

songs of their kinsmen; and they were so delighted that they began themselves to sing with the phonograph. A couple of days later HASLUND and HUMMEL were the guests of the DZAKCHIN BEILE at a jolly feast. HASLUND was invited to his camp, where he might make as many anthropometric measurements and phonographic recordings as he pleased.¹

AVERSION TO ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

As has already been mentioned, it was a part of our program to make anthropometric measurements. As Sinkiang is swarming with different peoples, in part of totally different races, it is obvious that the province should be a rich field for such work. To illustrate what we knew, in the autumn of 1928, of the distribution in Sinkiang of the chief peoples I will quote the Bulletin of the Communist Party in Tashkent: The total population of Sinkiang is estimated at 3,053,000. Of these, 1,700,000 were Eastern Turks (Sarts, Uzbeks and Uighurs), 300,000 Kirghiz and Qazaqs, 300,000 Chinese, 161,000 Tungans and 230,000 Mongols. The rest, something over 300,000, comprise other peoples, such as Tartars, Taranchis, Tajiks and Dolons etc.

To HUMMEL's request to be allowed to perform measurements and make blood-tests CHIN replied that this could be permitted only if representatives of the chief of police and the burgomaster were present. The whole matter was therefore allowed to lapse, for it was impossible to get hold of the officials in question every time an opportunity for an examination presented itself. HUMMEL's suggestion that the garrison be placed at his disposal for examination was rejected at once. And perhaps this was not to be wondered at.

BERGMAN's RETURN

On the evening of December 10th a fur-clad rider with long icicles in his beard banged on our window. It proved to be BERGMAN, who had come direct from the Lop Desert and the Quruq-tagh, to which he had journeyed in the autumn together with NORIN. He had been away from Urumchi for precisely nine months, during which time he had undertaken a long and fruitful journey right down into the northern part of the Tibetan highlands. But he will himself tell the story of this journey in another place in this work. Now he was to leave for home on a short vacation.

¹ HASLUND has a couple of photographs of the prince (Tsagechin Beile) in his book *Zajagan*, Stockholm 1934. Engl. ed. *Men and Gods in Mongolia*, London 1935. F. B.