

§ 8. The duration of the expedition was not to exceed two years. Already after one and a half years' work The Board of Directors asked us to increase the period by a further two years. In reality we were in the field for six and a half years, or from the Spring of 1927 till the Autumn of 1933. A further year and a half was devoted to the motor-car expedition to and from Sinkiang.

§ 9. The list of sciences to which the researches of the expedition were to extend is not complete, though the matter is of no consequence in this connection. Zoology and botany are not mentioned at all. Palaeontology can be regarded as comprising a part of geology. The Chinese were little interested in ethnography, but I insisted on the inclusion of this science in the hope that in the course of the expedition we might by special grants be placed in a position to make ethnographical collections. At a later stage our activity extended also to geographical work in connection with exploration of unknown regions. Especially in Northern Tibet and around the lower Tarim and Lop-nor and the mountain regions of Peishan did these researches play an important rôle. We also carried out gravitational measurements and surveying. We studied Mongolian folklore and took records of the songs and music in phonograms. And finally, we made a large-scale study of the cult of Lamaism and the Lamaistic art and temple architecture. In a word, the scope of the expedition's researches extended in several directions and the observation material grew from year to year.

§ 10. It goes without saying that none of the members of the expedition intended to encroach on China's national sovereignty or to do anything that might jeopardize the national defence. It is possible that this paragraph was added on account of all the fantastic rumours that were set in circulation in Peking by hostile mischief-makers. From the Chinese point of view the fact that so many Chinese were taking part in the expedition gave a sense of security in so far as their own countrymen thus had an opportunity of following and controlling our movements.

§ 11. The prohibition against drawing maps to a larger scale than 1:300,000 was simply ignored from the very beginning. It was Professors SIU PING-CH'ANG and P. L. YUAN themselves who saw the absurdity of this clause, and who affirmed that the maps should be drawn to whatever scale the topographers themselves considered suitable.

§ 12. From our side the Federation certainly had no reason to fear any violence against buildings of historical interest.

§ 13. This paragraph is rather unclearly formulated. On the whole, however, it constitutes no hindrance to archaeological work in the field.

§ 14. All archaeological material was taken to Peking. In accordance with later agreements, the whole of the prehistoric collection of archaeological objects made by FOLKE BERGMAN was presented to me. This generosity was largely explained by the fact that Professor P. L. YUAN and Mr HUANG WEN-PI made at