



# 2008 UPRISING IN TIBET CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

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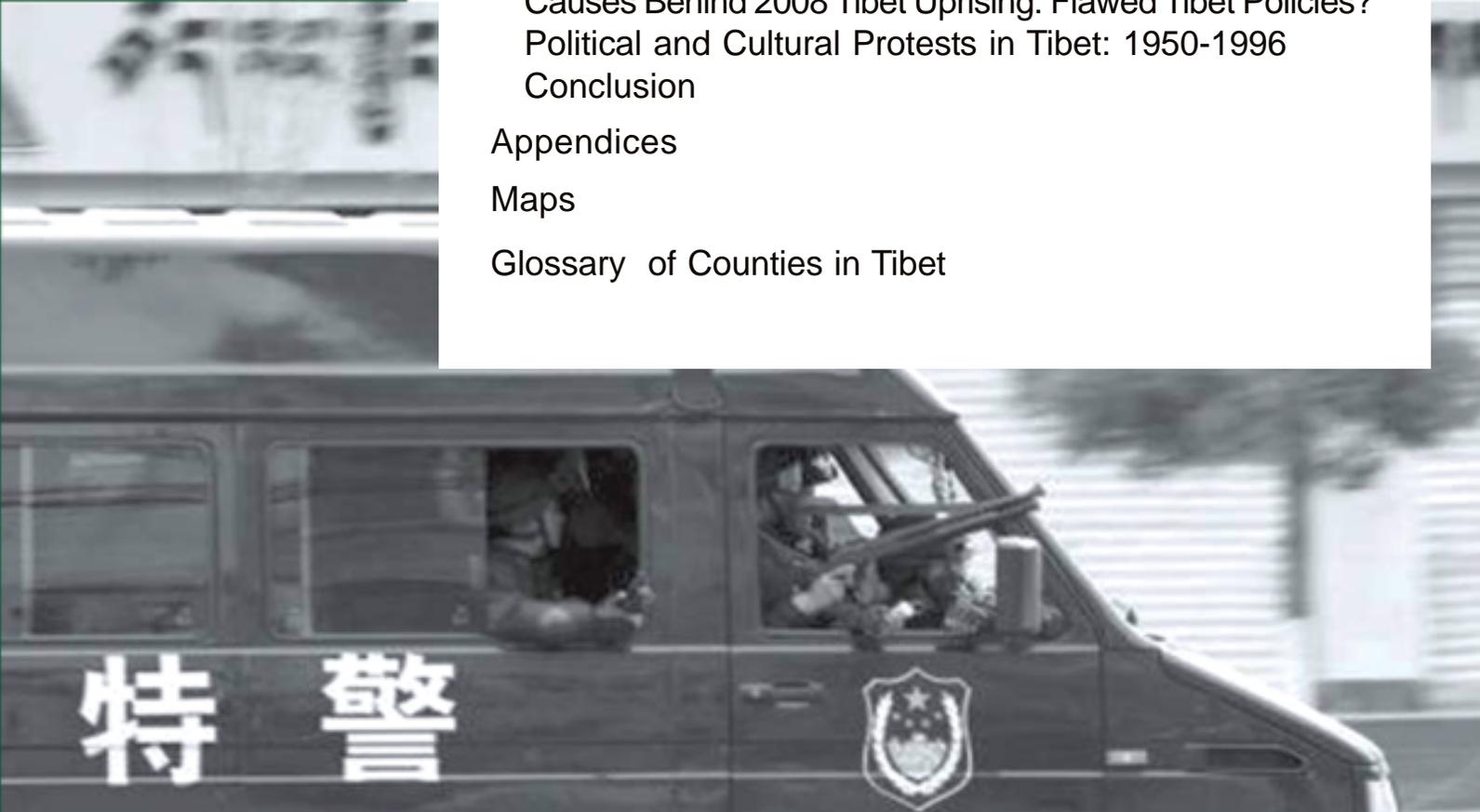
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# **2008 UPRISING IN TIBET**

## **CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS**

**UN, EU & Human Rights Desk  
Department of Information and International Relations  
Central Tibetan Administration  
Dharamsala - 176215, HP, INDIA**

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## 2008 UPRISING IN TIBET: CHRONOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

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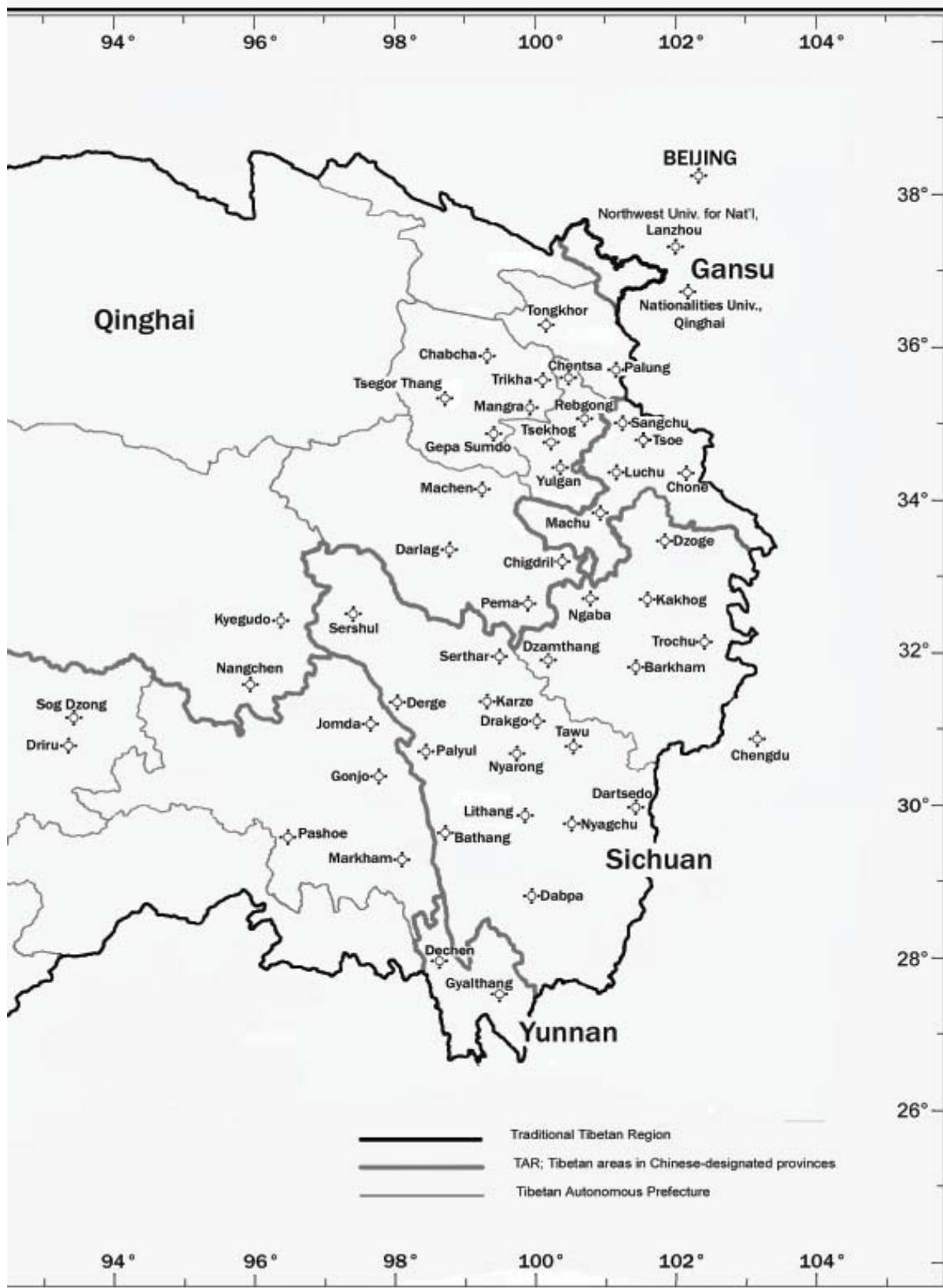


*... for those who lost their lives,  
for those jailed, disappeared and injured  
for the sake of freedom, peace and justice in Tibet.*



TIBET UPRISING 2008: Protest Areas (= Counties) in “Tibet Autonomous Region” and Chinese-designated “Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures” in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan.





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## Foreword

This report on the 2008 protests that swept Tibet is the most comprehensive and detailed yet published. We hope there will be more. This report is made up of two parts. The first and the larger portion chronicles all the instances of protests that we know of, the circumstances which threw up individual protests, the reaction of the local Chinese authorities, the number of people killed, wounded, jailed or who simply disappeared. The second part consists of an analysis of the protests and why these protests persist. The report traces their origins to the wounds inflicted on the Tibetan people in the 1950s, 1960s, and 1970s when they rose up in arms to defend their country, their way of life and their religion from a superior and decidedly hostile and expansionist force.

The facts and figures that constitute this report are based on several source. The primary source is eye-witness accounts. As the protests took place or when they were crushed, Tibetans throughout Tibet called their relatives in the outside world or in case of monks and nuns their branch monasteries or nunneries in exile to inform them of the events and through them the wider world. Video images were also transmitted to the outside world. These accounts were checked and cross-checked with better informed sources. This report is also based on the wealth of information published by the Dharamsala-based Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, Tibet Watch, the Washington-based International Campaign for Tibet, the London-based Tibet Information Net, Human Rights Watch, Radio Free Asia, Phayul and the blow-by-blow accounts given by Woesser, Tibet's tireless blogger, mainly operating out of Beijing but also making field trips to Tibet to obtain first-hand accounts, when she was able to throw off her vigilant minders.

We have two reasons for publishing this report. The first reason is to leave an account of this episode in Tibetan history for future generations. We owe it to those hundreds of Tibetans who were killed by indiscriminate state violence that their sacrifice for the survival of their culture and spiritual heritage should not have to wait for another 50 years to emerge. We are encouraged to do this because China denies its state violence on the protestors. There is a long history in China of official denial of major violations, not only in Tibet in 2008, where officials admit to only a few killed by state violence. The Tiananmen Square massacre of 1989 continues to be denied officially. Likewise, the extraordinary famine in Tibet and China in 1959, 1960 and 1961 that claimed 30-40 million lives never happened, according to official China, even though the truth of this man-made catastrophe is finally coming out, thanks to scholarly work.

The most important reason for the compilation of this report of the 2008 Tibet-wide protests is to leave a record of the Tibetan people's devotion to their culture and the faith in His Holiness the Dalai Lama, despite almost 60 years of intrusive and sometimes oppressive interference by the People's Republic of China on how the Tibetan people should lead their individual and collective lives. The overwhelming message of all these protests was: let us be Tibetan, do not force us to be what deeply transgresses our innermost values. As one Tibetan cadre blogged from Tibet, "Oh, it's so hard to be a person but even harder to be a Tibetan, and harder still to be a Buddhist Tibetan".

Kalon Kelsang Yangkyi Takla,  
Minister, Department of Information and International Relations  
Central Tibetan Administration  
Dharamsala, H.P - 176215

18 October 2010



## List of Abbreviations

AI	Amnesty International
CECC	Congressional Executive Commission on China
CTA	Central Tibetan Administration
DAFJ	Dhomey Alliance for Freedom and Justice
FTC	Free Tibet Campaign
HRW	Human Rights Watch
ICT	International Campaign for Tibet
LEN	Lhasa Evening News
PAP	People's Armed Police
PLA	People's Liberation Army
PRC	People's Republic of China
PSB	Public Security Bureau
RFA	Radio Free Asia
TAP	Tibet Autonomous Prefecture
TAR	Tibet Autonomous Region
TC	Trehor Committee
TCHRD	Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy
TIN	TibetInfoNet
TJC	Tibet Justice Centre
TSC	Tibetan Solidarity Committee
TW	Tibet Watch
UFWD	United Front Work Department
VOT	Voice of Tibet

**2008 UPRISING IN TIBET**  
**CHRONOLOGY**



HOME



HOME

## TIBET SITUATION IN 2007: A BRIEF OVERVIEW

If one were to review the Tibet situation in 2007 and in the early months of 2008, it becomes clear that the historic uprising in Tibet in 2008 were inevitable. The PRC authorities embarked on an aggressive attack on Tibetan religion and culture in all forms and manners, and in all parts of Tibet.

In May 2007, the PRC authorities in Lhasa forbade students in Ramoche and Lubhug areas from observing Saga Dawa (the fourth holy month in Tibetan Buddhist calendar). The students were threatened with expulsion if they were found visiting monasteries, circumambulating religious sites or wearing amulet threads during that month.<sup>1</sup>

In 2007, Chinese People's Armed Police (PAP) forcibly demolished two statues of Guru Padmasambhava—one at Samye Monastery in mid-May<sup>2</sup> and another at Drachen in Ngari Prefecture in September.<sup>3</sup>

On 18 July 2007, the monks of Nalanda Thekchen Jangchubling Choeling Monastery were prohibited from carrying out reception ceremony for Trulku Tenzin Delek's portrait during inauguration of a newly built assembly hall. This intervention resulted in a massive protest by the Tibetans<sup>4</sup>

In mid-August 2007, a new religious measure was announced that provided for "official control in the selection, installation and education of reincarnated lamas"<sup>5</sup> Called as an "important move to institutionalise the management of reincarnation" by the Chinese authorities, it reveals their intention to vet, legitimise and conform the core belief system of Tibetans to the diktats and needs of the communist system.<sup>6</sup>

Prior to the US Congressional Gold Medal award ceremony for His Holiness the Dalai Lama in October 2007, Chinese authorities beefed up security measures in Lhasa. Official notice was issued that warned Tibetans against "taking part in any religious activities such as customary observance of holding *sangsol* (an incense burning ritual), group prayers at the monastery or any acts of revelry"<sup>7</sup> A violent clash broke out when Public Security Bureau (PSB) officers tried to stop the monks of Drepung Monastery from whitewashing the exterior of Gaden Phodrang, considered the residence of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. A monk was injured and another was arrested.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "China intensifies prohibition of religious activities during the holy month of Saka Dawa", Press Release, Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), 19 May 2007, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2007/ps20070519.html>

<sup>2</sup> "Colossal Guru Rinpoche's statue demolished in Tibet : China's new religious affairs regulations for TAR entered into force", Press Release, TCHRD, 4 June 2007 at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2007>.

<sup>3</sup> "Rare protests as Tibetans attempt to save Buddhist statue from demolition", International Campaign for Tibet (ICT), 1 November 2007

<sup>4</sup> "China intensifies restriction in Trulku Tenzin Delek's monastery", Press Release, TCHRD, 25 July 2007

<sup>5</sup> "New measures on reincarnation reveal Party's objectives of political control", ICT, 15 August 2007

<sup>6</sup> "China steps up vigilance and control in Tibet prior to Congressional Gold Medal award ceremony for the Dalai Lama", Press Release, TCHRD, 16 October 2007)

<sup>7</sup> "Forcing silence in Tibet as Dalai Lama receives Congressional Gold Medal", Press Release, TCHRD, 23 October 2007

<sup>8</sup> "China attempts to portray Tibetans as anti-Dalai Lama," Press Release, Free Tibet Campaign (FTC), 10 January 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/china-attempts-portray-tibetans-anti-dalai-lama>



In the months leading up to the March 2008 protests, the Chinese authorities had stepped up anti-Dalai Lama and “Patriotic Re-Education” campaigns in Kham and Amdo regions, especially in the wake of Rungye Adrak’s sentencing in November 2007. Adrak was sentenced to eight years’ imprisonment and four years’ deprivation of political rights. His crime: calling for His Holiness the Dalai Lama’s return at a public event.

In December 2007, all the township secretaries and accountants in Gansu Province were invited on a China-wide tour sponsored by the [Beijing] government. Before taking part in the tour, all the township secretaries and accountants were called to a meeting at Lanzhou City where they were asked, in front of the media, to sign a petition on behalf of the people they represent, stating their opposition to the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet. This meeting was repeatedly broadcast on selected Chinese television channels. An old man from Amchok town, Hezui City, refused to sign the petition and was taken away and beaten”.<sup>9</sup>

Those who signed the petition had their salaries increased by 2,000 to 3,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$ 294-US\$ 440). The old man’s story resulted in “a group of young Tibetans attacking township secretaries and accountants from Gyelmogon, Hezui City, while they were eating at an expensive restaurant”. Some of the township secretaries were “seriously injured and hospitalized in Gannan City”.<sup>10</sup>

In Bora, near Tsoe Municipality, Gansu Province, Tibetans abstained from eating pork as the year 2007-2008 was inauspicious for His Holiness the Dalai Lama, since he was born in a pig year. The authorities were concerned about the fervent display of loyalty by the Tibetans towards His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The local authorities, therefore, offered financial inducements of “250 *yuan* to each family to buy a pig and a further 250 *yuan* to feed and kill the pig”.<sup>11</sup>

In Lithang County, Sichuan Province, “...a public meeting was called in December 2007 to provide propaganda photos for the Chinese authorities. Citizens were asked to raise their hands if anyone opposed the return to Tibet of the Dalai Lama. No one raised their hand”.<sup>12</sup> Then the officials asked the Tibetans to raise their hands if they did not possess any weapon in their homes. Every Tibetans raised a hand at that point and a photograph was taken of them. Later, the same photo was circulated to the Chinese media claiming that Tibetans unanimously opposed the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid.

<sup>13</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.13; Also reported by *Reuters* on 24 February 2008



## THURSDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 2008

### 1. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai

Reportedly, a protest originated from a fight between Tibetan youths and a balloon seller. A Tibetan child bought a balloon which flew into the air when the seller was handing the balloon to the child. The seller was forcing the child to pay for the lost balloon.

As per information received, “When the police arrived at the scene, the fighting escalated and stones, bottles and firecrackers were thrown.” One witness reported that “...29 policemen were badly injured and had to be hospitalized, that 12 police cars were damaged and others burnt by Tibetans. After a while, police reinforcements arrived and threw teargas into the crowd and beat whoever was gathered in the street. Altogether, they made 120 arrests.” Another witness “...attributed the clashes with police to frustration among Tibetans with the county authorities in recently tightening restrictions in the region, especially in Rongwo Monastery”.<sup>14</sup>

### 2. Rebgong Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai

Another report states that a *Monlam Chenmo* (Great Prayer Festival) was held in Rebgong County from the 4th to 11th day of the first Tibetan lunar month (around 21 February) with festivities, rituals and dance.<sup>7</sup> It is reported that as many as 20,000 monks had gathered for this important festival.<sup>15</sup>

The local authorities tried to stop this annual festival at Rebgong Monastery and detained nearly 200 monks who “...were participating in a masked dance performance so they couldn’t perform the dance”. A large contingent of armed and unarmed police arrived in the area to pre-empt any protest. When a policeman questioned one Tibetan man, it provoked other Tibetans into shouting pro-independence slogans and calling for the long life of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

At around 10 a.m. the monks, joined by lay Tibetans, marched towards Malho Prefecture Civil Government offices and started a hunger strike. They shouted slogans such as “Long Live The Dalai Lama”, “Solve the Tibet Issue As Soon As Possible,” etc. The authorities eventually had to release all the detainees except for four severely injured Tibetans—three monks and one elderly layman—who were taken to hospital for treatment. It is said that “...among them was a monk who was haemorrhaging and a layman whose spinal cord was broken. Another monk and layman were beaten so badly that they were taken to hospital in Xining”<sup>16</sup>

The protest came to an end when the head lama of Rebgong Monastery and Party Secretary of Malho TAP requested the Tibetans to halt the protest. The Public Security Bureau (PSB) police arrested the protesters who were brutally beaten and seriously injured. Armed police were mobilised in the area and strict surveillance was imposed.

<sup>14</sup> “Tibetans in Amdo Protest Arrested,” Phayul, 22 February 2008, <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=19326&article=Tibetans+in+Amdo+Protest+Arrest&t=1&c=1>

<sup>15</sup> “Tibetan detained for chanting Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama,” News Flash, Central Tibetan Administration (CTA), 25 February 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=66&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1#TabbedPanels1>

<sup>16</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.13; Also reported by *Reuters* on 24 February 2008



Rebgong County government posted a statement in the town saying: “Local Tibetans gathered for the Monlam festival protested when police interrogated a Tibetan. Those Tibetan youths who were involved in the protests were interrogated and those who were slightly injured were handed over to their parents for advice and guidance. So the county is as peaceful as before”.<sup>17</sup>

The influential Tibetan writer-blogger, Woesser, considers this protest incident to be significant and “a prelude to the series of incidents that happened after March 10 in Lhasa and protests which spread to all Tibetan areas”.

## **TUESDAY, 4 MARCH 2008**

### **3. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Township officials convened a meeting of all the villages in and around Rebgong County. While condemning the protest of 21 February 2008, the officials ordered the villagers to love the Chinese motherland and to be patriotic and loyal to the PRC government. The Chinese authorities took a “secret decision at a high-level meeting” to re-arrest Tibetans involved in the protest of 21 February 2008.<sup>18</sup>

Four Rebsa tribes in Rebgong County were to sponsor a Kalachakra initiation by Rebgong Kyabgon in Penkhar Thang Monastery in July 2008. The officials postponed the Kalachakra until after the Beijing Olympic Games in August 2008.<sup>19</sup>

## **SUNDAY, 9 MARCH 2008**

### **4. Kyegudo/Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai**

The local PSB conducted midnight raids on the Tibetan homes in Kyegudo, searching for pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Hundreds of pictures were reportedly confiscated and two families were fined 500 *yuan* each for owning the photos.

On 10 March the next day, pamphlets calling for Tibet’s independence were seen pasted on walls around the locality.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> “Tibetans, Chinese police clash at festival,” Radio Free Asia (RFA), 22 February 2008, at [www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet\\_clash-20080222.html](http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet_clash-20080222.html)

<sup>18</sup> “Chinese authorities in Rebkong hold secret meeting to re-arrest Tibetans”, Phayul, 27 February 2008, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=19375&article=Chinese+authorities+in+Rebkong+hold+secret+meeting+to+re-arrest+Tibetans&t=1&c=1>

<sup>19</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.13

<sup>20</sup> “Tibet 2008: Reported Unrest and Related Incidents”, TibetInfoNet, 2008, online database available at [http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?prefecture\\_id=219&province\\_id=18](http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?prefecture_id=219&province_id=18)



## MONDAY, 10 MARCH 2008

### 5. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, “Tibet Autonomous Region” (hereinafter TAR or Tibet Autonomous Region)

At approximately 3.50 p.m., over 300 monks from Drepung Monastery — located on the outskirts of Lhasa — attempted a peaceful protest march towards Barkhor, located in the heart of Lhasa. The march, meant to commemorate the 49<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the mass people’s uprising of 1959, was also to press for the release of monks who had been detained since October 2007 for celebrating the awarding of the US Congressional Gold Medal to His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Approximately 15 resident “Work Team” (hereinafter Work Team) members of Drepung Monastery initially tried to block the monks’ march but to no avail. Later, a large contingent of People’s Armed Police (PAP) halted their progress whereupon many of the monks staged a sit-in protest and recited prayers including *Gyalwa Shapten* (Long Life Offering for His Holiness the Dalai Lama) and *Tsemey Yonten*. According to an eyewitness, “Many monks were crying out of sadness and people who happened to be there were crying as well”.<sup>21</sup> Amidst that commotion, the paramilitary PAP fired tear-gas into the crowd and beat the protesters to defuse the demonstration. Subsequently, suspected ringleaders and 50-60 other participants were arrested.

The PAP then encircled the monastery compound and blocked the roads leading to the monastery. At least 10 military trucks, along with 10 PSB vehicles and many ambulances arrived in the vicinity.<sup>22</sup> When the Chinese security forces forcefully gained control of the area, the monastery’s water supply was shut off and all the nearby restaurants were forced to close. Under such circumstances, living conditions within the compound became increasingly difficult for the monks.<sup>23</sup> To deal with further protest outbreaks, the Chinese authorities deployed “...armed police force, plain clothes police and agents” in and around the Barkhor area in Lhasa.<sup>24</sup>

### 6. Sera Monastery, Lhasa, TAR

At approximately 5:45 p.m., 15 monks from Sera Monastery, joined by two civilians, staged a non-violent protest at Barkhor in front of Jokhang Cathedral. The monks called for Tibetan independence, distributed pro-independence pamphlets and carried three Tibetan national flags. They were confirmed to be visiting student monks, who had come to study at Sera in 2006, mainly from the Kham and Amdo regions of Tibet.

Tibetan onlookers formed a circle around the police. According to an eyewitness account, “Undercover agents, not so difficult to recognize, filmed the whole happening. Especially faces. This is one method to create fear. Suddenly, there is panic. Six or seven monks were arrested and driven away. Tibetans are very

<sup>21</sup> *Tibet at a Turning Point: The Spring Uprising and China’s New Crackdown*, International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) Washington D.C., 6 August 2008, p.41

<sup>22</sup> “China detains Tibetan monks protesting on key anniversaries,” RFA, 10 March 2008, at [http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet\\_protest-20080310.html?searchterm=None](http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet_protest-20080310.html?searchterm=None)

<sup>23</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>24</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), December 2008, p.9; “Complete one-week updates on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>; “Tibetan monks stage huge demonstration in central Lhasa,” Press Release, FTC, 11 March 2008, at [www.freetibet.org/.../tibetan-monks-stage-huge-demonstration-central-lhasa](http://www.freetibet.org/.../tibetan-monks-stage-huge-demonstration-central-lhasa)



scared because of the stories about prisons and torture. Meanwhile big numbers of policemen arrived. They drove everybody apart”.<sup>25</sup>

When the local PSB personnel arrived, they fiercely beat the demonstrators, dragged them and arrested them. The Tibetan bystanders who witnessed the incident begged the police to stop the beatings. Three other Tibetan civilians were also arrested.<sup>26</sup> Following this, the police ordered all the shops and street vendors in the Barkhor area to close down and dispersed the crowd.<sup>27</sup>

The 15 arrested monks are identified as Trulku Tenpa Rigtsang, Samten and Gelek Pelho, all from Lungkar Monastery in Golok TAP; Lobsang, Tsultrim Palden, Lobsang Ngodup, Lobsang Phurdhen, Lobsang Thukjey, Lodoe, Thupdon, all from Wonpo Monastery, Karze TAP; Soepa, Mangye or Mangde Monastery; Tsegyam, Kabshi Monastery; Thubwang and Pema Garwang, both from Darthang Monastery.<sup>28</sup>

Officials of Lhasa Municipal Government and TAR Government initially denied any knowledge of the protest when contacted by Radio Free Asia (RFA).<sup>29</sup> But Qin Gang, the PRC’s foreign ministry spokesman, later confirmed the incident: “Yesterday afternoon some monks in Lhasa, abetted by a small handful of people, did some illegal things that challenged social stability. As for how to deal with these detained Tibetans, they have been dealt with according to the law”.<sup>30</sup>

## 7. Situation in Lhasa, TAR

Additional contingents of armed forces, plain-clothed police and other agents were deployed to the area to pre-empt further protests and to monitor the activities of the people. An eyewitness report states:

Around 10 army and police vehicles with sirens blaring and lights flashing [were seen] speeding in the direction of Drepung Monastery. Some vehicles had either army or police [number] plates while others had no plates. On the second ring road, seven army trucks with canvas awnings were speeding in the same direction behind another truck that had some concealed installation on it [which could have been a water cannon]. Around 10 minutes later, another seven similar trucks sped towards the western suburbs, but this second convoy was tailed by a military ambulance. At around 5 p.m., the Lhasa Haiguan crossroads and all other roads leading to Drepung were closed by the army and several police were directing the traffic, some 20 of them, armed, with soldiers wearing packs spread out along the west side of the crossroads stopping all vehicles and pedestrians from passing.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>25</sup> “Second day of protests in Lhasa: Monks dispersed by tear-gas,” ICT, 11 March 2008, at <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/ict-news-reports/second-day-protests-lhasa-monks-dispersed-tear-gas>

<sup>26</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>.

<sup>27</sup> “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>28</sup> “Picture identities of visiting monk students of Sera Monastery arrested on 10 March 2008 from Barkhor Street, Lhasa, for their pro-Tibet protests,” TCHRD, 12 March 2008; at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/p001.html>. The details are further confirmed by RFA and Tibet InfoNet (TIN)

<sup>29</sup> “China detains monks protesting on key anniversary,” RFA, 10 March 2008 at [http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet\\_protest-20080310.html](http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet_protest-20080310.html)

<sup>30</sup> “China says Buddhist monks arrested after protest,” *AFP*, 11 March 2008, at [http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5gvvTEbhT\\_EeWOAYAcspqPLXv5qw](http://afp.google.com/article/ALeqM5gvvTEbhT_EeWOAYAcspqPLXv5qw)

<sup>31</sup> “Second day of protests in Lhasa: Monks dispersed by tear-gas,” ICT, 12 March 2008, at <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/ict-news-reports/second-day-protests-lhasa-monks-dispersed-tear-gas>



Both Sera and Drepung monasteries were sealed off. In one case, officials ordered a local nunnery to lock its gates at 9 p.m. to prevent the nuns from leaving. In another instance, Chinese authorities carried out evening raids at the homes of former political prisoners in search of CDs and other incriminating materials relating to the US Congressional Gold Medal award ceremony in 2007. Electronic items such as computers and phones were seized, and internet connections were cut off.<sup>32</sup>

The situation seemed to have remained the same even in May 2008. When Hong Kong-based *Ming Pao* published an article entitled “Armed police can still be seen on Lhasa streets: Tibet tourism open to outside world on 1 May”, Woesser wrote: “I have sought confirmation from Tibetans in Lhasa, but it is proved to be false information. In fact, after March 10, the three well-known great monasteries in Lhasa—Drepung, Sera and Ganden—as well as Jokhang and Ramoche temples in the centre of Lhasa were closed one after another.”<sup>33</sup>

### **8. Thangkya Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

On 10 March, Work Team officials from the Religious Management Bureau and government offices at the township and county level visited Thangkya Monastery located in Gyanbe township. While they conducted “Patriotic Re-education” on the monks, PAP personnel that accompanied them interrogated the monks and lay Tibetans in the area.

Since 2007 was the year of the pig which happened to be the year in which His Holiness the Dalai Lama was born, the monks of Thankya Monastery had refrained from eating pork. It is believed that the official visit was therefore, intended to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Tibet Watch reports that “after the Patriotic Re-education was concluded, the monks threw snowballs (and possibly stones) at the work team in the area and wrote Free Tibet slogans outside of a shop in which the team were eating. This led to speculation that monks arrested following the subsequent bomb blast in March 2008 were simply those under suspicion by the Work Team because of suspected insubordination during these previous events”<sup>34</sup>

According to Tibet Watch, the arrested monks are identified as Rinchen Gyaltsen, Tsewang Yeshe, Gyurmey Dhondup, Kelsang Tenzin, Tsering Nyima, Dorjee Wangyal, Wangyal, Kunga Phuntsok, Tsering Wangdu and Sicho.<sup>35</sup>

### **9. Lutsang Monastery, Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

In a report from Amdo (Qinghai) region, an estimated 337 protestors forced a government-sponsored performance to end prematurely when they converged on the County Assembly Hall in Mangra County. The demonstrators, consisting of about 137 monks from Lutsang Monastery and 200 lay citizens from the district, remained outside the building despite a contingent of PAP blocking the entrance. The protestors shouted slogans such as, “Long Live the Dalai Lama. The Dalai Lama Should Return to Tibet”.<sup>36</sup>

<sup>32</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.10

<sup>33</sup> Woesser, “Tibet Updates: April 15–27, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>34</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.4

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, p.14

<sup>36</sup> “Scores of Tibetans arrested for peaceful protests,” Press Release, TCHRD, 11 March 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080311.html>; “Complete one-week update on Tibet Protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>



### 10. Lutsang Monastery, Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai

Another source reports that approximately 400 monks of Lutsang Monastery shouted slogans of “Free Tibet” and “Return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet” for about three hours from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. As the local administrative headquarters is located far from the monastery, no arrests were made. The next day, the local authorities arrived to investigate the incident and stationed more police at the monastery.<sup>37</sup> Maybe this protest was totally different from the above-mentioned protest, except that in both the incidents, monks of Lutsang Monastery were involved.

### 11. Detsa Monastery, Palung/Bayen County, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai

Around 70 monks of Detsa Monastery walked out of an official meeting convened by 20 local Chinese officials. The monks carried portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and shouted pro-independence slogans. They offered *sangsol* on a small hill nearby where they were joined by local Tibetans. In total, around 400 Tibetans gathered during the *sangsol*. The protestors shouted “Open Solidarity with the Peace Marchers from Dharamsala to Lhasa”—an initiative in exile by five leading Tibetan NGOs, which set out on 10 March 2008.<sup>38</sup> Following the incense ritual, the PAP personnel dispersed the protestors and later surrounded the monastery.<sup>39</sup>

### 12. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Pamphlets calling for Tibet’s independence were posted around Labrang Monastery. The local police removed the posters.<sup>40</sup>

### 13. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai

Chinese police surrounded and kept the monks of Rongwo Monastery under tight security. They prohibited gatherings of monks in the monastery and made it compulsory for monks to seek prior permission from the County Religious Affairs Department to leave the area. After the protest of 21 February, the Central Government in Beijing was directly supervising the county authorities.<sup>41</sup>

### 14. Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

A protest occurred in Bame Township in Karze. A large posse of PAP forces suppressed the demonstration.

<sup>37</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.19; Also reported by Woesser in her blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>38</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.10-11

<sup>39</sup> “Tibet reeling under tense situation – Nuns of Chutsang Nunnery join the protest,” Press Release, TCHRD, 14 March 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080314.html>; Also reported in Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>; CTA, “One-week complete update on Tibet protests”

<sup>40</sup> “Tibet reeling under tense situation: Nuns of Chutsang Nunnery join the protests,” Press Release, TCHRD, 14 March 2008

<sup>41</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.13



### 15. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Local Tibetans in Karze County pasted and distributed posters and pamphlets calling for Tibetan independence.<sup>42</sup>

### 16. Dzoge Thangkor Soktsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Monks of Dzoge Thangkor Soktsang Monastery removed a Chinese flag from the monastery compound. After the Chinese authorities re-hoisted the flag, the monks removed it again on 14 March 2008.<sup>43</sup>

### 17. Mewa Monastery, Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

At 2 p.m., roughly 100 monks from Mewa Monastery staged a protest and shouted, “Free Tibet” and “Long Live His Holiness.” Local police came to the monastery the next day and pressured the monastery’s Democratic Management Committee (DMC) to hand over protestors. None were surrendered. Thereafter, seven Chinese police officers and Work Team members remained at the monastery for further investigation.<sup>44</sup>

### 18. Beijing, China

Tibetan writer-blogger, Woesser, and her Chinese public intellectual husband, Wang Lixiong, were placed under house arrest from the outset of the protests. Wang told a Beijing reporter, Ding Xiao, “She [Woesser] has been under house arrest since March 10. Her movements are restricted, as are mine. In the past, I was their main target. But now she has become part of the target. Whatever movement we plan to make, we must first ask for approval. Only when it’s approved by higher-up can we make a move under surveillance.”<sup>45</sup>

## TUESDAY, 11 MARCH 2008

### 19. Sera Monastery, Lhasa, TAR

Approximately 500 to 600 monks of Sera Monastery left the monastery around 3 p.m. to protest for the release of their fellow monks who were arrested the day before. They shouted slogans during their march such as “We Want Freedom”, “Free Our People”, “We Want an Independent Tibet” and “Free Our People or We Won’t Return”. When they arrived at the police station near the monastery, “...armed police who were dispatched to the area stopped them. They didn’t return to the monastery until around 9:30 p.m.,” one witness said.<sup>46</sup> About 2,000 PSB and PAP were deployed and they fired tear-gas into the crowd and beat the participants until they dispersed.<sup>47</sup>

<sup>42</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.10; “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>43</sup> “More protests reported from Achok Tsenyi and Dzoge Monastery in Tibet,” Press Release, TCHRD, 19 March 2008

<sup>44</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.16

<sup>45</sup> “News desk: Tibetan blogger Woesser under house arrest,” RFA, 21 March 2008, at <http://rfaunplugged.wordpress.com/2008/03/21/newsdesk-tibetan-blogger-woesser-under-house-arrest/>

<sup>46</sup> “Chinese police fire tear-gas at protesting Tibetan monks,” RFA, 12 March 2008 at [http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet\\_march-20080312.html?textonly=1](http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet_march-20080312.html?textonly=1)

<sup>47</sup> “Tibet reeling under tense situation: Nuns of Chutsang Nunnery joins the protest,” Press Release, TCHRD, 14 March 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080314.html>; Jonathan Watts, “Protests in Tibet”, 17 March 2008, <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/mar/17/tibet.china2>



An eyewitness to the monks' protest, reported by BBC on 14 March 2008, recounts:

I just returned from Lhasa yesterday. I was in Lhasa for about six days, and I had just arrived at the famed Sera Monastery to see the debating monks, when they suddenly stormed out of their 'debating courtyard' and rushed for the entrance of the temple. The Buddha Halls were immediately shut in our faces by security officials. Members of our group saw monks being beaten and kicked by the security forces that swarmed all over the temple precincts. The monks were forced to sit in rows, surrounded by a double-phalanx of riot cops, brandishing clubs. Our group was ushered out of the temple, and as we headed back in the direction of central Lhasa, we passed incoming troop-carriers ferrying camouflaged army regulars, with other army units marching in on foot from close locations. All roads leading in were closed off.<sup>48</sup>

Preferring to be identified only as John, he further recounted:

The monks were sitting in neat rows on the ground, surrounded by a phalanx of police. It was a very clear show of force – there were maybe as many as 300 riot police and regular police there. It could have been civil disobedience, but it looked like the monks had been put there. They weren't moving. As we turned left, we saw troop carriers with camouflaged army regulators arriving... We saw guns, large guns that looked like automatic weapons. There were two or three trucks as well as others – several units of public order personnel swarming the situation. ... Back in Lhasa, it was eerily normal. There were police around but not really a muscular presence. It seemed to have been a massive localised show of force.<sup>49</sup>

Since the Chinese forces had completely sealed off both the compounds, the atmosphere at Sera and Drepung monasteries was tense. The action taken by officials to bar the movement of monks and visiting lay protestors in and out of the area particularly affected the monks of Sera Monastery, where living conditions continued to worsen daily. Not only were all of the shops and restaurants in the vicinity closed, but like at Drepung, the water supply to the monastery was cut off.

## 20. Lhasa, TAR

Lhasa City authorities issued an order that all government employees on leave from various departments must immediately return to work. Employees were banned from taking further leave.<sup>50</sup>

## 21. Tibet University, Lhasa, TAR

The PSB arrested about five Tibet University students for staging a protest, and increased restrictions on all Tibetan students there. Also, the number of surveillance personnel in the area was increased and the authorities recorded the movement of students entering and leaving the campus at the university's entrance gate.<sup>51</sup>

<sup>48</sup> "Eyewitness accounts: Tibet Clashes," BBC News, James Miles (correspondent with *The Economist*, 14 March 2008, at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7297248.stm>

<sup>49</sup> "Eyewitness: Monk 'kicked to floor'," BBC News, 14 March 2008, at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/7296134.stm>

<sup>50</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.11

<sup>51</sup> "Tibet reeling under tense situation – Nuns of Chutsang Nunnery join the protest," Press Release, TCHRD, 14 March 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080314.html>



## 22. Dabpa County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

During a demonstration by hundreds of monks and local lay people, the Chinese authorities ordered the PSB and PAP to fire on protestors if they engaged in “separatist activities”. The PAP shot to death three Tibetans and injured at least 10 others during the demonstration. A large number of PSB, thereafter, patrolled the area.<sup>52</sup>

## WEDNESDAY, 12 MARCH 2008

## 23. Chutsang Nunnery, Lhasa, TAR

In commemoration of the 49<sup>th</sup> Tibetan Women’s Uprising Day, about 100 nuns from Chutsang Nunnery led a peaceful demonstration march towards the Barkhor. The nunnery is located in west Lhasa. Before they could reach the city centre, the PAP blocked the procession and the nuns were forcibly returned to their nunnery.<sup>53</sup>

## 24. Sera Monastery, Lhasa, TAR

Monks stopped attending classes and went on hunger strike, demanding that the Chinese authorities lift the ongoing restrictions at the monastery.<sup>54</sup>

## 25. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR

Two monks, identified as Kalsang and Damchoe, were admitted to Drepung Monastery Clinic in a critical condition after stabbing their hands, wrists and chests, and initially refusing medical attention. The monks, both originally from Kirti Monastery in Ngaba County, Sichuan Province, and residing at Drepung Monastery, were believed to have attempted suicide. Like them, many other monks injured themselves in desperation inside Drepung Monastery.<sup>55</sup>

## 26. Lhasa, TAR

At an emergency meeting convened to discuss the protests of 10 and 11 March, the heads of government offices in Lhasa briefed their subordinates on the developments in Lhasa. Emphasizing the seriousness of the situation, they warned that the incidents could further escalate and pose severe challenges to the long-term stability of Tibet. Some officials also reported that the PAP had physical conflicts with the “rioters”. Lhasa

<sup>52</sup> “Martial Law situation in Tibet, all but in name,” CTA, 15 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=50&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1#TabbedPanels1>

<sup>53</sup> “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>; Also reported in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.13; Jonathan Watts, “Protests in Tibet”, 17 March 2008, Guardian News and Media Limited

<sup>54</sup> “Uprising spreads across Tibet; largest monasteries sealed,” Agam Gecko, 14 March 2008, at <http://agamsgecko.blogspot.com/2008/03/uprising-spreads-across-tibet-largest.html>; Also see “Tibetan monks in critical condition after attempted suicides, as protest mounts,” RFA, 13 March 2008 at [http://www.rfa.org/english/news/breaking\\_news/tibet\\_protest-20080313.html](http://www.rfa.org/english/news/breaking_news/tibet_protest-20080313.html)

<sup>55</sup> “Tibetan monks in critical condition after attempted suicide, as protest mount” RFA, 13 March 2008 at [http://www.rfa.org/english/news/breaking\\_news/tibet\\_protest-20080313.html](http://www.rfa.org/english/news/breaking_news/tibet_protest-20080313.html); Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



Neighbourhood Committees were formed to inspect each household in predominantly Tibetan areas of the city, searching for unregistered monks and nuns who might be illegally residing in private homes.<sup>56</sup>

### **27. Ganden Monastery, Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The monks of Ganden Monastery led a peaceful protest, following which the PLA's paramilitary sealed off the monastery compound and cut off all contact with the outside world.<sup>57</sup>

## **THURSDAY, 13 MARCH 2008**

### **28. Chutsang Nunnery, Lhasa, TAR**

Approximately 150 nuns from Chutsang Nunnery led another peaceful protest march towards Lhasa city. Many of them did not return to the nunnery that evening. Only a few senior nuns remained in the nunnery.<sup>58</sup>

### **29. Lhasa, TAR**

The Foreign Bureau Office in Lhasa warned NGOs with closure of their organizations and legal action if anyone was found providing information to foreigners about the protests in Tibet. The NGOs were only permitted to inform the outside world that Tibet would be stable in a short time. The office conducted background checks on foreigners working in local NGOs.<sup>59</sup>

According to reports, the PSB detained 500 students from Tibet University.<sup>60</sup> Severe restrictions were placed on the movement of students with the authorities "recording student entrance and exit to and from the university at the main gate".<sup>61</sup>

### **30. Reting Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

Protests broke out at Reting Monastery, just north of Lhasa.<sup>62</sup>

### **31. Chamdo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Around 9 a.m., seven PSB arrived to arrest Akar Tashi, aged 38/39, at his home in Lathok Yuchu Township for his alleged involvement in March protests in Lhasa and his past involvement in other political activities.

<sup>56</sup> "Tibetan monks in critical condition after attempted suicide, as protest mount," RFA, 13 March 2008 at [http://www.rfa.org/english/news/breaking\\_news/tibet\\_protest-20080313.html](http://www.rfa.org/english/news/breaking_news/tibet_protest-20080313.html)

<sup>57</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.; Also reported by Woesser in her blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>59</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>; Also reported in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008

<sup>60</sup> "Protests in Tibet," Jonathan Watts, correspondent for *The Guardian*, 17 March 2008 at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2008/mar/17/tibet.china2>

<sup>61</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.13

<sup>62</sup> "Tibet 2008: Reported Unrest and Related Incidents," TibeInfoNet, 2008, at [http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?location\\_id=62&prefecture\\_id=22&province\\_id=1](http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?location_id=62&prefecture_id=22&province_id=1)



The arrest resulted in a scuffle during which Akar Tashi stabbed one of the PSB and he himself was shot dead.<sup>63</sup>

### 32. Zatoe County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai

According to TibetInfoNet, on either 13 or 14 March, a Tibetan man was shot and killed after he fired at a policeman.<sup>64</sup> It is uncertain whether this and the above incident are the same. Locations are different though the events look similar.

## FRIDAY, 14 MARCH 2008

### 33. Ramoche Monastery, Lhasa, TAR

The monks from Ramoche Temple and some lay Tibetans protested against the closure of Drepung, Sera and Ganden monasteries. In retaliation the PAP forces surrounded Ramoche Monastery and cordoned off the roads in the area.

TCHRD reports,

There were confirmed reports of a scuffle between the PAP and protestors (monks and civilians), and one account of agitated protestors setting fire to a vehicle and numerous shops. Chinese-owned shops, restaurants and police vehicles were set ablaze in the commotion. The Tromsikhang market, built in 1993, was among those burned down. All the roads into Lhasa and the busiest streets were sealed off. Despite PAP patrolling the streets, protestors continued to demonstrate.<sup>65</sup>

Students from Lhasa University shouted “Free Tibet”, “We Want Freedom” and “Chinese Leave Tibet” at around 8 a.m. in Barkhor area. By late morning, thousands of Tibetans — including lay Tibetans, monks and nuns — joined the protest. The enormous crowd broke into two groups — one protested near Potala Palace and the other near Ramoche Temple.

Soon, the protestors attacked Chinese shops and restaurants, and burnt a gold shop near Potala, In Barkhor area, too. Chinese shops and restaurants were targeted. According to an eyewitness account, “...seven police cars and other vehicles were burned or attacked in the streets and plumes of black smoke could be seen across the city”. Roughly, 1,000 police were deployed around Jokhang Temple and used tear-gas to disperse the crowds. In other areas of Lhasa, the police reportedly did not do anything to stop the rioters.<sup>66</sup>

Reports confirmed that “crowds formed, seemingly spontaneously, in numerous parts of the district. They smashed into non-Tibetan shops, piled merchandise in the streets and set fire to it; cooking gas canisters were thrown into the fires and exploded. Some yelled ‘Long Live the Dalai Lama’ and ‘Free Tibet’. They marked those businesses that they knew to be Tibetan-owned with white traditional scarves. Those businesses were

<sup>63</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 7 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=571&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, 2008, p.14

<sup>66</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008



left intact. Almost every single other shop across a wide swathe of the city, not only in the old Tibetan quarter, but also beyond it in areas dominated by the ethnic Han Chinese. Almost every other business was either burned, looted, destroyed, smashed into, the property therein hauled out into the streets, piled up, and burned.”<sup>67</sup>

Five employees “...huddling on the second floor of a clothing shop were burned alive when their store went up in flames.”<sup>68</sup>

Reliable sources confirmed that at least 80 people were killed on 14 March 2008 in Lhasa alone. Many of the corpses were piled up in front of a PSB office in Lhasa. An eyewitness reported “...seeing 26 lay people being shot at from a black vehicle while they protested near Drapchi Prison, demanding the immediate release of political prisoners detained there”.<sup>69</sup> For instance, Lhakpa Tsering, around 30, a resident of Lhasa who was born in Toelung Dechen County and worked as a tourist vehicle driver, was killed in Lu-ghug Street with a shot to the forehead during the 14 March demonstration in Lhasa. PSB forcibly took his body from his family and told them that investigations were needed to be done at the People’s Procuratorate. However, his body was later cremated at Toelung (west of Lhasa). His ashes were returned to his family in a plastic bag with his name on it.

Chinese official news channels only reported the killing of 10 Chinese by the demonstrators, which was later confirmed as 19. Reliable sources confirm that Lhasa PSB lifted its restraining order on shooting people from 14 March onwards, so the police and army were then officially permitted to shoot the protestors. At around 11 p.m. the Chinese authorities in Lhasa announced the closure of all schools, shops and businesses.

**A Tibetan who witnessed the events in Lhasa from 14 March onwards reported the following account to Tibet Watch on 22 April 2008:<sup>70</sup>**

Everybody knows about the eruption of the protests which took place in Lhasa on 10 March. I went to do some shopping at a friend’s shop. There my friend told me that around 15 monks and nuns and around 20 lay Tibetans had staged a peaceful demonstration in Barkhor because of the increased deployment of PSB in Lhasa.

On 12 March, I heard that monks from Drepung Monastery were protesting everywhere. A couple of them apparently stabbed themselves. Since then Drepung Monastery has been sealed off. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave the monastery.

On 14 March, I saw a police car parked blocking the gate of Ramoche Temple. Later, friends told me that the police had been there since 11 March. It was around 11 o’clock in the morning and around four monks came to the police car and demanded they remove the car from the gate. I was watching with several other Tibetans from about 100 meters away. There were about 10 policemen engaged in talks with the four monks around the car. In the meantime, around 50 monks joined the four monks. The number of monks outnumbered the policemen at that time. Then all of the policemen and monks went to the roof of Ramoche Temple. They were talking to each

<sup>67</sup> “Transcript: James Miles interview on Tibet,” CNN.Com/Asia, 20 March 2008, at <http://edition.cnn.com/2008/WORLD/asiapcf/03/20/tibet.miles.interview/index.html>; “Eyewitnesses recount terrifying day in Tibet,” Jill Drew, *Washington Post*, 27 March 2008, at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/03/26/AR2008032603275.html>

<sup>68</sup> “Fresh melee in Lhasa after police apparently launch security checks,” reported by Jill Drew, *Washington Post Foreign Service*, 29 March 2008, at <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/03/29/AR2008032900373.html>

<sup>69</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.11

<sup>70</sup> Ibid., p.20-22



other on the roof. I couldn't hear because I was about 100 meters from them, but I could see the gestures of the monks pointing to the car and demanding that the police stopped blocking the monastery's main gate. There were many of us watching them from a distance.

Then another police car came to the place. A senior policeman ordered all the monks and police to come down from the roof and asked all the people who were watching to move. A man from Kham asked why they were not allowed to watch and a minor scuffle broke out between the police and Tibetan onlookers. During that time there were only around 30-40 policemen and they ran away. The monks and lay people lifted the police car and removed it from the monastery's main gate. All the Tibetans started shouting 'Free Tibet', 'Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama', 'We want freedom', etc. Then, after a while, five trucks of armed police were brought in. They fired tear-gas into the crowd so all the Tibetans ran away in different directions. I ran behind Ramoche Temple. Some monks shouted at the Tibetan public not to run, so many didn't and faced the crackdown by armed police. They continued shouting 'Free Tibet' and 'Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama'.

Behind the Ramoche Temple, opposite the City Police Station, there were 200 of us Tibetans and many more in front of Ramoche. Around 50 policemen saw us from Ramoche Street and showed us their handcuffs – a warning that we may be arrested. Some policemen were carrying video cameras and taking footage. I saw that an old Tibetan man, around 50-60, and his son (around six years) were injured. They were bleeding and around five policemen pushed them into a police van.

Around that time, we heard gunfire in front of Ramoche Temple. It was like a war with much gunfire. I saw five bodies being put onto an army truck at Ramoche Temple. The situation became very tense. It was very dangerous. So I tried to go to my hotel. But it was impossible to go on the normal streets because of lots of clashes between Tibetan protestors and police in the Ramoche area. Tibetans were throwing stones at police and the police were firing tear-gas into the Tibetan protestors.

I managed to get behind Jokhang Temple. The air was filled with smoke. I saw four bodies of very young Tibetans in their twenties. There were two boys and two girls lying in blood. I met a friend there who told me that the four of them were students. A friend told me that the two boys died about 10 minutes after being shot. One of the boys told my friend — who was crying — not to cry because people were dying for a good cause. He asked my friend to put some holy pills in his mouth, and then he died.

I also saw 20 bodies lying in Beijing Road but I didn't manage to see them closely because it was very dangerous. Then I returned to my hotel in the evening. I watched from the roof of my hotel. Lhasa looked like a battlefield and I continued hearing more and more gunfire and seeing more smoke in the air. It was very dangerous and I stayed in my hotel room.

From my hotel, I continued hearing around five groups of Tibetan protestors, which from the sound of their voices seemed to comprise 200 – 300 people, demonstrating one after another on Beijing Road shouting Long Live the Dalai Lama, Free Tibet etc.

Friends called from Lophug area and told me that they saw the bodies of six Tibetans who were brought on three rickshaws. A relative told me on the phone that she saw two Tibetan men and a woman chased by a group of nine armed police. The police opened fire and the woman fell down. She stood up and again gunfire was heard. Then she fell down finally. The two men managed to run away. An old Tibetan bystander rushed to the site and took care of the body of the woman. The armed police who killed her said nothing and left the scene.

Earlier in the day, I saw a Tibetan woman wearing a white top killed in front of Gamchun Restaurant. I saw police dragging her body towards a police van close by.

On 14 March, the demonstrations started around 11 a.m. and ended around midnight. Throughout the day we continued hearing gunshots and explosions. The number of armed police kept on increasing. I myself saw



around 40 tanks roll into Beijing Road. I believe that there were at least 100 tanks brought into the city. Before nightfall, I myself saw two tank-like army vans with around six armed soldiers on each, opening fire in Beijing Road in every direction.

In the morning, on 15 March, friends in the hotel told me that an old Tibetan woman saw around 500 bodies in front of Jokhang Temple. She saw them before daybreak but the bodies were no longer there by the morning. I can say with confidence that the death toll of Tibetans is much higher than the exile government's estimate of 100. I saw around 40 bodies myself and friends told me of many more bodies at different locations in Lhasa.

A businessman partner of mine told me on the phone on 15 March morning that armed police opened fire on a Tibetan family in Karmakutsang and killed all the family members, even their children, inside their house the previous night. A large number of PLA were brought into the city on 15 March. Massive arrests started taking place from 14 March, even of Tibetans who they had no evidence against for having taken part in the protests. For example, a shopkeeper called Sherten Gyakpa was arrested while he was closing his shop, despite his not having been involved in the demonstrations.

A Tibetan policewoman told me of killings and beatings that took place on Guru Bridge on 14 and 15 March. She described how she saw armed police beating Tibetans to death and the road was filled with blood everywhere.

Friends told me that a group of Tibetans waving white scarves circumambulated Jokhang temple three times during the morning of 14 March. They shouted 'We Want Freedom', 'Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama', 'Release Panchen Lama' and 'Allow the Dalai Lama to Return Home'. After making these rounds, they started warning the shops around Barkhor to close. When armed police started cracking down on the demonstrators with force, clashes broke out. Most of the demonstrators faced the PLA and many were killed and others had their legs or arms broken. A 70-year-old rinpoche was severely tortured in prison but released after the authorities learnt that he did not take part in the demonstration. This rinpoche told his friends that many Tibetan demonstrators were dying in prison.

Because of the massive number of arrests, jails in Lhasa were full. So many arrested Tibetans were taken to Gormo. Since 14 March, every Tibetan in Lhasa without an identity card were arrested. Checkpoints were established every 100 meters and anybody found with a photograph of the Dalai Lama was made to tear the picture and stomp on it. If people refused they were threatened with torture and imprisonment. I was in line at such a checkpoint on 16 or 17 March. An old Tibetan man of about 75 years was caught with a photo of the Dalai Lama. He refused to tear or stamp on the photo and was immediately knocked down. I saw blood spilling from his head. Two armed policemen were pointing guns at him and another handcuffed him and they took him away.

Starting from 15 March, announcements were made on TV in both Tibetan and Chinese for protestors to hand themselves in. On 16 March they showed around 200 Tibetans from Phenpo County surrendering on TV. House-to-house searches were also launched. Around five armed policemen came to each house and ordered all the family out while they searched for banned objects, including photos of the Dalai Lama and Tibetan flags. Of course, everybody had to listen to their order or otherwise they were ready with arms to crack down on people who were reluctant. Since the hotel where I was staying was leased to a Chinese businessman, several armed police came to the hotel but they did not search it. They told the hotel owner not to let westerners stay at the hotel. Beating and torture was common during that weekend of 15 and 16 March.

Since 12 March, Drepung Monastery was sealed off. Nobody was allowed to enter and exit the monastery. As far as food is concerned, nobody was allowed to deliver any. It was the same situation with Sera and Ramoche monasteries. They were sealed off since 14 March. There were around at least 1,500 soldiers surrounding Drepung and Sera monasteries and around 700 surrounding Ramoche Temple. Since 15 March, phone lines to the monasteries were cut and the public were not allowed to go to those monasteries.



### **34. Phenpo Lhundrup, Meldro Gungkar, and Taktse counties, TAR**

In other counties of Lhasa, including Phenpo Lhundrup, Meldro Gungkar and Taktse, hundreds of demonstrators marched in protests in several directions, including Barkhor area. The number of participants continued to increase as protests spread until—emboldened by the relative lack of police presence—the crowds swelled in size up to 10,000-20,000.

### **35. Driru Wangden Monastery, Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

The PAP surrounded Driru Wangten Monastery after monks staged a protest. The road connecting Nagchu to Lhasa was completely blocked off and non-residents of Nagchu Prefecture were forced to leave. The names of all males in each household in Nagchu were also recorded.

### **36. Ganden Monastery, Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Four monks of Ganden Monastery reportedly set themselves on fire in protest.

### **37. Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

Chinese forces quickly suppressed a small demonstration in Shigatse.

### **38. Ratoe Monastery, Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Thirty monks from Ratoe Monastery in Nyethang Township held a protest march from Ratoe Monastery to the township government head office. The local people joined the protestors and shouted, “Freedom in Tibet”, “Independence for Tibet” and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama.” When the protestors neared the township government headquarters, the Chinese PAP blocked the monks and attempted to arrest them. All the protestors headed back to their homes.

Following this event, tight restrictions were imposed on the monks of Ratoe Monastery. Hundreds of Chinese security personnel—including the PSB and PAP—were deployed to the area. A Chinese Work Team conducted “Patriotic Re-education” campaign on the monks. When the monks adamantly refused to submit, the PAP conducted raids at the monastery.<sup>71</sup>

### **39. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Monks from Rongwo Monastery argued with the DMC in the monastery and boycotted the regular prayer assembly. The monks went to visit three other detained monks. They were informed that the imprisoned monks were in good health and that around 100 Tibetans were also detained in the same jail. All of them had been arrested after the protest of 21 February 2008.<sup>72</sup>

<sup>71</sup> “Update on Tibet, 9 May 2008,” News Flash, CTA, 16 April 2008, [http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=583&article\\_type=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1](http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=583&article_type=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1), at <http://tibet/en/flash/2008/0508/09D0508.html>; “China detains 32 monks in Chushul County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 9 May 2008

<sup>72</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008



#### 40 Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Chinese forces reportedly killed at least two monks during a crackdown on Tibetan protestors in the area.<sup>73</sup>

#### 41. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

At Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, around 1,000 monks, lay people and students gathered around a *chorten* (stupa) near Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery. They burned incense, offered prayers and circumambulated the stupa three times. The Tibetans called for the “Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama” and “Free Tibet”. A witness described that “. . .around thousands of Tibetans gathered in early afternoon after the *lhuzang* ceremony, which is marked on 14 March each year. Treasures, including gold and precious articles, are placed in the river as offerings to the *lu* (water deities). The ceremony that began at 10.30 a.m. was over at about 12.30 p.m. Around that time, some monks shouted slogans such as ‘China Quit Tibet’ and ‘Long Live the Dalai Lama’. More than 40 monks draped themselves in the Tibetan national flag while others held it high. The protestors marched to the west of Sangchu Town and then turned back to where they started.”<sup>74</sup> This was despite the presence of many PSB and PAP in the town.

Kelsang Gyatso and Gedhun Jinpa, both former monks of Labrang Monastery, escaped into exile in 2009. Both were leading protestors. Kelsang Jinpa who is originally from Nagthu village, Sangko Township, Sangchu County, said, “Like Gedhun Gyatso, I was one of the leading protestors of the protest of 14 March 2008 in Labrang. During the protest a large number of Tibetans shouted slogans such as ‘Quick Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet’, ‘Tibet is Independent’, ‘No Human Rights in Tibet’, ‘No Religious Freedom in Tibet’ and ‘No Freedom of Expression in Tibet’. Soon after, a large number of PSB officials and armed police came to the protest site. They severely beat the Tibetans and threw tear-gas into the protesting crowd. Many Tibetans were arrested at that time.”<sup>75</sup>

The demonstrators, numbering over 3,000 monks and civilians, first marched to the local government headquarters, where some threw stones at a government-owned restaurant. The protestors then continued on to the office of the state telecommunications service, followed by the PAP headquarters. The protestors headed towards Sangchu County PSB headquarters.

Classes at Tibetan Middle School were promptly dismissed. Tibetans apparently joined the demonstrations from all directions, increasing the size of the protests. There was, however, no organized leadership, and various groups raised different slogans, like “Start the Sino-Tibetan Peace Dialogue” and “Independence for Tibet,” though the most common slogan remained, “Long Live the Dalai Lama”.

Initially the PSB only responded by firing tear-gas at the marchers while other sources say that around 20 policemen fired into the air. Most of the crowd dispersed, but around 50-60 Tibetans were surrounded by the police and severely beaten. All of them were subsequently arrested. Movement of people in the area was restricted. Phone lines and internet connections were cut and the atmosphere was rife with tension.<sup>76</sup>

<sup>73</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, 2008, p.16

<sup>74</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7; “Fresh protests in Amdo Labrang,” Press Release, TCHRD, 15 March 2008; “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>75</sup> Video Testimony, DIIR, CTA, 2009

<sup>76</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7;



**An eyewitness gave his testimony to Tibet Watch about what he saw in Labrang area on 14 March and thereafter:<sup>77</sup>**

[During the peaceful protests in Labrang] I was in my cousin's room in Labrang Monastery. It was a very important religious festival [that involved invocation of water deities] on 14 March in the western calendar, which would be on 11 February in the Tibetan calendar. Also many people came out for puja from different areas in Amdo. No sooner had the ceremony started, in the streets on Sangchu County 20 metres away from Labrang Monastery, around 200 monks were holding Tibetan national flags and shouting slogans such as 'Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama', 'Free Tibet' and 'We Want Freedom'. So many lay Tibetans in the street joined the protest. It ignited the massive protests on the following days of 14 and 15 March.

The protestors gathered at Sangchu Tibetan Middle School and took down the Chinese national flag in the school. Then they replaced it by raising the Tibetan flag on 14 March. The next day, many Tibetans gathered at the same place as previous days. The protest took place in front of Sangchu government building and the protestors threw small stones at the building and broke windows. Soon the PAP militia were using tear-gas to split up the protestors. Most of the protestors were very young, around their 20s and 30s. They are very brave, and strongly stand for their people and country of Tibet. Their deeds satisfied the older Tibetans so that the older people like myself could die peacefully.

I heard people saying about 160 monks and lay people were arrested by Chinese soldiers and armed police since 14 March. I witnessed a monk, who was our roommate, being arrested on 15 April. His name is Jamyang Jinpa from Sangkhog Township. At around 1 a.m., 12 armed police broke into our room through the windows and captured him. My cousin was not there at that moment. The police had a horrible attitude towards us; each of them was armed with a machine-gun and they were aiming everywhere — including at the prayer room. They searched every corner of the room. They took Jamyang Jinpa away. I suppose they saw I was very old, so they neither arrested nor tortured me. They arrested Jamyang Jinpa because they said that, 'He is a pro-separatist criminal who violated the government constitution, and he was involved in the illegal protest at Labrang on 14 March. We must punish him if he is against the government constitution'.

PAP [the paramilitary wing of the People's Liberation Army] searched everywhere in the monks' rooms; many pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama were found at that time and were taken away by soldiers. And those soldiers took some antique statues from the monastery such as Dzambhala [the god of wealth]. A group of foreign journalists arrived at Labrang Monastery on 9 April 2008; 30 monks protested in view of the journalists. After that the local Chinese administration increased its military presence at Labrang Monastery and put monks under tight security control. Many innocent Tibetans have been arrested without any reason.

On 19 April the local Chinese administration started 'Patriotic Re-education' campaign. The campaign personnel changed from day-to-day but at least 10 armed policemen and another five PSB police watched over the monks in the class. Each class lasted for two hours a week.

Tibetans in Tibet appreciate the great work Tibetans in exile are undertaking for our country. They have brought the recent situation to the attention of the international media, so now people around the world know that the Chinese authorities are abusing human rights and killing and torturing Tibetans in Tibet.

<sup>77</sup> For full testimony see: "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10-12



**42. Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Protests were reported from Luchu County.<sup>78</sup>

**43. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Protests were held in Machu County.<sup>79</sup>

**44. Tsoe Monastery, Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Hundreds of PSB and PAP surrounded and suppressed an evening demonstration by monks from Tsoe Monastery<sup>80</sup> and dispersed another lay protest in a different part of town.

A demonstration led by Tibetan college students in the area resulted in a clash between the students and the Party committee members of the college campus.

**45. Dzoge Thangkor Sogsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Monks lowered the Chinese flag at the monastery compound for the second time. The one they took down on 10 March had been replaced by the authorities.

**46. Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Monks of Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery held a protest. Truckloads of Chinese troops arrived to disperse the crowd. The PAP forces brutally cracked down on the protestors, resulting in injuries to five Tibetans and the arrests of over 10 monks.<sup>81</sup>

**47. Lithang Nyingma Monastery, Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

When a convoy of military trucks swooped into Lithang area, Barchog Lopoe, a 37-year-old teacher and manager of Lithang Nyingma Monastery, blocked the vehicles by standing in the middle of the road. Lithang Nyingma Monastery is one of the 113 branches of Lithang Gongchen Monastery.

Barchog Lopoe shouted slogans “Free Tibet” and “Long Live the Dalai Lama”. Local Tibetan sympathizers soon surrounded the lone protestor — akin to the Tiananmen Square tank man. The Chinese PSB arrested him and detained him at the County Detention Centre. Tibetans soon gathered at the detention centre and demanded Lopoe’s release. He was later freed to avoid further protests, but remained under surveillance.<sup>82</sup>

Radio Free Asia reported that two other demonstrations occurred in Lithang, one by nomads of Othok Nyakchuka and another by nomads from several villages in Lithang. At least two protestors were arrested.<sup>83</sup>

<sup>78</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, p.16

<sup>79</sup> “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” p.16

<sup>80</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>81</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.17

<sup>82</sup> *Ibid*; p.18

<sup>83</sup> *Ibid*.



## SATURDAY, 15 MARCH 2008

### 48. Lhasa, TAR

A protest, which began at Jokhang Temple at around 8 a.m. ended with four monks killed and many others injured according to an eyewitness. Monks from Sera and Drepung monasteries led a protest with nuns and laypeople into the Barkhor. The police opened fire on the protestors around 11 a.m., from near the corner of the Jokhang. In response, the protestors burnt Chinese shops and attacked their vehicles.<sup>84</sup>

A protest broke out in KarmaKutsang area, east of Lhasa, and in Nyangdren area, north of Lhasa near Sera Monastery. The armed police fired tear-gas into the crowds, and later set up new checkpoints at all the entrance routes.<sup>85</sup> All media personnel, including foreign media inside Tibet, were questioned and any recorded materials such as video footage and photographs were either destroyed or confiscated.

The Higher People's Court, Regional People's Procuratorate and the TAR PSB issued a deadline notice on government websites and news channels ordering the protestors to surrender by midnight 17 March 2008.<sup>86</sup> The notice stated:

Those who on their own volition submit themselves to police or judicial offices prior to midnight on 17 March shall be punished lightly or will receive mitigated punishment. Those who surrender themselves and report on other criminal elements will be performing meritorious acts and may escape punishment. Criminal elements who do not submit themselves in time shall be punished severely according to the law. Those who shelter 'lawbreakers' will be punished in accordance with the law and reward will be given to those who report 'lawbreakers' to the authorities.

According to reliable sources, at least 600 people were arrested when the authorities sent army units (Ch: *Zhenggui jundui*) into Lhasa to conduct mass arrests. The Chinese authorities imposed a curfew in the entire city. In the meantime, Tibetan homes were raided and hundreds of Tibetans were arbitrarily arrested. Many youths were beaten during their arrests and imprisoned along with all former political prisoners.

Those without residence permits were also detained. Police in Lhasa arrested a father, Kalsang Gyaltzen, and his two sons, Lodo and Jampa, from Tsawa Pasho, Kham. A total of 10,000 *yuan* [about US\$ 1,500] was confiscated from the family after they were found without residence permits. The family ran a small stall in Lhasa, and had pending applications for residence permits. Still they were taken into police custody. The daughter, who had a residence permit, was left at the family home, alone, without any money or information as to her family's whereabouts. Six members of a family originally from Derge County, Kham, were also arrested in the courtyard of their Lhasa home after one family member allegedly participated in the protests.<sup>87</sup>

The Chinese authorities arrested nearly all young Tibetans, male and female, in Lhasa. In some cases, Tibetans were arrested simply for trying to leave their own courtyards. While the Chinese moved about freely, all the

<sup>84</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.11

<sup>85</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>; "Death toll mounts as Tibet Uprising continues: TCHRD calls upon UN to send a fact-finding mission," Press Release, TCHRD, 15 March 2008

<sup>86</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.16-17

<sup>87</sup> *Ibid.*, p.19; Tibetan news in English: "What witnesses are saying," RFA, 15 March 2008, at [http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet\\_interviews-20080315.html?searchterm=none](http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet_interviews-20080315.html?searchterm=none)



Tibetans—including government employees—were regularly stopped to have their IDs checked. Many arrested Tibetans were taken to Toelung area and several others jailed in different regions of Lhasa. According to reports from Tibet, “mothers and elders in the families helplessly pleaded with security forces upon seeing their sons and loved ones being beaten and dragged away.”<sup>88</sup>

The Lhasa government issued a notice on 14 March 2008:

Cadres, workers and residents in Lhasa shall have a good understanding of the current situation. Be firm with the efforts to fight against all forms of secessionist activities. Stay away from lawbreaking acts meant to cause social disturbances and harm the interests of the broad masses of the people, and consciously safeguard social stability and your own legitimate rights, support the government’s crackdown on all forms of criminal activities, so that together we can maintain harmony and stability in Tibet.<sup>89</sup>

A reliable source had reported that a military truck full of corpses was taken to Toelung County.<sup>90</sup> Many injured Tibetans who did not receive immediate medical care died either in hospital or prison.<sup>91</sup>

#### **49. Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Peace marches and protests were held beyond Lhasa in neighbouring Taktse, Chushul, and Meldro Gungkar counties.

#### **50. Samye Monastery, Dranang County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR**

Monks of Samye Monastery held a peaceful protest against the Chinese authorities. Surveillance police were called in from Lhasa to suppress the protest.<sup>92</sup>

#### **51. Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The PSB quickly suppressed a demonstration of over 3,000 monks and civilians who gathered to demand the release of the arrested Tibetans. During the crackdown on laypeople and monks—from Ganden Choekor, as well as other local monasteries and nunneries—one Tibetan youth was reportedly killed and a total of 160 Tibetans detained. Of the 90 resident monks at Ganden Choekor Monastery, the PSB detained all but three elderly monks. Additionally, Chinese authorities detained one person from each family in the area, and threatened the residents with “serious consequences” for speaking with outside contacts.<sup>93</sup>

Information received in April 2008 states that numerous Tibetans were killed during Beijing’s brutal suppression of this protest in Phenpo Lhundup County. It comes to light that Jinpa, a 23-year-old farmer, was shot dead by the PRC’s security forces during the protest. He was originally from Jangkha township, Phenpo Lhundup County.<sup>94</sup>

<sup>88</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.24

<sup>89</sup> Chinaview, Xinhuanet, 15 March 2008

<sup>90</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.18

<sup>91</sup> “Update on Tibet, 1 May 2008,” News Flash, CTA, 1 May 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=562&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>92</sup> “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> “A Tibetan died of torture in Phenpo County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 2 May 2008



Confirmed reports were received from Tibet that Dawa, a 31-year-old farmer who participated in the above protest in Phenpo Lhundup County, died on 1 April 2008 due to severe torture and maltreatment which he suffered in detention. Dawa was originally from Dedrong village, Jangsha Township, Phenpo Lhundup County. During his two-week detention, he suffered intensive interrogation and extensive torture. When his health began to deteriorate and he was in a critical condition, the prison authorities released him on 27 March. His family was fined 1,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$146) for "...causing destruction to public property and bringing damage to the economy".<sup>95</sup>

### **52. Tashi Lhunpo Monastery, Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

A source confirmed that a shooting took place inside the compound of Tashi Lhunpo Monastery; at least 40 civilians who protested behind the monastery were arrested.<sup>96</sup>

### **53. Gyalthang County, Dechen TAP, Yunnan**

Starting from mid-March, over 10,000 Chinese forces were deployed in Gyalthang County, and tight restrictions were imposed. In Rongpa-Nyishar Township, Gyalthang County, around a thousand Chinese forces were deployed. Local Tibetans distributed and pasted posters asking all Tibetans to unite and resist policies of the Chinese government and also demanded the immediate return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. In one particular region of Gyalthang County, many posters were distributed. The messages of the posters read, "Through Happiness and Sorrow, We Stand United."

### **54. Tsoe Monastery, Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

The PSB and PAP forcefully suppressed a non-violent demonstration led by monks of Tsoe Monastery and later surrounded the monastery. Similar protests held in other parts of Tsoe Municipality were also suppressed.

### **55. Lhamo Monastery, Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Monks staged a large-scale protest which was crushed by the PAP who surrounded the monastery.

### **56. Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Around 300-400 monks and laypeople chanted slogans of "Long Live the Dalai Lama" and "Free Tibet". A Chinese flag from the Tibetan Middle School of Luchu was taken down and burned by the protestors. They also "...threw rocks and broke many windows in the county government building, smashed two vehicles, and broke the windows of some restaurants owned by Chinese". The paramilitary PAP were present but the few PSB policemen ran away from the scene.<sup>97</sup>

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>97</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8



### 57. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

According to TCHRD,

Thousands of people including monks from Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery staged a peaceful demonstration at the county government's headquarters. The demonstration was started by monks of Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery and was later joined by common citizens at a place known as *Choeten Karpo* (White Stupa) where people offered *sangsol* (incense offering ritual). After the prayer session, people raised pro-independence slogans while heading towards the Sangchu County Government headquarters. The PAP fired tear-gas and live ammunition into the air to disperse the demonstrators. There are cases of demonstrators being arrested and beaten by PAP forces and PSB officials from the area, although the number could not be ascertained at the moment.<sup>98</sup>

### 58. Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Hundreds of monks and civilians participated in a demonstration and distributed leaflets, but the PAP eventually dispersed them.

### 59. Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

On 15 March, the monks of Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery held a protest at the market, resulting in the arrest of about 21 monks in the following days. "Patriotic Re-education" classes were imposed at the monastery and the monks were constantly harassed. The atmosphere in the monastery remained tense. About 190 young monks from Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery fled the monastery compound and escaped into nearby mountains to avert arrests.<sup>99</sup>

### 60. Sershul Monastery, Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Tibetans from the locality distributed around 1,000 Tibetan independence fliers. Ten PAP trucks surrounded Sershul Monastery and PAP personnel patrolled the streets, randomly checking Tibetans for their IDs.<sup>100</sup>

### 61. Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Government functionaries were ordered to ensure that employees remained on duty around the clock.

### 62. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Tibetans from Othok Township, and a few other villages under Lithang County administration, led a peaceful protest during which two Tibetans were taken into custody.<sup>101</sup>

<sup>98</sup> "Fresh Protest in Labrang", Press Release, TCHRD, 15 March 2008

<sup>99</sup> Woesser's blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March – 31 April 2008", High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>100</sup> Tibetan news in English: "What witnesses are saying," RFA, 15 March 2008, at [http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet\\_interviews-20080315.html?searchterm=None](http://www.rfa.org/english/tibet/tibet_interviews-20080315.html?searchterm=None); Also in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.18

<sup>101</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>



**SUNDAY, 16 MARCH 2008****63. Lhasa, TAR**

The Chinese authorities paraded the detained Tibetans in a truck through the city. As Woesser blogged,

There were two vehicles driving through the streets and in the two vehicles were 40 young Tibetan men and women with their hands tied behind their backs and their heads forcibly bowed down, and each person was held from behind by a soldier carrying a rifle.<sup>102</sup>

**64. Sera Monastery, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The PAP threatened the monks of Sera Monastery with a brutal crackdown in case of any eruption of further protests.<sup>103</sup>

**65. Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

A peaceful demonstration was held in Taktse County which subsequently led to the arrest of 30 to 40 Tibetans.

**66. Pangsa Monastery, Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The PSB police suppressed a **non-violent** protest held by monks of Pangsa Monastery. Some monks who were arrested were later released due to strong intervention from the local citizens.<sup>104</sup>

**67. Samye Monastery, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR**

A protest broke out at Samye Monastery in Lhoka.

**68. Tashi Lhunpo Monastery, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

Monks of Tashi Lhunpo Monastery held a peaceful protest.

Monks and civilians also demonstrated in other districts of Shigatse.

**69. Ganden Choekor Monastery, Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The monks of Ganden Choekor Monastery staged a peaceful protest at the county government headquarters, which was later joined by nuns and lay Tibetans. A large number of PSB and PAP arrived in the area and severely restricted the movement of civilians.<sup>105</sup>

<sup>102</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>103</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.11

<sup>104</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet Protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>105</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.23



### **70. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Tibetans held a protest in Dowa Township and called for “Free Tibet” and “Long Live the Dalai Lama”. The protestors removed a Chinese national flag that was flying on the township government office and burnt it.<sup>105</sup> Later, seven Tibetans were arrested. They are Jopa, 20; Tralo, 19; Dorje Rabten, 35; Shawo Tsering; 26, Chaggyal, 19; Yangjungh, 19; and Takho, 25.<sup>107</sup>

### **71. Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

In Chabcha County, monks and civilians held a non-violent demonstration, but the PAP promptly crushed it.

### **72. Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

In Gepa Sumdo, Tibetans held a demonstration while carrying the Tibetan flag and photographs of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Chinese security forces arrived at the scene soon after to suppress the protest.<sup>108</sup>

### **73. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

At Rongwo (a.k.a. Rong Gonchen) Monastery, over 300 monks and civilians staged a non-violent protest on the monastic campus. In her blog on Tibet protests, Wooser reports this incident as having taken place on 17 March 2008.

Since the 21 February protest, the Chinese authorities had prohibited Tibetans from assembly and joining an incense-burning ceremony. In the morning, all the monks of Rongwo Monastery performed a long-life prayer ceremony for His Holiness the Dalai Lama at the end of their puja.<sup>109</sup> After the prayer ceremony was over, the monks decided to go down into town to protest. Lay Tibetans initially cried and pleaded with them not to protest, but later they joined the monks’ protest. The demonstrators carried photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and carried banners reading “Welcome to His Holiness the Dalai Lama”. Chinese security personnel blocked the protestors from continuing the demonstration.<sup>110</sup>

The monks entered into negotiations with Chinese government officials through Sharitsang Rinpoche, a lama of Rongwo Monastery, and put forward three main demands: to allow public incense-burning ceremonies, remove surveillance cameras from the town and withdraw army from the monastery. The Party Secretary of Malho TAP accepted the monks’ proposals. Surveillance cameras were taken away but army personnel remained in control of the town. Around 600 armed police, a tank and 15 armed police trucks were seen parading through the city centre.<sup>111</sup> In the afternoon, Work Team members were sent to Tibetan families who were forced to pledge that they would not engage in any political protest.

<sup>106</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.14

<sup>107</sup> Ibid.

<sup>108</sup> “Latest update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18B0308.html>

<sup>109</sup> “Fresh protest broke out in Rebgong,” Press Release, TCHRD, 16 March 2008

<sup>110</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.21

<sup>111</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.14



#### 74. Ragya Monastery, Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai

Monks held a peaceful protest at Ragya Monastery.<sup>112</sup> Local citizens held a religious ceremony for those killed at the nearby Kirti Monastery. Immediately, the police surrounded the monastery and threatened the use of force if the ceremony was not stopped. Senior monks of the monastery persuaded the monks to halt the ceremony.<sup>113</sup>

#### 75. Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Military presence at Labrang Monastery was increased. The local authorities imposed a ban on “...not more than two people walking in the street together”.<sup>114</sup> Sweeping arrests took place in search for participants in the earlier protests.

#### 76. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

At 4 p.m., nearly 1,500 Tibetans took to the streets initially led by Tibetan nomads. Gradually, 700 monks from the local monasteries, laypeople including even former Tibetan officials, students of Machu Tibetan Language Middle and Primary Schools also joined and participated in the protest. The protestors carried Tibetan national flags and large portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and shouted slogans such as “We Want Freedom”, “Long Live the Dalai Lama”, “Release the Panchen Lama” and “Free Tibet”.<sup>115</sup>

Many government offices such as the county government building, security headquarters and shops owned by non-Tibetans, were destroyed. Some protestors “...targeted government and other property during the protest, hurling stones at the government and Chinese businesses, seen as symbols of Chinese rule”.<sup>116</sup> The protestors burned Chinese national flags and replaced them with banned Tibetan national flags, and reportedly burnt a police car and beat one policeman. Another report said that “...seven government limousines and one motorbike were set on fire”.<sup>117</sup> Reports The student protestors were arrested at the scene. Strict orders were issued to all government officials to attend work around-the-clock.<sup>118</sup>

A source in Tibet reported that “...he had heard that 12 people had been killed in the clashes but that he had not witnessed the killings”. He heard gunfire and also received a phone call from a Chinese friend in Lanzhou that “...20,000 paramilitaries were being sent to the following locations in Gansu Province: Tsoe city; Labrang County; Machu County; Luchu County, Bora town, Gannan city and Taktsang Lhamo in Luchu County.<sup>119</sup> Additional large-scale contingents of PAP and PSB were brought in to crush the demonstration.<sup>120</sup>

<sup>112</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>113</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.24-25

<sup>114</sup> Ibid.; Also reported in Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>115</sup> “Students staged a protest in eastern Tibet,” Press Release, TCHRD, 16 March 2008

<sup>116</sup> “Labrang monks stage protest during official media tour”, ICT, 9 April 2008

<sup>117</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.27; Also in “Reported protests and related incidents March 2008 onwards: Gansu Province, Kanlho TAP, Ngora Township, Machu County,” TibetInfoNet, 16 March 2008 at <http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries>

<sup>118</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8-9

<sup>119</sup> “More news from Machu protests,” Press Release, FTC, 17 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/more-news-machu-protests>



All the demonstrators were arrested. In confirmation of the killings mentioned above, another eyewitness report said that “at least 12 people were shot dead in Machu. The exact number of deaths cannot be confirmed, but they included Rinchen Dorjee, aged 25-30 from Murshang village who was a graduate student from a medical university in Gannan Prefecture.”<sup>121</sup>

### **77. Shetsang Garsar Monastery, Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Over 300 monks from Shetsang Garsar Monastery, located eight kms from Luchu town, held a peace march. Laypeople and nomads joined the protest increasing the number of demonstrators to around 3,000. The protestors carried Tibetan flags and portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Gendun Choekyi Nyima—the XIth Panchen Lama recognized by the Dalai Lama—and shouted “Let the Dalai Lama Return! Long Live the Dalai Lama! Release Panchen Gedhun Chokyi Nyima! Tibet Belongs to Tibetans! Tibetans Should Be Granted Freedom and Independence through Peaceful Dialogue! May the Exiles and Tibetans inside Tibet be Re-united”.

During their march towards the government headquarters, the protestors removed a Chinese flag and any signs and symbols of the PRC government along the main street. Along with the slogans, the protestors recited prayers for His Holiness the Dalai Lama and for the welfare of Tibet. The atmosphere at the time was described as “...fervent, fraternal and emotional”.

At about 3 p.m., after reaching the township, the marchers proceeded to the Minority Tibetan Middle School and removed a Chinese sign hung at the school gate. Finally, the crowd dispersed of their own volition. However, during the night, students from the school protested resulting in the closure of the school by the authorities.<sup>122</sup>

### **78. Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Protests erupted in Tsoe County, where Tibetans burned some Chinese Muslim [Hui] shops. Meanwhile, protests broke out in a number of monasteries, including those in the areas of Chone and Gyagar.

### **79. Northwestern University for Minority Nationalities, Gansu**

About 500 students from Tibetan Studies Department in the Northwestern University for Minority Nationalities staged a peaceful demonstration in the university campus. The students distributed leaflets on the Lhasa demonstrations and called for an immediate end to the brutal Chinese crackdown. The students carried banners that read “The Tibetan People Stay Together Through Happy and Sorrowful Times” and “Democracy and Human Lives are Precious”. The students also staged a silent sit-in protest and a hunger strike on the university campus to mourn the Tibetan victims killed in the protests. Professor Doshi, a Tibetan teacher and

<sup>120</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.23; “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10

<sup>121</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9; Also reported in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.31

<sup>122</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.25-26



President of the University, attempted to dissuade the Tibetans from their protests. The sit-in began on the campus ground at 4 p.m. and continued until after 5 p.m., at which time seven students remained.<sup>123</sup>

The students acknowledged the risks they were taking, and expressed their wish to join others who had protested. Local PAP and PSB forces came to the university and cordoned off the entire campus. Students were not allowed to move around campus. Other reports reveal that the students tried to hold a protest march but the police blocked them at the campus gate. Some students reportedly called for the “Release of the Panchen Lama” and “Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet”.<sup>124</sup>

A letter written by a student of Northwest University for Minority Nationalities which reached exile states,

Peaceful hunger strike on 16 March 2008. As Tibetans outside are marching to Tibet for freedom, many Tibetans in Lhasa, Ngaba and Labrang have lost their lives. Many more Tibetans have been tortured, many injured, many arrested. Therefore, we students at the Northwest University for Minority Nationalities in Lanzhou observed a hunger strike to call for the immediate release of the arrested Tibetans.<sup>125</sup>

### **80. Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Tibetan students protested at Kanlho Teachers’ Training College in Tsoe County, Gansu, and at several other schools in Karze and Ngaba counties.<sup>126</sup>

Around 600 students protested in Tsoe Tibetan Middle School. The authorities reportedly did not let them go outside the school campus.<sup>127</sup>

### **81. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

After their morning-prayer session at around 11.30 a.m., thousands of monks from Kirti Monastery erupted into spontaneous protest by raising slogans for “Free Tibet” and for the long life and return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The monastery housed around 2,800 monks.

The monk protestors, who were soon joined by laypeople, carried the Tibetan national flag and shouted “Bod Gyalo” (Victory to Tibet). The Chinese security forces marched into the monastery and fired tear-gas at the protestors.<sup>128</sup> At least 23 Tibetans were confirmed dead after Chinese armed police shot at the protestors. The dead included 16-year-old Lhundup Tso, who was a student of Ngaba County Tibetan School.<sup>129</sup>

<sup>123</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>; *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.22

<sup>124</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10; “Fresh pictures: University students join protest demonstration in Lanzhou, Gansu Province, eastern Tibet,” Press Release, TCHRD, 17 March 2008

<sup>125</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10

<sup>126</sup> “Complete one week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>127</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10

<sup>128</sup> “News just in: Fresh protest by Amdo Ngaba Kirti monks,” Press Release, TCHRD, 16 March 2008

<sup>129</sup> “Middle school student shot dead in Ngaba County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 19 March 2008



## **82. Gomang Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Two trucks full of armed police came to the monastery, removed a Buddhist flag from the monastery's roof and replaced it with the Chinese flag. The monks, who were chanting prayers at the time, saw what was happening and asked the police to remove the Chinese flag. The police refused which angered the monks. The monks took down the Chinese flag themselves and proceeded to Ngaba town to demonstrate.

Thousands of monks from Kirti Monastery, plus many laypeople and students from Ngaba County Middle School, joined the protests. They shouted slogans of "Long Live the Dalai Lama", "Tibetans Want Human Rights", and "Chinese Leave Tibet". They were also demanding the release of two monks of Kirti Monastery who were arrested the day before. Upon reaching the police station, the protestors broke the gates and entered "...whereupon the police started shooting at the protestors".

When the police tried to stop monks from Adué Monastery and laypeople from joining the protest, the Tibetans fought back and burnt 11 police cars. The Tibetans threw stones at police cars that drove by near Khashi village. The police in turn threw tear-gas at the protestors and opened fire which reportedly left "... seven Tibetans dead" and many injured. The local hospital only admitted the injured Tibetans for medical treatment after other Tibetans threatened to burn down the hospital. Later in the day, another witness reported, "at least 34 Tibetans including laypeople, women, children, monks and nuns were killed by Chinese police during the protests in Ngaba County. It was also confirmed that the bodies of eight Tibetans who were shot dead were brought to Kirti Monastery."<sup>130</sup>

## **83. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Local authorities and PAP prevented attempts by monks and local residents to stage demonstrations, and the PAP presence in the area was intensified.

## **84. Lithang Gonchen Monastery, Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A 52-year-old monk, Akyi, from Lithang Gonchen Monastery staged a sit-in protest on the main road of Lithang. He originates from Youru village, Lithang County. Later, local monks and lay Tibetans joined him in his protest. The PSB arrested him, but released Akyi after brief detention following intervention by the village and county heads. All schools, shops and offices in the area were forced to remain closed for the next three days.<sup>131</sup>

## **85. Sogtsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

On 16 March 2008, 20 monks from Sogtsang Monastery in Thangkor Township initiated a peaceful protest at the monastery which was later joined by approximately 150 lay Tibetans. The protestors marched to Thangkor Township and returned to their monastery promising to hold a protest the next day. From 18-20 March, police arrested 34 Tibetans from their homes and detained them for three months at Dzoge County prison. Amongst the 34, Nyima Dorjee, Thupten and Dargye were arrested on the morning of 18 March.<sup>132</sup>

<sup>130</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.17

<sup>131</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.23

<sup>132</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.16



Later, 28 detainees were released in mid-June 2008 on the understanding that they would report to Dzoge County Police Station if they moved outside the area. A monk who wished to do the same had to seek permission from the Democratic Management Committee in his monastery, then from the township official and county police station. The pledge statement forbids them from “destroying social stability” and the promise “not to incite rebellion”. After their release it came to light that they were “...beaten with batons and electric batons at the beginning of their detention. They were only given small quantities of food to keep them from starvation. Family members were not allowed to visit them during their detention”.<sup>133</sup> The names of the five Tibetans who remained detained are Thubten, 24, monk; Tsultrim Jugney, monk; Tsultrim Gyamtso, monk; Lobsang Nyima, monk; and Dadul, 42.<sup>134</sup>

#### **86. Tak-tsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The Chinese military had completely sealed off Tak-tsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery. However, at around 9.30 a.m., 190 monks fled from the monastery after 21 monks from the monastery had been arrested at various times for their alleged participation in a protest at the local market. These monks made two unsuccessful attempts to flee. Along with the local citizens, they protested against the Chinese authorities. There was increased tension at the monastery, caused by the ongoing “Patriotic Re-education” classes and the Chinese authorities’ constant harassment of the monks. Tear-gas was used on the protestors and “gunshots were heard” with confirmed reports saying that “...a few of the protestors have been shot and killed by the PAP during the protests”.<sup>135</sup>

#### **87. Dzoge Thangkor Soktsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

At around 6.30 p.m., monks of Dzoge Thangkor Soktsang Monastery attempted to march towards the county government headquarters to protest. However, hundreds of armed police blocked the monks’ procession.<sup>136</sup>

#### **88. Sey Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Due to participation in political protests by the monks of Se Monastery on 16 March, the local authorities imposed restrictions on monks and civilians in the area. The situation was described as being like “house arrest” as nobody was allowed to go outside or stage gatherings. The monks, not being able to withstand these restrictions, left the monastery.<sup>137</sup>

### **MONDAY, 17 MARCH 2008**

#### **99. Harthang Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

A government Work Team had prevented a religious teaching by Pelo Rinpoche, a lama of Harthang Monastery, which had been scheduled to take place at the end of February 2008. Local Tibetans were angry with the

<sup>133</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8

<sup>134</sup> Ibid.

<sup>135</sup> “Complete one week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>136</sup> “More protests reported from Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery and Dzoge Monastery in Tibet,” Press Release, TCHRD, 19 March 2008

<sup>137</sup> “Update on Tibet, 31 May 2008”, News Flash, CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/31E0508.html>



official decision and an argument broke out with the Work Team members. Fearing unrest, more Work Team personnel arrived in the area to conduct “Patriotic Re-education” classes for Tibetans between the ages of 18-30. Restrictions were heightened in the area. Chinese security personnel blocked all roads leading to Lhasa, expelled Tibetans without residence permits from the area, and collected names of all male Tibetans in the area.<sup>138</sup>

### **90. Dinka Monastery, Toelung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Around 3 p.m. a protest occurred which was initially started by “... a dozen monks from Dinka Monastery who were later joined by laypeople”.<sup>139</sup> A large contingent of PAP reinforcements was called in from Lhasa to deal with the protestors. Subsequently the Chinese security forces arrested around 30 Tibetan protestors consisting of monks and lay citizens.<sup>140</sup>

Another source indicate that about 70 people—including 12 monks from the monastery—were arrested and treated very aggressively. Of the arrestees, few protestors were released the same day after paying 120 *yuan* fine. Another group was released at the beginning of April, after each paying a fine of 1,220 *yuan*. Reportedly, the arrestees were told that of the 1,220 *yuan* fine, 1,000 *yuan* would go to the county, 200 *yuan* would go to the village, and 20 *yuan* was for the cost of the prisoner’s transportation. The names of some of the arrested monks from Dinka Monastery are: Karma Dawa, Kelsang Padrub, Ngapang Yingnyen, Ngapang Tacho and Jigme.<sup>141</sup>

At the TAR authorities’ first sentencing of 30 Tibetans in Lhasa on 29 April 2008, Pasang from Dinka Monastery was sentenced to a life term. Eyewitnesses say that Pasang, along with 12 monks from the monastery, raised pro-independence slogans in the township market. Around 30 Tibetans who were arrested by the PAP were “...thrown into the police vehicle like sandbags”.<sup>142</sup>

### **91. Pangsa Monastery, Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Monks from Pangsa Monastery, and other monasteries in Meldro Gungkar County held a huge peaceful demonstration at the county administrative headquarters. Thousands of lay protestors joined the monks. Seven trucks of PAP arrived at the scene, raided houses, searched and frisked people on the roads, and arrested anyone who failed to produce their ID. Following the protest, all schools, shops and offices in the area were closed.<sup>143</sup>

### **92. Khangmar Monastery, Damshung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Eight monks from Khangmar Monastery were arrested after they participated in a protest led by monks from Dinka Monastery in Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality.

<sup>138</sup> Update on Tibet Protests: “Complete one-week update on Tibet Protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308>; Also reported in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.31

<sup>139</sup> *Ibid.*, p.30; Loc.cit.

<sup>140</sup> “Thirty Tibet protestors arrested in Toeung Dechen County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 18 March 2008

<sup>141</sup> Reported in chinadigitaltimes on 17 March 2008, see: <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/03/tibet-update-march-22-and-23/>

<sup>142</sup> “China’s legal wrangle of Tibetan popular uprising: A Critique,” Press Release, TCHRD, 3 May 2008

<sup>143</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.28; “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>



### **93. Toelung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

At around 10:30 p.m., according to eyewitness accounts, several dead bodies were seen in two army trucks in west Lhasa at a petrol pump. Although it was one of the most restricted locations since the March protests began in Tibet, road near the pump was temporarily blocked by a heavy traffic jam, and several people saw blood oozing from the dead bodies within the stationary trucks.

### **94. Gyalthang County, Dechen TAP, Yunnan**

The Chinese authorities deployed a large number of armed police and PAP militia to Gyalthang County to prevent protests by local Tibetans.

### **95. Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Monks in Chabcha County held a protest.

### **96. Tharshul Monastery, Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Monks from Tharshul Monastery held a protest march to the county seat. The Chinese PSB stopped the demonstrators on the way and forced them to return to the monastery.<sup>144</sup>

### **97. Tsang Monastery, Yulgan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

At around 10 a.m., over 500 monks from Tsang Monastery hoisted a Tibetan national flag on the monastery roof. During their peaceful demonstration the monks carried pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The PAP tried to suppress the demonstration but the protest continued for sometime.<sup>145</sup>

### **98. Kagya Monastery, Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Around 70 monks from Kagya Monastery staged a peaceful demonstration which was later joined by lay Tibetans numbering about 500. The protestors carried the Tibetan national flag and shouted “Free Tibet” and “Long Live the Dalai Lama” slogans, heading towards the county government headquarters. There was a heavy presence of PAP and PSB officials.<sup>146</sup>

### **99. Taglung Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

At 6 p.m. about 1,000 Tibetans participated in a peaceful protest at Taglung Monastery. They replaced the Chinese flag with the Tibetan flag.<sup>147</sup>

<sup>144</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>145</sup> Ibid., p.31; “Complete one-week update on Tibet protests,” CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>146</sup> “Fresh demonstration broke out in Amdo Mangra,” Press Release, TCHRD, 17 March 2008

<sup>147</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



### **100. Mingthang Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Hundreds of Tibetans — including monks of Mingthang Monastery and lay Tibetans — held a protest march towards a local police station. They shouted slogans of “Free Tibet” and “Long Live the Dalai Lama”.<sup>148</sup>

### **101. Lungkar Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Hundreds of monks and lay Tibetans observed a candlelight vigil to express their solidarity with Tibetans in various regions of Tibet.<sup>149</sup>

### **102. Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Around 200 Tibetan practitioners were receiving a sermon from Trulku Tenzin Pai Wangchuk when Chinese security personnel ordered the teaching to be stopped. The local Tibetans were angry with the intervention and protested against the Chinese authorities. The PSB immediately surrounded the protestors.<sup>150</sup>

### **103. Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

At 7 p.m., nearly 300 Tibetan civilians in Mangthang Township in Chigdril held a peaceful protest and raised the Tibetan flag.<sup>151</sup> During protests by nomads of Chigdril County, several shops and PSB vehicles were damaged. The protesting nomads only stopped their demonstration after monks from local monasteries arrived to dissuade them. Tibet Watch reports 50 Tibetans as arrested and imprisoned in the capital town of Chigdril, out of which details are available on 27 arrestees.<sup>152</sup> Yulgyal was badly beaten during the arrest.<sup>153</sup> Subsequently, the PAP deployed to the area imposed a curfew.

### **104. Mewa Tibetan Middle School, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Tibetan students were to hold a protest. But the Chinese police and teachers stopped them from leaving the campus. A few student leaders were arrested after a sit-in held by the students.<sup>154</sup>

### **105. Rebong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

On 17 March, a British journalist reported to RFA, “We were expelled from Xiahe after we finished our coverage. We tried to enter Xiahe again, but weren’t allowed. Our IDs were carefully examined by roadside checkpoints. The only road leading to Xiahe was blocked.”<sup>155</sup>

<sup>148</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.29

<sup>149</sup> Ibid., Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>150</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.29

<sup>151</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>152</sup> List of 27 arrestees out of the total 50 arrested as provided by Tibet Watch is available in appendix 2 of this section

<sup>153</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.4

<sup>154</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>155</sup> Tibetan news in English: “China moves to arrest hundreds as Tibetan deadline passes,” RFA, 17 March 2008, at [http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibetan\\_protest-04012008102024.html?searchterm=None](http://www.rfa.org/english/news/tibetan_protest-04012008102024.html?searchterm=None)



### **106. Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

At around 8 a.m., students from Tsoe Tibetan Middle School jumped over the school wall and protested on the streets of Tsoe Township. The school administrators and the PAP clashed with the students. At least 10 students sustained injuries and were hospitalised. Eventually all other students were persuaded to return to the school grounds where they continued to protest.<sup>156</sup>

Tibetan students of the Tibetan Medical College, Teachers' Training Higher Institute and other colleges in Tsoe City, protested against the Chinese authorities at their respective institutions. The PSB and PAP severely beat numerous Tibetan students participating in the protests.<sup>157</sup>

### **107. Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Nearly 500 monks and civilians held a peaceful demonstration.

### **108. Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

During a protest in Chone County, many shops and restaurants were damaged. Later the PAP dispersed the demonstrators.

### **109. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Following the protest by Akyi on 15 March, the PLA troops, armed vehicles and tanks filled Lithang County. Local citizens were not allowed to move freely around town and communication lines were severed from 16 March. Dagay, a 23-year-old nomad from Youru village, was arrested when she took her mother to get vaccination. She was released shortly thereafter.<sup>158</sup>

### **110. Mamai Nunnery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Nuns from Mamai Nunnery held a morning demonstration. They displayed photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and shouted pro-independence slogans.

### **111. Southwestern University for Nationalities, Chengdu, Sichuan**

At the Southwestern University for Nationalities in Chengdu, over 100 Tibetan students staged a silent sit-in protest. A military cordon was put in place at Wuhou Temple in Chengdu from 16 March and tight restrictions were imposed in the area.<sup>159</sup>

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<sup>156</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10

<sup>157</sup> Woesser's blog; "Tibetan students demonstrate in Tsoe City," Press Release, TCHRD, 17 March 2008

<sup>158</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.30

<sup>159</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," Chinadigitaltimes



### 112. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Protests began after people saw two trucks full of soldiers arriving in town. Between 1,000 and 2,000 protestors, led by monks of Serthar Monastery, tried to surround and block the path of the trucks. The protestors shouted “Long Live the Dalai Lama”. The soldiers reportedly withdrew at nightfall.<sup>160</sup>

### 113. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Thousands of protestors from Charo, Meruma, Mani Nunnery, Gomang and Sewu monasteries marched towards Ngaba town. Another source reported that the protestors were holding the corpses of Tibetans killed during the protest of 16 March. Hundreds of paramilitary personnel were airlifted to the area by helicopters to deal with the protests.

Nechung, 38, from Charu Hu village, Ngaba County, was one of the protestors in the peaceful demonstrations held in Ngaba region on both 16 and 17 March 2008. The Chinese security forces arrested her on 18 March on the charges that she was “... the first person to pull down the door plate of the township office”. She spent nine days in prison where she suffered brutal torture and maltreatment. At the time of her release from prison her health was in an extremely critical condition. There were “...many bruise marks on her body, she was unable to speak and eat food, constantly vomiting and could hardly breathe properly”. The county hospital refused to treat her and she did not receive timely and proper medical attention. Her condition remained critical for 22 days and she finally died on 17 April 2008. She is survived by four minor children. Her husband has been a fugitive since her arrest.<sup>161</sup>

### 114. Ngaba Marthang Middle School, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

About 100 students held a peaceful protest in their school compound and called for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet. Witnesses report that the PAP and PSB immediately suppressed the protest, and severely manhandled nearly 40 students who were taken into waiting police vehicles.<sup>162</sup>

### 115. Upper Middle School, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Students of an Upper Middle School hoisted the Tibetan flag at their school.

### 116. Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Affiliated with Labrang Monastery, and situated close to Ngaba Township, Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery has approximately 1, 200 monks. More than 1,000 monks from Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery protested and shouted slogans of “Free Tibet”, “Long Live the Dalai Lama”, and “Chinese Get Out of Tibet”. Chinese

<sup>160</sup> “Uprising in Tibet : 10 March- 30 April 2008”; Tibet Watch; Also reported in “Further Reports of Protests,” Press Release, FTC, 20 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/further-reports-protests> and in Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>; Also reported in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.31

<sup>161</sup> “A Tibetan woman succumbs to torture,” Press Release, TCHRD, 5 May 2008, at [http://www.tchrd.org/publications/hr\\_updates/2008/hr200809.html#succumbs](http://www.tchrd.org/publications/hr_updates/2008/hr200809.html#succumbs)

<sup>162</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.27-28



armed police brutally suppressed the protest and "...at around 6 p.m. two monks were reportedly shot dead".<sup>163</sup>

### **117. Tibetan Middle School, Marthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Approximately 500 students from the Tibetan Middle School in Marthang County held a solidarity protest at Marthang County PSB office in support of the arrested students.<sup>164</sup> Police beat the protestors resulting in four students being injured. It was reported that "...one of the two girls was hit with a bullet in her back and two boys, named Chewo and Zoepa, were injured".<sup>165</sup> Later, the injured students were treated at the county government hospital.

### **118. Sogtsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

At around 11 a.m., the monks [who had attempted to demonstrate on 16 March] again headed towards the county government headquarters to protest and they were joined on the way by the residents. All of them shouted slogans calling for "Independence in Tibet", "Long Live the Dalai Lama", "Release Panchen Lama" and "China Quit Tibet". The protestors "...stormed into the compound of the county PSB headquarters and lowered the Chinese flag, replacing it with the banned Tibetan national flag". Within a short time, "... tear-gas shells were fired into the protestors by armed security forces to disperse the protestors".<sup>166</sup>

### **119. Central University for Nationalities, Beijing, PRC**

At the Central University for Nationalities, over 100 Tibetan students staged a sit-in protest from 7:30 p.m. to 11 p.m., despite a heavy police presence and professors' efforts to dissuade the students.<sup>167</sup> According to one eyewitness, many of the students were silently crying. The PSB also maintained a presence inside the university, with their cars outside of the campus, as they tried to ascertain who was leading the protest. Additional sources report the number of protestors at over 300.<sup>168</sup>

## **TUESDAY, 18 MARCH 2008**

### **120. Lhasa, TAR**

Tanks and military vehicles patrolled every corner of the city. Former political prisoners and Tibetans with suspected political backgrounds living in Lhasa area were arbitrarily arrested. The PSB conducted house raids which started on the evening of 15 March 2008.<sup>169</sup> In the Shol area of Lhasa, three Tibetans were

<sup>163</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.16

<sup>164</sup> *Uprising in Tibet: Documentation of 2008 Protest*, TCHRD, December 2008, pp 27-28

<sup>165</sup> *Ibid.*; "Further Reports of Protests," Press Release, FTC, 20 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/further-reports-protests>

<sup>166</sup> "More protests reported from Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery and Dzoge Monastery in Tibet," Press Release, TCHRD, 19 March 2008

<sup>167</sup> "Beijing students in silent protest for Tibet," Times Online, March 17, 2008, at <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/world/asia/article3568810.ece>

<sup>168</sup> Reported by Chinadigitaltimes, 17 March 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/03/tibet-update-march-22-and-23/>

<sup>169</sup> "Complete one-week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>



arrested at around 4:30 p.m. — a man aged around 50 and two youths.<sup>170</sup> The older Tibetan resisted arrest and was severely beaten.

### **121. Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Tibetans in Jomda staged a protest.

### **122. Sakya Monastery, Sakya County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

There was some brief tension between the authorities and the monks when Chinese forces and a Work Team arrived at Sakya Monastery to warn the monks against taking part in future protests. On 19 March, however, protesting monks forced the Chinese authorities to leave the monastic premises.

### **123. Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

A group of Tibetans from Sa-ngen village took part in several different protests.

### **124. Teachers' Training College for Nationalities, Qinghai**

At 10:30 a.m. nearly 200 Tibetan students of the Teachers' Training College for Nationalities within Qinghai Teachers' Training University observed silence at a sit-in on the campus as a symbol of mourning. Many teachers persuaded them to stop the sit-in. It finally ended at 2:30 p.m.<sup>171</sup>

### **125. Darthang Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Monks in Darthang Monastery held a peaceful protest which was later joined by several thousand students and lay Tibetans. The participants pledged to adhere to non-violent methods.<sup>172</sup>

### **126. Middle School, Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

During the night, posters that read, "Free Tibet" and "Long Life to His Holiness the Dalai Lama" were put up in every classroom of Chentsa County Middle School, and Tibetan flag was flown over the school compound in place of the Chinese one.

### **127. Siling County, Siling Municipality, Qinghai**

Tibetan students at various schools in Siling who were non-residents were ordered to verify their identities. Those from Siling were required to register their names, home addresses and other information.

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<sup>170</sup> Available at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/03/tibet-update-march-22-and-23/>.

<sup>171</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>.

<sup>172</sup> Ibid.



### 128. Qinghai Institute for Nationalities, Qinghai

Tibetan students signed their names and observed a silent vigil on the school campus.<sup>173</sup>

### 129. Kyegudo Middle School, Kyegudo County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai

Around 400 students from Kyegudo Middle School raised Tibetan flags during a demonstration that was quickly suppressed. Subsequently, the authorities warned the teachers and students against circulating information about the incident outside the campus. Furthermore, the movement of both the school staff and students was restricted until after the Beijing Olympics in August 2008.

### 130. Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Students of Tsoe Teachers' Training College and other schools were forced to return to their homes after an eyewitness reported about 100 large military trucks entering the town that afternoon.<sup>174</sup>

### 131. Tsoe Monastery, Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Free Tibet Campaign reported by way of an eyewitness telephone interview: "At 11 a.m. on Tuesday 18 March, 150 monks held a prayer session inside Tsoe Monastery and then began a protest inside the monastery, demanding the return of the Dalai Lama and the release of the Panchen Lama."<sup>175</sup>

The Chinese authorities surrounded the monastery but no violence broke out. The eyewitness reported that 5,000 Tibetans gathered for *lungta* — prayer flag-raising ceremony — on a sacred hillside in the town and began to protest. A source from Gannan City reported that "...her husband had counted 122 trucks arriving in Gannan City and that the trucks were carrying PAP armed with guns and tear-gas. The Chinese authorities pressured the head lama at the monastery to calm people down and send them home after the protest. The lama did this and the crowd dispersed."<sup>176</sup>

### 132. Choephel Shing Monastery, Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

At around 11 a.m. 500 monks, joined by civilians, participated in a peaceful demonstration. Choephel Shing Monastery is located in Dogo town in Chone County. The monks were initially performing a *sangsol* ceremony at a hillock near the monastery. After the end of the prayer ritual, the monks marched out in protest carrying Tibetan national flags and shouting pro-independence slogans. A large contingent of PSB and PAP were dispatched to the area.<sup>177</sup>

<sup>173</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>174</sup> Woesser's Blog, 18 March 2008 at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/03/tibet-update-march-22-and-23/>.

<sup>175</sup> "Demonstrations in Gannan City," Press Release, FTC, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/demonstration-gannan-city>

<sup>176</sup> Ibid.

<sup>177</sup> "500 monks protest in Kanlho, Gansu Province," Press Release, TCHRD, 18 March 2008



### 133. Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Monks and lay Tibetans conducted *sangsol* on a hill close to Bora town. After the ceremony the crowd began a protest march on the streets, waving Tibetan flags and shouting slogans of “Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet” and “Free Tibet”. The protestors marched into a primary and middle school where they pulled down the Chinese flag that was flying in the school courtyard, and hoisted the Tibetan national flag in its place. The protestors proceeded towards the county government headquarters but were stopped short by PAP who shot tear-gas and dispersed the crowd.

Dramatic video footage of the protest was filmed by a Canadian TV station showing nomads and farmers galloping on their horses and riding motorbikes during the protest. A woman is seen crying out of fear and helplessness as another woman comforts her. Another shot shows a monk with his fist up in the air asking whether the Tibetans want freedom and the others responding positively. An elderly man shows his broken arm to the camera, possibly injured from an assault by Chinese police or paramilitary PAP.<sup>178</sup>

### 134. Kakha-Mey Monastery, Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

At around noon, monks of Kakha-Mey Monastery led a peaceful demonstration which was later joined by hundreds of Tibetan civilians. The protestors marched towards the local government headquarters in Tsoe City. They demanded an immediate end to the brutal crackdown against Tibetans by the Chinese authorities and also called for “Tibetan Independence” and “Long Live the Dalai Lama”. They replaced the Chinese flag with a Tibetan one. Later, three trucks loaded with PAP arrived and dispersed the protestors.<sup>179</sup>

### 135. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Over 60 military trucks patrolled into various townships of Machu County. The Chinese troops arrested about 30 Tibetans that day.<sup>180</sup>

### 136. Golog TAP, Gansu

There were reports of peaceful protests from several townships within Golog TAP. In many townships, Tibetans had lowered the Chinese flag and hoisted Buddhist flags. The protestors were brutally dealt with by the Chinese army. Reports indicate that “there have been serious clashes between both sides and many Tibetans have been shot dead, an unknown number of injuries, the majority being ordinary people”.<sup>181</sup>

### 137. Dzachukha County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Tibetans staged large-scale demonstrations during which they carried Tibetan flags and hoisted them on flagpoles, replacing the Chinese flags in many townships. Many Tibetans were killed or injured, but their number remains unknown.<sup>182</sup>

<sup>178</sup> “Hundreds protest in Amdo Bora,” Press Release, TCHRD, 18 March 2008

<sup>179</sup> “Hundreds of Tibetans protested in Kanlho, Gansu,” Press Release, TCHRD, 19 March 2008

<sup>180</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>181</sup> Ibid.

<sup>182</sup> Woesser’s Blog, 18 March 2008 at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/03/tibet-update-march-22-and-23/>.



### **138. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

At around 4 p.m. more than 300 Tibetans demonstrated in Lithang County. Many protestors were arrested.<sup>183</sup>

### **139. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Thousands of Tibetans held a protest initiated by monks who breached the security cordon of their besieged monasteries. The monks were then joined by Tibetan farmers and nomads from Drakgo County.<sup>184</sup> In the clash with PAP and PSB that followed, at least seven Tibetans were killed and 15 seriously injured. According to eyewitnesses, "...three dead bodies were found lying on the road".<sup>185</sup>

### **140. Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Over 100 Tibetans staged a peaceful demonstration in Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP.<sup>186</sup>

### **141. Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Monks of Amchok Tsenyi Monastery held a peaceful protest in Amchok Township which was joined by a large number of lay Tibetans. At the protest site of the township government headquarters, the protestors removed the Chinese national flag and hoisted the Tibetan national flag. They shouted pro-independence slogans such as "Freedom in Tibet" and "Return of the Dalai Lama to Tibet". Heavy security forces entered the area to suppress the demonstration.<sup>187</sup>

### **142. Beijing, PRC**

Students of all minority nationalities at Beijing University were ordered to fill out a form containing the following; a) The status of the Dalai Lama in their hearts; b) Full address of parents; c) The student's Identification Card number; d) A pledge not to participate in any demonstration, sit-in or any forms of protest.

### **143. Tenkhang Monastery, Damshung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Monks from Tenkhang Monastery, a branch of Taglung Monastery, were arrested for staging a non-violent protest on 17 or 18 March.

<sup>183</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>184</sup> "Complete one week update on Tibet protests," CTA, 18 March 2008, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/18A0308.html>

<sup>185</sup> "At least three Tibetans shot dead in Karze protest," Press Release, TCHRD, 8 March 2008

<sup>186</sup> "More protests reported from Amchok Tsenyi and Dzoge Monastery in Tibet," Press Release, TCHRD, 19 March 2008, at [http://www.tchrd.org/publications/hr\\_updates/2008/hr200804.html](http://www.tchrd.org/publications/hr_updates/2008/hr200804.html)

<sup>187</sup> Ibid.



**WEDNESDAY, 19 MARCH 2008****144. Lhasa, TAR**

Foreign journalists were forbidden to enter all the Tibetan areas including Lhasa, and regions of Amdo and Kham which are incorporated into the Chinese provinces of Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan. Chinese troops were stationed everywhere with a large number of PAP military personnel patrolling the streets. Chinese police turned away one foreign journalist by saying, "Tibetan areas are not safe". The journalist, who had experience in war zones all over the world, sarcastically remarked, "Can it be more dangerous than Iraq?"<sup>188</sup>

Movement of Tibetans in all parts of Tibet was strictly controlled. Security forces blocked off the main entrances to all residential complexes. Homes were raided and non-family members—even those with valid IDs—were arbitrarily arrested. Daniel Griffiths, a BBC correspondent who was close to the Tibetan border in Western China, said he had "...seen long convoys of military vehicles heading across the mountains into Tibet."<sup>189</sup> The monasteries of Drepung, Sera and Ganden were sealed off and the monks faced many difficulties due to lack of food and water.

Woeser's blog reported how the Chinese authorities had issued arrest warrants against three groups of Tibetans, which was widely broadcast on official TV channels.

The Art and Literature Channel of Tibet TV Station and Lhasa TV Station broadcast No.1, No.2 and No.3 Order of Arrest in both Tibetan and Chinese. Over 20 Tibetans were issued the Order of Arrest, among whom there are two monks and one woman. Their photos are enlarged from pictures the authorities obtained from the [security] videos. It is said that over 1,000 Tibetans have been arrested so far. There were three Tibetans who resisted arrest, and they committed suicide by jumping off the buildings.

All those Tibetans who have been arrested were cruelly beaten with iron clubs and steel rods by the armed police. Tibetan onlookers all expressed their sympathy, and could not bear to see them suffering. But many Han Chinese were cheering such actions, repeatedly saying, 'Serves them right!' Soldiers on all streets are strictly checking the ID cards or household registrations of Tibetans. Tibetans basically dare not go outside, and most people on the streets are Han Chinese. In one of the programme of Hong Kong's Phoenix TV Station, it is claimed that residents in Lhasa have already resumed their normal life, but the few so-called Lhasa residents they interviewed are all Han Chinese. It seems that Lhasa is already a Han Chinese city... The People's Procuratorate of Lhasa sanctioned the arrest of 24 Tibetans.<sup>190</sup>

**145. Samye Monastery, Dranang County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR**

Chinese Work Teams arrived at Samye Monastery to conduct "Patriotic Re-education" on 19 March 2008. Namdrol Khakyab, a visiting monk teacher from Dorjee Drak Monastery who also taught Buddhist scriptures at Samye Monastery, committed suicide. He left a suicide note claiming full responsibility for protests in the area. He was a native of Nyemo County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR.<sup>191</sup>

<sup>188</sup> Available at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/03/tibet-update-march-22-and-23/>.

<sup>189</sup> "China blames Dalai Lama for riots," BBC news, 18 March 2008, at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7302021.stm>

<sup>190</sup> Woeser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>191</sup> "Nine monks sentenced in Lhoka, one commits suicide," 10 February 2009 at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=23792&t=1>



### 146. Dechen County, Yunnan

A source in the area reported that many posters were pasted on the walls calling for “Free Tibet”.

### 147. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai

Tibetans from Dowa town in Rebgong held a peaceful demonstration.

### 148. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

At around 4 or 5 p.m. 25 to 30 armed police trucks, full of PSB and PAP, arrived in Machu town with machine guns and several tanks.<sup>192</sup> An eyewitness reported by phone that five Tibetans—including the eyewitness—were arrested at around 6 p.m. The police pressured the five arrestees to tell them about the ringleaders in the protest, and kicked them. The eyewitness was released on the morning of 20 March while the other four were kept in jail. The four Tibetans are Tinley, Namlho, Dolkar Kyab (a performer in a local band) and another Tinley. The eyewitness said “...she saw between 40-50 other Tibetans who were detained in the same jail”.<sup>193</sup> Other sources provide names of those arrested as Lobsang Rinchen, performer in a local band in Machu; Sangrab, an educated Tibetan who volunteers at the Tibetan Primary School in Machu County; Lobsang Namgyal, Nyima Monastery, and Dolma, owner of a bar in Machu town.<sup>194</sup>

The Gansu provincial authorities convened an emergency meeting of all their Tibetan employees who were warned not to contact anyone outside Tibet, either on line or by phone. Anyone found doing so would be arrested, punished and dismissed from work. The details of other arrestees from different sources include Lobsang Rinchen, performer in local band in Machu; Jamyang Po Tsekha, monk of Nyanthak Monastery; Tashi Mardang, Nyul Ra village; Kalsang Gyatso, Burkal village; Choedak, Lingkor; Yonten; Thapkey, Jampa, Mabho, Menshig, Chachoe, Choetse, Lonag, Dhola, Sherab, Dhondup, Choephel, Namsay, and Kali.<sup>195</sup>

### 149. Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Tibetans from Ma-ngoe Township held a peaceful demonstration and raised a Tibetan flag at a school in Ponkhor Village. In the border regions, a massive build up of Chinese paramilitary was reported to keep from people entering Tibet.

### 150. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Over 500 Tibetans protested at the county government office. Subsequently, 60 were arrested. The Chinese forces later imposed tight control in the County. More than 30 military trucks surrounded Serthar Monastery and the soldiers warned the local Tibetans that any protest would be met by gunfire.<sup>196</sup> Woesser reported that as many as 1,000 Tibetans took part in the protest that day.<sup>197</sup>

<sup>192</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March-April 30 2008”, Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9; Also reported in “Tanks in Machu,” Press Release, FTC, 19 March 2008 at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/tanks-machu>

<sup>193</sup> “Eyewitness Accounts and Photos of Protests,” Press Release, FTC, 21 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eyewitness-accounts-and-photos-protests>

<sup>194</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>195</sup> Ibid.

<sup>196</sup> Ibid.

<sup>197</sup> Woesser blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



### 151. Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Around 40 Tibetans from Tsarima Township led a peaceful protest by removing the Chinese national flags flying on the buildings of the township government and a school in the area. They replaced the flags with Tibetan *khatag* (ceremonial white scarves).<sup>198</sup>

### 152. Jam-Mey Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Around 8:30 p.m. local time, monks from Jam-Mey Monastery led a demonstration, which eventually swelled to around 300 participants including the civilians. The protestors displayed the Tibetan flag and pulled down Chinese flags at local administration headquarters and at a local army camp. They shouted slogans like “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama,” and “Tibet is an Independent Country”.

### 153. Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Students at a higher secondary school raised Tibetan national flag at their school.

### 154. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

An eyewitness counted 46 truckloads of army arriving in Sumgo town in Karze. That morning, approximately 200 monks from Karze Monastery had held a peaceful protest that was joined later by about 1,000 lay Tibetans. The police beat demonstrators and fired indiscriminately into the crowd. It was reported that “...one monk was killed and several other demonstrators were injured”.

The names of Tibetans who were arrested in the aftermath of the protest include Tsering Namgyal, Ngoega, Jamphel, and Dargey. Other Tibetans from Karze who were arrested on 18-19 March included Dadul, 23; Nyima Dorjee, 23; Cheobe, 19; Thubten, 24; Dargye, 27; and Khadro. Tibetans arrested on 19-20 March included Donkho, female; Choeyang Tashi, 22; Tenpa, 17; Asang, 22; Donkar Kyab, 22; Choezin; Kyabkho, and Tsultrim Doma, 36.<sup>199</sup>

### 155. Ngaba County, Sichuan

Through loudspeakers, the Chinese police called on the Tibetans who participated in the protests to surrender and those Tibetans who possessed arms to turn in their weapons. Those who willingly surrendered “...would be forgiven for their crimes”.<sup>200</sup>

## THURSDAY, 20 MARCH 2008

### 156. Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR

At protests in various villages — including Ngulru Dopa and Dogo Ruwa — 16 people were arrested and taken to Markham County Prison.

<sup>198</sup> Ibid.

<sup>199</sup> “Eyewitness accounts and photos of protest,” Press Release, FTC, 21 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eyewitness-accounts-and-photos-protests>

<sup>200</sup> Ibid.; “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.17



**157. Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Tibetans held a peaceful protest in Tso-nga Township.

**158. Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Around 20 Tibetans were arrested during their protest in Rushoe Township.

**159. Tsona Monastery, Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Led by nearly 100 monks from Tsona Monastery, several thousand civilians took to the streets to protest. They raised slogans like, “Hold Dialogue with His Holiness the Dalai Lama” and “Allow Tibet to Enjoy Genuine Autonomy.” The protestors held up photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the 11<sup>th</sup> Panchen Lama and the 17<sup>th</sup> Gyalwa Karmapa, despite the presence of local PSB and PAP. The Chinese security agents watched furtively but did not act on the protest. Later the authorities conducted house-to-house searches and paid particular attention to anyone who had been to India.<sup>201</sup>

**160. Tsongkha Khar County, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai**

The local PSB blocked all access and entry to Taktser village, the birthplace of the 14th Dalai Lama. Neither Tibetans nor journalists were allowed to visit the place.<sup>202</sup>

**161. Qinghai Institute for Nationalities, Qinghai**

At Qinghai Institute for Nationalities, Tibetan students observed a silent sit-in in the western section of the campus from 8 p.m.

At 10 p.m., CCTV Channel 4, the State-run international Chinese-language channel, broadcast a special programme entitled: “A Record of the Violent Incident Involving Beating, Smashing and Looting in Lhasa.” Throughout the programme—which focused entirely on reports of violence and vandalism by Tibetans—the Chinese authorities attempted to influence the Han Chinese populace with propaganda aimed at instigating ethnic animosity.

**162. Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Monks and civilians held demonstrations in Panchen and a few neighbouring villages including Chakri, Dogho and Prongma. Tibetans held non-violent evening protests in Pangrue and Markhog villages.

**163. Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai**

A large number of students held a peaceful protest.<sup>203</sup>

<sup>201</sup> “Eyewitness accounts and photos of Protest,” Press Release, FTC, 21 March 2008, at [www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eyewitness-accounts-and-photos-protests](http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eyewitness-accounts-and-photos-protests)

<sup>202</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>203</sup> Ibid.



### 164. Gannan City, Gansu

A reliable source in Gannan informed Free Tibet Campaign about the tense situation and heightened military presence:

Each out of more than 200 army lorries carried 25 troops. The troops are fanned out from the centre of Gannan city in three layers. The troops closest to the centre of Gannan city are armed with batons, the next layer with tear-gas canisters and the third layer with machine guns. Both monks and laypeople wanted to protest but were deterred from doing so by senior lamas at the monastery. The situation remains very tense, due to the presence of the troops and is exacerbated by restrictions on movement imposed by the city authorities. No one is permitted to use the city's three main streets and assembly of people is forbidden on all other streets in the city.<sup>204</sup>

A public notice issued by the law enforcement authorities of Kanlho TAP Intermediate People's Court, Procuratorate and Public Security Bureau stated that all protestors should surrender themselves by midnight on 25 March. The notice explained that those who turned themselves in would be treated with leniency and those who did not would be dealt with harshly. Official Chinese sources claimed that 170 Tibetans in Lhasa and 94 from nearby Phenpo Lhundup County had voluntarily surrendered while 21 people were still on a "Wanted" list.<sup>205</sup>

### 165. Kanlho TAP, Gansu

The People's Court, the People's Procuratorate, and the PSB of Kanlho TAP issued a notice to protestors to surrender before 25 March 2008.

### 166. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Numerous protests broke out in three townships, including Phuwu of Serthar County, despite the heavy presence of PSB and PAP enforcing tight security measures. Chinese military announced to all Tibetan people in Serthar County that the Central Government directly issued an order to execute anybody who starts, or participates in, protests. Tibetans peacefully confronted Chinese police's attempt to remove Tibetan flag from Serthar Monastery.

Initially, 300 Tibetans held a peaceful protest in the main market square of Serthar County carrying banners and calling for Tibetan independence. The encounter resulted in military police opening fire on Tibetans, reportedly killing three and injuring more than 15.

Woeser blogged about the protest incident and pleaded for the world to help save the Tibetan people.

According to the latest news, while protecting the Tibetan national flags, people in Kego Township of Serthar County in Ganzi [Karze] Prefecture, Sichuan Province, were brutally suppressed by over 5,000 military police between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. on March 20! Up to now, the number of those killed and wounded are over 20. The incident was caused by the fact that the military police made the following announcement to the Tibetan people. The Central Government directly issued an order to

<sup>204</sup> "Eyewitness accounts and photos of protest," Press Release, FTC, 21 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eyewitness-accounts-and-photos-protests>

<sup>205</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008



execute anybody who demonstrates. Then, when they were about to remove the Tibetan national flag, they were stopped by the Tibetans peacefully, but the military police immediately fired at the Tibetans.

Please Save Tibet! By 11 a.m. tomorrow, people in Nido Township of Serthar County will face much more serious massacres. Please Save Nido Township of Serthar County! Please spread the message to governments of other countries and human rights organizations! Please open your compassionate hearts and save the Tibetan people.<sup>206</sup>

### 167. Gyalrong Tsodun Kirti Monastery, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

There was a confrontation between monks and local authorities when 40 monks arrived at the district administration headquarters to complain about attempts by the Chinese authorities to ban their annual *Monlam Cham*.

### 168. Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Monks and local citizens staged a protest, which was suppressed by the PAP. The Deputy Head of Dzamthang County, and Dotoe Township officials, convened a meeting of Dotoe Township residents.

*Xinhua*, China's official mouthpiece, claimed that over 381 Tibetans had so far "surrendered" in Ngaba County after the issuance of "the surrender notice" on 20 March 2008.<sup>207</sup>

## FRIDAY, 21 MARCH 2008

### 169. Lhasa, TAR

Although China had not announced the imposition of Martial Law in Lhasa, or in other parts of Tibet, the security measures that were implemented add up to *de facto* Martial Law. Curfew was imposed at 7 p.m. and Tibetans without residency permits were forced to leave. A CCTV-produced programme, titled "A Record of the Violent Incident Involving Beating, Smashing and Looting in Lhasa", was repeatedly broadcast on TV. These one-sided and over-propagandization of the incident had led to increasing disharmony between the Tibetans and Han Chinese people, and furthermore masked the real situation inside Tibet. *Xinhua* reported that 183 Tibetans had "voluntarily surrendered" themselves to the authorities by 21 March 2008.<sup>208</sup>

Chinese authorities pasted "Wanted" poster for 21 Tibetan protestors.<sup>209</sup> On 20 and 21 March, many young Tibetans in Lhasa were arbitrarily arrested. On Tibet TV and Lhasa TV stations, the Lhasa PSB issued "No.5 Order of Arrest for 29 Tibetans—including a monk (who was already arrested) and two women. The "Orders Nos.1, 2 and 3" were issued on 19 March while "Order no 4" was issued on 20 March. Websites such as sina.com carried photographs of the wanted Tibetans.<sup>210</sup>

<sup>206</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>207</sup> "Death toll rise to 79, over 1200 arrests and more than 100 disappear in Tibet," Press Release, TCHRD, 25 March 2008

<sup>208</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>209</sup> "Chinese authorities place 'wanted' posters for Tibetan rioters on web portals," Sarah Lai Stirland, AFP, 21 March 2008, at <http://www.wired.com/threatlevel/2008/03/chinese-authori>

<sup>210</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 May 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



**170. Qinghai Institute for Nationalities, Qinghai**

On the mornings of 20 and 21 March 2008, at around 8 a.m., Tibetan students in the east section of the campus staged a sit-in protest to express solidarity and mourn for Tibetans killed in the protests.<sup>211</sup>

**171. Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Tibetans from Ponkor Toema and Mema townships in Darlag County staged a peaceful protest against the Chinese authorities. They replaced the Chinese national flag with the Tibetan version.<sup>212</sup>

**172. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

About 50 nuns, monks and civilians held a peaceful protest in the county.

**173. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

According to TibetInfoNet information quoted from RFA, “Chinese security forces arrived in the town numbering around 1, 000 personnel; tried to remove Tibetan flag raised by protestors at the town headquarters building three days earlier (17 March); when protestors peacefully resisted, the security forces opened fire, killing two protestors, Kyari and Tsedo, both from Tsheshul village. Eight others seriously wounded, taken to Serthar County hospital.”<sup>213</sup>

**SATURDAY, 22 MARCH 2008****174. Lhasa, TAR**

Chinese authorities in Lhasa issued their sixth arrest warrant, naming 38 Tibetans being sought for detention, including four women. Overcrowding at Lhasa prisons had forced the authorities to transfer many arrestees to nearby counties.<sup>214</sup>

**175. Darthang Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

About 500 monks and civilians held a sit-in protest on a hilltop in Palyul village, demanding that security forces cease their harassment of Karwang Nyima Rinpoche, head of Darthang Monastery, and that the United Nations, the U.S. and other countries intervene to resolve the issue.

**176. A-Tsok Monastery, Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Around 9 p.m., monks from A-Tsok Monastery held a peaceful demonstration during which they shouted pro-independence slogans and raised the Tibetan flag on the monastery roof and on a hilltop behind the monastery. Chinese security forces surrounded the monastery after some monks removed a Chinese flag and

<sup>211</sup> Ibid.

<sup>212</sup> “A Tibetan nomad shot dead in Amdo Golog, hundreds arrested,” Press Release, TCHRD, 29 April 2008

<sup>213</sup> TibetInfoNet, Reported by sources to RFA on 21 March 2008

<sup>214</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



hoisted a Tibetan one in its place at a nearby school. Chinese security forces pressured retired staff and lamas of the monastery to end the protest, and the monks were strictly warned not to share information about the incident with outsiders. The monks who protested were forced to attend “Patriotic Re-education” classes.

### **177. Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Several hundred monks and civilians held a non-violent protest at the county seat.<sup>215</sup>

### **178. Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Eyewitness reports reached exile that 1,000 monks and laypeople staged a protest.<sup>216</sup> After the special religious ceremony that the local Tibetans held for “prosperous bounty harvest” that year, hundreds of monks proceeded towards the county headquarters. Tibetans from Nangra Township, including Drulche, Kholtsathang, Lugyal and Nyamo villages, joined the monk protestors. They carried portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the 11th Panchen Lama, and the Tibetan national flag. Slogans were raised such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama”, “The Dalai Lama Should Return to Tibet”, “Release the Panchen Lama Erdeni edhun Choekyi Nyima” and “Freedom for the Tibetan People”.

The Chinese security forces were “...waiting for the peaceful protestors at the county headquarters in full combat kit to quell and disperse the peaceful protestors”. Somehow, prominent religious leaders dissuaded the protestors from moving ahead to “...avoid bloodshed and losing human lives”. The Tibetans were thereby sent back from the protest site.<sup>217</sup>

Woeser reports the protest as having taking place in front of the county seat. The protestors shouted slogans of “Long Live the Dalai Lama” and “Let the Dalai Lama Come Back”.<sup>218</sup>

### **179. Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

At noon, a protest that began with 20 Tibetans swelled into hundreds in Dodun town. The protestors shouted “Long Live the Dalai Lama” and “Give Freedom Back To Us Tibetans.” With demonstrators holding photos up high of His Holiness Dalai Lama, the 11<sup>th</sup> Panchen Lama as recognized by H. H. the Dalai Lama, and the 17<sup>th</sup> Gyalwa Karmapa, the protest continued until PAP arrived in three or four army lorries. Around 20 Tibetans were arrested and taken in the direction of Rebgong County.<sup>219</sup>

In Shisha and Gongchu townships, in Tsekhog County, Tibetans were guarding a Tibetan flag flying above the local primary school since 20 March when they staged a protest.

### **180. Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

In response to the protest in Darlag County on 21 March 2008, five military trucks arrived in the area next day. According to reports, “...a group of 350 horsemen charged and blocked the Chinese military vehicles

<sup>215</sup> Ibid.

<sup>216</sup> “Protests continue in Qinghai & Gansu,” FTC, 23 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/protests-continue-qinghai-gansu>

<sup>217</sup> “Hundreds of Tibetans protested in Chentsa, Malho “TAP,” Qinghai Province,” Press Release, TCHRD, 23 March 2008

<sup>218</sup> Woeser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>219</sup> Ibid.



from entering the area... protested against the Chinese authorities". A local lama by the name of Gurlu, and the monks of Ponkor Monastery, tried to calm the situation the next day but the Chinese authorities dispatched more than 30 Chinese military personnel to deal with any further protest.<sup>220</sup>

### **181. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Chagthar Gyalpo, 19, Chodpa, 20, and Talo, 19, were arrested for their involvement in a peaceful protest staged at Rebgong Dobar on 17 March. After two days' detention they were later sentenced to prison terms of one year, one year and nine months, and two years (nine months according to Tibet Watch) respectively.

### **182. Makur Namgyaling Monastery, Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Many monks from the Makur Namgyaling Monastery staged a peaceful protest but the Chinese security forces suppressed the demonstration.<sup>221</sup>

### **183. Tashi Choeling Monastery, Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

After monks from Tashi Choeling Monastery held a non-violent demonstration against the Chinese rule, the PAP and PSB arrested a large number of monks and issued orders for others to surrender by 24 March.

### **184. Lhushue Choryithang Monastery, Gansu**

A protest march began in Shiglung village from where around 200 monks and 800 laypeople marched 25 km to Lhushue Choryithang Monastery chanting slogans to free Tibet and for the long life of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The march started after the protestors removed a Chinese flag from Lhushue's government building and replaced it with the Tibetan flag. Monks and local Tibetan citizens stayed behind to protect the flag. When law enforcement personnel arrived they dispersed the protestors without using firearms or deadly force.<sup>222</sup>

After the Chinese authorities publicly announced that anyone participating in the protests since 18 March would be arrested, many young lay Tibetans and monks fled their homes into the mountains. Only two out of 200 resident monks remained at Lhushue Choryithang Monastery.<sup>223</sup>

## **SUNDAY, 23 MARCH 2008**

### **185. Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

On 23 March, a bomb blast occurred in an old, empty building in the township government compound. It was reported that "... no casualties occurred, and no one saw the perpetrators". Three days later, five monks of

<sup>220</sup> "A Tibetan nomad shot dead in Amdo Golog, hundreds arrested," Press Release, TCHRD, 29 April 2008

<sup>221</sup> "Hundreds of Tibetans protested in Chentsa, Malho TAP, Qinghai Province," Press Release, TCHRD, 23 March 2008

<sup>222</sup> "A Tibetan nomad shot dead in Amdo Golog, hundreds arrested," Press Release, TCHRD, 29 April 2008; "Protests continue in Qinghai & Gansu", Press Release, FTC, 23 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/protests-continue-qinghai-gansu>

<sup>223</sup> "Protests continue in Qinghai and Gansu", Press Release, FTC, 23 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/protests-continue-qinghai-gansu>



Thankgya Monastery were arrested leading to the remaining monks protesting for their release. Five more monks were arrested that day. Interestingly, the news of the bomb blast and the arrests were reported only 20 days later on 12 April.<sup>224</sup> Four military vehicles arrived at the monastery. Monks were ordered not to keep any contact with the outside world.<sup>225</sup>

### **186. Lhasa, TAR**

Chinese authorities in Lhasa issued their seventh arrest warrant notice, and named seven Tibetans comprising one monk and six women. Official Chinese sources say that 170 Tibetans from Lhasa and 94 Tibetans from Phenpo Lhundrup County had “voluntarily surrendered”.<sup>225</sup>

In Lhasa, Chinese authorities stepped up their propaganda over the involvement of outside forces in the recent unrest. A text message was sent by the Tibet Branch of China Mobile to all its users:

The Public Security Offices sternly admonish: all the suspects who participated in the incident of 14 March immediately must turn themselves in to receive lenient treatment. Hope the general public will actively provide clues. The phone number for persons to report to the authorities is 0891-6324422 or 110.<sup>226</sup>

Lobsang Thogme, 30, a monk of Ramoche Temple, committed suicide by hanging himself in the morning. He was originally from Gyantse in Tsang region. He said that he could not bear his temple being closed, and monks being “...interrogated and tyrannized”.<sup>227</sup> Other reports say that Thogme died of starvation and that his body was handed over to his family without any official explanation.

### **187. Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

In Chentsa County, around 50 lorries carrying the PLA’s PAP arrived from Hunan Province, even as Tibetans from Miri-Gongma, Miri-Sholma, Lowa, and Tsulshing villages staged a demonstration. The PAP arrested four protestors in Lokhog village, where the demonstration was finally suppressed. Around 800 Tibetans from Lhukor, Lowa, Kangmo and Yangrong villages in Chentsa County also staged a peaceful demonstration.<sup>228</sup>

According to the Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy, the names of the villages are given differently:

On 23 March 2008, around 800 Tibetans from Lha village, Nyarong Monastery, Lowa village and Meru village erupted into a protest demonstration. However, the Chinese security forces stopped the peaceful protestors when they were at a place called Lokog.<sup>229</sup>

<sup>224</sup> List of the 10 monks arrested available in appendix 1 of this section. Details sourced from “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.14

<sup>225</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.4; “Tibet 2008: Reported Unrest and Related Incidents,” TibetInfoNet, 2008, available at [http://www.tibetinfo.net/newsticker/entries?locationid=174&prefecture\\_id=154&province\\_id=1](http://www.tibetinfo.net/newsticker/entries?locationid=174&prefecture_id=154&province_id=1)

<sup>226</sup> “Fresh ultimatum issued in Gansu for Tibetans to surrender,” Press Release, TCHRD, 21 March 2008

<sup>227</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>228</sup> Ibid.

<sup>229</sup> “Hundreds of Tibetans protested in Chentsa, Malho “TAP,” Qinghai Province,” Press Release, TCHRD, 23 March 2008



**188. Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

A brief text message was received in Kanlho TAP, Gansu Province:

The recent activities of beating, smashing, looting, burning and vandalism occurring in our prefecture are orchestrated and incited by ‘Tibetan independence’ forces in China and abroad. The Central, Provincial and Prefectural governments are determined to crack down on such activities resolutely and severely punished those according to the law! [The Gannan Prefectural Office for Maintaining Stability]<sup>230</sup>

**189. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

A report from Tongren County in Gansu, which was published on *Xinhua*, states:

The correspondent has learnt from the government of Gannan TAP in Gansu Province that during this incident 105 organizations which are directly subordinate to the county and city, 27 towns and 113 working units under the towns—as well as 22 village committee—were seriously affected”.<sup>231</sup>

**MONDAY, 24 MARCH 2008****190. Toelung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

On 24 and 25 March, 13 people were arrested. Lhasa authorities issued their eighth arrest warrant notice, adding eight Tibetans to the list which total 53 Wanted persons so far.<sup>232</sup>

**191. Shingsa Monastery, Yulgan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Monks from Shingsa Monastery protested against the Beijing government.

**192. Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

During a peaceful demonstration, Tibetans from Sakor Gongwa village headed towards the county seat, but security forces prevented them from reaching their destination. Dozens of Tibetans in Chentsa County were arrested since 22 March.

**193. Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Fifty Tibetans from Ponkor and Mema townships were arrested by Chinese security for participating in earlier protests.<sup>233</sup>

**194. Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

In areas of Amdo and Kham, as well as in the vicinity of Lhasa, PAP and PSB maintained a major security presence. Tibetans in small communities were interrogated at checkpoints. Troops recently transferred from Shan’xi Province to patrol the aforementioned areas frequently beat Tibetans without any provocation.

<sup>230</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>231</sup> Ibid.

<sup>232</sup> Ibid.

<sup>233</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008



A passage from Woesser's blog reads,

At Tsoe city in Amdo, the troops transferred from another region (Shan 'xi Province) have been patrolling and inspecting the area. During their patrols and interrogations, the soldiers' attitude towards Tibetans is bad, and they frequently beat Tibetans unreasonably and wantonly. Yesterday, when four Tibetan students at Hezuo Driving School were stopped by soldiers on the street, they were forced to squat down. They were beaten cruelly because they moved a little bit slower. All these experiences made the local Tibetans very dissatisfied and angry.<sup>234</sup>

Woesser further writes,

There are signs in the streets of Amdo that read, "Launch the activity of showing gratitude and dedicating oneself to serving the country, and strengthening the Party's basis for governing." The PRC propaganda exacerbated ethnic tensions causing the attitudes of many Chinese people towards Tibetans to change. Numerous taxi drivers in Xining City refused to take Tibetan passengers.<sup>235</sup>

### 195. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Around 200 nuns from Ngangon Nunnery in Trehor town, Drakgo County, initiated a peaceful demonstration at around 4.30 p.m. which was later joined by 200 monks from Chokri Monastery, 150 nuns from Khasum Nunnery in Khasum town and additional lay Tibetans. The demonstration went on until 5 p.m. and it was peaceful throughout. The protestors headed towards the township government headquarters and shouted slogans of "Long Live the Dalai Lama", "Independence for Tibet" and "Freedom for Tibet".

At around 5 p.m., the Chinese security forces started firing live ammunition in an attempt to disperse the crowd. The shooting resulted in the confirmed death of one monk Kunga, 21, from Chokri Monastery. He was shot through the chest with a bullet. The police tried to reclaim Kunga's body but the protestors prevented that happening. The body was reportedly taken to nearby Chokri Monastery in the evening. Tsewang Dhondup, now 40, was also shot as the police fired into the crowd. After the protest and shooting, a large number of armed paramilitary were deployed across the area. The authorities also announced that night that anyone who ventured out of their homes would be shot at.<sup>236</sup>

In a dramatic escape from Tibet — after a year of hiding amid the mountains — Tsewang Dhondup and three other survivors of the protests of 18 and 24 March 2008, reached exile in India. Lobsang Thupten also joined the protest of 24 March 2008. At a press conference held in Dharamsala, North India, on 28 May 2009, Tsewang Dhondup and his relative, Lobsang Thupten, recounted their experiences during and after the protest.

Tsewang Dhondup was shot twice by Chinese police during the protest of 24 March in Karze County, and sustained serious injuries which still incapacitate him.

<sup>234</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>235</sup> Ibid.

<sup>236</sup> "Eruption of Protests in Sichuan," FTC, Press Release, 24 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eruption-protests-sichuan>; Also reported in Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



**The following is Tsewang Dhondup's testimony released at a press conference on 24 May 2009:**

I am Tsewang Dhondup. I was born on 8 October 1970 in Chokri Gorong village in the Kham province of Tibet. I had earlier joined a peaceful demonstration in Lhasa in 1993. On 24 March 2008 in Trehor town, Karze County, a massive peaceful demonstration against the Chinese authorities took place which was led by around 120 nuns from Ngangong Nunnery. They were later joined by around 300 laypeople. During the protest, People's Armed Police (PAP) fired into the air to intimidate the protestors and took photographs and videotaped the protestors. An hour later, monks and nuns of Palden Chokri Monastery and Ngangong Nunnery—and a huge number of laypeople—gathered and shouted slogans like 'Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama', 'Welcome His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet', 'Tibet is Independent', 'Tibet belongs to Tibetans', and 'China Quit Tibet'.

After that, more than 300 PAP and PSB people started firing at the protestors, throwing tear-gas canisters and lashing out with electric prods and iron bars. These Chinese forces have not an ounce of kindness and sympathy in the way they react to the Tibetan protests. In the midst of that commotion, a bullet hit Kunga and he fell to the ground. Kunga was aged around 20, from Drala village, and connected to Chokri Monastery. His father's name is Tashi Gyaltzen. On seeing this gruesome scene, I could not control myself. I rushed in to help him. When I was carrying Kunga away over my shoulder, a bullet hit me from behind piercing through my abdomen. And then, my left arm was hit by another bullet. At that time, I dropped Kunga and barely managed to plead with others to carry him. I lost consciousness after that. Afterwards, I was told that my relative, Lobsang Thupten, and some of his companions, took me on a motorbike and secretly hid me with a family. When I was falling in and out of consciousness, we heard that the People's Liberation Army was once again swarming all over the village. As soon as we heard this news we knew we had to escape to the mountains. I had great difficulty in keeping consciousness after that.

During the next six months I was not able to move or sit. So, I was always lying down. Furthermore, I had terrible pain from the bullet wounds which made me lose consciousness. I was also not able to eat. As the Chinese authorities had widely circulated arrest warrants for protestors, I wasn't able to get medical help. My wounds developed pus and began to rot. Sometimes, I would cut out the pus with my knife in an attempt to cure it but to no avail. Unable to bear the pain, I tried other methods such as piercing the rotting wound with twigs. But the pain became more unbearable and continued to get worse.

My great wish is to have the good fortune to receive blessings from His Holiness the Dalai Lama and also to shed light on the repression endured by Tibetans under China's control, so, the peace-loving and truth-abiding nations in the world know the truth. The Chinese authorities had further publicized in all regions of Tibet rewards of 50,000 *yuan* to 100,000 *yuan* to informers providing information on the protestors—including myself.

Official raids were conducted in Chokri Monastery and in each and every household. There was heightened vigilance in the area. Owing to such a dangerous situation, I decided to escape. However, because of my health I was not able to escape alone. So, I told my relative Lobsang Thupten—who was in the protest—that it would be good if he could help me in my escape. However, I clearly told him that I would not be held responsible if he were to die or be confronted with any unfortunate circumstance. His family consists of his elderly mother, uncle, wife and children. There is no one to look after his family except for him. Still, Lobsang Thupten agreed to help me and said that even if he were to die for the Tibetan cause and Tibetan people, he would have no regrets at all.



On 20 April 2009, we rode on his motorbike from our hometown towards Lhasa. Since we would have to cross many military installations on the way, we could only travel during the night. So, we faced many hardships. On top of that, the bike broke down sometimes, and sometimes it would be difficult to buy petrol. Since I could not eat and dress by myself, I had to rely entirely on Lobsang Thupten for everything. Therefore, I am eternally indebted to him. Like myself, he is also on the “Wanted List” of protestors and therefore cannot return to Tibet. Even his family is now in an orphan-like situation.

After we reached Lhasa, it was extremely difficult to get guides who would take as far as Nepal. Some tried to charge 50,000 *yuan*. Finally we managed to meet a guide who promised to lead us up to Nepal for 30,000 *yuan*. Even though we faced innumerable hardships on the way—in terms of starvation and long treks over dangerous mountains—we finally reached the Tibetan Reception Centre, Kathmandu, on 18 May 2009 by the grace of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Five Tibetans—four nuns and one layperson—were arrested on 25 March 2008 and later sentenced to three-year prison terms. They are Wangmo, Yepung, Donyang, Dolma Yangtso and Kelsang Dorjee (layman). Three other nuns—Khandro Lhamo, Chodon and Yangtso—were arrested on 25 March 2008 and subsequently sentenced to seven years in prison. Sonam Yarphel, a businessman, was sentenced to 10 years for “leaking information to the outside world”. Lobsang Yarphel was sentenced to three years and Dorjee, alias Kampung, was given four years. Besides, Kampung’s father, Jamyang, joined in a peaceful demonstration in Karze County and was shot at. According to information from Tibet, his health is deteriorating as he had no medical care during his imprisonment. Jamyang was sentenced to three years in prison. Pelgah was arrested on 9 March 2009 and given a three-year prison term. On 20 March 2009, Sonam Dhondup, Norbu, Jampa Tashi, Yeshe, two monks from Menyak Monastery and one lay person from Dadowa, were arrested. On 15 April 2009, Sonam Dhondup and Norbu were sentenced to a three-year term.

The arrest warrant issued by Kardze Public Security Bureau in 2008 clearly stated that Rigzin Karma, a monk and also my nephew; Chodak, monk; Rigzin, monk; Tseyang, a nun and others were accused of “splittism”. The warrant promised a financial reward to anyone providing information on their whereabouts, hiding places etc. As this was widely circulated, there is no news nowadays on their whereabouts. They are currently among the ‘disappeared’.

In short, Beijing authorities have crackdown on Tibetan martyrs from all the three regions of Tibet by using various methods of intimidation. Some have been given life terms while others are sentenced to 10 to 20 years. Those who escaped into the forests and the hills are living like wild animals. Even at night, they don’t sleep peacefully. Since I have vowed to prove to the world how brutally the People’s Republic of China treats Tibetans, I have come here today to show all of you proof how Tibetans suffer under China’s control. My only aim is to expose China’s brutality and lies to peace-loving and truth-telling nations around the globe.

Tsewang Dhondup, Chokriwar, Trehor  
24 May 2009



Having participated in the protest of 24 March 2008, Lobsang Thupten from Chokri Ngola village, Trehor, Drakgo County, was the one who escorted Tsewang Dhondup to safety in exile. He stated, “Unable to accept China’s false claim that it liberated Tibet and respects religious freedom in Tibet — and its efforts to indoctrinate Tibetans, including small children, to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama — I joined the peaceful protests against the PRC government to confront their allegations and call for the basic rights of Tibetans”.<sup>237</sup>

Woesser reported that the official justification given for the brutal crackdown on Tibetan protestors is as follows:

When many armed police were on duty, they were violently attacked by some lawless people. One armed policeman died, and many others were injured. The incident happened yesterday afternoon. The lawless people killed an armed policeman with sharp knives and stones. At that time, the armed police were forced to fire into the air to warn these lawless people, and dispersed them.<sup>238</sup>

### **196. Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

During a raid on the Chugatsang family home, PAP and PSB police confiscated 70 portraits of and speeches by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The raid happened a few days after the arrest of a family member, Ngoenga.

## **TUESDAY, 25 MARCH 2008**

### **197. Ramoche Temple, Lhasa, TAR**

Since 14 March, there was a regular presence of security forces inside Ramoche Monastery. They completely surrounded the monastery, blocked off all exit and entry points, and made it very difficult for the monks to replenish their food and water supplies. Reportedly, Chinese forces often fire tear-gas into the monastery premises.

### **198. Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

About 100 Tibetans held a peaceful demonstration, calling for Tibetan freedom and the long life of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. When Chinese forces suppressed the demonstration, participants observed a silent protest on the streets of Heka Township, mourning for Tibetans killed in Lhasa and Tibetan areas of Kham and Amdo.

### **199. Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

From 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., Tibetans held a demonstration-cum-prayer session at Holkha Township’s head office for those Tibetans who lost their lives in the Tibetan protests. It was reported that “...in a unique display of their support for those who have lost their lives, and were injured in recent protests, many marchers were seen carrying prayer wheels while reciting prayers. Others were carrying a huge banner with Tibetan and Chinese

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<sup>237</sup> Video testimony of two groups of protestors from Karze and Amdo Labrang, DIIR, CTA

<sup>238</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



texts reading: “Peace, Democracy. We Mourn and Pray for Our People Who Lost Their Lives”.<sup>239</sup> The protestors chanted slogans such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama”, “Freedom for Tibet”,<sup>240</sup> “We Need Democracy and Human Rights in Tibet” and “We are Supporting Those Peaceful Tibetan Demonstrators Killed by Chinese Military in their Crackdown in Lhasa and other Tibetan areas”.

Five lorry-loads of armed police surrounded every village the next day. The police arbitrarily arrested three local Tibetans; Ribum Gyal, Tsewang and an unidentified woman. A PSB employee, surnamed Liu, confirmed to Radio Free Asia that “...up to now 15 to 16 Tibetans, including those who voluntarily submitted themselves, have been arrested”.<sup>241</sup>

## 200. Chokri Monastery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

At around 8 a.m., monks from Chokri Monastery held a prayer vigil for Kunga, a 20-year-old monk who was shot dead in the previous day’s protest. Since a sizeable group had already gathered at the scene, they took the opportunity to hold a solidarity protest against Chinese rule and “...vowed to stand up and support each other in case of death or detention of any of the monk during the protest”. With the arrival of more laypeople, the protest grew in size and intensity. The protestors headed towards the county government headquarters and raised slogans such as “The Dalai Lama Should Return to the Rightful Throne in the Potala Palace”, “Release the Panchen Lama”, “Stop Current Repression in Tibet” and “Independence and Democracy for Tibet”.<sup>242</sup>

On their way to the county government headquarters, the protestors were stopped by a huge number of PAP and PSB. In an attempt to disperse the crowd, security forces fired shots into the air, but the demonstrators kept their resolve and continued to protest. With the situation growing increasingly tense—and guns being pointed at the protestors—all the monks and laypeople formed a human barricade with each of the protestors lying flat on the road. The protest ended in the afternoon after monks and laypeople decided to leave the scene of their own volition. Surveillance helicopters were seen flying over the area.

The names of the lay Tibetans who were arrested that day are Kunyang, son of Thaga, Jang village; Tsewang Gyatso; Kelsang Dawa; Therchen; Palden; and Palden Sherba, all from Chukar village.<sup>243</sup>

Eyewitnesses reported that “...the Chinese police were seen beating any Tibetans in Jogri [Chokri] and Trehor townships and throughout Luhou County, Karze Prefecture”. Around 100 motorcycles of Tibetans were confiscated to prevent them escaping. Following the protest, the local authorities “expelled a large number of monks from Chogri Monastery and arrested some nuns of Ngangong Nunnery”.<sup>244</sup> An eyewitness reported that “...the nunnery was empty on 26 March”.<sup>245</sup>

<sup>239</sup> “In solidarity, Tibetans march with prayers in Tsolho,” Press Release, TCHRD, 3 April 2008

<sup>240</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>241</sup> Ibid.

<sup>242</sup> “Protest erupts after prayer for deceased in Drango County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 25 March 2008

<sup>243</sup> “Eruption of protests in Sichuan,” Press Release, FTC, 24 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/eruption-protests-sichuan>

<sup>244</sup> “Elderly woman brutally beaten during township meeting”, TCHRD Press Release, 27 March 2008

<sup>245</sup> Ibid.; Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>; “Protest erupts after prayer for deceased in Drakgo County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 25 March 2008



**201. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

After a huge military deployment to the area, and over 100 tents being erected to house personnel, construction of a permanent military base began. A government office was set on fire. Local Tibetans strongly denied any involvement in the incident, instead blaming the Chinese authorities whom they suspected might have staged the fire to damage the reputation of Tibetans.

**202. Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tibetans expressed their frustrations by writing slogans such as “Tibet is an Independent Country” on Chinese currency before scattering the notes around in Minyak town.

**203. Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

More than 200 Chinese soldiers arrived at Luchu Township with an additional deployment of 400-500 soldiers. These soldiers arrested four young Tibetans from Tsamdu village, 11 people from Lhowa village and confiscated 22 motorbikes. They raided all the houses and checked on all the family members in Lhowa village while searching for portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. During the search, the soldiers ransacked prayer rooms and destroyed *thangkas* (religious paintings). The villagers refused to sign petitions denouncing His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Therefore, strict restrictions were imposed in the village and many Tibetan youths fled to the mountains to escape arrests.<sup>246</sup>

**204. Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

Tibetans in Ponkor Township started a protest on 21 March 2008 that continued until 23 March. Despite the intervention of a local lama and monks of Ponkor Monastery to pacify the situation, the Chinese authorities deployed around 35 military vehicles full of armed police to the area.

On 24-25 March 2008, around 100 Tibetans were arrested for having participated in the peaceful protests. In the wake of such mass arrests, around 500 Tibetans from both Ponkor Toema and Mema townships fled into the mountains on 26 March to avert arrests which resulted in approximately 860 Chinese security personnel surrounding the mountains. While this threat of the use of force was employed, the Chinese authorities also promised leniency for those who would voluntarily surrender. Two Tibetans, therefore, surrendered to the Chinese authorities on 27 March but were severely beaten and tortured. From the 100 detained Tibetans who were already arrested before 25 March, only those who paid the bail money of 20,000 *yuan* (approx. 2,930) were released.<sup>247</sup>

**WEDNESDAY, 26 MARCH 2008****205. Lhasa, TAR**

Tight restrictions continued as Tsuglagkhang temple and the Barkhor area remain sealed off by the PAP and PSB. In addition, all shops—except a few that are Chinese-owned—remain closed. Military units that were



<sup>246</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8

<sup>247</sup> “A Tibetan nomad shot dead in Amdo Golog, hundreds arrested,” Press Release, TCHRD, 29 April 2008

brought in specifically to suppress the demonstrations in Lhasa were withdrawn at 3 p.m. on 26 March. However, PSB and other law enforcement agencies that are permanently stationed in Lhasa remained.

According to reports, the number of PAP and PSB on the streets of Lhasa greatly decreased, and checkpoints were removed with the arrival of reporters from 17 overseas news agencies—including many from Hong Kong and Taiwan. In an effort to depict “harmonious society” for the international journalists, the authorities also stopped issuing arrest warrant notices that had been posted almost daily from 19 to 24 March.

*Xinhua* news agency reported on 26 March that 280 people from Lhasa had voluntarily surrendered while the first group of foreign journalists was allowed into Tibet.<sup>248</sup>

### **206. Tashi Lhunpo Monastery, Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

Monks from Tashi Lhunpo Monastery held a peaceful protest.<sup>249</sup>

### **207. Serlek Monastery, Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Monks of Serlek Monastery held a massive non-violent demonstration against the PRC government.

### **208. Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

The county PSB issued the following notice: “If those who demonstrated in Holkha Town on 25 March surrender within three days after the issuance of this notice, they will be either treated leniently or be declared as not guilty. If not, severe punishment shall be meted out to them.”

Despite the warning, over 600 Tibetans from more than nine villages under Holkha Township gathered in front of the local government building and demanded the release of the three detained Tibetans.<sup>250</sup>

### **209. Chokri Monastery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

From the evening of 25 March, PAP and PSB police maintained their position surrounding Chokri Monastery. They arrested numerous monks and forced others to leave the monastery. They also continued to arrest nuns at Ngangong Nunnery, even though many nuns had already managed to escape.

After successive protests on 24 and 25 March in Drakgo County, the Chinese authorities confiscated over 100 Tibetan-owned motorcycles, a measure that could only be interpreted as an effort to restrict Tibetan mobility, perhaps to prevent them escaping arrest. The PSB arrested two senior monks, after luring them away from Chokri Monastery on the pretext of calling them to a meeting. The monks are reported to be the former abbot of Chokri Monastery, Namgyal Tsering, and the principal of the school run by Chokri, Sonam Gyurmey, who holds a *Geshe Lharampa* degree (the highest doctorate in Buddhist philosophy).

<sup>248</sup> “Many surrender over Tibet riots,” BBC, 26 March 2008, at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7313966.stm>

<sup>249</sup> Woese’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>250</sup> “In solidarity Tibetans march with prayers in Tsolho,” Press Release, TCHRD, 3 April 2008



**210. Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

For the second day, Tibetans in Minyak town scattered Chinese currency which had slogans of “Tibet is an Independent Country” written on the notes.

**211. Ganden Raptan Nampar Gyalwai Ling Monastery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A group of Tibetans held a peaceful protest. Security forces surrounded Ganden Raptan Nampar Gyalwailing Monastery and enforced tight restrictions there. The PSB thoroughly searched people travelling on the nearby streets and investigated the leaders of the 25 March protest.

**THURSDAY, 27 MARCH 2008****212. Tsuklagkhang Temple, Lhasa, TAR**

China faced harsh criticism and condemnation from the world community for its aggressive handling of the demonstrations, and for its lack of press freedom in Tibet. A select group of foreign reporters chosen by the Beijing Government was taken for a government-managed tour organized by the Information Office of the State Council.

With the arrival of the foreign media group, the Chinese authorities tried to present a different picture of Lhasa. According to Woesser,

On Wednesday afternoon reporters from 17 overseas news agencies, including many Hong Kong and Taiwan newspapers, arrived in Lhasa. Therefore, the number of soldiers on the streets of Lhasa greatly decreased, and the checkpoints on the streets were also removed. The authorities also stopped issuing the Most Wanted list they had posted daily from 19 to 24 March. In this way, the authorities displayed to the overseas reporters the appearance of a man-made ‘harmonious society’. In reality, approximately 20 military tents which had been set up near the Tibetan-inhabited communities for many years are still there, and the fully-armed soldiers were still on high alert, awaiting orders. The overseas correspondents will only see what the Chinese authorities displayed to them, and they will not see the real situation.<sup>251</sup>

At Tsuklagkhang, Lhasa’s main cathedral, also known as Jokhang temple, several monks spontaneously protested in front of foreign journalists when the Chinese government’s carefully-planned-and-controlled media tour visited the temple. Although the Chinese authorities pre-selected three senior monks from the temple to interact with foreign reporters, and ordered the rest to engage in monastic activities such as debating philosophy in the monastery courtyard, the scene took an unexpected turn. About 30 monks interrupted foreign journalists while they were interviewing officials at Tsuklagkhang, and spoke to them openly about the situation inside Tibet. The monks maintained that the Chinese authorities were hiding the truth and that their accusations against His Holiness the Dalai Lama were false. Chinese authorities hurried the journalists away from the temple, but many TV news channels broadcasted the incident in Taiwan and other countries.



<sup>251</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

According to Kyodo News Agency, which was represented in the media group, about 30 monks from Jokhang temple shouted “The Dalai Lama is not involved”, “What the government is saying is lies” in a direct rebuttal to the PRC’s claim that the Dalai Lama and his exile group were behind the unrest.

An order was issued for retired Communist Party members and government officials to visit the Potala Palace, Tsuklagkhang Temple, and other holy sites in the Lhasa area to portray a peaceful image of Lhasa.

Pema Trinley, the former Vice-Chairman of the TAR and current governor of Tibet, admitted limited religious freedom for the monks at a press conference, according to Hong Kong’s *Wen Hui* newspaper report on 27 March. But he justified the restrictions as being in place because investigations into the “riots” were taking place at that time. He criticized the monks for “...telling lies to the journalists, and their purpose was to confound what is right and wrong and mislead the public opinion of the nation”. Pema Trinley also said that they “...already found the preliminary clues to show that the ‘Dalai Clique’ is related to the 14 March incident, and we are collecting further evidence. As soon as there are some results, we will announce to the outside world as soon as possible”.<sup>252</sup>

### **213. Sera Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

At about 12:30 p.m., the group of foreign journalists was taken to Sera Monastery. In order to present an atmosphere of religious freedom, the monks were ordered to hold a religious ceremony. Usually around 700 monks would participate in such a ceremony, but this time the monks boycotted the ceremony altogether. So, there were only about 10 monks attending the ceremony.<sup>253</sup>

From 11 March, the PAP and the PSB police surrounded Sera Monastery and stopped all its religious activities and teachings. It was reported that the three main monasteries in Lhasa—Ganden, Sera and Drepung—had been sealed off since 11 March 2008. The monasteries had no access to food, water and electricity and the monks in the monasteries were being starved. Lay Tibetans attempted to pass food to the monasteries but were denied access.<sup>254</sup> This might indicate why the Ramoche monks, who protested in front of the foreign journalists, had demanded that they be allowed to leave the temple premises.

### **214. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

Drepung Monastery was also sealed off and surrounded by Chinese armed forces who patrolled on the circumambulation route around the monastery. The PAP reportedly “...fired at the direction of the monastery and yelled at the monks to intimidate them”. About 100 monks from Drepung Monastery were arrested or were missing.<sup>255</sup>

### **215. Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

About 30 Tibetans were immediately arrested after they held a demonstration at Zhejang Market, one of the busiest markets in Nagchu Prefecture.<sup>256</sup> Even after the protest was completely suppressed, the PAP arrived

<sup>252</sup> Ibid.

<sup>253</sup> Ibid.

<sup>254</sup> Ibid.; “Protests of monasteries starved in Lhasa,” Press Release, FTC, 27 March 2008

<sup>255</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>256</sup> Ibid.



and wrongfully arrested a group of students. The students were released the following day. In Nagchu Prefecture, Chinese authorities had maintained very strict conditions. Even before 10 March there was a sizable deployment of military across the prefecture.

### **216. Gyalthang County, Yunnan**

Some tourists reported seeing “thousands of PLA soldiers concentrate on the border with Tibet”.<sup>257</sup>

### **217. Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Tibetans demonstrated in Holka Township and demanded the release of Rinbum Gyal, Tsewang, and others who were arrested on 25 March. The Chinese authorities deployed 500 more armed police to pre-empt further protests.<sup>258</sup> While patrolling Holkha market area, the PAP forces made four additional arbitrary arrests. Two of the arrestees have been identified as Malle and Tseykyab Gyal, both males in their late twenties. The other two were unidentified Tibetan businesswomen from unrelated areas of Tibet”.<sup>259</sup>

### **218. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The Chinese authorities called a township meeting during which the villagers were ordered to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the “separatist forces”. An elderly woman named Ama Sanglo or Tsanglo openly refused to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama and called for his swift return to Tibet. The township Party Secretary beat her severely and even then she responded, “I will never denounce the Dalai Lama. Even if you kill me today, I won’t have any regrets”.<sup>260</sup>

Her son tried to intercede and hit the Party Secretary several times. Woesser’s version of the incident:

It is reported that yesterday [the blog was posted on 28 March] the Party Secretary of Tromgu Township was stabbed a few times, and the reason is that when he went to every household ordering them to get ready to denounce the Dalai Lama, he beat and scolded an old woman who expressed her anger at the order. As a result, the old woman’s son could not bear the humiliation, so he stabbed the Party Secretary several times and fled the area.<sup>261</sup>

### **219. Kirti and Gomang monasteries, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Reportedly, two monks committed suicide. One was Lobsang Jinpa, originally from Ngasib Ka-nyak village, Ngaba County, and residing at Kirti Monastery. In his suicide note, he wrote:

The Chinese government has levelled false allegations against the monks of Kirti Monastery for leaking State secrets to the outside world, leading and organizing the protests and for keeping the dead bodies of Tibetan protestors shot by the Chinese security forces. However, all the crimes levelled by the Chinese government were not committed by anyone in Kirti Monastery, but carried out solely by me... I led the peaceful protest, and I am solely responsible for the protest.

<sup>257</sup> Ibid.

<sup>258</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.19

<sup>259</sup> “In Solidarity Tibetans march with prayers in Tsolho,” Press Release, TCHRD, 3 April 2008

<sup>260</sup> “Elderly woman brutally beaten during township meeting,” Press Release, TCHRD, 27 March 2008

<sup>261</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



The note continued, “I do not want to live under Chinese oppression even for another minute, let alone a single day.”<sup>262</sup>

Legtsok, 75, from Gomang Monastery, was the other monk who committed suicide. A few days prior, as he was on his way to perform prayer rituals for a Tibetan family, a large group of Chinese security personnel severely beat and detained him for a few days. He took his life, he told his two students, because, he could not bear living under such oppression by the Chinese.<sup>263</sup>

## **220. Geti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

In the afternoon, Chinese armed forces came to Geti Monastery and raided the rooms of the monks for any pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and other incriminating materials. The soldiers sealed off the monastery and did not let any monks go outside. Reportedly over 100 monks of the monastery were arrested.<sup>264</sup>

## **FRIDAY, 28 MARCH 2008**

### **221. Shabten Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

A Chinese Work Team responsible for conducting “Patriotic Re-education” arrived at Shabten Monastery as large numbers of PAP maintained their presence. In Nagchu, everyone except permanent residents were forced to leave.

### **222. Nera Monastery, Pasho County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

A monk from Nera Monastery, Tsewang Dorjee, was arrested when he returned to the monastery. He had put up posters at Pasho County Government Headquarters as well as on large rocks. The posters demanded Tibetan independence, religious freedom, and the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet.

### **223. Toelung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

In order to eliminate evidence related to their brutal crackdown against protestors in Tibet, the Chinese PAP cremated the bodies of those killed since the protests on 14 March. On 28 March, around 83 corpses were burned altogether in an electric crematorium built by the Chinese government several years ago in Yabdha Township, Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality.<sup>265</sup>

### **224. Bhekar Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Monks from the Bhekar Monastery demanded the release of five monks who were detained in 2007, threatening that otherwise they would not comply with the “Patriotic Re-education” classes.<sup>266</sup>

<sup>262</sup> “Two monks commit suicide in Amdo Ngaba”, Press Release, TCHRD, 4 April 2008

<sup>263</sup> Ibid.

<sup>264</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>265</sup> “Update on Tibet, 9 May 2008,” News Flash, CTA, at <http://tibet/en/flash/2008/0508/09D0508.html>

<sup>266</sup> “Updates on Tibet Demonstrations - 29 March,” CTA, 29 March 2008 <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0308/290308.html>



### **225. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

At about 12 noon, PSB police and PAP suddenly entered Kirti Monastery and conducted a massive search of the premises. Monks were forced to stay within their living quarters. Any items indicating reverence to His Holiness the Dalai Lama such as portraits were either destroyed or taken away.<sup>267</sup> Documents in the monks' possession were thoroughly scrutinised.

About 30 Tibetans, who were arrested a few days earlier, were paraded through the area in a military truck to discourage others from further protests. Two of the monks inside the truck are identified as Lobsang Tenzin and Lobsang Chodhar of Kirti Monastery.<sup>268</sup>

### **226. Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Many posters were pasted in various villages. Some of the posters read, "Tibet wants Freedom and Independence, Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama." Similar messages were also written on stone tablets. Gatherings in the area were strictly banned.

After two county government buildings were set afire on 27 March, a group of Tibetans living close to where the incident occurred were taken into custody and beaten during their interrogation.

### **227. Chokri Monastery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Chinese authorities issued warnings to three monks who they accused of leading the demonstration in Drakgo County on 24 March. The authorities warned that upon their arrests, the monks would face harsh legal consequences for their involvement in the demonstration.

### **228. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Six military trucks packed with Chinese forces that arrived in Chokri Shuk-Yul village made arrests at an alarming rate.

### **229. Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The State Administration of Religious Affairs summoned more than 40 heads of monasteries from around the county for "Patriotic Re-education" classes. Not all of them complied with the Chinese demands to participate. Lama Thubten Nyandra from Sershul Monastery, Karze TAP, said, "It is totally without any basis to claim that this incident was masterminded by the Dalai Lama. The cause for this incident is that a great number of Han immigrants moved to Tibet to plunder land resources, and to rob the locals of their rights to receive education and to work. There is no Tibetan who does not want to believe in the Dalai Lama. The Chinese government should hold talks with the Dalai Lama as soon as possible." Since that outburst, Lama Thubten Nyandra has been under house arrest.<sup>269</sup>

<sup>267</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.17

<sup>268</sup> "China arrest over 572 monks from Kirti Monastery in two-day raid," Press Release, TCHRD, 1 April 2008

<sup>269</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



## SATURDAY, 29 MARCH 2008

### 230. Lhasa, TAR

Foreign diplomats from 15 countries — including the US, Britain, Australia and Japan — arrived in Lhasa to investigate the ground reality. At around 2 p.m., after many days of suppression with tanks and armoured vehicles arriving to stop protests, a massive demonstration erupted again in front of Ramoche Monastery and Jokhang Temple, as well as on Beijing East Road. Thousands of Tibetans joined in the peaceful demonstrations and they did not target any Han Chinese. The armed police quickly suppressed the demonstration. All the shops, restaurants and other businesses in eastern Lhasa were closed. Shortly after the demonstrations, text messages written in Chinese by Lhasa PSB were sent to all mobile phones in Lhasa,

In the afternoon on 29 March, when the Municipal Law Enforcement Department personnel were conducting a security line-check, some mobile salesmen and some other people started running away without knowing exactly what security personnel were doing. But there was no unstable social order in the city. Please township people do not believe the rumours. Be relieved and stay working. Be clear to the rights and wrongs. Obey the law. Keep the rules. Criminal acts such as creating and spreading rumours, persuading others to do wrong, disturbing social and sabotaging social stability, will be severely cracked down upon. Announced by Lhasa Municipal Police Station.<sup>270</sup>

Woesser wrote about the protest incident,

It is reported that around 2 p.m. at Beijing Zhonglu in Lhasa (near the Barkhor, some says it is near Ramoche), there was again a protest staged by Tibetans. Pedestrians on the streets were frantically running helter-skelter and the shops at the Post and Telecommunication Building to the east, the Youth Road, and even the concentrated Han Chinese community in Western suburb were closed off one after another. The Han Chinese men and women gathered at their shops and took strict precautions against the ‘rioters’, holding iron clubs and sticks in their hands. For the past few days, because foreign journalists were visiting Lhasa, the military police — who were hiding in various working units — all rushed out and surrounded Barkhor street and Tibetan communities at KarmaKutsang and other areas. The checkpoints, which were temporarily removed, were also filled with soldiers. It is said that the protest had lasted for a few hours.<sup>271</sup>

Eleven Tibetan youths were arrested. In the commotion of the protest, the soldiers tried to stop a young Tibetan who was riding his motorcycle near Beijing Zhongly Road. Out of fear and confusion, the youth did not stop and “...the soldiers fired at him, and the young man died on the spot.”<sup>272</sup>

The TAR PSB broadcast its ninth “Most Wanted” list which had six names, thereby bringing the total number of wanted Tibetans to 59.<sup>273</sup>

<sup>270</sup> “Confirmation of New Protests in Lhasa,” Press Release, FTC, 31 March 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/press-release-confirmation-new-protests-lhasa>; Also confirmed by “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.11



**231. TAR**

Chinese authorities stepped up their “Patriotic Re-education” campaign in regions beyond the TAR. Over 100 senior officials were sent to prefectures and counties to spearhead the campaign. Retired employees of PSB, PLA, and PAP were called upon to assist the Work Teams in conducting the “Patriotic Re-education” classes in monasteries. They were promised increased pension and other benefits for services rendered. However, many of the members declined the offer.

**232. Zigar Monastery, Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Chinese security forces imposed increased restrictions at Zigar Monastery when posters reading, “Tibet is an Independent Country” and “China! Out of Tibet!” were found hung near the monastery.

**233. Nyimaling Monastery, Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Local PSB arrested five monks from Nyimaling Monastery in Gyalchen Township. The monks protested against a Chinese Work Team conducting “Patriotic Re-education” classes.

**234. Adhue Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

A group of monks was arrested during a raid by PAP forces at Adhue Monastery.

**235. Shiwa Monastery, Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Around 200 Chinese security personnel arrived at Shiwa Monastery, a branch of Shiwa Lathim Monastery, to enforce the participation of monks in “Patriotic Re-education” classes. Some monks refused to take the classes, and when a Chinese government Work Team arrived at the monastery the monks staged a protest and shouted slogans such as “Tibet is an Independent country” and “His Holiness the Dalai Lama should be Welcomed to Tibet”. The monastery is located in Ralang town in Nyarong County.

**236. Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

In a two-day raid conducted in the monks’ residence at Kirti Monastery, a total of 572 monks were arrested by the Chinese PSB and PAP. During the raids, the Chinese forces confiscated mobile phones, cameras, computers and MP3 players.<sup>274</sup>

The next morning, 80 Chinese government officials and security force personnel raided the monks’ rooms and confiscated knives, arrows and antique guns that were on display in the chapel of the monastery’s protector deity.<sup>275</sup> The PRC Government reported on 29 March that they had found a weapons cache in Kirti Monastery. Normally, Tibetans who give up hunting or fighting will surrender their weapons to the monastery

<sup>271</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>272</sup> Ibid.

<sup>273</sup> Ibid.

<sup>274</sup> Ibid.

<sup>275</sup> “China arrests over 572 monks from Kirti Monastery in two-day raid,” Press Release, TCHRD, 1 April 2008



and take an oath not to undertake such activities in the future.<sup>276</sup> These items are also ancient traditional offerings to the protectors, and symbolize the overcoming of obstacles and negative emotions.

The monks were concerned that these items were being misrepresented in the propaganda of the PRC—and its mouthpiece *Xinhua*—on 30 March 2008 as being evidence of monks taking up arms. *Xinhua* reported that there were other weapons, along with the aforementioned items, which the monks claim was a complete fabrication.

## **SUNDAY, 30 MARCH 2008**

### **237. Premier Wen Jiabao's speech on unrest in Tibet**

Hong Kong-based Phoenix TV broadcast the speech by Premier Wen Jiabao asking His Holiness the Dalai Lama to use his influence to stop the unrest in Lhasa and other Tibetan areas incorporated into Chinese provinces. Woesser writes,

Wen Jiabao said, “As long as the Dalai Lama gives up his proposition for Tibet independence, in particular if he utilizes his influence to stop the outbreak of violent activities in Tibet, and acknowledges that Tibet and Taiwan were inalienable parts of China, then we can resume holding dialogues with him. We will continue to adhere to the national regional autonomy in Tibet, continue to support the economic development and improvement of the people's livelihood, continue to ensure the people's freedom of religious belief within the bounds of the Chinese Constitution and laws, continue to guarantee Tibetan culture and continue to protect the environment in Tibet.”

This is the first time that a Chinese leader had openly acknowledged His Holiness the Dalai Lama's influence in Tibet.<sup>277</sup>

### **238. Wara Monastery, Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Monks from Wara Monastery led a demonstration until county officials requested a senior lama from the monastery to stop the protests. As a result, demonstrations temporarily ceased, though there was huge deployment of PAP to the area.

### **239. Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Around 11 p.m., students from a Teachers' Training School held a peaceful demonstration. On 29 and 30 March, PAP units photographed monks who were forced to hold the portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan flag. PAP units also took photos of monks using computers.

### **240. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The local authorities conducted “Patriotic Re-education” for the monks and laypeople in Khayang Township who were ordered to sign letters of opposition to His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Tibetans vehemently

<sup>276</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.18

<sup>277</sup> Woesser's Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



refused. So, the officials severely beat the monks and arrested them. Around 300 more Chinese troops were deployed in the area.<sup>278</sup>

#### **241. Shiwa Lhathim Monastery, Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Monks from Shiwa Lhathim Monastery in Raloong Township participated in a protest march headed towards the county government headquarters. The PSB subsequently suppressed the protest and all the monks returned to their monastery. Although the PSB imposed heavy restrictions on the monastery, local Tibetans submitted a letter to the concerned office stating that if suppression at the monastery continued, the people would hold a massive demonstration.

#### **242. Amchok Tsenyi Gon, Gomang and Ngamey Dongri monasteries, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

At the monasteries of Amchok Tsenyi Gon, Gomang and Ngamey Dongri—a branch of Ngaba Kirti Monastery—the PAP and PSB arrested a group of monks while conducting a thorough search of each monastery. At least 20 monks were known to have been arrested from Gomang Monastery, and 20 monks from Ngamey Dongri Monastery.<sup>279</sup>

### **MONDAY, 31 MARCH 2008**

#### **243. Lhasa, TAR**

The streets of Lhasa were filled with PAP and the entire city looked like a war zone. The residents lived in fear.

#### **244. Gyalthang County, Dechen TAP, Yunnan**

Local PSB arrested about four Tibetan tour guides in Gyalthang County. The young men, all from Amdo, were arrested for their alleged involvement in circulating information to foreign sources via the internet.

#### **245. Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

A few Tibetan performers, teachers and poets were arrested including rap singer Dabe, Drolma Kyi, a female singer, Panchenkyan, Lhundrup and Sonam Dorjee, all Tibetan language teachers. All five were moved to Xining and taken into custody.

Dabe—also known as Golok Dabe—is the chairperson of Dorbe Art Centre in Golok, and a rap artist and singer. With official permission he established *Mayur Gesar* on 3 March 2003, an independent performance group devoted to developing Tibetan culture by training and education. Apparently, Dabe's arrest was due to his support of the protests at Labrang Monastery, including helping the monks to print the banned Tibetan flag and photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Reportedly, as the PAP arrested Dabe, they subjected him to ridicule and burned his hair and beard with a cigarette lighter.

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<sup>278</sup> Ibid.

<sup>279</sup> "China arrest over 572 monks from Kirti Monastery in two-day raid," Press Release, TCHRD, 1 April 2008



A famous singer by profession, Drolma Kyi is a member of *Mayur Gesar*. She founded Black Tent and White Lotus Art Group that intended to only recruit actresses but later she also accepted actors as well. It is likely that Drolma Kyi was arrested because of her lyrics containing sensitive issues.

Palchenkyab is the head of Machen Cultural Aid Group which conducts literacy programmes by sending teachers to the nomadic areas. Along with two other teachers, he produced an educational music album known as “Tibet Home” to promote learning.

Lhundrup is the deputy head of Machen Cultural Aid Group. He is an artist who plays *Dunglen* (Tibetan-style lute) and had performed for a few music albums. His songs are mostly about the “...importance of promoting education and improving women’s living conditions”.

It is later learnt that Dabe was released on payment of 10,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$ 1,465) fine. Drolma Kyi’s family could not afford such a large fine and that is why she remained in detention. Drolma Kyi has an elderly mother and three children.<sup>280</sup>

#### **246. Kirti Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Jamyang Choepel, a monk from Yul-kyong Monastery studying in Kirti Monastery, was arrested and sentenced to custodial interrogation for 15 months.<sup>281</sup>

#### **247. Wara Monastery, Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

A security build-up followed a quarrel between young Tibetans and Chinese shopkeepers during a protest. As the protesting Tibetans, joined by monks of Wara Monastery, called for the “Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama,” a minor argument led to increased presence of PAP in the area.

### **TUESDAY, 1 APRIL 2008**

#### **248. Lhasa, TAR**

The TAR PSB issued its tenth “Most Wanted” list of five Tibetans including three women. As of 1 April the total number of Most Wanted Tibetans was 64.<sup>282</sup>

#### **249. Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Dawa, a 31-year-old farmer from Dedrong village in Jangkha Township, who was arrested during a protest in Phenpo County on 15 March 2008, died.<sup>283</sup> [Details mentioned before]

<sup>280</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.4; Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>281</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 27 May 2008

<sup>282</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>283</sup> Press Release, TCHRD, 2 May 2008, at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080502.html>



**250. Siling County, Siling Municipality, Qinghai**

Jamyang Kyi, a well-known Tibetan writer, prominent singer, women's rights advocate and a broadcaster who works for Tsongon (Qinghai) Television, was taken into custody. The police searched her house and confiscated her computer. Jamyang Kyi is originally from Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Amdo. She frequently writes articles on Tibet-related issues and posts them on her blog.

**251. Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Seven monks were arrested from Labrang Monastery. They are: Gendun Gyatso, 30; Gyurmey, 40; Gelek Gyurmey, 30; Sangay, 30; Samten, 32; Yonten, 34, and Thabkhey, aged 30. It is learned that Thabkhey, who was released after several days' detention, is mentally unstable and had bruise marks from severe beatings all over his body.<sup>284</sup>

**252. Wonpo Monastery, Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The Chinese authorities carried out a "Patriotic Re-education" campaign inside Wonpo Monastery in Dzachuka town. Monks were ordered to criticize and slander His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

The Chinese authorities arrested seven monks and a herdsman for staging a protest. They are Lobsang Dhondrup; Depa, the disciplinarian; Sopal; Thubten Tsering; Paldor; Sonam Nyima; Wudor; and Yiga, a herdsman.

**WEDNESDAY, 2 APRIL 2008****253. Lhasa, TAR**

The TAR PSB issued its eleventh "Most Wanted" list that was broadcast on Lhasa TV and Tibet TV. This list contained the names of five Tibetan youths who were accused of "...beating people with stones and smashing shops". Now, the total number of Wanted Tibetans stood at 69.

**254. Zeykar Monastery, Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Anti-Chinese government slogans were pasted on the walls of Zeykar Monastery. PSB police sealed off the monasteries in the locality.

**255. Nyimaling Monastery, Sog County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Five monks were arrested for blocking a vehicle carrying Chinese cadres on their way to Nyimaling Monastery in Nagchu County to implement the "Patriotic Re-education" campaign.



<sup>284</sup> "Around 70 monks of Ramoche Temple detained in midnight raid, whereabouts still unknown," Press Release, TCHRD, 9 April 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080409a.html>

### 256. Lhasa, TAR

PSB police expelled over 200 Tibetans—originally from Sog County—from Lhasa, threatening them with having their residence permits and agricultural land in Sog confiscated, if they returned to the Tibetan capital.

Zhang Qingli, the Party Secretary of TAR, delivered a stern speech at a meeting attended by TAR cadres including county magistrates and department heads. He urged the cadres to strengthen efforts to arrest the “separatists”. He said that arrest-orders should be approved rapidly and people should be arrested, prosecuted and sentenced to death immediately. He declared that “...a group of people will be executed.” He further stated that Tibet would be opened to foreigners and Chinese tourists from 1 May 2008.<sup>285</sup>

### 257. Tsongkha Khar, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai

It was reported that the house of the 14<sup>th</sup> Dalai Lama in Taktser village was closed and the road leading towards the house was sealed off. According to Woesser, “At present the gate of the old house is tightly closed, and the walls on both sides of the gate carry an order put up by the Bureau of Judicature of Qinghai Province. The document is dated 2 April, and there are both Tibetan and Chinese versions. The rough content of the Chinese announcement is that one is forbidden to put up signs or leaflets endangering national security, neither is one allowed to distribute or create the Dalai Lama’s portrait or photos. The order states the only way out for the lawless people is if they realize their errors and mend their ways, if they surrender themselves and admit their guilt, so that the Bureau of Judicature will settle the case leniently or reduce the punishment.”<sup>286</sup>

### 258. Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai

A notice was issued in Tsegor Thang County forbidding Tibetans from displaying portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in their homes. The notice said that “law breakers” who follow the “right path” would be exempted from punishment.<sup>287</sup>

### 259. Sargoen Tashi Choepheling and Thupten Yongdueling monasteries, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Over 30 monks from Sargoen Tashi Choepheling Monastery were arrested between 31 March and 2 April. Twelve monks were released after being fined 1,500 *yuan* (US\$ 220).

Twenty monks from Thupten Yongdueling Monastery were also arrested.<sup>288</sup> Both these monasteries are located in Well-bhen Township.

### 260. Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Hundreds of students from a Tibetan Middle School boycotted classes to protest the crackdown on Tibetan demonstrators in the region. A law enforcement official from Chone County government was quoted as saying, “The majority of the protestors are good people”.<sup>289</sup>

<sup>285</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>286</sup> Ibid.

<sup>287</sup> Ibid.

<sup>288</sup> “Tibet 2008: Reported Unrest and Related Incidents,” TibetInfoNet, 2008, at [http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?location\\_id=174&prefecture\\_id=154&province\\_id=1](http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?location_id=174&prefecture_id=154&province_id=1)

<sup>289</sup> Ibid.



### **261. Nyatso Monastery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Monks from Nyatso Monastery and lay citizens, all from Tawu County, held a peaceful protest.<sup>290</sup>

### **262. Ba Chodae Monastery, Bathang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A Chinese Work Team arrived at Ba-Chodae Monastery, which houses about 200 monks, and attempted to collect signatures from the monks on a document alleging that His Holiness the Dalai Lama was responsible for inciting the demonstrations in Tibet. None of the monks agreed to put their signatures to the document. An intense argument erupted between the monks and the Work Team which led to the arrest of five monks, including the abbot, Jigme Dorjee, and the disciplinarian, Yeshe.<sup>291</sup>

### **263. Ratoe Nunnery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Around 10 a.m., residents of Ratoe Nunnery located on Ratoe hilltop, began a prayer-march towards the crematorium near Tawu County headquarters in solidarity with those killed during demonstrations in Tibet. The nuns chanted prayers during their march towards the county government headquarters.<sup>292</sup>

The PSB attempted to prevent the nuns from marching which resulted in a heated argument between the nuns and the police. Eventually, the police were unable to stop the determined nuns. The county officials, along with three trucks full of armed police, again tried to stop the protesting nuns near Tawu County. Students of the Middle School and local people supported the nuns and shouted pro-independence slogans. The nuns successfully completed their prayer-march.

Nyatso Monastery monks, who had planned to go on the prayer-march with the nuns, were pressured by the PSB not to take part and were forbidden to leave the monastery.<sup>293</sup>

### **264. Tongkhor Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A Chinese Work Team arrived at various monasteries in Karze County, including Tongkhor Monastery, to conduct “Patriotic Re-education” classes on the monks. They initiated a signature campaign whereby the monks were ordered to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama as a “separatist”.

Lobsang Jamyang, chant master and a senior monk of Tongkhor Monastery, openly opposed the campaign. He convened a meeting of the monks and declared that he would never denounce the Dalai Lama, even if it cost him his life. The monks of Tongkhor also refused to cooperate with the Chinese Work Team.<sup>294</sup> Almost 3,000 armed police arrived at the monastery that afternoon, and conducted raids. Geshe Sonam Tenzin and Tsultrim Phuntsog were arrested as they were found to own pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

<sup>290</sup> Ibid.

<sup>291</sup> Ibid.

<sup>292</sup> “A new phase of defiance: Nuns of Tawu County hold prayer session for those killed in recent crackdown,” Press Release, TCHRD, 4 April 2008

<sup>293</sup> “Tibet 2008: Reported Unrest and Related Incidents,” TibetInfoNet, 2008, at [http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?location\\_id=174&prefecture\\_id=154&province\\_id=1](http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries?location_id=174&prefecture_id=154&province_id=1)

<sup>294</sup> “Tongkhor Killings,” Press Release, FTC, 4 April 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/040408-thonkor-killings>; “At least eight shot dead in Tongkhor Monastery in Kardze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 5 April 2008



### 265. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Among many of the “Patriotic Re-education” classes sweeping Tibet, students in Rongkhar-shar town were forced to parrot a list of statements denouncing the Dalai Lama, Tibet and accepting China’s rule. The statements are as follows:

1. I denounce the “Dalai’s clique”
2. I will not keep any portraits of the Dalai Lama
3. I have no desire to become a part of the “Dalai’s clique”
4. I will not engage in any “splittist” activities
5. The attempt to separate Nationalities of China will not succeed
6. I owe my loyalty to the Chinese Communist Party
7. I will always follow the Chinese Communist Party
8. I acknowledge gratitude to the Chinese Communist Party

### THURSDAY, 3 APRIL 2008

#### 266. Thangkya Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR

The monks of Thangkya Monastery held a protest demanding freedom of speech and religion, an independent Tibet, and the release of three fellow monks arbitrarily arrested on 1 April. The PAP completely surrounded the monastery and imposed tight restrictions on the premises.<sup>295</sup>

After the protest, a group of monks were arrested and paraded at the county market in a PSB truck. The PSB warned the Tibetans at the market that if they participated in any protest, they would suffer the same fate as the arrested monks. Woesser wrote about this incident in her blog:

On 3 April, the monks from the monastery shouted such slogans as ‘We Are Innocent’, ‘Release Those Monks Who Were Arrested’, and ‘We Demand the Freedom of Religious Belief’. At that time, six monks—Tseten, 30; Kunga Phuntso, 19; Tsewang Yeshe, 20; Tsering Wangdul, 17; Wangyal, 21, and Kunsang Tsering—were arrested, and they were paraded through the streets in the county seat of Gonjo.<sup>296</sup>

#### 267. Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR

The “Patriotic Re-education” campaign was conducted in all the monasteries and nunneries in Sog Dzong County. Monks and nuns were under strict orders not to leave their quarters.

#### 268. Lhasa, TAR

The TAR PSB issued its twelfth “Most Wanted” list which included four females and one male. At the time, the Wanted list stood at 74 Tibetans.<sup>297</sup>

<sup>295</sup> “Update for Monday, 7 April 2008,” News Flash, CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=98&articletype=flash>

<sup>296</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>297</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Daily Updates-3 April” and “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



### **269. Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery, Ngaba County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

About 200 truckloads of Chinese forces arrived at, and surrounded, Amchok Monastery resulting in the arrest of about 15 monks. In total, about 30 monks from Amchok Monastery were detained in prison.<sup>298</sup>

### **270. Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

It is reported that about 40 young monks from two monasteries in Wonmo Township were arrested.<sup>299</sup>

### **271. Tongkhor Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PAP and PSB police arrived at Tongkhor Monastery, in response to the previous day's incident, and conducted a thorough search of the monks' quarters. They confiscated portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama along with mobile phones and money belonging to the monks. Portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Shadru Rinpoche, abbot of the monastery, were thrown on the ground. Geshe Tsultrim Gyatso [Woeser writes the name as Tsultrim Tenzin], a 70-year-old scholar-monk, demanded that the portrait of His Holiness the Dalai Lama not be taken down. He was arrested and taken into custody.

Laypeople living nearby the monastery held a protest in support of the Tongkhor monks. Tsultrim Phuntsok, a 26-year-old man, was arrested during the protest. At around 6.30 p.m., 370 monks held a protest along the river bank near the monastery and then marched towards the county government headquarters. Around 400 lay Tibetans subsequently joined the protest. The protestors demanded the release of the detained monks and chanted "We Don't Have Freedom" and "The Dalai Lama Must Return to Tibet".

Between 8 and 9 p.m., thousands of armed troops converged on the protest site. They fired indiscriminately into the crowd killing at least eight Tibetans according to Free Tibet Campaign. Other sources put the figure at 14 dead. The eight Tibetans identified by Free Tibet Campaign were Zamphe, monk; Tsering Yangzom, Druklo Tso and the third daughter of Sangay; and three lay Tibetans — Delek, Tenlung and Tsering Phuntsok.

The 14 Tibetans reported to have been killed by other sources are identified as Bhu Bhu Delek, 30, Sothok Da village; Choezin, 14; Tsering Dhondup, Druyak village; Lungo, 35, Walanda village; Kunchok Sherab, 30, Khasung village; Tseyang Kyi, 23, Ngoe village; Lobsang Rinchen, 25, Nyatri village; Sonam Tsultrim, 22, Nyatri village; Thubten Sangden, 27, Tsakra village; former chant master of Tongkhor Monastery, Tsewang Rigzin, 38, Juruda village; disciplinarian of Tongkhor Monastery, Tsering Dhondup, 43, Khasung village; Tsering Kalden, 25, monk; and Kelsang Choedon, 35, Mokrin village.<sup>300</sup>

Woeser writes,

It is confirmed that eight people were killed, 27-year-old monk Sangten; 30-year-old Pupu Delek, the son of villager Tsering Phuntso; the daughter of villager Tsoge; a villager named Drulingtso, female; a villager named Lobtan, female; and two people whose names we have not been able to confirm. Several people were injured, and a person called Tuten Gelek was seriously injured. In addition, there were two

<sup>298</sup> Woeser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>299</sup> Woeser's Blog, "Tibet Update (2) April 2-12," 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>300</sup> "Photographs of Tibetans shot dead by PAP troops on 3 April 2008," Press Release, TCHRD, 17 April 2008



monks who were shot and injured (the ear of one was shot off, and the other was shot in the shoulder). About ten people, including a monk named Tsewang Rindzin, are missing... There were no bodies left at the scene where the incident occurred this morning, but there was still a huge amount of blood.<sup>301</sup>

According to TCHRD, the identities of those Tibetans dead at Tongkhor include Zangden, monk, 27, from Tsangyoe village; Phurbu Delek, 30; Tseyang Kyi, 23, female; Druklo Tso, 34, female from Gugra village; Tenlo, 32, female from Gugra village.<sup>302</sup> Three monks—Kyalpo, Nyima and Thupten Gelek—were critically injured when they were shot by PAP paramilitary troops during the same demonstration.

Since the incident at Tongkhor, only a few senior monks were left at the monastery. The Chinese authorities issued warnings to protestors who had fled the region to surrender or face harsh penalties. In addition, security forces continued to maintain 24-hour surveillance in Tongkhor Township. Attempts by the authorities to start “Patriotic Re-education” classes were proving to be a failure, as the Tibetans remained strictly opposed to the campaign.<sup>303</sup>

### **272. Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

When a military convoy arrived in Rusal village, a Tibetan named Lhakpa waved the Tibetan flag and screamed slogans in support of a “Free Tibet” and “Return of the Dalai Lama”. A small group of Tibetans joined the protest and Lhakpa was arrested.<sup>304</sup>

### **273. Ngaba Namtso Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Gesang, a 32-year-old monk of Ngaba Namtso Monastery, originally from Mehu-ru-ma Thoe-shey village, was reportedly beaten to death by PAP troops in public.<sup>305</sup>

## **FRIDAY, 4 APRIL 2008**

### **274. Tibet University, Lhasa, TAR**

Following the 14 March demonstration in Lhasa—and up until the end of March—foreign Tibetan language students at Tibet University were restricted from leaving the university campus. For over a week their mobile phones, internet and other devices were disconnected. A new rule was imposed that required foreign students of the university to obtain special permission to go outside the campus. They were only allowed to leave the university for a maximum of one to two hours at a time.

### **275. Lhasa, TAR**

PSB officials visited each household and took note of the addresses and phone numbers of family members who were not present. Non-residents of Lhasa, such as those who were there for pilgrimage or business, were arrested and handed over to their respective county PSBs.

<sup>301</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>302</sup> “At least eight killed in Tongkhor Monastery in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 5 April 2008

<sup>303</sup> “Update for Monday, 7 April 2008,” News Flash, CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=98&articletype=flash>

<sup>304</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008

<sup>305</sup> “Update for Monday, 7 April 2008,” News Flash, CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=98&articletype=flash>



The TAR PSB issued their thirteenth “Most Wanted” list which included five male Tibetans making the total number of Tibetans on the Wanted list 79.<sup>306</sup> They also sent the following text message to Lhasa cell phone owners through China Mobile’s Tibet Branch Office:

The masses are welcome to actively provide clues leading to the capture of suspects on the Most Wanted list for involvement in the 14 March incident. As soon as the information has been verified, the informer will be awarded 20,000 *yuan*, and the information provided by the informer will be kept secret. The telephone number to report these suspects is as follows: 0891-6311189, 0891-6324422 or 110.<sup>307</sup>

### **276. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Government officials from Rebgong County held meetings in almost all villages in the county to speak about the protests that occurred on 21 February. The government officials warned the locals to not take part in any more protests and be supportive of the central government. A Kalachakra initiation ceremony by Rebgong Kyabon Rinpoche, which was planned for July 2008, was re-scheduled until after the August Olympic Games in Beijing by order of the Central Government.<sup>308</sup>

### **277. Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Over 30 people were arrested in Chentsa County for their alleged involvement in the non-violent protests of 22 and 23 March. As the PSB continued its search for those involved, more people continued to be arrested.

At the Nationalities Middle School of Chentsa County, four or five students who were involved in bringing down and burning the Chinese flag and replacing it with the Tibetan flag on 20 March were suspended.<sup>309</sup>

### **278. Dring Sumdo Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The PAP conducted a raid on Dring Sumdo Monastery. The inhabitants of Drelung village, nearby Dring Sumdo Monastery, suspected that the monks were being arrested and formed a human barricade on the main road in order to stop the PAP from taking the monks away from the monastery. However, upon discovering that the monks were not being arrested, the villagers disbanded, and there were no further incidents that day.<sup>310</sup>

### **279. Lithang Monastery, Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 4 and 5 April, officials arrived at Lithang Monastery, and without any explanation demanded that the monks put their signatures on blank sheets of paper. When the monks made it clear that they would not comply, the officials tried to pressure the monastery heads to convince them to do so. However, the heads of the monastery refused to give in to the pressure.<sup>311</sup>

<sup>206</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Daily Updates 4 April 2008” and “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>307</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>308</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008

<sup>309</sup> “Update for Monday, 14 April 2008,” News Flash, CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=538&articletype=flash>

<sup>310</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 22 April 2008,” CTA, <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=559&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>311</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>



**SATURDAY, 5 APRIL 2008****280. TAR**

The TAR PSB issued its fourteenth “Most Wanted” list of five male Tibetans: 84 Tibetans appear on the Wanted list so far.<sup>312</sup>

**281. Tongkhor Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

While carrying out an aggressive search at Tongkhor Monastery, PAP troops shattered the windows at the residence of the monastery’s spiritual head and dismantled statues in the prayer hall.<sup>313</sup>

Authorities proclaimed that all news should conform to reports issued by *Xinhua*, China’s State-run news agency. Anyone caught presenting alternative reports to the outside world was “violating the law” and would be punished accordingly.

**282. Nyatso Monastery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Around a thousand clergy and laypeople gathered at Nyatso (or Nyintso) Monastery for the annual *tor-kyak* ritual (to ward off negative forces). Other sources reported that more than 1,000 monks of Nyatso Monastery, and between 700 and 800 laypeople, gathered for the ceremony.<sup>314</sup>

Woeser writes in her blog,

...the annual Great Dharma Assembly was scheduled to open at Nyintso Monastery in Tawu County, Kham, but was shut down by the military police dispatched by the authorities. As a result, roughly a thousand monks and laypeople (including students and some cadres wearing antiseptic masks) staged a peaceful protest.<sup>315</sup>

News of this major gathering reached the local authorities who posted announcements warning locals to remain indoors or they would be shot. The crowd refused to obey, and left the monastery to observe the ceremony. Around 400 armed policemen blocked their route on the main road. The police told the crowd that only monks would be permitted to observe the ceremony: this enraged the lay Tibetans who shouted: “We don’t have freedom in our own land. We want complete freedom. The Dalai Lama must return to Tibet and the Chinese should return to China. Tibet and China should be separate countries”.<sup>316</sup> The police fired live ammunition into the crowd, seriously injuring five out of 10 wounded. Five of the wounded were arrested:

<sup>312</sup> Woeser’s Blog—Daily Updates 5 April 2008; Woeser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>313</sup> Ibid.

<sup>314</sup> “PRC police fire on Tibetan protestors two days after killing eight Tibetans in Sichuan Province,” Press Release, FTC, 9 April 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/chinese-police-fire-tibetan-protestors-two-days-after-killing-eight-tibetans-sichuan-province>

<sup>315</sup> Woeser’s Blog “Daily Updates: 6 April 2008”

<sup>316</sup> “PRC police fire on Tibetan protestors two days after killing eight Tibetans in Sichuan Province,” Press Release, FTC, 9 April 2008, at <http://www.freetibet.org/newsmedia/chinese-police-fire-tibetan-protestors-two-days-after-killing-eight-tibetans-sichuan-province>



they were identified as Dhondup from Yeshe village, Gyaltzen from Bubho village, Tsewang Gyaltzen from Panglong village,<sup>317</sup> Mabhu Gyaltzen/Gyatso from Rehu village and Yabshi Dhondup.<sup>318</sup>

The protestors gathered again at Nyatso Monastery and decided to sacrifice their lives if the authorities refused to release the five wounded demonstrators. Fearing a massive demonstration, the authorities released the five Tibetans but the county government hospital refused to treat them. Then monks of Nyatso Monastery arranged funds for the wounded to be treated in another hospital. However, the police prevented the wounded from being moved on the evening of 6 April.

### **283. Rabgang Monastery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The Chinese flag was lowered at a school near Rabgang Monastery. On Gekay Thang Street, Me-Nyak Nagtren village, slogans such as “Free Tibet” were written on stone tablets and advertising hoardings in red paint. Local PSB and officials arrived the following day to remove the graffiti, resulting in a minor clash with some Tibetans. Local authorities arrived in Me-Nyak Nagtren village to impose “Patriotic Re-education” classes—a move that caused resentment amongst the local population.<sup>319</sup>

### **284. Sok-Tsang Monastery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan Province**

A huge number of PAP arrived at Sok-Tsang Monastery and conducted a thorough search of the monks’ quarter resulting in the arrests of Tsultrim Gyatso, Chukra village, and Lobsang Thupten, Dopel village.<sup>320</sup>

### **285. General Summary**

According to reports received, in total the authorities have arrested over 2,300 Tibetans from various regions of Tibet.<sup>321</sup> The PSB issued its wanted list of 79 Tibetans suspected to have been involved in protests from 15 March to 3 April 2008. The authorities listed over 1,000 cases of Tibetan arrestees and announced that their trials would be started by 1 May.<sup>322</sup>

## **SUNDAY, 6 APRIL 2008**

### **286. TAR**

The fifteenth and sixteenth “Most Wanted” lists were released by the TAR PSB and broadcast on Lhasa TV and Tibet TV. Four Tibetans on the fifteenth list were all male, three of them monks. The sixteenth list also had five male Tibetans, some of them monks. One of the monks reportedly looked elderly. All these Tibetans were wanted for their involvement in a protest near Ramoche Temple on 14 March. The total Wanted list reached 93.<sup>323</sup>

<sup>317</sup> Ibid.; Also confirmed with details in “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>318</sup> Woesser’s Blog “Daily Updates” 5 April 2008

<sup>319</sup> Ibid.

<sup>320</sup> Ibid.

<sup>321</sup> Press Release, TCHRD, 5 April 2008

<sup>322</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>323</sup> Woesser’s Blog “Daily Updates,” 5 April 2008



### **287. Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai**

A large number of PAP quickly responded and made numerous arrests when over 100 Tibetans shouted slogans for “Free Tibet” and “Return His Holiness the Dalai Lama”. As the protest took place the monastery was holding a religious ceremony. An insider reports that demonstrations were held frequently in the county after the Lhasa protest on 14 March, but on each occasion they were brutally suppressed by Chinese armed police.<sup>324</sup>

The PAP raided each household in Kyegudo TAP. Households that had access to satellite TV had electronic components confiscated. A circular was issued stating that Tibetans were not allowed to watch foreign news broadcasts but only watch State-run news channels.

## **MONDAY, 7 APRIL 2008**

### **288. TAR**

The seventeenth “Most Wanted” list was issued by the TAR PSB and broadcast by the Literature and Art Channel of Tibet TV station and Lhasa TV station. Of the six names on the seventeenth list, five are male and one female. So far, 99 Tibetans have appeared on these Wanted lists.<sup>325</sup>

At a press briefing by the State Council’s information department, the then Chairman of the TAR government, Jampa Phuntsok, announced the detention of “953 suspects involved in the 14 March violence”.<sup>326</sup>

### **289. Ramoche Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

In a sudden action, all except 30 of the monks of Ramoche Monastery were arrested during a midnight raid. The monastery usually houses over 100 monks.<sup>327</sup>

### **290. Siling Municipality, Qinghai**

A group of about 300 prisoners arrived at Siling train station from Lhasa. An eyewitness described the prisoners as looking extremely haggard with several having bloodstains on their faces. One old woman was not wearing shoes and appeared to have been severely beaten.<sup>327</sup>

### **291. Tsolho County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

About 100 students of Qinghai Teachers’ College in Tsolho held a non-violent demonstration to condemn the killing of Tibetan protestors and demand the release of all Tibetan protestors. The authorities immediately put a stop to the demonstration and sealed off the college.<sup>327</sup>

<sup>324</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>325</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>326</sup> “Around 70 monks of Ramoche Temple detained in midnight raid, whereabouts still unknown,” Press Release, TCHRD, 9 April 2008

<sup>327</sup> Ibid.



### **292. Ngulra and Thumey Runak Monasteries, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

In the evening, 30 monks from Ngul-ra Monastery and 10 Tibetans from Thumey Runak Monastery, Ngul-ra Township, were arrested. In Ngul-ra Township alone, over 110 monks and civilians were arrested to date.<sup>330</sup>

### **293. Ratoe Nunnery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Due to protests by nuns from Ratoe Nunnery on 2 April, PAP continued to impose tight restrictions on the nunnery. An announcement was made that “Patriotic Re-education” classes would soon be imposed.<sup>331</sup>

### **294 Ngagong Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Authorities suppressed a protest staged by monks and civilians in No.3 Township, Drakgo County. Among 120 nuns of Ngang-gong Nunnery arrested by the authorities, 17 were released after having been severely beaten. Lobsang Wangchen, the abbot of Jori Monastery, was also released, but his health has suffered due to beatings endured during his detention.<sup>332</sup>

## **TUESDAY, 8 APRIL 2008**

### **295. Lhasa, TAR**

The relevant office of the Chinese Government expelled 40 Tibetans—visiting Lhasa for reasons such as pilgrimage and business—to their hometowns in Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR. The reason cited was that they were not permanent residents of Lhasa. However, even non-resident Han Chinese were allowed to remain in the city.

There were reports of a severe shortage of beds in at least two public hospitals in Lhasa, and many patients in a critical condition were being turned away. Residents reported that the shortage of hospital beds was due to the staggering number of Tibetans who were injured from beatings and wounded from gunshots inflicted by security forces, especially since 14 March.

### **296. Ganden Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

Zhu Wei Qun, Vice-Minister of the United Front Work Department (UFWD) of the CCP and Lobsang Gyaltzen, head of the TAR UFWD, paid a visit to PAP and PSB stationed in Ganden Monastery to “...boost their morale and appreciate their good work”.<sup>333</sup>

<sup>328</sup> TibetInfoNet report on 7 April 2008

<sup>329</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>330</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 9 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr090408.html>

<sup>331</sup> “Around 70 monks of Ramoche Temple detained in midnight raid, whereabouts still unknown,” Press Release, TCHRD, 9 April 2008

<sup>332</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>333</sup> “Around 70 monks of Ramoche Temple detained in midnight raid, whereabouts unknown,” Press Release, TCHRD, 9 April 2008



### **297. Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The authorities shut down a school affiliated to Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery because the students had joined a protest led by monks of the above monastery in Dzoge County on 15 March. This school—which served as the main institution for Tibetan language, literature and Buddhist Philosophy for local children and monks below the age of 18—was initially established in 1986 by Dzoge Aku Nyima, a well-known scholar of Kirti Monastery, and caters to about 504 students. Ten years later, a separate school was established with generous contributions from Alak Lungtsnag Nangwa Rinpoche, head of the management committee of Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery.<sup>334</sup>

## **WEDNESDAY, 9 APRIL 2008**

### **298 Lhasa, TAR**

The government departments falling under Lhasa City and the prefectures, the State-owned and private enterprises, universities, colleges, middle schools, high schools and the neighbourhood committees, were all ordered to condemn the “March 14 Incident” and criticise “The Dalai Separatist Clique”. Tibetan cadres and government employees were required to deeply expose “...the evil deeds of the ‘Dalai Clique’ and write articles criticising His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

The PSB of TAR issued its eighteenth “Most Wanted” list. The six males on the list bring the total to 105.<sup>335</sup>

### **299. General Summary**

The Chairman of TAR, Jampa Phuntsok, announced to the media that 953 people had been detained for their involvement in the Lhasa “riots” — of whom 328 had been released. He claimed that Tibetans in Tibet are contented and enjoy human rights and religious freedom. The vice minister of the UFWD of the CCP, Sithar, said that the Chinese government always keeps the door to dialogue open and blamed His Holiness the Dalai Lama for shutting the door to dialogue.

### **300. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

The second group of correspondents invited by the PRC government arrived in Lanzhou. During their visit to Labrang Monastery, approximately 20 monks rushed out of the prayer hall and spoke to the journalists. They carried Tibetan national flags and other banners that read “We Have No Freedom of Speech”. The monks shouted, “We Want Freedom”, “We Want Human Rights”, “We Want the Dalai Lama to Return” and “We Are Not Against Olympics. We Want Human Rights of Tibetans Respected”. Immediately, 40 more monks joined the protest.

<sup>334</sup> “China closes down Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastic School,” Press Release, TCHRD, 17 April 2008

<sup>335</sup> TCHRD’s Press Release on 29 April 2008, at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080205.html>; Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates>



Two monks—Thabkey and Tsundue—from among the protestors disappeared after the incident.<sup>336</sup> Three Labrang monks who protested in front of the foreign correspondents escaped into exile in mid-2008. They are Jamyang Jinpa of Ngulra village, Sangko Township, Sangchu County, Gansu; Jigme Gyatso, 22, of Takyen village, Bachu Township, Badzong County, Qinghai; and Lobsang Gyatso, 24, of Vesi village, Khesin Township, Yulgan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai.

Jamyang Jinpa, 24, explained why he protested in front of the media: “Personally speaking, I protested in front of the journalists who visited Labrang Monastery on 9 April out of sheer frustration at Chinese policies and lies, for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet, to let the United Nations know about the repressive policies of China and to let the outside world know about the actual situation inside Tibet. The protest was voluntarily conducted and not incited by outside forces”.<sup>337</sup>

Exasperated with the repression and maltreatment of Tibetans, Jigme Gyatso protested in front of the media:

Peaceful protests broke out in Lhasa, Rebgong and Ngaba and in other parts of Tibet. During those protests the Chinese forces beat and arrested Tibetans. Those arrested were so severely beaten that they begged to be killed. Unable to bear such inhumane torture and treatment of our Tibetan brothers, we protested in front of the journalists. Many people were unaware about the media visit as it was wrongly announced that they would arrive on 10 April when they actually visited on the ninth.<sup>338</sup>

Lobsang Gyatso testified:

The Chinese authorities themselves break many of the laws that they guarantee to PRC’s citizens. Still they put all the blame on the Tibetans. The Chinese law forbids forced entry and raids on homes but this was violated when they raided Labrang Monastery, blocked the roads and broke the windows and doors during their raids.<sup>339</sup>

## THURSDAY, 10 APRIL 2008

### 301. Lhasa, TAR

The TAR PSB issued its nineteenth “Most Wanted” list which added five men and one woman. Now the total number of Wanted was 111.<sup>340</sup>

Because of the large-scale arrests and detentions that were taking place, the prisons were overcrowded. Therefore, “...some rooms near Lhasa Railway Station are used as temporary prisons, and some Tibetans who were arrested have already been sent to a prison to the north-west of Lhasa by train.”<sup>341</sup>

Travel agencies in the TAR were already notified not to arrange travel for foreign tourists.<sup>342</sup>

<sup>336</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7; Also confirmed in *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008, p.65-66

<sup>337</sup> Video Testimony, DIIR, CTA, 2009

<sup>338</sup> Ibid.

<sup>339</sup> Ibid.

<sup>340</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>341</sup> Ibid.

<sup>342</sup> Ibid.



### **302. Drepung and Nechung monasteries, Lhasa, TAR**

On the evening of 10 April, the PLA sent additional militia and Work Teams to Drepung Monastery in an attempt to forcefully impose a “Patriotic Re-education” campaign. The monks protested against the Work Teams and consequently many monks were arrested. One of the arrested monks is identified as Phuntsok Nyingpo of Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality.<sup>343</sup>

Beijing’s resulting blockade of food supplies to Drepung and other monasteries continued for over a month and resulted in near-starvation for many monks. When they tried to leave their monasteries to find food, the security forces blocked their movements and injured many.<sup>344</sup> Reports indicate that the monks had a very difficult time.<sup>345</sup>

The TAR PSB also arrested many monks from Nechung Monastery. Except for four monks who are either old or weak, all the monks of Nechung Monastery were detained.<sup>346</sup>

### **303. Ruthok County, Ngari Prefecture, TAR**

A few days earlier, four or five young Tibetan boys had held a protest in Ruthok County. The PAP arrested the boys who were later detained in Sen-gay town, the location of the main government offices of Ngari Prefecture. The boys were later released.

### **304. Drachen, Sog Dzong and Driru counties, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

A large deployment of Chinese forces assembled in Drachen, Sog Dzong, and Driru counties. They were stationed there until the end of the Beijing Olympics.

Chinese Work Teams forcefully imposed “Patriotic Re-education” classes in the monasteries and nunneries, and restricted the monks and nuns to their rooms. Such restrictions were especially tight at Sok Tsenden Monastery and Rinpung Nunnery—both in Sog County. County authorities issued orders forbidding anyone to leave the region. Participation in “Patriotic Re-education” classes was declared mandatory, and anyone who disobeyed was threatened with losing his or her household and agricultural land.

### **305. Tarma Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Chinese Work Teams arrived at Tarma Monastery to conduct “Patriotic Re-education” classes. Ngawang Gyaltsan, head of the monastery, denounced the campaign and called on Tibetans to unite and request the Chinese government to welcome His Holiness the Dalai Lama back to Tibet. He received huge support from the monks and local community. As a result, the authorities were unable to carry out the “Patriotic Re-education” classes. The monastery remained under tight restrictions.

<sup>343</sup> Ibid.; “Update on Tibet, 27 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=248&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>344</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 14 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr140408.html>

<sup>345</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>346</sup> Ibid.



Around 300 monks of Bhekar Monastery in Driru County refused to join the “Patriotic Re-education” classes unless five monks who were arrested back in December 2007 were released.

### **306. Rebgong and Tsekhog counties, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

As the monasteries in Rebgong and Tsekhog counties were blockaded, and the monks were deprived of water and food, they appealed to the international community for help. Monasteries in Ngaba County also had no water or food. They too appealed to the international community for immediate help.

### **307. Ngaba County, Sichuan**

The local authorities in Rongsaka Township strictly enforced propaganda and re-education campaigns. They forced the local Tibetans to repeat the following statements in front of a video camera,

[I] am strongly against the Dalai Clique; [I] will never keep the Dalai Lama’s photo; [I] will never join the Dalai Clique; [I] will never follow the Separatists. The conspiracy to split the nationality will not prevail; I love the Chinese Communist Party, I will completely obey the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and am grateful to the graciousness of the Party. <sup>347</sup>

## **FRIDAY, 11 APRIL 2008**

### **308 Lhasa, TAR**

Tight restrictions remained in place in Lhasa; monasteries such as Tsuglagkhang (Jokhang) temple were surveilled. All monks remained detained within their monastery compounds. Lay people were not allowed to visit the monasteries. The people in charge of food supplies for each monastery (usually monks) were forced to put on civilian clothes when going out to purchase supplies and remained under security surveillance when leaving their monastic compounds. The authorities prevented them going out in monks’ robes.

The TAR PSB issued its twentieth and twenty first “Most Wanted” lists with 18 Tibetans on the twentieth list. So far, 143 Tibetans have been posted on the ‘Most Wanted’ lists. <sup>348</sup>

### **309. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The authorities warned the monks and laypersons of Tongkhor Township that if those who had fled to the mountains to escape arrest did not surrender, then the monastery and the villagers would be in danger. A number of locals who were shot by the security forces during protests remained in a critical condition. Some were too afraid to seek treatment at the local hospital and others had not received early enough medical treatment.



<sup>347</sup> Ibid.

### 310. Beijing, PRC

On 11 April, 21 Chinese lawyers expressed their willingness to provide legal assistance to Tibetans who had been arrested for their participation in the protests. Their open letter reads:

According to the relevant news reports in our country, several hundred people have already been arrested in the Incident of March 14 in Tibet. As practising lawyers, we hope that the government departments involved, in their dealings with Tibetans arrested, will strictly abide by the Constitution, the Law and the relevant criminal procedures. They should put an end to extorting a confession by torture, respect the independence of the judiciary and safeguard the dignity of the Law. Here, we would like to show our great concern for the relevant cases in Tibet, and would be happy to provide legal assistance to Tibetans arrested....

A few of the Chinese lawyers were warned by the authorities not to get involved in the “Tibet Incident”. At least three lawyers initially withdrew their offer, due to intimidation. These lawyers said that the Beijing Municipal Bureau of Judicature rejected their offer and threatened the lawyers with revocation of their licenses if they went ahead. At the same time, the authorities claimed, “...there are enough lawyers in Tibet itself, so they do not need other regions’ assistance.”<sup>349</sup>

### SATURDAY, 12 APRIL 2008

#### 311. Tibet University, Lhasa, TAR

Chinese media sources announced that there were no cases of death, injury or disappearance of students or staff members of Tibet University, which remained under tight scrutiny after 10 March with regular roll calls of those living within the campus.

Some higher authorities of the university noted that about 100 university personnel, both students and staff, were involved in the uprising in Lhasa. Following these findings, they suspended one senior university staff member and further strengthened their “education” campaigns. During these campaigns, they particularly condemned students who graduated from Tibet University about 20 years ago and are currently working with the Central Tibetan Administration based in Dharamsala, India. Citing those former students as an example, students were repeatedly advised to refrain from such “acts of ingratitude”.

Chinese Central Television (CCTV) also claimed that Ngodup, who was killed by the PLA during the 14 March protest in Lhasa, was not from Tibet University. Ngodup — whose full name was Tenzin Ngodup — was from Gung-ru village, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR. Lobsang Tsephel, who was killed during the 14 March protest, was a native of Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality.<sup>350</sup>

<sup>348</sup> Ibid.

<sup>349</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>350</sup> “Update for Thursday, 17 April 2008” CTA News Flash, archived at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/17B0408.html>

<sup>351</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 17 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr110708.html>



### 312. Lhasa, TAR

In Lhasa and elsewhere there were numerous reports of Chinese food vendors demanding higher prices from Tibetans. In March, a scuffle between a Chinese vendor and Tibetans resulted in the arrest of Tibetans. In another case of discrimination, Tibetan students in Lhasa trying to get their bicycle tyres mended, were refused service. Tibetan students from various schools in Lhasa organised fund-raising activities, even from among fellow students, to assist those who suffered in the demonstrations.

Some Tibetans who were arbitrarily arrested after 14 March were released. It turns out that these people did not actually participate in the “March 14 Incident”. Some of them were householders who were arrested when they went out to do grocery shopping. Others were arrested simply because they were living in Tibetan localities such as Barkhor Street and KarmaKutsang. Even Tibetan construction workers were arrested. The arrestees included about 100 students, including those from colleges and middle schools. Over 800 people were locked up in the storehouse at Lhasa Railway Station. Some people were directly transferred to Gutsa Detention Centre in Lhasa.<sup>351</sup>

The TAR PSB posted a “Most Wanted” list of 22 people, and added 11.<sup>352</sup>

### 313. Thongsha Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR

Chinese authorities reported that the “23 March Bombing Incident” in Chamdo was solved. They alleged that nine monks from Sutra College of Thongsha Monastery were responsible for the blast and arrested them. The three are identified as Rinchen Gyaltzen, 27, Jigme Dhondrup, 28, and Dorjee Wanggyal, 31. At that time, four military trucks from Chamdo surrounded the monastery compound. The PAP forbade anyone from the monastery from having any contact with the outside world.

### 314 Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR

The TAR authorities dispatched a Work Team — identified as Legal Information Education — as part of the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign to Drepung Monastery. During the political classes that were conducted for the monks, all the assembly unanimously protested against the campaign. Chinese security forces arrived to deal with the protestors. Several monks were subsequently arrested. *Xinhua* carried news on the visit of the Work Team to Drepung Monastery but there was no information on either the protest or the detentions. The Chinese authorities deployed more security forces, sealed off the monastery and monitored the movements of the monks within the monastery.<sup>353</sup>

### 315. Pangsa Monastery, Choekhor Nunnery and Dhomo Monastery, Meldro Gungkar County, TAR

Numerous monks and laypeople were arrested during a protest in Meldro Gungkar County led by the monks from Pangsa Monastery, nuns from Choekhor Nunnery, monks from Dhomo Monastery and villagers in Meldro Gungkar-under-Lhasa City.<sup>354</sup>

<sup>352</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>

<sup>353</sup> “Monks of Drepung Monastery detained during patriotic re-education campaign,” Press Release, TCHRD, 14 April 2008

<sup>354</sup> Ibid.



The protest erupted when the local authorities conducted a “Patriotic Re-education” campaign. The Tibetans shouted slogans such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama” and “Free Tibet”. The armed forces forcibly suppressed the demonstration. According to reliable reports, “Several dozens of people were arrested, and many were severely injured. On the same night, a nun named Lobsang Tsomo from Cholung Nunnery committed suicide by hanging. She was 31.”<sup>355</sup>

### **316. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Gansu**

The Chinese authorities summoned all the local religious leaders of 18 counties in Kham to a meeting and forced them to sign a document opposing the Dalai Lama.

The PSB ordered Rongwo Monastery to hand over three monks who were allegedly responsible for the 21 February protests. The three monks are Lobsang Dhondup, 20, from the Buddhist Dialectics College; Drakpa, 28, and Lobsang Dhondup, 30, both from the Tantric College. Under threats from the PSB that all the monks in the Rongwo Monastery would be arrested if the three monks were not handed over, the monastery accepted.<sup>356</sup>

### **317. Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

All the county officials and monastery heads from Karze TAP were called to a meeting at Dartsedo, headquarters of Karze TAP. The main purpose of the meeting was to provide guidance in conducting “Patriotic Re-education” classes.

In various counties of Karze TAP, including Sershul, many monasteries boycotted the “Patriotic Re-education” classes and called for dialogue between the Chinese government and His Holiness the Dalai Lama. During the meeting at Dartsedo, the authorities demanded that the heads of monasteries declare such suggestions “a big mistake”. Also during the meeting the authorities ordered that the monasteries must raise the Chinese flag on their rooftops and that monks and lay Tibetans of Sershul County must state that His Holiness the Dalai Lama had been responsible for inciting the 2008 demonstrations, and that they must denounce the “Dalai Clique”.

During the meeting, three of the head lamas warned the authorities that Tibetans would lose patience if the “Patriotic Re-education” classes were implemented. They said that if the authorities had any concern for the Tibetan public, then the campaign should be immediately stopped. The lamas further warned that the monasteries could not take responsibility for any unfavourable situations that may arise if the classes were not cancelled. Other monastic heads expressed their agreement with the three lamas. With such forceful objections, the authorities were unable to implement the announcements made during the meeting and scheduled another meeting.<sup>357</sup>

<sup>355</sup> Woenser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>356</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008”, Tibet Watch, 2008

<sup>357</sup> “Update for Tuesday, 15 April 2008,” CTA News Flash, archived at [http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=541&article\\_type=flash](http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=541&article_type=flash)



**SUNDAY, 13 APRIL 2008****318. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

At Drepung Monastery, a Chinese Work Team publicised new laws and regulations of the PSB. The Tibet channel of *Xinhua* TV stated, “In order to strengthen the effort to publicize and to educate people about laws and regulations, and to restore the normal Buddhist activities, recently the Work Team to publicize laws and regulations has been stationed in Drepung Monastery.” Although the roads around Drepung Monastery were opened, the road leading directly up to Drepung Monastery remained sealed off.<sup>358</sup>

**319. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Many arrested monks from Ngaba County were taken to a prison near Chengdu. The Chinese Government set a 30,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$ 4,395) reward for Lobsang Jinpa, who allegedly participated in a protest in March, and 15,000 *yuan* (US\$ 2,197) for an injured man who fled after he protested in March. The local office stated that those who protest against His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Central Tibetan Administration would be financially compensated.

**320. Tsang Monastery, Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

On 13 April 2008, local Chinese government officials, PSB, and PAP descended on Tsang Monastery to look for people involved in the protest of 17 March 2008. During this search, a monk called Khedup Gyatso was arrested. Later in the evening of 14 April 2008, the Chinese police confiscated photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama during a search of the monastery, and the following day about 36 monks were arrested and taken to Tsolho TAP. About 20 more monks were arrested on 17 April and taken to the county prison. The Chinese government planned to re-conduct “Patriotic Re-education” from 19 April onwards.<sup>359</sup>

**MONDAY, 14 APRIL 2008****321. Lhasa, TAR**

The TAR PSB issued its twenty fourth Most Wanted list which added four lay Tibetans.<sup>360</sup>

**322. Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

About 250 people were arrested after a huge two-day-long protest on 14-15 April in Lhundup County. A few detainees were released after severe beatings resulting in numerous injuries.

From the first week of April, the PAP arrested nuns from Shar Bhumpa Nunnery, leaving only seven from among 60 nuns who normally study at this nunnery. Tsering Lathog, a nun with a hearing disability, was brutally beaten. She was admitted to Jang Ga-shang Hospital with a serious head injury. Several people,

<sup>358</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>359</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 19 April 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/19B0408.html>

<sup>360</sup> Ibid.



including monks and laypeople, were tortured and beaten. Due to lack of space in the county prison, those arrested were kept in an assembly hall.<sup>361</sup>

### **323. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

An argument occurred between monks of Rongwo Monastery and members of the Democratic Management Committee. Most of the monks pledged in front of their deities that they would defend anyone arrested or beaten by the authorities. Some monks were able to visit the three detained monks in prison and took them food. There were around 100 Tibetans detained in that same prison in the aftermath of the 21 February protest.<sup>362</sup>

### **324. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

A large contingent of PSB and PAP raided the monks' quarters in Labrang Monastery at night. The monks who resisted were severely beaten. The security men also tore up enshrined photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Nearly 200 monks were interrogated and tortured after being arrested and taken away.<sup>363</sup>

### **325. Ngok-Gyalmo Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

A contingent of PSB and PAP arrived at Ngok-Gyalmo Monastery to arrest individuals who took part in the protests of 16 March. Some of the monks shouted, "I am the one" in a demonstration of solidarity, showing themselves willing to suffer the consequences of admitting actions that they hadn't committed in order to protect their brother monks. Nine monks were arrested and taken away by security forces after they searched the monks' quarters.<sup>364</sup>

Woeser blogged,

On 14 April, in Tsoe City and Sangchu County, Labrang Monastery was searched by the military police and its monks were arrested. In addition, Gyamogon and Kajagong monasteries in Tsoe City and Tsayu Monastery in Tsayu Township, and Marlong Monastery in Thangkanga Township in Sangchu County were also searched by the military police.

### **326. Choephel Tashi Choekor-Ling Monastery, Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

In the morning, PAP raided Choephel Tashi Choekor-Ling Monastery and stomped on portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

In March alone, over 200 monks from the above monastery had been arrested. They were also fined 5,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$ 734).

<sup>361</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 17 April 2008" CTA News Flash, <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/17B0408.html>

<sup>362</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March-30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.14

<sup>363</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 16 April 2008" CTA News Flash, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/16B0408.html>; Woeser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March-31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>364</sup> Ibid.



### 327. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Lodoe Wangpo (alias Bodh She Dey Gyatso), a Tibetan living in Mu-che Township, Machu district, was arrested by Kanlho Prefecture police in Lanzhou City while staying at the home of a Chinese friend. Since 2000, Lodoe ran a private school, Shide Gyamtso, located within Machu County Secondary School.

The Chinese authorities closed down his school citing the following four “crimes”: 1) Wangpo had organised the 17 March protests; 2) The education system in his school was “directly related” to the Dalai Lama; 3) He had produced video footage and photos of the protests after 10 March to send to people outside Tibet; and 4) He had “harmed the harmony” between Chinese and Tibetan people.<sup>365</sup>

Wangpo is a member of the China-Tibet Community of Compassion, and serves as an editor of the magazine *Gade Peljin*.<sup>366</sup> After studying in India and Nepal, he returned to Tibet in 1999. He had come under suspicion of the Chinese authorities in March 2007 after his successful campaign—with the support of other environment NGOs—against a scheduled hydro-electricity project. Wangpo was released on 26 May. He was “warned not to leave Machu County and his school has not been allowed to re-open since being sealed off in April”.<sup>367</sup>

### 328 Nyulra Nyenthog Monastery, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Many books containing teachings by His Holiness the Dalai Lama were destroyed during a PSB raid on Nyulra Nyenthog Monastery on 14 April. About 150 monks were arrested.<sup>368</sup>

### 329. Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Sangpo, a monk at Nangten School (Sichuan Provincial College of Buddhism), had staged a one-man protest in Dartsedo and raised the Tibetan flag. In a separate incident, Lhakpa, a Tibetan herdsman from Lhagong village, Dartsedo County, also raised the Tibetan flag and shouted “Free Tibet,” and “Welcome His Holiness the Dalai Lama Back to Tibet”. They were both arrested.<sup>369</sup>

### 330. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Tenzin and Lobsang Choedher/Kunchok, monks from Kirti Monastery and both former political prisoners, were injured and arrested during the protest in Ngaba County and were subjected to torture. Jamyang Tsultrim, a nun from Mama Nunnery, originally from Ajong village, Ngaba County, was beaten severely for refusing to stomp on the portrait of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. She was detained.<sup>370</sup>

The names of monks of Kirti Monastery including Lobsang Jinpa, Koenpae and Lobsang Phuntsok were put on a Wanted list that was circulated and posted.

<sup>365</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8

<sup>366</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 8 May 2008 at [www.stoptibetcrisis.net](http://www.stoptibetcrisis.net)

<sup>367</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8

<sup>368</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (2) April 2-12,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-2/>; “Updates on Tibet, 19 April 2008,” CTA News Flash, <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=552&articletype=flash>; Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 18 April 2008, available at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr180408.html>

<sup>369</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>370</sup> Ibid.



### **331. Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

A boy from Tsongdu Township was injured by the authorities and taken to a hospital in Barkham County by an aide/friend.<sup>371</sup>

**TUESDAY, 15 APRIL 2008**

### **332. TAR**

The twenty fifth “Most Wanted” list issued by the TAR PSB added four monks from Sera Monastery. The list of Wanted Tibetans reached 169.<sup>372</sup>

Meetings were convened at all departments and Work Units under the TAR administration. It is learned that all employees from the grass roots level—in particular Communist Party cadres—were forced to undergo strict rectification. In addition, the authorities planned to carry out mass arrests across all Tibetan areas.

### **333. Jhakhyung Monastery, Palung/Bayen County, Tsoshar TAP, Qinghai**

Chinese Work Teams arrived at Jhakhyung Monastery in Palung town to conduct “Patriotic Re-education” classes. However, the monks had already left the monastery to avoid participating in the classes; only about 10 monks remained. PAP militia arrived at the monastery and imposed tight restrictions.

During night raids, Tibetans were forced to burn photographs of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Due to their mistrust of Tibetan Party members, cadres or government employees, TAR authorities directed all Work Units to install video cameras in each government office. Tibetans reported that “...the situation is really horrible, and everybody is living in fear”.

### **334 Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Special police dispatched from Siling County arrested 50 people as local farmers and several monks from Chentsa County protested to demand equal job opportunities for Tibetan college graduates.

### **335. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Monks from Rongwo Monastery met with their fellow monks who had been detained for earlier protests. When some monks later paid them a second visit they could not locate them in the jail. The police refused to answer questions on their whereabouts. The detained monks had been promised they would be released after three days, but were by then missing.<sup>373</sup> Monks of Rongwo Monastery were enraged at the deceit and gathered at the monastery to discuss their next move. Chinese armed personnel surrounded the monastery.<sup>374</sup>

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<sup>371</sup> Ibid.

<sup>372</sup> Ibid.

<sup>373</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.14

<sup>374</sup> Ibid.



### **336. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

A contingent of police and soldiers conducted a late night raid on the monks' quarters at Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery searching for photographs of the Dalai Lama. Between 150 and 160 monks were arrested. The portraits found were either "...torn, smashed or thrown away", the fragments of which were reportedly picked up by schoolchildren the next day. Since valuables were confiscated, Geshe Akhu Jamyang Gyatso called the central leadership to complain about the looting taking place in the monastery. Geshe was informed that all this was sanctioned by high-ranking officials of Kanlho TAP, but no action was taken against them. The Chinese police and soldiers sealed off the monastery and restricted the movement of monks either into or outside of the monastery.

Among those arrested were Lushoepa Tenzin; Reptsa Gedun Nagdag (a.k.a Rebgong Gedun Nagdang), and Sangkhok Jamyang Jinpa—all three from Gyurmey College, Labrang; Nyima Konchok Ngado, Thoesamling College of Labrang; Samdrub Yalo, Ngulra; Tsondue, Gengya; Dzambala, Gyutoe College, Labrang; Sage, Kyedor College; and Palden, Doekhor College. All were brutally beaten. Lushoepa Tenzin, Gedun Nagdag and Jamyang Jinpa were subsequently seriously injured by the police after arrest and were hospitalised.<sup>375</sup>

### **337. Bora Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

As the local PSB arrived at Bora Monastery to arrest 30 monks, the police warned that if the monks did not surrender they would carry out a raid on the monastery.

### **338 Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

It is learned that the authorities in Chone County stationed Work Units for the next six months at every major township and monastery to monitor the residents. Over 300 monks were arrested in the region and a greater number of laypeople. Over-crowding in the two prisons of Chone County led to some people being transferred to prisons in neighbouring counties.<sup>376</sup>

### **339. Shitsang Gatsel Monastery, Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

On 16 April, at around 2 a.m., the PAP arrived at Shitsang Gatsel Monastery and raided the monks' rooms. When portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama were found, they were trampled. Information received reports 28 monks arrested that day; another report gives a total of 32 monks arrested on 15 and 16 April. About 70 Tibetans from Luchu County who were arrested at the beginning of April were each fined 3,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$ 439).<sup>377</sup>

<sup>375</sup> "Update on Tibet, 2 May 2008," CTA, <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=106&articletype=flash>; The event and information confirmed in "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7-8

<sup>376</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update (3) April 15-27," 12 April 2008, through <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>377</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 22 April 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=559&articletype=flash>



### **340. Ngawo Chenmo Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

The PAP raided Ngawo Chenmo Monastery and arrested nine monks. The authorities announced that the PLA armed forces searched monasteries based on information provided by local laypeople, and that they found stashes of guns, knives, explosives and other banned items.

On 15 April, Ngawo Chewo Monastery in Sangchu was searched by the military police, and nine monks were arrested.”<sup>378</sup>

### **341. Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Around 14-15 April, residents of various villages in Nyagchu County, including Gulog Shipa, were called for meetings in their villages by county officials. The meetings were to collect signatures stating: “The Dalai Lama is responsible for instigating the recent unrest in Tibet.” During a meeting, a man named Gyaltzen walked out in protest at the allegation. Many followed, so the meeting was abandoned. Local officials immediately summoned Gyaltzen to explain his actions.<sup>379</sup>

## **WEDNESDAY, 16 APRIL 2008**

### **342. Ratoe Monastery, Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

A month earlier, on 14 March 2008, 30 monks from Ratoe Monastery—along with lay Tibetans—held a peaceful protest near the township government headquarters. The monks had refused to participate in the “Patriotic Re-education” classes that were subsequently implemented in the monastery.

On 16 April, at around 4 a.m., a large contingent of PAP surrounded the monastery and raided the monks’ residences to search for weapons and other incriminating materials. Portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, “political” books and materials and cell phones were confiscated. Following the raid, the Chinese armed forces arrested 50 monks for taking part in the peaceful protest on 14 March. They were taken to Chushul County Prison. Out of the 50 arrested monks, 18 were released and 32 remained in detention. They included a former political prisoner, Namkar, 45, and Thupchok, 38—a member of the Democratic Management Committee of Ratoe Monastery. The majority of the 32 monks are in their twenties and belong to Chushul County, while some are also from Kham Drakyab, Lhoka and Toelung County.<sup>380</sup>

### **343. Sera Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

The TAR PSB convened a meeting of all security cadres and police. According to reliable reports,

They showed three movies to these cadres and police, who were provided with free lunch and dinner. They waited until midnight to take action. First they went to wait for their orders at the Equestrian

<sup>378</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>379</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 19 April 2008,” CTA News Flash, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=552&articletype=flash>; Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 20 April 2008, available at [www.stoptibetcrisis.net](http://www.stoptibetcrisis.net)

<sup>380</sup> “China detains 32 monks in Chushul County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 9 May 2008

<sup>381</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>



Training Centre, then around 2 a.m., they were suddenly ordered to arrest monks from Sera Monastery. Over 400 monks were arrested. Only about 100 monks remained who are either very young or elderly. Thus, like Drepung Monastery, apart for the old and infirm, there were few monks left in Sera Monastery.<sup>381</sup>

#### **344. Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

By this date, over 3,000 Tibetans, including monks, had been arrested from Kanlho TAP. Though many people were released, they had to pay fines. The fine exacted depends upon the degree of the seriousness of the “offence”. The smallest sum is 2,000 or 3,000 *yuan*, but sometimes as high as tens of thousands of *yuan*. The authorities claim that the fines are used to pay the expenses of the security forces.<sup>382</sup>

#### **345. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Thoesam, a senior monk from Ngaba Kirti Monastery committed suicide. He was 29, had impaired vision, and was originally from Mehu-ru-ma village, Ngaba County. Before taking his own life, he told a close relative, “Of course, you who can see everything cannot stand such kind of life. Even I, a blind person, cannot endure it.”<sup>383</sup>

### **THURSDAY, 17 APRIL 2008**

#### **346. Nalanda Monastery, Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Eight young monks from Nalanda Monastery were arrested very aggressively by the PAP.<sup>384</sup> Nyima Tenzin from Chukha-Jang village, Lhundrup County, sustained a broken spinal cord from the beatings inflicted, and was not given medical attention. In addition, he was fined 5,000 *yuan* (approx US\$ 732).

#### **347. Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

During a “Patriotic Re-education” class being held in Yang-Ngae village in Rawa Township, PSB police arrested a 52-year-old man, Gudup, from Yonag village, for allegedly protesting against the Chinese government while the class was being held.<sup>385</sup>

#### **348 Ramoche Temple, Lhasa, TAR**

Sometime between mid-March and mid-April, two monks from Ramoche Temple died while on hunger strike.<sup>386</sup>

<sup>382</sup> Ibid.

<sup>383</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>384</sup> Ibid.

<sup>385</sup> “Update on Tibet, 2 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=106&articletype=flash>

<sup>386</sup> TIN’s Blog, at <http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries>



### **349. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Around 11 a.m., about 22 monks from Rongwo Monastery in Zithang Township staged a non-violent protest demanding the release of three monks — Lobsang Dhondup, 20, Lobsang Dhondup, 30 and Dakpa — who had been detained on 12 April for participating in a peaceful protest on 16 March. Nineteen trucks of armed police arrived and arrested all protestors.

When the Tibetans came to know about the arrests of 22 monk-protestors, another group of 80 monks staged a follow-up protest and demanded the release of their fellow monks. Local lay Tibetans also joined the protest and the group became very numerous and loud. A large contingent of Chinese security forces arrived at the scene to quell the demonstration.

Alag Khatso-tsang Rinpoche, aged 80, from Rongwo Monastery, attempted to mediate between the protestors and the armed police to calm the situation. Despite the intervention, the Chinese forces severely beat the protestors including Alak Khatso Rinpoche who reportedly sustained severe head injuries. Over 100 Tibetans, including monks and laypeople, were detained at the County PSB Detention Centre, and the monastery was kept under tight surveillance. No one was allowed to move in or out of the monastery.<sup>387</sup>

Following the protest, 15 to 20 PAP personnel charged into Rongwo Monastery armed with batons and machine guns. They searched all the living quarters of the monks. Photos and DVDs featuring His Holiness the Dalai Lama were confiscated. During the raid, the security forces forced the monks "...to kneel down with hands behind their heads and threatened the monks at gunpoint". The local people say that 80 percent of Rongwo Monastery's nuns (Rongwo Monastery also runs a separate nunnery), were arrested bringing the total detentions to 200 clergy and laypeople.

Woeser reported that Geshe Tenzin Chopel, a 50-year-old lecturer on religion from Qinghai University for Nationalities, was in Rongwo Monastery during the raid, and was also arrested. The detained monks were released shortly thereafter. Border security forces from Henan continued to impose tight restrictions.<sup>388</sup>

### **350. Tsang Monastery, Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

Twenty monks from Tsang Monastery were arrested. So far, at least 57 monks had been detained from this monastery.<sup>389</sup>

### **351. Lithang Monastery, Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Lithang County authorities ordered Lithang Monastery heads to hoist the Chinese national flag on the monastery's rooftop. However, the monastery leadership refused to comply with the orders unless district authorities took full responsibility for any unrest that may occur as a result.

<sup>387</sup> "Over hundred Tibetans arrested in Rebgong County," Press Release, TCHRD, 17 April 2008

<sup>388</sup> Woeser's Blog, "Tibet Update (3) April 15-27," 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>; "A former chief of Rong Gonchen Monastery in critical condition," Press Release, TCHRD, 18 April 2008

<sup>389</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 19 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr190408.html>



**FRIDAY, 18 APRIL 2008****352. Sangri County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR**

The Chinese authorities launched a two-month “Patriotic Re-education” campaign in Sangri County. The campaign was targeted at government employees, farmers, retired employees and cadres of all townships in the county. In all the classes that were held for township leaders, the PAP forces and the general public including students, monks and lay Tibetans, officials highlighted the PRC’s “benevolence” in Tibet, and urged patriotism towards the PRC government and opposition to the “splittist forces”.<sup>390</sup>

**353. Lhasa, TAR**

The PSB confirmed that they had detained 953 suspects involved in “looting, beating, and smashing” during the “14 March Incident” and 362 suspects voluntarily surrendered. Out of the 953 suspects arrested, 328 arrestees were released and 403 remained in detention.

During a press conference, Jiang Zeping, Deputy Director of Lhasa Municipal PSB, confirmed that 365 people suspected of being involved in the “14 March incident of Beating, Smashing, Looting and Burning” had voluntarily surrendered. 170 Tibetans were posted on the Wanted list, out of which 82 were already arrested and 11 voluntarily surrendered.

Jiang Zeiping told *Xinhua* that the majority of the suspects “have pleaded guilty, and many of them were cheated or pressured into the smashing, beating, looting and arson. Some turned in their collaborators”. Many citizens in Lhasa allegedly “provided clues” to help the investigation, helping police “identify the suspects” while others “accompanied investigators to the suspects’ possible hideouts”. Jiang Zeiping reportedly claimed that Lhasa had “restored social order” and promised that his department would “strive to fight crime and make the citizens feel safer”.<sup>391</sup>

Though the Tibetans put on the “Wanted” list were accused of being involved in riots, most of them were young and appeared to be “simply appealing and mounting a verbal defense”. According to Woesser,

Judging by the photos of people on the lists on Sina.com, there are as many as 37 monks between Nos. 112-170 on the Most Wanted lists. Judging by the dates when they were posted on the Most Wanted list, these monks should be the ones who were added to the Most Wanted list after they protested against the Work Teams order to criticise the Dalai Lama in Drepung Monastery, as well as some monks who were put on the Wanted list for the same reason in other monasteries. When we look at their expressions and postures in the photos on the Wanted lists, they were simply appealing and mounting a verbal defense. None of the photos show that monks were involved in beating, smashing, looting and burning. Since these monks were controlled by Work Teams and by fully-armed military police in their monasteries, how is it possible to produce evidence to prove their involvement in the 14 March incident of Beating, Smashing, Looting and Burning? Since 10 March, they had been under detention in their monasteries, and it was so for a month. These monks are still on the Most Wanted lists, but they are

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<sup>390</sup> “China launches renewed patriotic re-education campaign across all sections in Tibet,” Press Release, TCHRD, 24 April 2008

<sup>391</sup> TIN’s Blog, “Unrest in Tibet,” at <http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries>



surrounded by layer upon layer of military police. Unless they face the fate of being beaten and arrested, how is it possible for them to escape from their monasteries?<sup>392</sup>

### **354. Dolma Lhakang, Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Chushul PSB carried out mass arrests at Dolma Lhakang in Nyetang, near Lhasa. Almost all the monks were arrested. Woesser's Blog states,

Due to the fact that Nyetang Monastery owns a great number of rare cultural relics, at present the Chushul County government is dispatching cadres to take turns to guard these relics. It is learned that all those on duty from PSB, Procuratorial organs and People's Courts are given a per diem of 100 *yuan*, not including the extra bonus.<sup>393</sup>

### **355. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

On 18 April a huge number of PAP arrived at Rongwo Monastery to enforce tight restrictions resulting in the arrests of 17 monks.<sup>394</sup> These PAP were most likely from Hunan Province.

Since 17 April, over 430 monks and laypeople were arrested in Rebgong County. Special police units wearing black uniforms arrived on 12 April. Photographs of His Holiness the Dalai Lama were trampled, computers were confiscated and monks' quarters were raided. The arrested monks were brutally beaten. The alleged leaders were tied with wires and thrown into trucks.<sup>395</sup> Among the many arrested on April 17, former Abbot Alag Khatso-tsang, aged 80, from Rongwo Monastery, was one of them.

PAP conducted searches even at the smaller monasteries nearby Rongwo Monastery. For instance, on March 18, a raid was conducted at Yama Tashi Kyil Monastery. The residence of Alak Drotsang was raided extensively. However, no arrests were reported on that day.

### **356. Tsandak Monastery, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Several army lorries full of armed military personnel arrived at Tsandak Monastery. The soldiers conducted raids on every room, prayer hall and other small temples.<sup>396</sup>

### **357. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Khe-tsun, a former abbot of Chokri Monastery in Chokri Township, was released from prison apparently due to deteriorating health condition. He was arrested on 25 March.<sup>397</sup>

<sup>392</sup> Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>393</sup> Ibid.; Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update (3) April 15-27," 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>394</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.15

<sup>395</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 20 April 2008 at <http://stoptibetcrises.net/pr190408.html>

<sup>396</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 10 March–30 April 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8-9

<sup>397</sup> "Tibet 2008: Reported Unrest and Related Incidents," TibetInfoNet, 2008, at <http://www.tibetinfonet.net/newsticker/entries>



**358 Beijing, PRC**

All the 140 Tibetan students at the Central University for Nationalities in Beijing were asked to submit to “self-criticism” on account of their participation in a candlelight vigil on 17 March.<sup>398</sup> Sherab Nyima, Vice-President of the University, confirmed during a press conference on 2 April that some students “...staged a quiet sit-in to pray for peace after they heard about the incident of beating, smashing, looting and burning... and all the Tibetan teachers and students expressed their indignation at the incident of ‘14 March’ in Tibet”.<sup>399</sup>

**SATURDAY, 19 APRIL 2008****359. TAR**

The “Most Wanted” lists that had been issued daily by the TAR PSB had stopped. Altogether there were 25 lists which included 170 monks and laypeople still on the list, and around 30 people who were removed due to either capture or submission.<sup>400</sup>

It is learned that at some work places, units with a relatively larger number of Tibetan employees—for instance, the China Tibetology Research Centre—required all employees to write articles condemning the 14 March Incident in Lhasa and other protests in other Tibetan areas.

**360. Beijing, PRC**

The Tibetan Middle School in Beijing, and other middle schools with Tibetan students, were forbidden from making contact with the outside world. One student commented on the situation thus: “Our teacher summoned us to talk to us, and policemen from the local police station sought us out to advise us to provide some ‘information’. The school administration had us fill out questionnaires for minority students, and dispatched Party cadres to investigate our conversations and behaviour”.<sup>401</sup>

**361. Nechung Nangten Lobling Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

During a “Patriotic Re-education” class at Nechung Nangten Lobling Monastery, a monk stood up and declared that they did not need “Patriotic Re-education” classes and that they had no desire to participate in them. Other monks and laypeople joined in to express their shared discontent. Six to seven monks were arrested.<sup>402</sup>

**362. Wara Monastery, Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Several monks from Wara Monastery refused to participate in the “Patriotic Re-education” at their monastery. The situation became tense after local villagers raised their voices against harassment of the monks by the

<sup>398</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 20 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr190408.html>

<sup>399</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>400</sup> Woesser’s Blog – Daily Updates 18 April 2008

<sup>401</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>402</sup> CTA website [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



Chinese authorities. Over 10 Tibetan government officials from Thang Phug Town arrived to discuss the matter with the monastery's Democratic Management Committee, and held a couple of meetings with the monks.

Monks opposed the "Re-education" campaign, which had caused several monks to leave the monastery on 4-5 April. From 8 April, there was tight surveillance of the monastery by the Chinese police. The heads and other monks have openly refused to participate in any anti-Dalai Lama campaign, even at the cost of their lives.<sup>403</sup>

### **363. Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

On the night of 18 April, Ngagchang Tsibha returned from the mountains where he was hiding to evade arrest. On the morning of 19 April he was arrested from his home and taken away.<sup>404</sup>

### **364. Minthang Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai**

A large contingent of Chinese military raided Minthang Monastery. During the raid, photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama were ripped and cameras were confiscated. About 50 people were arrested; 27 were sent to Golog Chigdril Prison and the rest were detained in Minthang County.

### **365. Rongwo Monastery, Rebong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Alag Khatsotsang Rinpoche, 80, who was injured and arrested on 17 April from Rebong Monastery, was admitted to a hospital in Siling Municipality. Alag Khatso is the former abbot of Rongwo Monastery. When local Tibetans planned to protest against the arrest and torture of their beloved lama Alag Rinpoche, this came to the knowledge of the local authorities, who telephoned the prison where he was held and explained that he was a high lama. Rebong County and Machu Prefecture authorities then "...showed their concern for Alag Khatso and officially arranged for his injuries to be taken care of".<sup>405</sup> He was released from prison and hospitalized in First Xining Hospital.

It is reported that "...his shoulder bone was badly injured, one of his legs was fractured and put in plaster and severe beatings to the head left him with deterioration of his sight and hearing".<sup>406</sup> The monastery remained under tight control. About 200 people, both monks and laypeople, who had been arrested on 17 April, were detained in the county.<sup>407</sup>

### **366. Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Over 200 people from Kyichu-Kha Town held a protest rally against Chinese repression in Tibet.<sup>408</sup>

<sup>403</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 19 April 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/19B0408.html>

<sup>404</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 19 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr190408.html>

<sup>405</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.12

<sup>406</sup> Ibid.

<sup>407</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 19 April 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/19B0408.html>

<sup>408</sup> Ibid.



**SUNDAY, 20 APRIL 2008****377. Lhasa, TAR**

Chinese lawyers from Beijing who willingly offered their services to detained Tibetans received threatening emails from Chinese nationalists. One email reads, "...Wait until I find you beasts, wait and see how I deal with you. Jump now, and try to be in the limelight. Whoever comes out to defend the Tibetan separatists, I will claim your life and your family's lives."<sup>409</sup>

**368. Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

In April, many pro-independence posters were found around Nagchu Town and Sog County. Chokdhen Tsultrim, a 19-year-old monk from Zendhen Monastery in Sog County, was arrested on 20 April from Nagchu town, for his alleged involvement in distributing the posters. He was detained in Sog County prison.<sup>410</sup>

**369. Tsenyi Monastery, Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Again, Chinese officials arrived at Tsenyi Monastery, a branch of Lithang Monastery. Officials ordered each monk to hold a Chinese flag in one hand and, at the same time, provide their signature with the other hand. The plan was to take a photo of each monk carrying a Chinese flag. None of the monks of Tsenyi Monastery obeyed the order.<sup>411</sup>

**370. Wonpo Monastery, Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Four statements opposing the "separatists" were read out during a meeting of monks from Wonpo Monastery, which had been called by Chinese Work Teams in Dzamey sub-district. The officials ordered the monks to fly the Chinese flag on the monastery roof. The orders were, however, rescinded after the monks expressed their opposition.<sup>412</sup>

**MONDAY, 21 APRIL 2008****371. Lhasa, TAR**

*Tibet Daily* reported that Lhasa city would officially begin its two-month-long campaign of "Opposing Separatism, Safeguarding Stability and Promoting Development". The campaign was devised to educate Party members and cadres—as well as farmers and herdsmen—to "...deepen the anti-separatist struggle and counter-attack the Dalai Clique's scheme to split the country". Dorje Tsedrub, Deputy Party Secretary of Lhasa Municipal Party Committee and Mayor of Lhasa Municipality, vowed to use the people's performance in the campaign as "...an important measure to assess the achievements of Party members and cadres".<sup>413</sup>

<sup>409</sup> Woesser's Blog—Daily Updates 20 April 2008

<sup>410</sup> "Update on Tibet, 5 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=567&articletype=flash>

<sup>411</sup> Updates on Tibet, 23 April 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=138&articletype=flash>

<sup>412</sup> "Update on Tibet, 5 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=567&articletype=flash>

<sup>413</sup> Woesser's Blog—Daily Updates 21 April 2008; Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



The degree, frequency and intensity of the campaign was such that it paralled the experiences of the Cultural Revolution [1966-1976]:

... the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign was conducted among the Party members, cadres, retirees, the troops stationed in the region and the armed police, including armed police under the rule of the people’s armed forces department of the county and the squadron stationed in the county, youth mainly consisting of primary and middle school students, the farmers, herdsman, individual businessmen and the religious figures mainly comprised of monks and nuns in the monasteries. Furthermore, people who were to undergo the education campaign are divided into five categories, and the campaign is divided into five phases. We can say that nobody can escape the campaign. Judging from this, it seems that every township, every county and every prefecture will carry out the political campaign on the same scale, and this will be another Cultural Revolution sweeping across the Tibetan areas and touching on the souls of Tibetans.<sup>414</sup>

All the entertainment businesses in Lhasa resumed except for the Nangma Halls which showcase Tibetan songs and dances. It is said that the authorities were apprehensive about Tibetans gathering there and “stirring up trouble”.<sup>415</sup>

### **372. Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 21 April, 15 policemen from Derge County came to Dzagonsar Monastery in Trehor Township, Derge County, to enforce a “Patriotic Re-education” campaign. All the monks refused to sign the denunciation of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and also rejected the demands made by the police to raise a Chinese flag over the monastery. Since then the police remain stationed in the monastery.<sup>416</sup>

### **373. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

From 21 April, all officials of Ngaba County were instructed to lead activities against His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Central Tibetan Administration based in Dharamsala, India. Such activities were to be filmed for propaganda purposes.

## **TUESDAY, 22 APRIL 2008**

### **374 Lhasa, TAR**

When the Beijing Olympic torch entered Lhasa, the authorities imposed a curfew in the city. At that time Tibetans were forbidden to go on pilgrimage or make circumambulation trips. From May onwards, all Tibetans who did not possess household registration in Lhasa or a permanent job there — including monks from other Tibetan areas who were studying at various Lhasa monasteries — were ordered to return their home towns. At the same time, Tibetans from Amdo or Kham, i.e. areas outside of TAR, were not allowed to travel to

<sup>414</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>415</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>416</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.5



Lhasa. All the areas along the route of the Olympic torch relay would use similar measures to control the situation.<sup>417</sup>

Besides the intensive political education that was initiated, the Chinese authorities also upped their propaganda on the “evil and reactionary” nature of the Dalai Lama and his clique. China said, “...from today on, *Tibet Daily* must again publish a series of editorials to expose and criticize the counter-revolutionary nature of the Dalai separatist clique”. The article attacked the Dalai Lama as “three calamities and chief boss”, i.e. “...he is the ringleader who damages the fundamental interests of the Tibetan people, is the cause of misfortune for Tibetan people, is the disaster for people in China, and is the chief boss of the separatist political clique which schemes for ‘Tibet’s Independence’.”<sup>418</sup>

### **375. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Chinese officials collected signatures on blank sheets of paper without explaining the purpose. A few years back, Tibetans in Chokri Township, Drakgo County, were ordered by the Chinese authorities to grow various plants and trees. They were told that they would receive compensation for their participation. Later, however, they were told that monetary compensation would be provided only after they signed their names on blank sheets of paper. It was also announced that the Chinese government would provide assistance with the tuition of children if parents provided their signatures on blank paper. Very few people signed; others emphasized that even though they were poor, they had no desire to take the Chinese government’s money.<sup>419</sup>

### **376. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

In a village nearby Rongwo Monastery, PAP confiscated explosives from a few families. In reality, Tibetan farmers use the explosives to ward off extreme weather, especially hailstorms that often ruin the crops. The explosives are provided to the farmers by a local government office.<sup>420</sup>

### **377. Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A large number of posters were pasted overnight on the walls of Minyag Lhagang village. The posters mainly contained slogans demanding complete independence for Tibet, calling for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and fundamental human rights for the Tibetan people.<sup>421</sup> The PSB investigated to identify the culprits.

### **378 Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tibetan farmers from Minyak Garthar village stopped farming activities from 22 April as they faced continued harassment by Chinese officials. The county officials ordered the farmers to immediately resume farming.<sup>422</sup>

<sup>417</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>418</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>419</sup> Ibid.

<sup>420</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 23 April 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=138&articletype=flash>

<sup>421</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 24 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr240408.html>

<sup>422</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 25 April 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0408/25C0408.html>



**WEDNESDAY, 23 APRIL 2008****379. Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Two released prisoners from Jomda County, who became partially disabled due to torture, gave testimonies on the conditions inside Chinese prisons to Tibetans outside Tibet and to the Central Tibetan Administration in Dharamsala, India, as requested by other Tibetan prisoners. They had been arrested for their alleged involvement in the protest on 14 March in Lhasa. They wished to remain anonymous.

According to their testimonies, they were first taken to Gutsa prison in Lhasa. From there, they were transferred to another prison (the location of the prison is unknown but they report that it was very cold). Various torture methods were used on the imprisoned Tibetans. Some prisoners had to drink their own urine as they were deprived of food. They claimed that Tibetan prisoners were being literally starved to death.

**380. Lhasa, TAR**

In order to further control Tibetan communities and to ensure stability, the offices and the neighbourhood committees under Lhasa Municipality investigated the backgrounds of everyone under their jurisdiction. All Tibetans with registration certificates were checked while those without were told to register immediately. During this verification process, both landlords and tenants were required to show certificates, identification or permits to reside temporarily in Lhasa. Landlords are required to stand guarantor for their tenants, and to know “three things” about them: name, hometown, and profession.<sup>423</sup>

**381. Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Around 1 p.m., two nuns — Sonam Dekyi, 30, from Serchu village, and Lagha, 32, from Dzungpa village — both from Dragkar Nunnery, held a peaceful protest at Karze County market. The nuns threw hundreds of small slips of paper around the market, which read, among other things, “Tibet is an Independent Country,” and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama.” The PAP arrested both after they had been scattering the slogans for a considerable length of time.<sup>424</sup>

**THURSDAY, 24 APRIL 2008****382. Dingri County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

Around 3,000 PAP were deployed in Shelkar Township, Dingri County. A sizeable contingent of PAP were deployed in Drakmar village, Shelkar Township. They stayed at a nearby hotel. The PAP contingent was also deployed on Ghung-la Mountain, Solu Khumbu. The yak herders of Choe-loong Monastery, Dingri County, were forced to act as porters, carrying equipment for the PAP.<sup>425</sup>

<sup>423</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>424</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>425</sup> CTA website [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



**383. Lhasa, TAR**

Every Tibetan, including primary school students in Lhasa, must obtain travel passes. Pre-school children and children who are not in pre-school were required to be registered. Since 14 March, all Work Units in Lhasa were on duty around the clock, seven days a week.<sup>426</sup>

The Beijing government issued a general order with immediate effect that no one was allowed to spread rumours which harm stability in Tibet; anyone found doing so would be dealt with severely according to the law. The government also instructed Party cadres to look for “rumour-mongers” and be wary of them. Although the orders did not specify the nature of the “rumours”, they aimed to restrict the exchange of verbal information among Tibetans which could lead to information getting out and creating attention internationally.<sup>427</sup>

**384 Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

It is learned that over 10,000 PAP were stationed in Machu County at that time, and the number of Chinese forces equalled that of the local residents. The PAP remained in the county until the end of the Olympics.<sup>428</sup>

**FRIDAY, 25 APRIL 2008****385. Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

About 20 people from Ganden Choekhor town, who had been arrested during the protests in March, were transferred to Lhasa. An unidentified nun from Shar-Bhumpa Nunnery who had participated in the March protests was severely injured from beatings and was admitted to the County Hospital in a bad condition. She belongs to the Gerpa family, Chugkha Jang village, Lhundrup County.<sup>429</sup>

**386. Wonpo Monastery, Sereshul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

About three people from the area of Wonpo Monastery were arrested and severely beaten by Chinese police.

**SATURDAY, 26 APRIL 2008****387. Lhasa, TAR**

Many Tibetans who were injured since the start of the protests in Tibet died in the People’s Hospital, due to not receiving early medical care. A monk, who was arrested from Drepung Monastery on 12 April, died in prison. Two more women also passed away immediately after their release from prison in Lhasa.

<sup>426</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>427</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 25 April 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr250408.html>

<sup>428</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update (3) April 15-27,” 12 April 2008, at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/04/tibet-update-3/>

<sup>429</sup> “Update on Tibet, 2 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=106&articletype=flash>



### **388 Dingri County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

The PRC government deployed more than 3,000 PAP in Dingri County to safeguard the Beijing Olympic Torch's journey to Lhasa. At Solu Khumbu, near the Tibet-Nepal border, the government deployed a unit of around 100 PAP along the mountainous border.

Out of the seven businessmen who were returning from Solu Khumbu, near the Nepal border, five were arrested by the PAP in Drakmar village. The local PSB arrested the remaining two after they reached their homes. Their families were not told why the seven men were arrested.

Sherap Yangzso, around 40, died after being released from prison in an extremely critical condition: she had been psychologically tormented and partially disabled. Her husband Guru Dorjee, was also released later in a critical condition.

### **389. Zakhog Monastery, Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tashi Gyaltzen, former abbot, and Samphel, a chant master of Zakhog Monastery, were arrested around 8 a.m.<sup>430</sup>

### **390. Bada Samdupling Monastery, Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A group of monks refused to sign some statements whose purpose was not properly explained and walked out during a "Patriotic Re-education" class being conducted at Bada Samdupling Monastery. Chinese Work Teams had actually hoped to conduct an effective "Patriotic Re-education" campaign at the monastery. Out of 70 monks who study at the monastery, Gelek Thapkhey, 27, Gelek Drakpa, 28, and Tenzin Phuntsok, 17, had been arrested during one of the protests in March in Lhasa.<sup>431</sup>

## **SUNDAY, 27 APRIL 2008**

### **391. Dzagonsar Monastery, Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

At midnight, tutor Lobsang Dhonyoe, Phurga and Tanam, from Dzagonsar Monastery were arrested and released the next day.<sup>432</sup> Other arrestees that day included Tashi Gyamtso, affiliated with Dzagonsar Monastery. Samphel, the chant master, was hospitalised in Karze Prefecture hospital as he was severely tortured by the Chinese authorities. When the villagers protested to stop Lobsang Dhonyun from being arrested, the PAP fired into the air. Lhakpa Tsering, a layperson, was arrested at the time.<sup>433</sup>

<sup>430</sup> Ibid.

<sup>431</sup> "Update on Tibet, 2 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=106&articletype=flash>; Woenser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>432</sup> "Update on Tibet, 2 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=106&articletype=flash>

<sup>433</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.5



**MONDAY, 28 APRIL 2008**

**392. Shugseb Nunnery and Gangri-Thoekar Monastery, Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The local PSB arrested 19 nuns, including Dangdug and Tsondue of Shugseb Nunnery, and four monks from Gangri -Thoekar Monastery, located close to the nunnery, for organising a peaceful protest in the region. (Shugseb Nunnery has about 300 nuns). They were detained in Chushul County prison. At the beginning of April, officials from Work Teams forced and harassed the nuns to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama. These events provoked the above-mentioned 19 nuns and four monks from Thoekar Monastery to hold a protest rally.

In a previous incident around 10 March, 19 nuns from Shugseb Nunnery organized a peaceful protest march from their nunnery to Nyen Thangla Chenmo. The PSB arrested these nuns and detained them in Chushul County prison. All the nuns from Chushul Nunnery organised another protest demanding the immediate release of the detained nuns. They threatened to organise more protests if the authorities did not meet their demands. When the Chinese Work Team failed to control the situation, the PAP intervened. All the detained nuns were released on 15 March after five days of detention.

In the evening of the same day some people, whose identity and gender were disguised by masks, reportedly beat officials of the Work Team. This incident led to the imposition of more restrictions within the nunnery by the authorities who suspected the nuns of having been involved.<sup>434</sup>

**393. Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

The Lhasa People's Intermediate Court sentenced Yeshe, a 35-year-old Tibetan from Phenpo Lhundup County, to 12 years in prison and a deprivation of political rights for two years on two charges of "crimes". He received a seven-year-sentence for "storming and charging the government offices" and a further five-year-term for "inciting unrest".<sup>435</sup>

**394. Lhasa, TAR**

A group of journalists including Reuters, CNN, a Japanese newspaper, and official Chinese journalists, arrived at Mount Everest base camp. They planned to interview members of the Beijing Olympics torch relay. In Lhasa, the red flag was seen everywhere to give the appearance of social harmony. A Chinese flag was flown on the Potala Palace. Red lanterns were hung along the streets and many storefronts. Sera Monastery was opened to the public and devotees were seen visiting. Lhasa locals called the act a farce and say that the devotees visiting the monastery were hand-picked by the authorities in an attempt to convince people that the monastery was restored to normal.<sup>436</sup>

<sup>434</sup> "Update on Tibet, 2 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=106&articletype=flash>; Woesser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>435</sup> Press Release, TCHRD, 2 May 2008, at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080205.html>

<sup>436</sup> Woesser's Blog – Daily Updates 28 April 2008



### 395. Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Although two of the arrested monks, Phurga and Tanam, were released, the rest of those who had been arrested the previous day at Dzagonsar Monastery, were transferred to another prison in Derge County. The strict restrictions and arbitrary arrests of Tibetans, especially of monks of Dzagonsar Monastery, enraged the local public. Therefore, a number of Tibetans from Zakhog Barma and Derge County assembled for a peaceful demonstration demanding their release.

At around midnight, around 10 vehicles (13 according to Tibet Watch) carrying PAP and county authorities arrived in the area to pacify the crowd, but to no avail. They threatened closure of Dzagonsar monastery if the monks refused to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama as part of their “Patriotic Re-education” campaign. Geshe Tashi Gyamtso, Samphel and Lobsang Dhonyun were charged as the “main perpetrators of the crimes”. The Chinese officials said that “out of 54 monasteries in Derge County, Dzagonsar was the worst in resisting the government and would therefore be punished”. The monks remained defiant.<sup>437</sup>

### 396. Namtso Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Around 11 a.m., additional PAP soldiers were deployed in Ngaba County. Chinese officials arrived at Namtso Monastery, Mehu-ru-ma village, and attempted to raise the Chinese flag. The PSB severely beat a monk from the monastery when he tried to stop officials from raising the flag.

Many of the monks and laypeople arrested in Ngaba County over the past few weeks were detained in a prison in Tawu Chang Yen, near Chengdu. Many of those arrested suffer from fractured limbs and did not receive proper medical care. Two additional arrestees, Ra Tsedak, 32, and Gondon Sangay, 35, both from Mehu-ru-ma village, were transferred to the prison in Tawu Chang Yen.<sup>438</sup>

### 397. Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

The PAP conducted a raid at a village near Wonpo Ganden Dho-ngak Shedup Dhargeyling Monastery and trashed altars that displayed portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. During one such incident, a girl named T. Lhamo or Drilhamo, shouted, “His Holiness the Dalai Lama is our supreme protector and he should be immediately welcomed back to Tibet”, and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama”. She further demanded to know why Tibetans could not keep the portrait of His Holiness the Dalai Lama on their altars. In addition, she also demanded an explanation for the arbitrary arrest of A-drel Lama Rinpoche and monks of the local monastery. She later committed suicide by strangling herself with a rope.<sup>439</sup>

A meeting was convened to hang a Chinese flag but nobody attended it except for one monk. Therefore, the meeting was cancelled and several Tibetans were arrested.<sup>440</sup>

<sup>437</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.5

<sup>438</sup> “Update on Tibet, 5 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=567&articletype=flash>

<sup>439</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 6 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/06B0508.html>; Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>440</sup> Ibid.



**TUESDAY, 29 APRIL 2008****398 Lhasa, TAR**

A Chinese court imposed sentences on 30 Tibetans involved in the 14 March protest in Lhasa. Three received life imprisonment, seven to over 15 years, and the remaining 20 to three -14 years. In a *Xinhua* report headlined “Judges and lawyers: Rioters in Lhasa unrest receive fair trial” dated 1 May 2008, the sentenced Tibetans were “convicted of robbery, creating disturbance, assembling to assault State organs, preventing State personnel from carrying out their functions and theft”.<sup>441</sup>

Pasang (religious name: Ngawang Ignyen), who received a life term, and most of the individuals sentenced to 15 years in prison are monks from Dhingkha Monastery, Toelung County. A few other individuals identified among the 30 sentenced are from Phenpo Lhundup County.

Lhasa Intermediate People’s Court stated, “Sonam Norbu, a driver with a Lhasa real estate company and Basang (Tib: Passang), a monk were sentenced to life.” Born in 1988, Sonam Norbu was charged with “arson and disrupting public services”. Passang, from Toelung Dechen County, was accused of leading five other monks in “...their attacks on government buildings and on policemen on duty”. Of the five monks with Passang, “...two were sentenced to 20 years and the other three to 15 years”.<sup>442</sup>

According to reliable sources,

Yesterday in Lhasa the authorities announced the sentences for 30 people who were accused of violent actions in the 14 March Lhasa ‘riot’... It is reported that all 30 Tibetans who were sentenced had been tortured to make them confess. Some of them were propped up by the police while walking into the courtroom. Those who attended the court hearing said that the trial itself was ‘what the authorities say goes’.. There were no lawyers to defend the accused, neither were there any statements made by the accused... Due to the fact that the judge’s speech needed to be translated into Tibetan, and many mistakes were made in the translation, those attending the court hearing frequently broke into laughter.<sup>443</sup>

**399. Nyatso Monastery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Without any warning or justification, the PSB arrested Nyima Drakpa, 41, a former monk from Nyatso Monastery located in Bardzi Township, Tawu County. In 1998, he had been arrested under suspicion of being one of the first people to post pro-independence posters in Tawu County.<sup>444</sup>

<sup>441</sup> “Thirty jailed for Lhasa violence,” *Xinhua*, 24 April 2008, CCTV.com at <http://www.cctv.com/english/20080429/106013.shtml>

<sup>442</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>443</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 6 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/06B0508.html>

<sup>444</sup> “Update for Monday, 14 April 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=538&articletype=flash>



**WEDNESDAY, 30 APRIL 2008****400. Lhasa, TAR**

After 30 April, local PSB under Lhasa Municipality were relieved of their jobs since it was announced internally that the military would be deployed in the areas for which the PSB were normally responsible. Most of the local PSB were Tibetans, so it appeared that the Chinese authorities were stepping up the level of security due to their lack of trust in Tibetans.

Tenchoe (or Tenzin Choedak), 20, was arrested from his house by the Lhasa City PSB on an unspecified date in April as he was alleged to be one of the leaders of the March protests in Lhasa. Born in Lhasa, Tenchoe is well-educated and has worked with an international NGO serving the Tibetan community of Lhasa.<sup>445</sup>

**401. Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

In Markham County, the Chinese authorities investigated the backgrounds of each family, after which selected individuals were called upon to serve in the local forces.

Since the start of the demonstrations in Lhasa, there were reports of Chinese entering Tibetan residential complexes in groups and beating up Tibetans. Also, the local Chinese passed on information about the protestors. An excessive number of Tibetans were arrested and detained. Those arrested underwent extremely harsh treatment, with many being deprived of regular food.

**402. Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai**

In Mangra County, Chinese prostitutes were recruited to help arrest people involved in the protests in Tibet.

**403. Dzagonsar Monastery, Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

At Dzagonsar Monastery in Dza Bharma township, the Chinese Work Team pressured the monks to sign their names on an official document entitled “Expose and Criticize the Dalai Separatist Clique” and ordered each monk to hand over two photos to affix to the document. The Work Team threatened the monks with closure of the monastery if they refused. The monks “...gathered at the Hall of the Protector Deity, and took an oath in front of the image of the protector deity that they would rather die than sign their names”. In retaliation to the monks’ defiance, PAP surrounded the monastery and tight restrictions were imposed.<sup>446</sup>

**404. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The monks from Drakgo Monastery, Drakgo County, and the lay people of Drakgo County faced very tight restrictions by the Chinese government. A signature campaign to vilify His Holiness the Dalai Lama was launched by Chinese officials amongst Tibetan nomads and farmers in the county. Tashi Sangpo, a young farmer from Gephen Li-Khokma village, Drakgo County, refused to give his signature; he was severely beaten and taken to hospital.

<sup>445</sup> “Update on Tibet Demonstrations,” CTA, 2 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>446</sup> “Update on Tibet, 5 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=567&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>; Also reported in Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008,” at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>



**405. Shiwa Monastery, Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A Chinese government Work Team arrived at Shiwa Monastery, a branch of Shiwa Lhathim Monastery, Raloog Township, Nyarong County, and ordered the monks to fly the Chinese flag on their roof. The orders to hoist the flag were specifically given to three senior monks of the monastery. However, they ignored the order.

The PSB tried to interrogate the leader of a protest held earlier by the monks of Shiwa Monastery. The monks collectively took the blame and said that there was no individual leader for the protest. As a result, no arrests were made. However, tight restrictions were imposed at the monastery through the deployment of 200 PAP.

**406. Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

In each of the towns in Sershul County, 10 military personnel and 70 local forces were deployed to restrict people's movement. Preparations were also made for possible incidents in the future which might require more military to be called in.

**407. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The following information is based on first-person accounts from Tibetans who were arrested and imprisoned for a few days. After arrest, the prisoners were taken to an over-crowded prison which held around 800 Tibetans. The detainees were starved as they had to survive on a piece of bread and a cup of tea, which they were given only every four days. There were also reports of prisoners being starved in Ngaba TAP.

**408. Drakgonpa Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Nyima Wangmo and Gonpo Lhamo, two nuns from Drakgonpa Nunnery, were arrested on an unspecified date in April by Karze police. They had participated in the March protests in Karze. They are both originally from Gyokhang-nang village in Thingka Township, Karze County.<sup>447</sup>

**THURSDAY, 1 MAY 2008****409. Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

From 1 to 8 May, eleven *stupas*, (venerated shrines), that had stood behind the prayer hall of Nagchu Shabten Monastery in Nagchu township, were re-located by the county and prefecture officials to a cremation site at the base of Gyabri Dharcha Lhamo mountain. The official explanation was that the *stupas* did not look "appealing" to tourists. The stupas certainly underwent some damage during the process of re-location. The original site of the *stupas* was to be turned into a park. These *stupas* are centuries old and had already been renovated after being damaged during the Cultural Revolution. Local monks and laypeople felt deep resentment about the re-location.<sup>448</sup>

<sup>447</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>448</sup> "Update on Tibet, 9 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=583&articletype=flash&menuid=morenews&tab=1>



#### 410. Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai

Lama Tseten, Vice-Squad of Hongkho township, Darlag County PSB, and his squad went to Dari County to arrest 21-year-old Chotop for allegedly burning the Chinese flag on 21 March. When local Tibetans tried to prevent the arrest, Lama Tseten shot and killed Chotop and arrested his father Sansang Lele, afterwards. Angered by the killing of Chotop, the local Tibetans retaliated and killed Lama Tseten.

But the official reports present the events differently whereby the death of Lama Tseten was highlighted as taking place first, followed by the police shooting Chotop dead. *People's Daily* Online reported "After a month-long investigation, the police moved on Monday to arrest Qoidob [Tib: Chotop], the suspected leader. The suspect resisted arrest and gunfire broke out. Lama Cedain [Tib: Lama Tseten] was killed in the gun battle, the department said, and other officers returned fire, killing the suspect."<sup>449</sup> The incident is also reported by the PRC mouthpiece, *Xinhua*, saying an ethnic Tibetan "officer was killed in the gun battle" following gunfire between the police and a suspect.

Woeser sheds light on the situation that led to the killings of both Chotop and Lama Tseten,

Today (May 1) and yesterday, the Chinese official media, including websites concerning Tibet, specially reported the news that Lama Tseten, head of the Vice- Squad of Dari [Darlag] County PSB in Golok TAP, Qinghai Province, was shot dead. The official reports claim when he was trying to arrest the prime suspect, who was accused of inciting the 21 March incident by the "Tibetan Separatists". He died heroically as he was shot by the suspect. The authorities held a solemn memorial meeting for him. However, it is learned that in fact Lama led the Vice-Squad to Hongkho Township in Dari County to arrest the monk named Chodo [Tib: Chotop] who burned the Chinese flag on 21 March. They were stopped by monks from Hongkho Monastery and local people. Lama Tseten shot to death the 21-year-old Chodo, then the police seized his corpse, and arrested Chodo's father Sangsang Lele. This was more than the locals could bear, thus they clashed with the police. During the clash, Lama Tseten was shot dead.<sup>450</sup>

#### 411. Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Drakpa, a monk from Gyuto Monastery, part of Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery in Sangchu County, was arrested by local PSB. He is one of the monks who protested in front of the Chinese State-managed media group who visited Labrang in April 2008, informing the foreign correspondents about human rights abuses and demanding Tibet's freedom.<sup>451</sup>

<sup>449</sup> "More than 1, 000 mourn for policeman killed by riot leader in NW China," *People's Daily* Online, 1 May 2008, <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90776/90882/6402146.html>; "A Tibetan nomad shot dead in Amdo Golog, hundreds arrested," Press Release, TCHRD, 29 April 2008

<sup>450</sup> Woeser's Blog, "Tibet Update: 10 March–31 April 2008," High Peaks Pure Earth, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>451</sup> "Update on Tibet, 17 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=144&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>



**FRIDAY, 2 MAY 2008****412. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Four students — two boys and two girls — from a middle school in Drakgo County shouted slogans for about 15 minutes such as “Tibet is an Independent Country” and “His Holiness Should be Welcomed to Tibet and be Enthroned”.<sup>452</sup>

**413. Samtenling Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Nuns from Samtenling Nunnery — also known as Watak Nunnery, which houses over 300 nuns — together with laypeople, hung banners stretching for almost two kilometers. The banners carried pro-independence slogans in Tibetan and Chinese. The local PSB arrested many nuns including the leadership of the nunnery and sent in a Work Team to impart “Patriotic Re-education”. The nuns, however, walked out of the nunnery in a sign of defiance and left the Work Team with no one to “Re-educate”.<sup>453</sup>

**SATURDAY, 3 MAY 2008****414. Sanglung Monastery, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The PSB arrested a monk from Sanglung Monastery, Konchok, when he staged a protest in front of the local police station in Dzamthang County. Later on 3 May, two monks from the same monastery, Paljor and Dorjee Drakpa, were also arrested when they went to seek the release of the arrested monk. The monastery was closed down and tight restrictions imposed in the area.<sup>454</sup>

**415. Ngangong Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A local court held a secret trial for six nuns from Ngangong Nunnery and one layperson. Khadro Lhamo, Wangmo and Droma Yangtso were sentenced to seven-year prison terms, while Yebuk, Sonam Chodron, Deyang and the layperson, Kelsang Dorje were sentenced to terms of three years.<sup>455</sup> Choedon from Ngangong Nunnery was among the arrested. She has been sentenced to seven years of imprisonment.<sup>456</sup>

**416. Bonpo Monastery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A Chinese Work Team conducted a “Patriotic Re-education” campaign at Bonpo Monastery in Tapa village and held a flag-raising ceremony whereby a Chinese flag was hoisted on the monastery roof. The monks took down the flag that same evening.<sup>457</sup>

<sup>452</sup> Ibid.

<sup>453</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update May 1- 6, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/05/woesser-tibet-update-may-1-2008/>

<sup>454</sup> “Update on Tibet, 12 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/12B0508.html>; “China’s legal wrangle of Tibetan popular uprising: A Critique”, Press Release, TCHRD, 3 May 2008, at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080503.html>

<sup>455</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 3 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr030508.html>

<sup>456</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 9 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr090508.html>

<sup>457</sup> Ibid.



#### **417. Beijing, PRC**

On 2 May 2008, the representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the PRC authorities met for the Seventh Round of Talks since the resumption of dialogue in 2002. The Chinese media were still demonizing the Dalai Lama. One article released by the media was entitled “The Dalai Clique is the One Who Sabotaged the Normal Order of Tibetan Buddhism “Part One”, and “The True Face of Tibetan Youth Congress: The Daring Vanguard of Tibet Independence from Violence to Terror.”

According to Woesser’s blogpost of 4 May 2008,

The one-day talk between the special envoys of Tibet’s spiritual leader, and two Vice Ministers of United Front Work Department, have already ended, but the two sides have not reached any agreement on how to resolve the political turmoil in Tibet. For many Tibetans, this is an expected but still sad result. It is learnt that many exiled Tibetans outside China have had a positive attitude towards the talks, therefore they were very discouraged. Tibetans in China hold that the Chinese side is not sincere about the talks. Compared with the earlier Six Rounds of Talks, the level of this meeting is lowered as they only dispatched vice ministers.

Though the Chinese announced to the outside world this is an informal meeting, but given the current situation in Tibet and the imminent Beijing Olympics to be held soon, this talk has drawn much more attention than any of the earlier talks. The Chinese netizens ridiculed the action saying next time it will do just to dispatch a bureau chief, or The city management will be able to deal with the issue, do not bother the Chairman and the Prime Minister too much. Some Tibetans also pointed out that the talk is just a show, and it will only be beneficial to the Chinese side. The CCP can set their mind at rest over holding the Beijing Olympics, and the heads of the western countries can also rest assured about attending the Olympics. The sacrifices made by the Tibetans will all be wasted. However, does the CCP really think that they can drag on like this until the Olympics are over?<sup>458</sup>

#### **SUNDAY, 4 MAY 2008**

##### **418. Northwest University for Minority Nationalities, Lanzhou, Gansu**

Two Tibetan students, Gartu Tsering, hailing from Kanlho TAP and Drolma from Ngaba TAP, were denied the right to sit for second part of their M.A. exams at the Institute of Tibetan Studies under the Northwest University for Minority Nationalities. They were accused of having participated in the 16 March sit-in protest at the university.

#### **MONDAY, 5 MAY 2008**

##### **419. Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Three people including Lobsang Dawa, a monk from Ganden, were released from Chushul Prison in Chushul County, after completing 10-year prison terms. They were handed over to their respective families through

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<sup>458</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update May 1- 6, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/05/woesser-tibet-update-may-1-2008/>



the County PSB office. Lobsang Dawa was arrested in 1996 for opposing “Patriotic Re-education” at Ganden Monastery.<sup>459</sup>

#### **420. Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

In the afternoon, Lhadruk, a nun from Dragkar Nunnery and a former nun, Pepe, shouted slogans such as “Tibet is an Independent Country, Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama” outside the County Headquarters.<sup>460</sup>

According to Tibet Watch, this incident is reported to have occurred a day later i.e. on 6 May 2008. In addition to sloganeering, the nuns also scattered fliers. Both were arrested after the protest.<sup>461</sup>

### **TUESDAY, 6 MAY 2008**

#### **421. Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Beginning from 6/7 May, groups of people who were arrested and detained from Meldro Gungkar County, Lhundrup County, Taktse County, etc. were released.<sup>462</sup>

Ngawang Palsang, a.k.a Lama, a former monk of Lo Monastery in Taktse County, was arrested in March 2008 by the PSB in Lhasa City. In May 2008 he died from a heart attack caused by extreme torture he suffered in prison. His body was handed over to his family.<sup>463</sup> In 1993 he was imprisoned and tortured for six years in Drapchi Prison for his involvement in political activities. Since his release, he had been studying Tibetan medicine and astrology in Lhasa.

Namlang, around 42, from Dzong Shol village in Phenpo Lhundrup County, was viciously beaten during the March protests in his county. Although he was admitted to the county hospital, his health showed no improvement. He finally died on an unspecified date in May 2008. He is survived by his wife, two children of eight and 15 years, and a grandmother of 82.

#### **422. Bora Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

About 30 Work Team members arrived at Bora Monastery and were forcing the monks to propitiate Dholgyal (a.k.a. Shugden)<sup>464</sup> during a “Patriotic Re-education” session. The monks refused. The attempt by the Beijing government to encourage the practice of Dholgyal is clearly aimed at defiling Tibetan Buddhism and creating divisions within the monastic and lay Tibetan communities.<sup>465</sup>

<sup>459</sup> “Update on Tibet Demonstrations, 31 July 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=333&articletype=flash>

<sup>460</sup> “Uprising in Tibet, 1 May–30 June, 2008” Tibet Watch; Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update May 1- 6, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/05/woeser-tibet-update-may-1-2008/>

<sup>461</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008”, Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>462</sup> “Update on Tibet Demonstrations, 31 July 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/print.php?id=333&articletype=flash>

<sup>463</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 2 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>464</sup> Dholgyal, still propitiated by few Tibetans, is considered a malevolent spirit endangering the health and longevity of the Dalai Lama. Beijing endorses Dholgyal -worship among Tibetans.

<sup>465</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 7 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr070508.html>; Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update May 1- 6, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/05/woeser-tibet-update-may-1-2008/>



**WEDNESDAY, 7 MAY 2008****423. Lhasa, TAR**

At around 10 p.m. PSB police arrested Dr. Yangzom and her husband, Shilok. Dr. Yangzom had retired after working for many years at Lhasa People's Hospital. She was arrested for providing medical treatment to people who were injured during the protests in Lhasa and nearby villages. Her husband was arrested for his alleged involvement in passing information related to protests in March to outside sources. Although she had served at the hospital, Dr. Yangzom's full-time work after her retirement is unknown. Her husband had been doing tailoring work after his retirement. They both live in the area under Key-Ray Neighbourhood Committee in Lhasa.<sup>466</sup>

**424. Tashi Lhunpo Monastery, Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

The monastery was placed under strict control and restrictions with an extensive ongoing "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign. This information was verified by a similar report from 6 May on the official website of TAR.<sup>467</sup>

**425. Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

About 5,000 PAP arrived without notice at Labrang Monastery and carried out a sudden raid. Approximately 149 monks were arrested during the raid.<sup>468</sup>

**THURSDAY, 8 MAY 2008****426. Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

On account of over 140 monks being arrested from Labrang Monastery the previous day, a huge number of the remaining monks protested at the monastery and demanded the release of the detained monks. Chinese authorities initially released all except 18 of the detained monks. When the monks continued their protest for the release of the 18 detained monks, 11 more were released on 9 May 2008.<sup>469</sup> Those monks who were arrested first had suffered severe beatings. Two monks named Jigme and Thapkey had been singled out for particularly harsh treatment.<sup>470</sup>

<sup>466</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 23 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/23C0508.html>

<sup>467</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 7 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr070508.html>

<sup>468</sup> "Situation extremely tense in Xiahe County, defiant monks in front of media tour disappears," Press Release, TCHRD, 9 May 2008 at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080509.html>

<sup>469</sup> "Update on Tibet, 12 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/12B0508.html>; "Situation extremely tense in Xiahe County, defiant monks in front of media tour disappears," Press Release, TCHRD, 9 May 2008

<sup>470</sup> "Updates on Tibet, 23 May 2008," CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=208&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>



**FRIDAY, 9 MAY 2008****427. Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

County PSB arrested Sonam Gyalpo, a 15-year-old boy, for shouting slogans such as “Tibet is an Independent Country” and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama” at a market intersection. He was taken away to Nagchu Town.<sup>471</sup>

**428. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan and Tenpa/Rongtrak County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

An earthquake of 7.9 on the Richter Scale hit Wenshuan County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan, and affected more than half of China. On that same day, the Ngaba administration issued an urgent official document entitled “Combining Work on Anti-Separatism and Safeguarding Stability with Disaster Relief Work”. Liu Daoping, the Party Secretary of Karze Prefecture Party Committee, issued orders to the Party secretaries of various county Party committees, and urged them to “be responsible for both anti-separatism and the disaster relief work”.

Similarly, the authorities of Rongtrak County in Karze TAP issued another six-point announcement which asked the government institutions and PSB to “safeguard stability, to guard against separatist forces, prevent people from spreading rumours and stirring up trouble. If any such incident happens, one must adopt the toughest means to deal with the issue quickly.”<sup>472</sup>

**SUNDAY, 11 MAY 2008****429. Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Sonam Lhamo and Thupten Dolma, both nuns from Dragkar Nunnery, protested against the Chinese authorities in Karze County. They scattered fliers and shouted pro-independence slogans. The Chinese police arrested both the nuns.<sup>473</sup> The father of Thupten Dolma is Yonten Rigzin. Sonam Lhamo belongs to Gyaye Ngazotsang family.<sup>474</sup>

**MONDAY, 12 MAY 2008****430. Tibetans in China**

According to confirmed information, following many incidents of lynching of lay and monastic Tibetans by Chinese, Tibetans feel compelled to adopt Chinese dress to protect themselves while visiting cities and towns in mainland China.<sup>475</sup>

<sup>471</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 24 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/250508.html>

<sup>472</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update May 1- 6, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/05/woesser-tibet-update-may-1-2008/>

<sup>473</sup> “China detains Drakar and Ganden Choeling nuns in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 17 May 2008

<sup>474</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>475</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 12 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr120508.html>



**TUESDAY, 13 MAY 2008****431. Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Ten nuns from Dragkar Nunnery held a peaceful protest in the capital town of Karze County. They shouted slogans such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama” and “We Want Freedom of Religion and Human Rights”. PSB police and PAP soldiers later arrested them. The nuns are identified as Botsun, Trinley, Sonam Yangtso, Tamdrin Tsekyi, Lhamo Choekyi, Bumo Yangkyi, Jampa Lhamo, Trinley/Nyiga and Bumo Taga. The former seven are originally from Serchuteng township in Karze while the later three are from Karak township in Karze.<sup>476</sup>

**432. Trehor Monastery, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On the same day, three monks from Trehor Monastery shouted “Free Tibet” slogans and distributed fliers. They too were arrested. The monks are Lobsang Tonpa, 20; Palden Tsultrim and Lobsang Choeje, both 19 years old.<sup>477</sup>

**WEDNESDAY, 14 MAY 2008****433. Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Two lay Tibetans from Garthog Township were arrested, apparently in connection with the arrests of monks from the monasteries of Khenpa Lungpa and Woesser in Garthog Township. They are Dhargye Garwatsang, 19, and Kunchok Tenzin, 21.<sup>478</sup>

**434. Pangri-na Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Pangri-na Nunnery earlier housed 80 nuns and the nunnery is located about two kilometers from the county government headquarters. Only around 16 nuns, who went to conduct prayer rituals at local households on the day of the protest, are left in the nunnery.

It was reported that the nuns were “...deeply hurt and angered by the high-handedness of the Chinese authorities’ killing, torture and arrest of the peaceful Tibetan protestors in many parts of Tibet”. They were particularly hurt by the allegations by officials that the Dalai Lama was responsible for the Tibet unrest and over the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign conducted in religious institutions. They resolved to “...die rather than denounce, criticize and attack the Dalai Lama”. The nuns proclaimed, “If there is no place for us to worship and live, let us go somewhere and die. If the Chinese authorities kill us, let us be killed. We have no regrets”.<sup>479</sup>

<sup>476</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, pp 6-7; “Updates on Tibet, 13 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/140508.html>; “China detains Drakar and Ganden Choeling nuns in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 17 May 2008; “China arrests two young monks of Tehor Tsitsang Monastery in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 22 May 2008

<sup>477</sup> “China arrests two young monks of Trehor Tsitsang Monastery in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 22 May 2008; “Updates on Tibet, 13 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/140508.html>; “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May – 30 June 2008”, Tibet Watch, 2008, pp 6-7

<sup>478</sup> “China arrests 16 monks for defying patriotic re-education,” Press Release, TCHRD, 15 May 2008

<sup>479</sup> “China arrests 55 nuns of Pangri Nunnery for protesting,” Press Release, TCHRD, 17 May 2008



Around 5 p.m. on 14 May, more than 70 nuns from Pangri-na Nunnery grouped themselves at Karze bridge and entered the capital town of Karze County in two groups from two directions. One group entered from Shuriling district while the other from Degonpo district. The nuns shouted slogans such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama”, “We Tibetans Want Freedom and Independence” and “The Dalai Lama Should Return to Tibet”. They also scattered fliers.

When the demonstrators came near the county government headquarters, the PAP and PSB arrested 52 nuns, beating them and shoving them into police vehicles. Witnesses reported “blood dripping to the ground, with robes and shoes dropped by the nuns left lying on the ground. Once arrested, the nuns were reportedly still shouting slogans and scattering fliers from the moving police vehicle”.<sup>480</sup> The nuns were taken to Dartsedo County PSB Detention Centre.

Following the March 2008 protests, the Chinese authorities intensified the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign in all parts of Tibet. In Pangri-na Nunnery also, the local government officials and police conducted several “Patriotic Re-education” sessions. They ordered the nuns to sign papers denouncing the Dalai Lama as a separatist. The nuns held a “secret meeting where they unanimously decided that they would die rather than denounce the Dalai Lama. They decided to protest against the Chinese government, even if this resulted in their deaths or imprisonment.”<sup>481</sup>

There is no doubt that the protest did take place and that more than 50 nuns were later arrested. While the CTA had reported this event as taking place on 14 May 2008, Tibet Watch considers this to have occurred a day later on 15 May.

The names of the 54 nuns are Sonam Lhatso, Yangchen Khandro, Sangwang, Tsewang Tso, Giling, Chumey Lhamo, Tselu, Yangchen, Norbu Dolma, Phuntsok, Sonam Padhon, Sonam Chodon, Chamdhon, Khaga, Alo Chime, Sonam Dekyi, Lobsang Lhamo, Namkha Choetso, Jam Lhayang, Soku, Lobsang Yangtso, Tashi Lhawang, Dorjee Khandro, Bhang Tsega, Lhaga, Palkyi, Tashi Dolma, Dhongah, Soega, Riga, Pema Yangtso, Choepa Sonam, Rinzin Choetso, Phunga, Sonam Choedhon, Youdon, Choelha, Tsomo, Yeshe Tso, Tsuldhon, Sonam Yangtso, Nyima Lhamo, Pejung, Rinyang, Youdon Lhamo, Palden Lhatso, Kunchok, Chuyang, Wangchen Lhamo, Bumo, Yangchen, Bumo and Chime Dolma.

#### **435. Ganden Choeling Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Nuns from Ganden Choeling Nunnery protested against the Chinese authorities in Karze County at around 9 a.m. While shouting pro-independence slogans, the nuns marched towards the county government headquarters which are located on the far side of the bridge. The county PSB and PAP blocked the nuns when they were about to cross the bridge.

Four nuns were able to cross the bridge and protested at the county headquarters for sometime. The Chinese PSB and PAP arrested all four nuns who were then severely beaten. TCHRD identifies the arrested nuns as

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<sup>480</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7

<sup>481</sup> Ibid.; “Updates on Tibet, 15 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=121&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>



Yeshe Choetso (alias Yigha), 36; Gyalgha Lhamo, 54; Deyang, 31, and Choetso, 25.<sup>482</sup> The Tibetan Solidarity Committee reported three nuns being arrested during that day and their identities are given as Dorjee Khando, Lhakdon and Pema Lhamo.<sup>483</sup>

According to Tibet Watch, when the armed police beat the six protesting nuns from Ganden Choeling, a Tibetan named Serga intervened to fight off the policemen. All seven were arrested leading to fresh protests in the area. Serga is originally from Gonpashap village beside Karze town. The arrested nuns are Dorje Khadol, Chumka village, Damdo Township; Champa Lhadhon, Drakdong village, Serkham Township; Pema Lhamo, Drakhar village, Serkham Township; Choetso, Damdo village, Damdo Township; Gyal-ho, Angsang village, Damdo Township; and Yeshe Choetso, Dzoshu Village, Damdo Township. All belong to Karze County in Sichuan.<sup>484</sup>

#### **436. Serthar County, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PSB police arrested Bhumgha, 22, a monk born in Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, for protesting in the county. The name of his monastery is not known, and he denied the PSB claim that he is a resident of Larung Ngarig Nangten Lobling Monastery in Serthar County. Additional PAP soldiers were deployed to the county.<sup>485</sup>

### **THURSDAY, 15 MAY 2008**

#### **437. Woesser and Khenpa Lungpa monasteries, Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Since April 2008, the Chinese authorities intensified their “Patriotic Re-education” campaign in Woesser Monastery and Khenpa Lungpa Monastery. When the Chinese Work Team conducted “Patriotic Re-education” on 10 May 2008, a bitter argument broke out between the monks and the Chinese authorities. None of the monks agreed to sign the official documents or to write essays denouncing His Holiness the Dalai Lama.<sup>486</sup>

In Markham County, 16 monks and two lay Tibetans in Markham County were arrested for not co-operating with the PRC’s “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign. They are:<sup>487</sup> Ngawang Tenzin, 40; Tenphel, 19; Rigyang, 21; Choegyal, 23; Lobsang Gyatso, 19; Tsangpa, 17, all from Woesser Monastery; Lodoe, 15, Khenpa Lungpa Monastery; Namgyal, 18, Butuk, 13, Jamyang Lodoe, 15, Tsepak Namgyal, 15, Kalsang Tashi, 17, Jangdrup, 21, Wangchuk, 22, Tenpa Gyaltzen, 26, Passang Tashi, 30, all from Khenpa Lungpa Monastery; Dhargye Garwatsang, 19, Kunchok Tenzin, both lay people.

<sup>482</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 17 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=144&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>483</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 14 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr140508.html>

<sup>484</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7

<sup>485</sup> Ibid.; “Updates on Tibet, 17 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=144&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>486</sup> “China arrest 16 monks for defying patriotic re-education,” Press Release, TCHRD, 15 May 2008 at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080515.html>



**438. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PSB police arrested Dorjee Tashi, 18, a youth from Se-ngo Township, for shouting pro-independence slogans against the Chinese authorities at a county government office.<sup>488</sup>

Following demonstrations by nuns of Pangri-na Nunnery on 14 May, restrictions were imposed on the daily movements of nuns and monks. After 15 May, shops remained closed and general freedom-of-movement in the county was restricted. Monks and nuns who need medical treatment are required to procure special permission from “higher Chinese authorities” and be escorted by a government staff member.<sup>489</sup>

The Beijing government was shooting film footage every evening for the last few days at the old airport known as Mara-thang near Karze Monastery. The performers were from the PLA’s PAP. Scenes were staged of Tibetan protestors engaging in violent acts such as striking Chinese PSB and PAP, and then, as a result, PSB and PAP resorting to violence in self-defense and to control the protestors. It is suspected that the footage was intended for propaganda purposes.<sup>490</sup>

**FRIDAY, 16 MAY 2008****439. Jokhang Temple, Lhasa, TAR**

The Jokhang Temple, which had been closed since 10 March, was opened to the public. Sera Monastery and Ramoche Temple also re-opened. However, Drepung Monastery and Ganden Monastery remained closed.<sup>491</sup>

**440. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Rigdhak, Menkyab, and Ghoeso were arrested for their involvement in the 18 March protest in Phuwu Village in Nyitoe Township. Their names were included among the Wanted list of “rioters” by the relevant government office.<sup>492</sup>

**SATURDAY, 17 MAY 2008****441. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PSB arrested seven Tibetan youths for staging a peaceful protest in Karze County. They are Thupten; Lunglung Sonam; Yeshi Jigme; Choephel; Pema Yangchen; Choe-nga and another girl.

<sup>487</sup> Ibid.

<sup>488</sup> “China arrests 16 monks for defying “Patriotic Re-Education,” Press Release, TCHRD, 15 May 2008 at <http://tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080515.html>; “Updates on Tibet, 4 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=184&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>489</sup> Press Release, TCHRD, 17 May 2008

<sup>490</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 15 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=121&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>491</sup> Woesser’s Blog, 21 May 2008 Update

<sup>492</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 2 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=178&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>



The group shouted slogans calling for the “Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet” and for the “Immediate Release of All the Detained Tibetans”. All of them are under 18.<sup>493</sup> Except for the unidentified girl who is from Gechung village in Karze, the other six hail from Tharmey village.

## SUNDAY, 18 MAY 2008

### 442. Pangri-na Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

At around 4 a.m., the PSB arrested Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche, head of Pangri-na Nunnery, and its deputy head, 35-year-old Khado. After their arrests very early in the morning, many monks and lay people held a protest in Karze County seat and shouted slogans such as “Tibet Independence” and “Long Live the Dalai Lama”. The Chinese police beat many protestors and arrested several monks, among whom only Jampa Dorjem, Palden Truley, Jamyang Tsering, Kunga Triley and Tsewu Gelek are identified.<sup>494</sup>

Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche, a lama who is highly revered by all the local community, has been overseeing Pangri-na and Ya-tsek or Yarti nunneries. He had established homes for the destitute and aged people and two medical clinics and had been working for the welfare of the local population. The local community feels great concern over his arbitrary arrest and launched an appeal to the international community for his immediate release.<sup>495</sup>

After 18 months’ detention, Dartsedo Intermediate People’s Court sentenced Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche to eight years in prison on or about 24 December 2009. The Chinese police alleged that a pistol and more than 100 bullets and cartridges were found under a bed in rinpoche’s living room. His lawyer, Li Fangping, told AFP that Rinpoche had denied the allegations and said he was framed. Li added that Rinpoche’s confession was forced and made under intensive interrogation and threats of detention of his wife and son.<sup>496</sup>

### 443. Karze Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Notwithstanding the huge presence of PSB and PAP, and tight restrictions on people’s movements—particularly on monks and nuns—five monks from Karze Monastery managed to travel across the county from around 10 a.m. They distributed political leaflets and shouted pro-independence slogans calling for Tibet’s independence.

The monks, identified as Jampa Dorje, 21, Palden Thinley, 20, Gongkar (Kunga according to Tibet Watch) Thinley, 17, Jamyang Tsering, 18 and Tsewang 20, were soon confronted by the PSB police and mercilessly beaten before being arrested and taken away.<sup>497</sup> Jampa Dorje and Palden Trinley are from Angsang village; Jamyang Tsering and Tsewang are from Dzapa village; and Gongkar Thinlay is from Serchutang village—all in Karze County.

<sup>493</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 20 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr200508.html>

<sup>494</sup> Woesser’s Blog, “Tibet Update May 1- 6, 2008,” at <http://chinadigitaltimes.net/2008/05/woesser-tibet-update-may-1-2008/>

<sup>495</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 19 May 2008,” CTA; “China arrests a popular religious figure in Karze County,” Press Release, TCHRD, 19 May 2008

<sup>496</sup> “Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche sentenced to over eight years,” Phayul, 29 December 2009, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=26299>

<sup>497</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 20 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr200508.html>



**444. Ya-tseg Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Ya-tseg Nunnery was placed under strict surveillance by the PAP, and its younger nuns were forced to return to their homes.

**MONDAY, 19 MAY 2008**

**445. Shelkar Choede Monastery, Dingri County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

The PSB arrested 12 monks from Shelkar Choede Monastery for refusing to undergo “Patriotic Re-education” classes. The Chinese Work Team visited the monastery on 19 May 2008 to “educate” the monks. According to sources, Khenrab Tharchin, a member of the monastery’s Democratic Management Committee openly defied the enforced “education”. The names of the 12 arrested monks are: Khenrab Tharchin, Choewang Tenzin, Tenzin Gephel, Khenrab Tashi, Topgyal, Tenzin Tsering, Lobsang Jigme, Khenrab Nyima, Tashi, Tenpa, Samten, and Choeden.

Among the arrested monks, four were held in Dingri County detention centre, and eight were taken to Shigatse Prefecture. Lobsang Jinpa, another member of the monastery’s Democratic Management Committee, was arrested later for having links with the arrested monk who defied the “Patriotic Re-education”. Lobsang Jinpa had been detained until the beginning of May for his alleged involvement in the March protests in Lhasa. Monks of Shelkar Choede Monastery had also been involved in protests many years back, including in 1993.<sup>498</sup>

Strict restrictions were imposed on Shelkar Choede Monastery. Monks were not allowed even to leave the compound. People were also not allowed inside the monastery to pray. The monks’ quarters were also raided. Cell phones belonging to monks were confiscated to keep information about the situation in Tibet from leaking out.

**446. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PAP arrested Dorjee Gyaltzen and Tashi Wangyal, both laypeople from Tharmey village, as soon as they began a peaceful protest at the county government office.<sup>499</sup>

During the protests of the previous few days, Tibetans consistently shouted the following slogans: “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Welcomed Back to His Own Country”, “Freedom for Tibet”, “Immediately Release All the Arrestees”, and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama.”<sup>500</sup>

<sup>498</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 2 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=178&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>; Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 29 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr290508.html>.

<sup>499</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 20 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr200508.html>

<sup>500</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 21 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=156&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>



**TUESDAY, 20 MAY 2008**

**447. Lhasa, TAR**

At about 12 noon on or about 20 May, an unidentified Tibetan village girl was shot dead by the PAP, using a firearm with a silencer, outside the southern gate of the Tsuklagkhang temple. It seems that she was visiting her brother who is a monk at the Tsuklagkhang. The PAP soldiers standing guard outside refused her permission to enter. She entered into an argument with the PAP. As a result, another PAP militia shot her silently from behind. She died on the spot. A witness reported that she bled from her chest after she fell. Onlookers were driven from the scene at gunpoint. The PAP later removed her body. Some sources report that she was from Lhokha.

A huge contingent of PAP was deployed in Lhasa from other locations. It is reported that many Tibetans were beaten and harassed for not promptly presenting their identity cards when ordered to do so by the PAP.<sup>501</sup>

**448. Tsetsang Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Loyang and Tenzin Ngodup, both monks from Tsetsang Monastery in Karze County, staged an afternoon protest at a county government office. They raised pro-independence slogans such as “Freedom for Tibetans, “The Dalai Lama Must Return to Tibet”, “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama” and “Immediate Release of Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche”. The PSB immediately arrested them and took them in a police vehicle to the county PSB Detention Centre for interrogation.<sup>502</sup>

Loyang hails from Tsaklab village, Lhopa Township, Karze County and Tenzin Ngodup is from Pahringsang in Karze County. Tsetsang Monastery was established by the Ven. Hor Choeje Ngawang Phuntsok of Karze County, who also established 12 institutions in the area.<sup>503</sup>

**449. Nyagay Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Three nuns from Nyagay Nunnery in Dargye Township were arrested for protesting at the county office in the morning. Nyagay Nunnery is located close to Karze Trehor Dargay Monastery.

The nuns started their protest at around 9 a.m. and “...marched from Dargye Town to Karze Town, walking about 20 kms before dawn to arrive at the capital of Karze County”.<sup>504</sup> The nuns shouted slogans such as “Long Live the Dalai Lama”. “Invite the Dalai Lama to Return to Tibet”, “We Tibetans Want Freedom” and “Release All the Arrested Tibetans”. The nuns were immediately detained by the Chinese security forces. The nuns are Achoe from Rimda village; Sonam Choekyi from Lamna village; and Taga (a.k.a. Tashi Yangtso) from Noekab village, all under Karze County.<sup>505</sup>

<sup>501</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 16 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=216&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>502</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 23 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/23C0508.html>

<sup>503</sup> “China arrests two monks of Tehor Tsetsang Monastery in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 22 May 2008

<sup>504</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.8

<sup>505</sup> “China arrests three nuns of Tehor Nyagay Nunnery in Karze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 21 May 2008



**WEDNESDAY, 21 MAY 2008****450. Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

For about two weeks, Tibetan drivers in Tawu County stopped plying their taxis and other goods carrier vehicles in solidarity with Tibetans who suffered Chinese repression, and to protest the policies of the Beijing government. Local Chinese authorities offered concession on road tax for those who would resume running their taxis and goods vehicles, but the drivers continued the boycott.<sup>506</sup>

**THURSDAY, 22 MAY 2008****451. Nyima Gesey Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tengha Rinchen from the Jama-tsang family, Jamgha Dolma, and Pema, all nuns from Nyima Gesey Nunnery, shouted slogans outside the county government office at around 6 p.m. During the protest they called for “Freedom for Tibet”, “All Political Prisoners Must Be Released Immediately”, “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama”, etc. They also distributed many political posters expressing similar aspirations. County PSB and PAP immediately appeared on the scene and arrested them all.<sup>507</sup>

**452. Tsitsang Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PAP arrested Ugyen Tashi, 18, a monk from Tsetsang Monastery, after he staged a protest. He carried a large portrait of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.<sup>508</sup>

**FRIDAY, 23 MAY 2008****453. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

At 9 a.m., County PSB police arrested Lobsang Dorjee and Kunga, both monks from Kirti Monastery, for showing disrespect to the “Patriotic Re-education” classes being conducted at the monastery.<sup>509</sup>

**454. Dhargye Hardu Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The Karze County PSB and PAP severely beat and then arrested Jampa Lhamo and Rigzin Wangdon, two nuns from Dhargye Hardu Nunnery. Jampa Lhamo, 30, hails from Sadul village while Rinzin Wangmo, 23, is from Lhariyan village, both in Karze County of Sichuan.<sup>510</sup>

<sup>506</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 21 May 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=156&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>507</sup> “China arrests four nuns in Kardze protest,” Press Release, TCHRD, 26 May 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080526a.html>

<sup>508</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 4 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=184&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>509</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 2 July 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=262&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>510</sup> “China tortures and arrests two nuns of Dargay Hardu Nunnery for peaceful protest,” Press Release, TCHRD, 26 May 2008



The nuns staged a non-violent protest at the county government office and shouted slogans such as “Freedom for Tibet”, “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Welcomed to Tibet”, “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama,” and “Immediate Release of all Tibetan Political Prisoners”.<sup>511</sup> According to sources, the two nuns were brutally beaten by the PSB police at the protest site before they were taken to the County PSB Detention Centre for interrogation.

## **SATURDAY, 24 MAY 2008**

### **455. Lhasa, TAR**

Three Tibetan youths shouted at Tibetan street vendors at Tromsikhang market that they should have closed their businesses in view of the current repression.

The youths then shouted pro-independence slogans. Locally-stationed PSB, PAP and other personnel, both in uniform and civilian dress, appeared at the scene to crack down on the protest. This resulted in a fight between the youths and the security forces. People witnessing the scene dispersed. The sound of a gunshot or explosion was heard during the fight. All the shops near Barkhor Square were immediately closed down. The PAP tightened security checks on every passer-by.

Later, many posters were seen pasted up, mainly at Barkhor Square, telling citizens not to visit sacred shrines or open up their shops, so that the Chinese government would fail in their propaganda statements to the outside world that stability had been restored. The possibility of more protests led the authorities to further tighten restrictions. In Lhasa, Tibetans stopped visiting sacred shrines or going for *lingkhor* (circumambulation of the Potala Palace and surrounding temples) and remained at their homes.<sup>512</sup>

Some participants in the 14 March protest in Lhasa, who had been released in early May, were again arrested at the end of May. However, some arrestees were released after being coerced to inform on those involved in the Lhasa protests. Some were even given monetary incentives to do so. Through such methods, the Chinese authorities continued to track down and arrest protestors.<sup>513</sup>

### **456. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Sungkyab, a resident of Tse-shey village, Khenleb sub-district, Serthar County, was arrested by County PSB personnel from Nyitoe sub-district on 24 May. He was injured during the protest held on 20 March in Nyichu area. The police also arrested the wife of Drukpo, aged around 30, a resident of Thoeshel village.<sup>514</sup>

<sup>511</sup> “China arrests four nuns in Karze protest,” Press Release, TCHRD, 26 May 2008, at <http://www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080526a.html>

<sup>512</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 2 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=178&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>

<sup>513</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 7 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>514</sup> “Updates on Tibet, 2 June 2008,” CTA, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=178&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1>



**457. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Paltsel Kyab (or Shikalo), 58, a resident of Nak-tsangma area, died from the medical results of torture in Ngaba County Prison. County PSB had arrested him around 24 April for his alleged involvement in a protest in Ngaba County in March.

**MONDAY, 26 MAY 2008****458. Ramoche Temple, Lhasa, TAR**

Local security forces again arrested Bhuchung, Damdul and a third monk who was born in Meldro Gungkar, all three belonging to Ramoche Temple. They were accused of contacting the outside world by phone, and suspected of spreading information to overseas sources.

The three were arrested together with many Ramoche monks on 7 April. Except for five, all were released after 17 days. When the Chinese authorities had attempted to arrest them earlier, all the other monks unanimously supported them and their arrests were prevented. The security personnel at the time decided not to arrest them to avoid a major protest. This time, the three monks were arrested swiftly before other monks could intervene.<sup>515</sup>

**TUESDAY, 27 MAY 2008****459. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Takho from Charupa village was hospitalised after the PSB police broke both his legs. The whereabouts of his brother, Choepé, remained unknown at the time.<sup>516</sup>

Jamyang Choephel, a monk-student from Kirti Monastery who was born in Rebgong County, Malho “TAP”, was arrested on an unspecified date in May 2008. He was sentenced to one year imprisonment for his participation in a demonstration in Ngaba County in March.<sup>517</sup>

**460. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The Chinese authorities announced a reward of 10,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$1,465) for information as to the whereabouts of three Tibetans; Rigdak, Menkyab and Goesó, all businessmen who helped the local Tibetans. The three had escaped arrest after participating in a March demonstration in Phughu Township. The authorities threatened to put to death those who failed to surrender. On 16 May 2008, one of the three businessmen, after surrendering to the Chinese authorities, was taken to an undisclosed location.<sup>518</sup>

<sup>515</sup> “Update on Tibet, 31 May 2008,” CTA, <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/31E0508.html>

<sup>516</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 27 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr270508.html>

<sup>517</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 31 May 2008 at <http://tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/31E0508.html>

<sup>518</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 27 May 2008, at <http://stoptibetcrisis.net/pr270508.html>



#### 461. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Some of the laypeople and monks who had been arrested around 22/23 March from Machu County, were released after paying heavy cash fines. The health of a few of them had deteriorated due to severe torture.

Lodoe Wangpo (or Shidae Gyatso), who was arrested and detained on 17 April in Lanzhou, PRC, was released on 27 May after paying many thousands of yuan. After his arrest, the Chinese authorities closed down a school which was established and run by him, and its students were transferred to a primary school in Machu County. Lodoe Wangpo is no longer allowed to run the school.<sup>519</sup>

### WEDNESDAY, 28 MAY 2008

#### 462. Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

The PAP and PSB arrested Sangye Lhamo, Tsewang Khando and Yeshi Lhadon, all nuns from Dragkar Nunnery, and took them for questioning at the County PSB Detention Centre. Sangye Lhamo, 26, is from the Kyakyatentsang family of Dungra village, Serchutang Township; Tsewang Khando, 38, Dungra village, Serchutang Township; and Yeshi Lhadon, 24, from Tsozhi village, — all in Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan.<sup>520</sup>

The nuns had staged a non-violent protest outside the county government office at about 9 a.m. They shouted slogans such as “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Welcomed to Tibet”, “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama” and “Immediate Release of All Tibetan Political Prisoners”.<sup>521</sup>

#### 463. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Almost an hour after the protest and arrest of the three nuns from Dragkar Nunnery, a student from Lhakey village, Thingkha Township, 21-year-old Rinchen Lhamo unfurled a Tibetan national flag and shouted pro-independence slogans. She also scattered fliers that contained slogans such as “Tibet is an Independent Country”, “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Welcomed to Tibet” and “China Quit Tibet”. The PSB officials severely beat and then arrested Rinchen Lhamo. Eyewitness reports say that “Chinese security forces fired gunshots” and that “...bloodstains were seen on the body of Rigden [Rinchen] Lhamo” but nothing could be verified.<sup>522</sup> During her arrest locals protested the violent methods of the PSB but no official notice was taken. People heard gunshots coming from near the protest site.<sup>523</sup>

#### 464. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Following the successive raids on Kirti Monastery since 28 March, it is estimated that commodities worth more than 1.2 million *yuan* were either confiscated or looted by the Chinese security forces from over 700

<sup>519</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 12 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>520</sup> “China fires gunshot on peaceful protestor in Kardze,” Press Release, TCHRD, 29 May 2008

<sup>521</sup> “Update on Tibet, 31 May 2008,” CTA, <http://www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0508/31E0508.html>

<sup>522</sup> Ibid.

<sup>523</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, 29 May 2008 at <http://tibet/en/flash/2008/0508/300508.html>



monks' quarters. Extensive damage was caused to religious texts, including volumes of the *Kagyur* and *Tengyur* (the Buddhist canon), and many valuable artifacts of the monastery.<sup>524</sup>

## SATURDAY, 31 MAY 2008

### 465. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan

Jampa Dekyi, 20, from the Jokhang Nangkha Gontsang family, Thingka Township, shouted pro-independence slogans at the county government office at about 12 noon. The PSB and PAP immediately appeared on the scene and beat her so severely that she bled profusely from her head. They later took her away.<sup>525</sup> An updated report states that Jampa Deckyi was sentenced to a two-year prison term for her participation in the protest.<sup>526</sup>

## SUNDAY, 1 JUNE 2008

### 466. Samye Monastery, Dranang County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR

Either in May or June 2008, Lhoka Intermediate People's Court sentenced nine monks to various prison terms for their participation in the protest of 15 March 2008 at Samye County government headquarters. Four out of the nine monks were visiting teachers from other monasteries. Tenzin Buchung of Langthang Monastery was sentenced to 15 years, Tenzin Zoepa of Jowo Monastery to 13 years, Gelek of Sangngag Choeko Monastery and Ngawang Tenzin of Khathok Monastery received prison terms of two years. The remaining five monks are all from Samye monastery. Gyaltzen was sentenced to 15 years, Nyima Tashi and Phuntsok to 13 years, Tenzin Dawa and Rigden to two-year terms.<sup>527</sup>

### 467. Lhasa, TAR

From 1 June, the PRC authorities tightened restrictions in Lhasa with the deployment of an additional major contingent of PAP personnel. People of the surrounding counties were prevented from travelling to Lhasa by their local administrations.<sup>528</sup>

### 468. Karze TAP, Sichuan

At the beginning of June, Karze PSB posted Wanted posters in and around 18 counties of Karze TAP. The posters listing the names of 36 Tibetans who had participated in political protests in March 2008, were addressed to each PSB branch and police station in the 18 counties. The 36 Tibetans were accused of being "separatists" who "planned, organized and created... criminal incidents harmful to the security of the State in Tibetan areas". They included five females and seven monks: Rigzin Karma, Choedrak, both 22 from Drakgo

<sup>524</sup> Press Release, Tibetan Solidarity Committee, 28 May 2009

<sup>525</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations", CTA, 4 June 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>526</sup> "China jails four Tibetans, another missing," 20 January 2009, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=23664&t=1>

<sup>527</sup> "Nine monks sentenced in Lhoka, one commits suicide," Phayul, 10 February 2009, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=23792&t=1>

<sup>528</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations", CTA, 7 June 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



County, Tsering Nyima, 25-year-old monk from Karze County. The oldest on the list is 62-year-old Tashi, a villager from Serthar County.<sup>529</sup>

#### **469. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

All the monks of Kirti Monastery had stopped participating in the “Patriotic Re-Education” classes from 1 June 2008. Since then, they started leaving their monastery in protest against the severe restrictions imposed on the monastery by the Beijing authorities.

### **MONDAY, 2 JUNE 2008**

#### **470. Gyalrong Tsondun Kirti Monastery, Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

A contingent of the PAP arrived at Gyalrong Tsondun Kirti Monastery in Barkham County and hoisted a Chinese flag above the monastery on 2 June. However, the following night, the monks secretly destroyed the flag and its pole. As a result, the PAP heightened restrictions and no one was allowed to leave or enter the monastery compound. More units of PAP were deployed in the monastery. The monks were interrogated to identify the culprits who destroyed the Chinese flag and its pole.

#### **471. Kirti Dhongru Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The monks of Kirti Dhongru Monastery in Ngaba County were severely harassed as they were forced by the Chinese authorities to undergo an intense session of the “Patriotic Re-education”. The PAP, which had camped near the monastery, imposed heavy restrictions on the movements of monks. Five Kirti Monastery monks who had been arrested in March were now transferred to Kakhog County Prison from Maowun County Prison. Their relatives were not allowed to visit them.

### **TUESDAY, 3 JUNE 2008**

#### **472. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Lobsang Tsultrim, 16, from Kirti Dhongru Monastery in Merima Town, committed suicide by hanging. His brother found his body in the family’s storeroom. He was depressed about the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign being conducted in his monastery which required the monks to denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

From late March, the Chinese authorities had imposed the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign on Kirti Monastery in Ngaba County. The monks were required to blame the Tibet unrest on exile Tibetans and denounce His Holiness the Dalai Lama as a “separatist”. Tibet Watch reports that, “...monks at Kirti Monastery refused to attend this concluding session; the majority of Kirti’s 2,700 monks instead chose to leave the monastery and express their disagreement with the Chinese government by avoiding signing documents vilifying the Dalai Lama. Many monks disrobed and many left on the night of 2 June...Multiple sources say only around 150-200 monks are left at the monastery, most of them above 70 years”.<sup>530</sup>

<sup>529</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>530</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.13



**THURSDAY, 5 JUNE 2008****473. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Several sources reported that Tibetans arrested from Machu area were released after paying huge bail money. However, those who were believed to have initiated the 16 March protests were detained. Amongst those detained is Sangay Tashi alias Sangta, a nomad from Nyima Township in Machu County. Sangta, who waved a Tibetan flag and shouted pro-independence slogans during the protest on 16 March, was arrested three days later.<sup>531</sup>

**474. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

It is reported that some youths in Drakgo County had protested while riding motorcycles and waving the Tibetan flag on 5 June.<sup>532</sup>

**FRIDAY, 6 JUNE 2008****475. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Monks Tsewang Drakpa, from Drakgo County, Thupten Gyatso, from Tawu County, Karze TAP, and Jangsem Nyima, from Zatoe County, Kyegudo TAP, Qinghai, staged a peaceful protest at Drakgo County government office. They shouted “Free Tibet” and “Invite His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet” and waved the Tibetan national flag. It is reported that the PAP arrested them and tortured them severely, “...as a result of which Tsewang Drakpa received multiple critical injuries; it is reported that as a result he may have died on 8 June”.<sup>533</sup> When the first monk was arrested, the second one stepped forward, protesting. And when the second was arrested, the third stepped forward.

**SATURDAY, 7 JUNE 2008****476. Lhasa, TAR**

According to reliable information, an unknown number of Tibetans were arrested during a *sangsol* (incense burning) ceremony in Lhasa on the auspicious festival of Saka-dawa on 7 June. The detained Tibetans were released except for Soetop, 50, originally from Khargang Township in Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture.<sup>534</sup>

**477. Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

From 7 June, the monks of Labrang were banned from leaving the monastery after 9 p.m without permission from their Democratic Management Committee. The monastery was guarded by 60 paramilitary personnel

<sup>531</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>532</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 11 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>533</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>534</sup> “Tibetan woman gets 15 years, whereabouts of 13 others remain unknown”, CTA, 6 October 2009, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=1156&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1#TabbedPanels1>



and six new checkpoints were set up. Phone lines to all monks' rooms were disconnected on the contention that "...rumours spread from outside cause instability to the minds of monks and the monk community".<sup>535</sup>

The local police authorities announced at a "Patriotic Re-education" meeting that, "...all monks in the monastery must not contact abroad or accept phone calls from abroad. Monks who go against this rule will be fined a minimum of 15,000 *yuan*."

On 7 June, a new "Patriotic Re-education" campaign was started. A brochure of seven to eight pages spelt out regulations that the monks had to follow:

1. Be conversant with the Communist Constitution
2. Welcome the Olympic Torch Relay in Tibet
3. Do not listen to rumours from abroad
4. Be aware of the regulations on religious freedom
5. Denounce the separatists
6. Practice Patriotic Re-education in the monastery

Monks were forced to memorize and recite the regulations. Those who failed their recitation test were banned from daily religious practices at the monastery.<sup>536</sup>

## **SUNDAY, 8 JUNE 2008**

### **478. Watak Samtenling Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tsering Tso (Tsering Tsomo), 27, a nun from Watak Samtenling Nunnery, was beaten and arrested by the PAP when she distributed fliers calling for the "Return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and "Free Tibet" at around 9.00 a.m. on 8 June at the county government office. According to Tibet Watch, the protest location was "...in front of Drakgo Monastery shop in Drakgo County".

On hearing of Tsering Tso's arrest, around 300 nuns from Samtenling Nunnery left for Drakgo County and protested at around 5 p.m. When the nuns arrived at Gochad Tang plain near Drakgo Town, the PAP personnel stopped them at Gogey Thang area. While attempting to arrest them, some nuns were beaten so severely that they had to be admitted to the county hospital. Some were taken away on the pretext of treating them in a Chengdu hospital. During the same night, the local people protested, demanding the release of those injured nuns.<sup>537</sup>

## **MONDAY, 9 JUNE 2008**

### **479. Sey Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

On 9 June, many pro-independence posters were found pasted along the roadside near Se Monastery in Ngaba County. The Tibetan flag was also found hoisted there. As a result, the PAP surrounded the monastery

<sup>535</sup> "Uprising in Tibet: 1 May–30 June 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>536</sup> "Uprising in Tibet:1 July–30 September 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9-10

<sup>537</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations", CTA, 11 June 2008, www.tibet.net; "Uprising in Tibet: 1 July – 30 September 2008", Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6



and heightened its restrictions on 11 June. A thorough raid was also conducted throughout the monastery. Such repression forced many of its monks to flee the monastery.<sup>538</sup>

#### **480. Khangmar Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Jamgha Phuntsok, 18, Yeshe Dorjee, 32, Jampa Dorjee, 18, and Solu, all monks at Khangmar (or Khanang) Monastery, in Karze County, carried out a peaceful protest while waving the Tibetan flag. They scattered many political leaflets in front of county government office on 9 June. The PSB violently beat and then arrested them.<sup>539</sup>

#### **481. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PSB arrested Yangchen Khando, from Pa village in Karze County, on or around 9 June for allegedly spreading information about the protests that were held in Karze County.<sup>540</sup>

### **TUESDAY, 10 JUNE 2008**

#### **482. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Two monks were arrested by the PAP for staging a peaceful protest on 10 June at the county government office.

#### **483. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

A major contingent of PAP and other security personnel arrived at Sey Monastery in Ngaba County on 10 June and arrested a group of monks. They also thoroughly raided the monastery and confiscated photos and portraits of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. On 11 and 12 June, they continued to harass monks who were on three-year retreat, and banned minor monks from living in the monastery.<sup>541</sup>

### **WEDNESDAY, 11 JUNE 2008**

#### **484. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Namsey Lhamo, a 30-year-old female and Tenzin Dhargye, a 32-year-old monk—both from Rakha village, Dado Township, Karze County—were severely beaten and arrested by the PAP for peacefully protesting at around 11:00 a.m. on 11 June at the county government office. During the protest, they shouted “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Immediately Welcomed Back to Tibet”, “Freedom for Tibet”, “Release All the Political Prisoners”, and “China Quit Tibet”. When Namsey Lhamo was being arrested, her brother attempted to protect her. Later, the PAP arrived at his home to also arrest him. But, he had already fled.<sup>542</sup>

<sup>538</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 21 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>539</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 25 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>540</sup> Ibid.

<sup>541</sup> Ibid.

<sup>542</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 12 June 2008. [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net); “China detains at least three Tibetans for peaceful protest in Karze”, Press Release, TCHRD, 11 June 2008



**485. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Lobsang, 20, born in Chokri village, Drakgo County and his brother Dorjee, 30, from Tsaklek village in Karze County staged a peaceful protest while distributing leaflets at the county government office at around 2 p.m. on 11 June. During the protest they shouted slogans such as “Tibet Belongs to Tibetans. His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must Be Invited to Tibet.”<sup>543</sup>

**THURSDAY, 12 JUNE 2008****486. Khangmar Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Yeshe Dorjee, 32, a monk of Kharnang Monastery in Karze County, was arrested for distributing pro-independence leaflets during a demonstration on 12 June 2008. Karze Intermediate People’s Court on 17 November 2008 sentenced him to four years in prison and deprivation of political rights for two years.<sup>544</sup>

**FRIDAY, 13 JUNE 2008****487. Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tsewang Rigzin from Chishar village in Barzing Township, Tawu County, and another unidentified person from Pangna village in Tawu County, were arrested by the county PSB on 13 June for allegedly taking part in, and taking photos, of the protest.<sup>545</sup>

**SATURDAY, 14 JUNE 2008****488. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Yeshe Palden, 27, from Khangmar Gaeden Samdupling Monastery in Karze County, was severely beaten with metal batons and arrested by the PSB for staging a peaceful protest in front of the county PSB office on 14 June. During the protest he shouted slogans such as “Release All the Political Prisoners”, “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Welcomed to Tibet”, and also wished “Long Life for His Holiness the Dalai Lama”.<sup>546</sup>

On 14 June, Jampa Tashi, 24, from Tsangkha village in Karze County, was severely beaten when he shouted slogans at the county government office. The PAP arrested him.<sup>547</sup>

<sup>543</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 28 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>544</sup> “China jails four Tibetans, another missing,” Phayul, 20 January 2009 at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=23664&t=1>

<sup>545</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 29 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>546</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 21 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>547</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 1 Aug 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



**SUNDAY, 15 JUNE 2008****489. Tashi Choekhorling Monastery, Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

On 15 June, Tenzin was sentenced to 15 years for being one of the leaders of the March protests, and Tenzin Gyatso to 13 years for replacing the Chinese flag with the Tibetan flag at a school in Dho-khor Township. They both are monks from Tashi Choekhorling Monastery in Dho-khor Township, Chone County. Their trial proceedings were devoid of transparency and legal defence.

Monks Lekshey and Tenzin Woesser, and five others were also detained. Some of the Tibetans who were arrested on 17 March from the same county were released after the authorities extracted a fine of 200 *yuan* from each.<sup>548</sup>

**490. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

On 15 June three prisoners were given arbitrary sentences by the People's Intermediate Court of Kanlho TAP. Kelbar, 20, from Drolkyab Tsang family of Noorma village, Machu County, was sentenced to 15 years; Kheychock Trimthak, 30, from Rongchok Tsang family, was sentenced to 13 years and Kunchok, 16, from Noorma village to a 12-year term. They were among those who were arrested on 11 April by the county PSB for allegedly participating in a protest held in Machu County in March 2008.<sup>549</sup>

**491. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Sonam Wangyal, 31, Dorjee Lorig, 23, and Rinchen Dhondup, 24, all from Rakha village in Dhardo Township, Karze County, were severely beaten and arrested by the PSB and PAP for staging a peaceful protest in front of the county PSB office on 15 June.

While one of them held a portrait of His Holiness the Dalai Lama on his head during the protest, they shouted slogans such as "His Holiness the Dalai Lama and His Serenity the Panchen Lama Are Most Precious To Us", "Chinese Authorities Have Compelled His Holiness the Dalai Lama To Leave the Country, and Imprisoned His Serenity the Panchen Lama", "His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must be Welcomed to Tibet", "Release All the Political Prisoners Including His Serenity the Panchen Lama", "Independence for Tibet", and "China Quit Tibet".<sup>550</sup>

**MONDAY, 16 JUNE 2008****492. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Following the 16 March protests in Machu County, the local authorities intensified the "Patriotic Re-education" campaign in the region. More than 1,000 military personnel and armed police were deployed to the area. Tibetans were restricted from moving from one village to another. The authorities blacked out the news of a visit by foreign correspondents to the area.

<sup>548</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations", CTA, 27 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>549</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations", CTA, 26 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>550</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations", CTA, 23 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



According to Tibet Watch,

The local authority divided the staff of 119 local Chinese and Tibetan officials — including police and PSB members — into groups and sent them to all monasteries in the Machu area, including the following: Washang Monastery in Nyima Township, Nyinthag Monastery in Nyura Township, Thuten Nyangdi Lang and Tashi Chepal Lang monasteries in Woaven Township, Mayu Samten Chekor Lang Monastery in Murshang Township, Tsantak and Shilshu (Shashil) monasteries in Manma Township, and Tserima and Chuwal monasteries in Tserima Township. The Work Teams were sent to hold re-education sessions... The local authorities have ordered the Democratic Management Committees in the monasteries to make rules for the monks to join the continuing “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign classes – three classes per week, with each class taking over two hours.

A phone call received from Machu said, “It is a real disaster for monks what is going on in the monasteries today; the Patriotic Re-education campaign is a very big obstacle for us in the monasteries in Tibet to practise traditional Tibetan Buddhism.”<sup>551</sup>

#### **493. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Three residents of Unit Number 1, Guda Nyakdrog village, Dado Township (location of Mi-Nyak Monastery), Drakgo County, shouted slogans such as “Tibet Is An Independent Country, Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama” at the township government office. They also distributed many leaflets. The Chinese authorities failed to arrest them as they fled to the mountains after the protest.<sup>552</sup>

### **TUESDAY, 17 JUNE 2008**

#### **494. Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Gyurmey Wangdak from Guytsok nomadic area in Ghardo Township, Markham County, carried out a peaceful protest at the township government office calling for Tibet’s independence and wishing a long life to His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Similarly, Soegyal from the same area had shouted slogans at the township government office on 15 May.<sup>553</sup> They were both arrested after their protests by the Chinese authorities and PSB police and detained at the county detention centre. They were later transferred to Chamdo.

### **WEDNESDAY, 18 JUNE 2008**

#### **495. Sera Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

During the same night, the PAP arrested 12 monks from Lhasa’s Sera Monastery.<sup>554</sup>

#### **496. Tarmo Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Ngawang Gyaltzen, 42, abbot and head of the Democratic Management Committee of the monastery; Ngawang Jampa, 40, one of the heads of the monastery; Ngawang Sangye, 38; and Kalsang Lochok, 20—all monks

<sup>551</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>552</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 29 July 2008, www.tibet.net

<sup>553</sup> Ibid.

<sup>554</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 21 June 2008, at www.tibet.net



from Tarmo Monastery in Driru County—were arrested on 18 June by the local PSB when they reached Nagchu Prefecture. They were on their way to Lhasa for some monastery work.

Their arrest was caused by an earlier incident. Following the March protests, the Chinese authorities deployed a major contingent of militia and Work Teams in Sog Dzong, Drachen, and Driru counties of Nagchu Prefecture, and also intensified the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign.

When the Work Team conducted “Patriotic Re-education” classes—including denouncing His Holiness the Dalai Lama—in Tarmo Monastery in March, Ngawang Jampa stood up and confronted the members of the Work Team saying, “As we follow Buddha Dharma with His Holiness the Dalai Lama as our root guru, we cannot denounce him. He should be welcomed back to Tibet.”

The Work Team could not arrest him immediately due to the presence of a large number of monks. However, the team said that his offense would be dealt when they again conducted “Patriotic Re-education” from 1 July. Along with the other three monks, Ngawang Jampa was arrested this time. They were accused of not seeking permission to leave the monastery.<sup>555</sup>

#### **497. Nangchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai**

On the morning of 18 June (the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the fourth month of the Tibetan lunar calendar—considered the most holy day of the year), Tibetan residents of Nangchen County conducted a religious ceremony, including incense burning, and then tried to carry out a peaceful protest. The local Chinese authorities immediately stopped them.

During that night, the Chinese flag on the roof of the county government office was replaced by the Tibetan flag, and many pro-independence posters were pasted widely in the county. As a result, the Chinese authorities closed down private schools in the county, including schools for monks and nuns.<sup>556</sup>

#### **498. Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai**

In June 2008, an unidentified man staged a peaceful protest while distributing and pasting many fliers in Kyegudo, location of the prefecture government. He was arrested by the Chinese authorities. Next day two unidentified monks were also arrested for protesting and distributing many leaflets.<sup>557</sup>

#### **499. Gewa Drak Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Shitso, 26, and Dhungtso, around 20, both nuns from Gewa Drak Nunnery in Karze County, were severely beaten and arrested by the PSB for peacefully protesting on 18 June at the county government office. Telephone lines to the nunnery were cut off.

Gewa Drak nunnery has over 120 nuns. Two nuns from this nunnery had already been arrested in April for their suspected involvement in protests. Nuns who were earlier arrested from Karze County were now taken to Dartsedo County in Karze TAP.<sup>558</sup>

<sup>555</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 1 July 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>556</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 27 June 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>557</sup> Ibid.

<sup>558</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 29 July 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



### **500. Beri Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Lobsang Gelek, a chant master, Thang-nye, a former chant master, and Lobsang Palden—all monks from Beri Monastery in Karze County—were arrested by the PSB when they staged a peaceful protest in front of the county government office.<sup>559</sup>

### **501. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Palden Nyima, 27, a youth from Karze County, was severely beaten and arrested for staging a peaceful protest on 18 June.

Passang Dolma, 32, from Yartoe Lamna village in Karze County, carried out a pro-independence protest in front of the county government office on 18 June. Just before leaving her home for the protest she left a note that “...our parents have passed away waiting for all these years for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and to get independence for Tibet and freedom for Tibetans. I, too, have promised them to contribute something in realising their hopes. So, I have no regret even if my life meets its end in doing so.” She was badly beaten and arrested by the PAP during her protest.

Khando, 25, staged a peaceful protest at around 5 p.m. on 18 June in Karze County. During the protest she shouted slogans such as “Tibet Is An Independent Country”, and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama”. She was severely beaten and arrested by the PSB.

Palden Wangyal, 20, was also severely beaten and arrested by the PAP for staging a peaceful protest in front of the Karze County government office.<sup>560</sup>

## **THURSDAY, 19 JUNE 2008**

### **502. Beri Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 19 June, the Chinese authorities dispatched Work Teams to impose “Patriotic Re-education” on the monks of Beri Monastery. However, the campaign was halted due to resistance from the monks.<sup>561</sup>

### **503. Karze Monastery, Karze County, Sichuan**

Ngawang Lhundup and Kal Nyima, both monks from Karze Monastery were also severely beaten and arrested by the PAP for holding a peaceful protest in front of the county government office on 19 June.<sup>562</sup>

### **504. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Youdroom, a monk from Koe-tsa village in Serthar County, staged a peaceful protest at 2 p.m. on 19 June while waving the Tibetan flag in front of the county government office. He shouted slogans such as “Tibet Is

<sup>559</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 24 June 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>560</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 25 June 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>561</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 24 June 2008, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>562</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 25 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



An Independent Country, Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama, His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must Return to Tibet". While he was protesting, people started to support him. He was immediately arrested by the PSB.<sup>563</sup>

On an unspecified date In June 2008, Wanglo, a monk from Tachoktsang village in Serthar County, was viciously beaten and arrested by the Chinese authorities for taking photos of the ongoing "Patriotic Re-education" class in his village. When his relatives requested his release, the authorities demanded a 20,000 *yuan* (approx. US\$ 2,929) fine.

Due to the severe restrictions imposed by the Chinese authorities, the citizens of Nyitoe Phughu Township in Serthar County dug indentations in the hillside and placed white stones in them inscribed with pro-independence slogans which became legible from a great distance.<sup>564</sup>

### **505. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 19 June, Lobsang Tsewang, 30, from Tsoshi village in Karze County staged a peaceful protest at the county government office. He was severely beaten and arrested by the PAP.<sup>565</sup>

## **FRIDAY, 20 JUNE 2008**

### **506. Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Monk Jigme Dawa, 40, a spokesperson and discipline master at Rongwo Monastery, and a group of fellow monks were arrested by the county PSB on 20 June. The PSB conducted sudden raids in the monastery. Five monks from the monastery went to the local police station to negotiate his release but were told that decision would be made within two days.

Jigme Dawa was arrested earlier on 18 April, but was later released on pledges from the Democratic Management Committee of Rongwo Monastery. He had been imprisoned for one year in 1999 when "Patriotic Re-education" was conducted in the monastery. As Jigme Dawa had earlier studied in India for several years, the Chinese authorities suspected him of having connections with the Central Tibetan Administration in Dharamsala and His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Due to the severe restrictions, the monks of Rongwo Monastery were not able to even conduct their daily religious activities.<sup>566</sup>

### **507. Kirti Dhongru Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Officials from Ngaba County travelled all around the surrounding regions trying to persuade monks from Kirti Monastery to return. A majority of the 2,700 monks had left in response to the intensified "Patriotic Re-education" campaign.<sup>567</sup>

<sup>563</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 28 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>564</sup> Ibid.

<sup>565</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 1 August 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>566</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 28 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>567</sup> "Uprising in Tibet 1 July–30 September 2008," Tibet Watch, 2008



**SATURDAY, 21 JUNE 2008****508. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Many protests occurred in Karze County when the Olympics Torch reached Lhasa on 21 June. On that day, Draghu, a youth from Khashul village in Dhado Township, Karze County, staged a pro-independence protest at the county market. A white band across his forehead read “Independence for Tibet”, and both of his cheeks were painted with Tibetan flags. While protesting, he distributed many flyers containing nine demands including that “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must Be Welcomed to Tibet”, “Human Rights in Tibet”, “Release All the Political Prisoners”, etc. The PSB arrested him by binding his legs and arms.

It is also reported that around four youths staged a peaceful protest in Karze County on the same day. Additional PAP were deployed in Karze County.<sup>568</sup>

**509. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Jampa Choephel, 25, from Me-nyenda village in Karze County, staged a pro-independence protest at around 11 a.m. on 21 June while carrying the Tibetan flag in his right hand and a pro-independence banner in his left. A scarf with a photo of His Holiness the Dalai Lama attached to it covered the youth’s head. During his protest he shouted slogans such as “Tibet Is An Independent Country”, and “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama”. He was severely beaten and arrested by the PAP.

Nyima Tashi, 18, from Sheling village in Karze County was arrested for shouting slogans at the county government office.<sup>569</sup>

**SUNDAY, 22 JUNE 2008****510. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

Jigme Phuntsok, 22, a monk from Drepung Monastery, died from torture in a prison located in Qinghai on 22 June. He was born in Gyalpo Ngulchu village, Rebgong County, Malho TAP. He was arrested from Lhasa during the March protests and taken to Gormo. Instead of his body being handed over to his family, it was cremated by the Chinese authorities.

Media reports were confirmed about the transfer of a massive number of monks who had been arrested from Lhasa in March, to Gormo, Lanzhou, and other distant locations.<sup>570</sup>

**511. Gyalgyud Monastery, Palung/Bayen County, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai**

The Chinese authorities heightened restrictions on all monasteries. The monks of Gyalgyud Monastery in Palung County were not allowed to conduct their annual *cham* (ritual dance) on 22 June.

<sup>568</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 24 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>569</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 1 August 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>570</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 27 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



### **512. Tak Monastery, Palung/Bayen County, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai**

The monks of Tak Monastery in Tak-tsang Township, Palung County, were forbidden from conducting their *chams*. The Chinese authorities issued restriction orders against conducting their annual *cham* on 10 August. The monasteries were also banned from performing other religious activities.

Messages were sent by the local Tibetans saying: “As our area is outnumbered by Hui [Muslim] and Han Chinese, it has been very difficult even to carry out a minor [political] activity. It’s not because we don’t have courage and loyalty to our cause. We stand in solidarity with all the Tibetans, in and outside Tibet. We hope that all the Tibetans will come to know about our situation.”<sup>571</sup>

### **513. Khangmar Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tsering Phuntsok and Tashi Sherab, monks from Khangmar Monastery, were arrested by the PSB and PAP for staging a peaceful protest at the county government office.

Later, at 1 p.m. of the same day, monks Sergha and Yeshi Dhargye from the same monastery carried out a peaceful protest. They were severely beaten and arrested by the PAP and PSB.<sup>572</sup>

At least three protests were carried out in Karze County on 22 June. The names can now be confirmed of the two people who were severely beaten and arrested by the PAP for their participation in a peaceful protest led by over 20 people at 3 p.m. They are Palmo, 17, female, and Karma Wangchuk, 29, a male.<sup>573</sup>

### **514. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 22 June, Sherab Gyaltzen, 36, from Sheling Dha village and Nyilu, 35, from Gyurgha village, both in Karze County, were severely beaten and arrested when they carried out a peaceful protest at the county government office.<sup>574</sup>

## **MONDAY, 23 JUNE 2008**

### **515. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Work Teams from the county government office visited the region’s villages, including Me-nyenda village near Beri Monastery, in Karze County, on and around 23 June. Residents were threatened with their lives if they staged any protest.<sup>575</sup>

<sup>571</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 28 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>572</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 23 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>573</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 25 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>574</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 1 August 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>575</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 25 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



Ngodup Dorjee, 25, from Phuk-Yi-Nang-Tsek-Lek village in Lhopa Township, Karze County, staged a peaceful protest in the market at 10.30 a.m. During the protest he shouted slogans such as “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Should Be Invited to Tibet, We Want Religious Freedom and Tibet Belongs to Tibetans.” The PAP viciously beat him with metal batons and took him away.

## **TUESDAY, 24 JUNE 2008**

### **516. Beri Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Regional PSB police arrested four monks from Beri Monastery on 24 June. After the arrest, their quarters were also raided. Kalsang Yeshe, 27, and Tashi Ngodup, 30, were accused of not providing their signatures during the “Patriotic Re-education” class on 13-14 June and later writing pro-independence slogans on the monastery walls.

The other two are Gatrak Dorjee, 41, and Wangchuk Dorjee, 39. On 23 June, a fire incident occurred on the Beri Bridge spanning the Mekong River near their monastery. The two monks were accused of igniting the fire. After this incident the Chinese authorities intensified restrictions on the monastery.<sup>576</sup>

## **THURSDAY, 26 JUNE 2008**

### **517. Drakgar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PAP and PSB arrived at Drakgar Nunnery under Karze County on 26 June and arbitrarily arrested a nun, Tsering Wangchuk, one of the heads of the nunnery.<sup>577</sup>

## **FRIDAY, 27 JUNE 2008**

### **518. Watak Samtenling Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

All the nuns of Watak Samtenling Nunnery in Drakgo County were expelled from the nunnery to their respective homes at around 4 p.m. on 27 June. This was mainly the result of the incident on 8 June when all the nuns went to support the peaceful protest staged by nun Tsering Tso from the same nunnery. However, they were stopped on the way and then confined to their nunnery for around 19 days during which they were forced to undergo “Patriotic Re-education”. As the “Patriotic Re-education” classes were met with continuous opposition by the nuns, the Chinese authorities expelled and handed over all of them to their respective families on 27 June. At one time, only an attendant was left in the nunnery.

During the protest on 8 June, Tsering Tso and Ugyen Lhamo were arrested and detained. Although the Chinese authorities denied the arrest of another nun, Guru, she was missing after the protest.<sup>578</sup>

<sup>576</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 28 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net).

<sup>577</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 4 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>578</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 5 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



**519. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Kalsang Lhamo from Dura village in Karze County died on 27 June. It is reported that her death was caused by intense harassment by the Chinese authorities, the arrest of her daughter Tsewang Khando, 38, a nun at Dragkar Nunnery, and Chinese repression on the people of her village.<sup>579</sup>

**520. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Ngag-gha and Dorjee Tashi, from Gyensang village in Karze County, were arrested on an unspecified date in June 2008 after helping peaceful protestors. The protestors were being arrested by the PAP for staging protests at the county government office.<sup>580</sup>

**SATURDAY, 28 JUNE 2008****521. Noobsur Monastery, Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 28 June at around 2:30 p.m., Gedun Rinpoche, Sashe, Gyachuk Wangchuk (or Yangchuk), all three monks from Noobsur Monastery in Serthar County, were arrested for shouting slogans.<sup>581</sup>

**SUNDAY, 29 JUNE 2008****522. Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Suspecting the planned staging of a protest by people from Geynang village in Jomda County after they finished harvesting a medicinal plant called caterpillar fungus (*Cordyceps sinensis*), the Chinese authorities arrested four villagers including Tsegyal on 29 June.

On 31 June, 32 more villagers were arrested when they requested the local Chinese authorities to release the four arrested. However, all of them, except seven, were later released. The seven detained were: Tsegyal (from Parwar Tsang family), Jamyang Tsering (from Momo Tsang family), Anyog, Palchen, Tsering, Chokdup, and Sonam Dhargyal.<sup>582</sup>

**MONDAY, 30 JUNE 2008****523. Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Tsultrim Gyatso, 37, and Chone Khedup, around 40, both monks from Labrang Monastery, were shifted to a prison in Lanzhou, PRC. They had been arrested under gunfire by Chinese militia when they were fleeing into the mountains.<sup>583</sup>

<sup>579</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 28 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>580</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 25 June 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>581</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 4 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>582</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 26 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>583</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 16 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



**TUESDAY, 1 JULY 2008****524. Khangmar Gaden Samdupling Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

An annual religious ceremony is held on 1 July at Khangmar Gaeden Samdupling Monastery. In 2008, as over 70 monks were conducting the ceremony, the PSB, PAP, and other officials arrived at the monastery to raid the quarters of the five monks who had been arrested between 14–22 June. Due to strong opposition by all the monks against being intimidated by the Chinese authorities and armed militia, the raid was postponed.<sup>584</sup>

**WEDNESDAY, 2 JULY 2008****525. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The PRC government permanently deployed its forces in Tongkhor village, Karze County. These soldiers started not only checking the identity of Tibetan travellers, but also confiscated their belongings.<sup>585</sup>

**526. Karze Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The local Chinese authorities deposed Ngodup Phuntsok from being discipline master of Karze Monastery. His sacking was due to him leading prayer meetings for all those Tibetans who suffered the brutal clampdown, and because he opposed the hoisting of China's national flag on his monastery's roof.<sup>586</sup>

**THURSDAY, 3 JULY 2008****527. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Kyara Palden Drakpa, around 60, died suddenly at his home in the evening of 3 July. He was the father of Tsering Tso and Ugyen Lhamo, both nuns from Watak Samtenling Nunnery in Drakgo County. Following the arrest of his daughters on 8 June for their involvement in political activities, he was often summoned by the PSB and severely harassed for not providing proper guidance to his daughters.<sup>587</sup>

**FRIDAY, 4 JULY 2008****528. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Around 4 July, senior officials of Lithang County — including the Secretary of the Communist Party, Head of the County, and the Head of the County Public Security Bureau — held a closed-door meeting. During the meeting they decided to hold the upcoming Annual Summer Horse-racing Festival on 1 August in Lithang County and also discussed imposing a strict security through the massive deployment of People's Armed

<sup>584</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 4 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>585</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 9 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>586</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 11 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>587</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 14 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



Police militia. Due to unrest across Tibet, the Chinese authorities had decided to stage this horse-racing festival to convey to the world that stability had been restored in this area.<sup>588</sup>

### **SATURDAY, 5 JULY 2008**

#### **529. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On the evening of 5 July — the day before His Holiness the Dalai Lama’s birthday — the Beijing authorities deployed additional forces to Lithang County. Its citizens were ordered to remain in their homes for three days, starting from 8 p.m. that day. They were also threatened with death if they were found in the market or travelling to other areas. The people of the surrounding Nyagchu, Bathang, and Nyarong counties were also restricted from travelling towards Lithang County for a few days. Orders were also issued to cancel their annual Summer Horse-racing Festival. Many of the soldiers dressed in Tibetan costumes to minimise the image of a large military presence.<sup>589</sup>

#### **530. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

The Chinese authorities arrested Lhagyal from Gochok village, Tendhar from Kyilru Gowa village, and Soelo (or Solo) from Kangtsa village — all three villages in Serthar County — on 5 and 6 July on charges of their involvement in the March protests.

### **SUNDAY, 6 JULY 2008**

#### **531. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

On 6 July, the birthday of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Geshe Jamphel Gyatso, around 70, from Kirti Monastery died from high blood pressure. The illness was exacerbated by Chinese repression. As Kirti Monastery had been raided and its monks continually harassed by local government authorities, many monks had decided to leave for their homes. Only the senior monks remained in the monastery. The local authorities had ordered all those monks who quit the monastery to return before 5 July, failing which they would be arrested. Due to tension, Geshe Jamphel Gyatso died.<sup>590</sup>

### **TUESDAY, 8 JULY 2008**

#### **532. Larung Nangten Lobling Monastery, Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 8 July, Taphun, 44, Ngakchung, 37, and Gudrak, all monks from Larung Ngarik Nangten Lobling monastic institution in Serthar County, were arrested by plain-clothed PSB police in Chengdu City. The monks were visiting Chengdu to shop for their monastic institution. Taphun had studied for over 20 years in this monastic institution and held a *khenpo* (doctorate) degree. Ngakchung and Gudrak had also served in various senior positions.<sup>591</sup>

<sup>588</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 11 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>589</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 9 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>590</sup> Ibid.

<sup>591</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations,” CTA, 14 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



**THURSDAY, 10 JULY 2008****533. Lhasa, TAR**

Businessman Thupten, around 40, was arrested by the PSB from his house in Lhasa on 10 July as he was suspected of carrying out political activities. He was born near Dhargye Monastery in Karze County, Sichuan, and is a resident of Lhasa.<sup>592</sup>

According to reports posted on the official website of the PRC's Information Centre, dated 10 July 2008, 13 Tibetan Party Members under Lhasa City were expelled from the Chinese Communist Party for their involvement in the 14 March uprising and their failure to abide by the three regulations in the renewed "Patriotic Education" campaign.

Following the series of protests across the Tibetan Plateau, at the beginning of April the Beijing government had launched a new "Patriotic Re-education" campaign, controlling almost every section of Tibetan communities with more vigour and intensity. The campaign not only targeted monastic institutions but also government employees, security personnel, farmers, nomads, entrepreneurs, educational institutions and Party cadres. Ethnic Tibetan Party cadres and government employees particularly came under the scanner to test their loyalty to the Party. Their stand on the "separatist" forces, their family backgrounds and way of thinking were investigated.

On 21 April, Dorjee Tsering, Lhasa's City Mayor had stated that the "Patriotic Re-education" campaign would be the litmus test for Party cadres and would become the barometer in testing loyalty to the party. Under its three regulations, the relaunched "Patriotic Re-education" campaign was devised to educate the "masses" about "Opposing Splittism", "Protecting Stability and Backing Development", by holding meetings, inviting "experts" to give speeches, teaching and discussing the contents of the "Patriotic Re-education" campaign, holding denunciation sessions against the Dalai Lama and screening propaganda footage.<sup>593</sup>

**534. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Around 10 July, three detainees charged with participating in a protest in Ngaba County on 16 March were given sentences by the People's Intermediate Court of Ngaba TAP. Kelbar, 23, from Lota Township, Ngaba, received a life sentence. Terzoe, 25, from Drongtoetsang family in Ngaba County was sentenced to 15 years and Tsegor, 27, from Gongmatsang family to 13 years.<sup>594</sup>

**STAURDAY, 12 JULY 2008****535. Tokdhen Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

An additional contingent of PAP arrived at Tokdhen Monastery on 12 July. Wiring was installed in the monastery in order to connect security surveillance cameras to closely observe the movements of the monks.

<sup>592</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 16 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>593</sup> *Uprising in Tibet 2008: Documentation of Protests in Tibet*, TCHRD, December 2008

<sup>594</sup> "Update on Tibet demonstrations," CTA, 21 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



Those monks who had fled the monastery were ordered to return before 15 July. The government authorities started intensifying control over the monasteries in Ngaba County.<sup>595</sup>

### **536. Gonchen Monastery, Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Following a blast incident in Gonchen Monastery on or around 12 July which killed two monks and injured four others, the local authorities heightened restrictions including banning any gathering of more than two persons around Gonchen Monastery. All the communication channels are under strict surveillance.<sup>596</sup>

According to a TibetInfoNet source, the incident at Gonchen Monastery was “an accidental explosion”. China’s state media *Xinhua* reported that “...a Tibetan Buddhist temple collapsed killing two monks when a powder used in religious rituals exploded. The accident allegedly occurred when an electrical short circuit ignited a black powder stored there”.<sup>597</sup>

In a report published by the London-based *The Times* on 18 July 2008, “...officials who had been assigned to the monastery to keep an eye on the monks since a deadly riot in Lhasa on March 12, refused to allow the monks to hold their traditional dances. Three Tibetan sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, told *The Times* that offices from the PAP were deployed to halt any violence, but monks clashed with the paramilitary police and shots were fired and two monks were killed.”<sup>598</sup>

## **MONDAY, 14 JULY 2008**

### **537. Lhasa, TAR**

The TAR Communist Party’s Discipline Inspection Commission, and the TAR Government Discipline Committee, drafted a regulation ordering Tibetan Party cadres and government employees to recall their children if they were studying in any exile education institutions set up by the “Dalai Clique”. The regulations warned of dire consequences for those who did not obey Party policies and failed to return their children to Tibet within two months. According to official clarification, the new regulation was imposed to “maintain stability” and to oppose the “splittist” forces among the Party members and TAR government employees.

### **538. Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 14 July, Dartsedo Intermediate People’s Court sentenced Atruk (or Adak) Kyalgyam, a nephew of Rungye Adrak, to a five-year prison term.

During the annual horseracing festival in Lithang County on 1 August 2007, Rungye Adrak had interrupted a speech by officials and called for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and the release of the Panchen Lama and Trulku Tenzin Delek. He was immediately arrested at the scene. Following the protest, the Chinese authorities conducted an intense “Patriotic Re-education” campaign on all monks, nuns and laypeople in Lithang County.

<sup>595</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 16 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>596</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 26 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>597</sup> *Xinhua/China Daily*, 22/07/08; *Chinaview Xinhuanet*, 23/07/08

<sup>598</sup> *The Times*, 18 July 2008



When the “Patriotic Re-education” was being conducted in Kharshul village, Atruk Kyalgyam refused to undergo such “education”. Instead he shouted “Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama” and “We Want His Holiness to Return to Tibet”. As a result, he was arrested at the beginning of September 2007. Other sources report the arrest as having taking place on 3 October 2007.<sup>599</sup>

On 13 July 2008, Atruk’s family was informed that he was to be sentenced the next day. Until that time, his family did not know where he was being held and what was the condition of his health. During the sentencing, members of his family managed to speak to him. They were told that he was earlier hospitalised for a month due to custodial torture. He had also been held in solitary confinement several times “which has led him to faint sometimes”.<sup>600</sup>

Atruk, 27, of Kashul village in Lithang County, had earlier studied at Drepung Monastery in South India for three years before returning to Tibet in 2001. He is married with two daughters.

### **539. Larung Nangten Lobling, Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Three monks from Larung Nangten Lobling Institute – Taphun, 44; Ngagchung, 37; and Gudrak – for unknown reasons in Chengdu.<sup>601</sup>

## **TUESDAY, 15 JULY 2008**

### **540. Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Dhungkar from Choegyamsang family in Tsheshul village, Serthar County, was arrested on 15 July under suspicion of participating in March protests.<sup>602</sup>

### **541. Dhargye Langna Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 15 July, monk Kunsang Tsering, 22, from Dhargye Langna Monastery staged a peaceful protest in front of the county PSB office. He was shot and injured during his arrest by the PAP.<sup>603</sup>

## **THURSDAY, 17 JULY 2008**

### **542. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

On 17 July, nun Yonten Gyatso, 19, from Dhargye Yetsag Nang village, Karze County, staged a peaceful protest at the county government office. She was severely beaten and arrested by the PAP.

<sup>599</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 26 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>600</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, p.5

<sup>601</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 14 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>602</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 7 Aug 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>603</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 1 Aug 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



**FRIDAY, 18 JULY 2008****543. Dzogchen Monastery, Palyul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

A large contingent of Chinese soldiers were stationed at Dzogchen Monastery from March 2008. They wore Tibetan dress, and hunted animals in Ri-Dham-Loong, a holy location with many wild animals. When a Tibetan lama on retreat in the area told the soldiers that hunting was not allowed at that sacred place, they beat him brutally.

After hearing of this incident, at around 3 p.m., monks from Dzogchen Monastery visited the township to complain to the government authorities. Their complaint was ignored by the authorities which finally resulted in a fight between the monks and Chinese military. It is reported that some monks were shot and injured during the fight. The situation was temporarily calmed down through mediation by some senior lamas.<sup>604</sup>

**544. Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Chinese government websites published a document in Tibetan entitled: “Serious Decision to be Taken Against Monasteries, Monks/ Nuns for Undertaking Turbulent Activities”. The document listed various measures that would be taken against monks and nuns, monasteries and religious leaders, and monastery management committees who “...voice or distribute splittist slogans and flyers, hoist ‘Snow Lion’ [Tibetan national] flags, and take part in illegal demonstrations to incite splittism”.<sup>605</sup>

The levels of punishment ascribed for different activities are listed as being “re-education for minor crimes”, “serious re-education” and “custody” for “medium crimes” and “serious re-education” and “dismissal from monastery” for “serious crimes and attitude problems”. For monasteries where 10 to 30 percent of the monks took part in protests, there would be “restrictions and searches”. Furthermore, “suspect monks/nuns will be arrested and illegal belongings will be confiscated. All religious activities at the monastery will be halted. Movements of monks will be closely monitored.”

Members of the Democratic Management Committee, lamas and *geshes*, “...whose stand is not clear or who are suspected of being double-headed will be warned and will be investigated in front of an assembly of monks/nuns. Such persons will be asked to provide written confessions. The accounts of the investigations of such persons and their confessions will be exposed on regional news and television”. In the case of a reincarnate lama or *geshes* being found to be involved in “...providing or revealing information or collaborating with foreign splittist groups, their civil, political, governance, and religious associations’ rights will be removed” and their “...titles will be stripped” and their “power over monastic financial management will be terminated”.<sup>606</sup>

**SUNDAY, 26 JULY 2008****545. Nangchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai**

County authorities had earlier ordered one person from each household in Drogshog Township, Nangchen County, to join group practices of Tibetan songs and dances for around two months after which the best performing groups would be selected through competition.



<sup>604</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 26 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>605</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July – 30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, p.11

<sup>606</sup> Ibid., p.12

Some residents believed that the winning groups would perform during the Summer Festival as a symbol of their happiness over the Beijing Olympics. Many others believed that the winning groups were to be taken to Beijing to perform their songs and dances at the Olympics' opening ceremony.

On 24 July, all the performers had gathered for selection the following day. During the competition, the county officials discovered most of the lyrics were praising His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Gyalwa Karmapa. As the lyrics were banned by the authorities, the performers had skilfully expressed their non-cooperation.

Therefore, on 26 July, a group of Tibetans from Drogshog Township, led by Asang from Bhertsatsang family, Ngoe Soe from Konkyabtsang family, Jamsang, and Gado Nyima, staged a peaceful protest at the county government office and other public places while distributing leaflets. During the protest they shouted messages such as “This year is not for us to celebrate, but to offer our condolences and show solidarity over the inhumane treatment to Tibetans. We must be given freedom. His Holiness the Dalai Lama must be invited to Tibet. People must not gather here; return to your homes.”

The four leaders were arrested on the same night by the county PSB police. On 28 July, citizens of Drogshog Township submitted an ultimatum saying that, if four were not released they would carry out concerted protests until no one was left in the township.<sup>607</sup>

#### **546. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Three detainees arrested on 11 April by Machu County PSB for allegedly participating in a protest were given prison sentences by the People's Intermediate Court of Kanlho. Their names and sentences are; Kebar, 20, from Noorma village – 20 years, Kheychock Trimthak, 30, from Rongchoktsang family – 13 years; and Kunchok, 16, from lower Noorma village – 12 years.

### **28 JULY 2008**

#### **547. Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Tibetans from Dhado Township shouted slogans while distributing pro-independence leaflets. They avoided arrest by fleeing to the mountains.

### **FRIDAY, 1 AUGUST 2008**

#### **548. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Prior to, and during, the Olympic Games in Beijing restrictions were intensified on the movement of people and communications. From 1 August, Tibetans were not allowed to move outside after 7 p.m. Many reported that it was impossible to speak to their relatives in Ngaba as a computerised message in Chinese announces: “This number is not in service” on a display panel. A huge military presence in the region—numbering

<sup>607</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 7 August 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



around 1,000 armed military personnel—made the situation and atmosphere all the more tense. Checkpoints were built at all the six main streets of Ngaba town.

At Kirti Monastery, “...around 1,000 armed military personnel were stationed... in tents and dozens of surveillance cameras were installed in the monastery compounds. Because soldiers surrounded the monastery, religious practice was curtailed. Monks were told to report to the Democratic Management Committee and fill in a form if they wished to go out of the monastery”.<sup>608</sup>

## MONDAY, 4 AUGUST 2008

### 549. Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

From 20 July, Chinese military were stationed in Nyima, the capital town of Machu County. The soldiers dug trenches which were then stacked with sandbags. After 4 August, troop numbers were increased and guns could be seen inside the trenches. Checkpoints were set up to check the ID cards of non-military personnel passing by.

### 550. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Locals in Doltsig Township estimated that thousands of Chinese military were stationed there. The PLA’s PAP stationed itself on an extensive pasture used by two nearby villages. The massive drilling exercises were attended by local officials.<sup>609</sup>

## TUESDAY, 5 AUGUST 2008

### 551. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

A witness reported that 200 monks’ robes were ordered from a local shop. The shopkeeper speculated whether “the customers were actors making a propaganda movie because they all had short military haircuts”.<sup>610</sup>

## THURSDAY, 7 AUGUST 2008

### 552. Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Four foreigners visiting Labrang Monastery were banned from staying overnight in Labrang Town by the PSB police. At a checkpoint, the police reportedly told the foreigners: “You came to see the Olympic Games, but why do you want to go to Tibetan areas? You are not allowed to visit Tibetan areas. Please go to see the Games in Beijing.”<sup>611</sup>

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<sup>608</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>609</sup> Ibid., p.7

<sup>610</sup> Ibid., p.5

<sup>611</sup> Ibid., p.5



**FRIDAY, 8 AUGUST 2008****553. Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Since the outset of the Olympic Games in Beijing, tight security was enforced in Tsoe City with 20 to 30 armed police patrolling the streets. Cement sack barricades blocked the main entry and exit points to the three main streets in the city as well as several surveillance cameras and rubber speed breakers positioned at each checkpoint. All residents of Tsoe City were required to obtain a travel permit from the police station if they wanted to leave town. “Patriotic Re-education” campaigns were frequently conducted at Tsoe Monastery.<sup>612</sup>

**SATURDAY, 9 AUGUST 2008****554. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

At around 4.30 p.m., Sonam Wangmo, 22, from lower Ngaba Sezo, and Zgang Yeying, 28, from Gyarong, were at a mobile phone shop to recharge their phones. The Chinese military personnel stationed in a nearby building fired “four or five rounds of shots”. Sonam Wangmo was “...hit with a bullet in her leg” and Zgang Yeying was “shot in her hand”. The army later told the crowd that gathered at the spot that “...the shooting was an accident”.<sup>613</sup>

**SUNDAY, 10 AUGUST 2008****555. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

At around 8 a.m. on 10 August, PAP soldiers severely beat and then arrested nun Dolma Yangzom, about 34, from Tapon family of Lhopa village, Karze County, for shouting slogans at the county government headquarters such as “His Holiness the Dalai Lama Must Be Invited to Tibet”, “The Political Prisoners Including His Serenity Panchen Lama Must Be Released Immediately”.<sup>614</sup>

**MONDAY, 11 AUGUST 2008****556. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

The county PSB arrested Jampel, 28, and Lama, 22, sons of the Terrangtsang family in Jaru Town, and Jigme from Gaenyug family in Charuwa village, Cha Township, Ngaba County. They were arrested for their suspected involvement in the March protests in Ngaba County.<sup>615</sup>

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<sup>612</sup> Ibid., p.5

<sup>613</sup> Ibid., p.9

<sup>614</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 22 Aug 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>615</sup> Ibid.; Also reported in “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008”, Tibet Watch, p.9



## **TUESDAY, 12 AUGUST 2008**

### **557. Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

Websites and radio broadcasts from Radio Free Asia and Voice of America were blocked in Lanzhou City. They were previously accessible.<sup>616</sup>

## **WEDNESDAY, 13 AUGUST 2008**

### **558. Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Sichuan**

The authorities of Sangchu County government cancelled a horseracing festival the day before it was to take place. Believed to have religious significance, the race usually draws a crowd of more than 10,000 Tibetans. The race ground is named after the Panchen Lama and called Panchen Thang horse-racing ground. No official reasons were given for the cancellation, but it is speculated that the authorities feared the eruption of protests during the event.<sup>617</sup>

## **MID-AUGUST 2008**

### **559. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

Kalden, 32, a monk from Drepung Monastery, died from injuries sustained from torture in prison. Kalden was from Tso-do Township, Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR and was arrested for taking part in the 10 March uprising in Lhasa.<sup>618</sup>

## **MONDAY, 18 AUGUST 2008**

### **560. Zayul County, Nyingtri Prefecture, TAR**

Pen Zongen, Party-Secretary of Zayul County, gave a speech to the students of primary and middle schools in Zayul County, in the presence of about 400 officials, cadres, teachers and students. It was declared that the “Patriotic Re-education” classes would be conducted every six weeks in these schools and the administrators were required to add these new classes to their regular curriculum.<sup>619</sup>

### **561. Nyingtri County, Nyingtri Prefecture, TAR**

Cai Keyou, the Vice-Party Secretary of Nyingtri County, led an inspection tour of eight monasteries in the region. Seven monasteries which were forced to fly the Chinese national flag were reportedly told to “strengthen the patriotic and lawful feelings in monks”.<sup>620</sup>

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<sup>616</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6

<sup>617</sup> Ibid.

<sup>618</sup> www.phayul.com

<sup>619</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10

<sup>620</sup> News article at <http://www.chinatibetnews.com/xizang/>; Also see “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008”, Tibet Watch, p.10



## **JULY–AUGUST (Events with Unspecified Dates)**

### **562. Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Passang (or Tenzin Namgyal), a monk from Phagmo Monastery in Taktse County, was released in critical health. He had been arrested in March 2008 by the PSB of Lhasa City, and severely tortured in prison. After his release, he and his family members were warned of harsh punishment if they disclosed any information or photo on his torture. He had been imprisoned for six years in Drapchi Prison in August 1993 and tortured for his involvement in political activities.<sup>621</sup>

### **563. Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR**

A monk from Drepung Monastery in Lhasa was released after being severely beaten during interrogation. He was arrested in March 2008 by the PSB of Lhasa City. He had been held in Drapchi Prison for over 13 years from 1991 to 2004 for his involvement in political activities. While in Drapchi Prison, he had sustained severe injuries when the prisoners staged a peaceful protest in 1998. Following the March 2008 protests in Lhasa, most of the former political prisoners were arrested. Some of them were released. But the whereabouts of some of those who are being detained are unknown.<sup>622</sup>

### **564. Lhasa, TAR**

Anu, around 38, a resident of Paljor Rabten Khang in Lhasa, was shot during the March protests. Although he was treated with every available medication at his home, he finally died from his injuries at the end of June.

### **565. Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

The annual Summer Festival of Rebgong County in June, usually enthusiastically anticipated by locals, was cancelled by them reportedly to show their solidarity with, and gratitude to, those Tibetans who suffered the brutal crackdown by Beijing government against Tibetans. The cancellation was also to equally show their deep sympathy for the victims of the Sichuan earthquake in May.<sup>623</sup>

### **566. Dzongkar Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai**

Lobsang, a monk from Dzongkar Monastery, was arrested in Lhasa in March. He was studying at Drepung Monastery during his arrest. His friend, Jigme Phuntsok, was also arrested from Drepung Monastery and then transferred to a prison in Gormo. It is reported that Jigme Phuntsok died on 22 June from torture in prison.<sup>624</sup>

<sup>621</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 2 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>622</sup> Ibid.

<sup>623</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 10 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>624</sup> “Update on Tibet Demonstrations”, CTA, 14 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)



### **567. Woenser Monastery, Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

In June, additional Work Teams from Lhasa and Chamdo arrived at Woenser Monastery to conduct “Patriotic Re-education” on the monks. Orders were already issued to the abbot and senior administrators to advise the monks against staging any protest or else they would be held responsible.<sup>625</sup>

### **568. Palbar County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Palden Choedak and Nyidor, both male residents of Nyinmo Township in Palbar County, were arrested by the PSB police from the locality at the beginning of July. It is reported that their arrest was probably linked to their outspoken views against Han domination among government officials and the PSB. They also demanded equal employment opportunities for Tibetans.

Lobsang Choejor, a resident of the same township and a monk of Bhenkar Monastery in Driru County, and his elder brother Dorjee Tashi, a lay person, were arrested by the county PSB for their alleged involvement in transmitting information about the Tibet protests to the outside world.<sup>626</sup>

### **569. Gyalsho Bhenkar Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Drakpa Gyaltsen and Naymay, both monks from Gyalsho Bhenkar Monastery in Bhenkar Township, Driru County, had been sentenced to two years in prison this March.

Three monks, Bhuchung Norwa, Bhu Tengay, and Tsokchok from Gyalsho Bhenkar Monastery and six laypeople — Lhakpa Tashi, Dorjee, Lhakpa, Kyayou, Zumril, and Woetro — from the same township were given nine-year sentences in May 2008. The sentences were imposed at different dates.

Gradually, the monastery’s monks started opposing the “Patriotic Re-education”. Therefore, around 270 monks and laypeople were arrested and detained in Driru County Prison. Among them two females, Loten Bhumo and Sherab, were released after paying fines.<sup>627</sup>

### **570. Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Lobsang Dawa, a man from Chushul County in Lhasa Municipality, who settled in Lhundrup County at his wife’s home, was arrested in March on charges of participating in a 14 March protest in Lhasa. His younger brother, Tendar, a monk from Ratoe Monastery, was also arrested by Lhasa City PSB.<sup>628</sup>

### **571. Shar Bhumpa Nunnery, Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR**

Around 53 nuns from Shar Bhumpa Nunnery were arrested and detained after participating in protests staged in Lhundrup County in March 2008. The county authorities released many of them after fining them between 2,000 to 5,000 *yuans*. The released nuns were not allowed to rejoin the nunnery, and they were sent to their respective homes. Around five arrested nuns were shifted to Lhasa. Another nun, Lobsang Choezin, was admitted to the county hospital from prison after suffering severe beatings during her arrest.<sup>629</sup>

<sup>625</sup> Ibid.

<sup>626</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 15 July 2008, www.tibet.net

<sup>627</sup> Ibid.

<sup>628</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 31 July 2008, www.tibet.net

<sup>629</sup> Ibid.



### **572. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

In July, around 10 monks from an unidentified monastery located in Karze County were transferred to Sangyip Prison north of Lhasa. Tenzin Soepa, Nyima Tashi, and Gelek were identified among them. According to some sources, they are probably from Kathok Monastery in Palyul County, Karze TAP.<sup>630</sup>

### **573. Bathang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

In July, Jampa Gyaltzen—a leader of Gheymo village and an influential personality—successfully mediated to resolve a long-standing land dispute between the Lingkha-Sho and Gangri villages. However, the PSB and officials from Bathang County arrived at the village and decided to award the disputed land to Lingkha-Sho village, claiming that none other than the Chinese government has the authority to resolve land disputes.

The people of Gangri village were outraged by the officials' decision. They opposed the authorities saying that their decision was unfair and they were intentionally creating a rift between the Tibetans. The villagers said they wouldn't listen to the Chinese authorities and would leave the village.

However, the villagers were instead intimidated at gunpoint by the PSB which further infuriated them. As a result, the people started shouting slogans such as “Tibet Belongs to Tibetans. Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Tibet Is An Independent Country.” This led to the PSB police and officials running away from the scene. Later, two truck full of Chinese military and Work Teams led by the county head, arrived at Gangri village to suppress its inhabitants. However, all the men from the village had already fled to the mountains. The Chinese forces continue to guard the village and have already ordered the missing villagers to surrender. There are over 100 families in Gangri village.<sup>631</sup>

## **TUESDAY, 2 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### **574. Chonggye County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR**

According to a PRC government news report, Chonggye County authorities launched a series of activities on the theme “Anti-Splittism, Defending Stability and Promoting Development.”<sup>632</sup>

## **THURSDAY, 4 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### **575. Lhasa, TAR**

Beijing authorities extended the “Patriotic Re-education” campaigns into all primary and secondary schools in Lhasa to “...educate the children about the events of 14 March protests in Lhasa and to encourage them to discriminate right from wrong”.<sup>633</sup>

<sup>630</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 16 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>631</sup> “Update on Tibet demonstrations”, CTA, 21 July 2008, [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>632</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.7

<sup>633</sup> Ibid.



**TUESDAY, 9 SEPTEMBER 2008****576. Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Hu Jiming, Vice-Secretary of Chamdo Prefecture Government Committee applauded the achievements of the Work Team that conducted the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign in Woesser Monastery. He called for the “...continuation of patriotic education and law propagation to ensure the stability of the monastery”.<sup>634</sup>

**WEDNESDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER 2008****577. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

Han Xueliang, Vice-Chief of the Bureau of Entry and Exit of Sichuan Provincial Police Station, investigated the local work on the entry and exit of domestic civilians, foreigners and other illegal entry and exits.<sup>635</sup>

**THURSDAY, 11 SEPTEMBER 2008****578. Kangmar County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR**

Retired cadres from Kangmar County held “Patriotic Re-education” classes on “Anti-Splittism, Defending Stability and Promoting Development” for the local Tibetans. The retired cadres “...exposed the miserable life under the rule of the Serfdom System in the Old Society by narrating their own experiences”.<sup>636</sup>

**SATURDAY, 13 SEPTEMBER 2008****579. Labrang County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu**

At Labrang Monastery, 15 State Security Bureau (SSB) personnel raided the room of monk Jigme Gyatso. Jigme Gyatso had posted a video on YouTube on 5 September describing the torture he suffered in jail. He also gave a telephone interview to a foreign journalist on 12 September. Jigme was not at the monastery when the police arrived. They returned to the monastery on 19 September and interrogated the monks, demanding to be told the whereabouts of Jigme. The next day, the police went to Jigme’s home and interrogated his parents. They were warned that “Jigme will get a heavier penalty upon his capture”.<sup>637</sup>

**TUESDAY, 16 SEPTEMBER 2008****580. Zituo Monastery, Lhorong County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

A “Patriotic Re-education” campaign named, “Safe Monastery, Harmonious Monastery” was initiated in Lhorong County. Zituo Monastery was selected as the first trial monastery to implement this campaign.

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<sup>634</sup> Ibid.

<sup>635</sup> Ibid., p.5

<sup>636</sup> News article at [http://www.chinatibetnews.com/xizang/shizeng/2008-2009/11/content\\_150870](http://www.chinatibetnews.com/xizang/shizeng/2008-2009/11/content_150870); information also in “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.10

<sup>637</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.6



According to local officials, the purpose of the campaign was to teach monks and nuns to “love their motherland”; it will be conducted in each town and township of Lhorong County.<sup>638</sup>

### **581. Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

The county government organised a Work Team initiative named “Safe Driru County” that was tasked to inspect the township offices and to propagate “anti-separation laws”.<sup>639</sup>

### **582. Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Choeyang Tashi, 31, from Thangkor Township, was sentenced to one year in prison at Maowen Jail for allegedly taking part in protests on the 16 March. The trial was not open to the public and his family was not notified of the sentence.

## **WEDNESDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER 2008**

### **583. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Nine checkpoints with 10 to 15 policemen each guarded Kirti Monastery. A monk from the monastery was beaten badly by police after he went outside to use the toilet. The police said they thought the man was trespassing. After the monk told about 30-50 monks who were having dinner in Kirti Monastery restaurant what happened to him, two monks went to the police station to demand the reason why their fellow monk was beaten. Chinese armed police fired “...live ammunition into the sky and into the ground in front of the monks. Later, the police arrived at the restaurant, and despite the absence of violence from the monks, the police beat the monks severely, using the butts of their rifles, spades and even meat choppers. Five monks had to be hospitalized due to the severity of their injuries. The hospitalised monks are: Rabgye; Lama Sotse; Tsang Choephel; Labchoek and Lophel. It is reported that Rabgye and Tsang Choephel had suffered particularly severe injuries after being attacked with spades and meat choppers”.<sup>640</sup>

## **WEDNESDAY, 1 OCTOBER 2008**

### **584. Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR**

Gyalseng, 25, Yeshe Namkha, 25, and Nima Wangchuk, 24, were arrested in Rada village on the Peoples Republic’s National Day for posting pictures and speeches of His Holiness the Dalai Lama on a Chinese chat website, [www.qq.com](http://www.qq.com)<sup>641</sup>

<sup>638</sup> Ibid., p.4

<sup>639</sup> Ibid., p.8; news available in Chinese website at <http://www.xznqnews.com>

<sup>640</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July–30 September 2008,” Tibet Watch, 2008, p.9

<sup>641</sup> [www.phayul.com](http://www.phayul.com)



**EARLY OCTOBER 2008****585. Lhasa, TAR**

Three former political prisoners were sentenced to varying prison terms by Lhasa Intermediate People's Court in October 2008. Wangdue, 39, an HIV-AIDS activist from Taktse County in Lhasa Municipality, was sentenced to a life term. Phuntsok Dorjee, 40, a former employee of Gangjong Guest House, received a nine-year-prison term and deprivation of political rights for five years. His sentence was later commuted to eight years as he worked as a prison cook in Tibet. Tsewang Dorjee, 40, of Pasho County in Chamdo Prefecture, was sentenced to eight years with deprivation of political rights for five years. He is a permanent resident of Tsemonling area in Lhasa and a *thangka* painter by profession.<sup>642</sup>

**586. Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Eight Tibetans from Khagang Township were arrested for dissent. Police and local officials from Jomda County held a meeting with Tibetan residents to ask why they had boycotted farming and demanded that they resume working their farms. When the Tibetans refused to co-operate, eight were arrested. In response, the Chinese government harassed and arrested many farmers who had joined the "Farming Boycott Movement."

**FRIDAY, 31 OCTOBER 2008****587. Lhasa, TAR**

Paljor Norbu, 81, a Tibetan traditional printer, was arrested by Chinese authorities from his home in Lhasa for allegedly reproducing "prohibited material" including the banned Tibetan flag. Paljor was tried in secret and sentenced to seven years in jail in early November 2008.<sup>643</sup>

**TUESDAY, 4 NOVEMBER 2008****588. Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Ngaba County Intermediate People's Court sentenced Choephel to four years in prison for leading the protests of 15, 16 and 17 March in Ngaba County and for burning the Chinese flag during a protest. Initially, he was sentenced to ten years' prison term but this was reduced to four on account of his clean past record. He is believed to be held in Menyang Prison on the outskirts of Chengdu. Choephel, 33, is from the Urjamtsang family, unit no 2, Meruma Township, Ngaba County.<sup>644</sup>

<sup>642</sup> "Three Tibetans undergo harsh prison terms on charges of leaking out information during 2009 protests," CTA, 10 September 2009, at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=1108&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1#TabbedPanels1>

<sup>643</sup> "Tibet Update: December 8, 2008," ICT, at <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/tibet-weekly-updates>

<sup>644</sup> "Man blinded, sentenced to four years' in jail," 31 January 2009, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=2372030&t=1>



**FRIDAY, 7 NOVEMBER 2008****589. Lhasa, TAR**

Yeshe Choedon, a former health worker in her fifties was sentenced to 15 years in prison and deprivation of political rights for five years by Lhasa Intermediate People's Court on 7 November. She was convicted for allegedly accepting assignments and funds from the Security Department of the "Dalai Clique". She was arrested in Lhasa in March 2008. <sup>645</sup>

Sonam Tseten was sentenced to 10 years in prison and five years' deprivation of political rights for allegedly working with Gu-Chu-Sum, an ex-political prisoners NGO set up in Dharamsala, India. <sup>646</sup>

**THURSDAY, 20 NOVEMBER 2008****590. Lhasa, TAR**

A 20-year-old unidentified Tibetan youth was arrested in Lhasa and severely beaten by PSB policemen for raising slogans about Tibet's independence. <sup>647</sup>

**FRIDAY, 28 NOVEMBER 2008****591. Wooser Monastery, Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR**

Khenpo Jampa Gyaltzen, abbot of Wooser Monastery in Markham County, was arrested by Chinese officials on unknown charges. <sup>648</sup>

**MID-DECEMBER****592. Kirti Monastery, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan**

Two monks of Kirti Monastery in Ngaba, who were arrested in May 2008 for opposing the "Patriotic Re-education" campaign, were sentenced to two-year terms. The monks are identified as Kunga and Dorjee.

<sup>645</sup> "Tibetan woman gets 15 years jail term, whereabouts of 13 others remain unknown," CTA, 6 October 2009 at <http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=1156&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews&tab=1#TabbedPanels1>

<sup>646</sup> "Report confirms two arrests, five tortured to death in Tibet," 24 December 2008, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=23493&t=1>

<sup>647</sup> Ibid.

<sup>648</sup> Ibid.



**TUESDAY, 16 DECEMBER 2008****593. Beijing, PRC**

The PRC's Education Ministry announced that schoolchildren from primary school to high school will take classes in "ethnic unity". According to the Education Ministry, the classes will help students "Recognize the superiority of our government and the Communist Party's ethnic policies."<sup>649</sup>

**THURSDAY, 25 DECEMBER 2008****594. Beijing, PRC**

According to a Chinese State report, 59 Tibetans were arrested for spreading "rumours" and inciting violence and racial hatred. (The term 'rumours' in Chinese government parlance means anti-government views). According to China News Service, "After the violent incident in March, some people with ulterior motives under the scheming and encouragement of the Dalai splittist clique intentionally spread rumours and incited ethnic feelings, threatening national and personal security".<sup>650</sup>

**MONDAY, 29 DECEMBER 2008****595. Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan**

After offering prayers at Dontuk Monastery, Kunchok Dolma, 31, headed towards Karze County and scattered fliers saying "Free Tibet" and "Long Live His Holiness the Dalai Lama". Subsequently, the Chinese police arrested her. She is from Kudor village in Karze.<sup>651</sup>

<sup>649</sup> "Tibet Update November 24, 2008," ICT, at <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/tibet-weekly-updates>

<sup>650</sup> "China detains 59 Tibetans over Tibet rumours", Phayul, 25 December 2008

<sup>651</sup> "A Tibetan woman arrested from Karze County," 9 January 2009, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=23587&t=1>



**2008 UPRISING IN TIBET**

**ANALYSIS**



HOME



HOME

## INTRODUCTION

In 2008, Tibet made its foray into the international system, world media and public consciousness based on the confluence of several factors: the courage and sacrifice of Tibetans inside Tibet and the strength of widespread public support for Tibet. The events were historic. As Tibetan herdsman from Amdo told Simon Elegant, *Times* correspondent, “What happened last year [2008] is now part of our history too. Even my son’s sons and their sons will remember after I die. They will hate the government. We will never forget.”<sup>652</sup> Tibetans hailed the 2008 unrest in Tibet as an “uprising” and a “revolution”.<sup>653</sup> The PRC authorities labeled Tibetans involved in the events as a “handful of rioters” who “shouted slogans of Tibetan independence, burnt, beat and killed civilians”.<sup>654</sup> Media dubbed the Tibetan unrest as “the fiercest, most widespread and sustained of all the three major revolts that rocked Tibet”.<sup>655</sup>

China placed huge hopes on the pre-Olympic period as a coming-out party and an occasion to showcase its economic prosperity, military prowess and ethnic harmony. What was expected to be a glorious moment and a major public relation coup for China turned into a nightmarish spectacle. Demonstrations for Tibet and human rights dogged the international route of the much-tarnished Olympic torch. According to Cheng Li, Director of the National Committee on US-China Relations at Brookings Institute, “The overseas torch rally for the Beijing Summer Olympics, which was supposed to promote China’s prestige and influence, met with worldwide protest over China’s treatment of Tibet, reinforcing the fact that the Tibet issue has severely damaged China’s public image on the world stage”.<sup>656</sup>

The 2008 uprising is remembered most for the extraordinary courage and sacrifices of the Tibetans inside Tibet. It fundamentally shattered the prevailing myth that Tibet issue is dead and the Tibetans are happy with the PRC’s rule in Tibet. It saw the collapse of Beijing’s Tibet policy and revealed Tibetans’ deep-seated and long-running discontentment with the PRC’s misrule in Tibet. It strengthened and externalized Tibetans’ pride in their unique cultural and religious identity and re-affirmed their unstinting faith in the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The protests infused a sense of unity, solidarity and Tibetan-ness amongst all Tibetans—be they in U-Tsang, Kham or Amdo, and in exile around the world. Most importantly, the protests conveyed the urgency of the Tibet issue to be resolved amicably.

Unlike earlier protests that were concentrated in certain regions of Tibet, “the wave of protests that rippled across the Tibetan plateau in 2008 is unprecedented in its intensity, geographical reach and youthful verve”.<sup>657</sup> It reverberated not only in the “Tibet Autonomous Region” (hereinafter TAR or Tibet Autonomous Region)

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<sup>652</sup> Simon Elegant, “A Silent Start to the New Year for Many Tibetans”, *Time*, 18 February 2009

<sup>653</sup> Jamyang Norbu, “Don’t Stop the Revolution”, 5 April 2008, [www.phayul.com](http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=20330&article=Don%e2%80%99t+Stop+the+Revolution!+-+Jamyang+Norbu&t=1&c=4), at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=20330&article=Don%e2%80%99t+Stop+the+Revolution!+-+Jamyang+Norbu&t=1&c=4>

<sup>654</sup> “Shops, Government Offices Suffer Damage from SW Riots”, *People’s Daily Online*, 21 March 2008, at <http://english.people.com.cn/90002/93607/6378610.html>

<sup>655</sup> “Tibetan Monks Disrupt Press Tour in China”, *AFP*, 9 April 2008, at <http://www.msnbc.msn.com/id/24024616/>

<sup>656</sup> Cheng Li, “Ethnic Minority Elites in China’s Party-State Leadership: An Empirical Assessment”, *Leadership Monitor*, No.25, at [http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/summer\\_china\\_li.aspx](http://www.brookings.edu/articles/2008/summer_china_li.aspx)

<sup>657</sup> Lama Jabb, “Breaking the Silence” in *Like Gold That Fears No Fire*, International Campaign for Tibet (ICT), p.31



but also in other Tibetan inhabited areas of Sichuan, Yunnan, Gansu and Qinghai. The Kashag (Tibetan cabinet) of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) memorialized the 2008 uprising thus,

Whether we look at it (the 2008 uprising) from the perspective of an international issue or a domestic issue, these demonstrations have brought our struggle to a point where a decision has to be made concerning the survival of the Tibetan people. Moreover, the principal forces behind these activities are the fourth generation Tibetans — those who were born after the Chinese assumed rule over the country. This is a clear indication that our movement will continue for generations. The recent incidents have made it amply clear how much determination and sincerity the Tibetan people have and the great sacrifices they made. While [In] expressing our immense pride in and appreciation for this, the Kashag would like to state that it does not have the faintest doubt that their sacrifices will be etched on the annals of the Tibetan people in golden ink.<sup>658</sup>

Internationally, the global community was outraged and stunned by the then growing crises. According to Robert Barnett, Director of Modern Tibetan Studies Program at US Weatherhead East Asian Institute in Columbia University, the 2008 unrest in Tibet “cemented an international perception of China as authoritarian at a moment when it seemed about to step beyond that at the Beijing Olympics that August; it propelled the Tibet issue to near the top of the agenda in Sino-US and Sino-European relations....”<sup>659</sup>

The Tibetan uprising and the harsh crackdown by the state against the protestors resulted in a cumulative effect of the Olympic torch relays being disrupted across the world, a near decision by the International Olympic Committee to scrap the international leg of the relay and raging debates over which world leaders would boycott the opening ceremonies of the Beijing Olympics. In the midst of protests and punishments, China’s state-run news agency *Xinhua* indicated Beijing’s willingness to meet with the representatives of His Holiness the Dalai Lama for talks. This move was welcomed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, his exile administration, and western governments like the US, France, Germany and Australia.<sup>660</sup>

Zhang Qingli, Party Secretary of the TAR, alleged that the Tibetans were planning to sabotage the Beijing Olympics. On the contrary, His Holiness the Dalai Lama reasoned at the time,

I have, from the start, supported Beijing being awarded the opportunity to host the Games. My position remains unchanged. China has the world’s largest population, a long history and an extremely rich civilization. Today, due to her impressive economic progress, she is emerging as a great power. This is certainly to be welcomed. But China also needs to earn the respect and esteem of the global community through the establishment of an open and harmonious society based on the principles of transparency, freedom and the rule of law.<sup>661</sup>

While affirming the underlying causes of the protests as “deep-rooted resentment of the Tibetan people under the present governance”, His Holiness the Dalai Lama in his very first statement made on 14 March 2008 urged “fellow Tibetans not to resort to violence”.<sup>662</sup> The Kashag also appealed to all Tibetans that “whatever campaigns they initiate they should be non-violent and peaceful”.<sup>663</sup> When news emerged of Chinese citizens having died on 14 March 2008, His Holiness the Dalai Lama responded with compassion, saying, “I am aware that some Chinese have also died. I feel for the victims and their families and pray for them.”<sup>664</sup>

<sup>658</sup> “Public Statement of the Kashag”, 22 March 2008, *2008 People’s Uprising*, Compiled by the Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR), Central Tibetan Administration (CTA), Dharamsala, 2008, p.16

<sup>659</sup> “Dalai Lama Welcomes Chinese Offer For Talks: Spokesman”, *AFP*, 25 April 2008, at <http://www.phayul.com/news/article.aspx?id=20895&article=Dalai+Lama+welcomes+Chinese+offer+for+talks%3a+spokesman>

<sup>660</sup> Robert Barnett, “The Tibet Protests of Spring 2008: Conflict Between Nation and the State,” *China Perspectives*, p.7

<sup>661</sup> Ibid.

<sup>662</sup> Press Release issued by Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, 14 March 2008, [www.dalailama.com](http://www.dalailama.com).

<sup>663</sup> “Appeal by the Kashag”, 10 April 2008, CTA, Dharamsala, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>664</sup> “An Appeal to the Chinese People”, Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Dharamsala, 28 March 2008, [www.dalailama.com](http://www.dalailama.com)



## FACTS AND FIGURES

The CTA does not in anyway claim to provide a complete and comprehensive picture of the 2008 Tibet uprising with this report. In the aftermath of the widespread protest, the State imposed extensive controls on information flow in Tibet and basically locked down Tibetan plateau to the outside monitoring agencies. Amidst such a virtual martial-law-like condition, it has remained a challenge to monitor the actual situation inside Tibet, to establish the exact course of events and to get updated, detailed and complete information on either the events or individuals involved even now. Still, a conservative estimate can now be drawn that sheds light on the number of protests, death, disappearance and detention of Tibetans based on research conducted by the CTA. The actual number is likely far higher that what we have managed to acquire and report.

### 1. Protest

Regarding the number of protests that erupted since 10 March 2008, different sources provide different figures. According to CTA's research based on the chronological section of this report, an estimated 344 protests of different magnitude and forms took place in Tibet in 2008.

The Tibetan protests included different forms and manners to show their opposition to the PRC's misrule in Tibet. It included conducting protest marches, sloganeering, pamphleteering, displaying the banned Tibetan national flags and photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, defying "Patriotic Re-Education" and anti-Dalai Lama campaigns, solidarity and sympathy protests for detained Tibetans, sit-in, prayer vigils, blocking army vehicles coming into the area etc.

**Table 1. Number of known protests in 2008: Region-wise**

Region	TAR	Qinghai	Sichuan	Gansu	Yunnan	Beijing
No of Protests	76	61	166	37	2	2

**Table 2. Number of known protests in 2008: Month-wise**

Region\Month	March	April	May	June	July-Dec
TAR	51	14	4	3	4
Qinghai	49	7	0	4	1
Sichuan	57	34	28	41	6
Gansu	33	3	1	--	--
Yunnan	2	--	--	--	--
Beijing	1	1	--	--	--

Different sources cite different numbers. *Xinhua* acknowledged on 2 April 2008 that "150 incidents of smashing, looting, beating and burning" took place between March 10 and March 25 in the Tibetan areas of Qinghai,

Gansu and Sichuan. Tibetan human rights NGO such as Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) based in Dharamsala, asserts it “registered over 300 separate protests of different magnitudes covering 90 counties in the TAR and in the Tibetan areas outside the TAR”. According to research conducted by another Tibetan NGO based in Washington, International Campaign for Tibet (ICT), “more than 130 overwhelmingly peaceful protests have occurred across Tibetan areas of the PRC since March 10, 2008, and incidents of dissent are continuing in some areas...”<sup>665</sup>

According to Robert Barnett, a Tibet scholar based in New York, “...at least 95 separate protests took place in Tibetan areas within China in the three and a half weeks from 10 March to 5 April 2008. The full number of incidents is likely to have been at least 150, given the underreporting of incidents in remote villages and townships, particularly in Kanlho.”<sup>666</sup>

He further elaborates that “... 22 of the 95 reported incidents took place in the TAR while 75 occurred in the eastern part of the Tibetan plateau, either in the north-eastern region traditionally known as Amdo or in the eastern region known as Kham. In terms of current Chinese administrative areas, Qinghai saw at least 30 incidents, Sichuan had 23, and southern Gansu had 22.”<sup>667</sup>

## 2. Death

An estimated 227 Tibetans have died under China’s crackdown since March 2008, out of which 153 could be identified. In addition to 117 Tibetans that have been identified and confirmed by the CTA, there are additional identifications which are sourced from other reliable sources.

The deaths were caused due to indiscriminate firing by the PRC forces during the demonstrations; severe beatings and torture of detainees during arrest, interrogation and detention; and a built-up of insurmountable repression and suppression that drove some Tibetans to commit suicide. One death was caused either by starvation or suicide in the initial phase of the March 2008 protests when the major monasteries were sealed off and closed for days.

**Table 3. Known deaths of Tibetans under China’s crackdown since March 2008**

No	Causes of Death	Number of Casualties
1.	Shot dead	107
2.	Torture and maltreatment	20
3.	Suicide	13
4.	Depression	7
4.	Beaten to death	3
5.	Executed	2
6.	Others (thrown over from building)	1

### Reasons for unidentified deaths

Three Tibetans who were killed on 7 March 2008 in Dapba County, Karze TAP, Sichuan, still remains unidentified. Secondly, out of the 23 Tibetans reportedly killed in Ngaba protest on 16 March 2008, only 10



<sup>666</sup> Robert Barnett, “The Tibet Protests of Spring 2008: Conflict Between Nation and The State,” *China Perspectives*, p.8

<sup>667</sup> *Ibid.*, p.10

could be identified so far. Thirdly, largest number of Tibetan casualties was reported between 14-17 March 2008. At least 80 people were killed on 14 March 2008. In confirmation of such killings, an estimated 80 bodies were seen piled near Lhasa Public Security Bureau Office (PSB) the next day. Almost two week later on 28 March, an estimated 83 bodies were cremated in a crematorium behind Yabda Town in Toelung Dechen County in Lhasa. It is likely that the 80 corpses seen on 15 March 2008 were different from the ones that were cremated on 28 March 2008, as the former would have rot over the two-week period. Fourthly, Pema Thinlay, the current governor of TAR, had acknowledged the deaths of three unidentified protesters while evading arrest at a press conference in Lhasa on 27 March 2008.

Of those Tibetans killed in Lhasa, many did not possess residence permits. These Tibetans had come to Lhasa for purposes of pilgrimage, business or temporary stay from far-flung areas within the TAR such as Kongpo, Chamdo etc. and also from the regions of Kham and Amdo. As disappearance cases of Tibetans in the aftermath of 2008 protest totals over a thousand, it is likely that many of the deaths went unreported to and unreported by the family members on the assumption that their kin could have been disappeared.

### 3. Arrest

Over 6,810 Tibetans have been arrested and detained since March 2008, after which a thousand or more Tibetans were released. The research for this figure is based upon the chronological account section of this report. As with other issues, getting full information on all the detainees has been a formidable task.

**Table 4. Number of known arrests in 2008**

Region\Months	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug-Dec
TAR	--	1,678	1,043	36	140	1	441
Qinghai	320	189	739	1	3	4	2
Sichuan	--	510	160	129	50	10	6
Gansu	--	290	925	150	9	--	--
Yunnan	--	4	--	--	--	--	--

**Table 5. Number of unspecified arrests in 2008 \***

Region\Months	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	July	Aug-Dec
TAR	--	2	2	--	1	--	--
Qinghai	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Sichuan	--	5	--	1	2	--	--
Gansu	--	2	--	--	--	--	--
Yunnan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

\* There were many incidents of protests wherein the arrests of Tibetans were confirmed, yet the estimated number of how many remains unspecified and hence have not been included in [Table 5. Number of known arrests in 2008](#)

Other sources cite different figures. For example, ICT list the number of Tibetan detainees since March 2008 at over 600.<sup>668</sup> The Congressional Executive Commission on China (CECC) listed a total of 670 detentions of Tibetans between March 2008 and September 2009 — 517 Tibetans detained in 2008 and an additional 153 Tibetans in 2009. Of the 670, 27 Tibetans are recorded as released and 105 as sentenced. The remaining total



of 538 contained no information about the charges or sentencing. The Commission recorded 72 Tibetans as detained prior to 10 March 2008. Out of the 643 detained Tibetans, 342 are believed to be detained in Sichuan Province; 129 in the TAR; 92 in Gansu Province; 79 in Qinghai Province; 1 in Yunnan Province.<sup>669</sup> The Commission however emphasized that the “figures are certain to be incomplete”.<sup>670</sup>

#### 4. Sentenced

At least 510 Tibetans have been sentenced since 10 March 2008 excluding Tibetans who were sentenced prior to March 2008. The judicial process was devoid of fair trial and independent legal representation.

A total of seven Tibetans have been sentenced to death since then — two with immediate death sentence who were subsequently executed and five are currently facing suspended death sentence or death sentence with a two-year reprieve. All defendants are young Tibetans below the age of 30. Lobsang Gyaltzen and Loyak, both 25-year-old, were executed on 20 October 2009. The other five facing suspended death sentences are Tenzin Phuntsok, 27; Kangtsuk, 22; Penkyi, 21; Pema Yeshe, 28; and 23-year-old Sonam Tsering. Out of the five, Penkyi is the only female.

**Table 4. Number of known Tibetans sentenced since 2008 and their prison terms**

<b>Prison Term</b>	<b>No of Tibetans sentenced</b>
Less than one year	2
One year and above	44
Two years and above	88
Three years and above	101
Four years and above	33
Five years	17
Six years	11
Seven years	16
Eight years and above	10
Nine years	13
Ten years	13
Eleven years	1
Twelve years	7
Thirteen years	15
Fourteen years	9
Fifteen years	32
Sixteen years	1
Twenty years	3
Twenty-one years	1
Life Term	12
Death Sentence	7 (2 executed)
Between 1-12 years	2
Between 3-7 years	5
Between 2-15 years	39
Between 3-14 years	21
Sentenced, but term unclear	7

<sup>668</sup> Ibid.

<sup>669</sup> “Annual Report 2009”, Congressional Executive Commission on China, p.295

<sup>670</sup> Ibid., p.290



## STATE RESPONSE TO THE PROTESTS

When the protests broke out, the official response to these protests were chaotic, undisciplined, incoherent and counter-productively violent.

### 1. Crackdown

During the course of 2008 protests in Tibet, the authorities sealed off protest areas, cut off communication networks and confiscated mobiles and computers. State convoys of PSB police and armed forces including People's Liberation Army (PLA) and People's Armed Police (PAP) were deployed in the Tibetan regions either to suppress or to pre-empt protests. According to Andrei Chang, editor-in-chief of *Kanwa Defense Review Monthly*, "Within 48 hours of the start of the riots in Lhasa, T-90/89 armored personnel carriers and T-92 wheeled infantry fighting vehicles appeared on the streets as the 149<sup>th</sup> Division of the No.13 Group Army under the Chengdu Military Region was dispatched to Lhasa...The PLA soldiers on the T-90/89 vehicles on the streets of Lhasa were all wearing the 'leopard camouflage' uniforms designed specially for mountain warfare operations. These uniforms have appeared in video footage of the 149<sup>th</sup> Division during exercise.... As for the T-92 armored vehicle that appeared in Lhasa, the No.52 Mountain Brigade of the Tibet Military Region received the vehicles around 2000".<sup>671</sup>

When the PRC imposed Martial Law in Lhasa in March 1989, "the 149<sup>th</sup> Division was the first PLA combat unit to arrive on the scene".<sup>672</sup> According to *South China Morning Post*, 170,000 soldiers made up of 17 divisions of the PLA were deployed in the city as well as two or three divisions of the PAP, numbering 30,000 officers and men.<sup>673</sup> Under the Martial Law Decree No.1, the "public security organs and personnel on martial law duty have the right to search people suspected of causing riots, places where criminals may be concealed and other suspicious places".<sup>674</sup> Although the PRC government did not officially declare martial law in 2008 yet the situation was the same.

Many Tibetans lost track of their family members unaware if they were already dead or detained in an unknown location. The situation during and after the protest was filled with fear and tension. Woesser, a prolific blogger based in Beijing, highlights the atmosphere: "Not only was there March, April and May with wanted notices being broadcast every night; not only was there June, July and August with armed police patrolling the streets; and not only was there September, October and November when cameras were installed everywhere; there was also last night in Tibet, where friends were telling me that every night you can hear

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<sup>671</sup> Andrei Chang, "PLA's Rapid Reaction Capability in Tibet", UPI Asia.com, 27 June 2008, at [http://www.upiasia.com/Security/2008/06/27/plas\\_rapid\\_reaction\\_capability\\_in\\_tibet/6507/](http://www.upiasia.com/Security/2008/06/27/plas_rapid_reaction_capability_in_tibet/6507/)

<sup>672</sup> Ibid.

<sup>673</sup> *South China Morning Post*, 8 March 1989, Hong Kong

<sup>674</sup> "Text of the Tibet Regional People's Government Decree No.1" from Lhasa Tibet Regional (radio) service in Mandarin, reprinted in DBIS=CHI-89=044, p.10, 8 March 1989



dogs suddenly start barking incessantly and you can't help being terrified, terrified that your door will be kicked down by state security, terrified that you'll be locked away in the night for some unknown crime, terrified that your loved ones or you yourself will disappear like vapor."<sup>675</sup>

The state acknowledge arrests of Tibetans but refused to divulge details on them. Jampa Phuntsok, then governor of the TAR, told reporters during his briefing at the Foreign Ministry of the PRC on 9 April 2008, that "953 [Tibetans] have been arrested out of which 328 have been released whereas 403 will be carried forward for sentencing by the court".<sup>676</sup> On 27 March 2008, a visiting foreign journalists asked Lhasa City's Mayor Dorjee Tsedub regarding deployment of PAP and PSB officers in the three major monasteries of Sera, Drepung and Ganden. The mayor defended the deployment by stating that it was necessary "in order to investigate the suspects involved in the recent unrest and to avoid further protest by the agitated monks".<sup>677</sup>

In order to deal with the worldwide protests and domestic unrest within, the PRC government revived Mao's "People's Warfare" that put together a "law-and-order prevention and control network" based on the "synthesis of experts and the masses as well as joint efforts between the police and the people".<sup>678</sup> According to Willy Lam, a China specialist at the Jamestown Foundation, "People's Warfare" was brought up by Zhou Yongkang, member of the Politburo Standing Committee of the Communist Party of China, in the aftermath of the March 2008 protests in Tibet. Zhang Qingli dubbed the party and government officials, military and police a "Great Wall of Steel" and commended "the security forces' handling of the recent (2008) riots". Lieutenant General Huo Yi, the Deputy Commander of the PAP, described the protests as "a type of exercise, a test and a chance to upgrade."<sup>679</sup>

Military crackdown and disproportionate sentencing was authorized to ensure stability and to bring the situation under control. An editorial in *Tibet Daily* warned, "We must give them [Tibetans] tit for tat and firmly counterattack....Ensuring the social stability of the Tibet Autonomous Region is the number one political mission. It is the priority. We have to take decisive and powerful measures to firmly beat down the enemy's arrogance and never withdraw our troops without victory...We have to severely punish criminals who are still beating, robbing and burning, arresting them rapidly and with absolutely no mercy."<sup>680</sup>

The court officials in the TAR were given permission to "usage of [use] law as a tool to strike back at enemies" on 2 April 2008 by Pema Thinlay, the former vice-chairman of the TAR government. Zhang Qingli, TAR's Party Secretary, called for the adoption of "four quick procedures" including quick orders, quick arrests and quick trial for Tibetans involved in the protests. Beijing handed down its first sentences to Tibetans on 29 April 2008 to 30 Tibetans including six monks. Three were given life term while other sentences ranged from three years to more. This was the first and it continues even now.

The situation remained tense in most areas of Tibet for many months thereafter. A Chinese blogger wrote about the heavy presence of PAP on 31 December 2008 during his trip to Kardze: "Because of the sudden March 14 incident, there are still quite a lot of PAP stationed when you go there, with a police vehicle at every

<sup>675</sup> *A Great Mountain Burned By Fire: China's Crackdown In Tibet*, ICT, March 2009, p.6.

<sup>676</sup> "China Jails 17 Tibetans in a 'Swift And Quick' Court Proceeding", Press Release, TCHRD, 29 April 2008 at [www.tchrd.org](http://www.tchrd.org)

<sup>677</sup> "Around 70 Monks of Ramoche Temple Detained in Midnight Raid, Whereabouts Unknown", Press Release, TCHRD, 9 April 2008, at [www.tchrd.org](http://www.tchrd.org)

<sup>678</sup> *Xinhua News*, Xinhua News Agency, 9 April 2008

<sup>679</sup> TibetInfoNet, "TAR Party Chief Praises Security's Role in Recent Unrest", Tibet News Digest, 14 April 2008, at <file:///C:/Documents%20and%20Settings/TCRC%20Office/Desktop/TAR%20praise%20security%20role%20in%20unrest.htm>

<sup>680</sup> Edward Cody, "Protesters in Lhasa Being Dealt with Harshly", *Washington Post*, 17 March 2008



junction and officers standing in rows armed with live ammunition. If you didn't know what was happening I am afraid you might think a civil war was going on here".<sup>681</sup>

## 2. Information Clampdown and Media Blackout

Except for three government-organized media visits on 27-28 March, 9 April and 6 June 2008, the TAR and surrounding Tibetan-populated areas remained sealed off to foreign journalists and tourists until August 2008. Media and human rights monitoring agencies had a most challenging time reporting on what was happening in Tibet.

Information technology in the form of electronic gadgets and digital technology, however, played a vital role in transmitting news and images of China's crackdown in Tibet. According to Robert Barnett, "The widespread use of cell phone and internet technology in Tibet allowed information to travel rapidly to these Tibetans who had arrived in exile, or directly to observers like myself".<sup>682</sup> What was reported at great risk to their personal safety by Tibetans provided a glimpse of the scale, scope and strength of the Tibet uprising and the state crackdown. Yet the whole picture will never be known.

Prior to and during the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, there were not only widespread concerns about China's human rights record but also about the amount of freedom the international press would have while in China. The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs published in December 2006, "Regulations on Reporting Activities in China by Foreign Journalists", which expired on 17 October 2008. The regulations were intended to "advance and promote the Olympic spirit during the Beijing Olympic Games and the Preparatory Period....over the Olympic Games and related matters".<sup>683</sup>

In reality, China's record on media freedom has been poor. According to the Foreign Correspondents Club of China (FCCC), there were "72 incidents of harassment involving journalists in China between 2004-2006". In 2007, the FCCC registered "more than 180 incidents of harassment" and after 14 March 2008, "more than 50 incidents of harassment of international media attempting to report in Tibetan communities."<sup>684</sup> China obstructed not only media access but also jammed radio broadcasts from Radio Free Asia, Voice of America and Voice of Tibet.

There were reports of police following foreign journalists everywhere. In one incident, they even detained Katri Makkonen, a Finnish Broadcasting Corporation correspondent outside Labrang Monastery in Xiahe on 17 March 2008 for reporting on the protest. When she refused to let the authorities see her footage, they told her, "You don't want to know what will happen if you don't show us the footage".<sup>685</sup> At least ten foreign correspondents in China had received anonymous death threats by 30 April 2008.<sup>686</sup>

<sup>681</sup> Blog by a Chinese blogger posted on 22 December 2008, translated by ICT in their report *A Great Mountain Burned by Fire: China's Crackdown in Tibet*, March 2009, p.115

<sup>682</sup> Robert Barnett, "The Tibet Protests of Spring 2008: Conflict Between Nation and the State", *China Perspectives*, p.7

<sup>683</sup> Louisa Waugh, *Broken Promises: Human Rights Violations in Tibet since China was Awarded the 2008 Olympic Games*, Tibet Watch, 2008

<sup>684</sup> Ibid.

<sup>685</sup> Foreign Correspondents Club of China, 30 April 2008, at [www.fccchina.org/harras](http://www.fccchina.org/harras)

<sup>686</sup> Ibid. at [www.fccchina.org](http://www.fccchina.org)



The PRC also state imposed censorship on the internet in order to propagate Beijing's version of the "riots". According to *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*,

Not surprisingly Google's (GOOG) YouTube, which the government often targets, was down over the weekend in China after someone posted video clips of Tibetan monks protesting. In-house censors at blog-hosting companies have excised any comments that are not in line with those from official state-owned media such as China Central Television (CCTV) or the Xinhua News Agency. China's most popular search engines and portals are sticking to the official line too...The Chinese versions of Yahoo! (YHOO) and Microsoft's (MFST) MSN are running the same Xinhua item. The Chinese edition of Google News has links to the Chinese websites of BBC, Voice of America and Taiwanese newspaper, but those sites are blocked within China.<sup>687</sup>

Following international pressure to allow independent reporting, Beijing allowed 29 foreign media groups to cover the Lhasa leg of Olympic torch relay. Apart from some European and American media, "others are Chinese language media or media that are sympathetic to China". While in Jokhang Temple on 28 March 2008, a group of monks there spoke to the visiting foreign media about "government lies" and brutal crackdown against the Tibetans. Among other things, the monks shouted, "The Government Is Always Telling Lies, It's All Lies", "They Killed Many People", "The Government Has Destroyed The Way We Are Seen By The People", "The Cadres And The Army Killed More Than 100 Tibetans", "They Arrested More Than A Thousand", "We Want Freedom And Peace" etc.<sup>688</sup>

As further reported in *Mumbai Mirror* article of 28 March 2008, a monk cried, "Tibet Is Not Free! Tibet Is Not Free! China Is Lying". Another monk said, "They Want Us To Crush The Dalai Lama And That Is Not Right. This Had Nothing To Do With The Dalai Lama".<sup>689</sup>

The media had a three-day controlled visit. The agenda of the visit included meeting Chinese people in hospital who were "attacked by Tibetan rioters". Melinda Liu, President of the Foreign Correspondent's Club of China was unhappy with the restricted access to areas and information. She said, "Our request is unrestricted media access to Tibet. Clearly this trip is better than nothing but it is far from satisfying our request...Clearly this is not only not in keeping with the spirit of the guidelines, but it falls far short of what the international community expects from an Olympic host nation."<sup>690</sup>

When debates raged over whether the world leaders would boycott the Olympics opening ceremonies, China hastily arranged a two-day visit to Tibet of foreign diplomats from 15 countries including the United States, Britain, France, Australia and Italy on 28 March 2008. It was reported that there occurred two protests. There are conflicting information as to the timing of the arrests. Some say it happened after the foreign diplomats left the city while others report that it happened during their visit. One protest occurred in front of Ramoche Temple around 2 pm and another near Tsuglakhang (Jokhang) where "thousands joined in the protests within no time". A western diplomat called the visit "highly managed".<sup>691</sup> While the US officials

<sup>687</sup> Chi-Chu Tschang, "China Blacks out Tibet News", *Bloomberg Businessweek*, 17 March 2008, at [http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/mar\\_2008/gb20080317\\_32144](http://www.businessweek.com/globalbiz/content/mar_2008/gb20080317_32144)

<sup>688</sup> "Jokhang Monks in Bold Protest: Transcript", ICT report, 3 April 2008

<sup>689</sup> *Mumbai Mirror*, "Chinas Image is in Tatters as Tibetan Monks Cry Foul", 28 March 2008

<sup>690</sup> CTA

<sup>691</sup> Patrick Lin, "Fresh Tibet Protests Reported as Diplomats Visit", *AFP*, 29 March 2008



were much more expressive in their viewpoint: “The delegation was not permitted to move about independently in Lhasa and was unable to hold the unsupervised conversation with local residents”.<sup>692</sup>

In the first week of April 2008, Beijing organized another state-managed tour of Xiahe, northwestern province of Gansu. About 20 selected Chinese and foreign reporters were invited. While they toured Labrang Monastery in the area, about 15 monks staged a bold protest. The monks waved Tibetan national flag and held banners that read “We Have No Freedom of Speech”. According to *Reuters*, the monks said, “The Dalai Lama Has To Come To Tibet! We Are Not Asking For Tibetan Independence! We Are Just Asking For Human Rights! We Have No Human Rights Now!”<sup>693</sup> A reporter who spoke to ICT described the protesting monks as being “very emotional”.<sup>694</sup>

In a dramatic and harrowing escape from Tibet, three monk protesters – Lobsang, 24, Jamyang Jinpa, 24, and Jigme Gyatso, 22 - from the above protest incident managed to reach exile in India. They hid on the mountains, trekked the treacherous terrain and faced insurmountable odds during their lives as fugitives and in their escape journey into exile. Others who stayed behind in Tibet might not be that lucky. Upon reaching exile, Lobsang explained to *New York Times* correspondent Edward Wong, “I and my friends decided on our own to protest. The protests were caused by human rights issues and Chinese policies towards Tibet. We could not tolerate it anymore”.<sup>695</sup>

### 3. Propaganda and Nationalism

To combat international media attention after the events of March 2008, the PRC stepped up propaganda campaigns both domestically and internationally. Stringent ideological education were enforced on the Tibetans and heightened propaganda on Tibet were used internationally. Zhang Qingli, TAR Party Chief, also emphasized on negative portrayal of Tibet as another means to quash the growing nationalism of Tibetans.

Beijing authorities used the events of March 14, 2008 incident involving Tibetan protesters and that of Olympic torch relay protests by human rights defenders and exile Tibetans as means to incite nationalist sentiments. The outbursts was targeted at “ungrateful Tibetans”, “biased media” and against western governments for their alleged intervention in the internal affairs of China. Employed bloggers overwhelmed cyberspace and paid demonstrators showed up at venues of Tibet protest worldwide.

The State used unstinting support of nationalist citizens to make their own policy look credible in the international arena. An article on “Chinese Censorship and China’s Online Netizens Social Movement” reports, “In response to the pro-Tibetan protests in Paris, Chinese state media launched an attack against foreign critics. Meanwhile, thousands of Chinese, mostly students, began a series of boycotts, protests, and attacks on anything or anyone in China that symbolized France. Unfortunately the French retailer Carrefour,

<sup>692</sup> “Diplomats Unhappy with Restraints During Lhasa Trip”, *Press Trust of India*, 30 March 2008, New Delhi

<sup>693</sup> Lucy Hornby, “Protesting Monks Storm Media Tour in China”, *Reuters*, 9 April 2008, at <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSPEK17816120080409>

<sup>694</sup> “Labrang Monks Stage Protest During Official Media Tour”, ICT, 9 April 2008, at [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)

<sup>695</sup> Edward Wong, “Tibetan Monks Tell Tale of Escape from China”, *New York Times*, 20 June 2009, at [www.nytimes.com/2009/06/21/world/asia/21tibet.html?pagewanted=1&\\_r=1](http://www.nytimes.com/2009/06/21/world/asia/21tibet.html?pagewanted=1&_r=1)



which operates 122 stores throughout China, bore the brunt of these anti-French protests. One website post was titled, “Boycott French goods, let’s start with Carrefour. An estimated 1,000 protesters gathered outside the Carrefour store in Wuhan carrying Chinese flags and pictures of Mao Zedong. Similar instances occurred at Carrefour stores throughout China. There were also many calls in chat rooms and via text message for the Chinese people to boycott purchasing goods from Carrefour.”<sup>696</sup>

When the outpourings of nationalist fervour got out of hand, China was became extremely concerned about its domestic repercussion, as Suisheng Zhao writes, “Torn between a desire to use popular nationalist sentiment for its own purposes and a fear of losing control over the outpouring of patriotic emotion, the Chinese leadership has taken a two-pronged policy....This two-pronged response has come from the realization that nationalism is a double-edged sword: both a means for the government to legitimate its rule and a means for the Chinese people to judge the performance of the state. If the Chinese government could not deliver on their nationalist promise, they would become vulnerable to nationalist criticism.”<sup>697</sup>

The state’s excessive propaganda regarding the incident of 14 March 2008 resulted in heightened ethnic tension and racial discrimination. The ethnic unity and social harmony that China proclaimed to the world had at that time reached the point of “you die, I live” situation.<sup>698</sup> A Tibetan writer from Tibet later writes, “Because the government concealed the fact that armed soldiers killed many demonstrators, and beat and tortured thousands more, and then put up a lot of exaggerated talk about how a few Chinese got killed, and this was widely announced in the official media, so a big divide has now been created between the Chinese and Tibetan peoples.”<sup>699</sup>

On 28 March 2008, His Holiness the Dalai Lama expressed his grave concern over the “state media’s portrayal of the recent events [2008] in Tibet, using deceit and distorted images [which] could sow the seeds of racial tension with unpredictable long-term consequences”.<sup>700</sup>

Wang Chen, director of the CCP State Information Office, told officials attending a national conference on propaganda and ideology in January 2009 that the Chinese media should enhance their “capacity to broadcast, to positively influence international public opinion and to establish a good image of our nation”.<sup>701</sup> As far back as 2000, the PRC authorities had strategised to set up its external public relations campaign in support of China’s Tibet policy and its position on the Dalai Lama. In a secret document from a meeting held in Beijing in June 2000, former China’s Minister of Information and Propaganda, Zhao Qizheng, called it an important political responsibility to publicize their work in Tibet and to struggle for international public opinion by reaching out to “foreign specialists and intellectuals to speak out on our behalf”.<sup>702</sup>

<sup>696</sup> “Chinese Censorship And China’s Online Netizen’s Social Movement” at <http://www.filination.com/blog/2009/06/29/chinese-censorship-china-online-netizens-social-movement/>

<sup>697</sup> Suisheng Zhao, “The Olympics and Chinese Nationalism”, *China Security*, Vol.4. No.3, Summer 2008, pp.48-57, World Security Institute

<sup>698</sup> Nyen, “What Human Rights do We Have Over Our Bodies” in *Like Gold That Fears No Fire*, ICT, 2009, p.42

<sup>699</sup> Gartse Jigme, “My Life, My Pain” in *Like Gold That Fears No Fire*, ICT, 2009, pp.97-98

<sup>700</sup> “An Appeal to the Chinese People,” His Holiness the Dalai Lama, issued by the Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Dharamsala, 28 March 2008, at [www.dalailama.org](http://www.dalailama.org)

<sup>701</sup> *People’s Daily*, 6 January 2009, *Xinhua News Agency*, 9 January 2009

<sup>702</sup> “Leaked Documents Revealed China’s Detailed PR Campaign against the Dalai Lama”, ICT, 9 April 2001, at <http://www.savetibet.org/news/newsitem.php?id=69>



According to the leaked PRC document, the minister remarked, “External publicity on Tibet is an important element of our country’s external propaganda ... against the Dalai clique and hostile western forces. Our struggle against the Dalai clique and hostile western forces is long – drawn, serious and complicated. ... The Dalai clique’s long-deceptive propaganda, having taken a lead, has a good standing in the world public opinion ... The Dalai forces and their voice dominate the NGOs with Tibet connections and most members of these organizations are intellectuals and specialists... Effective use of Tibetologists and specialists is the core of our external propaganda struggle for public opinion on Tibet. We should make every effort to convert the Tibetology institute and specialists into an effective army of our external propaganda opinion on Tibet.”<sup>703</sup>

#### 4. Anti-Dalai Lama Campaign

Another feature of State response to the crackdown has been its anti-Dalai Lama campaign. His Holiness the Dalai Lama was accused of everything under the sun and every effort was made to indoctrinate the Tibetans against him. The gap in the perception of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Tibet between China and the outside world grew “immeasurably wider”<sup>704</sup> in the weeks after the Tibet unrest. Zhang Qingli, Tibet’s Party Secretary, labeled His Holiness the Dalai Lama as a “jackal with a human face and the heart of a beast”, and the Chinese ambassador to Canada has described the leader as being “a slave owner” and “a serial liar”.<sup>705</sup> On 30 March 2008, *Xinhua* carried an article purportedly written under the name of Yedor. The article accused the Tibetan leader and his Department of Security as being responsible for “stirring up violence and disturbance in Tibet”.<sup>706</sup>

In a courageous show of reason and support, thirty Chinese intellectuals called on the Chinese government to “fundamentally change the failed nationality policies” and “to hold direct dialogue with the Dalai Lama”. They condemned the “Cultural–Revolution–like language” that neither helps in easing the situation nor is beneficial to the Chinese government’s image.<sup>707</sup> A 12-point suggestions were proposed to the Beijing leadership in dealing with the Tibet situation.

Attack on the person and leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in the spheres of political, religious and cultural spheres has been commonplace. In a new trend, Beijing accused His Holiness the Dalai Lama of sabotaging Tibet’s development process. Dorje Tsedrub, Lhasa’s Mayor, stated that “sabotage from the Dalai Lama group remains the biggest obstacle in the way of Tibet’s development ... the violent riots on

<sup>703</sup> Ibid.

<sup>704</sup> Howard W. French, “Growing Gulf Divides China and Old Foe”, *The New York Times*, Shanghai, 29 March 2008, at [http://www.nytimes.com/2008/03/29/world/asia/29china.html?\\_r=1&ex=1364529600&en=ffdd21b9d1d8ad84&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss&oref=slogin](http://www.nytimes.com/2008/03/29/world/asia/29china.html?_r=1&ex=1364529600&en=ffdd21b9d1d8ad84&ei=5088&partner=rssnyt&emc=rss&oref=slogin)

<sup>705</sup> “China Steps Up Attack on The Dalai Lama”, *Toronto News*, 27 March 2008, at <http://www.torontonews.net/story/342061>

<sup>706</sup> “Dharamsala Refutes Charges of Being Involved in Lhasa Protests, Calls for Investigation”, Press Release, 31 March 2008, DIIR, CTA, at [www.tibet.net](http://www.tibet.net)

<sup>707</sup> “Twelve Suggestions for Dealing with the Tibetan Situation by Some Chinese Intellectuals”, Tibetan Solidarity Committee of Central Tibetan Administration, at [www.stopcrises.net](http://www.stopcrises.net)

<sup>708</sup> “Annual Report 2009”, US Congressional Executive Commission on China, p.283



March 14 last year [2008] denied the autonomous region a good chance of development”.<sup>708</sup> According to the findings of the US Congressional Executive Commission on China, “the Party seeks to characterize the Dalai Lama as the principal threat to all three of the Party’s principal policy objectives in the Tibetan autonomous areas of China: unity, stability and development”.<sup>709</sup>

The PRC authorities put the whole blame for any problems of instability on His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his exile administration. Wang Xiaobin, a researcher with the China Tibetology Research Centre, a government-backed institute in Beijing, said, “We think the Dalai Lama is the reason for the riots in Tibet, including last year in March... and the Dalai Lama is a card, a chip in a wider diplomatic struggle. He is a chip of the anti-Chinese forces in the West. If there was no intervention by the West, there would be no Tibet issue at all. The Tibet issue is the creation of the USA.”<sup>710</sup>

With such a deflective approach, China refuses to acknowledge the existence of a Tibet problem and to address the core issue.

In a test of loyalty for the motherland versus loyalty for His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Communist Party Discipline Inspection Commission and Government Discipline Commission of the TAR jointly announced a new political regulation on 14 July 2008. The regulation warned Tibetan cadres and government employees with expulsion from their jobs and from party membership if they failed to recall their children studying in exile in India within two months. The announcement said that “the young, who are the future seeds, were targeted by the Dalai clique by enticing them with facilities in the exile schools and monasteries in order to challenge the party and the government”.<sup>711</sup> A similar kind of recall notice was issued in 1994 when many students studying in exile had to terminate their education to return to Tibet when their parents were threatened with either demotion in or expulsion from job.

## 5. “Patriotic Re-education” Campaign

The State authorities used ideological education and propaganda as another means to deal with the Tibet situation. Considering “Patriotic Re-education” campaign as a barometer to test loyalty of Tibetan cadres, Dorje Tsedrub, Mayor of Lhasa City, said on 21 April 2008 that “the campaign will be a standard litmus test for the Party cadres”. On 9 March 2009, a TAR Party official confirmed, “...in the period since March 14, 2008, more than 2,300 officials had been dispatched to 505 TAR monasteries and nunneries to promote the legal awareness of monks and nuns and dissuade them from being duped by separatist forces and ensure the normal practice of Buddhism.”<sup>712</sup>

In April 2008, the PRC authorities launched a 60-day-long “Patriotic Re-education” campaign that was conducted for monks and nuns, government employees, farmers, nomads, retire cadres, students, entrepreneurs and security forces. The meetings required Tibetans to denounce the His Holiness the Dalai Lama and his

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<sup>709</sup> Ibid.

<sup>710</sup> Mark Mackinnon, “Is This The Last Great Dalai Lama?”, *The Globe and the Mail*, 7 March 2009, at <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/article975124.ece>

<sup>711</sup> “Two Months’ Ultimatum Issued to the Tibetan Communist Party Members and Government Employees to Recall Their Children Studying in Exile Schools”, Press Release, TCHRD, 15 July 2008, at [www.tchrd.org](http://www.tchrd.org)

<sup>712</sup> 2009 Report, US Congressional Executive Commission on China, p.280-281



clique as “splittist” forces and profess their love for the Chinese motherland. Woenser elaborated on what the meetings entail,

During the meetings, all cadres, staff and residents are required to ‘expose, repudiate and denounce the evil doings of the Dalai clique, and firmly struggle against splittists. Everybody has to make a speech and declare where he stands so that he will pass the political test. Tibetan officials of various levels of government United Front figures and religious luminaries of the Political Consultative Conference and the Buddhist Association, one after another, appeared on TV to fiercely attack the Dalai Lama so as to protect themselves and to seek benefits for themselves. Even students in primary schools and middle schools were forced to condemn the Dalai Lama on TV.<sup>713</sup>

The campaign was most stringent in monasteries because as representatives of the Buddhist faith, monks and (nuns) present one of the biggest threats to the authority of the CCP. A politico-legal education “work team” was first dispatched to Drepung Monastery to “help maintain social stability” and to “restore religious order”, according to *Xinhua* article dated 11 April 2008. Similarly, Ganden Monastery was visited by Zhu Weiqun, Vice-Minister of the United Work Front Department of the Communist Party of China, and Lobsang Gyaltsen, head of the TAR United Front Work Department on 8 April 2008. The visit was reportedly to “boost [their] morale and to appreciate [their] good work” of the PSB and PAP stationed in the monastery.<sup>714</sup> At a meeting of representatives of various monasteries under all the 18 counties in Karze TAP convened in Dartsedo County on 12 April 2008, strict instructions were issued to commence “patriotic re-education” campaign in their respective institutions.

The PRC government published a document in Tibet that listed different levels of punishment for the religious community and religious institution for “separatist activities”. The crimes are listed as “voice or distribute splittist slogans and fliers, fly snow lion [Tibetan national] flags, and who take part in illegal demonstrations to incite splittism”.<sup>715</sup> The punishments are categorized based on the seriousness of the “crime”—“re-education for minor crimes”, “serious re-education and custody for medium crimes” and “serious re-education and dismissal from monastery for serious crimes and attitude problem”. Restrictions on religious activities and movement of monks would be placed on the monasteries where “10-30% of the monks took part in protests”. Those lamas, Geshes and members of DMC would be “warned, investigated...and broadcast” on TV if their “stand is not clear or who are suspected of being double-faced.” Further, they also risk being stripped off their titles if they are found to be “collaborating with foreign splittist groups of providing information”.<sup>716</sup>

Professor Dramdul, director of the Institute of Religion Studies with the China Tibetology Research Center (CTRC) based in Beijing, said the campaign conducted in the monasteries had been “very successful in increasing patriotism and citizen awareness among the clergy”.<sup>717</sup> But information from Tibet tells a different story. A meeting was convened where representatives of 43 monasteries in Tibet were ordered to endorse the involvement of the “Dalai clique” in the Tibet unrest. The representatives, consisting of abbots and lamas, refused to heed to the demands and further requested local officials to relay the following message to higher authorities: “There must take place a direct dialogue between His Holiness the Dalai Lama and senior Chinese leaders resulting in a meaningful negotiation to seek a mutually agreeable solution to the Tibetan issue. Until

<sup>713</sup> Woenser’s blog, “Tibet Update: 10 March - 31 April 2008”, at <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/march-10th-may-21st-2008-tibet-updates.html>

<sup>714</sup> Ibid.

<sup>715</sup> “Uprising in Tibet: 1 July – 30 September 2008”, Tibet Watch, 2008, p.11

<sup>716</sup> Ibid.

<sup>717</sup> “Tibetologist: China’s Patriotic Education of Clergy Successful”, *Xinhua*, 26 March 2008, at [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-03/26/content\\_7863883.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-03/26/content_7863883.htm)



and unless such a positive development is achieved, none of us can take responsibility for any future protests and uprisings.”<sup>718</sup>

Many lay Tibetans were affected by the campaign as well. According to China Tibet Information Centre, as many as 13 Party members in Lhasa City were expelled by 10 July 2008. Their charges were either involvement in the protests or for failing to abide by the diktats of the campaign.



## REACTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY

Almost every government, non-governmental organizations and the UN spoke on the Tibet issue and the Tibet situation. Tibet supporters sprung up from every corner of the world to voice their opposition against China's treatment of Tibetans in Tibet. The international community was stunned as much by the anger of Tibetans expressed in the March 14 riots in Lhasa as by the ferocity and urgency of their demands for freedom, human rights and the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet.

### 1. United Nations

Following the protests on 10 March 2008, Madam Louise Arbour, the former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, called on the Chinese authorities to allow protesters to exercise their right to freedom of expression and assembly. She further requested the PRC government to allow her to visit Tibet to independently assess the situation on the ground. China declined her request on the basis that "the timing was not convenient".<sup>719</sup>

On 17 March 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon expressed his concern about the reports of "violence and loss of life" and called on "all concerned to avoid further confrontation and violence".<sup>720</sup> Six UN Special Rapporteurs issued a joint statement expressing their deep concern over the situation in Tibet and called for "restraint and non-violence by all parties, greater and unfettered access to the regions concerned for journalists and independent observers, guarantees for the free flow of information, and full implementation of international standards in regard to the treatment of protesters and those detained, both in the People's Republic of China and in other countries in which protests are taking place."<sup>721</sup> But all such demands were disregarded.

### 2. Heads of Government

Prime Minister Stephen Harper of Canada urged China to "fully respect human rights and peaceful protest...to show restraint in dealing with this situation".<sup>722</sup> Pranab Mukherjee, Indian Foreign Minister, hoped that "all those involved will work to improve the situation and remove the causes of such trouble in Tibet, which is an autonomous region of China, through dialogue and non-violent means".<sup>723</sup> New Zealand PM Helen Clark urged for "meaningful dialogue with the representative of the Tibetan people as we think this is the best way to achieve a lasting solution of problems in Tibet".<sup>724</sup>

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<sup>719</sup> "China Says Not Now to Arbour Visit", *Human Rights Tribune*, 11 April 2008, at [www.humanrights-geneva.info](http://www.humanrights-geneva.info)

<sup>720</sup> UN News Centre, "Tibet: Ban Ki-moon urges restraint by authorities amid reported violence, deaths" 17 March, 2008; <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=26009&Cr=tibet&Cr1>

<sup>721</sup> UN News Centre, "UN experts urge full access for independent observers, media in Tibet," 10 April 2008; <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=26270&Cr=tibet&Cr1>

<sup>722</sup> "Statement from Prime Minister Stephen Harper on the Situation in Tibet", 20 March 2008, Ottawa, Ontario, at <http://pm.gc.ca>

<sup>723</sup> "Pranab Mukherjee, Indian Foreign Minister", *Hindustan Times*, New Delhi, 22 April 2008

<sup>724</sup> 17 March 2008, <http://new.bbc.co.uk>



French President Nicholas Sarkozy sent a message to President Hu Jintao to resume dialogue process with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and further expressed “France’s willingness to facilitate this resumption of dialogue in the context of the French-Chinese strategic partnership”.<sup>725</sup> President Sarkozy further deliberated on the possibility of boycotting the opening ceremony of Beijing Olympic Games: “I don’t close the door to any option, but I think it’s more prudent to reserve my responses to concrete developments in the situation. All options are open but I appeal to the sense of responsibility of the Chinese authorities.”<sup>726</sup>

Polish PM Donald Tusk became the first head of a European government to make his decision known about boycotting Olympics in China: “Poland is an average country, it is not fighting to be the first, but my decision is very clear: the presence of politicians during the inauguration of the Olympics seems inappropriate”.<sup>727</sup>

England’s PM Gordon Brown urged the Chinese government to “show restraint and seek resolution by dialogue... I will meet the Dalai Lama when he is in London”.<sup>728</sup> Twenty-seven foreign ministers of the European Union issued a statement on 29 March 2008 urging for “substantive and constructive dialogue which addresses core issues like the preservation of the Tibetan language, culture, religion and traditions”.<sup>729</sup>

President Bush of the US telephoned President Hu Jintao and “encouraged Chinese government to engage in substantive dialogue with the Dalai Lama’s representatives and to allow access for journalists and diplomats”.<sup>730</sup> The then Senator and currently US President Barack Obama asked Beijing to “respect the human rights and religious freedom of the people of Tibet...and the Dalai Lama should be invited to visit China, as part of a process leading to his return”.<sup>731</sup> The then US Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice urged the Chinese government to “address policies in Tibetan areas that have created tensions due to their impact on Tibetan religion, culture and livelihoods”.<sup>732</sup>

During a joint press conference with President Bush on 28 March 2008 in the US, Australian PM Kevin Rudd said, “It’s absolutely clear that there are human rights abuses in Tibet. That’s clear-cut. We need to be up-front and absolutely straight about what’s going on. We shouldn’t be shilly-shally about it. We’ve made our positions clear on the public record, and the Australian government has, about the need for restraint in the handling of this. I think it would be appropriate for the Chinese government to engage with the Dalai Lama or his representatives in an informal set of discussions about future possibilities, when it comes to internal arrangements within Tibet.”<sup>733</sup>

<sup>725</sup> “Situation in Tibet (March 24, 2008): Communiqué Issued by The Presidency of the Republic”, Paris, 24 March 2008

<sup>726</sup> “France Sarkozy does not Rule out Olympics Boycott”, *Reuters*, 25 March 2008

<sup>727</sup> “Polish Government to Boycott Opening of Olympics”, 27 March 2008, [www.wbj.pl](http://www.wbj.pl)

<sup>728</sup> “Nandini Jawli, “Exercise Restraint, Brown Tells China”, *The Pioneer*, London, 20 March 2008

<sup>729</sup> “EU Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Tibet”, *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, DIIR, p.291

<sup>730</sup> Sridhar Krishnaswami and Raghavendra, “Talk to the Dalai Lama, Bush Asks Hu”, *The Political and Business Daily*, Washington/Beijing, 27 March 2008

<sup>731</sup> “Statement of Senator Barack Obama on the Situation in Tibet”, Chicago IL, 14 March 2008, [www.barackobama.com](http://www.barackobama.com)

<sup>732</sup> “Statement of Secretary Condoleezza Rice”, Washington DC, 15 March 2008, <http://www.state.gov/secretary>

<sup>733</sup> “Remarks by President Bush and Prime Minister Kevin Rudd of Australia in a Joint Press Conference”, 28 March 2008, The White House, Office of the Press Secretary



### 3. Congress, Senates and Parliaments

Senates and parliaments from many countries of the world showed their support and concern for the plight of Tibetans and the current status quo of the Tibetan issue. For example, a group of 27 senators from US led by Senator Barbara Brown with senators Sherrod Brown and Olympia Snowe, appealed for “...peaceful resolution to the current crises in Tibet and to respect the human rights of the Tibetan people....to meet directly with His Holiness the Dalai Lama and engage in substantive dialogue to restore stability and to bring genuine autonomy to the region”. The appeal letter was addressed to President Hu Jintao. Australian Senate passed a motion that called on China to “respect human rights as it deals with protests in Tibet...” Dialogue is the way ahead.<sup>734</sup>

The EU Presidency called for restraints on all sides and supports “reconciliation between Chinese authorities and the Dalai Lama and his representatives...address concerns of Tibetans with regard to issues of human rights”.<sup>735</sup> Mr. Hans-Gert Pottering, President of the European Parliament “condemned all forms of violence and the disproportionate use of military and police. We condemn the deaths of people who were acting peacefully...We express our solidarity with the Dalai Lama.”<sup>736</sup>

Australian Senate on 18 March 2008 passed a resolution on Tibet that “reiterates concern over the reports of continuing human rights violation in Tibet, including torture, arbitrary arrest and detention, repression of religious freedom,...calls on the parties to make ever effort to continue the dialogue”.<sup>737</sup>

### 4. Scholars, Nobel Laureates and Influential Personalities

In an appeal letter released on 20 March 2008, Nobel Laureate Elie Wiesel along with 25 of his fellow Nobel Laureates condemned Beijing’s “violent crackdown on Tibetan protesters...unwarranted campaign waged by the Chinese government against our fellow Nobel laureate, His Holiness the Dalai Lama...resumption of talks”.<sup>738</sup> Six women laureates – Dr. Shirin Ebadi, Professor Wangari Maathi, Miread Corrigan Maguire, Rigoberta Menchu Tum, Betty Williams and Professor Jody Williams – wrote an open letter to President Hu Jintao. The letter urged President Hu Jintao to “enter into meaningful dialogue with the men and women of Tibet to address their legitimate concerns and genuine grievances.... and to change course immediately, act responsibly, and show accountability and transparency in its treatment of the Tibetan people”.<sup>739</sup>

An international group of Tibetan scholars wrote an open letter addressed to President Hu Jintao. Emphasizing the importance of Tibet, the scholars noted that “the civilization we study is not simply a subject of academic

<sup>734</sup> “Australian Senate Insists China should Protect Human Rights in Tibet”, Australia Tibet Council, 17 March 2008, at <http://www.atc.org.au>

<sup>735</sup> “Declaration by the Presidency on Behalf of the EU on the Situation in Tibet”, 17 March 2008, *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, DIIR, p.300

<sup>736</sup> “Situation in Tibet- European Parliament President Hans-Gert Pottering”, *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, DIIR, p.319

<sup>737</sup> *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, DIIR, p.311

<sup>738</sup> Ben Harris, “Wiesel Pushes Nobel Laureates to Press China”, *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, New York, 27 March 2008

<sup>739</sup> “An Open Letter to His Excellency President Hu Jintao”, 20 March 2008, *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, DIIR, pp.252-253



enquiry; it is the heritage and fabric of a living people and one of the world's great cultural legacies". The scholars raised concern over the state's deflective response in blaming the Dalai Lama as the cause of unrest in Tibet. They further noted, "It is not a question of what Tibetans are saying: it is a question of how they are being heard and answered....A situation has been created which can only meet with the strongest protest from those of us who have dedicated our professional lives to understanding Tibet's past and present; its culture and its society. The letter ultimately called for an "immediate end to the use of force against Tibetans."<sup>740</sup>

In front of thousands of pilgrims at St Peter's Square in Rome during an Easter address in 2008, Pope Benedict XVI called for an end to Tibet's problem: "How can we fail to remember certain African regions, such as Darfur, Somalia, the tormented Middle East, especially the Holy Land, Iraq, Lebanon and finally Tibet, all of which I encourage to seek solutions that will safeguard peace and the common good".<sup>741</sup>

Archibishop Desmond Tutu released a statement on 25 March 2008 that urged China to understand the Dalai Lama and to enter into substantive dialogue and to called on the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Ms. Louis Arbour to visit Tibet. He wrote, "I wish to express my solidarity with the people of Tibet during this critical time in their history. To my dear friend His Holiness the Dalai Lama, let me say: I stand with you...I call on Chinese government o know His Holiness the Dalai Lama...I urge China to enter into substantive and meaningful dialogue with this man of peace...China must stop naming, blaming and verbally abusing one whose life has been devoted to non-violence, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, a Nobel Peace Laureate."<sup>742</sup>

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<sup>740</sup> "International Tibetan Scholars Call on China to Stop Using Force Against Tibetans", 27 March 2008, *2008 People's Uprising in Tibet*, DIIR, pp 248 -250

<sup>741</sup> "Pope calls for Easter Day peace", BBC News, 23 March 2008, <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7310255.stm>

<sup>742</sup> Desmond Tutu, "Statement on Tibet and China," *The Washington Post*, 25 March 2008, [http://newsweek.washingtonpost.com/onfaith/panelists/desmond\\_tutu/2008/03/statement\\_on\\_tibet\\_and\\_china.html](http://newsweek.washingtonpost.com/onfaith/panelists/desmond_tutu/2008/03/statement_on_tibet_and_china.html)



## REACTION OF THE CHINESE PEOPLE

The Communist China has been engaged in propaganda exercises about happy Tibetans living in a trouble-free region since its occupation of Tibet in 1950. Such propaganda has helped to conceal the simmering resentment and sporadic protests by the Tibetans from Chinese citizens for a long time. When pictures emerged of Tibetans protesting in full force against Chinese authorities, the Chinese citizens' reactions ranged from outrage, anger, and confusion to reasonable and restrained voice. As His Holiness the Dalai Lama stated, "Consequently, there are few Chinese people who have a true understanding about Tibet. It is, in fact, very difficult for them to find the truth. There are also ultra-leftist Chinese leaders who have, since March 2008, been undertaking a huge propaganda effort with the intention of setting the Tibetan and Chinese peoples apart and creating animosity between them. Sadly, as a result, a negative impression of Tibetans has arisen in the minds of some of our Chinese brothers and sisters. Therefore, as I have repeatedly appealed before, I would like once again to urge our Chinese brothers and sisters not to be swayed by such propaganda, but, instead, to try to discover the facts about Tibet impartially, so as to prevent divisions among us. Tibetans should also continue to work for friendship with the Chinese people."

In her article "Chinese Netizens and Tibet: A Guangzhou Report", Ivy Wang, a graduate cum laude from Yale University, captured how the state authorities used the media and its citizens to establish their position on the Tibet unrest. She wrote, "In the weeks since the protests, riots, and government crackdown in Tibet hit the headlines, Chinese coverage of the events has gone through several incarnations. It began life as a terse state press-release, then refashioned itself into a front-page struggle between embattled civilians and scheming splittists, before arriving at its current manifestation: the public shaming of the purportedly anti-Chinese western media. On the face of it, these changes have been mandated from the top down. But behind the curtains of China's official media, networks of active internet users have played a key role in shaping the course of the reporting of Tibet. The state-controlled media apparatus has become increasingly, if somewhat selectively, responsive to the noisy participation of the country's netizens."<sup>743</sup>

The citizens' anger took the "form of public demonstrations, newspaper editorials, online petitions and other Internet activism".<sup>744</sup> Always careful to repeatedly describe the Tibetans as "rioters" and the protests as "riots", the PRC authorities called the "3.14 event as the most serious incident in the region for decades". Disregarding the year-long and widespread Tibetan protests in 2008 that were largely non-violent, China highlighted the 14 March incident where Tibetans caused damage to properties and in the process several people died. A special web-page entitled "March 14: The Lhasa Riots" was created within the CCTV website.

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<sup>743</sup> Ivy Wang, "Chinese Netizens and Tibet: A Guangzhou Report", Open Democracy, 8 April 2008, at [http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/democracy\\_power/china/netizens\\_and\\_tibet\\_a\\_guangzhou\\_report](http://www.opendemocracy.net/article/democracy_power/china/netizens_and_tibet_a_guangzhou_report)

<sup>744</sup> "Nationalism in China", Jayshree Barjoria, 23 April 2008, Council on Foreign Relations at [http://www.cfr.org/publication/16079/nationalism\\_in\\_china.html](http://www.cfr.org/publication/16079/nationalism_in_china.html)



The web-page housed articles, pictures and videos that blamed everybody else except China. Five propagandist and one-sided documentaries—The Dalai Lama, The Past of Tibet, We Want a Good Life, Accusations of the Victims and The Lhasa Riots—were made that were repeatedly shown on the local channels and posted on different websites.

Sympathy protests for Tibetans all across the world especially in London and Paris were considered as “deplorable and most disgraceful”. Since 9 April 2008, number of Chinese netizens campaigned to “boycott French goods” to avenge “the Beijing Olympic Torch Relay’s unpleasant meeting with Tibetan independence forces in Paris and the French government’s unfriendly attitude”.<sup>745</sup> The boycott posts appeared in the “BBS of Tianya, Xici, Mop, Sohu and other popular Chinese communities; but also in many well-known overseas Chinese forums. One is the York BBS (yorkbbs.ca)”.<sup>746</sup> Chinese citizens who have views different than the dominant ones are considered as traitor.

Both the state and the citizens blamed others for the problems inside Tibet. An article titled “Interference in China’s internal affairs not allowed” finally reported, “The concurrent actions by the three axis of evil namely the biased US and some western media and press, the anti-China lawmakers and the pro-Dalai Lama protesters appeared to show that they have ulterior motive to incite hatred and damage on the reputation of China. I guess Tibet issue is only an excuse for the anti-China clique to humiliate China”<sup>747</sup>

Yet on the other hand, there have been voices of reason, objectivity and empathy amongst the Chinese people. Just 12 days after the 10 March uprising, a group of 30 Chinese intellectuals and writers based in Beijing and elsewhere appealed for restraint and understanding in Beijing’s handling of Tibet protests and suggested dialogue as a way forward. Among other things, the 12-point suggestions called for an end to “one-sided propaganda”, “violent suppression” and “Cultural Revolution-like language”. The scholars appealed for an independent investigation of the incident, media access, direct dialogue and to “fundamentally change the failed nationality policies”.<sup>748</sup>

When large number of Tibetans were arbitrarily arrested and detained, a group of Chinese lawyers based in China offered their legal assistance to them. They also urged the Chinese government to “...obey the constitution, [and follow] following the legal procedures in dealing with arrested Tibetans”. As many as 18 civil rights lawyers were threatened with “either delay or denial of legal licenses” in 2009 for their activities. Some of them had their license revoked. “It is unprecedented to have so many prominent lawyers facing difficulties with their license renewal,” said Nicholas Bequelin, a Hong Kong-based researcher with Human Rights Watch.<sup>749</sup> In his testimony before the US Congressional Executive Commission on China, Donald Clarke, Professor of Law at George Washington University School of Law observed, “Since spring 2008, the central and local governments have taken a number of steps to discourage lawyers from challenging the state

<sup>745</sup> “Chinese Netizens Discussion of ‘Boycott on French Goods’”, *People’s Daily Online*, 15 April 2008, at <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90780/91342/6392966.html>

<sup>746</sup> Ibid.

<sup>747</sup> Xiong Qu, “Interference in China’s Internal Affairs not Allowed”, CCTV.com. 14 April 2008, at <http://www.cctv.com/english/20080414/109638.shtml>

<sup>748</sup> “Leading Chinese Intellectuals ask China to Rethink Tibet Policy”, *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, 22 March 2008, pp.244-246

<sup>749</sup> Micheal Wines, “China Set to Harass Rights Lawyers”, *New York Times*, 27 May 2009, at <http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/28/world/asia/28china.html>



in significant ways. Most prominent of these steps have been: 1) formal and informal measures to prevent lawyers from effectively representing parties in sensitive incidents such as mass unrest or mass torts, and 2) the delicensing of particularly troublesome lawyers and firms, sometimes through an active delicensing process and sometimes through failure to allow the lawyers to pass the annual licensing process.”<sup>750</sup>

Ousted senior official Bao Tong who was jailed over the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests in 1989, placed hope on His Holiness the Dalai Lama as a solution to Tibet’s problem. In his email sent to *Reuters*, “The Dalai Lama was the only Tibetan leader with the hope of presiding over a reconciliation agreement between Tibetans and Han Chinese.”<sup>751</sup>

Gongmeng (Open Constitution Initiative), a group of Chinese lawyers and scholars based in Beijing, conducted field investigations to find out why the Tibetans protested in the first place. Their findings were posted on 12 May 2009, which said, “We deeply sensed the popular discontent and anger behind the incidents [of 2008] and the complexity of their social roots...The protests happened due to the various changes that have been taking place in their lives over the past few decades under stress by a society and people.” Their report called for review of China’s Tibet policies and how its fundamental flaws has led to Tibetans feeling unhappy under China’s rule.

Gongmeng’s report is remarkable for its objectivity, profundity and new outlook towards Tibet problem. Gabrielle Lafitte, Tibet scholar based in Australia, called the report as “... not only humane and respectful of Tibetan difference but it is humane in a specifically Confucian way, seeking harmony not in coercive behavioural compliance but in an enlightened, civilised meeting of minds, fully recognising difference as legitimate... It is a memorial petition to the emperor, remonstrating with the Communist Party emperors that what the emperor finds ‘impossible to understand’ can actually be readily named: the Tibetans are making reasonable demands, to be free to be Tibetan.”<sup>752</sup>

ICT describes the report as being “representative of a movement among intellectuals in the PRC that seeks political space and accountability from the state.”<sup>753</sup>

<sup>750</sup> Donald Clarke, Professor of Law at George Washington University School of Law, “Lawyers and the State in China: Recent Developments”, Washington D.C, 7 October 2009

<sup>751</sup> “China’s Jailed Officials called for Dialogue with the Lama”, *National Herald*, New Delhi, 25 March 2008

<sup>752</sup> Gabrielle Lafitte, “China’s Rise and Rising Tibetan Nationalism”, Four afternoon discussions in English and Tibetan at DIIR, 17, 18, 19 and 20 November 2009

<sup>753</sup> “Bold Report by Beijing Scholars Reveal Breakdown of China’s Tibet Policy; Reflects Demands for Greater State and Party Accountability”, ICT, 1 June 2009, at [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)





HOME

## CAUSES BEHIND 2008 TIBET UPRISING: FLAWED TIBET POLICIES?

There are many reasons as to why the Tibetans protested against the PRC authorities in 2008. The protests were a response to the hardening of China's policies in Tibet that are largely based on economic development, political stability and tightening of control over religious tradition and Tibetan culture. State measures have disregarded the distinctiveness and significance of Tibetan culture and spirit.

Both western and Chinese scholars corroborate the failure of PRC's Tibet policies. In his statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Steven Marshall, Senior advisor to the Congressional Executive Commission on China, identified Tibetans' "widespread call for Tibetan independence" as having provided "an unprecedented referendum on China's autonomy system".<sup>754</sup> Gongmeng's report was more direct in describing the Tibetans' dilemma and frustrations: "When the land you are accustomed to living in, and the land of culture you identify with, when the lifestyle and religiosity is suddenly changed into a modern city that you no longer recognize; when you can no longer find work in your own land, and feel the unfairness of lack of opportunity, and when you realize that your core values systems are under attack, then the Tibetan people's panic and a sense of crisis is not difficult to understand."<sup>755</sup>

The PRC's Tibet policies are generally derived from its ethnic policies which are based both on its Constitution and the Regional Ethnic Autonomy Law. Equality among ethnic groups is considered as the "cornerstone of China's ethnic policy".<sup>756</sup> The Common Program of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference passed in 1949 defines regional ethnic autonomy as a basic policy of the People's Republic of China. The PRC's constitution adopted in 1954 and that of 1982 provides autonomy to its ethnic minorities.

The work forums on Tibet which are held every four years chalk out action plans for Tibet that form the basis of Tibet policies. The Third Tibet Work Forum held in 1994 is notable for its emphasis on ideological control, political loyalty and economic development. These are broadly encapsulated in the implementation of China's "Patriotic Re-education" campaign, "Strike Hard" campaign and the Western Development Programme. The fourth Tibet Work Forum of 2001 reaffirmed the earlier policies and called for "speeding up [of] economic growth, maintaining social stability and strengthening party construction"<sup>757</sup> as important political tasks. From 18-20 January 2010, approximately 300 military and political leaders attended the Fifth Work Forum on Tibet. Although no fundamental shift in Tibet policy came from this meeting, it was significant for two

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<sup>754</sup> Steven Marshall, Senior Advisor and Prisoner Database Program Director, Congressional Executive Commission on China, Statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee "The Crises in Tibet: Finding a Path to Peace", 23 April 2008

<sup>755</sup> "Bold Report By Beijing Scholars Reveals Breakdown of China's Tibet Policies: Reflects Demand for Greater State and Party Accountability", ICT, 1 June 2009, at [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)

<sup>756</sup> "China's Ethnic Policy and Common Prosperity and Development of All Ethnic Groups", Information Office of the State Council of the PRC, 27 September 2009, at [www.chinaview.cn](http://www.chinaview.cn)

<sup>757</sup> Tibet Information Network, *News Review: Reports from Tibet 2001*, October 2002, p.13



important outcomes. One proposal was to better the livelihoods of Tibetans in rural areas and the second was to elevate the Tibet issue as the core concern of the Beijing leadership.<sup>758</sup>

Similarly, change in leadership does affect the dynamics of how the Tibet policies are actually implemented on the ground. For example, the reign of Chen Kuiyan's as TAR Party Secretary from 1992 to 2000 was marked by hard-line approach, and so has been the rule of current Party Secretary Zhang Qingli who was appointed to the post in 2006. A pattern can now be discerned where harsher the official policies, more waves of protests occur.

### 1. Lack of Real Autonomy and Political Power

China has 155 ethnic autonomous areas. These include five provincial-level autonomous regions (Tibet, Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and Guangxi), 30 autonomous prefectures, and 120 autonomous counties. During the establishment of the People's Republic of China, approximately 400 groups applied for nationality recognition. The State identified and recognized 56 nationalities—55 minority nationalities and the Han majority—based on Stalin's "Four Commons" criteria used in ethnic identification programs in the Soviet Union. Stalin identified nationality as "a historically constituted, stable community of people, formed on the basis of a common language, territory, economic life and psychological make-up manifested in a common culture".<sup>759</sup> Currently, Han Chinese account for an estimated 91.5 percent of the total population of the PRC which in other words, is 1.2 billion in China. The ethnic minority population constitutes only 8.5 percent of the population.

It is a fact that Tibetans do not enjoy real autonomy under PRC's rule. Self-government and regional autonomy are not practised on the ground nor is it understood and implemented in the same manner as in a liberal democracy. Despite promises of autonomy for ethnic minorities in China, Tibetans have no say or role in the formulation and implementation of policies affecting them. The superficial autonomy is top-down in approach and nominal in function.

Secondly, there is both in Chinese law a provision and restriction of rights and freedom at the same time. While freedoms are superficially allowed on paper, however, they are always accompanied by restrictive clauses. The dichotomy of rights of individuals versus their duties to the state and society has been constant feature in the PRC's laws. The Law on Regional Ethnic Autonomy was adopted in 1984 and the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress made revisions to it in 2001. According to Tibet scholar Warren Smith, "...the main changes in the new law were not on granting more autonomy but in strengthening central administrative control over economic policies, particularly in the implementation of Great Western Development Plan."<sup>760</sup>

<sup>758</sup> "Top Level Meeting in Beijing sets Strategy on Tibet", International Campaign for Tibet, 29 January 2010

<sup>759</sup> Colin Mackerras, "China's Ethnic Autonomy Policy: Ramifications and Evaluations", *Achiv orientalni, Quarterly Journal of Asian and African Studies*, Oriental Institute, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, 2003, p.368 - quoting from J.V Stalin, "Marxism and the National Question" in Works, Vol.2, Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow, 1953, p.307

<sup>760</sup> Warren Smith, "China's Policy on Tibet Autonomy", No.2 October 2004, East-West Center Washington Working Papers, p.18



Dr. Thomas Heberer, Chair Professor of East Asian Politics at University of Duisburg-Essen, echoes similar views, “Most of the clauses of the Autonomy Law were so vaguely worded that they are unimplementable in the absence of accompanying laws. It is a soft law that is it sets goals that should be followed as much as possible by state policies. It lacks reference to an effective system for the protection of autonomy. In addition, there are no legal measures for the implementation of this law. There are correspondingly many complaints that the local authorities do not keep to it.”<sup>761</sup>

Official reports and rhetoric gives glorious account of how ethnic minority people enjoy representation in the political processes of the region and how the authorities themselves promote such participation. A report presented to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in August 2009, said that “there is an increase in ethnic minority officials with 2.994 million ethnic minority officials countrywide by the end of 2006 which is 3.8 times that of 1978.”<sup>762</sup> Hu Jintao stated in 1993 that “...recruiting and promoting ethnic minorities is a major strategic objective for the PRC, one that will determine whether China can resolve its ethnic problems and whether the Chinese state can achieve long-term socio-political stability.”<sup>763</sup>

The revised Autonomy Law also specifies that a leader of an ethnic minority region should be someone with an ethnic minority background.<sup>764</sup> China’s National Human Rights Action Plan (2009-2010), amongst other stipulations, promises to increase ethnic representation in the legislative system. Contrary to all these promises, the reality differs.

As most of the autonomous regions are located far and prone to political activities, official concerns over secession and stability makes the PRC leaders unwilling to devolve autonomous power to the people of ethnic minorities. As noted by Warren Smith, “The nature of Chinese rule over a non-Chinese people and China’s unwillingness to trust its frontier security to a people unreconciled to Chinese rule have determined the limits of Chinese willingness to allow Tibetan autonomy.”<sup>765</sup> This has been evident in the appointment of the Party Secretary of the provincial autonomous regions considered as the most important and powerful post. Currently, none of the five autonomous regions has an ethnic minority leader on this post.<sup>766</sup> Since its establishment in 1965, no Tibetan has ever been Party Secretary of the “TAR”.

Regarding representation of ethnic minorities in other nominal posts, it can be estimated that 50% of government cadres in Tibet are Tibetan. The governors of China’s five provincial-level autonomous region have ethnic minority backgrounds. Other than that, members of ethnic minorities rarely occupy decision-making posts. China analysts like Cheng Li argue that the Chinese leaders have recognised the “value of having ethnic minority cadres serving in the Party-state elite, both for propaganda purposes as well as to inspire minority people to view the system as containing opportunities for their own advancement”.<sup>767</sup>

<sup>761</sup> Dr. Thomas Heberer, “China’s Nationalities Polices: Quo Vadis?”, p.8

<sup>762</sup> PRC’s report presented by Duan Jiulong, Director-General of the Department of Treaty and Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China to the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, August 2009

<sup>763</sup> For Hu Jintao’s speech, see [http://news.xinhuanet.com/ziliao/2005-03/17/content\\_271093](http://news.xinhuanet.com/ziliao/2005-03/17/content_271093)

<sup>764</sup> See <http://www.china.com.cn/ch-book/shaoshu/shaoshul.htm>

<sup>765</sup> Warren Smith, “China’s Policy on Tibetan Autonomy”, Washington D.C, East-West Center Washington Working Papers, No.2, October 2004,p. 19

<sup>766</sup> Cheng Li, “Ethnic Minority Elites in China’s Party-State Leadership: An Empirical Assessment”, *China Leadership Monitor*, No.25, p.11

<sup>767</sup> Ibid.



Chinese scholar Ma Rong considers absence of minority participation as being officially encouraged to guarantee unity and stability in the restive regions. Pointing out the reasons for the current status quo, he states that "... although top administrative positions in autonomous areas are only open to 'natives' of the minority group, the Han usually occupy the position of Party Secretary, which is where the real authority lies. Also, the same policy prevents minorities from competing for higher positions within provincial or central governments because the allocation of such positions among groups is designated according to their population sizes. While the minorities feel this lack of 'real' autonomy, the central government considers this power structure to be a basic guarantor of unification, which explains why the Chinese Communist Party has been very cautious about reforming this political system."<sup>768</sup>

Another area that affects policy-making decision of the Tibetans has been the actions of few self-aggrandizing Tibetan cadres that neither helps Beijing authorities nor the Tibetans inside Tibet. Their reports which are submitted to the central leadership are devoid of actual situation, aspirations and needs of the Tibetan people. Rather, they exaggerate the so-called superficial stability and external development in Tibet thereby impeding any possibility of reviewing current policies and autonomous arrangements being implemented in Tibet. This is not to overlook the good works done by majority of the Communist cadres and employees of Tibetan nationality who have sincerely and wholeheartedly worked for the betterment and welfare of the Tibetan people. Gongmeng scholars reported on this phenomenon,

Such cadres or the 'new group of aristocracy' have failed to present the true aspirations and actual conditions of the Tibetan people to higher authorities and the central leadership. 'Foreign forces' and 'Tibet independence' are used by many local officials as fig leaves to conceal their mistakes in governance and to repress social discontent...The pursuit of stability and fear of chaos has taken root in the inertia of some officials, which in reality is a psychological deflection of their low administrative abilities and backward understanding of governance"<sup>769</sup>.

Similarly, a Tibetan writer has criticized such power-mongering people in an article when he wrote, "How deplorable are the correct words and correct views of today's high lamas, senior leaders, and great scholars, yes-men eager for personal gain, power and reputation"<sup>770</sup>. Another writer based in Tibet slammed the incompetent and inefficient local cadres and security forces whose sole interest has been retaining their positions and pocketing more money: "... the local PSB, military and regional communist party cadres piled a large amount of fabricated, negative information and petitions in front of the central government in order to obtain huge sums of money to fund their so-called victories against protests and to continue their suppressive actions"<sup>771</sup>.

<sup>768</sup> Ma, Rong, "The key to Understanding and Interpreting Ethnic Relations in Contemporary China" at <http://www.iss.nl/DevISSues/Articles/The-key-to-understanding-and-interpreting-ethnic-relations-in-contemporary-China>

<sup>769</sup> "Bold Report by Beijing Scholars Reveal Breakdown of China's Tibet Policy; Reflect Demand for Greater State and Party Accountability", ICT, 1 June 2009, at [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)

<sup>770</sup> Nyen, "What Human Rights do we have over our Bodies?" in *Like Gold That Fears No Fire*, ICT, 2009, p.44

<sup>771</sup> Kunga Tseyang, "Who are the Real Separatists?" in *Like Gold That Fears No Fire*, ICT, 2009, p.108



## 2. China's Development and Socio-Economic Marginalization of Tibetans

Beijing claims to prioritize and realize economic development for Tibetans in Tibet. Beijing has indeed invested millions of *yuan* into Tibet but their underlying motives and actual benefits remains a point of concern. Questions arises as to how the developmental benefits are trickling down and to whom; whether policy formulation has developmental agenda or political motive; whether right-based and need-based approach is being considered in developing the ethnic minority regions. Questions also emerges as to whether and how much of local participation is allowed in the formulation and implementation of development policies in Tibet.

In the 1980s, the PRC discussed two models of development for Tibet in the 1980s. The first model promoted Tibetans actively participating in and leading the development process. The second model urged rapid development in Tibet with the help of experienced and skilled Han Chinese in the initial phases. Around mid-1980s, Beijing decided upon the second model.

The PRC's development strategy lacks right-based and need-based approach. The right-based approach is not considered as the Tibetans lack decision-making authority and participatory power in the development process due to absence of real autonomy. Likewise, the need-based approach is violated when the state investment is heavily focused on developing hard infrastructure such as highways, railways etc. Even within the hard infrastructure, development efforts are concentrated on trade, services, and government and communist party administration where the Tibetan participation is minimal and nominal.

China's development policies in Tibet are closely linked with their overriding concerns of social stability and territorial integrity. Chinese Marxism held a viewpoint that a population that is economically prosperous is less inclined to hold nationalist view. One of the guiding principles for work in Tibet in 1994 was defined as "focusing efforts on economic construction, [and] firmly grasping the two major tasks of developing the economy and stabilizing the situation". Stronger emphasis was, therefore, laid on "promoting stability by means of development and promoting development by means of stability". The Fourth Tibet Work Forum stressed the strategy of encouraging modernization process with the aim of eliminating nationalist sentiments. Political concerns shape development policies in Tibet. There are experts who argue that the current economic modernization drive will "sharpen rather than diminish the ethnic consciousness of its more than 100 million minorities".<sup>772</sup>

Due to absence of real autonomy and the PRC's flawed economic policies in Tibet, Tibetans feel increasingly marginalized, excluded and isolated from the rapid modernization. Shedding light on this issue, the Gongmeng scholars observed, "...throughout the entire (development process), too little attention was paid to truly understanding Tibetan areas, the characteristics of development in Tibetan areas or the broader needs and desires of the Tibetan masses.... In a nationalities state [a multi-ethnic state] and in other modern systems of legal discourse, the Tibetan people face multiple schisms and dislocations including their status as citizens, their status as an ethnic people and their religious status. Any nationality or people facing such hurried and imposed changes would inevitably feel ill at ease and full of contradictions."<sup>773</sup>

<sup>772</sup> Erin Elizabeth Williams, "Ethnic Minorities and the State in China: Conflict, Assimilation, or a Third Way"? CPSA, 2008, p.1

<sup>773</sup> "Bold Report by Beijing Scholars Reveal Breakdown of China's Tibet Policy; Reflects Demands for Greater State and Party Accountability", by ICT, 1 June 2009, [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)



The lop-sided and over-riding focus on infrastructure development has sidelined actual development of the Tibetan areas. China's Tibet Information Center has claimed, "Statistics show that from 1951 to 2008, the Central Government invested more than 100 billion *yuan* just on infrastructure construction [in Tibet]"<sup>774</sup> The underlying factor behind the Western Development Programme "appears to be to focus on investment in "hard infrastructure" such as railways, highways, dams, power stations and mineral extraction, rather than in the "soft infrastructure" of health, education and human capacity building"<sup>775</sup> Many argue that priority given to hard infrastructure helps to exert state control and propagate China's "benevolent" rule in Tibet. Wang Lixiong, a Chinese scholar, said, "Road building in Tibet is aimed at creation of a stabilising group (Ch: *Wending Jituan*) of Han, administrators and soldiers and has little relevance for the lives of great majority of Tibetans who live in small, dispersed communities in the high plateau."

The government funding has led to growth of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Tibet but has not improved the incomes and actual living conditions of the Tibetan population. China's Gross National Product (GNP) and GDP do not always give an accurate picture of economic development in Tibet. This is owing to the fact that government support to Tibet is largely concentrated in the state sector. Gerald Segal, late Director of Studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, also confirmed Chinese government using inflated and exaggerated figures, "The Asian Development Bank routinely deducts some two percent from China's official GDP figures, including notional current GDP growth rates of eight per cent."<sup>776</sup>

In April 1999, Asian Wall Street Journal questioned the then Chinese Premier Zhou Ronji over China's growth rate of 7.8% in 1998 amidst negative growth rate of other nations. The Premier replied, "Many people doubt the accuracy of the figure, To be honest, as I said before, I admit that this figure is somewhat inflated. But this kind of inflation did not begin from last year, and the figure for the last year was not more inflated than in the past, because we paid greater attention to checking the accuracy of the figure, and we repeatedly enjoined lower level governments not to provide false statistics...I cannot say that the statistics are very accurate."<sup>777</sup>

In the process of reporting to the central leadership, many reports are exaggerated and based on falsified statistics. Such misrepresentation and misreporting influences the policy decisions made at the central leadership level. As Robert Barnett points out, "This practice of misreporting by local leaders, and especially the phenomenon of the centre believing such reports is central to any analysis of the PRC's handling of Tibetan issues. This centre-periphery informational asymmetry explains much of the disproportionate impact of the 2008 protests within China; if it had not encouraged misreporting of opinions in the area, the government would have long known that unrest was to be expected."<sup>778</sup>

While appreciating the works of many Tibetan cadres and officials for Tibetans in Tibet, His Holiness also appealed to the few "not to look always for their personal benefit, but to work for safeguarding the larger

<sup>774</sup> *China Tibet Information Center*, May 2007 at [http://en.tibet.cn/news/tin/t20070522\\_239734.htm](http://en.tibet.cn/news/tin/t20070522_239734.htm).

<sup>775</sup> Tibet Information Network, *China's Great Leap West*, London, November 2000, p.36

<sup>776</sup> Gerald Segal, the late Director of Studies at the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, "Does China Matter?", *Foreign Affairs*, Autumn 1999

<sup>777</sup> Tibet Information Network, *China's Great Leap West*, London, November 2000, pp 15-16

<sup>778</sup> Robert Barnett, "The Tibet Protests of Spring 2008: Conflict Between Nation and the State", *China Perspectives*, p.9



interests of Tibet by reporting the real sentiments of the Tibetan people to their superiors in the Party and try to give unbiased guidance to the Tibetan people”.<sup>779</sup>

China’s development policy is focused on urban areas in Tibet where the majority of Han immigrants live and where only 20 percent of the Tibetan population resides. Such a disproportion results in income disparity, racial discrimination and the socio-economic marginalization of Tibetans. China’s economic growth circumvents 80 percent of Tibetan population that still subsists on agriculture and pastoralism. According to the Gongmeng report, “The people drawing the greatest benefit from the thriving economy are the incomers, non-Tibetans; and because Tibetans lack capital and skills, this is contributing to them being increasingly marginalized....Economically, in terms of skills and in terms of adapting to value systems, Tibetans have no way of competing with non-Tibetans in the modernization process.”

Another challenge is the “dependency model economy”. Non-Tibetans benefit the most from state support and a commoditized economy, thus denying Tibetans any current or future economic independence. Tibetans’ economic prospects are further dimmed due to their lack of skills and integration into the development process. In such a scenario, even educated Tibetans experience “a sense of powerlessness through not being able to participate, as well as experience exclusion in terms of language and opportunity”.<sup>780</sup>

According to Tibet scholar Gabrielle Laffitte, “Contemporary Chinese capitalist modernity is as problematic for Tibetans as past state violence and repression...Tibetans find themselves excluded from the material benefits of modernity...Tibetans remain poor, socially excluded, on the margins of a state-funded construction boom that reduces them to a minority meant to smile for the tourist cameras as they try to focus on their spiritual pilgrimage...Poverty among Tibetans is endemic, even as statistics averaged for entire provinces, bundling urban boom and rural neglect, proclaim a rising standard of living.”<sup>781</sup>

Influx of non-Tibetan immigrants into Tibet has had adverse impact on the culture, tradition and economy of ethnic minorities in terms of increasing social tension, discrimination and marginalization of Tibetans in the field of employment, education and healthcare. Excessive integration of majority into the governance and development process results in further alienation of minority in their own area and from the central leadership. According to the Gongmeng report, “...starting in the mid-90s, non-Tibetans were allowed [*yunxu*] into Tibetan areas (mainly in TAR)) to start their own businesses...In the area of grass-roots power structures, attention was paid to non-Tibetans who had a good education going into Tibet in order to further stabilize the local power structures... Since 1994 and the start of the Aid Tibet project, four groups of almost 4,000 cadres have been dispatched to work in Tibet by the Center, by state organs, provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and state-owned enterprises.”<sup>782</sup>

<sup>779</sup> “Statement of His Holiness The Dalai Lama to All Tibetans”, 6 April 2008, *2008 People’s Uprising in Tibet*, Compiled by DIIR, CTA, p.8

<sup>780</sup> Ibid.

<sup>781</sup> Gabrielle Laffitte, “Tibet: Revolt with Memories”, *Open Democracy*, 18 March 2008 at <http://www.opendemocracy.net>

<sup>782</sup> “Bold Report by Beijing Scholars Reveal Breakdown of China’s Tibet Policy; Reflects Demands for Greater State and Party Accountability”, ICT, 1 June 2009, [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)



The term “floating population” is often used by the PRC leaders to describe Chinese immigrants who are in Tibet on a temporary basis. Zhang Yijiong, Vice Chairman of the TAR government, in September 2009 addressed the first meeting of the “Working Group for Service and Supervision of Floating Population in the TAR” and described the floating population as “a major force behind constructing a prosperous, peaceful and harmonious Tibet”.<sup>783</sup>

In 2004, a senior TAR official told Tibetan writer Woesser that a household registration policy<sup>784</sup> had already been carried out in Tibet and that its fundamental aim was “...to encourage Chinese people in Mainland China to migrate to Tibet. Have you seen that these Chinese construction workers have already become local people in Lhasa? There are so many of them coming from Sichuan, Henan, Shanxi and Gansu provinces....At the beginning, only a few of them came to Tibet, carrying on their backs just a woven bag and a sleeping sheet, but after a while their relatives and friends followed them. It’s just like a snowball rolling from the peak of the mountain down to the valley becoming bigger and bigger...One time I made a test on my own to try to find out a rough figure for the structure of the population in Lhasa. That is, I started walking from my home, to the beginning of new Shol village, which is right behind the Potala Palace and just a few hundred metres from my home. On the way, I met 37 Chinese and only five Tibetans, so it proves that the new Chinese migrants make up a significant part of change.”<sup>785</sup>

Though the state might not openly and officially sanction the transfer, there is no government interference to halt the current migration taking place or in reviewing the policies and incentives that lead towards it. China’s economic policies such as “Aid Tibet Cadre” and the state-sponsored Western Development Program have direct bearing on the population movement in Tibet and in bringing more non-Tibetans into Tibet. Under the “Aid Tibet Cadre Forum”, which was formulated at the 1994 Third Tibet Work Forum, China has sent so far five groups of cadres to aid Tibet for a reported three-year period. On 30 December 2009, China announced it was sending over 980 cadres to aid Tibet in 2010 mainly from the “united front, politics and law areas and more professional and technical persons”.<sup>786</sup>

### 3. Education as Assimilation

In 1986, China promulgated the Law on Compulsory Education which aimed to establish 9-year compulsory education and issued General Plan for Educational Reform and Development in 1993. In an article titled “Facts and Figures of Tibetan Development”, the PRC claims that “Over the past five years, 8.22 billion

<sup>783</sup> 2009 report, Congressional Executive Commission on China, p.285

<sup>784</sup> Established in 1958 as a national system, the household registration (Hukou) is a resident permit and effectively becomes a “passport” to various kinds of state welfare including education and employment. The principal law governing household registration is the 1958 PRC Regulations Concerning Household Registration.

<sup>785</sup> TibetInfoNet, “Update -Interview: Diagnosing The Current Situation in Tibet, Interview with the Tibetan Author Woesser”, 30 April 2008, at <http://www.tibeinfo.net/content/update/111>

<sup>786</sup> “Over 980 Cadres to Aid Tibet in 2010”, 30 December 2009, *China Tibet Online* at <http://chinatibet.people.com.cn/6855754.html>



*yuan* in government funding has been invested in education to improve school facilities and raise literacy rates and the quality of education”.<sup>787</sup> Yet the reality differs. According to the findings of TCHRD, “In terms of substantive results for Tibetans, however, this spending appears to have had little effect on the quality and accessibility of education, particularly for rural students. Despite the PRC’s spending, interviews with recent refugees from Tibet conducted by TCHRD uncovered near-universal reports of an educational system that persistently fails to deliver adequate education to Tibetan students. School education continues to be both prohibitively expensive and sub-par in instruction, which either results in many students dropping out or prevents children from attending school at all. While the PRC claims that compulsory education has led to an astronomical school enrollment of 98.5% of all school age children in Tibet, the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) provides a more sobering estimate. According to the UNDP, Tibet’s combined school enrollment ratio is a mere 57.41%, the lowest enrollment rate in the entire country.”<sup>788</sup>

Regarding education levels in Tibet, Andrew Fischer, Development Economist based in London, finds “illiteracy still at 45%, urban illiteracy at 41% and the proportion of the population with secondary education and above at only 11.5%”.<sup>789</sup> At a meeting of the UN Committee on Racial Discrimination that monitored China’s compliance with the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination in 2001, the Chinese representative confirmed that “... the illiteracy rate in Tibet was 60 percent, which was much higher than the rest of China”.<sup>790</sup>

The quality of teachers and standards of education in Tibet are low and illiteracy rates are high. Chinese scholar Ma Rong points out that “...despite efforts to provide a dual education system for minorities, minorities often end up facing severe disadvantages in the job market because of their lower average education levels, their inferior linguistic abilities in Chinese, and because of cultural differences.”<sup>791</sup>

Education in Tibet is used as tool to inculcate love for communism and the “motherland”. The ideological content in education has been strengthened in 2009 with the re-launch of “patriotic re-education” campaign, integration of ethnic unity education into both the examination and education system. China’s Ministry of Education and State Ethnic Affairs Commission issued “Guiding Program on Ethnic Unity Education in Schools” on 26 November 2008, to promote Communist Party policy on ethnic minorities with emphasis on issues such as “safeguarding the unification of the motherland”, “opposing separatism” etc.

The histories, traditions, languages and culture of the minority groups are neither fully respected nor taught in school as they should be. It is held that “despite wide variation in geography, agriculture, climate, language and local customs, the same subjects are taught with the same materials almost all over the country”.<sup>792</sup> The religious, historical, and cultural education of the minority is, therefore, curtailed and conformed to the

<sup>787</sup> “Facts and Figures of Tibetan Development”, 27 March 2008, at [http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-03/27/content\\_7868617.htm](http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2008-03/27/content_7868617.htm)

<sup>788</sup> TCHRD, *Human Rights Situation in Tibet: Annual Report 2009*, January 2010, pp.72-73

<sup>789</sup> Andrew Martin Fischer, “Perversities of Extreme Dependence and Unequal Growth in the TAR”, Tibet Watch Special Report, August 2007

<sup>790</sup> Concluding Observation of the UN Committee on the Elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination on CERD/A/38/18 (1983) to CERD/A/56/18 (2001) (pdf) available at <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/virtualAcad/inthrol/index.php>

<sup>791</sup> Ma Rong, “The Key to Understanding and Interpreting Ethnic Relations in Contemporary China”, at <http://www.iss.nl/DevISSues/Articles/The-key-to-understanding-and-interpreting-ethnic-relations-in-contemporary-China>



diktats of the Communist regime. In such a scenario, minority children face a sense of inferiority about their racial identity. The students become “...very self-abased when they find no reference to their own culture or history in school materials. When they find there is no content which can make them feel proud of being a person of their own nationality, they lose self-esteem and interest in schooling. This is reflected in high drop-out rate of minority children”.<sup>793</sup>

The positive development of education for Tibetans is difficult as long as the language problem remains unsolved. Language is described as “a carrier of the knowledge and experiences accumulated by a nation, or a group throughout history”.<sup>794</sup> The preferential treatment for Chinese language and exclusionary practice against Tibetan language undermines the preservation of Tibetan culture and educational goals of the Tibetan people. When the use and significance of Chinese language is extensively predominant, the Tibetan language is automatically sidelined and marginalized. In acknowledging the problems related to China’s language in Tibet, Professor Badeng Nyima, Dean of Education at Sichuan Normal University, said, “During the years that Tibet has been influenced by the Chinese economy, the language problem has steadily worsened”.<sup>795</sup> Tibetan language should be given priority in the curriculum as a medium of instruction as well as a language of commerce and administration

Late Dhungkar Rinpoche, a leading scholar and intellectual on modern and traditional Tibetan studies, expressed his concern in both his writings and speech about China’s assimilationist approach and the lack of importance given to Tibetan language. Writing in December 1993 edition of the *Journal of Tibet University*, he said, “If a nationality is separated from its language and writing and another nationality’s language and writing becomes the basis for its education, difficulties will arise”. In a talk given in 1992, Dhungkar Rinpoche stated, “Without educated people in all fields, expressing themselves in their own language, Tibetans are in danger of being assimilated. We have reached a crucial point”.<sup>796</sup> In order for a nationality policy to prosper, preservation and practice of nationality language is extremely important.

Birgit van de Wijer reports in her book *Child Exodus from Tibet* an interview excerpt that she conducted with a freelancer reporter for TCHRD in November 2005, “The Tibetan subject is not taught; it’s seen as a less important subject, Chinese language is seen as important. If you have studied Chinese language, after you have finished school, you will get a job easily. If you study Tibetan language, you won’t. That’s why so many children flee.”<sup>797</sup> Birgit further says in her report that “Chinese is the working language for the government, for the economic life, and for all day-to-day activities”.<sup>798</sup>

Another important component of PRC’s educational policies has been the implementation of “patriotic re-education” campaigns especially in the monastic community. In their effort to wipe out nationalist sentiments

<sup>792</sup> Postiglione, G (1999), “China’s National Minority Education: Culture, Schooling and Development”, New York, Falmer Press, 1999

<sup>793</sup> Nima, as cited in Postiglione, G (1999), “China’s National Minority Education: Culture, Schooling And Development”, New York, Falmer Press, 1999, p.134

<sup>794</sup> Xiulan, Zhuo, “China’s Policy Towards Minority Language in a Globalising Age”, *Transnational Curriculum Inquiry*, 2007, 4 (1)

<sup>795</sup> Badeng Nima, “Problems Related to Bilingual Education in Tibet”, Kham Aid Education Program

<sup>796</sup> “Leading Scholar Dies, Cultural Criticism Stepped up”, *TIN News Update/ 4 August 1997*, in *TIN, News Review: Reports from Tibet 1997*, April 1998, pp.9-10

<sup>797</sup> Birgit van de Wijer, *Child Exodus From Tibet*, April 2006, pp.11-12

<sup>798</sup> *Ibid.* p.14



and to instill patriotism for the Chinese motherland, the campaign includes instruction on opposing separatism, denouncing the Dalai Lama and acknowledging Tibet as a part of China. State intrusion into monastic education is especially worrisome as this not only affects the educational goals of the Tibetan people but results in degeneration of essential Buddhist studies and practices.

The PRC's education policy is geared more towards promotion of ethnic unity and social stability across the PRC. The assimilationist approach to education and other policies revive ethnic tensions, strengthen ethnic identity among the minority groups and further alienate ethnic minorities from willing integration. Not only does this affect the educational requirement, but it renders the Tibetan students "unqualified" for jobs in Chinese-dominant market. So, all of the above factors compels parents to send their children into exile in India to seek better and proper education. Birgit van de Wijer sums up the reasons why Tibetan children flee Tibet in such large numbers in her book *Child Exodus From Tibet*, "The main reason for Tibetan children to flee their country is that they seek an education that is no longer available in the Tibet Autonomous Region, or TAR. Not only do most of the schools have Chinese as the language of instruction, but school fees are expensive, even more so for Tibetans. Furthermore, some parents do not want their children spoiled by the Chinese way of living. A few children even flee without the knowledge of their parents...With a rough average of 700 children arriving in India since 1980, nearly 20,000 children may have left their families."<sup>799</sup>

#### 4. Persecution of Tibetan Buddhism and Culture

With regard to Tibetan Buddhism, the PRC's White Paper on Ethnic Policy states: "In Tibet, there are over 1,700 venues for Tibet Buddhist activities, with 46,000 monks and nuns living in temples. Traditional Buddhist activities are carried out there normally—from sutra studies and debates to tonsure and *abhisheka* (consecration) and other Buddhist practices as well as the system of academic degrees and ordination through examination. Prayer flags, *mani* piles and Tibetan Buddhist believers are seen everywhere in Tibet."<sup>800</sup>

The religious policies of China are a result of several factors including ideology and political concerns. According to Marxist, atheist ideology, "religion is a superstitious and unscientific product of natural and social oppression; it has been exploited and used in backward societies as a tool by ruling classes to suppress the people and preserve social inequality". As per the Marxist materialist world view, religion will disappear in a socialist society.<sup>801</sup>

The PRC's fundamental emphasis has been on building a modern socialist state with Chinese characteristics and believes that religion should adapt to this reality.<sup>802</sup> Towards this end, it continues to use numerous tools of religious repression in Tibet such as the anti-Dalai Lama campaign, the "Patriotic Re-education" campaign and institutionalized control in the form of Democratic Management Committees (DMC) stationed in

<sup>799</sup> Birgit van de Wijer, *Child Exodus From Tibet*, April 2006, p.11 and p.25

<sup>800</sup> "China's White Paper on Ethnic Policy" *China Daily*, 27 September 2009 at [http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-09/27/content\\_8743072.htm](http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/china/2009-09/27/content_8743072.htm)

<sup>801</sup> *When the Sky Fell to Earth: New Crackdown on Buddhism in Tibet*, ICT, Washington D.C, 2004, p.6, at <http://www.savetibet.org/documents/pdfs/2004ReligionReport.pdf>

<sup>802</sup> "China", Prepared by International Coalition for Religious Freedom, 9 May 2004 at <http://www.religiousfreedom.com/wrpt/Chinarpt.htm>



monasteries. In the execution of these methods of control, the PRC authorities arrest, imprison, expel and torture rebellious monks and nuns for non-compliance with the official diktats.

In more than fifty years of the PRC's rule over Tibet, the role of Tibetan Buddhism has often been a major flash point. Given its strong identification with Tibetan culture and identity, the PRC authorities view Tibetan Buddhism as a source of challenge to state legitimacy. Majority of Tibetan political prisoners continue to be monks and nuns.<sup>803</sup> China regards the monasteries and nunneries as “hotbed of dissent activities” and the Dalai Lama as a “serpents head that must be chopped off”.

Condemning the involvement of monks in the protest, Gelugpa Sanglongpingla, Standing Director of the Buddhist Association, said: “Monks are not supposed to be involved in riots. Those taking part in them cannot call themselves Buddhists. Their behavior seriously violated Tibetan Buddhist doctrines. We should stay away from separatists.”<sup>804</sup> Therefore, official imposition of restrictive measures are done to negate nationalist sentiments and to ensure social stability. On the contrary, such control and restrictions only fuel a stronger sense of Tibetan-ness, ever-accumulating resentment against the PRC government and graver concern over erosion of Tibetan culture and identity.

China's religious policies in Tibet place emphasis on external acts or practices of Tibetan Buddhism, such as the repair of monasteries, circumambulation and the printing of *sutra* scriptures etc. While these are important aspects of Tibetan Buddhism, they are just one dimension of it. The core of Tibetan Buddhism requires intensive study sessions, contemplation and strict practices. As Chinese scholar Wang Lixiong said, “China's help for Tibet at the moment is only external — it is merely building a home, but one cannot rely solely on a roof and enough to eat to satisfy one's internal world. Most importantly for Tibetan people's hearts is their religious faith. If the inner world of people's heart is not satisfied, problems will never be solved”.<sup>805</sup>

Thus, China highlights the importance of what is to be “seen” in Tibet whereas there is overt negligence and restrictions on what is “felt”.

Erin Elizabeth Williams explains the logic behind state's promotion of non-political and external features of Tibetan Buddhism, “The state provides considerable support for forms of ethnic identity expression that are non-political in nature, such as traditional ceremonies, dance and literature. From the state's perspective, the promotion of these ‘folkloric’ aspects of ethnicity serves two vital purposes: it creates outlets for ethnic identity expression that do not challenge the state's control over minority affairs, and it bolsters China's self-image as a tolerant and ‘harmonious’, multicultural society. In short, multi-culturism in China is not fundamentally about permitting cultural difference as it is about controlling it by giving it only “delimited and predictable space.”<sup>806</sup>

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<sup>803</sup> “Tibetan Prisoners of Conscience”, Washington, ICT, at <http://www.savetibet.org/news/positionpapers/prisonersofconscience.php>

<sup>804</sup> “Living Buddha Condemns Monks' Involvement in Riots”, CCTV.com, 24 April 2008, at <http://www.cctv.com/english/20080425/101045.shtml>

<sup>805</sup> Wang Lixiong, “An Encounter with the Dalai Lama” in *Like Gold That Fears No Fire*, ICT, 2009, p.72

<sup>806</sup> Peter Wade, “The Guardians of Power: Biodiversity And Multi-culturality in Colombia”, in *The Anthropology of Power: Empowerment and Dis-empowerment in Changing Structures*, ed. Angela Cheater (London: Routledge, 1999), 84; June Tuefel Dreyer, “China, The Mono-Cultural Paradigm”, *Orbis* 43, Issue 4, (Fall 1999), 591



Beijing issued the Interim Measures of the TAR on Religious Affairs on 19 September 2006 and Order Number Five or the Management Measures for the Reincarnation of Living Buddhas in Tibetan Buddhism on 13 July 2007. Both these measures have the stated aims of “safeguarding the unity of the state, the unity of ethnic groups and social stability” and “protecting the normal order of Tibetan Buddhism”.

Similar to the PRC Constitution, Autonomy Law and other religious measures, the 2006 measure provides legal protection for “normal religious activities” and the “legitimate rights and interests of religious organizations and religious personnel”. In accordance with China’s Laws on Publication and Recording, the measure forbids content in religious publications that “propagates and glorifies ethnic splittism, religious extremism or terrorism”. There is a clear attempt to re-define Tibetan Buddhism in Tibet as Beijing tries to appropriate Tibetan Buddhism with its legal stipulation on so-called normal religious activities. What is “normal” in China is state defined and communist appropriate. Any aspect or activity of Buddhism that is threatening to the PRC’s supremacy over Tibet is considered as abnormal and criminally charged under “endangering state security”.

Reincarnation plays an important role in Tibetan Buddhism. It suggests continuity and transmission of religious teachings and is currently seen by the PRC leadership as an issue of legitimacy and authority over Tibet and Tibetans. By passing Order Number Five, the Beijing government is seen as attempting to vet new lamas and to fully intervene in the selection process of the next Dalai Lama. The 14-article Order Number Five sets out conditions, procedures and requirements for selecting a reincarnated lama and for seeking official approval over the selection and training of reincarnate lama. The order requires the reincarnated lama to “respect and protect the principles of the unification of the state, protect religious concord and social harmony, and protect the normal order of Tibetan Buddhism”<sup>807</sup>. The measure stipulates that there be official knowledge and intervention in every step of the reincarnation process.

The reincarnation of the 11th Panchen Lama is a case in point. On 15 May 1995, His Holiness the Dalai Lama announced the recognition of the then six-year-old Gedhun Choekyi Nyima as the 11th Panchen Lama of Tibet. Three days later, the PRC authorities abducted the small boy and his whole family and have held them incommunicado since then. Despite repeated calls by international governments, NGOs and the UN to ascertain the whereabouts and well-being of the 11th Panchen Lama, the Beijing government has refused to provide any information so far. Instead, it installed another candidate, Gyaltsen Norbu, as the Panchen Lama. In the course of officially conducted “Patriotic Re-education” campaign, Tibetans are forced to accept the Chinese-appointed Panchen Lama as the real candidate.

Since its launch in 1996, the “Patriotic Re-education” campaign has been one of the major tools used by Beijing to conform Buddhism within the Communist framework. Under this campaign, “work team” officials visit religious institutions to conduct classes in patriotism and denunciation. The duration of their stay depends on how well and soon the monks and nuns conform to the official instructions. During these sessions, many monks get expelled, detained, tortured and imprisoned because they refused to do what is asked of them. There have even been cases of monasteries being closed down. After 2008 protests in Tibet, China has increased the strength and frequency of the campaign for both the monastic and general populace.

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<sup>807</sup> Article 2 of Order No.5



The study sessions under “Patriotic Re-education” campaign are a major infringement not only on the Tibetans’ right to belief and expression but also very disruptive to the regular routine of a monastic life. It is imperative for the monks and nuns to have long hours of study, practice and debate to understand the intricate philosophies of Tibetan Buddhism. In addition to long hours of intrusive political education in the monastery, the monks are also appraised for their loyalty. All such acts hamper the acquisition of essential Tibetan Buddhism.

At an education conference held in 2000, a leading Communist Party cadre, Tenzin stated the political use of “Patriotic Re-education” campaign, “The centre [in Beijing] demands that we should maintain stability in Tibet and weaken the influence of religion. Through Patriotic Re-education campaign, the monks have learned what is not allowed and what is illegal. Monks teaching children is not allowed. Monks demonstrating with pro-independence slogans is illegal. A person is responsible for his own law breaking. Our responsibility is to look after the great majority of [law-abiding] lamas....it is difficult to change people’s mind in a short space of time.”<sup>808</sup>

Democratic Management Committees are the administrative body of a monastery and nunnery. It consists of politically vetted monks and nuns who supervise the functioning, activities and curriculum of the religious institution, Every monk and nun has to be on guard as to whether their religious study, belief, and practices are in conformity with the requirements of the “work team” that come to conduct “Patriotic Re-education” campaigns in the monastery. Understandably, the “work teams” and the DMCs installed in the monasteries infringes on the right of the monks and nuns to pursue their traditional avenues of learning as well as poison the harmonious and peaceful atmosphere therein.

Despite all such attempts, the PRC authorities have failed to change the Tibetan mind. As far back as 1962, His Holiness the Dalai Lama had expressed belief in the stubborn resilience of Tibetans against the PRC’s political indoctrination: “I had seen splendid evidence that Tibetans, young and old, were too stable in their character and belief to be an easy prey for Chinese indoctrination”.<sup>809</sup> Between the stubborn resistance of the Tibetans and systematic onslaught of control exerted by the PRC, major human rights violation of the Tibetans take place.

The appointment of Zhang Qingli as Communist Party Secretary of the TAR on 26 May 2006 ushered in a period of harsh and restrictive Tibet policies. Within a month of his appointment, Zhang Qingli called for the intensification of “patriotic re-education” campaign and said that the Party would engage in a “fight to the dead struggle against the Dalai clique”. Indicating a further hardening stance, he called the Dalai Lama “the biggest obstacle hindering Tibetan Buddhism from establishing normal Buddhist order”.

In a speech to approximately 600 party members in Lhasa on 18 May 2007, Zhang Qingli claimed that a “transitional victory” over the influence of Tibet’s exile has been achieved and rallied the Party to boost its efforts to quash all support for the Dalai Lama. China-Tibet Information Centre quoted Zhang as saying: “We must have a more vigorous will to fight, a more tenacious style and do a more solid job of uniting and leading the region’s various ethnic groups and throwing ourselves to the struggle against splittism.... We must

<sup>808</sup> John Gittings, “Cultural Clash in the Land on the Roof of the World”, *The Guardian*, 8 February 2002, at <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2002/feb/08/china>

<sup>809</sup> His Holiness the Dalai Lama, *My Land and My People: Memoirs of the Dalai Lama of Tibet*, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc. 1962, p.p.130



deepen patriotic education at temples, comprehensively expose and denounce the Dalai Lama's clique's political reactionary nature and religious hypocrisy."<sup>810</sup>

A notable feature of religious repression in Tibet has been the anti-Dalai Lama campaign. Ninety percent of Tibetan population is Buddhists. For the Tibetans, His Holiness the Dalai Lama is synonymous with Tibet and their Buddhist identity. The anti-Dalai Lama campaign that the PRC authorities impose on the Tibetans through different forms and manners puts the monastic community in a direct conflict between their religious loyalty to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the imposed allegiance to the Communist Party of China. For the Tibetans, denouncing His Holiness the Dalai Lama in Tibetan Buddhism is akin to forcing a devout Christian to denounce Jesus Christ or a devout Muslim to denounce Mohamet.

Highlighting the important role of His Holiness the Dalai Lama for the Tibetans, Professor Dawa Norbu wrote about what immediately triggered the 1959 uprising in Tibet, "Word spread around Lhasa like wildfire and by 10 March 1959, an estimated 30,000 Tibetans from all walks of life had gathered around what they regarded as the symbol and essence of Tibetan civilization and Tibet, the Dalai Lama., to protect, defend and fight for all that he symbolized to the Tibetans. He was the personification of their faith and their country."<sup>811</sup>

The Third Work Forum on Tibet is especially notable for its extremely hostile and aggressive campaign against the authority of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The PRC bans display or possession of His Holiness the Dalai Lama's portraits, celebration of his birthday, and any other acts that indicate belief and faith in him. The PRC authorities explained the ban on the birthday celebration: "The reason we want to outlaw *trungla yarsol* activities is because they are illegal activities intended to make power for the head of the splitting group, the Dalai...."<sup>812</sup>

It has been a recurring pattern that popular religious figures always face Chinese persecution and harassment on some pretext or the other. Such religious figures are believed to have the potential to influence the local populace into political activism. These religious figures come under attack. Some were put in prison while others remain under house arrests. Geshes have a significant role in the transmission of religion and preservation of Tibetan culture. Only the "politically correct" lamas enjoy full rights of religious freedom. While others are denied registration and their access to monasteries to teach lay Tibetans are hindered.

One of the most renowned and influential religious figure to come under official scanner in early 2000 was Khenpo Jigme Phuntsok, the founder and abbot of Serthar Institute. As a leading centre for Buddhist scholarship and practice in eastern Tibet, Serthar Institute had over 8,000 monks, nuns and lay students including approximately 1,000 Mainland and Overseas Chinese practitioners. Owing to the growing fame and strength of the institute and also because Khenpo met with His Holiness the Dalai Lama in Dharamsala in 1990, Khenpo was repeatedly interrogated and later kept under house arrest. Chinese "work teams" visited the institute to conduct "Patriotic Re-education" campaign. According to TCHRD's report entitled *Destruction of Serthar Institute: A Special Report*, "Chinese officials have admitted to demolition of 1,875 dwellings in

<sup>810</sup> Zhang Qingli, "The Heaven in Tibet will Never Change", *China Tibet Information Center*, May 2007 at [http://en.tibet.cn/news/tin/t20070522\\_239734.htm](http://en.tibet.cn/news/tin/t20070522_239734.htm).

<sup>811</sup> Professor Dawa Norbu, *China's Tibet Policy*, Curzon Press, 2001, p.224

<sup>812</sup> "A Reader for Advocating Science and Technology and doing away with Superstition", Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the "TAR" Communist Party, obtained by ICT in August 2002, at <http://www.savetibet.org/documents/pdfs/2004ReligionReport.pdf>



their work report. However, it is believed that the actual number exceeds the official figure”.<sup>813</sup> Additionally, thousands of monks and nuns were evicted. Khenpo Jigme Phuntsok passed away on 7 January 2004.



## POLITICAL AND CULTURAL PROTESTS IN TIBET: 1950-1996

China is a totalitarian state that monopolizes every means of public expression. Whenever Tibetans question the PRC's rule, "the whole apparatus of communist domination is brought down on them — political campaigns, arrests and torture, imprisonment and executions, intimidating displays of military force".<sup>814</sup> Protests in Tibet are pleas to let Tibetans be Tibetan and to allow them to freely express their Tibetan-ness in their own land. It has both political and cultural overtones to it.

In Tibet and China, all opinions and viewpoints that contradict the official CCP position on any issue are considered "subversive" and any information which directly or indirectly concerns the governance, policies and activities of the PRC are viewed as "state secrets". China's arbitrary detention of Tibetans solely on account of their peaceful and legitimate protests violates key rights promised in China's domestic law and in their obligations to international laws.

China's stubbornness to acknowledge and to address Tibet issue has been the root cause of all problems and resentments in Tibet. As long as the root cause analysis is not undertaken, the Tibet issue will remain problematic in the long run. Even with regard to the 1959 uprising in Tibet, inconsiderate and rigid policies towards Tibetans led to the eruption of mass protests against the PRC authorities. In his book *China's Tibet Policy*, late Professor Dawa Norbu wrote, "The overall Chinese policy towards political Tibet (TAR) was undoubtedly realistic and imaginative, perhaps based on the United Front strategy. But with regard to ethnic Tibet (Kham and Amdo) the Chinese policy was based on a rigid legality and lack of realism: treat the ethnic Tibetans living in China – as both de jure and de facto Chinese, since they were not under the jurisdiction of Lhasa. This was one of the fundamental flaws of Chinese policy in Tibet and a basic cause of the revolt."<sup>815</sup>

In its White Paper entitled *Human Rights in China* published in 1991, the PRC claimed that there are no political prisoners in China, "...ideas alone, in the absence of action which violates the criminal law do not constitute a crime; nobody will be sentenced to punishment merely because he holds dissenting political views. So-called political prisoners do not exist in China.

Asia Watch (now Human Rights Watch Asia) believes that most Tibetan political prisoners are imprisoned because of their involvement "in or advocacy of Tibetan independence from China or for proclaiming an allegiance to the Dalai Lama".<sup>816</sup> Tibetans who possess or display photos of the Dalai Lama or Tibetans who put up posters demanding human rights and freedom are all criminalized under the charge of "endangering state security". Hence, political prisoners exist in Tibet in large numbers.

Several major phases of political protests have taken place in Tibet since the PRC's occupation in 1951. According to Robert Barnett, "Tibet saw three major waves of opposition in the first 20 years: those of 1956-1958 in eastern Tibet, 1959 in Lhasa and 1969 in Nyemo and other rural areas, as well as guerilla attacks by exiles based in Nepal from 1950 until 1974.... Tibetan protests during the liberalization era under Deng Xiaoping

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<sup>814</sup> Ronald D. Schwatz, *Circle of Protest: Political Ritual in the Tibetan Uprising*, Hurst and Company, 1994, p.21

<sup>815</sup> Prof. Dawa Norbu, *China's Tibet Policy*, Curzon Press, 2001, p.215

<sup>816</sup> Asia Watch, "Statement on Human Rights in Tibet", Hearings of the Sub-Committee on Human Rights and International Organizations and on Asian and Pacific Affairs, Com. on Foreign Affairs, House of Representative, 14 October 1987, p.8



consisted mainly of street protests, most prominently the four major demonstrations that took place between October 1987 and March 1989, the long series of smaller demonstrations from 1989 to 1996, and the protests of March and April 2008, which are still continuing. The two major waves of protests—those of March 1989 and March 2008—led to responses that were primarily military: 13 months of martial law in Lhasa from March 1989, and 15 months of paramilitary presence in the streets of Lhasa and other Tibetan areas from March 2008 until late May 2009, with no sign of it being lifted.”<sup>817</sup>

### 1950s: Annexation of Tibet

On 7 October 1950, the PRC’s PLA attacked Tibetan forces across the Dri-chu. Almost two weeks later on 19 October the same year, China easily defeated the Tibetan army and captured Chamdo which served as the headquarters of the governor-general of Eastern Tibet. The 17-point Agreement was subsequently signed on 23 May 1951 which promised autonomy for the Tibetans in political, religious and cultural affairs.

Tibetans have resisted, rebelled and fought against Chinese incursion into Tibet since 1950. As related in the report *Tibet: The Facts* prepared by the Scientific Buddhist Association for the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, “The Tibetan people opposed Chinese invasion from the very outset and there were pockets of sporadic resistance all along the border regions. When the PLA troops attempted to cross the Dri-chu (Yangtse River) in October 1950, they were met with Tibetan government troops and voluntary forces of the people. By the early and mid-1950’s widespread fighting was raging throughout eastern Tibet. The war lasted for over twenty years and the degree of popular resistance was such that constant Chinese assertions concerning the repressive nature of Tibetan society seem very doubtful.”<sup>818</sup>

The easy defeat of the Tibetan forces was explained by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in his memoir *My Land and My People*, “As for the army, its strength was 8,500 officers and men. There were more than enough rifles for them, but only about fifty pieces of artillery of various kinds — 250 mortars and about 200 machine guns. The purpose of the army, as I have said, was to stop unauthorized travelers and act as a police force. It was quite inadequate to fight a war.”<sup>819</sup>

### 1959: Revolt and Exile

The first major political demonstration occurred on 10 March 1959 when thousands of Tibetans rose up in spontaneous revolt against alleged Chinese designs to abduct His Holiness the Dalai Lama on the pretext of an invitation to attend a theatrical performance. Besides the immediate cause that triggered the protest, there were also years of accumulated resentment against the PRC’s high-handed policy implementation in Tibet especially through the Democratic Reforms.

Mikel Dunham describes the incident in his book *Buddha’s Warriors: The Story of CIA-Backed Tibetan Freedom Fighters, The Chinese Invasion and the Ultimate Fall of Tibet*, “By dawn, the people were already spilling into the streets. They were armed and indifferent to personal safety. By nine o’clock am 30,000 Lhasans and Eastern Tibetan refugees had moved south from the city and gathered before the sentry boxes

<sup>817</sup> Robert Barnett, “The Tibet Protests of Spring, 2008: Conflict Between Nation and the State”, *China Perspectives*, 2009, p.6

<sup>818</sup> *Tibet: The Facts*, Prepared by the Scientific Buddhist Association for the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, 1990, pp.12-13

<sup>819</sup> The Dalai Lama, *My Land and My People: Memoirs of the Dalai Lama of Tibet*, Potala Corp, New York and Narthang Press, Dharamsala, 1992, p.80



flanking Norbulingka's front gate... No one had organized them. Nevertheless, that is what they had achieved in their spontaneous desire to protect their leader... Half of the Tibetans were from Kham, Amdo and Golok: For the first time, Lhasans and Eastern Tibetans are acting as one."<sup>820</sup>

The crowds formed a "Freedom Committee", repudiated the 17-point agreement and burned its copies and declared war on China.<sup>821</sup> On 12 March 1959, thousands of Tibetan women of all ages gathered near the Potala Palace and marched east to the streets around Barkhor and Jokhang calling for Tibet's independence and freedom. All these marked the consciousness of Tibetan nationalism and their aspirations for an end to tumultuous co-existence with the Chinese under the PRC's rule since 1951.

During and after the 1959 protests, thousands of Tibetans were detained without trials or after unfair trial in forced labor camps. Thousands died in detention either from severe torture or harsh conditions. Many of those who survived were not released until the 1970s.<sup>822</sup> Tenpa Soepa, who spent 20 years in Chinese prison wrote in his autobiography *20 Years Of My Life In China's Death Camp*, "There were 76 Tibetan prisoners in the Chiu-chon prison in Kansu Province. All 76 prisoners were brought from Lhasa...From 1959 to 1962, 53 of the original 76 prisoners died due to starvation... On October 19, 1963, the remaining 23 of us were transferred to Drapchi Prison in Lhasa...Continuous imprisonments, forced labor, and lack of proper diet in Drapchi Prison further claimed the lives of many inmates. By the time the last prisoner was released in 1979, there were only seven surviving inmates from the original 76."<sup>823</sup>

### 1966-1976: Cultural Revolution

After the uprising and exile of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to India in 1959, Tibet was once again engulfed in the destructive environment of the Cultural Revolution. From 1966-1976, China was bent on eradicating all vestiges of Tibetan identity. Tibetan language, dress, religious practices, icons and cultural traditions were largely banned. Tibetans were punished for their adherence to the "four olds"— old ideology, old culture, old customs and old habits.

In 1969, widespread revolt broke out in Tibet as people were forced into communes. Under the commune system, all individual property was confiscated and Tibetans became forced labourers. The PRC suppressed the rebellion with mass imprisonments and public executions. Persecution of Tibetans during the Cultural Revolution continued until the 1970s though its intensity gradually declined.

In the late 1970s, with the ascendancy of reformers like Deng Xiaoping and his policy of liberalization, Tibet experienced a relative cultural and religious freedom. The United Work Front Department of the Communist Party embarked on a new strategy to engage with "overseas Chinese, Taiwan and the Dalai Lama, in an attempt to resolve outstanding issues". In 1979, the first Tibetan delegation from Dharamsala visited Tibet.

A remarkable cultural renaissance and Tibetanisation process took place in Tibet under Deng Xiaoping's liberalization policy and at the initiatives of reformers like Hu Yaobang and the 10<sup>th</sup> Panchen Lama. In 1985,

<sup>820</sup> Mickel Dunham, *Buddha's Warriors: The Story of the CIA-Backed Tibetan Freedom Fighters, The Chinese invasion and the Ultimate Fall of Tibet*, Penguin Books, p.269

<sup>821</sup> Ibid. p.274

<sup>822</sup> *People's Republic of China: Repression in Tibet 1987-1992*, Amnesty International, May 1992, p.8

<sup>823</sup> Tenpa Soepa, *20 Years of My Life in China's Death Camp*, AuthorHouse, 4 October 2008, p.93



Hu Yaobang appointed Wu Jinghua as TAR's Party Secretary who happened to be the first and only non-Han Party Secretary of the region. Later in 1988, Chinese hardliners removed him from the post.

### **The Late 1980s: Cultural Renaissance and Martial Law**

With the resurgence of cultural and religious activities in Tibet after Deng's liberalization policy, the PRC authorities began to feel concerned about potential unrest in the region. Consequently, the authorities used informant system, "active policing" and preemptive measures to curtail protests. When any sort of control is exerted, reactions are but natural. The second wave of political protests took place in the late 1980s in Tibet and lessened only after the imposition of Martial Law in March 1989. The martial law decree was issued by Dorjee Tsering, Chairman of the TAR People's Government, and President Hu Jintao, who was the Party Secretary of the TAR.

Ronald D. Schwartz, author of *Circle of Protest* and a witness to the demonstrations in Lhasa, said, "During the period from 1987 through 1992, some 140 demonstrations by Tibetans have taken place, countless leaflets and posters demanding independence have been distributed, and many hundreds of Tibetans have been arrested."<sup>824</sup>

The immediate causes of the 1987 demonstrations were attributed to two incidents. One happened on 24 September 1987 when a mass meeting of 15,00 Tibetans were held at Lhasa Stadium. The crowd there witnessed two Tibetans being executed and nine sentenced to lengthy prison terms. Just three days earlier on 21 September 1987, His Holiness the Dalai Lama had delivered Five-Point Peace Plan in the US. So, the mass meeting, executions and lengthy sentences were particularly timed and used to intimidate the Tibetans against involving in political activism. Just three days after the public executions on 27 September 1987, 21 monks and five lay Tibetans held the first major political protests of the eighties on the streets of Lhasa. The protesters shouted "Tibet Is Independent" and "Chinese Quit Tibet".<sup>825</sup> As many as 36 protesters were arrested at the time.

On 1 October 1987, around 2,000 Tibetans marched around Jokhang waving Tibetan flags and shouted pro-independence slogans. Thousands of Tibetans later burnt a police station and overturned police vehicle. An estimated nine people were dead including three monks. The official death toll was six.<sup>826</sup> Lars Petterson, a tourist from Sweden said, "I saw one man lying on the ground with a piece of his skull blown off and blood pouring out of his head". Leon Schadeberb, 22, from London, said, "He (a Tibetan boy about 15) died as I was watching him. Blood spewing from his mouth. My friends and I saw three different Tibetans killed – one in the square and two others in the back streets".<sup>827</sup>

Once again on 6 October 1987, a group of 100 Tibetans held a protest march in Lhasa chanting pro-independence slogans. Approximately 40 Tibetans were detained and "one demonstrator who resisted arrest was seen being struck on the head by a rifle".<sup>828</sup>

According to Tibet Information Network, nearly 213 political protests were reported from Tibet between 1987 and 1996, out of which 160 were confirmed. It is interesting to note that there were only five incidents

<sup>824</sup> Ronald D. Schwartz, *Circle of Protest: Political Ritual in the Tibetan Uprising*, Hurst and Company London, 1994, p.1

<sup>825</sup> Daniel Southerland, "Tibet Monks Protest Rule by Chinese", *Washington Post Foreign Service*, 30 September 1987

<sup>826</sup> Adi Ignatius, "Tibetans see Victory in Demonstrations against China", *Wall Street Journal*, 6 October 1987

<sup>827</sup> "Six Die in an Anti-China Riots in Tibet", *The Times of India*, 3 October 1987

<sup>828</sup> "Fresh Protests In Lhasa", *Indian Post*, 7 October 1987



of protest in the Tibetan areas outside the TAR.<sup>829</sup> According to Asia Watch's report *Detained in China and Tibet*, "Nineteen ninety-three was without doubt the worst year for political arrests and trials in China since mid-1990 and the aftermath of the June 4, 1989 crackdown on the pro-democracy movement. Asia Watch documented almost 250 such cases in 1993, including 32 dissident trials resulting in average sentences of four years' imprisonment, and 216 new arrests. Almost eighty percent of these cases occurred in Tibet, where a continuing Chinese government campaign of repression against peaceful pro-independence activities by Buddhist monks and nuns sharply intensified during the year."<sup>830</sup>

### 1990s: "Grasping with Both Hands"

China's former President Jiang Zemin emphasized on social stability and economic development to counter Tibetan nationalism. He encapsulated this view in a famous slogan "grasping with both hands". After Chen Kuiyan became the Party Secretary of TAR, he explained "grasping with both hands", "Stability and development in Tibet are pre-conditions to each other, If stability is maintained, the pre-requisite of development has been secured. If the issue of development is solved in satisfactory manner, stability will find a solid base. Stability is the pre-condition and development is of fundamental importance."<sup>831</sup>

Chen Kuiyan's rule in Tibet from 1992 to 2000 was marked by hard-line policies and greater control on Tibetan religion, culture and language. He institutionalized anti-Dalai Lama campaign, initiated "Patriotic Re-education" campaign and encouraged migration of Chinese settlers. In 1994, the PRC authorities initially began with restrictions on photos of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and other religious artifacts. On 5 April 1996, the ban was formally declared in *Tibet Daily*, "The hanging of the Dalai's portrait should gradually be banned. We should convince and educate the large number of monks and ordinary religious believers that the Dalai Lama is no longer a religious leader who can bring happiness to the masses but guilty person of the motherland and people."<sup>832</sup>

Chen attacked Tibetan Buddhism in a speech made in July 1997, "Is Buddhism Tibetan culture? It is utterly absurd. Buddhism is a foreign culture"<sup>833</sup>

In an indirect way, Chen Kuiyan encouraged migration of Chinese settlers into Tibet. In April 1992, he allowed construction of small shops on the streets of Lhasa and also ordered banks to give low-interest loans. These initiatives were "aimed at small Chinese traders"<sup>834</sup> Border restrictions between TAR and other Chinese

<sup>829</sup> "Demonstrations: September 1987 to August 1992", *Tibet Information Network Background Papers on Tibet - September 1992*, Tibet Information Network, September 1992; "Reported Demonstrations 1992-93: List", *TIN News Compilation, October 1993 - Reports from Tibet 1992-3*, Tibet Information Network, October, 1993, p.31

<sup>830</sup> Asia Watch, a division of Human Rights Watch, *Detained in China and Tibet: A Directory of Political and Religious Prisoners*, February 1994, p.xi

<sup>831</sup> Chen Kuiyan, "Requirements and Hope for the Third Work Meeting on Tibet", *Xizang de Jiabu (Tibet's Steps)*, Gaoji Ganbu Wenku (High Level Cadre Doc. Series), Zhonggong Zhongyang Dangxio Chubanshe, Beijing, 1999, pp.194, 196-197

<sup>832</sup> *Xizang Riabo*, 5 April 1996, p.1, as cited in Robert Barnett, "The Chinese Frontiersman and the Winter Worms – Chen Kuiyan In The TAR, 1992-2000", East Asian Institute, Columbia University, Paper presented at the "History of Tibet Seminar", St. Andrews University, Scotland, August 2001

<sup>833</sup> Chen Kuiyang, *Xizang Ribao*, 16 July 1997, pp.1,4; published in translation by the BBC SWB as "Tibet Party Secretary Chen Kuiyan Speaks on Literature, Art", 1 August 1997



provinces were lifted in December 1992 to facilitate migrant flow. In 1994, Chen explained the benefits of Chinese migrants in the economic development of Tibet, “All localities should have an open mind, and welcome the opening of various restaurants and store by people from the hinterland [...] They should not be afraid that people from the hinterland are taking their money or jobs away. Under a socialist market economy, Tibet develop its economy and the Tibetan people learn the skills to earn money when a hinterlander makes money in Tibet.”<sup>835</sup>

As Tibet policies became more hard-line under Chen Kuiyan, a wave of protests swept across Tibet. According to Amnesty International, over 200 political prisoners and prisoners of conscience were known to be detained by early 1992. Furthermore, “at least 200 civilians were killed by security forces in successive incidents, including violent riots, between 1987 and 1990, when police and army units fired at demonstrators calling for Tibetan independence from China”.<sup>836</sup> Even during two incidents of peaceful protests, Chinese forces fired into the crowd killing several Tibetans. Fifteen Tibetans prisoners were given death sentences since 1992.<sup>837</sup> Those not given death sentences were given long jail sentences.

In an interesting development, the early 1990s saw Tibetan protests taking on economic connotation and extending to rural areas. Until that time, Beijing authorities considered public grievances relating to non-political issues as “non-antagonistic contradiction or offenses”. The “antagonistic contradictions” are categorised as “offenses against the people” that endangers state legitimacy and social stability. These distinctions are based on Maoist doctrine.<sup>838</sup> It became the first time that the PRC authorities responded to an economic protest in the same way that they would have dealt a political one.

The first known economic protest in Tibet after 1959 occurred on 24 May 1993 in Lhasa. Approximately 1,000 Tibetans gathered on the streets of Lhasa to protest “on issues which had not previously sparked demonstrations: food prices, medical fees and school charges”.<sup>839</sup> When they finally began to chant independence slogans, the security forces dispersed them: “When, late in the afternoon, the protesters finally began to shout calls for independence, the security forces immediately intervened, using tear gas to break up the crowds and inflicting severe injuries in a number of cases”.<sup>840</sup>

According to Robert Barnett, “Political street protests by Tibetans against Chinese rule, even small-scale incidents, had come to an end in 1996, apparently because the increasingly rapid responses of security forces and the severity of prison sentences for protesters (an average of around 6.5 years for any public protest, however brief) had made the practice no longer worthwhile for protesters, especially since news of such incidents rarely reached the outside world or attracted press attention. There had been no large-scale protests in Lhasa explicitly against the government for 19 years.”<sup>841</sup>

<sup>834</sup> Ibid.

<sup>835</sup> Tibet People’s Broadcasting Station Lhasa, 28 November 1994, published in translation as “Tibet, Chen Kuiyan in Qamdo Says Prosperity will Drive out Religion”, BBC Summary of World Broadcast (SWB), 5 December 1994

<sup>836</sup> Amnesty International, *People’s Republic of China: Repression in Tibet 1987-1992*, May 1992, p.1-2

<sup>837</sup> Ibid. p.2-3

<sup>838</sup> Mao Zedong, *On Contradictions among the People*, Beijing, January 1957

<sup>839</sup> Tibet Information Network/Human Rights Watch/Asia, *Cutting Off the Serpent’s Head: Tightening Control in Tibet, 1994-1995*, March 1996, p.6

<sup>840</sup> “Accounts of Lhasa Demonstration, May 1993”, in “Reports from Tibet: October 1992-1993”, *TIN News Review*, October 1993

<sup>841</sup> Ibid. p.8



## CONCLUSION

His Holiness the Dalai Lama has repeatedly stated that it is unrealistic to expect unity and stability under brute force. He welcomes the emergence of the PRC as a great economic power but believes that China needs to “earn the respect and esteem of the global community through the establishment of an open and harmonious society based on the principles of transparency, freedom and rule of law.”<sup>842</sup> In order to achieve harmonious society within China, there is a clear need to address the core and fundamental grievances of the Tibetan people to achieve harmonious society within China. Many human needs theorist believe that the “frustration of these needs underlies many social conflicts”.<sup>843</sup> They argue that “conflicts over needs are fundamentally different from conflicts over interests, because interests are negotiable, whereas needs are not.”<sup>844</sup>

As early as in 1999, Wang Lixiong has emphasized the merit in arriving at a Tibet resolution for the PRC government when His Holiness the Dalai Lama is alive and willing. He reasons, “... if one considers the long-term interests of China, it is not wise to forestall the issue. Add, it is an even bigger mistake to wait for the Dalai Lama to die. This policy is misguided. China must seize the present opportunity and start the process of finding a solution to the Tibetan issue while the Dalai Lama is alive and in good health. An early initiative is necessary to achieve permanent stability with one single effort. Playing for time is neither in the interest of the Dalai Lama, nor of China. In fact, it is China that will come out far worse”.<sup>845</sup>

Many experts and scholars point out the weaknesses in the PRC’s policies on Tibet. For instance, Dru C. Gladney, author of *Dislocating China: Muslims, Minorities and Other Subaltern Subjects*, defines the PRC’s minority policies as “official recognition, limited autonomy and unofficial efforts at control”.<sup>846</sup> The PRC’s minority policy is “heavily premised on the state’s ability to mold ethnic identities, via the modernization process, in a way that suits its own interests”.<sup>847</sup> Contrary to this belief, China’s market expansion and modernization efforts in total disregard of the Tibetan culture and belief system has led to “ethnic revival as well as social and cultural differentiation”.<sup>848</sup> Therefore, reviewing current nationality policies is long overdue.

Gongmeng scholars wrote, “Understanding is a pre-condition for discussion, unity and development. If the promotion of healthy development in Tibetan areas is truly desired then there must be a change in thinking and an adjustment in thinking behind the current nationality theories and policies...”<sup>849</sup> UN High Commissioner

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<sup>842</sup> “An Appeal to the Chinese People” by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, 28 March 2008

<sup>843</sup> Louis Kriesberg, “Identity Issues”, *Beyond Intractability*, July 2003, at [http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/identity\\_issues/](http://www.beyondintractability.org/essay/identity_issues/)

<sup>844</sup> “Denial of identity” at International On-line Training Program on Intractable Conflict, Conflict Research Consortium, University of Colorado, USA, <http://www.colorado.edu/conflict/peace/problem/denyid.htm>

<sup>845</sup> Wang Lixiong, “The Dalai Lama is the Key to the Tibet Issue”, in *Beijing Needs the Dalai Lama for Peace and Stability in Tibet*, Published by the DIIR, CTA, Dharamsala, pp.21-22

<sup>846</sup> Dru C. Gladney, *China’s National Insecurity: Old Challenges at the Dawn of the New Millenium*,

<sup>847</sup> Pitman B. Potter, “Governance of China’s Periphery: Balancing Local Autonomy and National Unity”, *Columbia Journal of Asian Law* 19, No 1, (Fall 2005), p.315

<sup>848</sup> Gladney, Dru C. (1991), *Muslim Chinese Ethnic Nationalism in the People’s Republic*, Cambridge/Mass. and Longon: Harvard University Press

<sup>849</sup> “Bold Report by Beijing Scholars Reveals Breakdown on China’s Tibet Policy; Reflects Demands for Greater State and Party Accountability”, ICT, 1 June 2009, at [www.savetibet.org](http://www.savetibet.org)



for Human Rights, Madam Navanetham Pillay, had also called upon the Chinese authorities to “reflect on the underlying causes of such incidents, which include discrimination and the failure to protect minority rights”.<sup>850</sup>

The past events in Tibet have shown that force, development and propaganda can never succeed where mutual understanding result-oriented bilateral dialogue and a more open approach to policy deliberations on Tibet are the answers and current international norms. So far, China’s Tibet policies have failed to achieve what the PRC ultimately seeks — legitimacy over Tibet, loyalty of Tibetans, and international recognition as a respected global player.



<sup>850</sup> Unrepresented Nation and People’s Organization, “UN Human Rights Chief: China Fails to Protect Minority Rights”, 16 September 2009 at <http://www.unpo.org/article/10063>

**2008 UPRISING IN TIBET**

**APPENDICES**



HOME

**APPENDIX I: LIST OF KNOWN PROTESTS DURING 2008 TIBET UPRISING**

S.No	Place of Protest	Affiliation	Protest Date	Nature of Protest	State Response
1	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		21/02/08	Ethnic strife	Teargas/arrest
2	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		21/02/08	Protest march/hunger strike/sloganeering	Arrest
3	Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		10/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
4	Lhasa, TAR	Drepung Monastery	10/03/08	Protest march/ sloganeering/prayer	Teargas/arrest
5	Lhasa, TAR	Sera Monastery	10/03/08	Protest/sloganeering/pamphleteering/flags	Teargas/arrest/deployment of forces
6	Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Thangkya Monastery	10/03/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Edu"/pamphleteering	Unknown
7	Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Lutsang Monastery	10/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
8	Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Lutsang Monastery	10/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Deployment of forces
9	Palung County, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai	Detsa Monastery	10/03/08	Protest march/ sloganeering/prayer	Deployment of forces
10	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery	10/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
11	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		10/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
12	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		10/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
13	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery	10/03/08	Flag removal	Unknown
14	Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Mewa Monastery	10/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Deployment of forces
15	Lhasa, TAR	Sera Monastery	11/03/08	Solidarity protest/protest/sloganeering	Teargas/arrest/deployment of forces
16	Lhasa, TAR	Tibet University	11/03/08	Protest march	Increased restriction
17	Dabpa County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		11/03/08	Protest march	3 shot dead and 10 injured
18	Lhasa, TAR	Chutsang Nunnery	12/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Forcible return to nunnery
19	Lhasa, TAR	Sera Monastery	12/03/08	Hunger Strike	Increased restriction
20	Lhasa, TAR	Drepung Monastery	12/03/08	Attempted suicide	Unknown
21	Lhasa, TAR	Ganden Monastery	12/03/08	Protest march	Increased restriction
22	Lhasa, TAR	Chutsang Nunnery	13/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
23	Lhasa, TAR	Reting Monastery	13/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
24	Lhasa, TAR	Ramoche Temple	14/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/damage	Deaths/injuries/arrest/teargas
25	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		14/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
26	Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		14/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
27	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR		14/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
28	Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Driru Wangden Monastery	14/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed/ increased restriction
29	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Ganden Monastery	14/03/08	Set themselves on fire	Unknown
30	Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR		14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
31	Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Ratoe Monastery	14/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	"Patriotic Re-Education" campaign
32	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Rongwo Monastery	14/03/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Unknown
33	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		14/03/08	Protest march	2 killed
34	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery	14/03/08	Protest/slogans/pamphleteering/flag/damage	Teargas/arrest/raid/restriction
35	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
36	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
37	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tsoe Monastery	14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
38	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
39	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	(College students)	14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
40	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery	14/03/08	Flag removal	Unknown
41	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery	14/03/08	Protest march	Arrest/5 injured
42	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Lithang Nyingma Monastery	14/03/08	Blocking army vehicle/sloganeering	Arrest
43	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		14/03/08	Solidarity protest	Unknown
44	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		14/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
45	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		14/03/08	Protest march	Arrest



46	Lhasa, TAR	Sera and Drepung monasteries	15/03/08	Protest march/damage	4 killed/injured/arrest/teargas
47	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR		15/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
48	Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR		15/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
49	Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		15/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
50	Dranang County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR	Samye Monastery	15/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed
51	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		15/03/08	Protest march	Deaths/Arrest
52	Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Tashi Lhunpo Monastery	15/03/08	Protest march	Shooting/Arrest
53	Gyalthang County, Dechen TAP, Yunnan		15/03/08	Pamphleteering	Forces deployed; increased restriction
54	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tsoe Monastery	15/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
55	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		15/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
56	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Lhamo Monastery	15/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed
57	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		15/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/damage	Unknown
58	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		15/03/08	Protest march/pamphleteering	Unknown
59	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery	15/03/08	Protest march	Arrest/"Patriotic Re-education"
60	Sersshul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Sersshul Monastery	15/03/08	Pamphleteering	Forces deployed; increased restriction
61	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		15/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
62	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR		16/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
63	Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Pangsa Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
64	Lhoka Prefecture	Samye Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
65	Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Tashi Lhunpo Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
66	Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR		16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
67	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Ganden Choekor Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed; increased restriction
68	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag/damage	Arrests
69	Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
70	Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		16/03/08	Protest march/flag	Forces deployed
71	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Rongwo Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/damage	Forces deployed; "Patriotic Re-Edu"
72	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
73	Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai		16/03/08	Solidarity protest/protest march	Forces deployed
74	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag/damage	Death/Arrest/Forces deployed 75
	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Shetsang Garsar Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag/prayer	Arrests
76	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		16/03/08	Protest march/damage	Unknown
77	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
78	Northwest University for Minority Natl's	Gansu	16/03/08	Protest/pamphleteering/sloganeering/sit-in	Forces deployed; increased restriction
79	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Teacher's Training College	16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
80	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tsoe Tibetan Middle School	16/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
81	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag/damage	Deaths/Arrest/Teargas
82	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Gomang and Kirti monasteries	16/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/damage	Deaths/Arrest
83	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		16/03/08	Attempt to protest	Forces deployed
84	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Lithang Gonchen Monastery	16/03/08	Sit-in protest	Arrest
85	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Sogtsang Monastery	16/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
86	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Sogtsang Monastery	16/03/08	Attempt to protest	Unknown
87	Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Harthang Monastery	17/03/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Forces deployed
88	Toelung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Dinka Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march	Arrest/Forces deployed
89	Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		17/03/08	Protest march	Arrest/Raid
90	Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		17/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
91	Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Tharshul Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
92	Yulgan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Tsang Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march/flag	Unknown
93	Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Kagya Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march/flag/sloganeering	Unknown
94	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Taglung Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march/flag	Unknown
95	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Mingthang Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown



S.No	Place of Protest	Affiliation	Protest Date	Nature of Protest	State Response
96	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Lungkar Monastery	17/03/08	Candlelight vigil/solidarity protest	Unknown
97	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai		17/03/08	Protest march/flag/damage	Arrest/Forces deployed
98	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Mewa Tibetan Middle School	17/03/08	Sit-in protest	Arrest
99	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tsoe Tibetan Middle School	17/03/08	Protest march	Arrest/Injuries
100	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tibetan Medical College	17/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
101	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Teacher's Training Higher Institute	17/03/08	Protest march	Protest march Arrest
102	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		17/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
103	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		17/03/08	Protest march/damage	Unknown
104	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Mamai Nunnery	17/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
105	Sichuan	Southwestern University for Natl's	17/03/08	Sit-in protest	Increased restriction
106	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		17/03/08	Protest/sloganeering/blocking army trucks	Unknown
107	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan		17/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Forces deployed
108	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Marthang Middle School	17/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed
109	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Upper Middle School	17/03/08	Flag	Unknown
110	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Forces deployed/deaths
111	Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Tibetan Middle School	17/03/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Arrest/Injured
112	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Sogtsang Monastery	17/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag/damage	Teargas/Arrest
113	Beijing, PRC	Central University for Natl's	17/03/08	Sit-in protest	Forces deployed
114	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR		18/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
115	Sakya County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Sakya Monastery	18/03/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Unknown
116	Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR		18/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
117	Qinghai	Teacher's Training College	18/03/08	Sit-in protest	Unknown
118	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Darthatang Monastery	18/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
119	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Middle School	18/03/08	Pamphleteering/flag	Unknown
120	Qinghai	Institute for Nationalities	18/03/08	Sit-in protest	Unknown
121	Kyegudo County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai	Kyegudo Middle School	18/03/08	Flag	Increased restriction
122	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tsoe Monastery	18/03/08	Protest march/prayer/sloganeering	Teargas/Forces deployed
123	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Choephelshing Monastery	18/03/08	Protest march/prayer/sloganeering	Forces deployed
124	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		18/03/08	Protest march/prayer/sloganeering/flag	Teargas/Arrest
125	Tsoe Municipality, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Kakha-Mey Monastery	18/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering./flag	Teargas/Forces deployed
126	Golog TAP, Gansu		18/03/08	Flag	Unknown
127	Dzachuka County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/03/08	Protest march/flag	Deaths/Injured
128	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
129	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/03/08	Protest march	Deaths/Injured
130	Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan		18/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
131	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery	18/03/08	Protest march/flag/sloganeering	Forces deployed
132	Damshung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Tenkhang Monastery	18/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
133	Dranang County, Lhoka Prefecture, TAR	Samye Monastery	19/03/08	Suicide	Unknown
134	Dechen County, Yunnan		19/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
135	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		19/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
136	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu		19/03/08	Protest march/flag	Forces deployed
137	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed
138	Kakhog County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan		19/03/08	Protest march/flag	Unknown
139	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Jam-Mey Monastery	19/03/08	Protest march/flag/sloganeering	Unknown
140	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Higher Secondary School	19/03/08	Flag	Unknown
141	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest/Death/Injured
142	Markham County, Shamdo Prefecture, TAR	Tso-nga Township	20/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
143	Markham County, Shamdo Prefecture, TAR	Rusho Township	20/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
144	Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Tsona Monastery	20/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest/Raid/Forces deployed



145	Qinghai	Institute for Nationalities	20/03/08	Sit-in protest	Unknown
146	Pema County, Golog TAP, Qinghai		20/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
147	Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		20/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
148	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		20/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Death/Injured/Arrest
149	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Gyalrong Tsodun Kirti Monastery	20/03/08	Confrontation over banned religious festival	Unknown
150	Dzamtang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan		20/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
151	Qinghai	Institute for Nationalities	21/03/08	Sit-in protest/solidarity protest	Unknown
152	Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai		21/03/08	Protest march/flag	Unknown
153	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/03/08	Flag/Protest	Death/Injured/Arrest
154	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
155	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Darhang Monastery	22/03/08	Sit-in protest/sloganeering	Unknown
156	Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	A-Tsok Monastery	22/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	“Patriotic Re-Education” campaign
157	Mangra County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		22/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
158	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		22/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
159	Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		22/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	Forces deployed/Arrest
160	Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai		22/03/08	Blocking army vehicle/sloganeering	Forces deployed
161	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Makur Namgyaling Monastery	22/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
162	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tashi Choeling Monastery	22/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
163	Gansu	Lhushue Choryithang Moanstery	22/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	Unknown
164	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Miri and Tsulshing	23/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
165	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Lhukor, Lowa, Kangmo, Yangrong	23/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
166	Yulgan County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Shingsa Monastery	24/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
167	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		24/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
167	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Ngangon Nunnery, Chokri Mon.	24/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Death/Arrest/Forces deployed
169	Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		25/03/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Unknown
170	Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		25/03/08	Protest march/prayer/sloganeering/flag	Forces deployed/Arrests
171	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Chokri Monastery	25/03/08	Prayer vigil/solidarity/slogans/flag/barricade	Forces deployed
172	Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		25/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
173	Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Tashi Lhunpo Monastery	26/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
174	Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Serlek Monastery	26/03/08	Protest march	Unknown
175	Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		26/03/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Unknown
176	Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		26/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
177	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Rapten Namgyal Ling Mon.	26/03/08	Protest march	Increased restriction/Raid
178	Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR		27/03/08	Protest march	Arrest
179	Tsegor Thang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai		27/03/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Forces deployed/Arrests
180	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		27/03/08	Defied Anti-Dalai Lama campaign	
181	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti and Gomang monasteries	27/03/08	Suicides	
182	Pasho County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Nera Monastery	28/03/08	Pamphleteering	Arrest
183	Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Bhekar Monastery	28/03/08	Solidarity protest/Defied “Patriotic Re-Edu”	Unknown
184	Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		28/03/08	Pamphleteering	Unknown
185	Lhasa, TAR		29/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Forces deployed
186	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Zigar Monastery	29/03/08	Pamphleteering	Increased restriction
187	Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Nyimaling Monastery	29/03/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Arrest
188	Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shiwa Monastery	29/03/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Edu”/Sloganeering	Forces deployed
189	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Wara Monastery	30/03/08	Protest march	Forces deployed
190	Chabcha County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Teacher’s Training College	30/03/08	Protest march	Monks photographed
191	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		30/03/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Forces deployed/Arrest
192	Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shiwa Lathim Monastery	30/03/08	Protest march	Increased restriction
193	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Wara Monastery	31/03/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Forces deployed



S.No	Place of Protest	Affiliation	Protest Date	Nature of Protest	State Response
194	Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Wonpo Monastery	01/04/08	Protest march	Arrest
195	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Zeykar Monastery	02/04/08	Pamphleteering	Increased restriction
196	Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Nyimaling Monastery	02/04/08	Blocking army vehicle/sloganeering	Arrest
197	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Tibetan Middle School	02/04/08	Class boycott	Unknown
198	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Nyatso Monastery	02/04/08	Protest march	Unknown
199	Bathang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Ba Chodae Monastery	02/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Arrest
200	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Ratoe Nunnery	02/04/08	Protest march/prayer/sloganeering	Forces deployed
201	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Tongkhor Monastery	02/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Forces deployed/Raid
202	Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Thangkya Monastery	03/04/08	Protest march/sloganeering/Solidarity protest	Forces deployed/Increased restriction
203	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		03/04/08	Protest march/solidarity protest/sloganeering	Deaths/Arrest/Injuries
204	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		03/04/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
205	Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Dring Sumdo Monastery	04/04/08	Solidarity protest/Human Barricade	Raid/Forces deployed
206	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Lithang Monastery	04/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Unknown
207	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Nyatso Monastery	05/04/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Death/Arrest/Forces deployed
208	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Rabgang Monastery	05/04/08	Flag/Sloganeering	Forces deployed/Increased restriction
209	Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		06/04/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Raid
210	Tsolho County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Teacher's Training College	07/04/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Unknown
211	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Ngangon Nunnery	08/04/08	Protest march	Unknown
212	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery	09/04/08	Sloganeering/Flag	Arrest
213	Lhasa, TAR	Drepung Monastery	10/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Arrest
214	Ruthok County, Ngari Prefecture, TAR		10/04/08	Protest march	Arrest
215	Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Tarma Monastery	10/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Edu"/Sloganeering	Increased restriction
216	Lhasa, TAR	Drepung Monastery	12/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Arrest
217	Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		12/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Edu"/Sloganeering/Suicide	Unknown
218	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		12/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-education"/Sloganeering	Increased restriction
219	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR		14/04/08	Protest march	Unknown
220	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Rongwo Monastery	14/04/08	Disobedience against DMC	Unknown
221	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Ngok Gyalmo Monastery	14/04/08	Solidarity protest	Arrest
222	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Provincial College of Buddhism	14/04/08	Protest march/flag	Arrest
223	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Lhagong Village	14/03/08	Flag/Sloganeering	Arrest
224	Palung County, Tsoshar Prefecture, Qinghai	Jhakyung Monastery	15/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Increased restriction/Raid
225	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		15/04/08	Protest march (equal job opportunities)	Forces deployed
226	Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		15/04/08	Defied Anti-Dalai Lama campaign	Arrest
227	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti Monastery	16/04/08	Suicide	
228	Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR		17/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Arrest
229	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Rongwo Monastery	17/04/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Arrest
230	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Rongwo Monastery	17/04/08	Solidarity protest	Forces deployed/Raid/Arrest
232	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Lithang Monastery	17/04/08	Flag	Unknown
232	Beijing, PRC	Central University for Natls	18/04/08	Sit-in protest	Submission of self-criticism
233	Lhasa, TAR	Nechung Nangten Lobling	19/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Arrest
234	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Wara Monastery	19/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Increased restriction
235	Nyagchu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/04/08	Protest march	Unknown
236	Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR		20/04/08	Pamphleteering	Arrest
237	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Tsenyi Monastery	20/04/08	Flag	Unknown
238	Sershul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Wonpo Monastery	20/04/08	Flag	Unknown
239	Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/04/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Forces deployed
240	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		22/04/08	Refused official compensation	Unknown
241	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		22/04/08	Pamphleteering	Forces deployed
242	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		22/04/08	Boycott farming activities	Pressure to resume farming
243	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dragkar Nunnery	23/04/08	Protest march/sloganeering/pamphleteering	Arrest



244	Sers hul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Bada Samdupling Monastery	26/04/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Arrest
245	Chushul County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Shugseb Ninnery, Gangri Thoekar Monastery	28/04/08		Protest march Arrest
246	Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dz agonsar Monastery	28/04/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Forces deployed/Increased restriction
247	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Namtso Monastery	28/04/08	Flag	Arrest
248	Sers hul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		28/04/08	Sloganeering/flag/suicide	Unknown
249	Sers hul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		28/04/08	Flag	Arrest
250	Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dz agonsar Monastery	30/04/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Forces deployed/Increased restriction
251	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		30/04/08	Defied Anti-Dalai Lama campaign	Arrest
252	Nyarong County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shiwa Monastery	30/04/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Increased restriction
253	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		02/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
254	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Samtenling Nunnery	02/05/08	Pamphleteering	“Patriotic Re-Education” campaign
255	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Samtenling Nunnery	02/05/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Unknown
256	Dz amthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Sanglung Monastery	03/05/08	Sloganeering	Arrest
257	Dz amthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Sanglung Monastery	03/05/08	Solidarity protest	Arrest
258	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Bonpo Monastery	03/05/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Unknown
259	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dragkar Nunnery	05/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Unknown
260	Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Bora Monastery	06/05/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Unknown
261	Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR		09/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
262	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dragkar Nunnery	11/05/08	Protest march/Pamphleteering/Sloganeering	Unknown
263	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dragkar Nunnery	13/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering/pamphleteering	Arrest
264	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Trehor Monastery	13/05/08	Sloganeering/Pamphleteering	Arrest
265	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering/pamphleteering	Arrest/”Patriotic Re-education”
266	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	14/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
267	Markham County, Shamdo Prefecture, TAR	Woeser and Khenpa Lungpa mon.	15/05/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Arrest
268	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		15/05/08	Sloganeering	Arrest
269	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		17/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
270	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Pangrina Nunnery	18/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
271	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Karze Monastery	18/05/08	Sloganeering/Pamphleteering	Arrest
272	Dingri County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Shelkhar Choede Monastery	19/05/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Arrest
273	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/05/08	Protest march/ sloganeering	Arrest
274	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Tsetsang Monastery	20/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
275	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Nyagay Nunnery	20/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
276	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/05/08	Taxi Boycott by Tibetan drivers	Unknown
277	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Nyima Gesey Nunnery	22/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
278	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Tsetsang Monastery	22/05/08	Protest march	Arrest
279	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti Monastery	23/05/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Arrest
280	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dhargye Hardu Nunnery	23/05/08	Protest march/ sloganeering	Arrest
281	Lhasa, TAR		24/05/08	Sloganeering/Pamphleteering	Arrest
282	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dragkar Nunnery	28/05/08	Protest march/Sloganeering/	Arrest
283	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		28/05/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	Arrest
284	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		28/05/08	Sloganeering/Pamphleteering/flag	Arrest/Gunshot
285	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		31/05/08	Sloganeering	Arrest
286	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti Monastery	01/06/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Unknown
287	Barkham County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Gyalrong Tsodun Kirti Monastery	02/06/08	Flag	Forces deployed/Increased restriction
288	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti Dhongru Monastery	02/06/08	Defied “Patriotic Re-Education” campaign	Unknown
289	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Kirti Dhongru Monastery	03/06/08	Committed suicide	Unknown
290	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		05/06/08	Sloganeering/Flag	Unknown
291	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		06/06/08	Protest march/Sloganeering/	Arrest
292	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Watak Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	Protest march/Sloganeering/	Arrest
293	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Watak Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Arrest



S.No	Place of Protest	Affiliation	Protest Date	Nature of Protest	State Response
294	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		08/06/08	Protest march/solidarity protest	Unknown
295	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Sey Monastery	09/06/08	Pamphleteering/flag	Increased restriction
296	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Khangmar Monastery	09/06/08	Protest march/Pamphleteering/Sloganeering	Increased restriction
297	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		10/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
298	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		11/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
299	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		11/06/08	Pamphleteering/Sloganeering	Arrest
300	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Khangmar Monastery	12/06/08	Pamphleteering	Arrest
301	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		13/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
302	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		14/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
303	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		14/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
304	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		15/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
305	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		16/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering/pamphleteering	Arrest
306	Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR		17/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
307	Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR		17/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
308	Nangchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		18/06/08	Flag/Pamphleteering	Unknown
309	Nangchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		18/06/08	Protest march	Unknown
310	Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		00/06/08	Pamphleteering	Arrest
311	Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		00/06/08	Protest march/Pamphleteering	Arrest
312	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Gewa Drak Nunnery	18/06/08	Protest march	Increased restriction
313	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Beri Monastery	18/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
314	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
315	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
316	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
317	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		18/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
318	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Beri Monastery	19/06/08	Defied "Patriotic Re-Education" campaign	Arrest
319	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Karze Monastery	19/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
320	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	Arrest
321	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/06/08	Slogans inscribed on white rocks	Unknown
322	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
323	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	Arrest
324	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/06/08	Protest march	Forces deployed/Increased restriction
325	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering/flag	Arrest
326	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		21/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
327	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
328	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		22/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
329	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		22/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
330	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		22/06/08	Protest march	Arrest
331	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		23/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
332	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Noobsur Monastery	28/06/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
333	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR		29/06/08	Solidarity protest	Arrest
334	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Karze Monastery	02/07/08	Solidarity protest/Flag	Arrest
335	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Dhargye Langna Monastery	15/07/08	Protest march	Arrest/Gunshot
336	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		19/07/08	Protest march	Arrest
337	Nangchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai		26/07/08	Solidarity protest/Sloganeering	Arrest
338	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		28/07/08	Sloganeering/Pamphleteering	Unknown
339	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		10/08/08	Protest march/sloganeering	Arrest
340	Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR		01/10/08	Posting pictures/speeces of His Holiness	Arrest
341	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR		00/10/08	Farming boycott	Arrest
342	Lhasa, TAR		31/10/08	Reproducing "prohibited" flag	Arrest
343	Lhasa, TAR		20/11/08	Sloganeering	Arrest
344	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan		29/12/08	Sloganeering/Pamphleteering	Arrest

## APPENDIX II: LIST OF KNOWN TIBETANS KILLED UNDER CHINA'S CRACKDOWN SINCE MARCH 2008

No.	Name	Age	Affiliation/Place of Origin	Details of Death	Sources
1	Akar Tashi	38	Chamdo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Shot dead on 4/05/08	CTA/TCHRD/TSC
2	Anu	47	Lhasa, TAR	Died from bullet injuries in June 2008	CTA/TCHRD
3	Apha Tsangon	80	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died in June 2008; depressed over daughter's death	TC
4	Atisha	20	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Shot dead on 16/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
5	Azin	30	Palyul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shot dead on 14/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
6	Bhende Tsering/Lapo	45	Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Died on 26/03/2008 due to excessive torture	CTA/TCHRD
7	Bhubhu Delek	30	Sothok Da Village/ Karze County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 3/04/08	CTA/TCHRD/TC/HRW
8	Choeden/Choetop	22	Pangkor Monastery/ Darlag County, Golog	Shot dead on 28/04/08; died of eight bullet injuries	CTA/TCHRD
9	Choezin	15	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	TCHRD/TC
10	Damtsik Khandro	49	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died on 11/08/2008 due to depression	TC
11	Dawa	31	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality	Died on 1/04/2008 in hospital after custodial torture	TCHRD
12	Dawa Gyaltsen	31	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 3/04/08	CTA
13	Dawa Tsering		Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/08 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
14	Dechen Dolma	57	Lhasa, TAR	Shot dead on 14/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
15	Dechung/Dachung	24	Nyemo County, Lhasa Municipality	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
16	Delek		Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	FTC
17	Delok	40	Derge Monastery/Karze County	Killed on 12/07/08	CTA/TCHRD
18	Dhondup Dolma	19	Student/Lhasa	Killed on 14/03/08	CTA
19	Dolma		Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
20	Dotsang Tsezin	34	Nangshik Monastery/Ngaba County	Killed on 16/03/08 in Ngaba	CTA/TCHRD
21	Druklo Tso	34	Gugra Village/ Karze County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 3/04/08	CTA/TCHRD/FTC/TC/REA
22	Gesang/Tsesotsang	32	Namtso Monastery/Ngaba County	Beaten to death on 3/04/08	CTA/TCHRD/DAFJ
23	Geyphen Thaglo	64	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP	Killed on 16/03/08 in Ngaba	CTA/TCHRD
24	Gheyam	40	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP	Shot dead on 16/03/2008	TCHRD
25	girl (name unknown)		Lhoka	Shot on 20/05/08 near Tsuklakhang	CTA
26	Gonpo Lhagon	30	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Killed on 16/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
27	Guru	24	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died on 8/06/2008 due to excessive torture	TC
28	Guru Kyab	25	Watak Samtenling Nunnery/Drakgo	Died on 9/06/2008 due to custodial torture	CTA/TCHRD/TT
29	Gyalpo	30	Ganden Choekhor Monastery/Phenpo	Shot on 15/05/08; died in hospital later	CTA/TCHRD
30	Gyaltsen	28	Nyemo County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/08	TCHRD/TIN
31	Gyaltsen	20	Derge Monastery/Karze County	Killed on 12/07/2008	CTA/TCHRD
32	Gyaltsen Yarphel/Lobsang Tsering	43	Ganden Monastery/Meldro Gungkar	Killed on 14/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
33	Jampa Lhamo	45	Tengchen County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Died on 28/11/2008 due to excessive torture	CTA/TCHRD
34	Jampel Gyatso	70	Kirti Monastery/Ngaba County	Died on 6/07/2008 due to depression	CTA/TCHRD
35	Jigme Phuntsok	22	Sera Monastery/Rebkong County, Malho "TAP"	Died on 22/06/08 in Nagormo Prison	CTA/TCHRD/DAFJ
36	Jinpa/Jigpa	28	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 15/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
37	Kalden	32	Drepung Monastery/Phenpo Lhundrup County	Died in police custody in mid-August 2009	CTA/TCHRD/Phayul
38	Kelsang Lhamo		Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died on 27/06/2008; depressed over daughter's death	CTA/TCHRD/TSC
39	Kelsang Yeshe		Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Shot dead on 14/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
40	Khechok Pawo	20	Tongkhor Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/08	TCHRD
41	Konchok Samphel	21	Damshung County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/08	CTA/TCHRD
42	Konchok Sherab	30	Tongkhor Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
43	Kunga	21	Chokri Monastery/Drakgo County	Shot dead on 24/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
44	Kunga	60	Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Municipality	Died three days after prison release in April 2008	CTA/TCHRD/HRW
45	Kunsang Choedon	35	Tongkhor Mogren Village/ Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC



No.	Name	Age	Affiliation/Place of Origin	Details of Death	Sources
46	Kyara Palden Nyendrak	60	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died on 3/07/2008 due to depression	CTA/TCHRD/TC
47	Kyari/Ngodup	37	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Shot dead on 20 March 2008 in Serthar County	CTA/TCHRD/DAFI
48	Legtsok	74	Gomang Monastery/Ngaba	Committed suicide on 30/3/2008	CTA/TCHRD
49	Lhakpa Tsering	21	Driver/Toelung	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	HRW
50	Lhundrub	17	Student/Chentsa County, Malho Prefecture	Committed suicide on 18/10/2008	TCHRD/TSC
51	Lhundrup	17	Kangtsa County	Committed suicide on 18 October 2008	CTA
52	Lhungo	35	Tongkhon Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/08	CTA/TCHRD/TC
53	Lobsang Dolma	23	Garu Nunnery/Lhasa	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
54	Lobsang Jinpa		Ngaba Kirti Monastery	Committed suicide on 27/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
55	Lobsang Jinpa/Ngawang Tsondue	38	Drepung Monastery/Dartsedo County	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
56	Lobsang Nyindak		Sera Monastery/Serthar County, Karze TAP	Died due to excessive torture	TCHRD/TE
57	Lobsang Rinchen	27	Tongkhon Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/RFA
58	Lobsang Tashi		Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 16/03/08	HRW/RFA
59	Lobsang Tenzin	24	Gongkar County, Lhoka Prefecture	Shot on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa; died in hospital	CTA/TCHRD
60	Lobsang Thogmey	32	Ramoche /Gyaltsa County, Lhoka Prefecture	Died on 23/03/08; Either starved or committed suicide	CTA/TCHRD/TSC
61	Lobsang Tsephel	31	Sera Monastery/Toelung Dechen County	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
62	Lobsang Tsomo		Choekhor Nunnery/Meldrongkar	Committed suicide on 12/04/2008	TCHRD
63	Lobsang Tsultrim	16	Dhongri Monastery/Ngaba County	Committed suicide on 3/07/2008	CTA/TCHRD
64	Lotse	25	Ngaba County	Shot dead on 16/03/2008 in Ngaba	CTA/TCHRD
65	Mingyur	20	Nyemo County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/2008	TCHRD/TIN
66	Namdrol Khakyab		Dorjedrak Monastery/Nyemo County	Committed suicide on 19/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
67	Namlang	42	Phunpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa, "TAR"	Died from brutal torture in May 2008	CTA/TCHRD
68	Nechung	38	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Died on 17/04/2008 due to custodial torture	CTA/TCHRD/HRW
69	Ngawang Pelsang		Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Died in March 2008 due to custodial torture	CTA/TCHRD
70	Ngawang Sherab/Migmar	31	Ganden Monastery/Meldro Gungkar	Killed on 14/03/08 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
71	Ngawang Thekchen	20	Taglungdrak Mon., Toelung Dechen County	Killed on 14/03/08 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
72	Ngawang Tsering		Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
73	Ngodup Dorjee	21	Serthar County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 17/03/08	HRW
74	Ngodup Phuntsok		Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Killed on 18/03/2008 in Karze	TCHRD/ICT
75	Ngodup Tso/Lhundrup Tso	16	Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Killed near PSB office in Ngaba on 16/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
76	Norbu	17	Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Killed on 16/03/2008 in Ngaba	CTA/TCHRD/HRW
77	Patsel Kyab/Jakpalo	58	Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Custodial death	CTA/TCHRD/ICT
78	Pelkho			Shot on 16/03/2008; died on 22/03/2008;	CTA/TCHRD/TSC
79	Pema	25	Driver/Phenpo Lhundrup County	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
80	Pema	25	Phenpo Lhundrup County	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
81	Pema Dechen		Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Killed on 18/03/2008 in Karze	TCHRD/ICT
82	Pema Gyaltzen	26	Karze Monastery/Karze	Died in Chinese Prison on 25/07/2008	TC
83	Pema Tsepak	24	Dzogang County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Died due to brutal beatings on 23/01/2009	CTA/TCHRD/Phayul
84	Penpa	25	Drepung Monastery	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	TCHRD
85	Penpa/Drukda Lama	29	Nenang Monastery/ Toelung Dechen County	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
86	Phuntsok	27	Drakgo Monastery/ Karze TAP, Sichuan	Beaten to death on 25/03/2009	CTA/TCHRD
87	Phuntsok Rabten	27	Drakgo Monastery/ Drakgo County	Died on 25/03/2009 due to excessive torture	TC
88	Phuntsok Tsering	20	Nyemo County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/2008	TCHRD/TIN
89	Phurbu	37	Lhasa, TAR	Killed on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
90	Phurbu Tsamchoe	20	Lhasa, TAR	Killed on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
91	Rigzin Choekyi	26	Shugseb Nunnery, Lhasa, TAR	Killed on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
92	Rinchen Dorjee	27	Murshang Village/ Machu County, Kanlho TAP	Shot dead on 16/03/08	TCHRD/TW



93	Samten	27	Tongkor Monastery/ Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA
94	Sangay		Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Shot dead on 16/03/2008	TCHRD
95	Sangmo	34	Tongkor, Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA
96	Serumey Geygyam	40	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Killed on 16/03/2008 in Ngaba	CTA
97	Shedup	40	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Committed suicide on 2/04/2009	CTA/TCHRD
98	Sherab Yangtso	43	Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Died on 19/04/2008; depressed over husband's arrest	CTA/TCHRD/TC
99	Sheyshey	40	Bathang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died from five bullet shots	CTA/TCHRD
100	Sonam Lhamo	21	Palyul County, Karze "TAP, Sichuan	Shot death on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
101	Sonam Norbu	27	Derge County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
102	Sonam Phuntsok	56	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died on 5/04/2008	TC
103	Sonam Phuntsok		Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Died on 18/03/08 due to torture	CTA/TCHRD
104	Sonam Tsultrim	22	Nyatri Village/ Karze County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
105	Tashi	26	Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 16/03/2008	TCHRD/HRW
106	Tashi Dorjee	22	Student/Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
107	Tashi Sangpo	28	Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Committed suicide on 21/03/2009	CTA/TCHRD
108	Tashi Tsering		Bathang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
109	Tashi Wangchuk	27	Ngaba County	Killed on 16/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
110	Tendar	29	Lhasa	Died on 19/06/2008 due to excessive torture	CTA/TCHRD
111	Tenlam	32	Tongkhor, Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA
112	Tenlung		Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	FTC
113	Tenzin Dolkar	21	Toelung Dechen County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
114	Tenzin Lobsang		Tailor/Lhasa	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA
115	Tenzin Ngodup	28	Tibet University/Chamdo	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA
116	Tenzin Norbu	21	Pelbar County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Shot in the head on 14/03/08	HRW
117	Tenzin Norbu		Meldro Gungkar County, Lhasa Municipality	Died in March 2008 due to custodial torture	CTA/TCHRD
118	Tenzin Samdup	39	Lhasa	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
119	Tenzin Sangpo	23	Student/Lhasa	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
120	Thoesam	29	Kirti Monastery/Ngaba County	Committed suicide on 16/04/2008	CTA/TSC
121	Thupten Sangdhen	27	Tongkhor Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
122	Thupten Tsering	24	Lhasa	Killed on 14/03/2008 in Lhasa	CTA/TCHRD
123	Trangma		Drapa Yangden Mon/Nyagchu, Karze "TAP"	Committed suicide on 18/06/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TSC
124	Tri Lhamo/Ku Lhamo		Sershu County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Committed suicide on 28/04/2008	CTA
125	Trulku Kunsang Shenphen	60	Sey Monastery/ Ngaba County	Died on 17/06/2008 due to depression	CTA/TCHRD
126	Tse Yangkyi	23	Tsar-ngoe Village/ Karze County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/RFA/TC/HRW
127	Tsedo		Tseshul Village/Serthar County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 21/03/08	TIN/RFA
128	Tsedup		Kirti Monastery/Ngaba County	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 in Ngaba	CTA/TCHRD
129	Tsering Dhondup	43	Kharsur Village/ Karze County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
130	Tsering Dhondup		Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	FTC
131	Tsering Dhondup (older)	28	Druyak Village/Karze County, Karze TAP	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
132	Tsering Dolkar	25	Choekhor Nunnery/Meldro Gungkar	Killed in March 2008 in Meldrogungkar	CTA/TCHRD
133	Tsering Kalden	22	Tongkhor Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
134	Tsering Lhamo		Tongkhor, Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA
135	Tsering Yangzom	23	Tongkor, Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA
136	Tsewang Rigzin	38	Tongkhor Monastery/Karze	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	CTA/TCHRD/TC
137	Tsezin		Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Shot dead on 16/03/08	HRW/RFA
138	Tsomo	27	Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	One of the many corpses cremated on 28/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
139	Tsondru	32	Lhasa, TAR	Thrown from atop Neighborhood Com. Comp. on 17/03/08	HRW
140	Unidentified	25	Lhasa, TAR	Shot dead on 14/03/2008 near Pudab Dzong Restaurant	HRW
141	Unidentified	25	Lhasa, TAR	Shot dead on 14/03/08 near Mentsikhang	HRW



No.	Name	Age	Affiliation/Place of Origin	Details of Death	Sources
142	Unidentified boy		Tongkhor, Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA
143	Wangchen	40s	Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Killed on 18/03/2008 in Karze	TCHRD/ICT
144	Wangdu Dhargye	20	Damshung County, Lhasa Municipality	Shot dead on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
145	Wife of Sonam Phuntsok		Lhoka	Died on 16/03/08	CTA
146	Yangkyi Dolma	33	Dragkar Nunnery, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Died on 6/12/08 due to custodial torture	TC/TCHRD/Phayul
147	Yangzom		Lhasa	Shot dead on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
148	Yardo Mardo (nickname)		Driver/Phenpo Lhundrup County	Killed on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
149	Yeshe		Businessman/Bathang County, Karze	Killed on 14/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD
150	Yeshe Lhadron	25	Karze County, Karze "TAP", Sichuan	Died on 28/05/2008 due to torture	TC
151	Zamphel		monk/Karze County, Karze "TAP"	Shot dead on 3/04/2008	FTC
152	Zati/Rinchen		Ngaba County, Ngaba "TAP", Sichuan	Beaten to death on 20-21/03/2008	CTA/TCHRD/DAFJ
153	Zunde		Tongkor Monastery/ Karze County, Sichuan	Shot dead on 3/04/08	HRW/RFA

#### Source abbreviations

CTA - Central Tibetan Administration

DAFJ - Dhomey Alliance for Freedom and Justice

FTC - Free Tibet Campaign

HRW - Human Rights Watch

ICT - International Campaign for Tibet

RFA - Radio Free Asia

TC - Trehor Committee

TCHRD - Tibetan Centre for Human Rights & Democracy

TIN - TibetInfoNet

TSC - Tibetan Solidarity Committee

TW - Tibet Watch



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**APPENDIX III: LIST OF KNOWN TIBETAN SENTENCED SINCE MARCH 2008**

No.	Name	Age/Place of Origin	Occupation/Affiliation	Arrest Date	Prison Term/Sentenced Date	Sources
1	Anyok	40/Jomda			2 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
2	Ati	Chigdril		11/04/08	3 years	TCHRD
3	Bagdro	Phenpo		14/03/2008	15 years	CTA/TCHRD
4	Bagdro	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Over 15 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
5	Belsa Norzin Wangmo	30/Marthang		00/03/2008	5 years [3/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
6	Bhu Tengay	Driru	Benkar Monastery	00/08/2008	8 years	TCHRD
7	Bhumo (Ghechung)	36/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	9 years	CTA/TC/TCHRD
8	Bohuri	60/Luchu		17/03/2008	2 years and 6 months [19/11/2008]	CTA
9	Buchung Norbu	Driru	Benkar Monastery	00/08/2008	8 years	TCHRD
10	Buchung Tsering	34/Dingri	Palden Gyuto Monastery	24/05/2008	2 years and 6 months	TCHRD
11	Bulug	56/Jomda	Kyabje Monastery	00/06/2009	2 years [4/07/2009]	CTA/CECC/TCHRD/RFA
12	Bumgah	22/Karze		14/04/2008	6 years	TCHRD
13	Bumgah/Bugah	23/Ngaba		00/03/2008	1 year and 8 months [00/10/2008]	CTA
14	Bumgah/Bugah	22/Gonjo		14/05/2008	6 years [4/11/2008]	CTA
15	Chagthar Gyalpo	19/Rebgong		17/03/2008	1 year	CTA
16	Chak Dhargyal	17/Rebkong		22/03/2008	2 years [24/03/2008]	CTA
17	Chime Gonpo	37/Karze		18/03/2008	Between 3-4 years	CECC/TC/TCHRD/TIN
18	Chime Lhanzom	20/Namling		00/00/2008	10 years	CTA/TCHRD
19	Chime Namgyal	38/Gonjo		07/08/09	1 year and 9 months	TCHRD/ICT/HRW
20	Chodak Gyatso	26/Luchu	Shitsang Garsar Monastery	24/03/2008	8 years [19/11/2008]	CTA
21	Chodhar	34/Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	25/08/2009	13 years	Phayul
22	Chodpa	20/Rebgong		17/03/2008	1 year and 9 months	CTA
23	Choedon	Chokri		25/03/2008	7 years	TCHRD
24	Choedon (Khagongsang)	43/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	7 years [00/04/2008]	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC
25	Choepa	20/Rebkong		22/03/2008	1 year and 9 months [24/03/2008]	CTA
26	Choephel	24/Taktse		00/00/2008	2 years and 6 months	TCHRD/Phayul
27	Choephel Dadak	Damshung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
28	Choephel Kelsang	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
29	Choephel Konchok	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
30	Choephel Kunkhyen	Shigatse	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
31	Choephel Tashi	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Between 3-14 years [29/04/08]	CTA/TCHRD
32	Choephel Tharchin	Lhoka	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
33	Choephel Wangpo	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
34	Choephel/Wurcho	33/Ngaba		17/03/2008	4 years [5/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/Phayul
35	Choesto Dolma	28/Karze	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	14/05/2008	Between 1 – 4 years	CTA/CECC/TC/TCHRD/Phayul
36	Choktrul/Chotrin Gyatso	Yugang	Tsang Monastery	00/04/2008	9 years [29/10/2008]	CTA
37	Dawa Sangpo	35/Taktse			Life Term	CECC/ICT
38	Dekyi	Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	12/05/08	Between 2- 3 years	TC
39	Dekyi Wangmo	31/Karze	Dhargye Langna Monastery	03/08/08	3 years	TC
40	Deyang Dra Olo	Yardog	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
41	Deyang/Droyang	F/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	3 years [April 2008]	CTA/TSC/CECC/RFA
42	Dhargay	26/Ngaba		00/03/2008	5 years [4/11/2008]	CTA
43	Dhargyal	19/Luchu		17/03/2008	2 years and 6 months [19/11/2008]	CTA
44	Dhargyal	26/Ngaba		24/04/2008	5 years	TCHRD
45	Dhondup	21/Karze	Dzangonsar Monastery	05/03/09	3 years	TC



No.	Name	Age/Place of Origin	Occupation/Affiliation	Arrest Date	Prison Term/Sentenced Date	Sources
46	Dhondup Wangchen	35		26/03/2008	6 years [ 28/12/2009	ICT/CECC/TCHRD/AI
47	Dhonko Gyakpa	Ngaba			4 years [25/09/2010]	Phayul
48	Dhungtruk	25/Karze	Dzangon Monastery	05/03/09	3 years	TC
49	Dolak	Phenpo	Gachoe Monastery	15/03/2008	15 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
50	Dolma Yangtso	34/Karze	Sertha Buddhist Institute	10/08/08	2 years [25/12/2008]	CTA/TC/TCHRD
51	Dolma Yangtso	Dragko	Dragkar Nunnery	25/03/08	3 years	CTA/TCHRD
52	Dolma Yangtso	24/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	7 years [00/04/2008]	CTA/TC/CECC/TCHRD
53	Donden	Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	CECC/TIN
54	Donge Shawo Tashi	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	1 year and 6 months [00/11/2008]	CTA
55	Dongra Thupten Dolma	Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	11/05/08	4 years [7/11/2008]	CTA
56	Dongye Namkha Tsering	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	2 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
57	Donyang	43/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	25/03/2008	3 years [Now Released]	CTA/TC
58	Donyang	32/Karze	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	14/05/2008	9 years [1/12/2008]	TC
59	Dorjee	Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	14/05/2008	2 years	TCHRD
60	Dorjee	33/Chokri		11/06/08	4 years	TC
61	Dorjee Dolma	Phenpo		15/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
62	Dorjee Gyaltsen	23/Karze		19/05/2008	2 years	TC
63	Dorjee Khando	31/Karze	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	14/05/2008	Between 7-8 years [30/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/HRW/TC
64	Dorjee Khandro (2)	34/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	7 years [20/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/ICT/CECC/HRW
65	Dorjee Lhamo	37/Karze		16/03/2009	2 years [10/07/2009]	TC
66	Dorjee Lorig	24/Karze		15/06/2008	3 years	TC
67	Dorjee Tashi	18/Karze		18/03/2008	3 years [Released on 23/04/2009]	CTA/TC/TCHRD
68	Dorjee Tashi/Yak Tashi	37/Labrang		00/03/2008	Life Term [26/06/2010]	Phayul
69	Dorjee Wangyal	31/Gonjo	Thankgya Monastery	01/04/08	15 years [23/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
70	Dorjee/Dorjee Dhargay	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Between 3-14 years	CTA/TCHRD
71	Dorjee/Kamping	M/Dragko			4 years	CTA
72	Dorjor	Lhasa		00/03/2008	15 years	TCHRD
73	Drakpa Gyaltsen	Driru	Benkar Monastery	00/03/2008	2 years	TCHRD
74	Drukda	42/Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	28/03/2008	1 years and 4 months [May 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
75	Dung Tso	20/Karze	Gewa Drak Nunnery	18/06/2008	2 years and 6 months	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
76	Gadruk Dorjee	41/Karze	Beri Monastery	24/06/2008	9 years	TC
77	Galug	Jomda		00/10/2009	1 year and 6 months	VOT/Phayul
78	Ganden Chodak	Phenpo	Gachoe Monastery	15/03/2008	Between 5-14 years	TCHRD
79	Gedun Ralo	Machen	Ragya Monastery	21/03/2009	1 year [13/08/2009]	CTA/CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
80	Gelek	Lhodrak	Sang-ngag Choekor Monastery	15/03/2008	4 years [25/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
81	Godon Sangay	30/Ngaba	Meruma Nunnery	00/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA
82	Godotsang Lhundrup	36/Ngaba		00/03/2008	4 years [4/01/2008]	CTA
83	Goga	Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	TCHRD/CECC/RFA
84	Gonpo Gyaltsen/Gongah	43/Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC/TIN
85	Gonpo Tashi/Tashi Gyatso	Labrang		00/04/2008	13 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
86	Gonpo Tsekho	28/Machu		00/03/2008	14 years [16/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
87	Gonpo Tsering	32/Ngaba		00/00/2008	3 years	TCHRD
88	Gonpo Tsering	23/Ngaba		00/03/2008	1 year and 8 months [00/10/2008]	CTA
89	Gosoe	Serthar		00/05/2008	2 years [3/12/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
90	Guru Dorjee	48/Karze		28/03/2008	3 years	CTA
91	Gyalpogang Choedhen	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA
92	Gyaltsen	Tsona	Samye Monastery	15/03/2008	15 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/CECC/TCHRD/Phayul



93	Gyaltzen Lungtok	Meldrogunkar	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
94	Gyaltzensang Jampa	46/Jomda	Kyabje Monastery	00/06/2009	2 years	CTA/RFA/CECC/TCHRD
95	Gyatso Nyima	Drakgo		06/06/08	1 year	TCHRD
96	Gyurmey Dhondup	28/Gonjo	Thankgya Monastery	01/04/08	Life Term [23/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
97	Hornag Shawo Rinchen	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA
98	Hulo	Machen		21/03/2009	1 year [13/08/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
99	Jamdo	25/Dzakhog		00/04/2009	4 years	TC
100	Jamdrup	21/Dzakhog	Khenlung Monastery	12/05/08	4 years	TCHRD
101	Jampa	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2 -15 years	CTA
102	Jampa	46/Jomda	Khabchen Monastery	04/07/09	2 years [ 6 years as per TSC]	TCHRD
103	Jampa Choglang	Kongpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
104	Jampa Dekyi	20/Karze	Gewa Drak Nunnery	31/05/2008	2 years	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
105	Jampa Dorjee	22/Karze	Karze Monastery	18/05/2008	3 years [14/11/2008]	TC
106	Jampa Lhamo	30/Karze	Dhargye Hardu Nunnery	23/05/2008	2 years and 6 months	TC
107	Jampa Lhamo	36/Karze		05/03/09	3 years	TC
108	Jampa Lhudrup	23/Karze	Dzagonzar Monastery	05/03/09	Sentenced yet term unclear	TC
109	Jampa Tashi	24/Karze		14/06/2008	3 years	TC
110	Jampa Wangchuk	23/Karze	Dzagonzar Monastery	05/03/09	3 years	TC
111	Jampel	29/Ngaba		11/08/08	4 years	TCHRD/Phayul
112	Jampel Wangchuk/Tsephel	51/Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	11/03/08	Life Term [00/06/2010]	CTA/TCHRD
113	Jamtruk/Jamdrup	Markham	Khenlung Monastery	12/05/08	3 years [13/09/2008]	CTA
114	Jamyang (Apha)	Karze		18/03/2008	Between 3- 5 years	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TibetInfoNet
115	Jamyang Choephel	21/Rebkong	Yershong/Ngaba Kirti	29/03/2008	1 year and 3 months [May 2008]	TCHRD/TC
116	Jamyang Choephel	21/Karze	Dzagonzar Monastery	05/03/09	Sentenced yet term unclear	TC
117	Jamyang Khedrub	Machen	Ragya Monastery	21/03/2009	2 years [13/08/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
118	Jamyang Lodeo	15/Markham	Khenlung Monastery	12/05/08	Between 3-4 years	CTA/TCHRD
119	Jamyang Nyima	30/Ngaba	Kirti Dongri Monastery	30/03/2008	2 years [27/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
120	Jamyang Sherab	42/Jomda	Den Choekhor Monastery	9-10/01/2009	13 years	TCHRD/Phayul
121	Jamyang Tenpa	25/Luchu	Shitsang Garsar Monastery	24/03/2008	7 years [19/11/2008]	CTA
122	Jamyang Tenzin	35/Lithang	Yonru Geyden Rabgayling Mon.	03/10/08	3 years	TCHRD/Phayul
123	Jamyang Tsering	17/Dzakhog		18/05/2008	3 years	TC
124	Jamyang Tsering	45/Jomda			2 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
125	Jangsem Nyima/Gyatso Nyima	Dzatoe		06/06/08	3 years [5/11/2008]	TC
126	Jangsem Nyima/Kari Karma Tsephel	22/Drakgo	Monk	06/06/08	5 years	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/RFA
127	Jigme	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Over 15 years [29/04/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
128	Jigme Dradul	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2 -15 years	CTA
129	Jigme Thinlay	24/Serthar		18/03/2008	10 years [28/10/2008]	CTA
130	Jigtrin Tsang Namse	38/Ngaba		00/03/2008	4 years	TCHRD
131	Jinpa	Rebkong	Rebkong Monastery	00/03/2008	1 year and 6 months [00/11/2008]	CTA
132	Kachuka Konchok Tsultrim	23/Dzoge	Taksang Lhamo Monastery	29/03/2008	4 years [25/10/2008]	CTA
133	Kalden	Serthar		16/05/2010	2 years	VOT/Phayul
134	Kangtsuk	22/Taktse		15/03/2008	Suspended Death [8/04/2009]	CTA/TCHRD
135	Karma Dawa	26/Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Over 15 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
136	Karma Gyaltzen	Kham Riwoche		20/03/2008	3 years	CTA
137	Karma Samdrup	42/Gonjo		03/01/10	15 years [24/06/2010]	TCHRD/ICT/HRW
138	Kelden Chodak/Kelden	Phenpo		15/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
139	Kelpa/Karma	23/Ngaba		16/03/2008	15 years	CTA/TCHRD
140	Kelsang Bagdro	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Over 15 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
141	Kelsang Dhondup	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA



No.	Name	Age/Place of Origin	Occupation/Affiliation	Arrest Date	Prison Term/Sentenced Date	Sources
142	Kelsang Dorjee	39/Drakgo		25/03/08	3 years	CTA/TSC
143	Kelsang Gyatso	21/Mangra	Lutsang Monastery	25/02/2009	2 years	ICT/RFA/VOT/CECC
144	Kelsang Nyima	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
145	Kelsang Nyima	28/Karze		09/06/08	Between 2-4 years	TC
146	Kelsang Tsering	Toelung	Lay	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
147	Kelsang Tsering	30/Beri		31/03/2009	2 years and 6 months	TC
148	Kelsang Yeshe	27/Karze	Beri Monastery	24/06/2008	6 years	TC
149	Kelyon	Lhasa			Between 3-7 years [25/05/2010]	TCHRD/LEN
150	Kelzon	23/Kakhog	Trotsik Monastery	00/03/2008	2 years	CTA/ICT/CECC
151	Khando Lhamo	32/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	7 years [00/04/2008]	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC
152	Khandro	26/Karze		18/06/2008	3 years	TC
153	Khang Konchok	Ngaba	Nationalities Teacher's College	20/03/2008	2 years	CECC/ICT
154	Khanggentsang Lobsang	Ngaba		00/03/2008	1 year and 8 months [00/10/2008]	CTA
155	Khechog	30/Machu		26-27/03/2008	13 years	ICT
156	Khechok Trimthak	36/Machu		11/04/08	13 years [15/06/2008]	CTA
157	Khedup Gyatso	Yugang	Tsang Monastery	00/04/2008	9 years [29/10/2008]	CTA
158	Khensur Tashi Gyaltzen	Derge	Dzagonzar	27/04/2008	3 years [November 2008]	CTA
159	Kodhe Kelgyam	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	1 year and 6 months [00/11/2008]	CTA
160	Konchok	16/Machu		11/04/08	12 years [15/06/2008]	CTA
161	Konchok Jinpa	34/Sangchu	Tsayu Monastery	24/03/2008	12 years [24/11/2008]	CTA
162	Konchok Nyima	41/Dzoge	Drepung Monastery	11/03/08	20 years [00/06/2008]	TCHRD
163	Konchok Sanpo	17/Dzoge	Taksang Lhamo Monastery	29/03/2008	1 year and six months	CTA
164	Kunga	Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	23/05/2008	2 years [00/01/2009]	CTA/CECC/ICT
165	Kunga	20/Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	23/05/2008	2 years [27/10/2008]	CTA
166	Kunga Phuntsok	19/Gonjo	Thangkya Monastery	03/04/08	10 years [23/09/2008]	CTA
167	Kunga Thinlay	17/Karze	Karze Monastery	18/05/2008	3 years [Now Released]	TC
168	Kunsang Tenzin	20/Gonjo	Thangkya Monastery	00/04/2008	15 years [23/09/2008]	CTA
169	Kunsang Tsering	22/Karze	Dhargya Langna Monastery	15/07/2008	3 years	TC
170	Kunsang/Kelsang Dorjee	40/Drakgo		24/03/2008	3 years [April 2008]	CTA/TC
171	Kunyang	Markham	Khenlung Monastery	12/05/08	3 years [13/09/2008]	CTA
172	Kyara Ogyen Lhamo	34/Drakgo	Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	2 years [September 2008]	CTA
173	Kyara Tsering Tso/Tsomo	27/Drakgo	Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	2 years [September 2008]	CTA
174	Lama	23/Ngaba			4 years [7/05/2009]	Phayul
175	Lama Kyab	19/Machu		11/04/08	15 years [15/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/ICT
176	Lerab	21/Markham		20/03/2008	13 years	CTA
177	Lhaga	31/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	23/04/2008	4 years [10/11/2008]	TC
178	Lhakdron	Phenpo		15/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
179	Lhakpa Tsering	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
180	Lhakpa Tsering	Derge		27/04/2008	7 years [November 2008]	CTA
181	Lhakpa Tsering (older)	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
182	Lhakpa Wangdue	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
183	Lhakyi Dolma	28/Ngaba	Meruma Nunnery	00/03/2008		CTA
184	Lhamo	29/Karze	Yarteng Nunnery	18/06/2008	2 years and 6 months [00/01/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
185	Lhamo Choetso	33/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	23/04/2008	4 years [10/11/2008]	CTA
186	Lhatruk/Lhakpa Chotso	24/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	07/05/08	4 years [6/11/2008]	CTA/TC
187	Lhundrup	Jomda	Den Choekhorling Monastery	10/01/09	12-18 months	CTA/Phayul/RFA
188	Lobsang	36/Sangchu	Tsayu Monastery	23/03/2008	21 years [24/11/2008]	CTA



189	Lobsang Choegyen	18/Karze	Karze Monastery	13/05/2008	5 years [00/11/2008]	CTA/TC/Phayul
190	Lobsang Donyo	46/Derge	Dzagonzar Monastery	27/04/2008	6 years [ 28/10/2008]	CTA/TC
191	Lobsang Dorjee	Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	23/05/2008	2 years [00/01/2009]	CTA/CECC/ICT
192	Lobsang Dorjee	23/Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	23/05/2008	2 years [27/10/2008]	CTA
193	Lobsang Gyaltsen	25/Lhasa		25/03/2008	Death [Executed in 00/10/2009]	CTA/TCHRD
194	Lobsang Jampa	Meldrogunkar	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
195	Lobsang Jamyang	32/Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	28/03/2008	1 years [September 2008]	CTA
196	Lobsang Kechok/Tashi Norbu	Phenpo	Gachoe Monastery	15/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
197	Lobsang Khandro	22/Karze	Gewa Drak Nunnery	06/03/09	3 years	TC
198	Lobsang Ngodup	29/Sershul	Dza Bonpo/Sera Monastery	24/03/2008	5 years	CECC/TCHRD/RFA/Phayul
199	Lobsang Palden	27/Karze	Beri Monastery	18/06/2008	9 years	TC
200	Lobsang Sherab	26/Ngaba	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	1 year and 2 months	CTA
201	Lobsang Tashi	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
202	Lobsang Tenpa	17/Tenpa	Karze Monastery	13/05/2008	5 years [00/11/2008]	CTA/TC/Phayul
203	Lobsang Thupten	35/Dzoge	Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery	00/03/2008	2 years [11/11/2008]	CTA
204	Lobsang Tsemey (Passang)	Phenpo	Gachoe Monastery	15/03/2008	15 years	TCHRD
205	Lobsang Tsemey/Passang	Phenpo		15/03/2008	15 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA
206	Lobsang Tsephel	Chushul	Ratoo Monastery	16/04/2008	9 years [September 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
207	Lobsang Tsewang	30/Karze		19/06/2008	3 years	TC
208	Lobsang Wangchuk	26/Taktse	Sang-ngag Choekor Monastery	00/03/2008	15 years	CTA/TCHRD/Phayul
209	Lobsang Yarphel	24/Chokri		11/06/08	4 years	TC
210	Lobsang/Kelsang Samten	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
211	Lochotsang Dorjee	Machu		00/03/2008	4 years [16/10/2008]	CTA
212	Lodroe	30/Sershul	Dza Bonpo/Sera Monastery	24/03/2008	10 years	CECC/TCHRD/RFA/Phayul/VOT
213	Loga	33/Karze	Son of Businessman Tsewang Gonpo	20/03/2008	3 years [30/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC/TIN
214	Lotenyak	Derge	Derge	27/04/2008	5 years [27/10/2008]	CTA
215	Loyak	25/Taktse		00/03/2008	Death [Executed in 00/10/2009]	CTA/TCHRD
216	Loyang	33/Karze	Aruratsang	18/03/2008	Between 3-4 years [00/09/2008]	CECC/TC/TIN
217	Loyang	21/Karze	Tsitsang Monastery	20/05/2008	3 years	TC
218	Luchu Chopathar	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	3 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
219	Ludrup Tendar	43/Ngaba	Amchok Tsenyi Monastery	00/03/2008	3 years [28/10/2008]	CTA
220	Ludup Phuntsok	23/Ngaba	Amchok Tsenyi Monastery	00/03/2008	13 years [28/10/2008]	CTA
221	Ludup Yeshe	33/Ngaba	Amchok Tsenyi Monastery	00/03/2008	13 years [28/10/2008]	CTA
222	Lunglung Sonam	20/Karze	Lay	17/05/2008	3 years [00/01/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/ICT/CECC/TC
223	Lungtog Gyatso	22/Mangra	Lutsang Monastery	25/02/2009	2 years	ICT/RFA/VOT/CECC
224	Magsotang's groom	Ngaba	Meruma Nunnery	00/03/2008	1 year and 4 months [00/06/2008]	CTA
225	Menkyab	Serthar		00/05/2008	2 years and 6 months [3/12/2008]	CTA
226	Migmar	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Over 15 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
227	Migmar	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
228	Migmar Dhondup	Dhingri	TCV ex-student	00/03/2008	14 years [27/10/2008]	CTA/CECC/ICT/LEN
229	Mutsatsang Tseten	40/Jomda	Kyabje Monastery	00/06/2009	2 years	CTA/RFA/CECC/TCHRD
230	Namkho	27/Ngaba			3 years [7/05/2009]	Phayul
231	Namlha	20s/Driru		00/00/2009	2 years	Phayul/VOT/CECC
232	Namsey	38/Ngaba		00/03/2008	4 years [6/11/2008]	CTA
233	Namsey Lhamo	31/Karze		11/06/08	1 year and 6 months	TC
234	Nemey	21/Dzakhog		05/03/09	Sentenced yet term unclear	TC
235	Ngagchung	39/Serthar	Sertha Buddhist Institute	08/07/08	7 years	TCHRD
236	Ngawang	Toelung	Dingka Moanstery	17/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
237	Ngawang Choedhen	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA



No.	Name	Age/Place of Origin	Occupation/Affiliation	Arrest Date	Prison Term/Sentenced Date	Sources
238	Ngawang Choejor	Kham	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
239	Ngawang Choewang	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
240	Ngawang Chokpel	Bayen	Drepung Gomang Monastery	00/03-04/2008	9 years	CTA
241	Ngawang Chonyi	Lhasa	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	15 years	CTA
242	Ngawang Delek	Lhoka	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
243	Ngawang Dhargye	Chushur	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
244	Ngawang Dhondam		Drepung Monastery		15 years	CTA/CECC
245	Ngawang Kunsel	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
246	Ngawang Lhundrup	22/Karze	Gepheling Monastery	09/06/09	4 years [00/01/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
247	Ngawang Lhundrup	29/Karze	Karze Monastery	09/06/08	4 years [00/09/2008]	CTA/TC
248	Ngawang Phuntsok	32/Karze		18/03/2008	3 years [20/01/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
249	Ngawang Rabgah	Toeling	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
250	Ngawang Serchen	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
251	Ngawang Tashi	18/Karze		18/03/2008	3 years [Released on 23/04/2009]	CTA/TC
252	Ngawang Tashi	51/Jomda	Den Choekhor Monastery	9-10/01/2009	15 years	TCHRD/Phayul
253	Ngawang Tenpa	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
254	Ngawang Tenzin	Nangkar Tse	Kathog Monastery	15/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
255	Ngawang Thinlay	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
256	Ngawang Tsondue	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
257	Ngawang Wangchen	Damshung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
258	Ngawang Wopel	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
259	Ngawang Wopel	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
260	Ngawang Yiknyen/Passang	30/Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Life Term [29/04/2008]	CTA
261	Ngawang Yonten	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
262	Ngodup Phuntsok/Ngoga	53/Karze	Businessman	18/03/2008	8 years [30/10/2008]	CTA
263	Ngoga	53/Karze		18/03/2008	Between 8-9 years [30/10/2008]	TCHRD/CECC/TC
264	Ngomo Tashi Gyaltzen	Unclear	Rebkong	00/03/2008	2 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
265	Ngotsatsang Sonam Lhamo	Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	11/05/08	3 years [7/11/2008]	CTA
266	Norbu	26/Chokri		06/03/09	3 years	TC
267	Norbu	M/Drakgo	Minyak Monastery	20/03/2008	3 years [15/04/2008]	CTA
268	Norbu Tsering	Tsolho		00/07/2008	Sentenced yet term unclear	CTA
269	Norbu Tsering/Lhakpa Tsering	49/Karze		18/03/2008	Between 7-8 years [30/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
270	Norzin Wangmo	35/Ngaba			5 years	ICT/CECC
271	Nyiga	28/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	12/05/08	2 years	TC
272	Nyima Dakpa	Tawu		19/04/2008	12 years	TC
273	Nyima Tashi	Gongkar	Samye Monastery	15/03/2008	13 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
274	Nyima Tsering	Jomda	Den Choekhorling Monastery	10/01/09	12-18 months	CTA/Phayul/RFA
275	Nyima/Ngawang Choeyang	Toelung	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Over 15 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
276	Nying Chakgyal	40/Sangchu		17/03/2008	6 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
277	Ogyen Tashi	Karze	Tsitsang Monastery	22/05/2008	3 years [00/12/2008]	CTA
278	Palden Gyatso	40/Machen	Ragya Monastery	21/03/2009	7 years [13/082009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
279	Palden Thinlay	20/Karze	Karze Monastery	18/05/2008	7 years [14/11/2008]	CTA/TC
280	Palden Tsondru	19/Karze	Gepheling Monastery	13/05/2008	4 years	CTA/CECC/RFA/Phayul
281	Palden Tsultrim	19/Karze	Karze Monastery	13/05/2008	3 years [Now Released]	CTA/TC/Phayul
282	Palden Wangyal	20/Karze		12/06/08	3 years	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC
283	Palgye	Ngaba		00/03/2008	13 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
284	Paljor Norbu	81/Lhasa		00/03/2008	7 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
285	Pasang	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA



286	Passang	Toelung	Dingka Monastery		Life Term [29/04/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/ICT
287	Passang Dolma	32/Dhargye		18/06/2008	3 years	TC
288	Pelgah	34/Chokri		09/03/09	3 years	CTA/TC
289	Pelgah	30/Karze	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	07/03/09	3 years	TC
290	Pema	23/Karze	Getsul Nunnery	22/05/2008	2 years [8/11/2008]	TC
291	Pema Dechen	59/Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	CTA/TC
292	Pema Deshe	Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	TCHRD/CECC/RFA
293	Pema Gyaltsen	28/Karze		00/07/2008	3 years	TC
294	Pema Lhamo	32/Karze	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	14/05/2008	3 years [00/01/2009]	CTA/TC
295	Pema Yangtso	22/Karze	Shiling Retreat	05/03/09	3 years [19/07/2009]	TC
296	Pema Yeshe	28/Nyarong	11/03/09		Suspended Death [17/11/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/Ganzi Daily
297	Penkyi	Nyemo			Life Term	CTA/TCHRD/Phayul
298	Penkyi	21/Sakya		00/03/2008	Suspended Death [21/04/2009]	CTA/TCHRD
299	Penpa Tsering	18/Lhasa		00/03/2008	2 years	CTA
300	Peypey/Pema Choetso	29/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	07/05/08	4 years [6/11/2008]	CTA/TC
301	Phakpa	Ngaba		00/03/2008	12 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
302	Phunsang/Phelsam Tashi	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA
303	Phuntsok	Lhasa		14/03/2008	2 years and 9 months	CTA/TCHRD
304	Phuntsok	Lhasa Kyire	Samye Monastery	15/03/2008	13 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
305	Phuntsok Dorjee	Lhasa	Gangjong Guesthouse staff	00/03/2008	9 years [27/10/2008]	CTA/CECC/LEN
306	Phuntsok Dudhen	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
307	Phuntsok Lamchung	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
308	Phuntsok Legtsok	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
309	Phuntsok Norjin	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
310	Phuntsok Nyingpo	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
311	Phuntsok Rigje	Toelung	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
312	Phuntsok Sarnying	Lhoka	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2-15 years	CTA
313	Phuntsok Tenpa	Lhasa		14/03/2008	3 years and 9 months	CTA/TCHRD
314	Phuntsok Tradhen	Lhasa		14/03/2008	2 years and 6 months	CTA/TCHRD
315	Phuntsok Tsensang	Yardog	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
316	Phuntsok Wangphel	Yardog	Drepung Monastery		Between 2- 15 years	CTA
317	Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche	50s/Karze	Karze Monastery	18/05/2008	8 years and 6 months [24/12/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/ICT/VOT
318	Poewang/Pema	27/Karze	Yarteng Nunnery	18/06/2008	2 years and 6 months [00/01/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
319	Pojintsang Konchok	Machu	Tsendok Monastery	00/03/2008	10 years [15/10/2008]	CTA
320	Rabten	18/Kakhog	Trotsik Monastery	00/03/2008	1 year and 9 months	CTA/CECC/TSC
321	Ratsang ki Tsedak	31/Ngaba		00/03/2008	6 years [5/11/2008]	CTA
322	Rigden	Dranang	Samye Monastery	15/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
323	Rigzin Choetso	23/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	3 years	CTA/TCHRD/ICT/CECC/TC
324	Rinchen Dhondup	25/Karze		15/06/2008	3 years	TC
325	Rinchen Gyaltsen	28/Gonjo	Thangkya Monastery	01/04/08	10 years [23/09/2008]	CTA
326	Rinchen Gyatso	26/Karze		28/03/2008	3 years	TC
327	Rinchen Samdrup	44/Gonjo		07/08/09	5 years [3/07/2010]	TCHRD/ICT/HRW
328	Rinchen/Nangrin	36/Ngaba		00/03/2008	11 years [6/11/2008]	CTA
329	Rinzin Wangdron	23/Karze	Dhargye Hardu Nunnery	23/05/2008	2 years and 6 months	TC
330	Samdrup	Phenpo		16/03/2008	13 years	CTA
331	Sangah	33/Ngaba	Togdhen Monastery	13/08/2008	8 years [9/12/2008]	CTA
332	Sangay Lhamo	27/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	28/05/2008	2 years	TC/ICT
333	Sangay Tashi/Dragu	37/Karze		21/06/2008	5 years [3/08/2009]	Phayul/TC
334	Sangay/Tago	25/Ngaba		00/03/2008	4 years [5/11/2008]	CTA



No.	Name	Age/Place of Origin	Occupation/Affiliation	Arrest Date	Prison Term/Sentenced Date	Sources
335	Sangpo	28/Karze	Tsangka Tsang	18/03/2008	3 years	CTA/TC
336	Sangpo	Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	TCHRD/CECC/RFA
337	Sarpatsang Lodoe	Machu	Tsendok Monastery	00/03/2008	12 years [15/06/2008]	CTA
338	Saru Konchok Dakpa	24/Dzoge	Thoesamling Monastery	29/03/2008	4 years [25/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
339	Saru Konchok Soepa	16/Dzoge	Taksang Lhamo Monastery	29/03/2008	1 year and six months	CTA
340	Saru Tenpa Gyatso	27/Dzoge	Taksang Lhamo Monastery	29/03/2008	5 years [25/01/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
341	Sengdok Lhawang	39/Karze	Yarteng Nunnery	17/06/2008	Sentenced yet term unclear	TC
342	Serga/Soega	37/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	1 year and 9 months [00/11/2008]	CTA
343	Shedup	23/Ngaba	Meruma Nunnery	00/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA
344	Sherab	26/Chigdril		00/03/2008	3 years [00/08/2008]	CTA
345	Sherab Gyaltzen	37/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	3 years [00/11/2008]	TC
346	Sherab Sangpo	26/Karze	Karze Dongthog Monastery	26/03/2008	6 years [29/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
347	Sherab Sangpo	Machen	Ragya Monastery	28/03/2008	2 years [ 6 years as per TSC]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
348	Soe Lhatso	35/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	10 year [00/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/ICT/CECC/TC
349	Soega	38/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	1 year and 9 months	TC
350	Soega	24/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	Between 2-3 years [00/09/2008]	TC/TCHRD
351	Soega (lay)	35/Karze		14/05/2008	3 years	TC
352	Soepa	30/Chigdril	Mingye/Sera Monastery	24/03/2008	5 years	CECC/TCHRD/RFA/Phayul
353	Soepa Gyatso	24/Mangra	Lutsang Monastery	25/02/2009	2 years	ICT/RFA/VOT/CECC
354	Soepa Gyatso (2)	19/Mangra	Lutsang Monastery	25/02/2009	2 years	ICT/RFA/VOT/CECC
355	Soepa Sangpo	Machen	Ragya Monastery	21/03/2009	3 years [13/08/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
356	Soetruk Lhamo	36/Karze	Yarteng Nunnery	17/06/2008	3 years	TC
357	Sonam Chodon	28/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	3 years [00/04/2008]	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC
358	Sonam Choephel	60s/Gonjo			1 year and 6 months	TCHRD/ICT
359	Sonam Dakpa	Lhasa		00/03/2008	10 years [27/10/2008]	CTA/CECC/TCHRD/LEN/VOT
360	Sonam Dekyi	30/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	23/04/2008	Between 3- 4 years [10/11/2008]	CTA/TC
361	Sonam Dhondup	36/Chokri		06/03/09	3 years	TC
362	Sonam Dhondup	Drakgo	Minyak Monastery	20/03/2008	3 years [15/04/2008]	CTA
363	Sonam Gonpo	24/Nyarong	11/03/09		Life Term [ 17/11/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/Ganzi Daily
364	Sonam Lhamo	33/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	11/05/08	3 years [ 7/11/2008]	TC
365	Sonam Lhundrup	20/Lhasa	Ramoche	00/03/2008	3 years	CTA
366	Sonam Palden	31/Karze	Dzagonsar Monastery	05/03/09	Sentenced yet term unclear	TC
367	Sonam Topden	Serthar		16/05/2010	2 years	VOT/Phayul
368	Sonam Tsering	Lhasa	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3-14 years	CTA/TCHRD
369	Sonam Tsering	Phenpo	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Life Term [29/04/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
370	Sonam Tsering	23/Palyul			Suspended Death	CTA/TCHRD
371	Sonam Tseten	Lhasa		00/03/2008	10 years [7/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/LEN
372	Sonam Wangyal	32/Karze		15/06/2008	3 years	TC
373	Sonam Yangtso	31/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	12/05/08	1 year and 7 months	TC
374	Sonam Yarphe	28/Karze	Businessman	02/04/08	Between 1- -12 years	CTA/TCHRD/TC
375	Talo	19/Rebgong		17/03/2008	2 years	CTA
376	Talo	29/Sangchu		17/03/2008	10 years [00/01/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
377	Talo/Yakho	19/Rebkong		22/03/2008	9 months [24/03/2008]	CTA
378	Tamdin Choekyi	37/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	12/05/08	1 year [Released]	TC
379	Tashi Choedon	Lhasa			Between 3-7 years [25/05/2010]	TCHRD/LEN
380	Tashi Dawa	Jomda	Den Choekhor Monastery	10/01/09	12-18 months	CTA/Phayul/RFA
381	Tashi Dorjee	30/Jomda	Den Choekhor Monastery	9-10/03/2009	15 years	TCHRD/Phayul
382	Tashi Gyaltzen	Rebkong		00/03/2008	2 years [00/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD



383	Tashi Gyatso	Lhasa	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3-14 years [29/04/08]	CTA/TCHRD
384	Tashi Gyatso	41/Dzakhog	Dzagonzar Monastery	27/04/2008	3 years	TC
385	Tashi Lhamo	31/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	2 years [00/09/2008]	TC/TCHRD/Phayul
386	Tashi Namgyal	Phenpo	Gachoe Monastery	14/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
387	Tashi Ngodup	30/Karze	Beri Monastery	25/06/2008	Sentenced yet term unclear	TC
388	Tashi Palden	32/Karze	Woetsang Village	18/03/2008	3 years [00/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/RFA/TC
389	Tashi Sherab	Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	3 years	CTA/TCHRD/RFA/CECC
390	Tashi Sherab	36/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	3 years [00/01/2008]	CTA
391	Tashi Topgyal	46/Karze		00/02/2009	3 years	TC
392	Tashi Tso	26/Karze	Gewa Drak Nunnery	18/06/2008	2 years and 6 months	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
393	Tayang	Lhasa			Between 3-7 years [25/05/2010]	TCHRD/LEN
394	Tenchoe	20/Lhasa		13/04/2008	15 years [25/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
395	Tenga	34/Karze	Gestul Nunnery	22/05/2008	2 years [8/11/2008]	TC
396	Tenlam	33/Tongkhong		03/04/08	3 years	TC
397	Tenpa	30/Dzakhog		00/04/2009	4 years	TC
398	Tenpa Dhondup	Phenpo	Gachoe Monastery	15/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
399	Tenpa Gyaltzen	Markham	Khenlung Monastery	12/05/08	3 years [13/09/2008]	CTA
400	Tenphel	19/Markham	Woeser Monastery	14/05/2008	8 years	TCHRD
401	Tenzin	Bayen	Drepung Gomang Monastery	00/03-04/2008	7 years	CTA
402	Tenzin	44/Chone	Gaden Chokhorling Monastery	23/03/2008	15 years [15/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
403	Tenzin Buchung	Phenpo	Langthang Monastery	15/03/2008	15 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
404	Tenzin Chodak	25/Markham		00/00/2008	20 years	TCHRD
405	Tenzin Choedak	23/Lhasa		00/03/2008	15 years	TCHRD
406	Tenzin Dawa	Tsome	Samye Monastery	15/03/2008	2 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
407	Tenzin Gyaltzen	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3 and 14 years [29/04/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
408	Tenzin Gyaltzen	37/Jomda	Den Choekhor Monastery	9-10/1/2009	15 years	TCHRD/Phayul
409	Tenzin Gyatso	24/Chone	Gaden Chokhorling Monastery	23/03/2008	13 years [15/06/2008]	CTA
410	Tenzin Lhamo	Phenpo		16/03/2008	10 years	CTA/TCHRD
411	Tenzin Ngodup	25/Karze	Tsitsang Monastery	20/05/2008	3 years [00/12/2008]	CTA/CECC/TCHRD/RFA/TC
412	Tenzin Norbu	29/Markham		0/09/2008	5 years	TCHRD
413	Tenzin Phuntsok	27/Drakyab			Suspended Death [8/04/2009]	CTA/TCHRD
414	Tenzin Phuntsok	20/Beri		31/03/2009	2 years and 6 months	TC
415	Tenzin Rinchen	17/Markham		00/09/2008	2 years	TCHRD
416	Tenzin Soepa	Tsomey	Jowo Monastery	15/03/2008	13 years [00/06/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/hayul
417	Tenzin Tsangpa	19/Markham	Woeser Monastery	14/05/2008	4 years	TCHRD
418	Tenzin Tsepo	20/Ngaba	Trotsik Monastery	00/03/2008	1 year and 9 months	CTA/CECC/TSC/TCHRD
419	Tenzin Yeshe	19/Karze	Dhargye Gonsar Monastery	25/05/2008	2 years	TC
420	Tenzin Yeshe	Phenpo		14/03/2008	14 years [Sept. 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
421	Terzo	25/Ngaba		16/03/2008	15 years	CTA/TCHRD
422	Thabkhe Gyatso	34/Sangchu	Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	15/03/2008	15 years [21/05/2009]	CTA/CECC/TCHRD/Phayul
423	Tharchin	Lhasa	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3-14 years [29/04/08]	CTA/TCHRD
424	Thinlay	33/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	12/05/08	2 years and 7 months	TC
425	Thinlay Wangyal	21/Gonjo	Thankgya Monastery	03/04/08	5 years [23/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
426	Thinlay/Thintse	29/Ngaba	Kirti Monastery	28/03/2008	9 years [00/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
427	Thupa Kyab	20/Ngaba	Trotsik Monastery	18/03/2008	1 year and 9 months	CTA/TSC/CECC/TCHRD
428	Thupten Dolma	41/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	11/05/08	4 years [7/11/2008]	TC/TCHRD
429	Thupten Gyatso	Tawu		06/06/08	Between 3- 4 years [5/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/RFA/TC
430	Thupten Gyatso	Lhasa	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Between 3-14 years	CTA/TCHRD



No.	Name	Age/Place of Origin	Occupation/Affiliation	Arrest Date	Prison Term/Sentenced Date	Sources
431	Thupten Gyatso		Drakgo	06/06/08	3 years	TCHRD
432	Thupten Nyima	30/Chigdril	Palyul Monastery	19/03/2008	6 years [00/08/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
433	Thupten Phuntsok	19/Karze		17/05/2008	3 years	TC
434	Thupten Wangmo	25/Karze		03/08/08	2 years	TC
435	Topjor/Choghalog	Phenpo		14/03/2008	20 years	CTA
436	Trulku Gephel	19/Sertha	Serthar Nubsur Monastery	28/06/2008	3 years	TCHRD
437	Tsabchey Rigdak	Serthar		00/05/2008	1 years [3/12/2008]	CTA
438	Tsatsatsang Tsekho	Machu		00/03/2008	5 years [16/10/2008]	CTA
439	Tsechon	Ngaba		16/03/2008	15 years	TCHRD
440	Tsedak	31/Ngaba		22/03/2008	6 years	TCHRD
441	Tsekho	27/Ngaba		16/03/2008	13 years	CTA/TCHRD
442	Tsenam	Lhoka	Ratoo Monastery	16/04/2008	5 years [September 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
443	Tsephul	26/Kakhog	Trotsik Monastery	00/03/2008	1 year and 9 months	CTA/TSC/CECC
444	Tsering	Unclear	Resident of Lhasa	00/03/2008	Life Term [29/04/2008]	CTA
445	Tsering Dorjee	Machu	Tibetan Nationality Middle School	00/03/2010	2 years [8/09/2010]	Phayul
446	Tsering Nyima	17/Gonjo	Thankgya Monastery	00/04/2008	10 years [23/09/2008]	CTA
447	Tsering Palden	36/Jomda	Den Choekhorling Monastery	9-10/01/2009	12 years	TCHRD
448	Tsering Phuntsok	24/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	2 years and 6 months	CTA/TCHRD/RFA/CECC
449	Tsering Phuntsok	42/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	2 years and 6 months [00/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/TC
450	Tsering Tso	26/Drakgo	Watak Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	2 years [17/09/2008]	TC
451	Tsering Tsomo	27/Drakgo	Watak Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	2 years	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/ICT
452	Tseten	30/Lhasa	Thangkya Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 3-14 years	CTA/TCHRD
453	Tseten	40/Jomda	Khabchen Monastery		2 years	TCHRD
454	Tsewang	Phenpo	Drepung Monastery	00/03/2008	Between 2- 15 years	CTA
455	Tsewang Dakpa	22/Drakgo		06/06/08	Between 4- 5 years [5/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/RFA/TC
456	Tsewang Dorjee	40/Pasho		00/03/2008	8 years	TCHRD/LEN
457	Tsewang Dorjee	Lhasa	Artist/former pol.prisoner	00/03/2008	8 years	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/LEN
458	Tsewang Gyurmey	Lhasa			Between 3-7 years [25/05/2010]	TCHRD/LEN
459	Tsewang Jigdrag	20s/Driru		00/00/2009	2 years	TCHRD/CECC/VOT/Phayul
460	Tsewang Khandro	39/Karze	Dragkar Nunnery	28/05/2008	2 years	TC/ICT
461	Tsewang Khedrup	20/Dzakhog		18/05/2008	3 years	TC
462	Tsewang Rigzin	55/Tawu		13/06/2008	4 years	TC
463	Tsewang Yeshe	20/Gonjo	Thangkya Monastery	03/04/08	9 years [23/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
464	Tsok Tsok/Tsewang Gyatso	32/Nyarong		11/03/09	16 years [17/11/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/Ganzi Daily
465	Tsulgo	36/Chigdril		19/03/2008	6 years [00/08/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
466	Tsulsang/Tsultrim Gyatso	Rebkong	Tsang Monastery	00/04/2008	10 years [29/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
467	Tsultrim	26/Ngaba	Trotsik Monastery	18/03/2008	1 year and 9 months	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TSC
468	Tsultrim	23/Taktse		00/00/2008	2 years and 6 months	TCHRD/Phayul
469	Tsultrim	Machen	Ragya Monastery	21/03/2009	4 years [13/08/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
470	Tsultrim Gyatso	35/Dzoge	Thangkor Sogtsang Monastery	17/03/2008	2 years [11/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
471	Tsultrim Gyatso	37/Sangchu	Labrang Tashikhyil Monastery	22/05/2008	Life Term [21/05/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC
472	Tsultrim Gyatso	42/Ngaba	Amchok Tsenyi Monastery	00/03/2008	9 years [28/10/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
473	Tsultrim Jungney	29/Dzoge	Sogtsang Monastery	21/03/2008	2 years [11/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
474	Tsultrim Sangmo	24/Ngaba	Meruma Nunnery	00/03/2008	1 year and 9 months [00/10/2008]	CTA
475	Urgen Lhamo	32/Karze	Watak Samtenling Nunnery	08/06/08	2 years [17/09/2008]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TC
476	Urgyen Tashi	18/Karze	Tsitsang Monastery	22/05/2008	3 years [00/12/2008]	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC/TCHRD
477	Wakula	Dzoge		23/09/2008	1 year and 2 months	CTA/TCHRD



478	Wangchuk	Jomda		00/10/2010	1 year	VOT/Phayul
479	Wangchuk	36/Chokri	Ngangang Nunnery	25/03/2008	7 years	TC
480	Wangdu	40/Taktse		00/00/2008	15 years	TCHRD
481	Wangdu/Ngawang Songtsen	Lhasa	Tsuklagkhang	14/03/2008	Life Term	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/TIN/LEN
482	Wangmo	29/Wangmo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	7 years [ 00/04/2008]	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC
483	Wangmo	29/Drakgo	Drakgar Nunnery	25/03/2008	3 years	CTA/TCHRD
484	Woedhen	Ngaba		00/03/2008	9 years [00/11/2008]	CTA
485	Woesang Tashi Palden	Karze		18/03/2008	3 years	CTA
486	Wotsu	33/Karze	Drakgar Nunnery	12/05/08	2 years and 3 months	TC
487	Yangchen/Yougyal Khando	39/Karze	Pangrina Nunnery	14/05/2008	Between 2-3 years [00/09/2008]	TC/TCHRD
488	Yangkyab	Machen		21/03/2009	6 months	TCHRD
489	Yangkyi	28/Karze	Drakgar Nunnery	12/05/08	1 year and 9 months	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/RFA/TC
490	Yangtso	Drakgo	Drakgar Nunnery	02/03/08	3 years	TCHRD
491	Yangtso	Drakgo			7 years	CTA
492	Yangzom	31/Karze	Yarteng Nunnery	18/06/2008	2 years and 6 months [00/01/2009]	CTA/TCHRD/CECC/Phayul
493	Yargay	Lhasa	Dingka Monastery	17/03/2008	Between 3- 14 years	CTA/TC/TCHRD
494	Yaru Thaye	17/Dzoge	Dringwa Sumdo Monastery	19/04/2008	1 year and 6 months	CTA
495	Yebug	22/Drakgo	Ngangang Nunnery	24/03/2008	3 years [00/04/2008]	CTA/CECC/RFA/TC/TCHRD
496	Yelu	35/Karze	Yarteng Nunnery	17/06/2008	3 years	TC
497	Yephung	Drakgo		25/03/2008	3 years	TCHRD
498	Yeshe Chodon	52/Lhasa	Ramoche	00/03/2008	15 years [7/11/2008]	CTA/CECC/LEN/TCHRD/TW
499	Yeshe Choetso	36/Karze	Ganden Choeling Nunnery	14/05/2008	2 years and 6 months [00/11/2008]	TW/TC
500	Yeshe Dorje	32/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	9-12/06/2008	4 years [17/11/2008]	CTA/CECC/TC/TCHRD/Phayul
501	Yeshe Sangmo	26/Ngaba	Meruma Nunnery	00/03/2008	1 year and 6 months [00/10/2008]	CTA
502	Yeshi	Lhasa		00/03/2008	Between 3- 14 years	TCHRD
503	Yeshi Tsomo	Lhasa			Between 3-7 years [25/05/2010]	TCHRD/LEN
504	Yeshi (Traku)	48/Sog	Resident of Lhasa	19/03/2008	12 years [29 April 2008]	CTA/TCHRD
505	Yeshi Dhargyal	27/Karze	Khangmar Monastery	22/06/2008	3 years [00/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD
506	Yeshi Gyatso	Karze	Dzagonzar Monastery	05/03/09	3 years	TC
507	Yeshi Wangdhen	25/Karze	Dzagonzar Monastery	05/03/09	3 years	TC
508	Yinchuk	18/Sertha	Serthar Nubsur Monastery	28/06/2008	3 years	TCHRD
509	Yonten Lhundrup	28/Tongkhor		14/04/2008	3 years	TC
510	Zampha	35/Ngaba		20/04/2008	4 years [4/11/2008]	CTA/TCHRD

#### Source abbreviations

CTA - Central Tibetan Administration  
 DAFJ - Dhomey Alliance for Freedom and Justice  
 FTC - Free Tibet Campaign  
 HRW - Human Rights Watch

ICT - International Campaign for Tibet  
 LEN - Lhasa Evening News  
 RFA - Radio Free Asia  
 TCHRD - Tibetan Centre for Human Rights & Democracy

TC - Trehor Committee  
 TIN - TibetInfoNet  
 TSC - Tibetan Solidarity Committee  
 TW - Tibet Watch



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**APPENDIX IV: LIST OF KNOWN ARRESTS IN 2008**

No.	Arrests	Arrest Date	Place of Arrest	Cause/Causes for Arrest	Source
1	120	21/02/08	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Ehtnic strife	TW/Reuters
2	200	21/02/08	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TW.RFA.Woeser
3	60	10/03/08	Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD/HRW.FTC
4	20	10/03/08	Sera Monastery, Lhasa TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA/ICT/Woeser/HRW
5	5	11/03/08	Tibet University, Lhasa TAR	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
6	500	11/03/08	Tibet University, Lhasa TAR	Non-violent political protest	The Guardian
7	1	14/03/08	Lhasa, TAR	Random arrest	TW
8	NA	14/03/08	Lhasa, TAR	Political protest; damage to shops, etc.	TW
9	50-60	14/03/08	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Non-violent political protest	TW
10	10	14/03/08	Taktasang Lhamo Kirti Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
11	1	14/03/08	Lithang Nyingma Monastery, Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
12	2	14/03/08	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
13	600	15/03/08	Lhasa, TAR	Mass arrests	RFA
14	160	15/03/08	Phenpo Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
15	40	15/03/08	Tashi Lhunpo Monastery, Shigatse County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
16	2	15/03/08	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
17	30-40	16/03/08	Taktse County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
18	50	16/03/08	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	HRW/TW/New York Times
19	NA	16/03/08	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Political protest; damage to govt vehicles	TW
20	1	16/03/08	Lithang Gonchen Monastery. Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Sit-in protest	TCHRD
21	34	16/03/08	Sogtsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TW
22	70	17/03/08	Dinka Monastery, Toelung County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD/Woeser
23	8	17/03/08	Khangmar Monastery, Damshung County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
24	50	17/03/08	Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	TW
25	NA	17/03/08	Mewa Tibetan Middle School, Ngaba County, Golok TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
26	1	17/03/08	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Random arrest	TCHRD
27	40	17/03/08	Ngaba Marthang Middle School, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
28	3	18/03/08	Lhasa, TAR	House-raids	CTA
29	30	18/03/08	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Random arrests	Woeser
30	NA	18/03/08	Lithang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
31	NA	19/03/08	Lhasa, TAR	House-raids	BBC
32	5	19/03/08	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Random arrests	FTC/TW
33	60	19/03/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser/TW
34	17	19/03/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	FTC
35	16	20/03/08	Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
36	200	20/03/08	Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	HRW
37	20	20/03/08	Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
38	20	22/03/08	Tsekhog County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
39	3	22/03/08	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA
40	NA	22/03/08	Tashi Choeling Monastery, Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Non-violent political protest	CTA
41	10	23/03/08	Thangkya Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Bomb blast incident	TW
42	4	23/03/08	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD
43	13	24/03/08	Toelung County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Random arrest	Woeser
44	NA	24/03/08	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA
45	50	24/03/08	Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	TW



46	NA	24/03/08	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser/HRW/FTC
47	3	25/03/08	Tsegorthang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
48	99	25/03/08	Chokri Monastery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser/TCHRD/FTC
49	2	25/03/08	Chokri Monastery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
50	100	27/03/08	Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
51	4	27/03/08	Tsegorthang County, Tsolho TAP, Qinghai	Random arrest	TCHRD
52	100	27/03/08	Geti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Raid	Woeser
53	1	28/03/08	Nera Monastery, Pasho County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Pamphleteering	CTA
54	100	28/03/08	Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Raid	TCHRD/FTC
55	11	29/03/08	Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
56	5	29/03/08	Nyimaling Monastery, Sog Dزونg County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
57	NA	29/03/08	Adhue Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Raid	CTA
58	NA	30/03/08	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	Woeser
59	40	30/03/08	Gomang Monastery, Ngamey Dongri Mon, Ngaba County, Sichuan	Raid	TCHRD
60	4	31/03/08	Gyalthang County, Dechen TAP, Yunnan	Transmitting info to foreign sources via net	CTA
61	5	31/03/08	Machen County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	All artistes in different fields of interest	Woeser/TW
62	1	31/03/08	Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Unknown	TSC
63	3	01/04/08	Thangkya Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Bomb blast incident	TIN
64	1	01/04/08	Siling County, Siling Municipality, Qinghai	Artist/TV presenter/blogger	CTA
65	7	01/04/08	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Unknown	TCHRD
66	8	01/04/08	Wonpo Monastery, Sershol County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Anti-Dalai Lama Campaign	CTA
67	5	02/04/08	Nyimaling Monaster, Nagchu County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
68	30	02/04/08	Sargoen Tashi Choepheling Mon, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Unknown	TIN
69	20	02/04/08	Thupten Yongdueling Monastery, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Unknown	TIN
70	5	02/04/08	Ba-Choede Monastery, Bathang County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Anti-Dalai Lama Campaign	TIN
71	2	02/04/08	Tongkor Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	TCHRD/FTC
72	6	03/04/08	Thangkya Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser
73	15	03/04/08	Amchok Tsenyi Gon Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Random arrest	Woeser
74	40	03/04/08	Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Random arrest	Woeser
75	1	03/04/08	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
76	30	04/04/08	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA
77	2	05/04/08	Sogtsang Monastery, Dzoge County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Raid	Woeser
78	70	07/04/08	Ramoche Monastery, Lhasa, TAR	Raid	TCHRD
79	30	07/04/08	Ngulra Monastery, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Unknown	TSC
80	10	07/04/08	Thumey Runak Monastery, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansue	Unknown	TSC
81	120	07/04/08	Ngangon Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
82	NA	10/04/08	Drepung and Nechung monasteries, Lhasa, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	TSC/Woeser
82	100s	11/04/08	Drepung Monastery, Lhasa, TAR	Raid	HRW
83	4	10/04/08	Ruthok County, Ngari Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
84	9	12/04/08	Thongsha Monastery, Gonjo County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Bomb blast incident	CTA
85	NA	12/04/08	Meldrogungkar County, Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
86	3	12/04/08	Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai		TW
87	250	14/04/08	Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
88	200	14/04/08	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	CTA/Woeser
89	9	14/04/08	Ngok-Gyalmo Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser
90	200	14/04/08	Choephel Tashi Choekorling Mon., Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Non-violent political protest	CTA
91	1	14/04/08	Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Non-violent political protest	TSC/TW
92	150	14/04/08	Nyulra Nyenthog Monastery, Machu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	CTA/TSC/Woeser
93	2	14/04/08	Dartsedo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser



No.	Arrests	Arrest Date	Place of Arrest	Cause/Causes for Arrest	Source
94	2	14/04/08	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
95	50	15/04/08	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Equal job opportunities	CTA
96	150-160	15/04/08	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	CTA
97	30	15/04/08	Bora Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	CTA
98	28	15/04/08	Shitsang Gatsel Monastery, Luchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	CTA
99	50	16/04/08	Ratoe Monastery, Chushul County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
100	400	16/04/08	Sera Monastery, Lhasa TAR	Unknown	Woeser
101	8	17/04/08	Nalanda Monastery, Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Unknown	Woeser
102	1	17/04/08	Sog Dzung County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
103	100	17/04/08	Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
104	57	17/04/08	Tsang Monastery, Gepa Sumdo County, Tsolho “TAP”, Qinghai	Unknown	CTA/TSC
105	NA	18/03/08	Dolma Lhakhang, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Unknown	Woeser
106	17	18/04/08	Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Unknown	TW
107	430	18/04/08	Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Unknown	TSC
108	6	19/04/08	Nechung Nangten Lobling Monastery, Lhasa, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
109	1	19/04/08	Chentsa County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	TSC
110	50	19/04/08	Minthang Monastery, Chigdril County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	Raid	CTA
111	1	20/04/08	Sog Dzung County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Pamphleteering	CTA
112	2	23/04/08	Drakkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
113	3	25/04/08	Wonpo Monastery, Sersshul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Unknown	CTA
114	2	26/04/08	Zakhog Monastery, Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Unknown	CTA
115	3	26/04/08	Bada Samdupling Monastery, Sersshul County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser
116	5	26/04/08	Dzagonzar Monastery, Derge County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Unknown	Tibet Watch
117	19	28/04/08	Shugseb Nunnery, Chushul County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser
118	4	28/04/08	Gangri-Thoekar Monastery, Chushul County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser
119	1	29/04/08	Nyitso Monastery, Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Pamphleteering	CTA
120	2	00/04/08	Drakgonpa Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TW
121	7	00/04/08	Dingri County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	Unknown	CTA
122	1	01/05/08	Darlag County, Golog TAP, Qinghai	PSB and local altercation over Chotop’s arrest	Woeser
123	1	01/05/08	Labrang Tashikyil Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Protest in front of foreign media delegation	CTA
124	NA	02/05/08	Samtenling Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Woeser
125	3	03/05/08	Sanglung Monastery, Dzamthang County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD
126	2	07/04/08	Lhasa, TAR	For providing med-aid to injured Tibetans	CTA/HRW
127	149	07/04/08	Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Raid	TCHRD
128	1	09/05/08	Sog Dzung County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
129	2	11/05/08	Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TW
130	10	13/05/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
131	3	13/05/08	Trehor Monastery, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD
132	2	14/05/08	Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Unknown	TCHRD
133	55	14/05/08	Pangrina Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD/TW
134	7	14/05/08	Ganden Choeling Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TSC/TW
135	1	14/05/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TW
136	16	15/05/08	Woeser Monastery, Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	TCHRD
137	1	15/05/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD
138	3	15/05/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
139	7	17/05/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TSC
140	7	18/05/08	Pangrina Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/Woeser



141	6	18/05/08	Karze Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TSC
142	12	19/05/08	Shelkar Choede Monastery, Dingri County, Shigatse Prefecture, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA/TSC
143	2	19/05/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TSC
144	2	20/05/08	Tsetsang Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD
145	3	20/05/08	Ngayey Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
146	3	22/05/08	Nyima Gesey Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
147	1	22/05/08	Tsetsang Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
148	2	23/05/08	Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
149	2	23/05/08	Dhargye Hardu Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TCHRD
150	2	24/05/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
151	3	26/05/08	Ramoche Monastery, Lhasa, TAR	Transmitting information to oversea sources	CTA
152	1	27/05/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	For helping local Tibetans	TSC
153	3	28/05/08	Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TCHRD
154	1	25/05/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
155	1	31/05/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	Phayul
156	1	00/05/08	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Unknown	CTA
157	2	06/06/08	Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	TW
158	NA	07/06/08	Lhasa, TAR	Pre-emptive arrests during Saka Dawa	CTA
159	NA	08/06/08	Watak Samtenling Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
160	4	09/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
161	1	09/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Transmitting information to outside sources	CTA
162	2	10/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
163	NA	10/06/08	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Raid	CTA
164	1	11/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
165	1	12/06/08	Kharnang Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Pamphleteering	Phayul
166	2	13/06/08	Tawu County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
167	2	14/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
168	7	15/06/08	Tashi Choekhorling Monastery, Chone County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Non-violent political protest	CTA
169	3	15/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
170	2	17/06/08	Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
171	12	18/06/08	Sera Monastery, Lhasa TAR	Unknown	CTA
172	4	18/06/08	Tarmo Monastery, Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
173	2	18/06/08	Gewadrak Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
174	3	18/06/08	Beri Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
175	4	18/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
176	2	19/06/08	Karze Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
177	1	19/06/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
178	1	19/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
179	1	20/06/08	Rongwo Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Raid	CTA
180	1	21/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
181	2	21/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
182	6	22/06/08	Khangmar Monastery, Damshung County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
183	2	22/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
184	1	23/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
185	4	24/06/08	Beri Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
186	1	26/06/08	Dragkar Nunnery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Unknown	CTA
187	3	27/06/08	Watak Samtenling Nunnery, Drakgo County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
188	3	28/06/08	Noobsur Monastery, Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
189	36	29/06/08	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Preemptive Arrest	CTA



No.	Arrests	Arrest Date	Place of Arrest	Cause/Causes for Arrest	Source
190	2	30/06/08	Labrang Monastery, Sangchu County, Kanlho TAP, Gansu	Unknown	CTA
191	1	00/06/08	Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
192	3	00/06/08	Yushul County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA
193	2	00/06/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
194	1	00/06/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
195	3	05/07/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
196	3	08/07/08	Larung Nangten Lobling Monas, Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Random arrest	CTA
197	1	10/07/08	Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
198	1	15/07/08	Serthar County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
199	1	15/07/08	Dhargye Langna Monastery, Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
200	1	17/07/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
201	4	26/07/08	Nangchen County, Yushul TAP, Qinghai	Non-violent political protest	CTA
202	1	10/08/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA
203	2	11/08/08	Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	Non-violent political protest	CTA/TW
204	2	00/08/08	Palbar County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Equal job opportunities	CTA
205	3	00/08/08	Palbar County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Transmitting information to outside sources	CTA
206	270	00/08/08	Driru County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
207	2	00/08/08	Lhundrup County, Lhasa Municipality, TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
208	53	00/08/08	Shar Bumpa Nunnery, Lhundrup County, Lhasa Muni., TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
209	8	00/08/08	Sera Monastery, Lhasa TAR	Non-violent political protest	CTA
210	2	00/08/08	Dzongar Monastery, Rebgong County, Malho TAP, Qinghai	Unknown	CTA
211	3	01/10/08	Sog Dzong County, Nagchu Prefecture, TAR	Non-violent political protest	Phayul
212	8	00/10/08	Jomda County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Farming boycott movement	CTA
213	1	31/10/08	Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	ICT
214	1	20/11/08	Lhasa, TAR	Non-violent political protest	Phayul
215	1	28/11/08	Woeser Monastery, Markham County, Chamdo Prefecture, TAR	Unknown	Phayul
216	2	00/12/08	Kirti Monastery, Ngaba County, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan	“Patriotic Re-education” campaign	CTA
217	59	25/12/08	TAR	Spreading rumours and inciting violence	CTA
218	1	29/12/08	Karze County, Karze TAP, Sichuan	Pamphleteering	Phayul

### Source abbreviations

CTA - Central Tibetan Administration

DAFJ - Dhomey Alliance for Freedom and Justice

FTC - Free Tibet Campaign

HRW - Human Rights Watch

ICT - International Campaign for Tibet

RFA - Radio Free Asia

TC - Trehor Committee

TCHRD - Tibetan Centre for Human Rights & Democracy

TIN - TibetInfoNet

TSC - Tibetan Solidarity Committee

TW - Tibet Watch



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**2008 UPRISING IN TIBET**

**MAPS**



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**MAP I: Protest Areas in Tibet Autonomous Region and the Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures in Qinghai, Gansu, Sichuan and Yunnan**

*(Note: Places identified are administrative counties)*



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**MAP II: Protest Areas in U-tsang, One of the Three Traditional Regions of Tibet**

*(Note: Places identified are administrative counties)*



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**MAP III: Protest Areas in Kham, One of the Three Traditional Regions of Tibet**

*(Note: Places identified are administrative counties)*

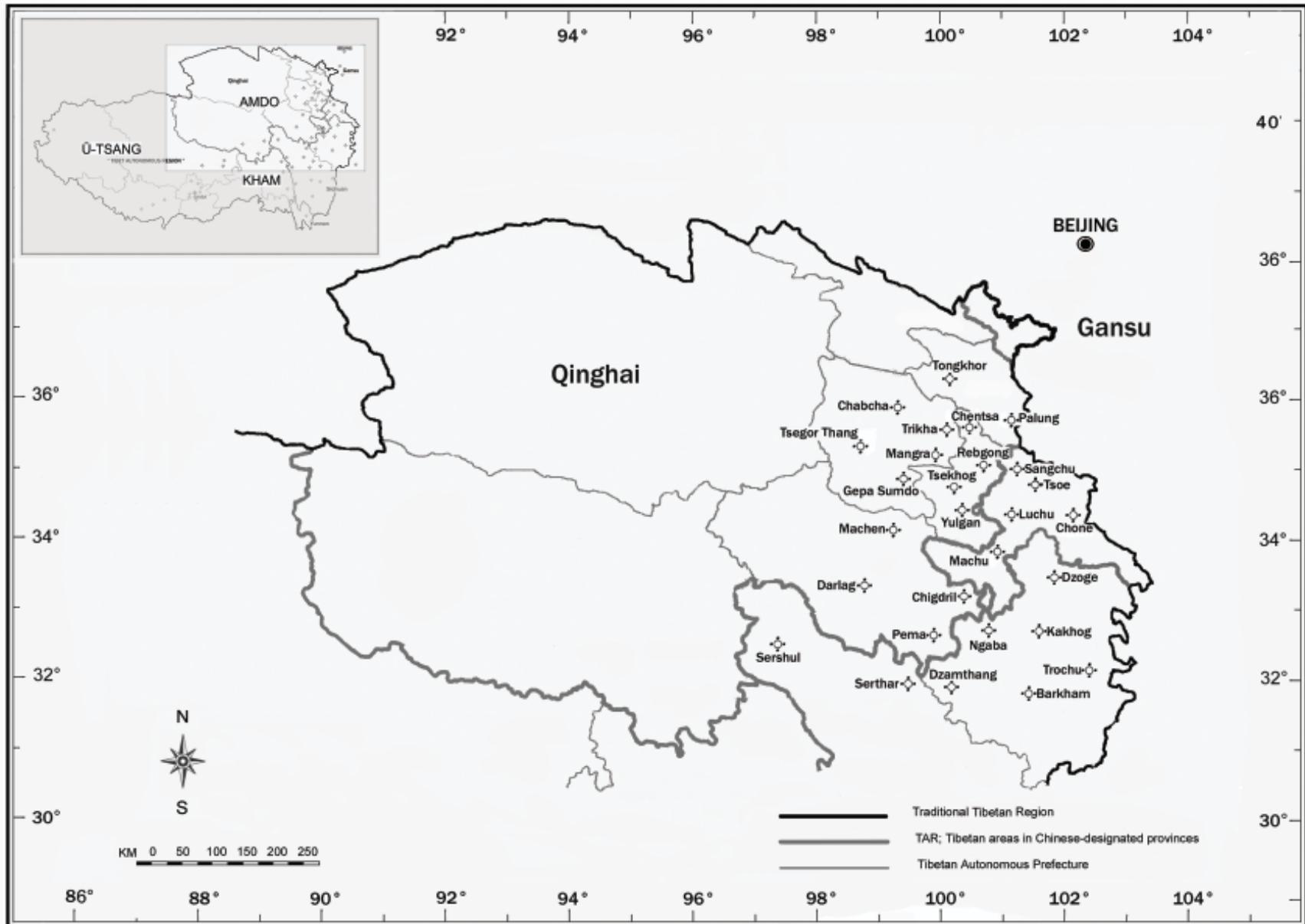


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**MAP IV: Protest Areas in Amdo, One of the Three Traditional Regions of Tibet**

*(Note: Places identified are administrative counties)*



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**2008 UPRISING IN TIBET**  
**GLOSSARY**



Tibetan Phon.	Tibetan	Pinyin	Hanyu
<b>TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION</b>			
<b>Lhasa Municipality</b>			
Lhasa	ལྷ་ས།	Lasa	拉薩
Lhundrup	ལྷན་རྒྱུད།	Linzhou	林周
Damshung	འདམ་གཞུང།	Dangxiang	當雄
Nyemo	སྤེལ་མོ།	Nimu	尼木
Chushui	ཅུ་ཤུ།	Chushui	曲水
Toelung Dechen	ལྷོ་དབུང་འདེ་རྩེ།	Dullong Deqing	堆龍德慶
Taktse	ཕུག་རྩེ།	Dazi	達孜
Meldro Gungkar	མཚན་མོ་གུང་དགའ།	Mozhugongka	墨竹工卡
<b>Chamdo Prefecture</b>			
Chamdo	ཅང་མཚོ།	Changdu	昌都
Jomda	འཇོ་མདུག།	Jiangda	江達
Gonjo	གོ་འཇོ།	Gongjue	貢覺
Riwoche	རི་ཐོ་ཅེ།	Leiwoqi	類烏齊
Tengchen	ཐེང་ཅེ།	Dingqing	丁青
Drakyab	བྲག་གཡམ།	Chaya	察雅
Pasho	པམ་མཚོ།	Basu	八宿
Drogang	འདོ་གླང།	Zuogang	左貢
Markham	མཚན་ཁམམ།	Mangkang	芒康
Lhorong	ལྷོ་རོང།	Luolong	洛隆
Palbar	པལ་པར།	Bienba	邊壩
<b>Lhokha Prefecture</b>			
Nedong	སྤེ་གཤོང།	Naidong	乃東
Dranang	བྲ་ནང།	Zha'nang	扎囊
Gongkar	གོང་དགའ།	Gongga	貢嘎
Sangri	སངས་རྩི།	Sangri	桑日
Chonggye	འཕྱོངས་རྩེ།	Qiongjie	瓊結
Chusum	ཅུ་བཟུ་ས།	Qusong	曲松
Tsome	སུ་མོ་མཚོ།	Cuomei	措美



Nedong	ལྷོ་གདོང་།	Naidong	乃東
Dranang	བྱུ་ནང་།	Zha'nang	扎囊
Gongkar	གོང་དགར་།	Gongga	貢嘎
Sangri	སངས་རྒྱལ་།	Sangri	桑日
Chonggye	འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་།	Qiongjie	瓊結
Chusum	ལྷ་ལག་སྐལ་།	Qusong	曲松
Tsome	སུ་མོ་སྐལ་།	Cuomei	措美
Nyima	ཉི་མཱ་།	Nima	尼瑪
<b>Ngari Prefecture</b>			
Purang	ལྷུ་རླུང་།	Pulan	普蘭
Tsada	ཙ་མདའ་།	Zhade	札達
Gar Dzong	གམར་རྫོང་།	Ge'er Xian	噶爾
Ruthok	རུ་འོག་།	Ritu	日土
Gegye	དགེ་རྒྱལ་།	Geji	革吉
Gertse	གེར་རྩེ།	Galze	改則
Tsochen	སུ་མོ་ཚེ་གཤམ་།	Cuoqin	措勤
<b>Nyingtri Prefecture</b>			
Nyingtri	ཉིང་རྩེ།	Lingzhi	林芝
Kongpo Gyamda	གོང་པོ་རྒྱལ་མདའ་།	Gongbujiangda	工布江達
Minling	མི་ལྷོ་གཤམ་།	Millin	米林
Metok	མེ་རྟོག་།	Motuo	墨脫
Tramo/Pomi	ལྷུ་མོ་ག (ལྷོ་མེ་ལྷ་།)	Bomi	波密
Zayul	རྩ་ལུ་ལྷ་།	Chayu	察隅
Nang Dzong	སྣང་རྫོང་།	Lang Xian	朗縣
<b>Shigatse Prefecture</b>			
Shigatse	གཤམ་ལྷོ་གཤམ་།	Rigaze	日喀則
Namling	ནམ་ལྷོ་གཤམ་།	Nanmulin	南木林
Gyantse	རྒྱལ་རྩེ།	Jiangzi	江孜
Dingri	དིང་རྩེ།	Dingri	定日
Saga	སངས་ལྷོ་གཤམ་།	Saga	薩迦



Lhatse	ལྷ་ཅི་	Lazi	拉孜
Ngamring	ངམ་རིང་།	Angren	昂仁
Shentongmen	ཤེན་ཏོང་མོའི་ཐོག་ནི།	Xietongmen	謝通門
Panam	པ་ལྷ་མོ།	Bailang	白朗
Rinpung	རིན་པུང་།	Renbu	仁布
Kangmar	ཁང་པ་མར།	Kangma	康馬
Tingkye	འཇོ་ཅི་ལྷོ་མ།	Dingjie	定結
Drongpa	བརྟོང་པ།	Zhongba	仲巴
Dromo	གྲོ་མོ།	Yedong	亞東
Kyirong	ལྷི་རྟ་ལོང་།	Jilong	吉隆
Nyalam	ལྷ་ལྷ་ལམ།	Nielamu	聶拉木
Sakya	སུ་ལྷོ།	Sejia	薩嘎
Gampa	གམ་པ།	Gangba	崗巴

**QINGHAI****Golog Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**

Machen	མ་ཅེ་ན།	Maqin	瑪沁
Pema	པད་མ།	Banma	班瑪
Gade	དགའ་པདོ།	Gande	甘德
Darlag	དར་ལག།	Dari	達日
Chigdril	ཅིག་གྲོ་ལ།	Jiuzhi	久治
Matoo	མ་ལོ་ལོ།	Maduo	瑪多

**Mailho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**

Rebgong	རེ་བོ་གོང་།	Tongren	同仁
Chentsa	ཅེན་ཅ།	Jianzha	尖扎
Tsekhog	ཅེ་ཁོག།	Zeku	澤庫
Yulgan	ཡུ་ལ་གན།	Henan	河南蒙古族自治縣

**Tsoshar Prefecture**

Tsongkha Khar	ཐོང་ཁ་མར།	Pingan	平安
Kamalog	ཁམ་ལོག།	Minhe	民和回族土族自治縣
Drotsang	གྲོ་མང་།	Ledu	樂都



Kumbum	ལྷ་འཇུག་	Huangzhong	湟中
Tongkor	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྫོང་།	Huangyuan	湟源
Gonlung	དགོན་ལུང་།	Huzhu	互助土族自治 縣
Palung (Bayen)	དཔལ་ལུང་། (པ་ཡམ་)	Hualong	化隆回族自治 縣
Yadzi	ཡུ་ཤི།	Xunhua	循化

**Tsojang Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**

Semnyi	མེ་མཚའ་རྫི་དཀར།	Menyuan	門源
Dola	མདོ་ཡུ།	Qilian	祁連
Doshi	མཚོ་མཚོ།	Haiyan	海晏
Kangtza	ཀང་ཇ།	Gangcha	剛察

**Tsonub Municipality/Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**

Gormo/Golmud	གོ་རོ་མོ།	Ge'ermu	格爾木市
Terlenkha	འཇེ་རེ་ལེ་ནཱ་ཤ།	Delingha	德令哈市
Wulan	ལུ་ལུ་ཡམ་།	Wulan	烏蘭
Tulan	ལུ་ལུ་ཡམ་།	Dulan	都蘭
Themchen	ཐེ་མཚོ་ཇེ་ནཱ།	Tianjun	天峻

**Tsolho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**

Chabcha	ཇང་ཇ།	Gonghe	海南
Gepa Sumdo	གཤམ་པ་གཤམ་མཚོ།	Tongde	同德
Triga	ཐི་ག།	Guide	貴德
Tsegor Thang	ཐེ་གོ་རྫོང་མངའ་སྡེ།	Xinghai	興海
Mangra	མང་རྫོང་།	Guinan	貴南

**Yushul Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture**

Yushul (Kyegudo)	ཡུ་ལུ་ལུ་ (ལྷོ་ལུ་ལོ་འདྲེ་)	Yushu/Jiegu	玉樹
Zetoe	ཇེ་ཐོ།	Zeduo	雜多
Tridu	ཐི་འདུ།	Chenduo	稱多
Dritoe	འདྲེ་ཐོ།	Zhiduo	治多
Nangchen	ནང་ཇེ་ནཱ།	Nangqian	囊謙
Chumarleb	ལུ་པམ་ལེ་ཤ།	Qumalai	曲麻萊

**Siling Municipality**

Siling	མི་ལིང་།	Xining	西寧
Serkhog/Julhak	མི་རྫོང་། (འཇུ་ལག་)	Datong	大通



## GANSU

## Kaniho Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

Tsoe	ཅཱོེ།	Hezhuo	
Chone	ཅོེ།	Zhuoni	卓尼
Drugchu	འཇུག་ཅུ།	Zhouqu	舟曲
Thewo	ཅེ་འོ།	Diebu	迭部
Machu	མ་ཅུ།	Maqu	玛曲
Luchu	ལུ་ཅུ།	Luqu	碌曲
Sangchu	སངས་ཅུ།	Xiahe	夏河
Batse	བཱེ།	Bazi	

## Parey Prefecture

Parey	པེ་ལེ་མེ།	Tiazhu	--
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## SICHUAN PROVINCE

## Karze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

Dartsedo	དང་ཅུ་མཚོ།	Kangding	康定
Chaksam	ཅུག་མ་མཚམ།	Luding	泸定
Tenpa/Rongtrag	བཙུན་པ། (རོང་ཐྲག)	Danba	丹巴
Gyesur	གཉིས་རྩུབ།	Jiulong	九龍
Nyagchu	ཉལ་ཅུ།	Yajiang	雅江
Tawu	ཁུ།	Daofu	道孚
Drakgo	ཐྲག་འགོ།	Luhuo	爐霍
Karze	དགའ་མཚོ་མ།	Genzi	甘孜
Nyarong	ཉལ་རོང་།	Xinlong	新龍
Derge	ཐེ་དགོ།	Dege	德格
Palyul	པེ་ལུ།	Baiyu	白玉
Senshul	མེ་སུལ།	Shiqu	石渠
Serthar	མེ་སེར།	Seda	色達
Lithang	ལི་ཐང་།	Litang	理塘
Bathang	བཅའ་ཐང་།	Batang	巴塘
Chatreng	ཅུ་ཐིང་།	Xiangcheng	鄉城

Dabpa	འདབ་པ།	Daocheng	稻城
Derong	ལྷོ་རོང།	Derong	得榮
<b>Ngaba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture</b>			
Lunggu	ལུང་གུ།	Wenchuan	汶川
Tashiling	བཟུ་ཤིས་ལྗིང།	Li Xian	理縣
Maowun	མའོ་ལུང་།	Mao Xian	茂縣
Sungchu	སུང་ཅུ།	Songpan	松潘
Namphel	ནམ་འཕེ་ལ།	Nanping	南坪
Chuchen	ཅུ་ཚེ་ན།	Jinchuan	金川
Tsenlha	བཙན་ལྗོ།	Xiaojin	小金
Trochu	ཁྲོ་ཅུ།	Heishui	黑水
Barkham	འབར་བམ་མ།	Ma'erkang	馬爾康
Dzamtang	འདྲམ་བང།	Rangtang	壤塘
Ngaba	ང་བ།	Aba	阿壩
Dzoge	མཛོ་དགེ།	Ruo'ergai	若爾蓋
Kakhog (Marthang)	ཀ་ཁོག (དམར་བང།)	Hongyuan	紅原
<b>MILI YAP</b>			
Milli	མི་ལི།	Milli	木里
<b>YUNNAN</b>			
<b>Dechen Autonomous Prefecture</b>			
Gyalthang	རྒྱལ་བང།	Zhongdian	中甸
Dechen	དཔེ་ཚེ་ན།	Deqin	德欽
Balung	འབའ་ལུང།	Weixi	





HOME

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