



TIBET WATCH

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Uprising in Tibet

1 May – 30 June 2008

INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of information collected by Tibet Watch in May and June 2008. It contains information on the protests that occurred in May and June as well as further information on specific protests that took place in March and April and their aftermath. Although some of the information in this document relies on single sources, the news we have received has, where possible, been corroborated or checked against information received by other news gathering organisations.

Please note, there have been various uncorroborated reports of releases since the March 10 protests, but due to the ongoing information lockdown in Tibet, it is not possible to confirm whether the arrestees listed in the appendices have yet been released.



Tibet

Before the Chinese occupation in 1949, Tibet comprised three provinces known as U-Tsang, Amdo and Kham. Tibet Watch uses the term Tibet to refer to these three areas. Nowadays, when the Chinese refer to 'Tibet', they mean the Tibetan Autonomous Region (TAR), which was established in 1965. This comprises all of what Tibetans call U-Tsang and parts of Kham. The traditional Tibetan areas of Amdo and the rest of Kham were incorporated into the Chinese Provinces of Gansu, Qinghai, Sichuan, and Yunnan. Within these Chinese Provinces there are Tibetan areas divided into various Prefectures subdivided into Counties or district level administrative areas.

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CHAMDO PREFECTURE

CH: QAMDO PREFECTURE/CHANGDU, TIBET AUTONOMOUS REGION

GONJO COUNTY (CH: GONGJUE XIAN)

10 March

On 10 March, a large patriotic re-education team consisting of township and county staff from the religious management bureau and government office, came to Thangkya (Ch: Tong Xia) monastery in Gyanbe (Ch: Xianpi) township, accompanied by Peoples Armed Police (PAP). The police kept the monastery under observation whilst monks were made to report to the team if leaving the monastery. Monks and lay Tibetans were searched in the area. Monks were summoned for a patriotic re-education session and were again forced to sign a paper denouncing the Dalai Lama. A bomb blast occurred on 23 March in an old deserted building in the township government compound – no casualties were reported, and no-one witnessed the perpetrators.

Without investigation, the police arrested five monks three days after the bomb blast occurred. Monks protested in the monastery on the same day to demand the arrested monks' release. The police arrested another five monks that day. The Chinese media did not report the bomb blast or the names of those arrested until April 13.

See **Appendix I** for details of those arrested

Background on events at Thangkya (Ch:Tongxia) Monastery, Gyanbe (Ch:Xiangpi) township

On discovering the monks in Thangkya monastery had given up eating pig meat out of respect for the Dalai Lama (born in the Year of the Pig) in 2007, the Chinese local government sent a patriotic re-education team to the monastery, vilifying the Dalai Lama and demanding monks sign a paper denouncing him. After the conclusion of this campaign in winter 2007, monks from the monastery threw snowballs (and possibly stones) at a patriotic re-education team in the area, wrote 'Free Tibet' messages in the snow and put up 'Free Tibet' posters outside a shop in which the team were eating; leading to speculation that the monks arrested following the subsequent bomb blast in March were simply those already under suspicion by the work team because of suspected insubordination from these previous events.

GOLOG TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

CH: GUOLUO TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, SICHUAN PROVINCE

MACHEN COUNTY (CH: MAQIN)

March 31

Dape, a Tibetan artist arrested in Qinghai on 31 March, has been released in return for the payment of 10,000 yuan. Singer Drolma Kyi, arrested at the same time for singing songs praising the Dalai Lama, is still imprisoned; her family cannot afford to pay such a large fine. As the main carer for her three children and elderly mother, Drolma Kyi's family have yet to be issued with a notice of arrest, due after a 37 day detention period according to Chinese law.

CHIGDRIL/ CHIDRE COUNTY (CH:JIUZHIXIAN/JIGZI)

17 March

50 Tibetans were arrested and imprisoned in the capital town of Chigdril, charged with joining a local protest in Minthang township, Chigdril County on March 17. One of them, Yulgyal was badly beaten during his arrest. Tibet Watch has details of 27 of those arrested. (see **Appendix 2**)

KANDZE TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

CH: GANZI TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, SICHUAN PROVINCE

DERGE COUNTY (CH: DEGE XIAN)

27 April

Many Chinese soldiers were stationed round Dzagonsar monastery in Tihor Township, Derge County in April. They forcefully ordered the local Tibetans to bring wood for their fires, and used the Tibetans' farms to cultivate their own vegetables. The Chinese expelled all monks from the monastery for five days. On 21 April, at least 15 policemen came from Derge County police station to enforce a patriotic re-education campaign, which required local Tibetans to denounce and criticize the Dalai Lama and to sign their names denouncing him as a separatist. All monks refused to sign their names, and also rejected the local authority's orders to raise the Chinese flag over the monastery. The authorities tried to mislead the local people into signing by asking them to sign up to register new identity cards, again without success.

On 27 April, the Chinese authorities arrested Tashi Gyamtso, Dzagonsar's monastery's a Geshe graduate from Drepung monastery in South India. The Chant Master, Samphel was also put in hospital in Kandze prefecture for medical treatment due to his torture by Chinese authorities at this time. Lobsang Dhonyun, a highly respected teacher from the same monastery was also arrested at Kana village; the People's Armed Police (PAP) fired their guns into the air to prevent the local villagers' attempts to stop them taking him. Lhakpa Tsering, a layperson, was arrested at the same time.

Local people held a peaceful protest on 28 April, calling for the unconditional release of all innocent Tibetans arrested during the previous few days, but their march was stopped by Chinese military soldiers on the way to Derge County. At around 1pm, 13 trucks containing military forces and high local officials arrived in Tihor township from Derge County. They announced they would seal off the monastery if the monks did not sign the aforementioned patriotic re-education papers. The officials charged Geshe Tashi Gyamtso, the Chant Master Samphel and teacher Lobsang Dhonyun as the main perpetrators of the crimes, and stated they would arrest any other protest organizers who did not respect the patriotic re-education campaign. They also announced that they would crack down against any monks rebuking authority, and that out of 54 monasteries in Derge County, Dzagonsar was the worst in resisting the government and would therefore be punished. Monks and nuns answered they would not sign in denouncing the Dalai Lama, even if this resulted in the sealing off of the monastery. On 30 April, monks gathered in Gonkhang temple and one by one promised not to sign up, but were forcefully ordered by the authorities to do so.

May

13 armed personnel trucks arrived in Dzakhok, a remote area in Derge County, in the first week of May. The large number of armed personnel staying there has taken food from the local Tibetans, and forcefully claimed the fields owned by Tibetan villagers to use as their own vegetable plantation. Lay Tibetans and monks in the area are currently being threatened by the armed personnel.

DERONG COUNTY (CH: DERONG XIAN)

7 May

At the beginning of June, a 'Wanted' poster was seen on a wall at Derong County checkpoint, as well as on walls of civilian houses in towns in Kandze TAP. The poster was signed by the Kandze TAP Public Security Bureau (PSB) on 7 May, and was addressed to each Public Security Bureau (PSB) branch and police station throughout the 18 counties of Kandze TAP. The warrant calls for the arrest of 36 people, wanted in relation to the protests which occurred in Kandze since March 2008. Those wanted are accused of being 'national splitters' who "planned, organised and created... criminal incidents harmful to the security of state in Tibetan areas". The 36 'wanted' Tibetans include five females and seven monks. These include Rigzin Karma (Ch: Renzhen Gama) and Choedrak (Ch: Quzha) both 22

year old monks from Drango county, and Tsering Nyima (Ch: Zeren Nima, a 25 year old monk from Kandze county). The oldest on the list is 62 year old Tashi (Ch: Zhaxi) a villager from Serta county.

DRANGO COUNTY (CH: LUHUO)

6 June

Three monks held a peaceful protest in Drango County, calling for a 'Free Tibet' and saying, 'Invite His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet'. It is reported they were severely tortured, as a result of which one of the monks, Tsewang Dakpa, received multiple critical injuries; it is reported he may have died as a result on 8 June. The other two monks were hospitalized, with no Tibetans or relatives allowed access to visit them.

8 June

At around 9am, Tsering Tso, a 27 year old nun from Badak Samtenling Nunnery scattered flyers and shouted the slogans, 'Invite His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Tibet' and 'Free Tibet' in front of the Drango Monastery shop in Drango County. After continuing the protest for less than 30 minutes, two police came to arrest her, soon followed by several additional police who came to help. Following Tsering Tso's arrest, at about 5pm the remaining nuns from Badak Samtenling Nunnery (approximately 300 nuns), marched into Drango Town to protest in solidarity with her. As the nuns arrived at Gochad Thang plain near Drango town, various sources confirm they were stopped and beaten by many armed personnel, who were beating the nuns with sharp metal implements. They were then put into three trucks with canvas covers and taken to Drango County jail in Drango town. At around 9pm, nearly 500 lay Tibetans gathered in front of Drango County Police station to demand the release of the nuns, denouncing the government for arresting them. Most of the arrested nuns were released that night, except for those who had been badly injured. In the morning of June 9, the rest of the nuns arrested the previous day were turned over to the families who were waiting at the police station for their release. All the nuns released on 9 June had been badly injured during the violent crackdown by armed personnel; many with long wounds or holes on their legs, others unable to speak due to their injuries. Some nuns had to be supported to enable them to walk. The nuns and their families were subsequently kept under surveillance by police. Two nuns were taken out of Drango County for emergency treatment.

KANDZE COUNTY (CH: GANZI)

April

Two nuns, Nyima Wangmo and Gonpo Lhamo, sisters from Drakgonpa nunnery, who joined in the March protests in Kandze town, were arrested on an unconfirmed date in April by Kandze County police. They are both from Gyokhang-nang village in Thingka township, Kandze County. The whereabouts of their imprisonment is unknown.

6 May

On the morning of 6 May, two women from Kandze County protested and scattered flyers in the capital town of Kandze County. They shouted "Long live His Holiness the Dalai Lama" and "Free Tibet". They were arrested after the protest. One of the women, Lhadue, is a nun from Drakar nunnery, from Bendegon village near Kandze town. The other whose nickname is 'Pepe', from Kandze town, an ex-nun from Drakar nunnery.

11 May

On 11 May, two nuns from Drakar Nunnery protested and scattered flyers in the capital town in Kandze County, and were subsequently arrested. One of them is named Thubten Dolma, and her father's name is Yonten Rigzin. The other is named Sonam Lhamo, from the Gyaye Ngozatsang family.

13 May

On 13 May, ten nuns from Drakar Nunnery protested peacefully in the capital town of Kandze

County. They shouted slogans such as 'Long live the Dalai Lama' and 'We Tibetans want freedom of religion and human rights'. They were arrested by Public Security Bureau (PSB) and People's Armed Police (PAP) after the protest.

The names and details of those arrested during the protest are listed in **Appendix 3**.

Also on 13 May, three monks from Trehor Kandze monastery protested in the capital town of Kandze County. The monks shouted free Tibet slogans and scattered free Tibet flyers. They were arrested by armed police and Public Security Bureau (PSB) officials. They are currently imprisoned in Kandze County. See **Appendix 4** for names and details.

14 May

On 14 May, at around 2pm, a new protest broke out in the capital town of Kandze County. The protesters shouted slogans including 'Long Live the Dalai Lama'. Initially, six nuns from Gaden Choeling nunnery were protesting, but when they were beaten by armed police, a lay Tibetan man joined in to try to fight off the policemen. His name was Serga, from Gonpashab village, Kandze town. All seven people were arrested. The arrested nuns' details are in **Appendix 5**.

15 May

Background information on events in Pangrina Tashi Gephel Ling Nunnery

Following the March protests in Tibet, local government officials and police went to Pangrina Nunnery to hold several patriotic re-education sessions. They demanded the nuns denounce the Dalai Lama for orchestrating the protests, and sign a paper denouncing him as a separatist. The nuns refused to accept these demands and held a spontaneous secret meeting where they unanimously decided 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.

On 15 May, around 5pm Beijing time, more than 70 nuns from Pangrina Nunnery divided into two groups and entered the capital town of Kandze County from two different directions. One group entered the town from the Shuriling area, the other group entered from the Dagonpo area. Shouting slogans and scattering flyers, they walked into the town and joined together at the intersection near the town bridge. They shouted slogans such as 'Long live the Dalai Lama', 'We Tibetans want freedom and independence' and 'the Dalai Lama should be returned to Tibet'. When the nuns walked to the police station on the other side of the town bridge, police and armed police arrived and began beating them. Around 50 nuns were arrested on the spot and were put in a police vehicle together. Witnesses reported blood dripping to the ground, with robes and shoes dropped from the nuns left lying on the ground. Once arrested, the nuns were reportedly still shouting slogans and scattering flyers from the moving police vehicle.

Prior to this event there were 87 nuns in the nunnery; after the protest only 16 – 20 nuns remained there. A source has revealed that approximately 50 of these nuns were taken to Dartsedo county. Tibet Watch has names and details of 54 of the nuns arrested in this incident (see **Appendix 6**).

7 – 19 May

Further names and details of Tibetans arrested in Kandze between 17 and 19 May have been received (see **Appendix 7**).

19 May

At around 4:30am on 19 May, Phurpu Rinpoche, a famous incarnation lama from Trehor Kandze Monastery, was arrested in his house in Dragyab village in the suburbs of Kandze town. Not only was Phurpu Rinpoche the root incarnation lama for two nunneries, which he is in charge of; Pangrina Nunnery and Yatsak (or Yarti) Nunnery; he also runs two medicine shops for the welfare of

local people and has built an elderly care centre for local Tibetans. As many local Tibetans depended upon Phurpu Rinpoche, the people of Trehor Kanzde launched an appeal to individuals and governments of the world to help for the release of Phurpu Rinpoche.

20 May

On 20 May, at 1am, three nuns from Nya-gye Nunnery, Dargye township marched from Dargye town to Kandze town, walking about 20km before dawn to arrive at the capital town of Kandze county. At around 9am they protested in the town, shouting 'Long Live the Dalai Lama, 'Invite the Dalai Lama to return to Tibet', 'We Tibetans want freedom', 'Release all the arrested Tibetans.' They were arrested by the People's Armed Police (PAP). Their names are in **Appendix 8**.

KANLHO TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

CH: GANNAN TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, GANSU PROVINCE

LANZHOU CITY AND MACHU COUNTY (CH: MAQU XIAN)

14 April

Chinese authorities arrested a Tibetan man, Lodoe Wangpo in Lanzhou on 14 April, charging him with organising the peaceful protests on 17 March, and producing video footage and photos of the protests to send to people outside Tibet. At the same time, the authorities sealed off the private school he had set up, Shide Gyamtso, located within Machu County secondary school. They sealed off the school citing the following four 'crimes': 1) His organization of the 17 March protests; 2) The education system in his institution being 'directly related' to the Dalai Lama; 3) His production of video footage and photos of the protests since 10 March to send to people outside Tibet; and 4) His having brought trouble and conflict to the harmonious society existing between Tibetans and Chinese. Lodoe had moved to Lanzhou city following pressure by the authorities in Machu County, but was eventually arrested there whilst staying in a Chinese friend's home in the middle of the night by Kanlho prefecture police. Two other unidentified people were arrested with him.

Born in 1973 in Machu County, Lodoe is a member of Charity of China, editor of the Machu County Middle School Tibetan magazine, and chief editor of the Tibetan newspaper Shide Choting. He has lived and studied in both India and Nepal, returning to Tibet in 1999 to set up a private school in Machu County in 2000, to provide younger Tibetans with better education in Tibetan subjects and computing, without payment. He also paid school fees for poor Tibetan children sent to governmental schools. He also successfully launched and won an appeal against the Chinese government's planned hydroelectricity project in March 2007, due to his work with and support from environmental NGOs in China. Since this time, the Chinese authorities have held him under suspicion and surveillance.

26 May

It was reported that Lodoe Wangpo [see previous] was released and allowed to return home. His Chinese friend arrested with him had been released on the day of the arrest. Lodoe was not physically tortured during his detention and was healthy following his release. Despite all his belongings being taken and searched by the State Security Bureau, they were returned to him following his release. He has been warned not to leave Machu County and his school has not been allowed to re-open since being sealed off in April.

MACHU COUNTY (CH: MAQU)

18 April

The Chinese local authority deployed military trucks full of military personnel into Tsandak monastery in Manna Township, Machu County. The trucks surrounded the monastery, and carried out a house by house search, also searching the prayer hall and other small temples.

5 June

Our sources indicate that most of the Tibetans arrested in Machu since March, have now been released from jail in return for large sums of money, with the exception of those thought to have initiated the protests on 16 March. Those still detained in jail include Sangta (full name Sangay Tashi), a nomad from Nyima township in Machu county, arrested on 19 March for waving a Tibetan flag and shouting Tibetan slogans in Machu street on 16 March.

March 16 - June

After the peaceful protests in Machu County on 16 March, the Chinese local authority has sent work teams into the monasteries in this nomadic area, to carry out a patriotic re-education campaign. The local authority divided a staff of 119 local Chinese and Tibetan officials, including police and Public Security Bureau (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 Chephal lang monasteries in Woaven Township, Mayu Samten Chekor lang monastery in Murshag 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 concerning the Chinese communist constitution, freedom of religion and to denounce the Dalai Lama and Tibetan exiled government as separatists and 'common enemies of the motherland'. The monks were taught communist party rule, as the majority of monks in these monasteries were believed to have been involved in the March protests (except Washang monastery in Nyima Township and Shashil monastery in Manma Township).

Machu County has faced tightened security controls since 16 March 2008. More than one thousand military soldiers and armed police have been stationed in this nomadic area. Local Tibetans have not been allowed to walk or travel from one village to another by motorbike. When foreign journalists were due to visit this area following the protests, the local Chinese authority hid this information from the local monasteries, and put the monks in their prayer halls, so that in some instances monks did not even realize the journalists had come to their monastery.

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 2 hours. There are worsening reactions from the monks and local Tibetan people, as they are continually forced to denounce the Dalai Lama; many monks have left their monasteries because of the campaign and the new rules created by the Chinese authorities for the management of monasteries. 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."

SANGCHU COUNTY (CH: XIAHE XIAN)

7 June

Security has been tightened at Labrang Monastery since the March protest. Since 7 June, monks have not been allowed to leave the monastery without permission from their Democratic Management Committee after 9 pm. 60 paramilitary personnel have been permanently stationed in the monastery and are manning 6 new checkpoints which have been built surrounding the monastery since 10 March, to watch the monks' activities. Paramilitary personal have also forcibly taken all desk phones from monks' rooms and cut off all phone lines in monks' flats in the monastery (except in lamas' residences).

In a patriotic re-education meeting at the monastery, the local police department announced that: "All monks in the monastery should not contact abroad or accept phone calls from abroad. Monks who go against this rule will be fined a minimum of fifteen thousand Chinese Yuan. Rumours spread from outside cause instability to the minds of monks and the monks' community".

A new patriotic re-education campaign was brought into the monastery on 7 June. The campaign work teams gave out small brochures of 7-8 pages to the monks, containing the new campaign's regulations, consisting of the following 6 points;

- 1 Be aware of the Communist constitution
- 2 Welcome the Olympic Torch Relay in Tibet
- 3 Do not listen to rumors from abroad
- 4 Be aware of the rules of religious freedom
- 5 Denounce the separatists
- 6 Practise patriotic re-education in the monastery

The monks were ordered to recite the points to the patriotic re-education campaigners after memorising them. Only the monks who passed the recitation exams would be allowed to resume their daily religious routine in the monastery.

In addition, travel from Labrang monastery to adjacent areas (including the 70km route to Tsoe city) has been tightened, with new checkpoints manned with armed police and traffic police set up to search all passengers' bags.

EYEWITNESS REPORT FROM LABRANG

This account relates to events occurring on 14 March 2008 and the aftermath

[During the peaceful protest in Labrang] I was in my cousin's room in Labrang monastery. He is a monk there. It was a very important religious festival (Tibetan: Ludzong) on 14 March in the western calendar, which would be on 11 February in the Tibetan calendar. I was involved in the great religious ceremony in Labrang monastery. Also many people came for puja from different areas in Amdo. No sooner than the ceremony started, in streets on Sangchu County 20 meters away from Labrang monastery, around 20 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 in the following days of 14 and 15 March.

There were many protestors. They looked very crowded in the streets, so I don't know exactly how many there were.

The peaceful protestors marched from the top of Phuntsang Sanggo street in Labrang. All the protestors were shouting slogans about Tibet and holding Tibetan national flags in their hands. They marched around the whole of Labrang town, the capital Town of Sangchu County, both on 14 and 15 March.

The protestors gathered in Sangchu Tibetan Middle School and took down the Chinese national flag in the school. Then they replaced it by raising up the Tibetan flag on 14 March. The next day many Tibetans gathered at the same place as previous days. A protest took place in front of the Sangchu County government building and protestors threw small stones at the building and broke windows. Soon Chinese military soldiers were there to stop the peaceful demonstration. People's Armed Police and military soldiers were using teargas in order to split up the protestors there.

I was staying in my cousin's room in the monastery on 14 March. But I joined the peaceful protest in front of the Sangchu County government building on 15 March.

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 elder Tibetans so that the elder ones like myself could die very peacefully.

I heard of people saying about 160 monks and lay people were arrested by Chinese military soldiers and armed police since 14 March. I witnessed a monk, who was my roommate, being arrested in my cousin's room on 15 April. His name is Jamyang Jinpa from Sangkhog nomadic township. We stayed in the same room. At around 1am, 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 out. I suppose that 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 governmental constitution, and he had personal involvement in the illegal protest in Labrang on 14 March. We must punish him if he is against the governmental constitution".

Chinese military soldiers searched everywhere in 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 the god of wealth (Tibetan: Dzambhala). A group of foreign journalists arrived in Labrang monastery on 9 April 2008; 30 monks protested in front of the journalists. Since then the local Chinese authority increased their military forces and Labrang monastery put monks under tight security control. Many innocent Tibetans have been arrested without any reason.

One week after arrest, Jamyang Jinpa was released from the jail in the name of medical treatment. But his health condition is very poor and got worse within a week. Because of the terrible torturing for almost 12 hours a day, he has a lot of troubles with his health today. He had to be hospitalized for two weeks. All the bills for his treatment were paid by his own family.

Most of the monks arrested by the Chinese authority at that time were released when I was there. Some families of the arrested monks had to pay a huge amount of money to the local authority for their release. The average amount would be 5000 Yuan for one arrestee.

When the Chinese soldiers were searching the monastery, I was in the monastery with my cousin in his room. Around 15 Chinese soldiers came there and messed up the whole room. But they didn't get any thing they were looking for, I mean pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Tibetan national flags, antique statues or statues made of gold.

Most of the Chinese businessmen and women were escaping after Tibet because of the unrest. All the bus tickets were booked up by Chinese in order to back to China from everywhere in Tibet including Labrang. This was because protests by local Tibetans were taking place in the streets since 10 March, protestors threw stones and small rocks at Chinese shops, restaurants and guest house in Labrang. Windows of shops and restaurants were smashed but people did not get hurt... Chinese immigrants living Tibet caused the dilution of local culture and tradition. Also many peaceful Tibetan protestors were arrested by the local Chinese authority, and protests were cruelly cracked down in Lhasa and Ngaba. Innocent Tibetans were tortured. In the streets, tens and thousands of Chinese military personal were stationed in Sangchu county. They were under tight security controlled by the Chinese. Also people were saying that Tibetan people destroyed Chinese shops and restaurants, hotels and local Chinese Communist Party (CCP) governmental buildings. As a result they thought it was not safe and should leave Tibet and go back home to China.

Since 12 April the Chinese authority started searching monks' living quarters in Labrang monastery, but they didn't search residences of incarnation lamas in Labrang. The Chinese authority got many pictures of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Tibetan national flags in the process of searching Labrang monastery. The local Chinese authority started a patriotic re-education campaign after a week, the patriotic re-education campaign staff in Labrang monastery was different from day to day, but at least 10 police men with arms and another five police watched over monks in the class. Each class lasted for two hours a week.

Many Chinese military soldiers and armed personnel were stationed in Sangchu County from 19 March to 18 April. Nobody walked in the streets during these days, and even local Tibetans were not allowed

to go between Sangkhog nomadic area and the capital town of Sangchu County (located 3-4 kilometers away).

I myself didn't face any trouble, but it was very painful when I heard other Tibetans had been killed and arrested by the Chinese authority, and especially when armed personnel were stationed in Buddhist monasteries such as Labrang monastery.

The patriotic re-education campaign staff ordered the Democratic Management Committee in Labrang monastery to get monks to sign papers denouncing His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Tibetan exiled government as separatists. But the monks rejected this.

After two or three days, campaigners announced that monks had to sign up in the morning after they assembled in class. It was a trick to check who was absent from patriotic re-education class. But many monks worried about the signatures in class every morning. They did not know how the Chinese authority would use their signatures.

People said there were around 70 trucks of military soldiers stationed in Sangchu County on 15 April. I only saw the streets were full of armed personnel, with no monks or pilgrims in Labrang monastery.

Tibetans in Tibet appreciate the great work Tibetans in exile are undertaking for our country, because they have brought the recent situation of Tibet into the international media, letting people around the world know the Chinese authorities are abusing human rights and killing and torturing Tibetans, in Tibet in Tibet.

MALHO TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

CH: HUANGNAN TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, QINGHAI PROVINCE

REBKONG COUNTY (CH: TONGREN)

March/April

Further names and details of those arrested from March/April protests in Rebkong have been received. (see **Appendix 9**).

May

Further news has been received regarding Rongwo monastery's elderly lama, Alak Khaso Rinpoche who was beaten by armed police after his arrest on 17th April, whilst he had been attempting to mediate between protestors and the authorities. As local Tibetans from his patron villages demanded his release and began preparing to protest at his arrest and harsh treatment, the local government telephoned the prison where he was being held, to explain he was a high lama. Rebkong County and Malho Prefecture authorities then showed their concern for Alak Khaso and officially arranged for his injuries to be taken care of. He was released and sent for medical treatment in the large First Xining Hospital where he is still recovering. His shoulder bone was badly injured, one of his legs was fractured and put in plaster and severe beatings to the head have left him with a deterioration in his sight and hearing.

May (Information regarding 22 March arrests)

Updated information has been received regarding the sentences given to three protesters arrested on March 22 in Dowa Township, Rebkong. They are Chakthargyal, (or Chaggyal) 19 years old. He was sentenced to 2 years imprisonment. Chodpa (or Jopa), 20 years old was sentenced to 1 year and 9 months. Tralo, 19 years old, was sentenced to 9 months. They were sentenced two days after their arrest. Their family members were not allowed to see the prisoners to date.

A separate source says the majority of monks arrested from Rongwo monastery since March have been released, whilst less than ten now remain in prison; the location of their detention is unknown.

20 June

Restrictions have been increased at Rongwo Monastery following sudden search raids that were carried out on June 20. Many were arrested during the raids including a 40 year old monk named Dawa, (the monastery spokesperson and disciplinary master), who was witnessed being arrested at around 5pm. Five monks from Rongwo monastery went to negotiate for his unconditional release at Rebkong County's local police station, but were informed the Chinese local authority would make a decision after two days.

This is the second time Dawa has been arrested this year, having first been arrested on April 18 and subsequently released after the situation in Rebkong calmed down. Monks at Rongwo monastery think his arrest is due to the Chinese local authority's suspicions that he is connected with the Tibetan exiled government and the Dalai Lama in India, as Dawa previously studied in India for several years.

NGABA TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE

CH: ABA TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE, SICHUAN PROVINCE

NGABA COUNTY (CH: ABA)

17 April

A Tibetan woman named Nyichung aged around 38, from Ngaba County, mother of four children, died on 17 April as a result of her injuries following her arrest and torture. Initially she had been involved in the peaceful protests on 16 – 17 March at Jiarima Township authority. She was reportedly the first Tibetan to try to take down the signboard over the local Chinese authority administration, and was therefore arrested by the Chinese authorities on 18 March. She was released on 26 March with severe injuries. She could not speak, or eat anything without vomiting. Her relatives tried to admit her to hospital, but the local authority announced she did not have the permission to receive medical treatment. Her health grew increasingly worse until she died as a result of her injuries on 17 April. The local authority did not allow the monks from the local monastery invited by the family to pray for the victim.

3 June

The Chinese authorities launched a patriotic re-education campaign at Kirti monastery in late March 2008 which was due to conclude on 1 June with monks signing papers criticising and blaming the Dalai Lama, his government in exile and other exile groups for orchestrating the ongoing unrest in Tibet. However, monks at Kirti monastery refused to attend this concluding session; conversely, the majority of Kirti's 2,700 monks instead chose to leave the monastery and express their disagreement with the Chinese government, to avoid signing documents vilifying the Dalai Lama. Many monks disrobed and many left on the night of 2 June; it is not known where those who have left the monastery have gone. Our source reports police made attempts to stop the first groups of monks from leaving, but the monks managed to leave without any clashes.

One monk who ran away from the monastery on 2 June, said: "We didn't want to go to the concluding meeting because we know that we will be asked to sign documents vilifying His Holiness and even to call him a terrorist".

Multiple sources say only around 150-200 monks are left at the monastery, and most of them are above 70 years of age.

20 June

From 20 – 24 June, County officials travelled to different areas in Ngaba, starting with nomadic areas such as Merume and traveling further afield, to try to persuade monks from Kirti monastery to return

there. Officials reasoned that there was a need for more prayers to be said at the monastery for the recent earthquake victims, and that the government would sponsor these prayers.

No monks have as yet returned to the monastery. Eight monks from Kirti monastery are still imprisoned whilst our source states the rest of those arrested since March have now been released.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

NAMES OF MONKS ARRESTED IN THANGKYA MONASTERY IN GYANBE TOWNSHIP IN APRIL: (see p.4)

Name	Age	Father	Mother	Family Name	Village, Township
Rinchen Gyaltzen	27	Tamdin Tsering	Tsesam	Khamchen	Tichag, Skyabel
Tsewang Yeshe		Peped	Kalsang Dolma	Ngora Tsang	Palu, Skyabel
Gyurmey Dhondup	27	Tsangkhyil	Yangyang	Bopa tsang	Lara, Skyabel
Kalsang Tenzin	20	Tadhon	Tashi Lhamo		Chumey, Skyabel
Tsering Nyima	18	Palpa (late)	Palcheo (late)	Skyara Tsang	Chumey, Skyabel
Dorje Wangyal	31	Tashi Tsering	Sonam Wangmo	Thubpa Tsang	Chumey, Skyabel
Wanggal	21	Kalsang Gonpo (late)	Donlha	Spyangchung	Trethi, Skyabel
Kunga Phuntsok	19	Jamga	Konchok Lhadhon	Palchen Tsang	Gangra, Skyabel
Tsering Wangdue	17	Dawa Tashi	Pomo	Ngora Tsang	Dzoyul, Skyabel
Sichod	18	Pema	Phuntsok	Khangnya Tsang	Gyalok, Skyabel

APPENDIX 2

NAMES OF TIBETANS ARRESTED IN CHIGDRIL COUNTY FOLLOWING PROTEST IN MINTHANG ON 17 MARCH: (see p.4)

Name	Gender	Age	Village
Kusum	M	30	

Gyamtso	M	24	
Paljor	M	27	
Phurdar	M	31	Lamkor
Yangdup	M	24	Lamkor
Rachung	M	19	Lamkor
Kyabhe Mara	M	42	Gonang
Yulgyal	M	31	Gonang
Thekchok	M	28	Gonang
Gone	M	27	Gonang
Yongdup	M	31	Gonang
Dawa	M	31	Gonang
Samdup	M	31	Gonang
First son of Choegan	M		Gonang
Second son of Choegan	M		Gonang
Third son of Choegan	M		Gonang
Son of Gedrank	M		Gonang
Ledzok	M	36	Golog
Choezod	M	22	Kyashi
Gyurmey	M		
Dontse	M	27	Golog
Lobsam	M	30	Choekor
Gonpo Kyab	M		
Lobsang	M		
Tseori	M	18	
Muney	F		Lamkor
Drodul	M	17	Choekor

APPENDIX 3

NAMES OF NUNS FROM DRAKAR NUNNERY ARRESTED IN KANDZE COUNTY ON 13 MAY: (see p.6)

Name	Age	Village	Township	County
Botsun		Gyalyung	Serchuteng	Kandze
Trinley		Gyalyung	Serchuteng	Kandze
Sonam Yangtso		Gyalyung	Serchuteng	Kandze
Tamdrin Tsekyi	36	Nyoelang	Serchuteng	Kandze
Lhamo Choekyi	44	Shangdzong	Serchuteng	Kandze
Dekyi		Serchu	Serchuteng	Kandze
Bumo Yangkyi	21	Serchu	Serchuteng	Kandze
Champa Lhamo		Labang	Karak	Kandze
Trinley/ Nyiga		Labang	Karak	Kandze
Bumo Taga		Shingkhar	Karak	Kandze

APPENDIX 4

NAMES OF MONKS FROM TREHOR KANDZE NUNNERY ARRESTED IN KANDZE COUNTY ON 13 MAY: (see p.6)

Name	Age	Village	Township	County
Lobsang Tonpa	20	Bushu	Serchuteng	Kandze
Palden Tsultrim	19	Serchu	Serchu	Kandze
Lobsang Choeje	19	Lamgong	Thingkha	Kandze

APPENDIX 5

NAMES OF NUNS FROM GADEN CHOELING NUNNERY ARRESTED IN KANDZE COUNTY ON 14 MAY: (see p.6)

Name	Village	Township	County
Dorje Khadol	Chumkha	Damdo	Kandze
Champa Lhadhon	Drakdong	Serkham	Kandze
Pema Lhamo	Drakhar	Serkham	Kandze
Choetso	Damdo	Damdo	Kandze
Gyal-ho	Angsang	Damdo	Kandze
Yeshe Choetso	Dzoshu	Damdo	Kandze

APPENDIX 6

NAMES OF NUNS FROM PANGRINA NUNNERY ARRESTED DURING THE PROTEST ON 15 MAY: (see p.7)

	Name	Age	Village	Township	County
1.	Sonam Lhatso	34	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
2.	Yangchen Khadro	38	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
3.	Sangwang	39	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
4.	Tsewangtso	38	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
5.	Giling	34	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
6.	Chumey Lhamo	19	Phuyinang	Karak	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
7.	Tselu	34	Phuyinang	Karak	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
8.	Yangchen	33	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
9.	Norbu Dolma	42	Su-ngo	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
10.	Phuntsok	33	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
11.	Sonam Paldhon	34	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
12.	Sonam Choedhon	36	Lhopa	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
13.	Chamdhon	31	Phuyinang	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
14.	Khaga	32	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
15.	Alo Chimey	30	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
16.	Sonam Dekyi	30	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
17.	Lobsang Lhamo	28	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
18.	Namkha Choetso	27	Shenyen	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
19.	Jam Lhayang	23	Lhopa	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
20.	Soku	24	Gunkha		Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
21.	Lobsang Yangtso	30	Sarse		Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
22.	Tashi Lhawang	37	Sarse		Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)

23.	Dorje Khadro	30	Lagangteng	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
24.	Bang Tsega	27	Sarse	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
25.	Lhaga	26	Tsaklek	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
26.	Omtso	26	Gunkha	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
27.	Lhaga	33	Golubuk	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
28.	Palkyi	23	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
29.	Tashi Dolma	30	Tongkornang	Tongkor	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
30.	Dhonga	21	Phuyinang	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
31.	Soga	23	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
32.	Riga	20	Shiling	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
33.	Pema yangtso	33	Shenyen	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
34.	Choepa Sonam	28	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
35.	Rigzin Choetso	23	Phuyinang	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
36.	Phun-ga	30	Sertok	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
37.	Sonam Choedhon	22	Dru-nga	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
38.	Yudhon	27	Phuyinang	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
39.	Choelha	40	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
40.	Tsomo	33	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
41.	Yeshetso	20	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
42.	Tsuldhon	25	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
43.	Sonam Yangtso	26	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
44.	Nyima Lhamo	31	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
45.	Pejung	31	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
46.	Rinyang	21	Drewo		Drak-go(Ch:Luhuo)
47.	Yudhon Lhamo	18	Tongkor	Tongkor	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
48.	Palden Lhatso	35	Tongkor	Tongkor	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
49.	Konchok	28	Lhopa	Thingkha	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
50.	Chuyang	23	Lhopa	Thingkha	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
51.	Wangchen Lhamo	20	Tongkor	Tongkor	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
52.	Yangchen	40	Tsalek	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
53.	Bumo	36	Phuyinang	Lhopa	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
54.	Bumo	36	Gechung	Su-ngo	Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)
55.	<i>Chime Dolma NB also included by TCHRD as arrested in the same incident</i>	32	<i>Tonkor</i>		<i>Kandze(Ch: Ganzi)</i>

APPENDIX 7

NAMES OF TIBETANS ARRESTED IN KANDZE COUNTY ON 17 - 20 MAY:

(see p.7)

Name	Gender	Village	County	Date of Arrest
Thubten	Male	Tharmey	Kandze	17 May
Lunglung Soname	Male	Tharmey	Kandze	17 May
Yeshi Jigmey	Male	Tharmey	Kandze	17 May
Choephel	Male	Tharmey	Kandze	17 May
Jo-nga	Female	Tharmey	Kandze	17 May
Pema Yangchen	Female	Tharmey	Kandze	17 May
(A girl)		Gechung	Kandze	17 May

Champa Dorje	Male(monk)	Angsang	Kandze	18 May
Palden Trinley	Male(monk)	Angsang	Kandze	18 May
Kunga Trinley	Male(monk)	Serchuteng	Kandze	18 May
Tse-og	Male(monk)	Dzapa	Kandze	18 May
Jamyang Tsering	Male(monk)	Dzapa	Kandze	18 May
Dorje Gyalten	Male	Tharmey	Kandze	19 May
Tsashi Wanggyal	Male	Tharmey	Kandze	19 May

APPENDIX 8

NAMES OF NUNS FROM NYA-GYE NUNNERY ARRESTED IN KANDZE COUNTY ON 20 MAY: (see p.7)

Name	Village	County
Achoe	Rimda	Kandze
Sonam Choekyi	Lamna	Kandze
Taga	Nodkhab	Kandze

APPENDIX 9

NAMES OF TIBETANS ARRESTED IN REBKONG COUNTY IN MARCH AND APRIL: (see p.11)

Name	Age	Date of arrest	Resident	Occupation
Tabhe	40	23 March	Rebkong, Tobden area	Lay
Takbum Gyal	33		Rebkong	Lay
Dorkho	37	23 March	Rebkong, Tobden area	Lay
Tenpa	39	23 March	Rebkong, Tobden area	Lay
Gyamo Thar	40	23 March	Rebkong, Tobden area	Lay
Dowo	43	23 March	Rebkong, Tobden area	Lay
Gedun Gyamtso	41	23 March	Rongwo monastery	Monk. Also runs a dispensary in Tobden Township
Takzin Gyal		22 March	Rebkong, Luchu area	Lay
Luthar Gyal		22 March (Released after a few days)	Rebkong, Luchu area	Lay
Son of Luthar Gyal		22 March	Rebkong, Luchu area	Lay
TseGa (changwa) means		22 March	Rebkong, Luchu	Lay

younger				
Jamyang		22 March	Rebkong, Luchu,	Lay
TingBha		22 March	Rebkong, Luchu	Lay
Palchen Gyal	37/20	22 March	Rebkong, Luche	Lay
Jabha	17	22 March	Rebkong, Luchu	Lay
Lobsang Dargye		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Gelek Gyamtzen		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Jamyang Choepel		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Gedun Dakpa		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
TsokNyi		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Tenzin Gyamtso		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Sangey Bum		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Champa Gyamtso		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Sonak Dawa		17 April	Disciplinary master in Rongwo monastery	Monk
Tsondue		17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk
Tsultrim Dargye		20 March	Rebkong, Songak monastery	Monk
Takho	25	16 March(arre sted in Labrang)	Rebkong, Dowa area	Lay
Tenzin Choepel (Geshe)	44-45	17 April	Rebkong, Rongwo monastery	Monk. Also professor in Qinghai Minority University