Political, Charduar (.) Para Three (.)
Reference your No.RK.284, dated 15th April regarding meeting with
Dzongpens on 14th April and collection of arrear dues (.) Please make
full enquiries about arrears and do your best to see that where due
they are paid immediately (.) Signal what action you take in this
respect.

No.117.

Telegram No.24782, dated New Delhi, the 19th April 1951

From—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam.

Reference your recent telegrams regarding Towang (.) Assistant Political Officer should be instructed to carry on administration of Towang. (.) Dzongpens may be allowed to remain at Towang but their claim to administer it should be ignored (.) Any obstruction caused by them to our administration should be reported to us (.)

2. Assistant Political Officer should not object if inhabitants willing to render free service and pay up alleged arrears to Dzongpens but he should give them to (No) assistance in these matters (.)

No.118.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/190, dated Shillong, 20th April 1951.

From—Secretary to the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang and Political Officer, Charduar.

Reference your recent messages regarding Towang (.) You must repeat must carry on administration of Towang (.) Dzongpens may be

allowed to remain at Towang but their claim to administer it should be ignored (.). Any obstruction caused by them to our administration should be reported to us by most immediate wireless/telegram (.). You should not repeat not object if inhabitants willing to render free service and pay up alleged arrears to Dzongpens but you must not repeat not give them any assistance in these matters (.). Acknowledge receipt of these instructions (.). Repeated to Political, Charduar.

No.119.

Supplementary Daily Summary of Information of Assam, dated 17 April 1951.

PART IV

TIBET BORDER

Towang Area. —Message received from Towang on 17th April 1951, states that from two official letters carried by a Tibetan officer who was coming back to Towang from Lhasa it is learnt that the Lhasa Government are not happy over the occupation of Towang area by Indian "troops" —and the Lhasa Government have referred the matter to the Government of India. Meanwhile the Tibetan officers in Towang area have been ordered not to leave their posts and continue collection of all taxes, etc., as before until further orders. They have been further

ordered to collect all information and this particular officer showed inquisitiveness about our "military operations" in Towang area. Fuller details are awaited.

It may be recalled in this connection that soon after the arrival of our forces in Towang (vide D. S. I. No.24, dated 20th February 1951, Part VI) the local Tibetan officials were directed to suspend collection of taxes, tolls, etc., in Towang area by the Assistant Political Officer and two Tibetan officers were visiting Lhasa for instructions.

Now that they have received instructions to continue collection as before—this may give rise to some conflicts and the situation will require very delicate handling.

It is necessary that the Assistant Political Officer at Towang should be fully instructed urgently how to proceed.

No.1/51-Genl(1), dated Shillong, the 17th April 1951.

Memo. by—The Assistant Director(2), Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau.

The above copy is forwarded to (1) The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong, for information. (2) N. K. Rustomji, Esq., I.C.S., Adviser to His Excellency to the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

No.120.

[Same as proceeding No.119].

No.1/51-Genl(1), dated Shillong, the 17th April 1951.

Memo. by—Assistant Director (II), Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau.

The above copy is forwarded to: — (1) * *

(2) * *

(3) Colonel R. N. D. Frier, M. C.,

Inspector General of

Assam Rifles, Shillong, for information.

No.CI/470/26-51, dated Shillong, the 18th April 1951.

Memo. by—The Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Shillong.

Copy forwarded to the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong, for information with particular reference to last para.

No.121.

Memo. No.CGA.6/51/194, dated Shillong, the 21st April 1951.

From—M. C. Bhorali, Assistant to Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—The Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Shillong.

SUBJECT: INSTRUCTIONS TO ASSISTANT POLITICAL OFFICER,
TOWANG.

Reference: —Your memorandum No.C1470/26-51, dated 18th April
1951.

A copy of this administration Cipher wireless telegram
No.CGA.6/51/190, dated 20th April 1951, to Assistant Political Officer,
Towang, conveying the orders of the Government of India, is
appended herewith for your information with reference to your
memorandum quoted above.

No.122.

Demi-official No.D.1177-Ngo/51, dated New Delhi, the 12th April 1951.

From—S. N. Haksar, Joint Secretary, to the Government of India,
Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi,

To—N.K. Rustomji, I. C. S., Adviser to the Governor of Assam,
Shillong.

Will you please refer to your demi-official letter No.CGA.6/51, dated the 6th April 1951 regarding instructions issued to the Assistant Political Officer, Towang, for dealing with cases under the Arms Act? We approve the instructions sent by you.

No.123.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/195, dated Shillong, the 21st April 1951.

From—Assistant to Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Government of India approve of the instructions contained in this administration Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated 6th April regarding carrying of unlicensed arms by Tibetan traders. Copy to D. D., S. I. B., Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar, for information with reference to this Administration memorandum of 6th April 1951, referred to above.

No.124

Wireless telegram No.RK.298, dated Towang, the 22nd April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—The Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Your instructions under memorandum No.CGA.6/51/189, dated the 20th April.

Acknowledged.

No.125.

Wireless telegram No.RK.295, dated Towang, the 19th April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Reference your No.CGA.6/51 dated 16th April (.) Am repeating my message No.RK.284, dated 15th April (.) First part only Dec. Jan. key 306 Repeat 306 words only.

Both Dzongpens called on me 14th afternoon and requested to allow them collect last years dues (.) More than 20 labourers used to be employed daily by them without payment for collecting firewood, water and fodder for their ponies and mules (.) All the time they have been insisting they be allowed to continue same practice until they are called back by Lhasa Government.

No.126.

Wireless telegram No.RK.269, dated Towang, the 22nd April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar.

Reference your message No.CGA.6/51 dated (.) Subject (.) Seizure of arms (.) On coming to my notice the name same have been returned and instruction issued to all concerned.

No.127.

Wireless telegram No. CGA.6/51/203, dated Shillong, the 24th April 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang

Your No.RK.295, dated 19th April (.) Please signal by most immediate wireless telegram latest information about Dzongpens and political situation.

No.128.

Wireless telegram No.RK.304, dated Towang, the 23rd April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To— Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Repeated Political Officer, Charduar).

Election of Gaonburas of twelve leading villages completed to-day (.) More election on twenty-sixth (.) Issue of red gown to each Gaonbura essential to ensure our influence (.) Two (.) More than five hundred leading village elders gathered for the alleged arrears of tributes by the Tsona Dzongpens and other Tibetan officers (.) Gave us the impression of inhabitants caring no more for Tibetan Government.

No.129.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 26th April 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang/ Political Officer, Charduar.

Reference to your message No.RK.304 of twenty-third instant (.) Issue of one red gowns to each Goanbura sanctioned (.) As items falls within political presents expenditure can be met out of the contingent grant (.) Addressed A.P.O., Towang repeated Political Charduar for information and action.

No.130.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 26th April 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi.

Continuation this administration secret telegram No.CGA.6/51/162 of eighteenth April regarding payment of arrears by villagers of Towang to Tsona Dzongpens (.) Report from A. P. O., Towang dated twenty-third April- *Begins* -More than five hundred leading village elders gathered for the alleged arrears of tributes (demanded) by the Tsona Dzongpens and other Tibetan officers (.) They denied any arrears right in the face of Tsona Dzongpens and officers (.) Gave us the impression of inhabitants caring no more for Tibetan Government — *ends* (.)

No.131.

No.XIII-J/51/267, dated Charduar, the 17th April 1951.

From—Political Officer, Se La Sub-Agency, Charduar,

To—The Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

SUBJECT: —RECOVERY OF A PISTOL AND AMMUNITION IN SE LA SUB-
AGENCY.

In March, the Officer-in-charge, Bhoirabkunda Platoon, heard from his Kalaktang post Commander that a Monba of our area, was alleged to be in possession of a pistol and ammunition.

It happened that the commandant, 5th Battalion, Assam Rifles was touring near Kalaktang at this time, and he ordered a patrol to be sent to village Shergaon, to find out about this. The patrol went there, and arrested one Kairu, with the pistol in his possession.

The accused has been brought in here, and the following is the correct version of how he obtained this pistol.

He is a Monba of the Towang area of village Mokto about 1 day south of Towang. He has been residing in Dirang Dzong for about 3 years, making paper for our own Monbas, as this is his trade.

The he moved to Shergaon, about 4 months ago, as the Sherdukpens there had asked him to teach them to make paper, and had also taken

the sanction of the Political Officer to take a paper maker to their village.

Before Kairu went to Shergaon, he went first to his village near Towang, and thence to Sakteng village, in Bhutan, to purchase wheat.

There he met a trader, one Kami (Chagarkhampa) of Bhutan, who perhaps goes and comes from Darjeeling, to trade.

This man offered Khairu this pistol for Rs.300 to be paid later. Kairu took it, and states that he thought that either he would sell it to someone else, or keep it for himself.

He then went to Shergaon, to make paper, and from there he sent his relative, to the Interpreter of the Kakaktang post, to ask him if the Government would allow him to keep this pistol.

The post interpreter told the Officer-in-charge, Kalaktang post, and the arrest followed.

The trader is stated to have told Kairu that he could not supply any more ammunition for this pistol, other than the ten rounds supplied with it.

I have checked on this story with the Officer in charge, Platoon and the interpreter and the accused, and I am satisfied that it is correct.

It is correct that Kairu, the accused, did actually send his relative to the interpreter of the Kalaktang post, to get him to find out if he could

be allowed to keep the pistol, so it appears from this that he did not mean to keep the matter secret.

I have at present discharged Kairu with a severe warning and have confiscated the pistol and ammunition. He can be called for at any time as he lies in our area, and has a family, etc. Since he is a Monba it is useless to keep him down in Charduar in this hot weather, as these tribals feel the heat so, and get sick quickly. Also an interpreter has to be kept here permanently for the purpose of interpreting all his matters.

Though technically he is guilty of possessing a weapon without permission, we have to realize that many of our Tribals who live at some distance away, in the remote hills, have very little ideas or knowledge of our laws in respect of firearms, though of course we have a general order in the Sub-Agency, that no Tribal may possess any weapon without permission or a permit. It is however quite possible that he was not aware of this order, and in any case it appears he did intend to inform the authorities.

The details of the pistol are —

Bore 403.

Mauser Automatic, in leather covered wooden holster (with Tibetan characters on it) and one clip of ten rounds. The barrel number is 134713, and there are two numbers on the steel, just below the hammer. Top 178404, lower 26505.

If it is necessary to trace this pistol, then I would suggest that enquiries are made through the Darjeeling police, since it appears possible that this pistol might have come from that direction.

I have informed both the Kalaktang post and the Assistant Tibetan Agent, Dirang Dzong to detain this Bhutanese 'Kami' if he comes into our area, in order to try to ascertain from him, as to from where he obtained this pistol.

No.132.

Wireless telegram No.1-1/38, dated Lokra, the 23rd April 1951.

From—Political Officer, Lokra,

To—Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Your code message 51/19-RGA.8/51/188 of twentieth (.) Coins would be about twenty porters' land weight is about twelve maunds also I have still twenty-five maunds balance of 'Gurnot' yet sent to Towang but reference airdrop I had not asked you for this owing to fact I doubt if at all possible into Towang no time April or onwards owing bad weather condition (.) Shall try to porter all up gradually as presume Assistant Political Officer will not require whole amount at one time.

No.133.

Unofficial No.Q5311/1-E/1-51, dated Shillong, the 27th April 1951.

From—Major K. S. Behl, Esq., for Inspector General of Assam Rifles,
Shillong,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Reference.—Your unofficial No.CGA.6/51/164, dated 19th April 1951.

Confirmed. A party will be detailed by this headquarter on receipt of your information. Bank draft may kindly be sent to this headquarter and intimation sent to Treasury, Kalimpong.

No.134.

Telegram No.43, dated Gangtok, the 26th April 1951.

From—Political Officer, Gangtok,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Repeated Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department, New Delhi).

Reference—Adviser's telegram of 19th April (.)

Bhutan Agent is now finding it difficult to make promised supply of betangs but is continuing efforts and asks up to what date they will be acceptable if procurable (.) Please furnish reply on this point.

No.135.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51/216, dated Shillong, the 28th April 1951.

From— Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Political Officer, Gangtok and Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department, New Delhi).

Reference - Political Gangtoks telegram No.43, dated 26 April (.)

Betangs will be acceptable until May 25th (.)

No.136.

Wireless telegram No.RD.309, dated Towang, the 26th April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Political Officer, Charduar, for information).

Reference your W/T No.CGA.6/51/203, dated 24th April (.). Kindly also refer to my message RK.204, dated 23rd April. One—So far Tsona Dzongpens have not tried to collect taxes and exercise their powers forcibly neither have they summoned any villagers to their court (.). Two—Gaonburas of eight more villages selected today (.). Census of more than forty villages completed (.). Inhabitants completely under our control and are quite happy with us (.). General routine administrative work continues unhampered.

No.137.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/218, dated Shillong, the 30th April 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Your No. RK.309 dated 26th (.). His Excellency has noted with appreciation that our administration is progressing smoothly and hopes that all our officers from highest to lowest will continue to approach local people with greatest sympathy and consult them in as many matters as possible (.).

No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 30th April 1951.

Memo. by—The Assistant to the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor
of Assam, Shillong.

Copy, by post, to the Political Officer, Se La Sub-Agency, Charduar, for
information.

No.138.

Telegram No.CGA.6/51/222, dated Shillong, the 30th April 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi.

In continuation my No.CGA.6/51, dated 26th April 1951, Assistant
Political Officer, Towang's message dated 26th—*Begins—One—*So far
Tsona Dzongpens have not tried to collect taxes and exercise their
powers forcibly neither have they summoned any villagers to their
court (.) Two—Gaonburas of eight more villages selected to-day (.)
Census of more than forth villages completed (.) Inhabitants
completely under our control and are quite happy with us (.) General
routine administrative work continues unhampered—*ends* (.)

No.139.

Wireless telegram No.RK.310, dated Towang, the 27th April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Political Officer, Charduar, for information).

Tsona Dzongpens called on me today and requested me if I could give them written reply to the instruction given to them by Lhasa Government regarding cession of territory to India (.). I am giving them as follows on twenty-ninth April (.). Quote (:). It appears from the instructions you received from your Government that some of your high officials seem to be under the misapprehension that we are encroaching Tibetan territory gradually (.). We are not (.). We are doing no more than being done by the administration in other parts of Indian territory (.). The Government of Tibet will remember that when Lonchen Shatra and Sir Henry McMahon met at Simla in nineteen fourteen they drew up a convention which both India and Tibet subsequently agreed (.). In this convention article nine stated that the boundary between India and Tibet was as indicated by a line on the map affixed to the convention (.). This line is later on known as McMahon Line which runs along Bumla range (.). It will therefore be in the interest of good relationship of our Governments and people which is still existing from time immemorial to honor and abide by the convention (.). Unquote (.).

No.140.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/221, dated Shillong, the 30th April
1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Your No.RK.310, dated 27th (.) Government of India are already in
contact with Tibetan Government regarding occupation of Towang (.)
Nothing repeat nothing in writing should therefore be given by you to
local Tibetan representatives without reference to Shillong when
Government of India's formal approval will be taken (.) Government of
India may object to our committing them in writing except in terms
specifically approved by them (.) Confirm receipt of these instructions
by most immediate wireless telegram (.)

No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 30th April 1951.

Memo. by—The Assistant to the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor
of Assam, Shillong.

Copy to the Political Officer, Se La Sub-Agency, Charduar, for
information.

No.141.

Wireless telegram No.RK317, dated Towang, the 30th April 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Your No.CGA.6/51/221, dated the 30th April (.) Acknowledged (.)

No.142.

Wireless telegram No.RK308, dated Towang, the 1st May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar.

Your instruction under signal No.CGA6/51/221, dated 20th April which I received today fully understood. Two parts in latest key (.)

Regret to inform you that as no reply received from you to my RS.310, dated 27th April and as nothing was committed in the letter I intended to give to the Dzongpens on presumption that there is no objection from your I have given it to them on 30th (.) It was absolutely

necessary to give them something in writing just to prove that we are not Imposters but acting within our rights (.). Refusal to give them in writing will be interpreted by them as fear of being exposed our alleged encroachment and will embolden them and give them good ground for propaganda (.). The letter has been addressed to Tsona Dzongpens only in private capacity (.). Kindly advise in present situation.

No.143.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/221, dated Shillong, the 3rd May 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Your No.RK.308, dated first May (.). It is recognized that you acted in good faith and due to good motive but it was possible for you to have informed Tibetan officials that you had communicated to Shillong and were waiting for reply (.). This would have produced no wrong impression (.). But as reply given by you is correct from point of view of India's right no harm has been done by having given it to Tibetan officials (.). You will please communicate any reply received and all further developments (.). Acknowledged (.).

No.144.

Wireless telegram No.272, dated Charduar, the 2nd May 1951.

From—Political Officer, Charduar,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Major Khathing reports that Tibetan officials in Towang issued notices in defiance of his orders to all villagers of area to attend meeting on first May to hear orders from Lhasa (.). He had issued orders in 9th February prohibiting calling meetings without his previous permission (.). I have spoken to Khathing today on radio (.). Understand very few villagers attended meeting (.). But I must impress upon you absolute necessity of Khathing being empowered to enforce his orders in this area (.). I consider at this early stage when both villagers and Tibetan officials are watching our administration that any laxity in enforcing our orders already passed will be disastrous and have bad effect on local population (.). As these officials have openly disobeyed Government orders to the effect that they must not pass orders direct to villagers. I consider one or two senior officials who called the meeting should be arrested immediately and detained in quarter guard for one or two days (.). Then on being released they should be warned that if they disobey Government orders again they will be arrested and sent down to Charduar (.). Please approve of this action immediately (.). Not possible for Assistant Political Officer to carry on administration if his and Government orders are not backed up by Government firmly (.). Quite useless for Assistant Political Officer to issue orders to these officials if he cannot enforce them (.). I consider that if you approve my

proposed action to be carried out forthwith this will have excellent effect on whole area and we will have no further trouble from these officials (.). Please reply immediately as action should be taken immediately.

No.145.

Wireless telegram No.RK.319, dated Towang, the 2nd May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar.

The Tibetan officers held secret meeting and summoned all villagers to attend a meeting to hear what Lhasa Government has instructed them (.). With the exception of few the villagers have not responded to their summons (.). This convening of meeting without prior permission from me is in contravention to my order passed on the ninth February (.). Had discussion on the mike with Political Officer on the matter (.). Both are of the opinion that firm action should be taken by putting them under arrest (.). Kindly advise (.).

N.146.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/229, dated Shillong, the 3rd May 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang/Political Officer, Charduar.

Your No.RK.319 of second May (.) Government of India have been consulted and further instructions will follow (.) In view however of very little response to the summonses of Tibetan Officials it is considered inadvisable repeat inadvisable to arrest the officials and thus make an undue fuss over the matter which may only result in an incident (.) No repeat no orders should be issued to the Tibetan officials without consulting us first (.) Addressed Assistant Political Officer, Towang repeated Political, Charduar (.)

No.147.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/230, dated Shillong, the 3rd May 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

Continuation of telegram No.CGA.6/51/222, dated 30th April (.)
Message dated second May received from Political Officer, Charduar regarding Towang.—*Begins*—Major Khathing reports that Tibetan officials in Towang issued notices in defiance of his orders to all

villagers of area to attend meeting on first May to hear orders from Lhasa (.). He had issued orders on 9th February prohibiting calling meetings without his previous permission (.). I have spoken to Khathing today on radio (.). Understand very few villagers attended meeting (.). But I must impress upon you absolute necessity of Khathing being empowered to enforce his orders in this area (.). I consider at this early stage when both villagers and Tibetan officials are watching our administration that any laxity in enforcing our orders already passed will be disastrous and have bad effect on local population (.). As these officials have openly disobeyed Government orders to the effect that they must not pass orders direct to villagers I consider one or two senior officials who called the meeting should be arrested immediately and detained in quarter guard for one or two days (.). Then on being released they should be warned that if they disobey Government orders again they will be arrested and sent down to Charduar (.). Please approve of this action immediately (.). Not possible for Assistant Political Officer to carry on administration if his and Government orders are not backed up by Government firmly (.). Quite useless for Assistant Political Officer to issue orders to this official if he cannot enforce them (.). I consider that if you approve my proposed action to be carried out forthwith this will have excellent effect on whole area and we will have no further trouble from these officials (.). Please reply immediately as action should be taken immediately (.). *Ends* (.). Grateful for immediate instructions (.). In the meantime the Assistant Political Officer has been signaled as below (.). *Begins*—Government of India have been consulted and further instructions will follow (.). In view however of very little response to the summonses of Tibetan officials it is considered inadvisable to arrest the officials and thus make an undue fuss over the matter which

may only result in an incident (.) No orders should be issued to the Tibetan officials without consulting us first (.) Repeated Political, Charduar—*ends* (.)

No.148.

Wireless telegram No.614, dated Charduar, the 2nd May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Charduar,

To—Adviser to the Governor of Assam.

Refer my 428, dated 23rd April (.) Also your code Message 1071-CT., dated 12th April (.) Have discussed many matter to-day with Khathing on radio speech immediate times now seem opportune for him to come down for important discussions and decision rather than later (.) May signal him now to come down and to come together to Shillong (.) Consider essential that Khathing attends discussion personally as really only he is competent to advice on future policy as only he knows the area (.) And its problem (.) If he left Towang about sixth would be down here about eighteenth so could attend Shillong between twentieth or twenty fifth (.) Kindly signal already (.)

No.149.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 5th May 1951.

From—Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Political Officer, Charduar.

Your No.614, dated 2nd May 1951 (.) Towang cannot under present circumstances be left without our representative (.) Please signal details regarding various questions on future policy which you wish to discuss with Khathing at Shillong (.) Khathing may also be requested to let us know on what particular matters he requires advice when instructions will be issued to him as may be necessary (.) On receipt of further details from your and Khathing final decision will be taken regarding meeting at Shillong and its date if meeting be considered necessary at this stage (.)

No.150.

Telegram No.24802, dated New Delhi, the 4th May 1951.

From—Secretary to Government of India, External Affairs Department,
New Delhi,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Reference your telegram No.CGA.6/51/230, dated 3rd May (.) Towang (.) We agree with instruction sent by you to Assistant Political Officer

(.) He should be instructed clearly to avoid any incident with Tibetan officials and to report to us before taking any action any development likely to give rise to any incident.

No.151.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/236, dated Shillong, the 7th May 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Continuation my wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/229, dated 3rd May

(.) Following telegram dated 4th May from Foreign. New Delhi is repeated for your guidance—*Begins*—Reference your telegram No.CGA.6/51/230, dated 3rd May (.) Towang (.) We agree with instruction sent by you to Assistant Political Officer (.) He should be instructed clearly to avoid any incident with Tibetan Officials and to report to us before taking any action any development likely to give rise to any incident—*ends* (.) Officials should not repeat not therefore be arrested (.) Addressed Assistant Political Officer, Towang repeated Political, Charduar reference his wireless telegram No.111-7/72, dated 7th May (.)

No.152.

Unofficial No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 7th May 1951.

From—Assistant to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Assam, Shillong.

SUBJECT:—WIRELESS TELEGRAM MESSAGES TO AND FROM TOWANG

In view of the present position of Towang with which this administration is having constant and urgent communications, would you please ensure that the wireless telegram messages to and from Towang are given the highest priority.

Kindly confirm.

No.153.

Tour Diary of Major R. Khathing, M.B.E., M.C., Assistant Political Officer, Sela Sub-Agency, for the month of April 1951.

5th April 1951.—Towang to Siru—4miles. Left Towang at 11.00 hrs arrived Siru 13.00 hrs.

After dispatching Dak and issuing some relief articles to villagers started for Siru with Captain Monteiro Army Medical Officer and T. A. Mr. Achoongla and Naik Ratnatahadur Chhetri and 3rd Rifleman. The path passes through Towang Chhoe village and after coming to

Changprong village it is a descent of about 2 miles through rocky places to Siru but it is possible.

Siru is an important village on the ground that a group of about 9 villages come under the headman (Chhyorgen) of this village of 47 houses only but occupy a fairly fertile area and quite a well-to-do village. A nice masonry Namghar is situated right in the middle of the village. It will be a descent about 2,000 feet from our camp and found Siru village comparatively quite warm.

After one and half hour's rest, went round the village for houses numbering 11 houses completely destroyed by earthquake.

Plenty of jungle vegetable especially Maleptang (Gonde) and Shimlai available. Also onions and alike vegetable are extensively cultivated.

6th April 1951. — Siru to Ke — 6 miles. Left Siru at 08.00 hrs. arrived at 11.00 hrs. Rest of party closed at 13.00 hrs. On way down villages of Shakshing, Dongling and Gormang houses numbered. All of small villages consisting 5 to 8 houses only. From Garmong village the path take a steep descent down to Towang Chu. At places it was an acrobatic feat to climb and slide down over boulders, from Towang Chu to Ke is about 2 miles climb but it is a steep climb and it took the porters more than two hours to reach the village from Towang Chu. Found all the villagers of Ke, young 40 old dressed in rags. In fact the village has no land for cultivation though it is quite a big village.

Consisting of 67 houses. This village is notorious for cattle thieves. It was in fact reported that 10 days ago 4 Yaks were stolen from Towang

Chhoe village by Ke villagers and slaughtered. But as they were not caught-red-handed or as there was not sufficient circumstantial proof, no action could be taken.

7th April 1951.—Ke to Muktor—8 miles thought of leaving Ke at 07.00 hrs. but number of porters as indented did not turn up. It was 08.30 hrs. still seven porters were still short. Then the elder responsible for arrangement of porters went to village at the pretext of arranging porters and disappeared altogether. Sent up Katakai for enquiry but none from the upper Ke was seen. All the elders for fear of punishment for failure to supply porters, having also fled into the jungle. So persuaded some young men of the lower Ke to carry the loads and left Ke at 09.45 hrs. Am taking necessary action on the leaders of the upper Ke on my return from this tour.

From Ke to Gyamdong while going through short cut had to monkey through the jungle though definitely it was much shorter. Gyamdong village houses also numbered and it was 25 houses. (The heat of anger over Ke and climb was amply rewarded by sweet Shingshang (Laopani) was offered by Gyamdong villagers.

From Gyamdong to Chamdong village is an easy going path. We thought of passing through Gonkar village just by the side of Towang Chu but as our starting was late and there was a difficult climb ahead of us to Muktor approximately 3 miles, we did not touch Gongkar village. The villagers however hearing that we have by passed their village, came to meet us on a tract junction near Dusur Kong with Shingthong and Arrah which were greatly welcome as drink was absolutely necessary at the time of 3 miles climb to Muktor.

Arrived Muktor 13.30 hours, found Muktor a nice village though it is just on the top of rocky cliffs. All the villagers had gone to their field, on hearing that we have arrived at Muktor, some of the leaders returned home to meet us. Started house numbering but could not completed. It was numbered only up to 58.

All the elders called on us at 18.00 hours and I gave them instructions that they are to choose their own headman. Though the village is the biggest in Towang area it has no gaonbura and come under the Chhyorgen of Lhau. I have given them instruction to select one headman and four assistants and report to me at Towang on 16th April. All the villagers look very healthy and sturdy.

8th April 1951. — Muktor to Jang—10 miles—Left Muktor at 08.00 hours as the house numbering had to be completed in the morning. Altogether it was numbered 99. Arrived Jang at 13.00 hours, rest of the party with porters closed at Jang at 15.30 hours. From Muktor to Sawangchu is quite a good track being main route to Bhutan through Nyiangsangla. The bridge over Sowanchu is also (of) iron bridge matted with bamboos.

From this bridge to Jang bridge the track is a side track and though there was no climb the path occasionally disappeared (and had to find out) but on the whole, it is an easy march. Then from Jang bridge to Jang check post is about 3 ½ miles steep climb. It took the porters complete three and half hours to reach the camp from the bridge.

On arrival at Jang check post, inspected the post and found everything in order. I was particularly happy to see a nice, strong two-roomed inspection bungalow having been completed. It was really a treat to sit and sleep under basha roof after *more than two months continuous it and sleep inside clumpy 60 lbs. tent*. The Inspection Bungalow is 24 x 15 feet with a verandah of 5 feet. One machang bed and machang table and seat in each room.

9th April 1951.—Halt at Jang. Houses numbered. All the three groups together were 148 houses. There are three main groups of villages, the distance of each is about half and one mile.

Jang was divided into two groups, one coming under the Lhau Tso and the other group was under the Tsartso. I have issued order to them that they are not more to come under Lhau Tso or Tsartso but will have their own separate Chhyourga Machhni Jang and Nomaching Jang used to be under Tsartso and main Jang used to be under Lhau Tso. Mochhnin Jang and Nomaching Jang are not in good terms, for the last 4 years they have been quarreling over a plot of land. I called up all the elders of the villages and tried to make them understand that it would be advantageous to them if they group together and form one unit by having only one Gaonbura and 4 assistants. But as they have got their own respective village boundaries and grazing area they did not like to combine under one gaonbura. I had therefore to issue instruction to them that they are to elect their own gaonbura and assistants and report to me at Towang on 16 April for approval and formal appointments.

10th April 1951.—Jang to Changda—6 miles—Left Jang at 08.00 hours, arrived Changda at 11.00 hours.

Right from the camp the track took a steep descent upto Towang Chu river, the bridge over the Towang Chu is a temporary wooden bridge and will not last during the rainy season. Simteng Kongrong, the river which rises from Sela pass enters Towang Chu near this bridge with a beautiful fall of about 600 feet.

From Towang Chu to Changda is still a worse climb, the location of Changda village is the worse so far seen. Not a single house is built on level ground but all on slopes and from a house to another house one has to climb at least 20 yards. After one hour's rest the house numbering was done and it was 55.

The camp site we chose was just on the top of the village approximately 9.000 feet, quite a good site, plenty of water and firewood.

Nawa, Lopsang, Thupsang Lama one of the incarnate Lamas was on tour in this village monastery and villagers were very busy serving him and receiving his blessings.

Found one track running from this village and Rho right to Tsona through Shao, beyond Bumla. This track is closed during winter. This village and Rho used to be under Shao Tso. Both Rho and Changda villages elders called up in the evening and instructed them to choose their own gaonbura and that they are not to have any more official connection with Shao village which is under Tsona District.

Shao village has only 11 houses and have no proper cultivation, they are mixed tribe of Monbas and Tibetans. They are mainly graziers and sell fodder to traders passing between Towang and Tsona. It is more or less midway between Tsona and Towang.

11th April 1951.—Changda to Lhau—7 miles—Left Changda at about 08.00 hours, arrived Lhau at 11.30 hours. The track throughout is easy going and passable. On reaching Siru at the Chhyorgen of Lhau was waiting for us with drink, gave him and elders (instructions) to come in the afternoon at Lhau. Lhau is a village of 6 groups, *viz*, Tuipa 28 houses, Nangkol 26 houses, Younda 17 houses, Chikol 25 houses, Khambu 21 houses and Dreling 17 houses.

The village elders of Lhau complained that the Tsona Dzongpen have asked the villager to supply labour for their fodder and firewood, etc. It was the practice before we took over the administration of the area to supply free labour daily to Tsona Dzongpen by the villagers of Lhau Tso, Tsar Tso and Siru Tso. It amounts to about 20 labours daily. This practice was stopped officially, with effect from 9th February. But just to show our friendly gesture I unofficially instructed the villagers to complete their round of supplying labours which was completed on 15th March. I therefore already ordered the villagers that they are not to supply any free labour hereafter but if anybody wants to work under the Dzongpen on payment of usual wages, there is no objection.

They have also been told to choose their own gaonbura and assistants and report to me at Towang on 18th April for my approval and formal appointment.

12th April 1951.—Lhau to Towang headquarter—8 miles. Left Lhau at 08.00 hours, arrived Towang at 14.00 hours but the porters arrived Towang at 12.00 hours. The delay in my arrival was due to stoppages at 4 villages as I passed through. All villages—Khrimu 44 houses, Wakher 12 houses, Pamdir 17 houses, Namit 5 houses, have been instructed to choose their gaonbura and report to me at Towang on 18th April. Wakher, Pamdir, Namit are to combine as they are all within a radius of one mile only. These villages used to be under Tsar Tso, whose Chhyougen lies at Gyankar.

R. KHATHING,
Major,
Assistant Political Officer, Sela Sub-Agency.

Copy to—

- (1) Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam,
- (2) Political officer, Charduar.

No.154.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/244, dated Shillong, the 8th May 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Reference your diary, dated 17th April 1951, regarding tour on 7th April
(.) Avoid strong punitive action against gaonburas for failing to supply
porters (.) Warning may be given for first offence so that
administration may not appear unduly harsh (.)

No.155.

No.100/1/G(I), dated Shillong, the 4th May 1951.

From—Commandant, 181 Independent Brigade Group,

To—The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

SUBJECT: —TOWANG AREA.

The following information is required urgently by higher authorities:—

- (a) From any convenient base to Towang, what is the distance?
- (b) What is the condition of the track or road?
- (c) How many standing posts are between these two places?
- (d) Are porters easily available?
- (e) What is the means of Tpt., i.e., whether it could be used by mules
and
- (f) The weather condition at the moment.

No.156.

No.CGA.6/51/247, dated Shillong, the 10th May 1951.

From—SHRI HALIRAM DATTA, M.A., Secretary to Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—The Commander, 181, Independent Brigade Group, Shillong.

SUBJECT:—TOWANG AREA.

I am desired by the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam to refer to your No.100/I/G(I), dated the 4th May 1951, on the above-noted subject and to furnish below the information *seriatim*:—

(a) From Foot Hills Camp (MS.6214), which is a convenient base, to Towang the distance is 152 miles (10 marching stages).

(b) The track is a bridle path in reasonably good condition. It will, however, be damaged in places during the monsoon.

(c) The following are the Assam Rifles Outposts between Foot Hills Camp and Towang: Rupa.

Dirangdzong.

Jang.

(d) Porters are not easily available, except for small parties of strength upto 20.

(e) Normally porters are used, but mules or local ponies can be used on this track.

(f) Weather is satisfactory at the moment. But generally heavy rains are expected from June to September.

No 157.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.320, dated Towang, the 3rd May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar.

Gaonburas of three more villages on first May (.) Census to date 57 villages completed (.) Works on the improvement of bridal paths within village boundary are being taken up by some villagers on issuing them with implements on loan.

No.158.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.251, dated Towang, the 25th March 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar.

Reference:—Your Cypher Message No.CGA.6/51, dated 24th March.

One (.) People of Towang area carrying out our orders well and showing absolute negligence to the Dzongpens, who are still lingering at Gyantse awaiting for order from Lhasa (.) There are many Tibetan traders who have settled in this area a number of years but still have their homes in Tibet (.) My only difficulty is in watching their activities (.) So far no subversive activities has been detected (.) Monbas are much more happier with us and their timidness due to long oppression is gradually disappearing (.) Two (.) Monastery monks seeing our kind attitude towards the villagers are apprehensive less villagers will stop giving them tributes (.) Have given the monks full assurance to help in persuading the villager's payment of tributes (.) There are about four hundred monks in Towang Monastery (.) All are Monbas except the Nyerstang who is a depute from Lhasa (.) Have instructed all villagers to submit exact amount of tributes paid to Nyertsang (.) May have to check his accounts (.) Nyertsang and Dzongpens are not in talking term at present (.) Three (.) Our troops constant local patrol from all checkpost is helping in bringing the people closer to us (.) Four (.) Regular trade carrying on between Bhutanese Monbas and Tibetans (.)

No. 159.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.325, dated Towang, the 7th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam/Political Officer, Charduar.

Gaonburas of eight groups of villages in Hangleng No.9791 and Shakti No.9096 area elected today (.) Total number of gaonburas elected today is thirty-four.

No.160.

Unofficial No.C.1631/53-51, dated Shillong, the 10th May 1951.

From—Colonel R. N. D. FRIER, Inspector General of Assam Rifles,
Shillong,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam Shillong.

Reference attached

In continuation of my No.C.1595, dated 7th May 1951, I have only the following additional information available: —

(iii) *Number of staging posts and accommodation facilities.*—There are 9 staging camps. The only decent accommodation available en route is at Rupa and Dirangdzong, where there are Inspection Bungalows. The first two camps, i.e., Pestiferous and Bompula have some bashas for Political Labour Corps. There is no accommodation at the other staging camps. Tent would have to be carried.

(iv)—*Type of transport, etc.* — Mules and ponies can be used from Foot Hills camp to Towang throughout the year. There are no ponies available locally for hire during the monsoons. Assam Rifles have about 10 mules at Foot Hills camp.

(vii)—*Accommodation arrangements at Towang.*—Assam Rifles have constructed a certain number of barracks for their men and two or three other quarters for Officers at Towang and Jang.

No.161.

No.123147/GSI(b), dated Shillong, the 7th May 1951.

From—The Commander, 181, Independent Brigade Group, Shillong,

To—The Adviser of His Excellency to the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

SUBJECT:—TOWANG AREA

1. In continuation of this headquarter letter No.100/1/G(I) of 4th May 1951, I have the honour to request you to furnish the following detailed information.

- (i) Distance to Towang from nearest convenient base.
- (ii) Condition of track/road in existence.
- (iii) Number of staging posts and accommodation facilities.

- (iv) Type of transport used, its availability and hire charges, if acquired locally.
- (v) Availability of porters and their rates.
- (vi) General type of weather conditions in Towang area.
- (vii) Accommodation arrangements at Towang.
- (viii) Any other useful information which may facilitate move to Towang.

2. An early reply will be much appreciated as the above information is urgently required by the higher Military authorities.

No.162.

Letter No.CGA.6/51/258, dated Shillong, the 12th May 1951.

From—Shri HALIRAM DATTA, M.A., Secretary to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—The Commander, 181, independent Brigade Group, Shillong.

SUBJECT:—TOWANG AREA

*Reference:—*Your No.123147/G.S.1 (b), dated 7th May 1951.

I am desired by the Adviser to His Excellency to refer to your above quoted letter and to furnish below the following additional information

now available, in continuation of this Administration letter
No.CGA.6/51/247, dated the 10th May 1951:—

(iii) *Number of staging posts and accommodation facilities.*—There are 9 staging camps. The only decent accommodation available en route is at Rupa and Dirangdzong, where there are Inspection Bungalows. The first two camps, i.e., Pestiferous and Bompula have some bashas for Political Labour Corps. There is no accommodation at the other staging camps. Tent would have to be carried.

(iv)—*Type of transport, etc.* — Mules and ponies can be used from Foot Hills camp to Towang throughout the year. There are no ponies available locally for hire during the monsoons. Assam Rifles have about 10 mules at Foot Hills camp.

(vii)—*Accommodation arrangements at Towang.*—Assam Rifles have constructed a certain number of barracks for their men and two or three other quarters for Officers at Towang and Jang.

No 163.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 12th May 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang/Political Officer, Charduar.

Please submit daily sitrep by wireless telegram. If nothing of importance occurs nil report may be submitted but daily signal must repeat must be regularly sent (.) Addressed Khathing repeated Political, Charduar (.)

No.164.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.III-7/865, dated Lokra, the 12th May 1951.

From—Political Officer, Lokra,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Reference:—Your No.CGA.6/51/136 dated 8th May 1951.

Do not understand how Assistant Political Officer can continue to administer area when Government orders given by you that Tibetan officials mist work through him are being openly defied (.) Assistant Political Officer is doing utmost not to clash with officials but if they are to have a free hand in area to pass what orders they like to villagers as they have done at the meeting hen Assistant Political Officer is no longer controlling administration but they are running the area (.) According to your orders Assistant Political Officer cannot even warn these officials since he cannot back up any order or warning by action (.) Thus two Administrations will be running area (.) Most strongly request that Assistant Political Officer be empowered to take action against officials when necessary (.) Are Tibetans to be allowed to

continue to pass orders as they are doing at present (.). Must request that some action be allowed against those officials who called meeting in defiance of India Government orders (.). If no action against them is intended then this will have most bad reaction against our new administration (.).

No.165.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/261, dated Shillong, the 12th May 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong

To—Political Officer, Charduar/Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Your No.III-7/865 of 12th (.). If Tibetan officials create obstruction they may be informed that such obstruction on their part is being reported to the Government of India for necessary action (.). If serious incident arises details should at once be signaled so that necessary instructions may be issued to the Assistant Political Officer (.). Assistant Political Officer must repeat must submit daily sitreps which will enable Government to be fully apprised of developments and so issue instructions to the Assistant Political Officer as may be required (.). Provided sitreps are sent daily as already ordered it will be possible to obtain India's orders in any case of doubt (.). From Khathings reports it appears local people are in favour of our occupation and it is better that the people themselves may be won over by officials which may

give rise to issues of international character sitreps must repeated must be sent by Assistant Political Officer to Shillong every day (.) Suggest you come up to Shillong for discussions on 25th May (.) I shall be away in Delhi between 17th and 22nd when I shall also discuss your difficulties with External Affairs Ministry (.) Letter follows (.) Addressed Political, Charduar repeated Assistant Political Officer Towang (.)

No. 166.

Demi-official No.III-7/51/69, dated Charduar, the 5th May 1951.

From—G.T. ALLEN, Esq., M.C. Political Officer, Se-La Sub-Agency, Charduar,

To—N.K. RUSTOMJI, Esq., I. C. S., Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Will you kindly refer to my code message to you on 2nd May 1951 which referred to the matter of the Tibetan Officials in the Towang area, having summoned our villagers to a meeting to hear their orders from Lhasa. This was in direct contravention of the orders of Government, and issued by Major Khathing to the effect that these officials must not take any action in our area without first consulting the Assistant Political Officer and that they must do all such things through him, as head of the District there.

They knew fully well of this order and deliberately disobeyed it.

In this connection would you please make my position clear as Political Officer, Se-La, and as to what functions I am supposed to have in controlling and giving orders to Major Khathing in Towang.

I have avoided giving him any particular orders on policy in that area, purposely, up to now, because I know that he is in daily touch with you by wireless telegraphic message. But in this particular case I must admit frankly, if it had not been for the fact that I know you are controlling matters from Shillong, I personally would have issued immediate orders to Major Khathing, to arrest all those officials who convened this meeting in defiance of the Assistant Political Officer orders, and I would have had them kept in the quarter guard for a day or so, to make them realize that we do not intend to fool about, but to administer the area.

Further I would have issued orders to him, that if such a matter occurred again with the same people, that they should be arrested and send down to me here, where I would have taken up a case against them and sentenced them to imprisonment in Tezpur jail.

Please do not think that I do not realize that the matter is almost delicate one, and that we have got to tread cautiously, having just taken over this area, and since also we wish to keep in well with Tibet. Indeed I do. I also realize that you must be in touch with Delhi, and Delhi with Lhasa.

But I also have to look to our Assistant Political Officer's position there in Towang, which area we have decided to occupy and take over as

being rightly ours. Though it may take sometime for Tibet to realize this, still the man on the spot, the Assistant Political Officer has been sent there to control the area, and to administer it.

If the locals or foreigners break our rules deliberately, then I am most strongly of the opinion, that the Assistant Political Officer must take immediate action to deal with it.

If he does not, the Tibetans will only take it as weakness and they will quickly realize that for every petty matter, the Assistant Political Officer has to seek instructions and permission to act, in which case they will flout his orders more and then the villagers will gradually lose their faith in our administration as they also are very afraid of the Tibetans and their possible return to our area. This is one of the main reasons why the Assistant Political Officer still finds some difficulty in getting full co-operation from all the villagers, who do not yet know which side is going to be the master.

Besides this, I feel that the Assistant Political Officer's position is most difficult, if he cannot support an order which he has had to give.

As I understand it, the order that these Tibetans officials were to act through the Assistant Political Officer, was given By Government. Now Government is not backing up the Assistant Political Officer in carrying out this order.

If they do not, then his position there is quite impossible.

Will you therefore kindly let me know as to what jurisdiction I am to have over the Assistant Political Officer, Towang, in issuing him orders, and also as to how he is to deal with this Tibetan matter, which I fully realize is most difficult; but if we put in an Assistant Political Officer in such a situation miles away from us, he must surely be given wide powers, to deal with any such situation, as he thinks fit.

No.167.

Demi-official No.CGA.6/51/265, dated Shillong, the 14th May 1951.

From—N.K. RUSTOMJI, Esq., I. C. S., Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—G. St. G.T. ALLEN, Esq., M.C. Political Officer, Se-La Sub-Agency, Charduar, P. O. Lokra.

Please refer to your demi-official No.III-7/51/69 dated the 5th May 1951. As you have yourself remarked, the situation is most delicate, as what is done in the Towang area may have repercussions of an international character. Khathing's position is difficult, and both you and he are to be congratulated for what has been, all considered, a successful operation under very trying (?) circumstances. These are, however, matters where we ourselves are not competent to act without instructions from the Government of India, with whom we are in constant contact. The difficulty experienced by Khathing in not being free to go to the length of arresting the Tibetan Officers is fully

appreciated by His Excellency but the Government of India desires to be kept in touch before any action of such a type has to be taken and therefore both delay and dependence on Government of India's instructions are inherent in the situation. I discussed the whole question of the occupation at Towang with you personally both at Shillong and Charduar, and briefed Khathing when he came up to Shillong last January. There is no doubt that fresh problems must have risen since the occupation regarding which Khathing will require instructions. The only course is, I am afraid, to keep us in daily touch with all developments and consult us in matters of doubt by wireless telegram. We have issued instructions that the highest priority must be given to messages passing between yourself, Khathing and the Adviser. If you wish, don't hesitate to come up to Shillong, when the situation can be discussed on detail and further action decided as may be necessary. It will be better for Khathing to remain at Towang, as he has come to know the place and its problems and is obviously doing very good work there. I shall be leaving for Delhi on the 17th, and hope to be returning by about the 22nd. It would perhaps be best for you to come up sometime after the 23rd or 24th. [His Excellency has invited you to stay at Government House, else you would have been most welcome at Lumsohphoh.]

With best wishes.

No.CGA.6/51/266, dated Shillong, the 14th May 1951.

Memo by—The Adviser to the Governor of Assam.

Extract from demi-official No.CGA.6/51/265, dated the 14th May 1951, from the Adviser to G. St. G. T. Allen, Esq., MC., Political Officer, Se-La Sub-Agency, Charduar, P. O. Lokra.

N.168.

Wireless telegram No. R.K. 332, dated Towang, the 13th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong/Political Officer, Charduar.

Sitrep for 13th May (.) One (.) Administrative organization in progress (.) Villagers co-operating with us very well in spite of the propaganda of Tibetan Officers that India Government will not remain permanently in Towang (.) Two (.) Tsona Dzongpens intending leaving Towang first week of June for their summer residence at Tsona leaving behind their representatives (.) They may issue order to the villagers to supply porters but am definite villagers will refuse to carry their loads (.) In the event of the Dzongpens sending out their followers to bring villagers by force what action should I take (.)

No.169.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/268, dated Shillong, the 15th May
1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang/Political Officer, Charduar.

Your No.R.K.332, dated 13th May 1951 (.) His Excellency congratulates you for success achieved in winning villagers co-operation and is confident that under your guidance and continuance of policy of friendship for them their good will and loyalty to India will be assured (.) Protection may be given to villagers if they are physically forced to supply porters against their will and if they ask for that protection (.) It may again be made clear to villagers that they are not bound to supply porters against their will to Tibetan Officials (.) Endeavour to avoid any incident as you have so well succeeded hitherto (.) Please send consolidated sitrep for last few days (.) Addressed Assistant Political Officer, Towang repeated Political Officer, Charduar (.)

No.170.

Unofficial No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 7th May 1951.

From—M. C. Bhorali, Esq., Assistant to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—The Inspector General of Assam Rifles.

SUBJECT:—WIRELESS TELEGRAM MESSAGES TO AND FROM TOWANG.

In view of the present position of Towang with which this administration is having constant and urgent communications, would you please ensure that the wireless telegram messages to and from Towang are given the highest priority.

Kindly confirm.

No.171.

Unofficial No.CGA.6/51/271, dated Shillong, the 16th May 1951.

From—M. C. Bhorali, Esq., Assistant to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—The Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Assam.

It has been noticed that a letter sent by the Political Officer, Charduar, on the 5th May has reached Shillong on the 11th May and another letter from the Political Officer, Subansiri Area, Kimin, Post Office North Lakhimpur sent on the 5th April reached Shillong on the 13th April. In both the cases, the letters took more or less a full week to reach their destination.

This Administration would be grateful to know if it would be feasible to cut down this period.

No.172.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.331, dated Towang, the 13th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong and Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Political Officer, Charduar.

Bumla route is likely to open within a fortnight when heavy traffic both in and out expected (.). It will then be necessary to establish a check post with wireless set at Bumla (.). Suggest pulling out Jang wireless set and half of the section for the purpose (.). Kindly advise (.).

No.173.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51, dated Shillong, the 15th May 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang/Political Officer, Charduar.

Your No. RK.331 (.) Propose one NCO and eight Ors. For Jang and one NCO. And then Ors. For Bumla and to transfer wireless telegram set from Jang to Bumla (.) Signal by most immediate wireless telegram if you agree (.) Addressed Assistant Political Officer, Towang, repeated Political Officer, Charduar (.)

No.174.

Wireless telegram No.48, dated Gangtok, Sikkim, the 13th May 1951

From—Political Officer, Gangtok, Sikkim,

To—Secretary to Governor of Assam, Shillong.

Addressed to Private Secretary repeated Foreign (.) [Reference your telegram 28th April, regarding Betangs (.) Maharaja of Bhutan is sending 48 thousand (half of 96 thousand) coins direct to Towang by his own transport (.) He fears it would attract too much attention if our party went to the border to take delivery (.) Assistant Political Officer may therefore be asked to await consignment at Towang itself (.)

2. Bhutan authorities ask that payment in rupees at rate previously intimated be made to Bhutan Agent through Kalimpong Sub-Treasury (.) They also request that cost of transport to Towang which will not be high be borne by Assam authorities (.) This could be added to cost of coins (.)

3.No repeat no more betangs available in Bhutan (.) Some may be obtainable in Tibet at rate of about 2 repeat 2 to the rupee (.) Is this acceptable ?]

No.175.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/275, dated Shillong, the 16th May 1951.

From—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Political Officer, Charduar/Assistant Political Officer, Towang.

Following message received from Political Gangtok *Begins*—Reference your telegram 28th April regarding betangs (.) Maharaja of Bhutan is sending 48 thousand (half of 96 thousand) coins direct to Towang by his own transport (.) He fears it would attract too much attention if our party went to the border to take delivery (.) Assistant Political Officer may therefore be asked to await consignment at Towang itself (.)

2.Bhutan authorities ask that payment in rupees at rate previously intimated be made to Bhutan Agent through Kalimpong Sub-Treasury (.) They also request that cost of transport to Towang which will not be high be borne by Assam authorities (.) This could be added to cost of coins (.)

3.No repeat no more betangs available in Bhutan (.) Some may be obtainable in Tibet at rate of about 2 repeat 2 to the rupee (.) Is this acceptable—*ends* (.) Please signal whether more betangs will be required over and above 48 thousand already arranged by Maharaja of Bhutan (,) Addressed Political, Charduar, repeated Assistant Political Officer, Towang (.)

No.176.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/276, dated Shillong, the 16th May 1951.

From—Secretary to Governor of Assam,

To—Political Officer, Sikkim, Gangtok/Secretary to Government India External Affairs Department, New Delhi.

Your secret telegram No.48. dated the 13th May 1951, regarding Betangs (.) I am consulting Political Officer, Se La and will signal to you on receipt of his reply (.) Addressed Political, Gangtok, repeated foreign.

No.177.

English translation of a letter written in Tibetan language.

To the Babu who is versed in two languages residing at Lumla.

Beg to state.—In the beginning of the year water sheep, the British established a Military Outpost at Dirang, and since then having been unable to collect the customary taxes from the Tibetan Government subjects living below Se-La, the usual Puzas could not be performed owing to the deteriorated financial position of the Towang monastery. Having learnt that the Indians have now gained their Independence and their policy is good relationship, I see a way of coming to an agreement. But the agreement should be like a water which should not flow either this way or that; and like a weighing scale and that is the usual customary practice of collection of taxes from the people around Dirang should be permitted as before for the upkeep of the monastery and performance of Puzas. I find that it is imperative to put this subject before the Indian Government.

If this matter be brought to the notice of the Indian Government will it have a favorable consideration? I should be very much thankful if I am instructed as soon as possible as to the best method of approaching the Indian Government and whether it is advisable to do so.

Anticipating every possible help and instruction for which I pray, pray. Submitted with flower "a token of God" by the Head Monk of Towang on this good day 1st of the 10th month.

(The date corresponds to 7th/8th November 1950)"

Translated by
T. T. SAUDUP,

Assistant Central Intelligence Officer, Sadiya.
(Original letter kept in K.-W.)

No.178.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.327, dated Towang, the 9th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam/Political Officer, Charduar.

Gaonburas more village of Satglung MR9375, Muktur MRS593,
Kaletang MR9797 elected to-day)

No.179.

Wireless telegram No.II-I/954, dated Charduar, the 16th May 1951.

From—Political Officer, Charduar,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong

Kindly cancel my message No.91 of fifteenth. Returned fifteenth from
three days Dafla tour hence your code message No.CGA.6/51/261,
dated the 12th only deciphered on fifteenth after sending mine above

Shillong twenty-fifth May (.) Will suit excellently (.) Should I also attend Public Services Board, Gauhati, on 23rd to 25th May (.)

No.180.

Unofficial No.CGA.6/51/282, dated Shillong, the 18th May 1951.

From—R. N. BHATTACHARJI, Esq., Assistant Secretary to the Government of Assam,

To—Private Secretary to the Governor of Assam.

Kindly refer to this Administration Memo. No.CGA.6/51/266, dated the 14th May 1951, regarding Mr. Allen's stay at Government House.

Mr. Allen, Political Officer Se-La, will attend a Public Service Commission meeting at Gauhati from 23rd to 25th May, and will proceed to Shillong on 25th. Kindly arrange accommodation, etc., for his stay at Government House as instructed by His Excellency.

No.181.

Wireless telegram No.932, dated Lokra, the 14th May 1951.

From—Political Officer, Lokra,

To—Deputy Director S. I. B., repeated Adviser to the Governor of Assam.

One T. Sering Dondop Lama, two Konchu T. Sering, three tensing drakpa, four Tolatraders residing at Lumprang, Shillong are here now stop. Wants to go Towang Dirang but Rupa for trade and other Monba and Sherdukpens area stop S. I. T. T. Sering now at Charduar knows them stop Kindly inform if they should be allowed proceed up to Towang.

No.182.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/285, dated Shillong, the 18th May 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam,

To—Political Officer, Charduar.

Reference your message No.932 of 14th May (.) Party of four traders who are known to S. I. B., Shillong may be allowed to proceed Towang (.)

Copy to D. D., S. I. B., for information with reference to his unofficial note No.6/51, dated the 16th May 1951.

No.183.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.335, dated Towang, the 15th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Political Officer, Charduar and A. S. I., Charduar for information.

Sitrep for 15th May (.) Situation normal (.) Dr. Guha arrived Kipling today, 15.00 hours (.) Captain Montero leaving Kipling 17th E. T. A. Lokra 27th May.

No.184.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.336, dated Towang, the 16th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Political Officer, Charduar for information).

Reference: —Your No.CGA.6/51, dated 15th.

I agree to the proposal.

No.185.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.333, dated Towang, the 14th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Political Officer, Charduar for information).

Sitrep for 14th May (.) N. T. R.

No.186.

Memorandum No.6(3)-P/51, dated Gangtok, the 12th May 1951.

From—The Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok,

To—(1) The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi

(2) The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, for the Tribal Areas, Shillong.

Reference my telegram No.48, dated the 11th May 1951, regarding the supply of Betang coins by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan. These

coins are now very scarce in Bhutan also, and are much needed there for ceremonial occasions such as marriages and death ceremonies. His Highness is sending all the coins that he was able to collect. I am informed that he is doing so as a mark of his personal friendship, for which our thanks are due to him. Thanks are due also to Raja Dorji at Kalimpong, who has been very helpful in regard to this matter.

No.187.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.337, dated Towang, the 16th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Political Officer, Charduar for information).

Sitrep for 16th May (.) Representative of Gompase Isona called on us today to inform that the head Lama of the Gompase who is said to be an incarnate will be coming here to pay us his respect when Bumla route opens (.) We can take this gesture as a recognition of our authority in this area.

No.188.

Wire telegram No.CGA.6/51/292, dated Shillong, the 19th May 1951.

From—Secretary to Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Assistant Political Officer, Towang and Political Officer, Charduar.

Addressed Assistant Political Officer, Towang repeated Political Officer, Charduar (.) Please signal when Bumla route will open (.) Also signal a brief note as to what Gompase Tsona stands for and what the status of the head Lama of Gompase (.)

No.189.

Unofficial No.CGA.6/51/293, dated Shillong, the 19th May 1951.

From—Shri HALIRAM DATTA, Esq., M.A., Secretary to Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—Dy. Director, Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Shillong.

This Administration would be grateful if you could kindly forward a note as to what Gompase Tsona stands for and what the status is of the Head Lama of the Gompase who is reported to be an incarnation in Tibet.

The information may kindly be supplied as early as possible.

No.190.

Wireless telegram No.III-7-98, dated Charduar, the 19th May 1951.

From—The Political Officer, Se-La Sub-Agency, Charduar,

To—Adviser to Governor of Assam, Shillong (Assistant Political Officer, Towang for information).

Reference:—Your CGA.6/51/275, dated 16th May 1951.

Arrangement is excellent and acceptable (.) Agree India should pay transport costs also to Towang (.) Am now sending Assistant Political Officer some four anna pieces also whole rupees which are partially accepted in Towang (.) It appears therefore that our original yearly demand of Betangs may be lessened (.) Therefore 48,000 sufficient for present (.) Am communicating with Assistant Political Officer regarding further necessity (.) Shall inform you again.

No.191.

Wireless telegram No.CGA.6/51/295, dated Shillong, the 21st May
1951.

From—Secretary to the Adviser to the Governor of Assam,

To—Political Officer in Sikkim, Gangtok,
and
Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New
Delhi.

Reference Adviser's telegram No.CGA.6/51/276, dated 16th May
regarding Betangs (.) Message since received from Political, Charduar
begins (.) Arrangement is excellent and acceptable (.) Agree India
should pay transport costs also to Towang (.) Am now sending
Assistant Political Officer some four anna pieces also whole rupees
which are partially accepted in Towang (.) It appears therefore that
our original yearly demand of Betangs may be lessened (.) Therefore
48,000 sufficient for present (.) *Ends* (.) Will inform later if necessity
further amount arises (.) Addressed Political Officer, Gangtok,
repeated Foreign, New Delhi.

No.192.

Memorandum No.CGA.6/51/297, dated Shillong, the 24th May 1951.

From—Shri HALIRAM DATTA, M.A., Secretary to Adviser to His
Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—The Inspector General of Assam Rifles, Shillong.

SUBJECT:—POSTING OF ASSAM RIFLES AT JANG AND BUMLA

Reference:—Your unofficial note, dated 14th May 1951.

The Assistant Political Officer, Towang, has agreed to the posting of Assam Rifles at Jang and Bumla as suggested in your note under reference, i.e.—

One N. C. O. and 8 O. Rs. At Jang,

One N. C. O. and 10 O. Rs. At Bumla, and to transfer the wireless telegram set from Jang to Bumla.

This Administration would be grateful if you could take immediate steps to effect the same and intimate the date on which the moves take place.

No.193.

Wireless telegram No.R.K.342, dated Towang, the 19th May 1951.

From—Assistant Political Officer, Towang,

To—The Adviser to the Governor of Assam, Shillong (Repeated Political Officer, Charduar).

Reference:—Your No.CGA.6/51/275, dated 16th May (.)

Forty-eight thousand Betangs arranged by Maharaja of Bhutan will be sufficient for Towang (.) Not necessary to obtain more from Tibet (.) Our policy should be to popularize Indian rupee as such should use rupee currency as well (.)

No. 194.

No.123147/GSI (b) dated Shillong, the 17th May 1951.

From—The Commander, 181, Independent Brigade Group, Shillong,

To—The Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong.

SUBJECT: —TOWANG AREA.

I have the honour to invite your attention to your memorandum No.CGA.6/51/258 of 12th May 1951 and request you to furnish the following information which has not been included in your letter.

(a)Exact location of Pestiferous camp i. e., map reference.

(b)Hire charge of locally acquired ponies which are available during the seasons other than monsoons.

(c)Rates of porters.

(d)Capacity of the barracks which have been constructed by Assam Rifles, *i.e.*, how many personnel can be accommodated in those barracks.

No.195.

No.CGA.6/51/300, dated Shillong, the 24th May 1951.

From—Shri HALIRAM DATTA, M.A., Secretary to Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam, Shillong,

To—The Commander, 181, Independent Brigade Group, Shillong.

SUBJECT:—TOWANG AREA.

I am desired by the Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Assam to invite a reference to your letter No.123147/G.S.1 (b) dated the 17th May 1951 and to furnish below the following further information now available with regard to (a), (c) and (d) : —

(a)Exact location of Pestiferous camp is 83A MS.6431.

(c)Normal rates of porters Re.1 per day including days of halt and return journey.

(d)Main Barracks 2 115'x 18' each

Ration Store	1	...	...	...	80' x 18'
J. C. O.s Quarter	1	...	...	...	36' x 18'
W/T Station	1	...	...	...	24' x 16'
Office building	1	...	...	...	24' x 16'
Quarter Guard	1	...	...	...	48' x 16'
Recreation Hall	1	...	...	...	60' x 20'
Canteen	1	...	...	...	24' x 16'
Mobile Column Stores	1	...	...	...	24' x 16'
Pl. Ration Stores	2	...	...	...	24' x 16'
Followers quarter	1	...	...	...	24' x 16'

Some of the above barracks are still under construction.

The information required at (b) is not available at the moment, but will be furnished after consultation with the Political Officer, Charduar, who is due in Shillong on the 25th instant.