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Tibet: Behind The Chinese Bamboo Curtain

中國竹簾遮蔽的西藏



मु.ट्रेल.जब.विट्या

Department of Information and International Relations

त्रोलान्स्रिन्निन्स्रावि क्याश्चिन्निर्देवः तुरः देनः देन्दान्तिः।

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Foreword

Tibet: Behind The Chinese Bamboo Curtain documents and illustrates the various inhuman methods the Chinese Communists used between 1949 and 1979 in Tibet to arrest, torture, execute thousands upon thousands of Tibetans. The author primarily chronicles the harrowing incidents he personally witnessed and those told to him by his fellow Tibetan inmates while imprisoned. Through their stories, the author challenges the Chinese government to respond to the atrocities it committed in Tibet.

Dhingri Ngawang, the author of this book, is in his eighties now. At the age of ten he was recruited into the Tibetan army Cha-Dhang Dhingri Regiment of the Government of Tibet (Gaden Phodrang). He was arrested on March 12, 1959 and imprisoned for 21 years. Whilst incarcerated, with like-minded prisoners, he set up a secret organization which devised political campaigns during the infamous Cultural Revolution (1966-1976). After arriving in India in 1980 he wrote his autobiography, *Son of Mount Everest*.

The author cautions future generations against Chinese propaganda which he warns is based on deceit and falsehoods. He urges young Tibetans to study the accounts of political prisoners to better understand the mistreatment and oppression suffered by the Tibetan people.

This book is especially useful in understanding the darkest era in recent Tibetan history when Tibet was screened off from the world by the impenetrable Chinese Bamboo Curtain.

Tashi Phuntsok SECRETARY

30 March 2014

序言

《中国竹帘遮蔽的西藏》讲述了从1949到1979年间中国中产党在西藏施行的逮捕、酷刑、处决及屠杀大批藏人的行径。

作者主要讲述了他自身的经历以及他的同伴在狱中向他讲述的悲惨事件。透过他们的故事, 作者向中国政府提出挑战,要求他们对在西藏所犯的错误做出回应。

本书作者定日阿旺(Dhingri Ngawang) 现已八十多岁。十岁时,他加入了西藏政府(甘丹颇章)军队,但于1959年3月12日被逮捕,并在狱中度过了21年。在服役期间,他与志同道合的狱友成立了一个秘密的组织,并在文化大革命期间组织政治活动。1980年到达印度之后,他撰写了自传:《珠穆朗玛峰之子》(Son of Mount Everest)。

作者告诫下一代人对中国的欺骗和谎言宣传保持警惕。他敦促年轻藏人去倾听政治犯的故事,从而更好地理解藏人所承受的苦难,虐待和压迫。

此书将为西藏近代历史上最黑暗的时期,即西藏被中国竹帘遮蔽的年代,提供有用的讯息。

藏人行政中央外交与新闻部秘书长 扎西彭措 2014年3月30日

र्थेव श्रेरा

श्रीःस्वरःश्चीकार्नात्वी स्वारं क्षेत्रः क्षेत् क्षेत्रः क्

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Preface

This book of mine contains five sections. The first section is on Tibet's history; the second is on the massacres behind the so-called "Peaceful Liberation"; the third is on Tibet's environment; the fourth is on the issue of feudal serf system and the fifth is on the question whether the Communist Party of China had indeed brought happiness to the lives of the Tibetan people.

My reason for writing these sections is to reveal the Chinese Communist regime's sweet words and hollow promises to the Tibetan people. Today, it continues to proclaim vociferously to the outside world, the alleged cruelty of the feudal serf system in old Tibet. It is in answer to these claims that I have penned down my personal recollections.

Speaking generally, the Tibet Autonomous Region alone under Chinese occupation has more than one hundred prisons. But it is impossible for me to know what has taken place in all of them. What I have recorded here are accounts of what I personally witnessed before 1980 – they are therefore the only incidents that I can help to prove.

It is my sincere hope that this book will be of some use to the international community, including Chinese people, to understand the period under discussion (1949-1979). There are many sad stories of large number of Tibetan people having starved to death - unprecedented in our history - after the Chinese occupation of Tibet.

I believe that if we do not bring out more publications presenting our own perspective, the distorted accounts of historical events as told by Communist China will be considered as truth by future generations. Therefore, I request members of the older generation to write their accounts of experiences while they are living.

Finally, I urge the younger generation to be aware of our fine culture and ensure that it is not lost. As an aged man, I am making this appeal with folded hands.

DHINGRI NGAWANG A former political prisoner

前言

这本书共分为五个部分;第一,西藏历史简要。第二,以"和平解放西藏"名义屠杀西藏人民。第三,有关西藏的环境。第四,有关农奴制。第五,共产党是否真正為西藏人民带来幸福。

撰写此书的原因是,揭批中国政府对广大西藏人民做出的虚假承诺,也让世人知晓中共一直在国际社会上,编造所谓旧西藏的"封建农奴制"等謊言。

尽管,本人无法確實详细了解在所谓西藏自治区内、上百座监狱的状况,但我记载了1980 年之前的亲身经历。

中国非法占领西藏之后,在藏地发生了史无前例的饥荒。希望通过本书让以华人为主的外国人了解当时的西藏真实状况。

如果,我们藏人未能出版类似记载的真实史料,那么有一天,西藏的下一代年轻人只好相信中共的歪曲宣传。因此,请各位长辈们留下自己亲身经历的记录是极为重要的。

我、老人,双手合十向年轻一代郑重呼吁,要学好西藏璀璨的文化,并继承西藏优良美德。

西藏前政治犯定日阿旺

न्दर्भ र्नेन्गी कुल रनम क्षेट्र नसूत्र

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A Brief History of Tibet

The region of Tibet, in the beginning, was ruled successively by twelve power-wielders including Nojin Nakpo, twelve petty and forty scattered kingdoms. Thereafter, in the year 127 BC, King Nyatri Tsenpo came to rule over a unified Tibetan kingdom. Since then, Tibet was ruled by a succession of forty-two kings of the Tsenpo dynasty. Buddhism was founded during the reign of the twenty-eighth Tsenpo ruler, Lha Thothori Nyentsen. At the time of the thirty-third king, Songtsen Gampo, sixteen bright children of his ministers were dispatched to India to be educated. One of them, Thonmi Sambhota, after successfully completing his studies, returned to Tibet and developed the Tibetan script. For four years the king stayed within his palace to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Tibetan writing system. Thereafter, he called an assembly of all his ministers and established a religious and secular legal system for the country.

During King Trisong Detsen's reign, Minister Ba Selnang was dispatched to Nepal and India to invite the great Indian scholar, Santarakshita, and the tantric master Guru Padmasambhava to Tibet. In the Wood-Dragon Year, corresponding to the Gregorian calendar year AD 764, he founded the Eternal, Spontaneously-Built Temple at Samye. Santarakshita, the Great Scholar, ordained six Tibetans, thereby establishing for the first time in Tibet an order of Buddhist monks. The translators and the scholars of the country thereafter translated numerous religious sutra and tantra Sanskrit texts from India among a scholarly milieu of large-scale religious activities.

During the later reign of Ngadag Tri Ralpachen, eminent Indian scholars such as Shilendra Bodhi, Danashila, and Jina Mitra were invited to Tibet. Working with Tibetan translators Kawa Peltseg, Chogro Lu'i Gyaltsen, Bande Yeshe-de and others, they carried out revisions of the religious texts that had already been translated by earlier generations and established a reformed, simplified Tibetan system for the benefit of future translation. A dictionary titled "Byed-brag rtog byed chen-mo" was composed to deal with inadequate words in the Tibetan language.

From the reign of King Songtsen Gampo in the seventh century to that of King Tri Ralpachen two centuries later, Tibet reached the pinnacle of its glory in every sphere: be it religious, governance, the economy and military might. Neighboring regions of China were repeatedly overwhelmed by the mighty Tibetan army.

After the Tibetan empire disintegrated, the country came to be ruled successively by the Sakyapa, Phagdru, Rinpung, Depa Tsangpa, and a succession of Dalai Lamas until the reign of the Great Fifth Dalai Lama who assumed political authority over the Gaden Phodrang Tibetan government. Undisputedly, Tibet was a fully independent country till 1959. A detailed authentic history of the great nation of Tibet is recorded in numerous history books.

第一 西藏简史

西藏最初以十二个持政者、十二个小分国、四十个小王国等统治的记载。公元前127年,从第一位西藏高原统一的国王聂赤赞普起,延续了四十二代赞普王朝。第二十八代藏王拉托托日时期佛教首次传入西藏,第三十三代藏王松赞干布派遣十六位聪明的大臣子弟到印度学习,吞彌桑布扎学习完回到西藏后创新了西藏文字,松赞干布也四年足不出门、精心研究藏文,后来跟大臣们一起制订了西藏法典。

在藏王赤松德赞时期,佛教在西藏取得了更大的发展。并派遣大臣巴色郎到印度和尼泊尔邀请大学者西瓦措和莲花生大士到西藏,于764年建立了桑耶寺,大学者西瓦措开始创办僧侣组织预试七人出家为僧,这是西藏历史上的第一个僧团组织。

佛学家们又将很多梵文的显密经典翻译成藏文使得佛法更加昌盛。藏王赤热巴巾时期再次从印度邀请了印度佛学家西兰达热舞直和达那西拉、扎那米扎等。并召集西藏译师噶瓦白扎和 觉热鲁坚赞、班地益西德等对之前翻译过的佛经进行了校对审核,并对将来要翻译的经典进行了厘定字形。还新编了《翻译名义集》。

从松赞干布到赤热巴巾时期西藏在佛教、政治、军事以及经济各方面都达到了顶峰。对当时的邻国唐朝一次又一次的进行军事上的打击。西藏政权分裂割据之后,萨迦、帕竹、仁邦、藏巴第巴,再到第五世达赖喇嘛担任噶丹颇章的政权领袖至1949年西藏一直是个独立的国家是无可争议的。更详细的历史事实在史书中有非常清楚记载。

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Massive Killing After the So-called Peaceful Liberation

In 1920, the Communist Chinese labeling themselves Marxist-Leninist revolutionaries-waged war with the Kuomintang government resulting in the loss of millions of lives. However, victory was elusive. Later, the revolution suffered near imminent defeat following the failed strategies of Wang Ming, Chen Du Xiu and Li Seng according to accounts recorded in their book. With the launch of the Long March, the communists' engagement in war lessened as they distributed propaganda and leaflets across the nation describing the revolution as faultless.

Communist forces eventually seized political authority from the Kuomintang government, and shortly after widely publicized their peaceful liberation of Tibet. But in reality, they carried out waves of ruthless activities against the Tibetan people, violating their basic freedoms. After the "liberation", a number of forced reforms were implemented without concern for the Tibetan people. Thousands of People's Liberation Army (PLA) soldiers equipped with modern weapons were dispatched to fight against an ill-equipped Tibetan army, killing approximately five hundred Tibetan troops including Regiment Commander Bokhang and monastic proctor Dongra.

Modern weapons had taken the lives of more than two thousand Tibetan soldiers in the battlefield. They were part of a force of four thousand which was a combination of Ta Tibetan army, Sho-ta Lha-sum, Zim-chung, Ga-dang Shi-tse, Nga-dang Gyaltse, six and seven battalion, etc. They were stationed at the bank of river Drichu's Kam-thok and Denkhok. The Seventeen Point Agreement, signed under duress of the Chinese government, guaranteed the retention of His Holiness the Dalai Lama's authority, Tibetan people's way of life, religious freedom, and provided special right for national minorities. However, after the establishment of so-called Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet, the provisions contained in the agreement were violated by Communist China as they did not adhere or respect contents of the agreement. This compelled Tibetan people to rise up against the communist rule in 1959. A large number of Tibetan protesters were killed by military force with the use of cannons and guns of varying sizes. For instance, Lhakpa Tsering, a bodyguard of His Holiness the Dalai Lama told me the PLA had shelled cannons and bombs on Dip-Tse Chokling and Palding monasteries like a heavy downpour when suppressing the city of Lhasa. Approximately, fifteen thousand Tibetans were killed as a result. For seven days the dead bodies were buried, together with the bodies of horses, chickens, and dogs.

After 1959, Song, a two starred PLA officer had announced that seventy thousand Tibetans were massacred in the battlefield, and more than a hundred thousand had fled to foreign countries. In a comprehensive report published by the Department of Information and International Relations, Central Tibetan Administration (CTA), the total number of Tibetans who died in three provinces of Tibet under suppression of the Chinese government is recorded at approximately 1.2 million. This is the real background story of the so-called peaceful liberation.

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第二 所谓"和平解放"背后的大屠杀

1920年,共产党自称为马克思列宁主义革命者,而进行大量的宣传。同时,向国民党政府进行反抗起义,使百万人的生命涂炭,而且,也没有取得胜利。后来的王明路线等也遭到了失败,所谓的革命百分之九十五遭到了失败。中共出版的书中这样记载的。之后,中共开始所谓的"长征"运动,没有发生大的武装冲突,注重在各地散发宣传"革命"的正确性的大量宣传品。最后,从国民党手中夺取政权。夺得政权后开始大量宣传要"和平解放"西藏。事实上,共产党实施了各种暴力手段入侵了西藏。没有按西藏人的意愿进行"改革",全靠武力强迫进行各种"改革"。中共派遣数万装备优良的现代正规军队向只有少量的西藏军队开战。在战斗中西藏军队如本比康巴和仲热为首的五百名官兵献出了生命。

金沙江以西岗托渡口和邓柯等地的西藏政府第九军团、硕达洛(硕般多、达宗、洛宗)三部兵力、侍卫(后改为拉萨警察)、日客则第三军团、江孜第四军团、"六纳七智"军营等共计四千多名官兵中,两千多名牺牲在战场上。共产党逼迫签订的所谓《十七条协议》中虽然明确制定有关达赖喇嘛的地位、生活习俗、宗教自由不变、少数民族具有特殊政策等规定。但是,中共成立了所谓的西藏自治区筹备委员会之后,中共彻底撕毁了《十七条协议》的所有条款。因此,藏人在别无选择的情况下1959年爆发了和平抗暴运动。爆发和平抗暴运动之后,中共对手无寸铁的藏人进行武力镇压使用大炮等先进武器屠杀大批藏人。比如,达赖喇嘛警卫团士兵拉巴次仁亲眼看到的状况是:中共的武力镇压开始后,从珠次曲林、拉萨巴登两地发射的炮弹如雨下,估计一万五千藏人被屠杀。中共用一周的时间焚烧了被屠杀藏人尸体。

1959年之后,据一位叫宋指导员的中共军官称:在战场上打死了七万藏人,十万藏人流亡国外。据西藏流亡政府外交部的研究资料,整个西藏三区非正常死亡人数为十二万人。这就是所谓"和平解放"的真实背景。

वाबुब्राया वेंद्राग्री विंद्रास्त्रवा त्यावाब्य विच्या बेद्रायते वाहेंद्राचिव

ॱ*ऄॖॱऒ॔ॱ१९*५० त्रुॱ१० दरॱळपॱअर्देॱक्वुॱन्अणॱषीॱ२४णॱतृःर्वेरःपःन्रः। रेअःपश्चःकेरशःधेणॱर्देदःळ्दःपठुःपन्द्दःनेरःपःपठ्दःन्परः षीशःवर्देणःपठुणःपः स्रवःक्वेंद्रिः न्रमणः श्चरः श्चीः स्रन्यः नृद्यं नृत्यः नृत्यः स्थितः वासुस्य न्याः नृत्यः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स्यतः स्थितः स् [प्याय: और. क्री. ह्या. वंबा. वंब. वंबा. व ॱढ़ॏज़ॱॸॕॸॱॴॸॱक़ॗॖॺॱढ़ॸॕॸॱय़ॱॺॆॸॺॱय़ॱढ़ॏॺॱॼॗॖॸॱ*ॺळ॔ॺॺॱॸॱक़ॕॱऒॕऄॱ*ॶॸॱय़ॸॱऄ॔ॺॱक़ॗॗॱऄढ़ऻॱ॔ढ़ॏॺॱॺऻॸॖय़ॱय़ढ़ॸॱॱॼॖॺॱॻॖॸॱऻॱ॔ॸॕक़ॱॸॕॺॱॸॕॺॱॸॕॿ॔ज़ॱॸॕॸॱ बदःद्वाःवर्देदःदुःक्वृतेःद्वःतळ्रःग्रीमःदेःअर्वेःवदःम्यःम्यःवंःअर्द्धव्यव्यव्यान्तेःद्वान्यःवर्षः। वदःवव्यव्यान्त्रः अर्थेःवयःवर्षः र्वे अळेंद्र के पिया गर त्यर पर्श्वयाया । ५ य. ५ . दया पन्नीर लयर क्रियाय हो र. दया चेंद्र हो अयर या क्रिया हो य 'वार्बेदि'राष्ट्री'यादक'र्नावेद'र'द्ववा'र्बेद':क्ष्वा'र्वअ'यार्नेर'रायीवा'यात्रद'। यर्वद'यार्वेद'राद्ववा'यार्वेद'क्कि'र्यवादक'श्री'द्ववाद्वायां स्वायां प्रविद्यापात्रक्षेत्र' व्यविद्यापात्रक्षेत्र' विद्यापात्रक्षेत्र' व्यविद्यापात्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र' विद्यापात्रक्षेत्र' विद्यापात्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्र' विद्यापात्रक्षेत्रक्यापात्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक्षेत्रक् तर्स्यान्त्रीटः मुलाञ्चेति विस्रान्दर्यः सम्राम्बन्दर्यः स्रीयः त्यान्त्रम् स्रीयः स्र <u> হ্র-ট্রন্ত:ই-দ্রাশ-লভব-লারব-নভমা</u> इस्रवायाः भूतावाशुः नृतः नृता स्वासे प्रमुचार व्यासे र्सेनायान्ता विष्टे में से से प्रमुचाया स्वासे प्रमुचाया स्वसे प्रमुचाया स्वासे प्रमुचाया स्वासे प्रमुचाया स्वासे प्रमुचाया स्वासे प्रमुचाया स्वासे चकुपःब्रेःचबदःघबःचुःचुतुःइअबःग्रुबःग्रुदःकुःबैःबर्धेदःवःषअःबेदःवसुरःवर्षुःचःददः। वेदःबैःबर्धेदःवःवेदःबूदःबैःचुदःधते।ज्वबःद्धंयःचुदःर्धेदः षदःर्वेदःबदःरेःद्रमुषःदेःद्रमुष्यदेदःदर्गेवःधरःळगुषःर्थेद। द्धेरःव। देदःरेवेःविष्यःग्रीःरेःवदःद्दःसुःरदःविषाग्रीःवदःळेवःविणःतःरेःद्रमुषःदेः

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मिन्रायाया अळे वावा

पूर.सीचा.ल.चयूर.सूँच.क्चथ.कु.चथेट.च.चूर.शु.\\ \\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ \\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ \\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ \\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ \\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ \\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.शु.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.चूर.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चूर.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चू.\\ श्यक.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चू.\\ श्राच्यक.चू

Irreparable Destruction of Tibet's Environment

On 1 October 1949, the Communist Chinese proclaimed the liberation of the entire population of China and the founding of the People's Republic of China (PRC). At the same time it announced that Taiwan and Tibet would be liberated. Shortly after, several armed attacks were launched against Tibet. After the People's Liberation Army (PLA) crossed the Drichu River, General Wang Qiming led a force of about forty thousand troops of the PLA in an attack against the Tibetan army. The Tibetan army was too inadequate to face the enemy and so retreated to a place called Kyurshung. And while camped there, the Chinese launched a surprise attack in a night raid. Many Tibetan soldiers and civilians lost their lives in that tragic incident.

In October 1950, the capital of Kham province, Chamdo surrendered to the Chinese invaders. Following a series of developments after that, in 1951 Tibet was forced to sign the Seventeen-Point Agreement. Thereafter, one battalion of the Chinese army marched onward to Tibet by the main routes while another battalion marched through a northern detour. I was at Nagchukha when both the units reached Chamdo in one day.

The Rupons, Gyapons and other officers of our army camp were invited to a banquet at the PLA camp. For the lower ranks, a show was staged with the dialogue in the Khampa dialect. At the end of the banquet, a PLA officer gave a lecture, claiming that Tibet was backward and they had come to help us achieve progress. He added that once a totally satisfactory level of progress was achieved, they would return to China.

However, all this was empty talk. The all-too-evident brutal intention was that the Chinese were planning a violent subjugation of Tibet. Everywhere over the surrounding hills the Chinese had deployed armed soldiers. And everywhere in the plains below they had set up heavy weaponry, including artillery.

From that time on, while paying only lip service to progress at all times, they carried out the destruction of nearly six thousand religious institutions which were monastic centres of learning. Through oppression and violent repression, unendurable harm was brought not only on the Tibetan people, but also on every animal kept in their herds, on the birds in the sky, as well as on the wildlife: this was a total violation of all international legal norms. This brought an historically unprecedented destruction to the environment of Tibet.

Hooks, nets, and explosives were used to kill fish and other creatures inhabiting Tibet's waters. Snares and guns were used to trap or shoot all types of birds, except crows. As a result, a phenomenon occurred in which the birds took immediate flight at the very sight of a Chinese person while they did not show much fear when seeing a Tibetan. As a result, the Chinese took to wearing Tibetan dress while going out to kill birds. Today, only few bird species remain even in the village areas of Tibet.

The nine types of larger wild animals of Tibet — namely the wild ox, marmot, rabbit, wild ass (*Kyiang*), deer, Tibetan gazelle, Tibetan antelope, blue sheep, wild yak (*drong*), and argali — were killed so relentlessly by the Chinese that they have now become a rare sight in Tibet. For example, in the mountains and plains of Dhingri, and on the vast plains of Purang, there used to be large herds of these types of wild animals. However, the Chinese used vehicle-borne machine guns to slaughter them all, with the result that very few survive. At a place called Llama in Toe Phadrug, there used to be an abundance of blue sheep. But the Chinese massacred them all, firing at them from all sides and thereby painting the place red with their blood. I was an eye-witness to these two episodes and can vouch for them beyond any shadow of doubt. As regards the question of how much wildlife must also have been exterminated in similar style in other parts of Tibet, there is only room for speculation.

Plant Life: The southern parts of Tibet, as well as the eastern Dokham regions, were once thickly-forested. In 1960, China began cutting down all the trees on these landscapes. For example, prisoners held in Kongpo's Powo area had to cut down trees and load them to the brim of about a hundred large lorries each day. At least sixty of these vehicles were transported to China every day. This was personally witnessed by me.

Each day prisoners were coerced to cut down one square metre of timber. As a result, most of Tibet's forests have been almost decimated. When giving orders, the forestry department of the Chinese government was supposed to be bound by regulation to allow only one out of three trees to be felled. However, in practice, permission kept on being given to a second, a third, and so on, over the same forest area, with the result that finally only one tree could be seen standing. In the Powo Kanam area, there was a tree so enormous that it was probably more than five hundred years old: even when a group of people sat under it, no one got wet from the rain. We were even forced to cut down that tree.

Mineral Resources: Tibet was richly endowed with numerous kinds of mineral resources, including gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, and borax. However, independent Tibet customarily refrained from mining, fearing that this may diminish the fertility of the land. In addition, in order to ensure that the soil of Tibet did not lose fertility, the Tibetan government used to bury sacred vases to bring fertility and good fortune in districts and estates across the country. In this way, environmental protection was ensured.

But since Communist China's annexation, minerals were dug up and mined in every part of Tibet. This has resulted in severe harm to the environment. The Tibetan people could not endure it anymore, and resistance to the exploitation of Tibet's environment continues to occur these days.

第三 西藏的环境遭受了无法弥补的破坏

1949年10月1日,中国宣布解放了全国人民并建立了中华人民共和国,同时也宣布要解放西藏和台湾,不久之后王其梅带领四万中国军跨过金沙江向藏军开战,最后由于藏军没有打仗经验,而且军队悬殊太大,只好退到一个叫久熊的地方,中国军队夜间偷袭久熊,屠杀了很多藏军和平民的悲惨事件。

1950年10月, 昌都沦陷之后迫使签订了所谓的《十七条协议》, 之后一部分中国军队经公路, 一部分经北路抵达那曲地区, 当时本人也在那曲。

我军的如本和甲本等被中国军队邀请到他们军营参加宴会,对藏军士兵用康巴语表演了节目,最后中国军官发表讲话,他说: "西藏是一个很落后的地区,我们是来帮助西藏发展的,等把西藏建设好了,我们就要返回故乡。"事实上他们早有镇压西藏的阴谋,在山顶上部署了全副武装的军队,在山谷布满了重型武器。从那天起他们以发展西藏为由摧毁了六千多座西藏传统教育和佛教中心一寺庙。在完全违反国际法的情况下镇压西藏,西藏的人、家畜、野生动物等遭到了史无前例的屠杀和破坏。

水里鱼等水生动物用鱼钩、网、炸药等弄死。天上的飞鸟除了乌鸦外,用绳子套或者用枪给射死了。最后连树上的鸟见了中国人就飞的远远的,可是看到藏人不会如此恐惧,所以汉人又开始穿着藏服射杀飞鸟,如今在西藏各地野生动物已经寥寥无几了。

西藏的野生动物麝香、野驴、鹿、岩羊、羚羊、野牦牛、黄羊等遭到中国军人的大量屠杀,如今在西藏很难看到这些野生动物。

例如定日和普让地方的岩羊等野生动物是中国军人在汽车上架上机枪进行扫射,无一幸免。 在叫多帕珠拉嘛的地方也有很多岩羊,当时中国军队四面包围了岩羊后射杀,最后整个多帕 珠拉嘛被鲜血染红了。以上两个事件是我亲眼目睹的,在其他地方屠杀野生动物的情况就不 用提了。

关于森林

卫藏南部、安多和康区有很多原始森林,自1960年开始中共就不断的砍伐这些原始森林。如:让波密地区的犯人每天都要去砍伐树林,每天有一百多辆卡车,最少有六十多辆大卡车运输木材去中国。而且制定每人每天砍伐木材的定额。所以,这些地区大片大片的原始森林被砍伐了。但是在中国林业部门颁发的文件上明文规定只允许一个人一天只能砍一到三棵树。不过可以第二、第三次的申请砍树证。在波密噶南地方有一棵五百多年历史的树也给砍掉了。

关于矿产

西藏有很多天然矿藏:金矿、银矿、铜矿、铁矿和铝矿等。但是以前的西藏政府为了维护水土纯净,禁止在西藏开采矿藏。但是,自中国入侵西藏之后,从中国调来的大批中国人开始在西藏各地开采矿藏,很多我们信仰中的神山都被开采了,引起很多藏人的严重不满,而且严重冲突还在不断地发生。

नवि'या नगामानर्गेन्कुन्त्रहेंव्वित्वित्वव्यात्यात्यम्मर्देखाने सुप्येव्वव्या

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Which is the Real Feudal Serfdom System?

Names of Successive Dalai Lamas	Place of Birth
Gedun Drup	Shabtod (U-Tsang)
Gedun Gyatso	Tanak (U-Tsang)
Sonam Gyatso	Tolung(U-Tsang)
Yonten Gyatso	Mongolia
Ngawang Lobsang Gyatso	Chingwar Taktse (U-Tsang)
Tsangyang Gyatso	Mon Tawang, India
Kalsang Gyatso	Lithang(Kham)
Jamphel Gyatso	Thobgyal(U-Tsang)
Lungtok Gyatso	Dan Chokhor (Kham)
Tsultrim Gyatso	Lithang(Kham)
Khedrup Gyatso	Gathar(Kham)
Trinley Gyatso	Lhoka(U-Tsang)
Thubten Gyatso	Dagpo Langdun(U-Tsang)
Tenzin Gyatso	Taktser (Amdo)

China claims that Tibet's traditional system of combining religion and politics is a feudal serf system. But this is not borne out by the facts. All the Dalai Lamas of Tibet, up to the current fourteenth, were born in ordinary village families. None of them were hereditary successors. They were all born in different regions of Tibet, not in only one particular family.

Lineages of tantric practitioners carried on their traditions only as a religious custom, rather than as inheritors of political power. For example, in the case of the Ganden Throne Holder, the Ganden Tripa, head of the Gelugpa tradition, if one had the educational accomplishment, even the son of a humble family could succeed to it. As the old Tibetan saying goes, "If one is man enough to have attained the educational qualification, well, the Ganden Throne is not anyone's personal property." Indeed, the Ganden Throne Holders thus far have all been born in humble families and went on to distinguish themselves by attaining exceptional mastery over the religious texts and their significance.

In the case of the Tibetan bureaucracy, it consisted of both ecclesiastical and lay officials. The lay officials were given posts on the basis of their personal capabilities and in accordance with the accomplishment of their ancestors. The ecclesiastical officials were selected from a pool of educationally qualified youngsters - who could be from any class of family - after passing a series of examinations. If the lay officials above are to be considered feudal, well, so also should all the officials in all the offices under Communist - ruled China be labeled.

The fundamental laws governing the Tibetan nation were the Code of Ten Virtuous Deeds and Sixteen Virtuous Ethical Principles established during the reigns of three Three Great Buddhist Kings of Tibet, as well as the subsequent Thirteen Codes of Law. Comparing these with the Constitution of the People's Republic of China (PRC), one finds a heaven-versus-earth sort of difference. There are so many true accounts about tens of thousands of totally innocent people having been executed under the Communist Chinese Constitution.

The Ganden Phodrang Government of Tibet had a constitution with thirteen articles and it was called the Thirteen Codes of Law. Although such a law existed with the aim to prevent thieves, robbers, murderers, and the like from running loose, in society and thereby harming stability, the punishment usually consisted of lashing and binding with rope. The criminals were not commonly jailed. It was only in cases of particularly serious criminal offences that punishments such as jailing, iron shackling of legs to the wall, iron cuffs and plank-collaring were carried out. These punishments were not meted out on randomly accused persons, but only on provably heinous criminals.

Routinely, Communist China gives a six-month sentence *guan shu* and for more serious crimes, sentences go up to two or three years. In my case, I was detained for six years without any court or trial judgment. This I mention just as an example. There are many such political prisoners.

Tibet was a vast nation and naturally it had its legal system. This didn't entail all instruments of exploitation from the era of the Three Great Buddhist Kings of Tibet, as claimed by the PRC. Rather, the law was an important means by which order and happiness was sought to be maintained in the country.

In Tibet, jails had been built where there were government- appointed governors. The more well-known of these were the Lhasa Zhol Lekhung and Nangtse Sha. It used to be rumored that heinous criminals there were jailed with their hands bagged in stitched animal hides. But this claim was only gossip. At the time of the enthronement of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, all the prisoners across Tibet, irrespective of the gravity of their crimes - including those at Zhol Lekhung and Nangtse Sha in Lhasa - were released on amnesty. Poor people who had failed to repay their loans had all their debts written off.

Whatever may be the business or other occupations pursued by Tibetans across the entire territory of Tibet and in foreign countries, so long as one was not in violation of any law, one only payed a nominal amount of land rent. There were absolutely no other problems or taxes. Nevertheless, the PRC makes claims that the government of Tibet had immersed the ordinary citizens of Tibet in a sea of bitterness by subjugation, exploitation, and imposition of unendurable taxes and corvee labour. This is the argument and justification for their annexation used by the PRC in order to deceive the new generation of Tibetans.

Before the Chinese invasion, the people of Tibet enjoyed a high level of physical well-being and mental happiness. Not only that, the government system was in accordance with the Buddhist teachings so that under it even the well-being of the animals was assured. For example, the Tibetan government had issued a decree mandating that sheep meant for export from Tibet, to be slaughtered at a place called Manying in Nepal, should not be sold unless the animal was a fully-grown adult with all its teeth developed. And during the sheep trade fair, the government especially appointed an official called Tshasho to ensure that this decree was faithfully implemented.

The government decree also stated that in the case of birds, harming them even to the point of leaving them with a bleeding beak was forbidden. At Tsibri and Dza Rongpo in Dhingri, there used to be herds of about five hundred blue sheep. And on the Lhasa Bomari Hill there used to be more than one thousand domestic fowls which had been saved saved from slaughter and freed and fed as meritorious religious acts. The blue sheep led a tranquil existence at these two sacred places, grazing and feeding on the salty earth in the vicinity of the caves of hermits. The Bomari Hill fowls likewise, lived life enjoying the feed brought by devotees who had saved them from the slaughterhouse. And, on the islet on Yamdrok Yutso, and in the middle of the Nagchu Khorchen Lake, birds such as white and yellow ducks, cranes, and other species of water birds used to lay countless eggs. The Tibetan government appointed watchmen to ensure their protection until the young birds were hatched.

When I lived at Serkha in the Gonjo area of Kham for about eight years, on the hillside facing Naglha Gon there were abundant wild animals such as blue sheep, musk deer, and so on and wild tigers. On one occasion, monks of Naglha Gon complained to my Cha-Dang Dhingri Regiment that two of its soldiers, Gholung Norgye and Yuril, had been secretly hunting wild animals. The regiment put these soldiers under arrest and whipped them with leather lashes. Punishment was thus meted out on those who took hapless wild lives through merciless acts.

The main produce of Tibet used to come from two sources: agriculture and animal husbandry. The farmers grew food grains such as wheat, barley and peas, as well as mustard, lentils, besides radish, turnip, and so on. Land was ploughed with the use of dzos, yaks, or oxen.

Food grains grown by farmers were more than enough to meet their yearly subsistence needs. What is more, they also had extra reserves to trade with nomads for meat, butter, wool and the hair and hides of other animal species, salt and baking soda, and so on. The wool and animal hair was used to weave cloth.

Woolen clothes were worn during summer, while in winter animal skins were used both for clothing and bedding. Apart from being used for making pyjama shirts by a few people, foreign-made cloth was commonly used in Tibet. Both the nomadic and farming folk in Tibet fulfilled their needs for food and clothing by relying entirely on their own skills and labour. In that state of affairs, seen as self-sustenance, there had been no case in the country's history of anyone dying from starvation.

In their 'political education' campaigns, Communist Chinese claim that those kept as servants by the rich farmers and aristocratic families were slaves. They claim these "slaves" had no freedom over their bodies but were treated like animals and endured hard labour day and night; that the fruits of their labour were enjoyed exclusively by the people in the upper strata of society while the "slaves" did not get even a grain of barley. Such, they say, was the state of deprivation of the "slaving" Tibetan masses.

I am an elederly Tibetan who pursued various means of livelihood in independent Tibet. So, if I do not pass on to the younger generation what truths I know about the situation during that time, there is a danger that the lies repeated year after year by the Communist Chinese may be believed as true by the younger generation since they have not experienced the way of life during that period.

In the case of farmers, there was an obligation to pay tax to the government in accordance with the size of their hereditary holdings of house and land. This was in accordance with practices which had prevailed in any other part of the world. In the case of the servants of private estate holders, it was not the case that they had no rights and received no wages. The servants generally had their own landholding, given by their masters, and harvests from it belonged entirely to themselves. Servants who had no landholding received wages from their masters. Some of the servants herding sheep for their masters had their own flocks numbering as high as five hundred sheep.

There is an old Tibetan proverb which says, "concealing a pot filled with one's own shortcomings, one holds high a ladle of others' shortcomings for everyone to see". So it was that the Chinese officials, using the euphemism of "tong-xiao-yan", routinely kept around three servants for themselves. And for twenty years from 1960, the Chinese imposed unbearable tax burdens on Tibetan farmers under various sweet-sounding names; firstly, Patriotic Grain Contribution;

secondly, War Preparation Grain Contribution; thirdly, Contribution for Pre-empting Famine, and, fourthly, Sale of Surplus Grain. Farmers who could not pay the taxes under any of these categories of "contributions" were implicated in false political cases and fell under the dark cloud of persecution, suffering endless violent interrogations. Their tears of sorrow have soaked the vast expanse of the Tibetan landscape.

Tibetans who park their private motor vehicles on the roadside even for a brief moment are invariably forced to pay a fine of 25 yuan without any room for explanation. Tibetan traders are forced to pay business taxes, land taxes, sanitation taxes, and inspection taxes.

Tibetan prisoners are not allowed to return home even after completing their jail terms; rather, they are kept back for the rest of their lives, to undergo continued hard, menial labour. Thus, what is written in their laws, what they say about being humanitarian, so on, is totally violated in practice. When one thinks about such harsh practices of the Chinese government, even in the modern world of today, the real practitioner of the feudal serf system turns out to be the Chinese government itself.

Although Communist Chinese supposedly paid wages to prisoners kept back as 'transferred workers' in Transferred Labourers' Units, the amounts were in grades of only 24–41 yuan per month, without any additional amount. And if such a worker is sent to work at another office, a charge is imposed of five yuan per person per day. All Tibetan prisoners kept in jails of the PRC are invariably subjected to such exploitation and repression.

Communist Chinese describe the traditional Tibetan government and its society as extremely dark, extremely cruel, and extremely savage. As such, they have photographed instruments supposedly used by its courts and people with resulting physical deformities. They then use them to fabricate numerous stories explaining how the tools had been used to deprive the innocent, ordinary citizens of their lives or to cut off their limbs. They display these photos and explanations in museums to deceive and mislead both people from outside and within the country.

And so the question bears asking: Have the Communist Chinese, during the period of more than 50 years they have ruled over Tibet, treated the Tibetan people with love and compassion? As regards this question, I have accounts to narrate about what really happened in Tibet over that period with convincing proofs to back them.

第四 谁才是真正的"封建农奴主"?

西藏是政教结合的社会制度,而不是中国所谓的那种封建制。如,西藏人民的最高领袖 达赖喇嘛的转世制度,不是世袭的。而是来自一般的农牧民家庭。

历代达赖喇嘛	出生地
第一世更登珠巴	藏夏多
第二世更登嘉措	藏达纳
第三世索南嘉措	堆隆达
第四世云丹嘉措	蒙古
第五世阿旺洛桑嘉措	琼结达孜
第六世仓央嘉措	门达旺
第七世格桑嘉措	康理塘
第八世江白嘉措	藏陀结
第九世隆朵嘉措	康丹曲廓
第十世次臣嘉措	康理塘
第十一世克珠嘉措	达孜多
第十二世成列嘉措	山南奥噶
第十三世图丹嘉措	山南达麦
第十四世丹增嘉措	安多达采

另外,其他所有的大喇嘛们的转世灵童也不是降生在一个家庭,而是不同的地区和不同的家

庭中降生的。瑜伽师是世袭的,但这是宗教的传承和沿袭问题,跟权力没有任何的关系。比如,藏传佛教格鲁派教主甘丹赤巴,只要你有才华,无论你的家世如何都有机会登上"甘丹赤巴"的宝座。因此西藏的俗语说:"如果妈妈儿子有本事,甘丹赤巴宝座无主人"。至今登上甘丹赤巴宝座的都是来自贫困家庭出生的。

至于贵族,分僧俗官员。他们都是按其祖宗的贡献大小和自己的能力在政府担任职务。僧官是来自不同阶级的,他们按学习的成绩,经过选拔担任政府公职。如果中国政府把以上俗官说成是封建农奴制,那么,中国政府的所有部门的国家公务员也是封建农奴制的产物吗?

西藏国家的法律是按"祖孙三法王"时期所规定的《十善法》和《十六道德法》以及后来的《十三法典》等,与中国的《宪法》比较之下简直有天壤之别。

以中国共产党的《宪法》名义下被屠杀的人数不胜数。

西藏政府噶丹颇章《十三条法典》是一部为了防止社会上的小偷、强盗和故意杀人等的法典,但是对一般的犯法者只打几下鞭子和用绳子捆绑而不会关进监狱。而比较严重的犯人会关进监狱,也会戴上脚镣、手铐、刑具等。当然不会对一般的犯人任意戴这些刑具。一般来说中共对所谓的犯人六个月的关押之后,按犯罪的情况进行两年、三年等的判刑。如我个人,在没有任何判决文件的情况下关押了六年之久,我只是一个例子而已,像我这样的政治犯是很多的。

西藏作为一个国家,她的法律并非如中共所说的"是三大农奴主剥削人民的工具",而是为了打击犯罪行为和人民安定生活的工具。西藏在有西藏政府总督的地方设立有监狱,其中最大是雪监狱和朗孜夏监狱,非常严重的犯人会送到这两所监狱,在服刑期间犯人的双手将会用湿牛皮包起来之说也只不过是个传说。

在西藏政教领袖达赖喇嘛登基当天,在首都拉萨的雪监狱和朗孜夏监狱以及全国的监狱进行了特赦,把所有的犯人释放。所有监狱空无一人。而且免去了所有贫穷民众的债务。

在西藏只要你没有触犯法律, 你就可以到西藏三区的任何一个地方, 还可以出国做生意。而

且在税收上,你只要交一点点的税就可以了,没有任何的复杂而麻烦的问题。但是,中国帝国主义者称:西藏政府对西藏广大人民进行疯狂的剥削和镇压,整个西藏变成了地狱,使西藏人民处在无限痛苦的深渊中。这就是帝国主义者欺骗新一代西藏人以及将此作为他们入侵西藏的理由。

在中国政府侵略西藏之前,我们过着幸福安定的生活。且在西藏佛教教义为基础的政治体制下, 六道众生可以幸福的生活。如:尼泊尔人为"嘛酿"仪式从西藏收购羊时,不符西藏政府规定的羊不能卖,为此西藏政府设立专门的部门进行检查。

在西藏政府的法典里明文规定,任何人不许杀害野生动物。在定日的山梁和谷底里常常会看到五百多只岩羊成群结队的壮观。在拉萨巴麻日山上有成千的放生的鸡在享受民众布施食物。西藏政府特别派遣人员前往羊卓雍措湖和那曲廓钦湖保护野鸭、丹顶鹤等无数水鸟的蛋,直至孵化为止。

记得我在八岁左右时,我住在多康贡觉地区,那时附近的山区有很多岩羊和鹿、豹等野生动物。有一天定日第五军营中的两名士兵果伦诺结和玉如偷偷去打猎,事后被寺院里的僧人发现后汇报给西藏军官,军方立即拘捕了他们并受到重罚。当时规定如果捕杀野生动物将会得到惩罚。

而中国政府称西藏是奴隶制,他们把农民、一般家庭和富人家的佣人说成是奴隶,还说这些

奴隶们没有人身自由,生活就像是畜生一样,日夜工作,而且所有的劳动成果由西藏的高层人士所有。他们连一粒青稞的都没有等等。以上都是中国政府编造的谎言、纯属虚构、颠倒是非。我是从西藏独立时期过来的老人,我要把西藏真实的情况告诉给我们的后代,要不然我们的后代们无意中相信中国政府年复一年的谎言十分危险。

比如说西藏农民要按自己所拥有的田地大小来向政府上交所得税,这种税收方式世界上每个国家都一样。而且贵族们的佣人也不是中国政府所说的那样没有人身自由权,他们可以拿到一定的酬劳,贵族对佣人会分割私田,私田上所有农作物都归佣人所有,有些佣人还拥有属于自己的牛羊等财产。

真是:自家门前三尺雪,还说人家瓦上霜。中共官员们以通讯员之名,身边常留三四个仆人。中国政府从六十年代起二十多年来从西藏农民征收了,一是:爱国公粮。二是:战备公粮。三是:预防饥荒公粮。四是:余粮征购等好听的名词,从西藏人民手中征收苛捐杂税,交不起的,他们指控有政治问题,进行批斗受尽煎熬。私人的汽车放在路边也要交二十五元的税、商人要交商业税、地皮税、卫生税等等名目繁多。

所谓的"犯人"刑满后也不让出狱,让他们变成中国政府一生的苦工。如此违犯自己定的法律、违背人道主义。中国政府实施的才是名副其实的奴隶制。

中国政府对员工的工资那时每月只有24、31、41元,如到其他单位做事还要扣五元,中国政府还不停的剥削所有的犯人。

中国政府指责西藏社会是最黑暗、最残忍、最野蛮等,而且把西藏监狱中的刑具和残疾人拍照,然后开始编造西藏政府的监狱和官员们使用这些刑具剥夺无辜民众的性命等谎言。还把这些放到博物馆欺骗世人,特别是欺骗外国人。

好吧!那我们看看中共非法侵占西藏五十多年里,他们爱护了西藏人吗?他们没有折磨过藏人吗?下面我讲述这么多年的所见所闻,让铁证来说话。

स्या कु'वण'न्यर'ण्विर'णेश'शे क्वेंन्'यश'यन्त्र'यदे अवर'ण्ठेंन्'यहर'य। र्गाटिक व्या ग्राम्य

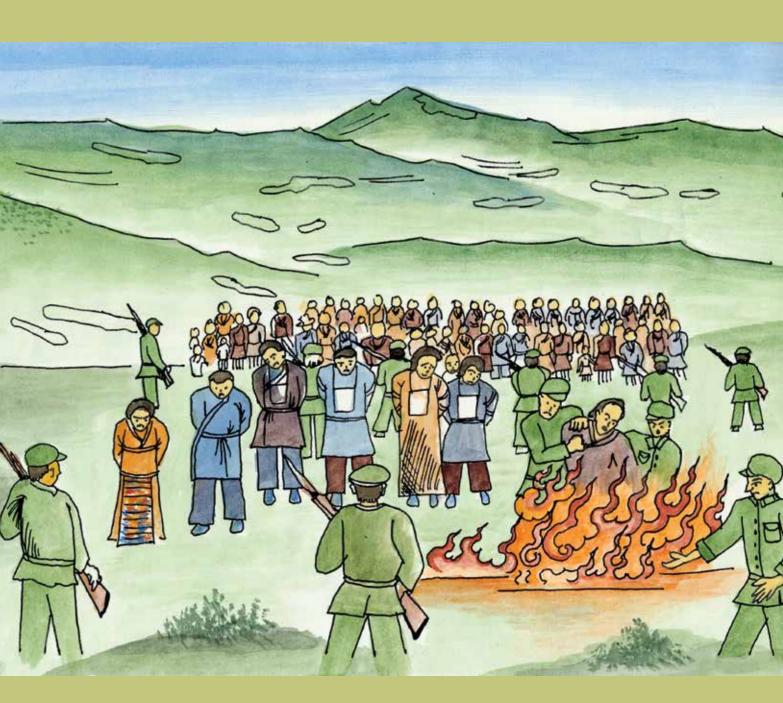
चत्रुव, ये. केश्व.त्य. त्यां व्याच्यां व्याच्यां व्याच्यां त्यां व्याच्यां व्याच्याच

Inhuman Torture Committed by the Government of Communist China (1949-1979)

Generally, in any legal system, whoever the party before a court may be, there is the guarantee of equality before the law. On that basis a person is tried, the evidence tested to separate truth from falsehood, and a decision arrived at thereon. In particular, it is a well-established principle of judicial practice that a person cannot be tried and punished for the same offence more than once. Nevertheless, prisoners who live under Chinese subjugation are denied any right to a fair legal trial. Worse, though innocent of any criminal wrongdoing, they are falsely accused of having committed a multitude of criminal offences and tortured with a view to coerce them to confess their alleged guilt.

第五 中共政府非人道的暴虐(1949至1979年)

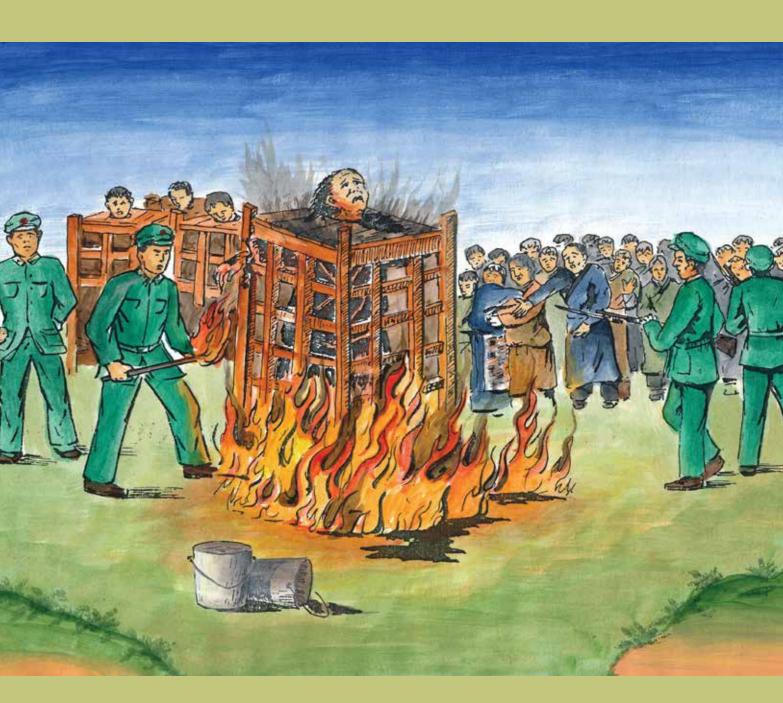
按理来说,在法律面前人人平等,法官要依法判决。但是,在中国的法律面前并不平等,而且也没有辩护律师,有很多人是被冤枉判重刑。他们对无辜者进行暴虐、逼供,最后无辜者禁不起折磨认罪。



च्याः १९६९ स्याम् न्याः स्याः विद्याः विद्याः

In 1949, the Chinese army entered Jue in the Kham region of Tibet and carried out a series of oppressions. Finally the PLA led by their commanders Zhang Yuan, Li Junzhan and others, seized 16 of the most heroic Tibetans, including A-ngag, and locked them in wooden frames. They were nailed by their hands and feet to the wooden frames. And they were then set on fire both from the front and back and killed. The sheer terror of Chinese cruelty drove 68 Tibetans, who could not bear to live with the very thought of it, to jump into a river and commit suicide.

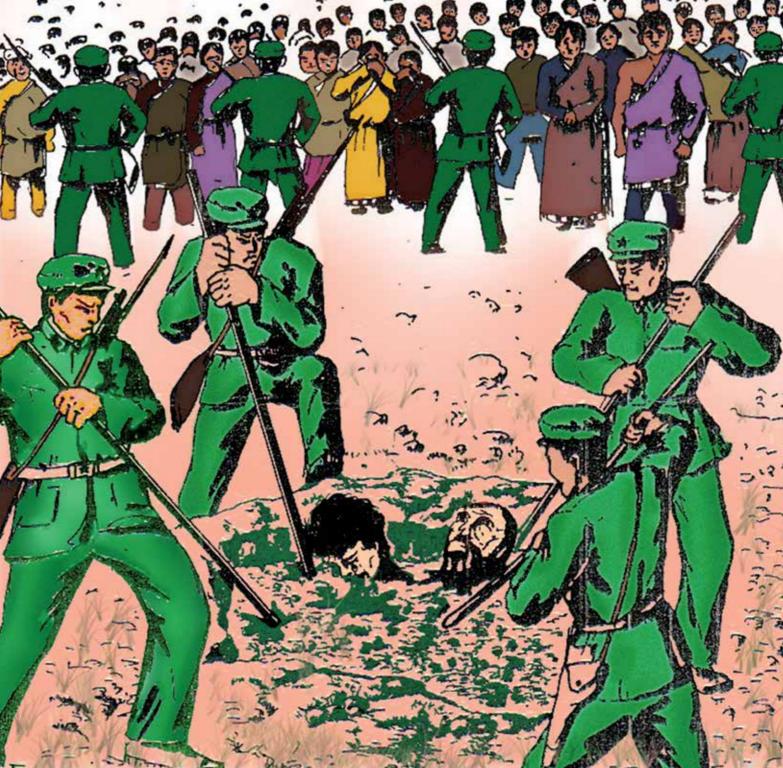
1949年,中国军队来到了康 掬地区欺压无辜藏人,张云 (音译)和李俊(音译)带 着中国军队抓了巴塘阿旺为 首的十六名当地藏人,把他 们的手脚钉在木板上,然后 装到木箱里,活生生的把他 们烧死了,看到如此惨不忍 睹的场景,当地六十八名藏 人跳河自尽。



तम् निर्मा के स्वर्गा स्वर्गा स्वर्गा निर्मा स्वर्गा स्वरंग स्वर्गा स्वर्गा स्वर्गा स्वर्गा स्वरंग स्वरंग स्वरंग स्वर्गा स्वरंग स्व

In 1949, the Chinese took into custody around 300 lamas, geshes, and prominent lay Tibetan leaders in Chonye area of Amdo. A section of them were paraded through the streets with cans of kerosene tied to their necks. Thereafter they were killed by being set on fire.

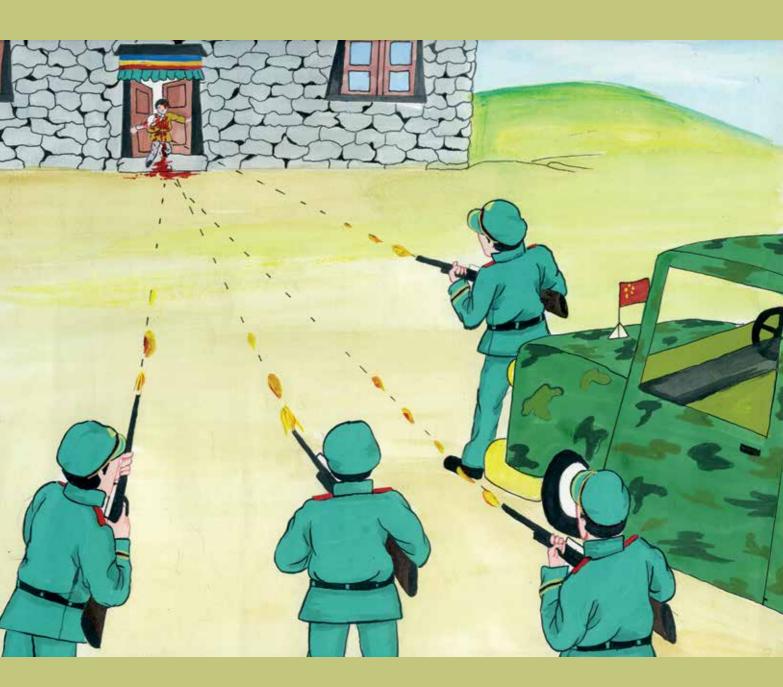
1949年,中共在西藏安多卓 尼抓捕许多喇嘛、格西和贵 族等三百多人。其中一些人 的脖子上吊上油罐示众,最 后将油罐点燃把他们活活烧 死了。



यर्रे श्चर स्पाष्ट्रिय र कु र यर कु पर्दर न्नर्स्यान्रेन्स्या ही तें १९५३ तेंर लीताशुःल्टबावबाग्रीवातरबास्या दहेंदबःचुबायारेता दे हेबाक्च द्वार ग्रैबासुवान्ने न्यान ने नितान तु न्या भू ना चे र न्य निहें ब क्या चे र प्रविचा. देवु. प्रमू. चेश्व. श्वेषाश्व. ता. पश्चर दे तहें व पत्चर अवर गर्हेर यहरायाया अधरायातुः गाहिता ग्रै न्रे अव कर मञ्जू मार्च कर रें कर रें गुथायार्ड्यापर्ट्रिटाच्याचीयार्चे विदेखार वबावटार्वेषाःर्त्ते अक्रेव दराश्चेषा तत्र्वा ब्रैर-ब्रॅब-ल्र्ट-चर्य-वर्षर-ब्रूट्य-ट्व-य नुबाने प्राप्त इ.स्ट. अट क्रियाबाया বর্ত্তর বসার বদ্দ স্ট্র প্র স্থ স্থ বত্তবা

The people could not endure the Chinese oppression anymore and, as a result, staged a rebellion in 1957 in the Ngaba area of Amdo. Following that development, Chinese soildiers seized local residents named Lhundrub and his son Yutag, accusing them of being the ringleaders of the rebellion. After torturing them, both the father and son were buried neck-deep underground. Iron bars were used to greatly tighten the ground around them by hammering in rocks and ramming down added soil to such an extent that their entrails. including lungs and livers, spurted out of their mouths while their eyeballs also popped out. Such was the cruelty with which they were killed and the masses were forced to watch it.

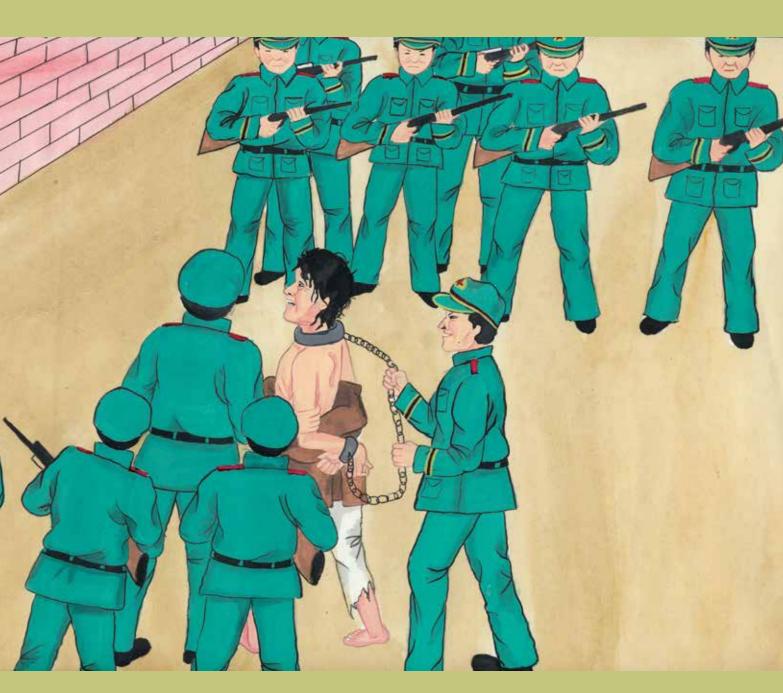
西藏安多阿坝地区的藏人无 法忍受中共的暴虐,于1957 年所有藏人发动抗暴运动。 后来中共抓获了愣珠和玉达 父子俩指责他们是这次抗暴 运动的领导者,并关进监狱 进行了惨无人道的暴虐。最 后,挖坑活埋父子俩,土石 填到脖子时,从中挤出了内 脏,眼球挤出眼眶——用如此 残忍的手段夺去了父子俩的 生命,而且还逼迫藏人男女 老少都要来观看全部过程。



र्वेद्रावाल्दररुप्दर्भवाची चक्कुप्दर्वेद ह्र अग्रीव कें ने दावी में नियं निवासी पते वट कु र्चेट ब अळ्यब सु ब सूट न्यमामा तर्मे तर्ने यस मान्य से न्यमा तवयःरेश्रायदेःवटः। दयदःर्ह्वेःर्ग्रेश्रायः त्याव : न्याय प्राची या व्याय स्थाय व्याय स्थाय । र्देव र्क्ष्व पठु पद्व चेर पदि अर्थे र्र्भूर श्चारी देवा र बया द विर विष द वावबारादी:भ्रायबाही क्रवार:क्रार्यवा वयान्तुः दर्यवाहायाचे वाले स्टाया वि सञ्जास्तामहेते ह्या या पत्र पति । र्षेट्रगुट्रा चुर्खे १९५८ ह्य. १ व्हेब ११ देव अळव ॲंदि कु कॅंद द्या पर्डं याक्तु,रंबतावयाद्वी,वयान्यक्तु,रंप्व.सं अग्रीव के ने दायर्वेता प्रमु पर्वेव सूर येर-ग्रैन धेर-धेंद-भ्रमन यय नेर-मु न्यमामिबार्श्वेमबाम् वाराबाद्याः व्यायाः वारा तयर्वाने द्रातार्वे क्रेंचेंबात्रहें अवायते चक्कु:८र्घेद्रःग्री:८ण:द्रषःषः।वःदेवःच<u>ई</u>८ः कुटा वार्चिवाया.स्.लूटयार्झ्वाया.सं.क्वाया. বৰীব বাৰ্লীৰ দি বাৰ্লীৰ মা

Tamdin Tsering, the leader of the Cha-Dhang Regiment of the Tibetan army, was an unrivalled hero who had in the 1940s assumed command and fought many battles in the border between China and Tibet. But under the deception of the socalled 17-Point Agreement, the Cha-Dhang Dhingri Regiment was camped at Rasum. At the time, the Chinese officers routinely presented a show of being courteous and brotherly toward Gyapon Tamdin Tsering. Then at 9 pm on 12 March 1959, a Chinese officer called out "Gyapon Tamdin Tsering" in a routine sort of manner. Not suspecting anything, the Gyapon came out, only to be sprayed with bullets fired from all directions. The heroic Gyapon could only utter "Akha!" (Alas!). His body was so riddled with bullets that it resembled a tea strainer.

西藏政府第四军团甲本(西 藏政府军职) 丹珠次仁在四 十年代担负边界保卫任务, 多次战斗中非常勇敢。后来 中共以所谓的《十七条协 议》骗过西藏政府时, 丹珠 次仁在热桑地方扎营驻军。 当时中共政府对丹珠次仁很 友好,但是在1959年3月12 日的晚上九点左右, 中共在 军营外面喊丹珠次仁的名 字, 当丹珠次仁无意间走出 军营时,却遭到早埋伏好的 中共军人四面射击, 当场打 死了丹珠次仁。丹珠次仁连 叫,哎呀!--他的身体被打 成筛子了。



ब्रैअवस्य देंद्व पत्त प्रमान्य विश्व प्रमान्य प

On 12 March 1959, Dingpon Tsawa and his son, Zhelngo Tsering Pasang, myself (Ngawang) and others from Cha-Dhang Dhingri Regiment of the Tibetan army were arrested without any charges whatsoever from our homes.

1959年3月12日,西藏政府 第五军团--定日军团的定本 (藏军官职)嚓瓦父子、夏 昂次仁巴桑、还有本人等定 日的很多士兵,从家中无缘 无故的被强行抓进监狱。



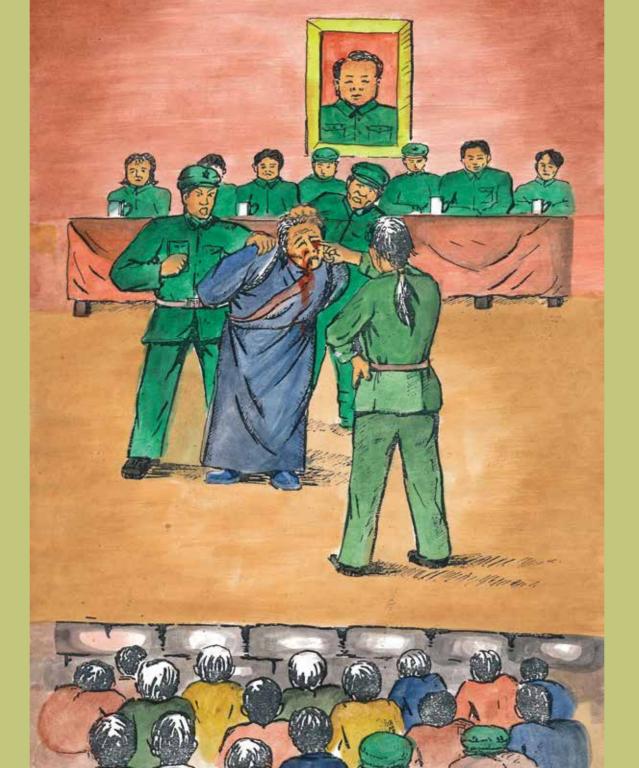
त्रः अत्यत् ह्वः अ क्रेंबः ११ देवः यार्ष्ट्रं प्राची क्रिंद्रं प्रति क्षा अर्दे व्यवः व्यवः क्रिंद्रं व्यवः विष्यः व्यवः व्यवः विष्यः व्यवः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः व्यवः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः वि On 12 March 1959, Amdo Alag, who was running a shop from a rented house at Upper Tithang in Latoe Dhingri, his wife and younger brother Loga, were showered with bullets from all sides to such an extent that their bodies were reduced to tatters. Even their pet dog, by origin from Kongpo, was not spared from the brutal spree of killings.

1959年3月12日,在西藏定 日迪堂顶玛家中做生意的安 多阿拉和他的妻子、弟弟罗 噶等被中共军队无缘无故开 枪射杀,就连他们家的狗也 没有放过。



In 1959, PLA soldiers forcibly entered Lhoka Kotsa's home and arrested him. And they took up residence at his home. When his son tried to stop them from raping his sister they shot him dead.

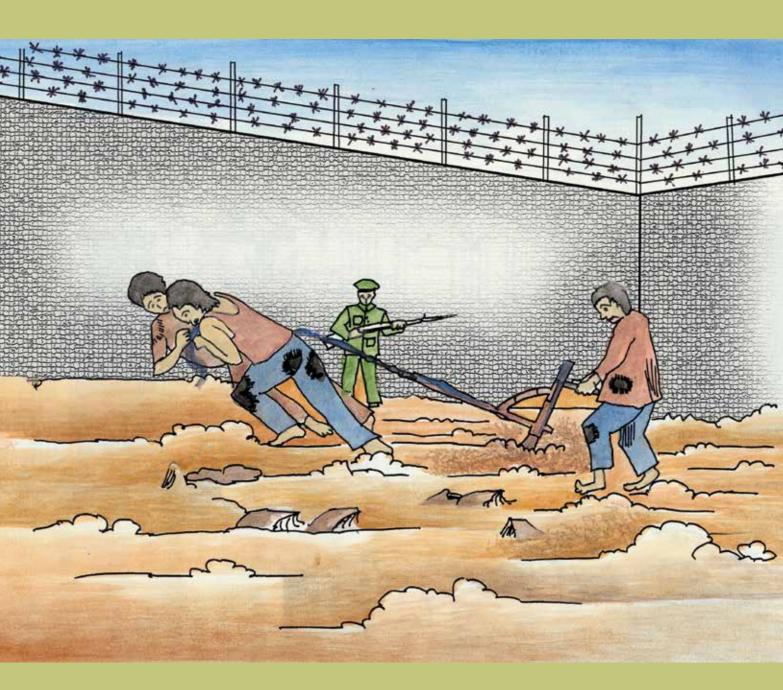
1959年,一群中共士兵闯入 西藏山南果咋的索朗多杰的 家中抓走索朗多杰,还强奸 了女儿,儿子上前阻挡的时 候被当场枪杀了。



हुै तें। १९५९ वेंर ग्वर विर विर हिर याराषाकुः मदायार्रा त्या चेरा यहा वा यः धेवः पदेः लेखः बुः वार्धेवाबः है। सुः बः नरः चुँवाबाबा विवासी सारा स्वाबाद दिते बर-द्यवा विषयः क्यूच : त्र चक्यब : ते : विर कृता क्र्याबायर अर्चेलाचर न्नर न्नर चिषाने निष्या विदाली विदाली निष्या मुद्र-देट.जट.श.ध्रय.तर.पग्रेज.स्रयम. र्र्वा पष्ट्रेष गर्हेट पार्श्वाष तथन तर्हेट देशस्टार्यार्यायहराक्षेत्रीयाः वादियाः थः भ्रेंत्र पत्र प्राप्त यह र विष्येत पविव : इव : बेर : रु : श्रूर : श्रूर श्रूर । यद ५.पश्चेला स्व.चे.२वा.श्चे.५.वैट.शक्शवा म्राया विष्यत्वयात हिता श्रायह्म रहे קקביון

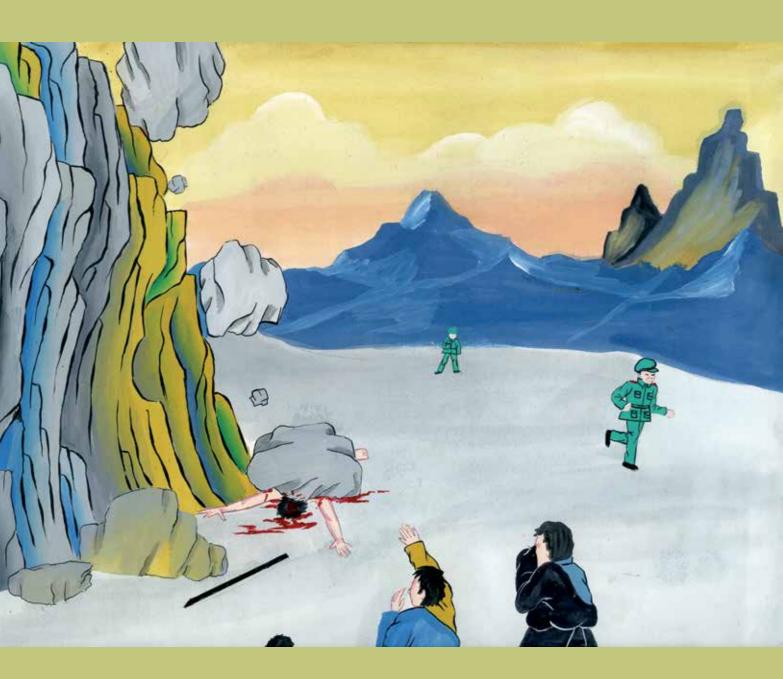
In 1959, Communist Chinese accused long-serving Tibetan government official Rasa Gyagen of being involved in the uprising rebellion and so they brought him to a mass meeting of citizens living in eastern Lhasa with his hands tied behind. He was forced to keep standing in a bowed down posture throughout the meeting. Being old he could not stand thus for long and kept collapsing to the ground. But each time he did so, they treated him with great violence, such as by stomping on him, beating him, and subjecting him to struggle sessions so that one of his eyes got damaged. He finally lost consciousness as he kept bleeding, so that he was taken to hospital. But when he was suffienciently recovered they repeated the violent struggle sessions (form of public humiliation used by China in Mao's era to shape public opinion) on him.

1959年,对前西藏政府官员 热萨嘉甘以叛乱分子之罪 名,押送到拉萨市东区集会 场,把双手向背反绑,强迫 他罚站好几个小时,由于他 的年纪过大当场晕倒,几个 军人围上来拳打脚踢,当场 将他的一只眼睛打瞎。最后 流血不止,他们只好将他送 到医院去治疗,不过等他稍 有康复,他们又开始同样的 残暴方式。



वियात्वयाचे प्राप्त स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप

In 1959, a large river wateroperated stone-wheeled flour mill meant to be pulled by horses and oxen with their eyes covered was especially built for the Taring and the Lhasa military camp prisoners. Tibetans held at these two prisons were forced to turn the millstone by pulling it. It was thus that Tibetans were forced to labour as if they were beasts of burden and subjected to unbearable hardships. 1959年,拉萨查荣和军区两 大监狱里他们专门安装了两 台磨面粉用的石磨,这种石 磨是由毛驴、牛和马等拉转 的。但是,中共让藏人囚犯 日夜不停的拉磨工作,让囚 犯如畜生般的劳动。



पट्टबान्नवादेग्यानेट्टान्न्या। पट्टबान्नवाद्धिर स्वाद्धिर स्वाद् In June 1959, Phurbu, a 24-yearold man from Dzongkha, who was formerly a soldier in the Dhingri Regiment of the Tibetan army, at that time a transferred prisoner with a Transferred Labourers' Units, was killed instantly when his head was smashed and flattened by a rock which tumbled on him. This happened when he was being forced to shovel earth at the base of the Ngachen Mountain where an electric power station project was being built.

1959年6月,二十四岁的前 西藏军定日军团士兵宗卡巴 普布被押送到拉萨的阿金电 厂参加劳动,强迫他在电厂 工地的山脚下挖土时,从山 上滚下来的石头把他砸死 了。



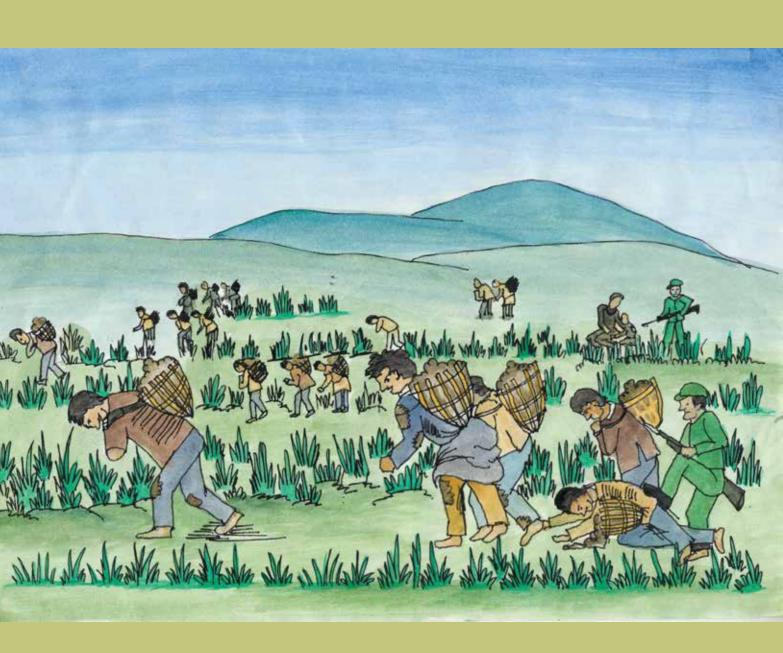
In June 1959, the Chinese brought all the Rupons and Gyapons of the Gha-Dhang Regiment and all the Rupons and Zhel-ngos of the Dhingri Regiment of the erstwhile army before Tibetan obligatory public meeting for the purpose of being subjected to struggle persecutions. The Chinese tried to instigate all the non-commissioned soldiers of the former Tibetan army by telling them that they should conduct the struggle with violence, given the amount of persecution they had suffered under their officers before. A private named Rhig-rhig was compelled to grab his erstwhile senior officer in the Gha-Dhang Regiment by his chest and head and beat him so severely that he killed him on the spot.

1959年6月,中共把藏军第 三军团的如本、甲本以及定 日军团的如本和官员抓起 来,带到士兵关押的地方, 对关押在那里的士兵说:" 他们以前欺压你们,现在可 以报仇了"进行动员,最后 一名叫殊殊的士兵冲上去殴 打第三军团第四如本致死。



On 15 November 1959, the Chinese sent a group of around one hundred Tibetans from the Tsuglakhang (Lhasa's Jokhang Temple) to the Ngachen labour camps where a large number of Tibetans, including monks, had been held ostensibly to educate them. And they were made to carry out explosions on the Ngachen Mountain. But because they did not have any experience in such kind of labour, and due to the dangerous environment of the work, twenty people got hit by flying rocks and died. Twelve others ended up with broken legs and injured torsos and hence close to death. When the Chinese overseer of the prison camp workers was informed, he dismissed it by saying, "It is an honour to sacrifice one's life for the sake of the nation and people. But you are not allowed to tell others about their deaths." This was stated with a warning to punish those who might divulge the deaths.

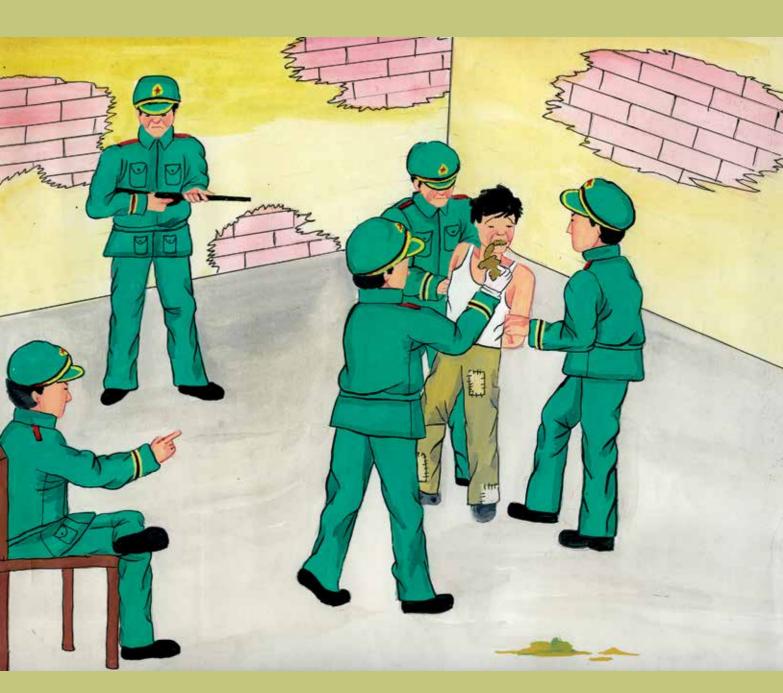
1959年11月15日,召集在拉萨大昭寺学习的僧人和俗人共一百多人,被派到阿金乡开矿,由于他们没有工作经验加之那里的工作环境非常危险,导致有二十多人被爆飞石头击中死亡、十二人折腰断脚,面临生命危险。当时,向中国官员报告这样情况时,不但不理睬而且还说"为国家和人民牺牲是伟大的"。而且禁止死人的情况向外界泄漏。



द्ये.ज्. १६५६ ज्रूंन.वार्चा. इंच.क्र.चरु. क्युं. र्न्यवःसुतुःसुतुःग्रदःर्दा ग्रेःक्रिंबा अट.श्रेर.वेशब.त.क्र्ब.चेचब.चश्ब.ग्री. ८व. ह्या देवा चक्का स्वा चारीया ने स्था गुनाकुः र्सेनः ११ रे नुनाने ने निना यःकुःर्क्केंद्रःतेरःचत्वेःयश्रागःङ्गायःचशःगुः ल.चेब.कूब.च चट.बूवब.शट.तू.खेव. ञ्चल'यर श्वेल'र्यं तत्तुर पढ़िव ने न ८८। ८७:ई०:वे८.यबुब.यपुःस्रमम त्य्रवाण्याषातुः त्याया । श्वाप्तायाया च्या स्पापर स्वाया अह्री बर र्ये प्रवेश पानेवा न्नाः यान्वरः त्यमः संपानाः से चर्रारा कार्सेर देशा वार्रा कार्सेर देशा वार् र्प्रवासी मार्या क्रवाः भ्रेंत्रः र्वेटः चार्यः सुर्यः चक्रुः र्वयः ह्यरा देख्यर्या अवर ने देखा है गर विर र्सेट प्रति शे रें विर पा पातिक पासुय **५**र्चेर पदेव छे ५ ५ वर्षे व छूट ॥

In 1959, a particularly cruel trio of leader at a Chinese labour camp, including Unit Leader Fu Buzhang, Tezhao Yuan, and interpreter Jampa Choedak, drove the Tibetans to continually work for twentyfour hours at the Ngachen hydro-electric power project. As a result, monk Yeshe and many others dropped dead with their baskets still strapped to their backs. During the course of the cruelly-driven labour, Drepung monk Akhu Lama, Drati Drezur, Phukhang Chagdzoe, Zhangpo She-nyen and Lama Zhungleypa were among around one hundred prisoners who died due to sheer exhaustion. This was in addition to the deaths of about one hundred others under falling debris of earth and rocks from the mountain. About three hundred other detainees suffered serious injuries that included broken arms and legs. Not only that, two to three trolley loads of prisoners who had starved to death had to be carted away each day.

1959年,中国军官傅部长(音译)和指导员、翻译降巴 秋扎等的策划下。让两个小 组的藏人十二小时为一班, 坚持二十四小时工作,因此 僧人耶西曲桑等背着竹的 活累死了。在劳动时死的 信累死了。在劳动时死的有 哲蚌寺的僧人阿卡喇嘛不有 哲蚌色、普康管家、香石人。 将方等事故死亡近百人,至 少有三百多人致残。另外, 每天至少需要抬走三四个饿 死的尸体。



तके ये द वे खू य वय धेव य द द व हुट त्राकु व्यातः र्श्वेच र्श्वेद छेद यर विद ब्रुॅट्रा क्रु.बर्र.ट्रिगुदेर्नुबर्गाः तृत्वानाः भ्रम्य मु: द्रयम मी विंद्य सु वेंद्र गुट । रेणमालेवार्यणाये पाणी माजा स्वीताये। अद्यत्विषाः द्वेतः ने स्टारीषा ग्रीः र्चेषा वा यी.लूट. क्री. ट्वा. मूज. म्वेज. भूँच. ग्री. प्रच्य. दह्दाव्याया अध्याम् अध्याम् दहें व पत्रुद पुष पदि र्वे द र द्राया गी। वर विर भर दुर दे र ता हैं वा हुर नर्गेर्'र्'न्नर्'। रलः हैंल र्गाद रल हे. यात्र्रें पान्नें दायशः हुः श्रेदे । वयः स्ट वयार्थे.क्यास्व पुःविणाष्ट्रेराने ज्वयाया र्चर-रेणबालबाचेरायाञ्चलाच वराणेबा तके बेद त्याम्ब या बेबा पाईंद परा तके ब्रेन्गीयाबी देवायात्र अवसाधिवा विषा र्वेद्र'चित्र'यर'चर्डव'ग्नात्रअ'त्रव्र'वर्ह्ग श्रे.घ्रेया भ्रेम.त.च.च्.चुम ड्रेश.चर्यर. यर पहेव दर्वेट ईं कु दबर यश होद दर्मे नर्द्ध अंदर्भी वि.ज. पर्द्ध वी.त. न्नगबान्य तहान तहीत हो वास्ट किन बेद'यहर'र्थेदा।

Chime was a native of Lhasa and had been taken to China in his childhood to be educated. In 1959, he joined the PLA. Nevertheless, driven by his sense of shared race, he absconded to the Tibetan resistence and used his Chinese weapon to fight alongside fellow Tibetans. He finally got captured by the Chinese forces and was sent to undergo reform-through-labour. Driven by the hardship of the prison labour and the scarcity of nourishment, he stole a small amount of food from the Chinese kitchen and devoured it. Kelsang, a cadre of Tibetan nationality, saw this and called Chime a thief. Chime responded by speaking about the equality of nationalities. He said he could not stand being bullied by being ordered around and so told Kelsang to "Go and eat shit." Because of that, later in the evening Chime was subjected to a torture session, including a beating by the Chinese leader and having with human faeces stuffed into his mouth.

曲美是一位拉萨人, 他小时 候去中国上过学, 是个民族 性很强的人, 因此, 参加了 1959年的拉萨抗暴运动。后 来他被中共抓了,并送去劳 改。当时每天都要进行沉重 的体力劳动, 而且生活条件 非常差,由于无法忍受饥饿 他跑到厨房拿了一些食物, 这时被中共干部格桑发现后 骂他是贼,他回答说民族平 等,并骂格桑一句"加巴萨 (吃屎)",当天晚上中国军 人把曲美绑起来往他的嘴里 灌屎,并进行了惨无人道的 殴打。



द्ये.ज्. १५५६ ज्रूर.चड्ट.ची.ब्रेट.विज. बेड्से हेर पा अपन होर परा वया हुत यादे कु द्रया वर्षा पर्वत दर्षेण हे द नेव प्रमथमा वया पार्व रेवा मुख्या या मव वियात येत स्वर्थ मार्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वय स्वय स्वर्य स्वय स्वर्य स्वय स्वय स्वय स्वयं स्वय स्वय स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं लूट.वयात्रा.त्रदा.क्ष्या.क्ष्या. पर्हें ५ प्या पुर से ५ देश थ म व ग्री श बे.बर्द.वर.द.न्ववा.लूर.त.चेब.ग्री. श्रे तर्गा लेका पार्ट्रेन पर्म कुर्नसर वर्षा तर्क्षेत्रः विचः भ्राच्या ये या या त्राची व वबाह्ने प्राया सुपा के प्राया में प्राया के प् ठेबादह्वाबानङ्गावाद्वार्तः चुबादाया वर्डेर्पराचुर्छेर्देशर्राचाः क्रूट:क्रूट:बिवा:बॅर-च-दे:वादेट:च-वा पञ्चिताने जादव श्रेट पत्वा वया वया वें रहा विव पर अर्केट्य हे रूट खेंग खेंच्या

In 1959, Ashang, the father of a family at Sengge Tse in Sey area of Tsang hid his old Tibetan gun under a mattress as he feared that the Chinese might otherwise confiscate it. One day, while he was away, Communist Chinese soldiers entered his home and demanded the surrender of the gun. The woman of the house told them that she did not know where the gun had been kept and therefore could not produce it. The soldiers then searched the home and found the gun under the mattress. And they accused her of having hidden the gun and so kept making threats to subject her to all sorts of brutality. Unable to face this prospect, she wrapped her baby in a piece of clothe, put the bundle on the mattress and committed suicide by jumping into a nearby well.

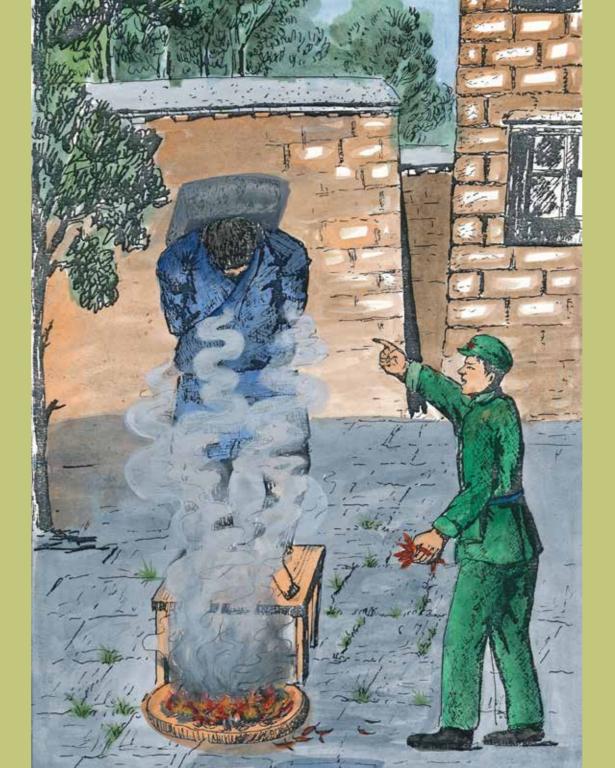
1959年,在西藏日客则地区 赛克桑格孜有一位叫阿香的 老人,他有一把藏式枪,老 人担忧被中共没收,事先把 枪藏了起来,中共干部乘老 人不在家的时候,冲进家人 出枪,女儿回答,我不们找 出枪,女儿回答,我他们找 出枪之后指控女儿隐瞒实 情,说是她藏了枪,对她进 行恐吓。最后女儿在忍天可 忍的情况下,把自己的婴儿 包好后,跳进井里自尽了。



द्ये.ज्. १६५६ ज्.क्ॅ.चेवा.विज.ट्वूब.विवा. वी'लब'ब्रे'द्रा वार्रें'द्रव सव'र्या थे' न्यरमार्वेदावमारळें में मायवानु प्राप्त ग्रमास्यमायायम् नहेते देरानुपाना ग्रै-श्रॅच-श्रॅच-वेद-देन्य-क्य-यम्दारी वायायरादहिंदायनुदायीयायी दव प्रथम से दिन विषय । या प्रति । विषय नञ्जला गुरात्वन तहीर न्या र्ये त्या न बर गर्ने र पठुण है। दें र्हेर सिय दश है। र्गार्टा बेटाईटासुयावमाश्रीमाशुआ स्, वट, विज, वय, श्र. चर्ष, चरुष, पर्या, दहेंद्र देवा प्रमा देवे व्या वर्षा ₹ॅूट्रिया तह्रवाची लासान्त्रीया सास्त्र र्गेट्र मासून्य प्रताप्त प्रमानिन वातेर'य'चुअष'य'र्दा वादेश-रर्ववश्यः सन् वीं र.के.ज.चश्चरी

In 1959, officials of monasteries in the Lhograg region, as well as the rich, the elderly, and ordinary inhibitants who were relatively well off, were ordered to attend an education function the new revolutionary system. However, this turned out to be only a pretext. The Chinese put them all under arrest as they were on their way, and then instigated and guided the evil and ignorant sections of the public at places along the route to subject them to a series of struggle persecutions and beatings. As a result of numerous such brutal session. nine people from Dho Dzong, three from Seng Dzong, and four from Lhakhang area were killed during struggle sessions. Among them, the mother of Dragiun of Seng Dzong was buried even while she was still alive and breathing. Likewise, Nyerpa (storekeeper) Jampa of Dharzhi estate and Khamtrug were thrown into a river while still alive.

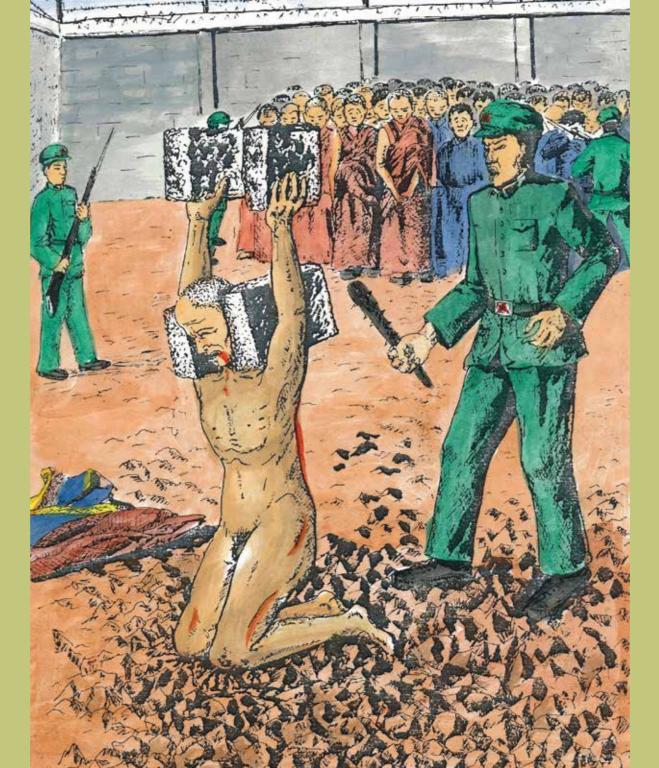
1959年,中共以学习革命为 名召集在西藏山南洛扎地区 各寺院的负责人、有影响力 的人物、老人以及民众中生 活状况比较好的人到县上。 当他们走到半路上被抓斗斗 我们走到半路进行批斗导 致朵宗地区的九人、桑巴人、 女子宗地区的九人、四人, 共十六人死亡。其中桑宗的 扎晋的母亲在没有断气之的 被活埋了。还有达喜庄园的 管家强巴和康珠没有死亡之 前被扔进河里活活淹死了。



यम्यान्त्री स्वास्त्री स्वास्त्र

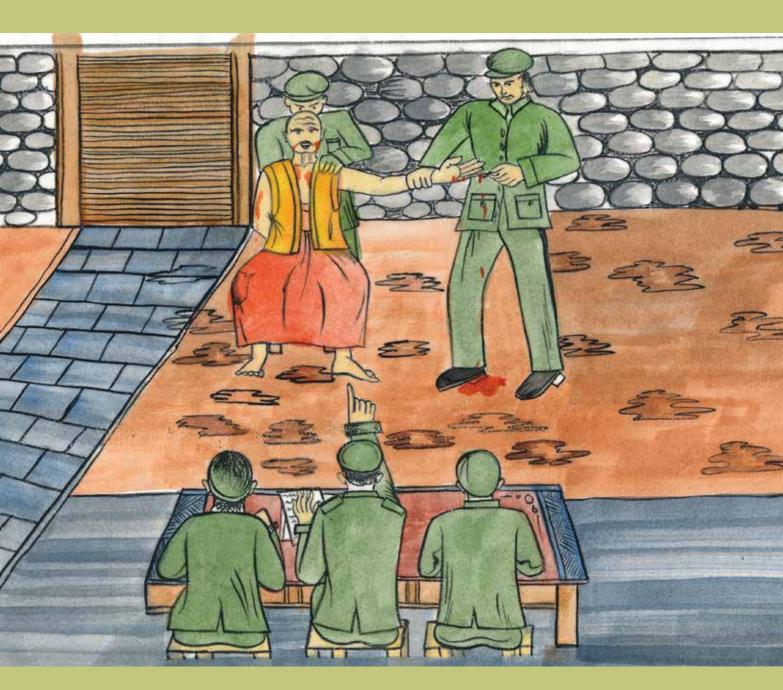
In 1959, large crowds of people from the Ngari region fled their native places in order to avoid being bullied and tortured by the invading Communist Chinese. The Chinese pursued them and killed or maimed large numbers of them. A section of them were arrested and in 1960, one person among them was brought to Lhasa. There, with both of his arms and legs shackled in iron chains, he was made to stand on a chair with a large rock placed on his head and was forced to remain like that without making any movement. Below him chilli pepper was kept burning. Thus an innocent person was subjected to all manner of brutal interrogation and torture.

1959年,为了逃避中共统治,阿里地区的大批藏人流亡国外,当藏人开始流亡时,中共军队追击这些流亡者。大部分人遭到了中共军警的屠杀,有的被关进了中共军警的屠杀,有的被关进了中共军战,其中一位在1960年被押送到拉萨,中共给他戴了脚镣手铐,绑在凳子上逼供,头上压了一块大石板,在凳子下面烧辣椒,用辣椒烟熏,而且不能让石板动摇。就这样施暴逼供。



At Shigatse Prison, in 1960, Latoe Shelkarlingkar Lama Lobsang Jampa was accused by the Communist Chinese of having distributed protection amulets to Tibetan soldiers during the 1959 Uprising. As punishment, he was stripped stark naked and made to kneel down on sharp crushed stones. Two bricks were then placed over each of his shoulders while he was forced to keep both his hands raised up, holding one more brick in each. He was interrogated like this for one hour and then locked up in a dark, solitary cell. This was repeated three times.

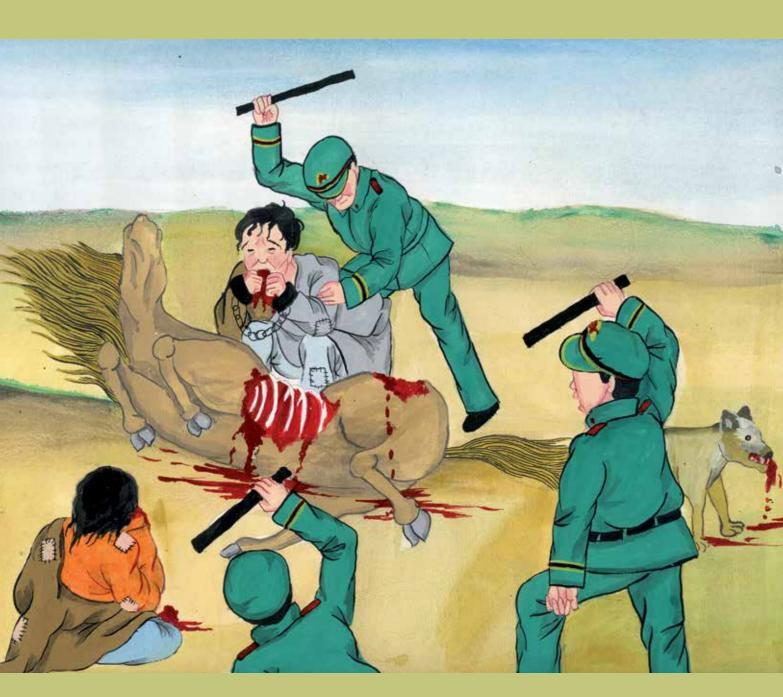
1960年,在日喀则监狱里关押着拉多夏噶林噶喇嘛洛桑强巴,中共指责他在1959年西藏抗暴运动期间给藏军发放了护身符。因此剥光衣服让他跪在石子堆上,将他两手伸着,在肩膀上各放了两块砖头,又在他伸直的手上各放了两块砖头,就这样刑罚一个多小时,然后继续关押。这样重复进行了三次。



क्र-ज्ञेन-पहरा॥

During the Tibetan Uprising and fighting against the Communist Chinese in the Pelbar area in 1960, a Tibetan lama leader named Lhathog Tulku Legshey Dawa was captured and jailed. He was then brutally interrogated through torture beyond limits, which included the use of bamboo/ slivers to pierce his fingers under the nails.

1960年,边坝地区藏人进行 反抗中共的反击运动领袖之 一,拉托祖古拉西达瓦被中 共逮捕之后实施了酷刑。其 中非常残忍的是,用指甲缝 里钉竹签的方式对他逼供。



ষ্ট্র-র্মা: १८६० র্ম্--র্ম্--র্ম্--র্ম্--র্ম্--स्वा.पवाप.क्रूॅं.वि.चब्रञ्जालब्र.विज.टज. पःविवः तः क्रीं प्राया पर्सेव पः इस्राया ग्रीया यार्यामी तनु न्दा रहें हैं। वयायायरे नु वुतुःर्सेण्याचान्वर्ष्याचुरा र्यानेताञ्चा ४ वैवःविणः नर्सेवः यः त्यादः क्रः विः ववारः र नर्देशन्वेरायदेवाचेनायरावेना यर यअ.र्रे.कु.र्य्याश्चाश्चेशास्त्री. चिटार्झेवि ले त्वीयावाहार्से हीयाचे पार्टिया पत्रमार्थियार्थेद्रपादी पर्देवापाइसमा ग्रीयाप्त स्त्रीपया द्या स्वाया भीवा पञ्चम्बाबाद्याः विश्वम्याः विश्वम्यः पञ्च ८८। वि.चेब.ग्रेब.स्.र्रूर.वि.चश्चरायेब. हःभःचत्रम् ज्ञुचःवरेदःद्रमणःश्रेषःहृदः हेगामहेंदानबिदानेनामुदान्ति। क्यायाग्रीयाहार्देरावध्या

1960, several hundred Tibetan political prisoners were brutally coerced to work so hard in the Lhokha Samye area in living conditions so abjectly poor that they were forced to eat worms and rats caught under ground and birds. One day in August that year, some of the prisoners at this labour camp were taken to a river bank to carry goods from there. On their way back, near the northern gate of Utse Rigsum Lhakhang, the prisoners came across the remains of a carcass of a horse that had been half eaten by dogs. The prisoners at once rummaged through the nearby trash heap and used empty cans to pick and eat flesh from the carcass. Some of them chewed flesh straight off the carcass. Chinese soldiers driving them from behind beat them in an attempt to make them move on, but the prisoners stolidly clung to the dead horse's remaining carcass.

1960年,中共强迫数百名藏 人"犯人"去山南的桑郡区 参加劳动,在那里生活条件 非常差,犯人连地上的 手常差,犯人连地上的 子、老鼠和鸟都吃。那年出 子、老鼠和鸟都吃。那年一 子、老鼠和鸟都吃。那年一 ,中,中,进去搬下,他 的发过桑耶寺身被野为实的 是过桑耶寺的人,所以争先恐后的 有的死了,所以争先恐后的有的的,所以争先恐后的有的的,不管 去啃马肉。不管后面的他们 是紧紧抱着死马不愿离开。



ड्रेस्ट्रिस्त १९६० स्ट्रिस्तित्र, विश्व स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट्रिस्तित्य स्ट

At Dam-nyen Town in 1960, as a woman named Sonam set out to herd her cattle she spotted an airplane and told the townsfolk that it must surely be from a country that was coming to the aid of Tibet. Upon hearing this Communist Chinese accused her of engaging in the scandalous act of spreading a rumour and so cut off her tongue.

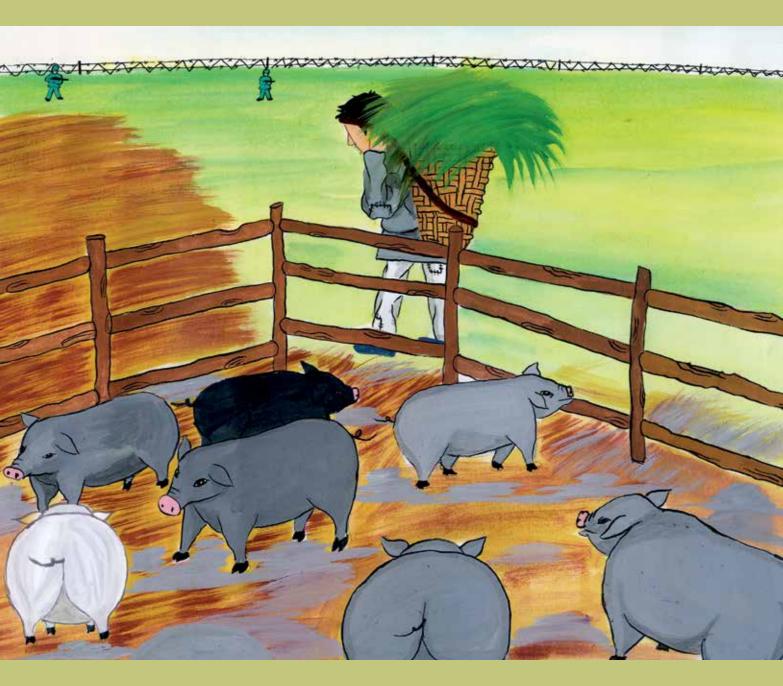
1960年,一个名叫索南的放 牧姑娘在山上放牛的时候, 看见飞过的一架飞机,回家 后索南悄悄的告诉乡亲们 说:这是来帮助我们藏人脱 离苦海的一架外国飞机,后 来被中共干部知道后,指责 她散布谣言,把她的舌头给 割掉了。



पट्टं पर्टेंच ज्यान्य में स्वान्य स्वान्त स्वान स्वान्त स्वान स्वान्त स्वान स्वान्त स्वान्त

In January 1960, prisoners were driven relentlessly to carry rocks day and night for the installation of equipment at the Ngachen hydro-electric power project site. One night there was an avalanche of rocks and eight prisoners were killed on the spot. Eight other prisoners, including an elderly person named Chushul Genpo Choephel, were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to hospital. After having their legs or arms amputated, they were still brought back to the prison to be incarcerated.

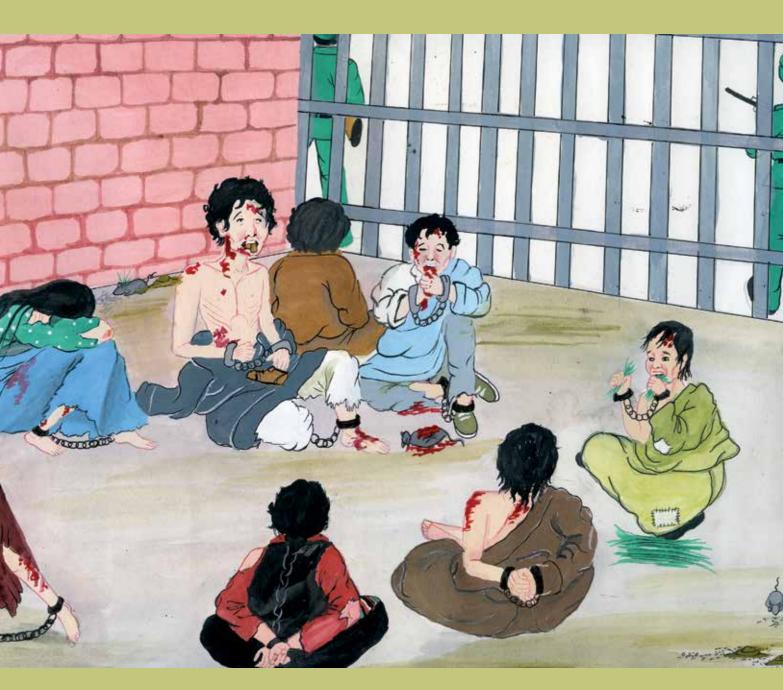
1960年1月,修建阿金电厂时,中共让西藏"犯人"们日夜不分的劳动,有一天夜里突然山崩,埋了八名藏人,另外曲培老人和其他八名藏人受重伤,这些伤员被送到医院经过截肢后,又把他们送回监狱继续关押。



श्चान्त्राच्यात्रम्यात्यम्यात्रम्यात्यम्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्यात्रम्यत्यात्रम्यत्यात्यस्यत्यस्यत्यम्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्यत्यस्य

Over a period of time from 1960, each main unit of Tibetan labourers at the Sangyip Prison in Lhasa were required to rear about 700 pigs to provide meat for the Chinese officials. Every summer and autumn each labourer was required to fuflil a quota of providing five hundred gyama (or 250 kg) of straw and other fodder for pigs and one thousand five hundred gyama (or 750 kg) of straw and other fodder for horses. As a result, they had to work even on Sundays and after-hours to continue their own farm work to fulfil these quotas. Not a sliver of pork was given to the labourers.

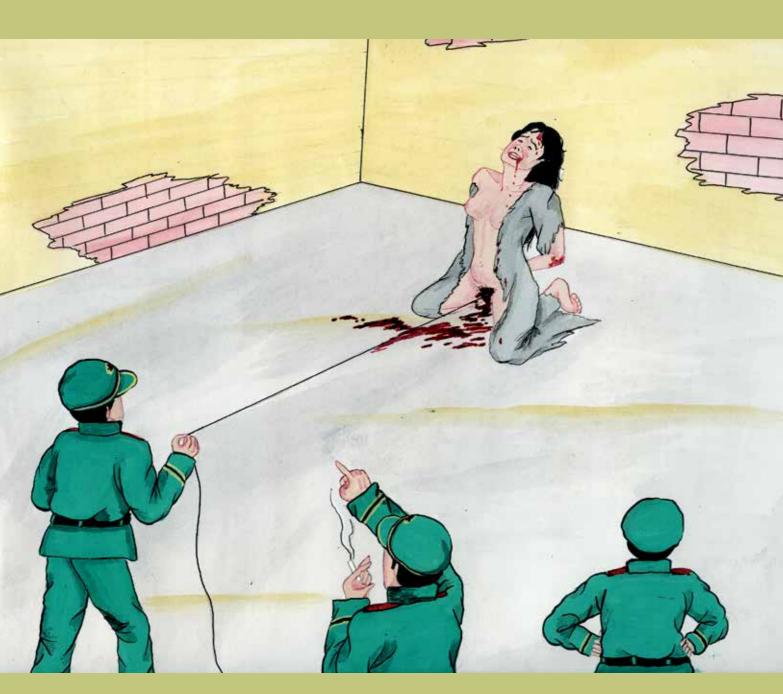
从1960年开始,在拉萨的桑 易监狱里,为了给中国军队 供应猪肉,每大队要养七百 多头猪,到夏秋两季每人要 准备猪食野菜五百斤和马料 干草一千五百斤。因此每个 星期天或者休息时间里,藏 人就要忙着准备规定的野草 和马料,但他们一小块猪肉 也分不到。



अन्यः द्रेक्टः क्षे. चीं क्षण्या विष्टे त्यः क्षेत्रयः विष्टः क्षेत्रः चीं कष्या विष्टः क्षेत्रः विष्टः वि

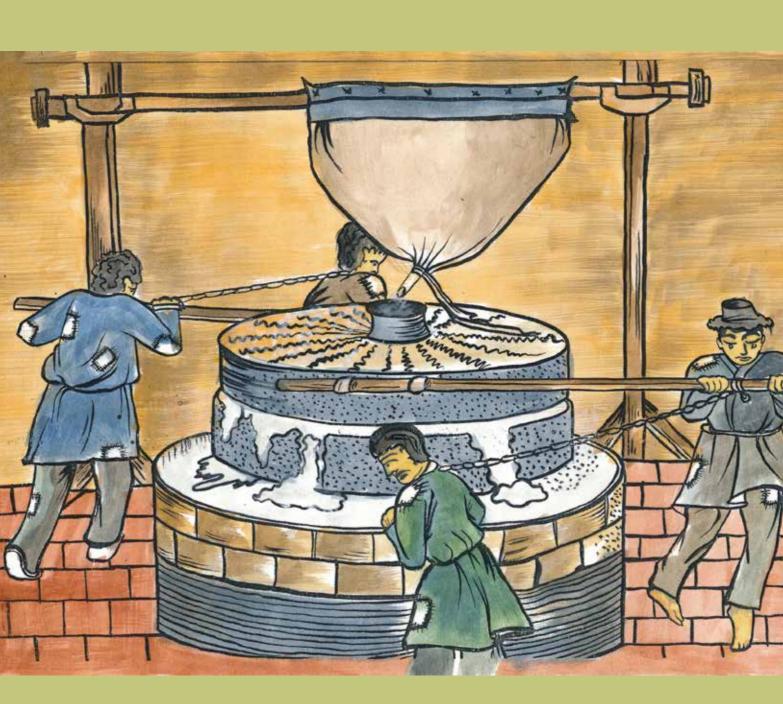
In 1961, during the period of carrying out a campaign called 'Increase Production, Cut on Expenses' which was initiated by Chairman Mao Zedong, Tibetans were told that if everyone gave up one grain of rice from his meal, enough would be saved in the end to fill a truck. Under this slogan the living conditions of the populace kept deteriorating with each passing day. The situation came to such a depth of tragedy that people were reduced to eating tea leaves that had been strained and discarded, wild plants, and even rats, earthworms, and so on for their survival. As a result so many prisoners died from starvation with the result that when their clothes were piled together, they formed a hillock.

1961年,有一次毛泽东发动的"发展节约"运动,要求每个人要从自己的饭碗里存一粒米就可以装满一辆大卡车的政策。又一次把人民的生活推向了饥荒,民众饿的吃树叶、野草甚至到了吃老鼠和虫子的地步。因此在西藏监狱中饿死的人衣服堆在一起都成一座小山。



In the prison at Shang Namling Dzong in 1961, a woman named Donla was accused of having links with "reactionaries"; on that pretext Communist Chinese officials pierced her vagina with the hook of a fishing line and kept pulling it as they interrogated her brutally. There was no end to her extreme pain and bleeding.

1961年,香南林县的监狱 里,中共无中生有的指责一位名叫珍啦的西藏妇女与反动派有关系,用鱼钩钩住她的下体私处,一边拉鱼钩一边审问,她痛苦万分并血流满地。



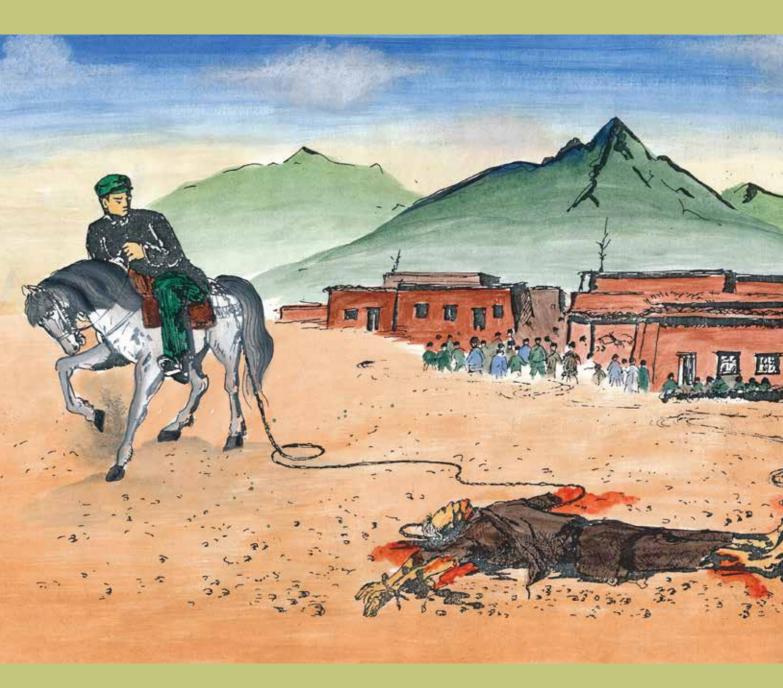
At Palding on the outskirts of Lhasa, in 1961, very large metal ploughshares were yoked to the shoulders of prisoners and they were forced to pull them to plough the land without any rest. As a result of the torture, which was inflicted as if the prisoners were animals, there were deaths due to sheer exhaustion while others ended with bloody sores, pus, broken blisters and so on.

1961年,在拉萨附近白定地 区,中共干部把藏人当成牛 马一样强迫拉犁耕地,并不 让休息,有人活活累死,每 个人的脖子上和背上都是伤 痕一就这样像畜生一样实行 暴虐。



विचानक्यः श्रेन्त्व, चांस्व, स्ट्रा स्था विचानक्यः श्रेन्य, विचानक्यं स्ट्रा स्था स्थान्य चांस्य प्रमान्य प्रम In 1961, about 600 Tibetans were arrested and imprisoned from Gaden Choekhor. Gyatso, Woyug Namling, and other places and the local were compelled inhibitants to subject them to struggle torture. Seven of them -Deshar Damdul. Lingshar Palden. Nyertsang Chagzoe, the Bashi servant Serdrog, Ganden monk Tsultrim Tharpa, Tagna monk Tsultrim Rinchen, and a Tagna Gonpa Tulku - were all buried alive.

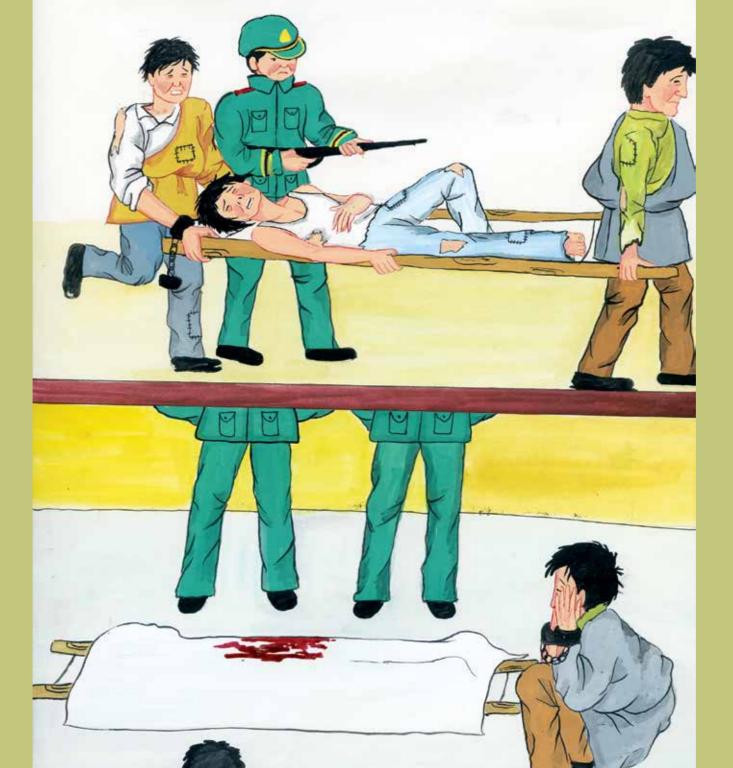
1961年,从香甘丹曲果、南林、加措、奥优等地抓了六百多人交给民众批斗。并把得夏扎堆、林夏巴丹、尼仓的管家、巴喜家的佣人塞珠、噶丹寺僧人次臣塔巴、达纳寺僧人次臣仁钦、达纳寺祖古等七人当着民众活活埋了。



प्यान्त्र-प्रम्थान्त्र-प्यान्त्य-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्य-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्य-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्य-प्यान्त्य-प्यान्त्य-प्यान्त्र-प्यान्त्य-प्

Pha Dorje of Lamo Nyerpanub in Tagtse Dzong was a veterinarian skilled in treating horses. Because of that, in 1961, he was ordered by Communist Chinese to serve the masses and to assigned to administer horses. In 1966, he was accused of having caused the loss of many horses and mules and of having given medicines meant for treating animals to humans, and so he was subjected to many days of torture through mass struggle sessions. At the end, Dorje had both his hands tied and a rope lassoed round his neck and tethered to a horse. A Chinese cadre then galloped the horse to keep dragging Dorje up and down, thereby killing him in great agony.

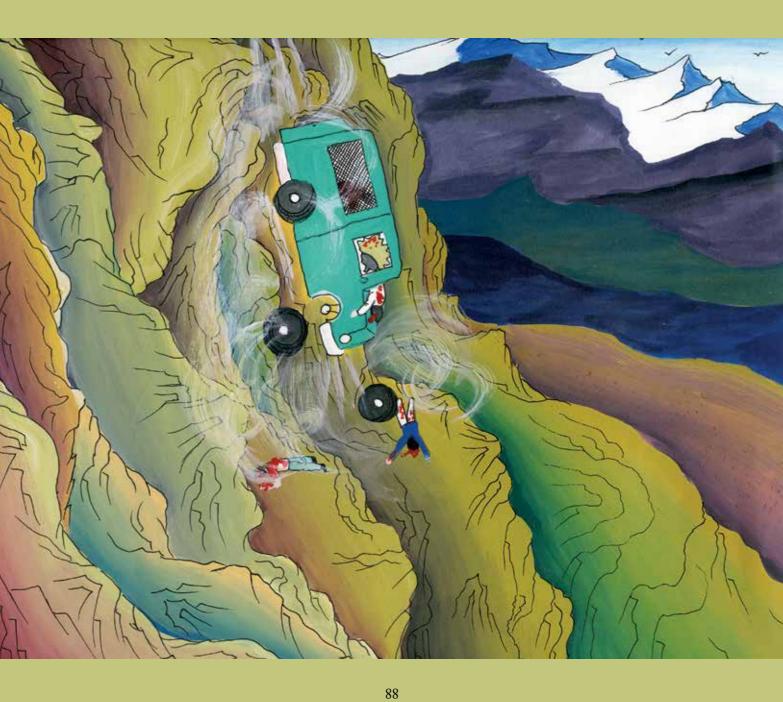
在达孜县有一位叫多杰的医马师,中共要求他"为人民服务",强制他去养马和医治中共的军马。1966年,中共指责他造成很多骡马死亡,而且,开兽药给人等。以此为借口对他进行批斗折磨,最后用绳子套上脖子,另一头拴在马上,几个军人就轮流骑马奔跑,直到他断气。



द्युःर्यः १९७१ वॅर-हेद्र-परेपःग्-पते पर्देव पः त्यमः श्रुरः विमायते र , विमा वरः। र्च.र्ट्रट.मव.क्रव.चर्च.क्षेत्र.टल.क्र्.ल.क्षे. र्चनःह्रवायविषयःग्रीवाम्रोदःपवासुदः र्द्यारेट क ज्ञूण पत्र परा मु प्रय में श्रुव या येतु चेर पव पत्व पत्य प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त र्षे.च.चर्र्स्यास्याचन्द्री यस्रासेटा ठै'मदिबार्च्याग्री'नेट'वूट'चठट'च'देर' यमःर्रेणमःश्चरपः ५८ । वर्षण वयःविनःवः चेतः अन्यः सं नः नरुनः यः देर-चु-वा-५८१ दुल-क्क्रेंब-ची-श्रल-र्डंब-श्रेत्। यमःर्रेणमःश्लुवःयःर्क्षमःग्रुटःयः ८.यपु. इश्राप्यीर. यश्रव.तालशः श्रुव. पर्हेर चेर या स्री मन केव प्राप्त भिषा देवे दर्वोद सें र त्र्या दे दे वाश्वाय वर्रेषाचेदाशे प्वांषाविवादाविवादा वर्रेषाचे दाष्ट्रियाची षार्चेदाक्षे द्यर यार्सेन्यार्नेन्यते चुः न्द्रः विया नेना

In 1961, in what was called 'Transferred Workers' Unit of the Drapchi Prison in Lhasa, Bodhong Ganchen Tashi suffered from a bout of excruciating pain after sweating and suffering chills as a result of having been driven to hard labour at the prison camp. A Chinese doctor named Liu examined him and diagonised a gastric perforation in his stomach and so carried out immediate surgery on him. About two inches of a section in his stomach was removed. However, when assistant doctors and nurses scrutinized the flesh. there was neither a hole nor even a hint of ulcer action. Even the assistant doctors showed astonishment over what had been done to the patient; but they did not dare to voice any criticism. Ganchen Tashi died that night. This was a case of a Tibetan having been operated on even though no surgery was needed, with no concern for the patient's survival.

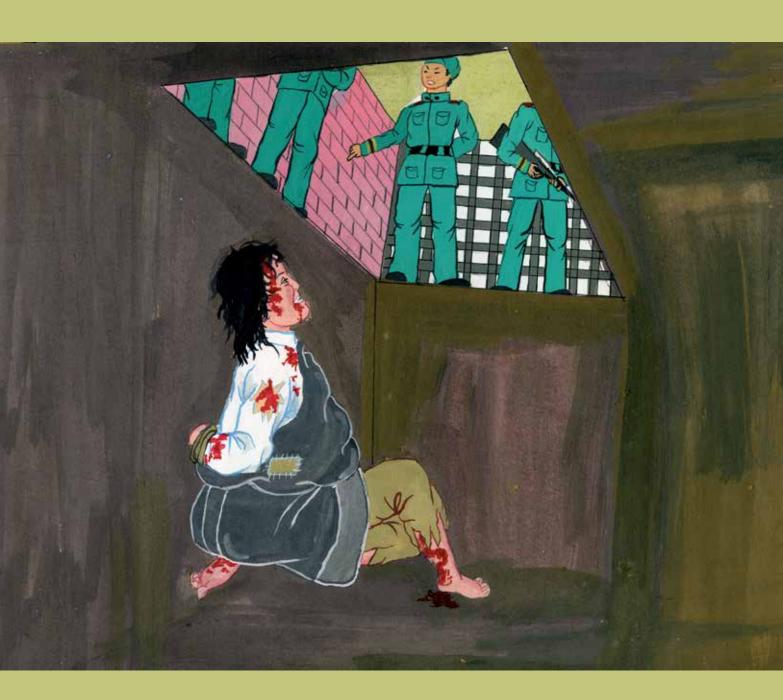
1961年, 在扎什监狱关押的 藏人扎西因为疲劳过度,导 致这位老人的胃出血, 监狱 的狱官就叫一个姓李的医生 来检查, 李医生说扎西的胃 部有问题必须动手术, 然后 从他的胃部切掉了一块两英 寸的肉, 当手术完成之后, 其他医生和护士发现其实这 位老人的胃没有什么肿瘤等 问题, 而且他的疼痛是因为 疲劳过度而导致的。他们想 说可是不敢说, 只好忍气吞 声, 扎西老人当天晚上就死 在了病床上。这明明就是一 场光明正大的故意谋杀藏人 案。



म्याम् स्वर्णम्याम् स्वरं स्वर्णम्याम् स्वरं स्वर्णम्याम् स्वरं स्वर्णम्याम् स्वरं स्वरं

In June 1965, sixty prison workers from Shigatse in Tsang were taken in trucks to Kongpo region for the purpose of starting a new agricultural commune there. Even though both the road and the motor vehicles were obviously unsuitable for ensuring the safety of the prison workers, the trip went ahead without any concern for the life and well-being Tibetans. As the trucks passed through a narrow gorge at a place called Sherongsher, one truck tumbled down a precipice, injuring many people. Ngawang Gyaltsen of Gyantse, a Gyapon in the Ga-Dhang Regiment of the erstwhile Tibetan national army, aged about 40, was killed. He was a man greatly admired and looked up to by everyone.

1965年6月,中共政府为了修建新农场,从日喀则押送六十多名犯人到山南地区,政府从来没有关心过藏人的生命,到了一个山区的时候,发生了一辆卡车掉入悬崖的事故,当时车内的很多人受了伤,有一位很受藏人敬仰的江孜人西藏第三军团甲本阿旺坚参在这次车祸中死亡,他年仅四十岁。



म्वीत्रं १९६५ वॅर्स्डं मुन्यः चेर्स्यः पर्देव् प्रावेष मुन्यः व्यावेशः विष्येशः विष्येशः विष्येशः विष्येशः विषयः वि In 1965, a prisoner named Tsigula was interned in a pit about three metres deep and two metres wide at the Powo Tramo labour camp. He was thereby tortured with great cruelty and left completely cut off from sunlight; food was passed down to him by rope through an opening made on the roof of his underground dungeon.

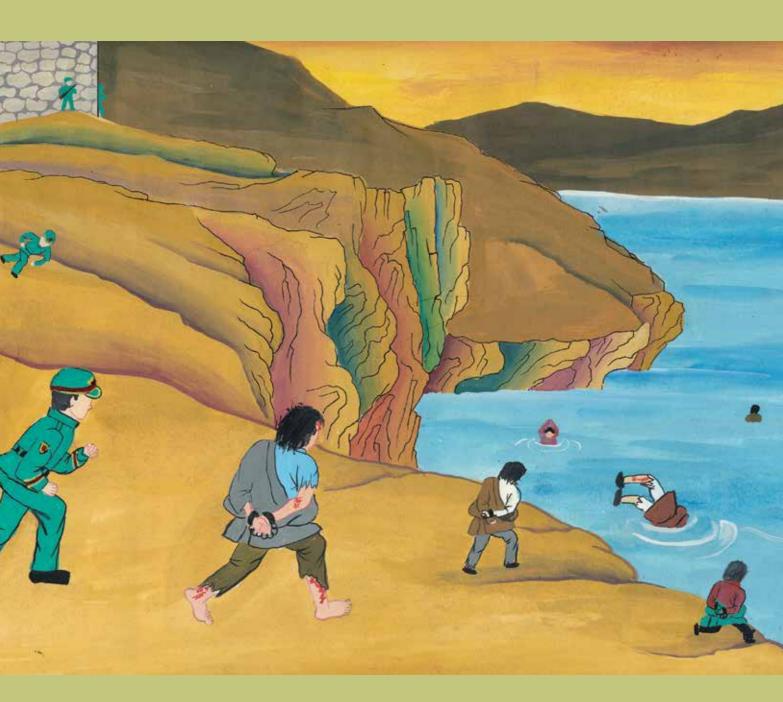
1965年,一位名叫泽古拉的 犯人被关在波密扎木监狱, 当时把他关在一个深度为三 米,宽为两米,连一线阳光 也看不到的地窖里,食物是 打开天窗用绳子往下吊。他 们就这样折磨、暴虐藏人。



पतः स्वर् स

In 1966, Choezin Rigzin, a father and his wife who were residents at the Garushar Building in Lhasa, were accused of having been entrusted a gun for savekeeping by one Trichung of Ratoe. Because of relentless harassment and threats, it became impossible for them to endure the mental torture. As a result, save for a son who was at school at the time, both parents as well as their three other children committed suicide by jumping into the river from the Drungchi Lingkha embankment. The youngest child clung to his father's neck and was seen to have survived. Townspeople at downstream Norbulingkha heard and saw the child crying and hauled out. That child is said to be alive to this day.

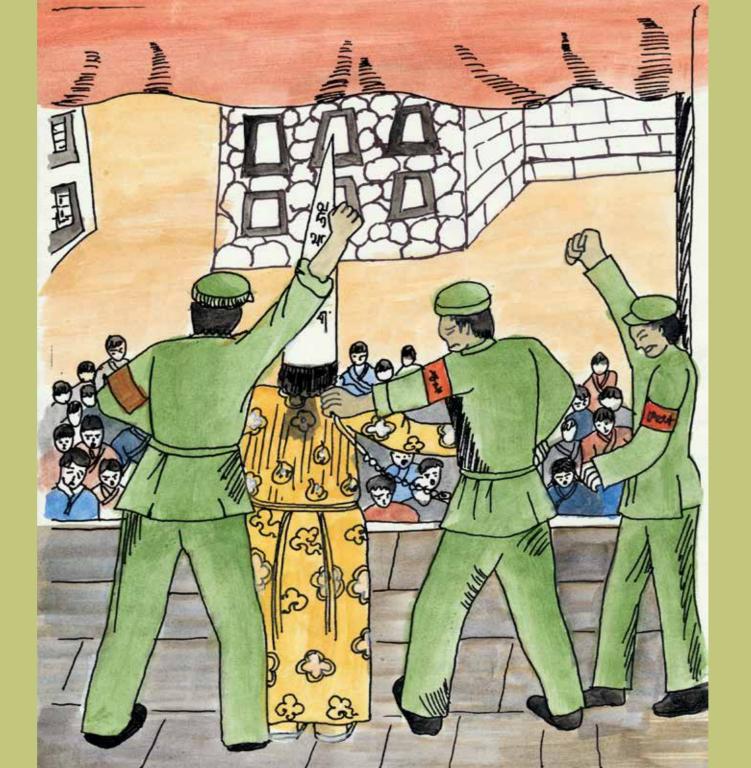
1966年,中共指责住在拉萨 噶日夏院子的曲增仁增和太 太暂放热朵赤琼的枪支,对 他们进行长期惨无人道的暴 虐,最后因为无法忍受暴虐 和骚扰,他们一家夫妻俩和 三个小孩在绝望中从拉萨仲 吉林卡跳河自尽。当时最小 的孩子抱在父亲脖子上哭 喊,在被水冲到诺布林卡一 带时被好心人救了,听说他 至今还健在。



क्ष्यः अक्ट्रस्य देशः स्टार्स् वा स्ट्री वा स

In 1968, Communist Chinese carried out repeated investigations after discovering the existence of a secret, widespread underground group committed to staging an uprising against China at the Powo Tramo labour camp. In order to ensure the secrecy of the identities of the group, nine Tibetan martyrs, led by Bumthang Palden, who were assigned to the Gushang clay tile prison factory, committed suicide by jumping into the nearby turbulent river one after another.

1968年,在波密扎木地区建立了一个比较大型的反中共组织,后来中共开始调查这个秘密组织时,为了保全组织,在果乡砖瓦厂里工作的爱国英雄布唐巴丹为首的九人先后跳河自尽。



त्रिन्यः देत्।

त्रिन्यः व्यान्यः व्यक्तः व्यकः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यक्तः व्यकः विष्टः विष्यः विष्टः विष्यः विष्टः विष्टः विष्टः विष्टः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्टः विष्यः विष

In 1968, during the decade of the Cultural Revolution, Lhasa resident Pomda Topgyal was forced to wear the costumes and the mask of the Sakya Bagmo after they were discovered at his home during a search. With his hands tied with a rope, and a dunce's hat on his head, Pomda Topgyal was subjected to struggle persecution at the Sungchoe Rawa ground and later paraded through the Barkhor streets.

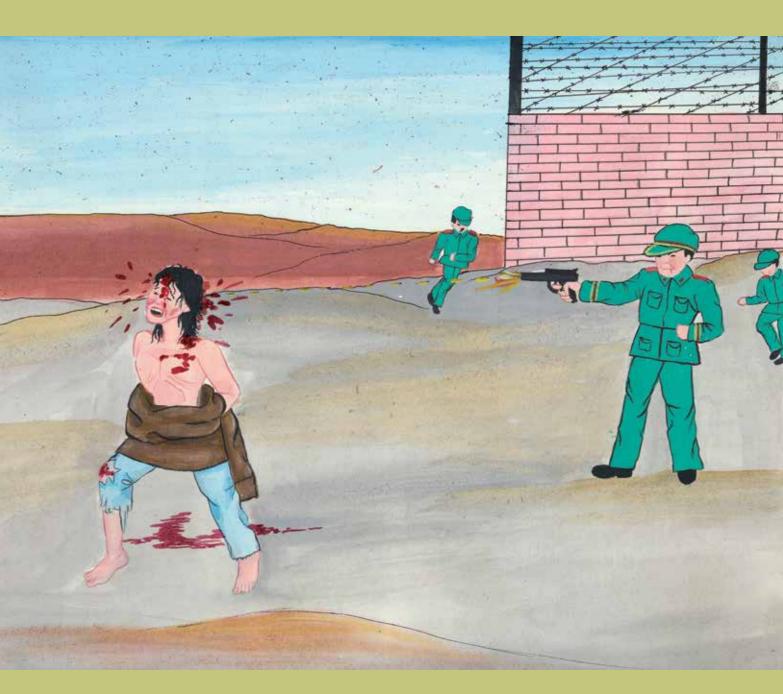
1968年,文化大革命时期, 在拉萨的邦达多杰家里发现 萨迦帕莫的法衣和面具等, 邦达多杰被迫戴上面具,穿 上法衣,头上戴了高纸帽带 到大昭寺的讲经院进行批 斗,最后押到八廓街示众批 斗。



ही.प्र. १५५५ डी. १० क्र्य. १५ ध्रेय.के. बर्गार्वेद्र'त्र'विषा'ग्रिया'ग्रेब'र्येद्र'रूट चर्च.लब.र्चल.च्झबब.त.र्टा में. यार.र.र्जेश.श्रेश.विश्व.तर.पश्चर.रे. ण्.पर्.पण्ट.पा.श्व.पपु.क्.रूट.र् हे-५८। वॅ.७५-विष्यालास्य प्रि.हॅं. पन्नर पश्च पर्देव। यें नेर पनिष्ण स्व.तपुर्व.वस्त्रमा क्र्याम्यार्स्स् । यहेणयायेटाळ्या ट्या-ट्यट-श्रुव-ग्रयाब-र्स्याब-पार्वेव-व-न्गार्श्वे र्चे श्चिर वर गर्वेव व ने इसस ग्री.स.स.स्व.सळ्टे.. दे.. के.पिज.स्र. न्यर्यार्धेर्यास्य स्वाप्तर्राचर्स्रेर्या हे ब्रॅवार्चेवा वर्हेट कुते विश्वरा चर्नेवार रट. वर्षेयाकेष निमानम्

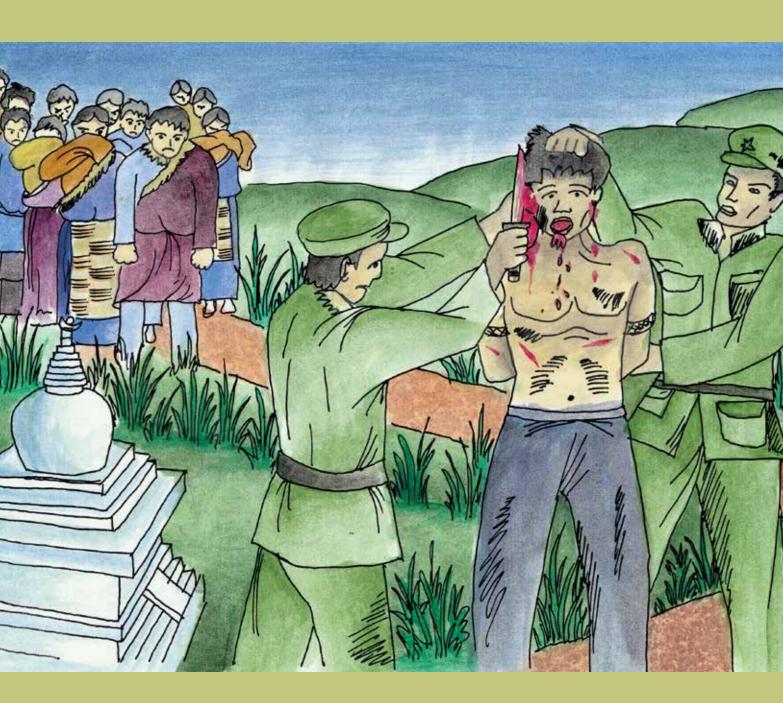
On 15 October 1969, a group of youths were arrested after they had initiated a Tibetan independence campaign Lhasa. Accusing them of planning to escape to India, the Communist Chinese executed nine of them including Tsering Dorje aged 18, Lobsang Tenzin aged 21, Sonam Tobjor aged 22, Choegyal Dorje, Jigme Tseten and Ngawang Nyendag. They were taken to Powo Lingkha ground where their family members and relatives, as well as the ordinary citizens of Lhasa, were forced to assemble and the sentences of their executions announced.

1969年10月15日,一群年轻 人在拉萨发起西藏独立运动,中共指控他们逃往印度,其中十八岁的次仁多 杰、二十一岁的洛桑丹增、 二十二岁的索朗多觉、曲杰 多吉、晋美次丹、阿旺念扎 等九位年轻人被押送到拉萨 体育场,并召集了拉萨民众 和他们的家人当众宣布判处 这些西藏青年死刑,当天枪 决执行。



य्यानयन्॥ स्यानयन्॥ स्यानयन्य

Lachag Tseshon of Lhasa was the chief of the palanquin bearers for His Holiness the Dalai Lama and had been arrested by Communist Chinese in 1959. In 1969, PLA cadre Shawu Dorje shot him to death. 拉萨人拉恰才雄,是达赖喇嘛轿夫的负责人,1959年被中共逮捕,1969年被中共干部夏吾多杰暴虐致死。



ही.ज्. १६२० ज्रूर.विट.च्र.क्रेट.क्रुव.विज. ८.झ.र.चब्रबायाग्रीबायम्,विरायदे र्चर-श्रे गुव ल्या वा स्याप स्याप गुरा मु न्यरःग्रीःर्ने यहें न पार्ने र पार्टे य पहरा तव्यात्रवा भ्राच्या र्चे प्रशे इस्र रायः क्रे.शट.क्र.च.चबर.त.टट.झ.र्-चबश. त्यूचःगुन्नास्नास्नास्यः विषातह्नः पत्रुदःवीषःब्रेदःळेवःह्दःद्दः। विःर्हेःषः युवानिकासु ने का र्रो का ग्री विदाने अदा क्र्याबाब्यायहीटान्यार्गालवा אביקקביקיקבין প্রমধ্যে,প্রান্থপ্র त्युचाग्री खु:५८१ इःर्हेवाः सेवाबाध्यदः यमाने ने निवामिक मार्चे न हो मार्थ निवास व्रै-पर-वाञ्चवाबार्य-वार-बर-वी-पर्श्ववाबा दे : श्रेव : श्रे : मूट्य : द्वा : स्व : स ळॅवाबागुबायर्वेटाबरान्यरावर्षेटा קקביון

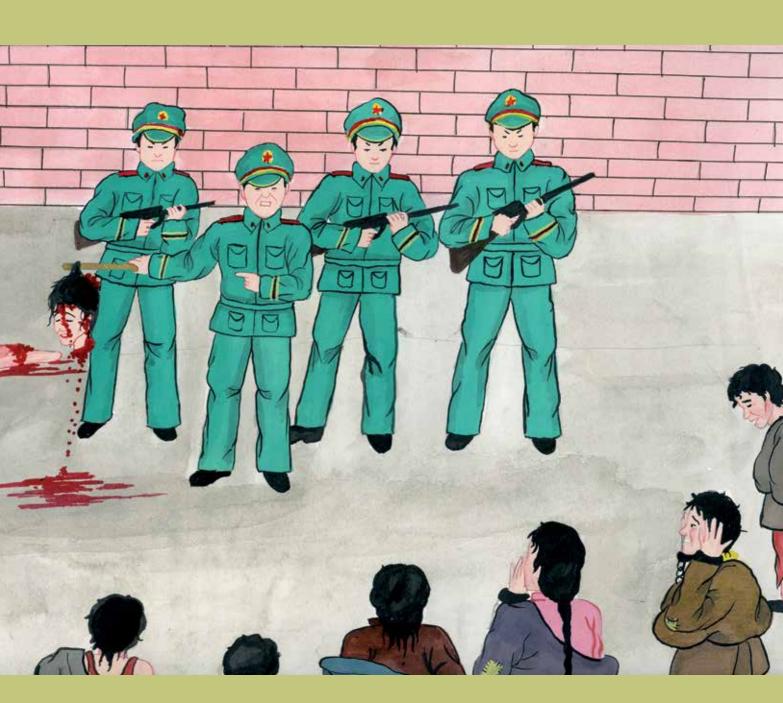
In 1970, Mhari Samdup led a Tibetan uprising group in the Khyungpo Tengchen area and broke open the PLA armoury there to capture the stored arms. In the ensuing fighting, the Tibetans lost and most of them were killed. Mhari Samdup and others were captured and taken back and forth to Tengchen Dzong and Trito to be subjected to numerous spells of mass struggle persecution. Finally, Samdup had his ears, nose and other external organs cut off one after another. After being stabbed in every part of his body he finally died. Sixty-one other Tibetans were executed before a forced assembly of Tibetans.

1970年,琼布丁青地区藏人 因不满中国政府的残酷镇 压,在桑珠的带领下,他们 烧毁了中共军队的弹药库。 其中大部分的藏人被军存的 场击毙,桑珠等其他幸存的 很多人被抓后送到丁青县的 赤多两地轮流进行批斗,最 后把耳朵、手脚等一一刀 割,并用刀刺他的身体各部 位直至死亡。另外,和桑珠 一起抓的六十一人都被当众 枪决。



ही.प्र. १५७० डी. त क्र्य. त धेय. र्या वाद्यावायर पहेते चुवाय पर्वेयय छी. जबारवाजाञ्चेजाहो इं.च्.इं.क्.च्री त्रमान्त्री स्तर्भात्म विष्य ग्लादःगणनायां व निरंगरः मरः में अर्कें व पवः केवः श्वयः भ्वः षाः गरः परः । गोः रेः वींदः चग्-विषाक्च-द्रिटा चे-दे-लें-कुट-न्नु-ग्राम्बा र्भे अर्दे परे ने स्ट्रिय प्रें पर्देश के प्रें पर्देश त्र्यें त्रेव न्येंव यदे गुःशे या षा हुन। अर्दे न्नर र्पा न्यर प्रथा मृत्य ह्या ক্তু'বক্তুব্'বশু'প্ৰিম'ব্বদ'কুথা খ্লীব'শ্লীদ' **क्ट्रिंट.चे.ल.ध्रेय** क्रय.बर्ट्र.क्रुं.श्रुं.चे.पर्टश. <u> रचिर्यार्</u>रहो रयल.प्यर.घेय.यक्षेत्र. क्रे.र्रटा रमण.प्यर.य.पत्रीव.जबा म्. पर्ट् खे.मी रूटे में औट त. बटब तथा श्चान्य विश्वासी स्वापन विश्वासी विश्वा त्र्राच्यमा स्वास्त्राच्या स्वास्त्र त्रिंद्र'यदे विट चुट रे क्च्य ह या वेर द्रश श्रीःसदःवावान्तरःदेःह्वाचर्तेःचुकायदेः र्षट् रहेव वा लेव न्याट्या दे हेव ह्रा ह्रा व त्विंरः र्वेण विदादे के से से संस्टर से से ते अन्त्र-पत्वा कु'न्यम्'मेश्राः अन्तः तयर्षात्रमार्यतः र्वे नहुः ग्राह्मसः हेनः **অপ্তব্য**েশ্যবর্গীদ্রমা

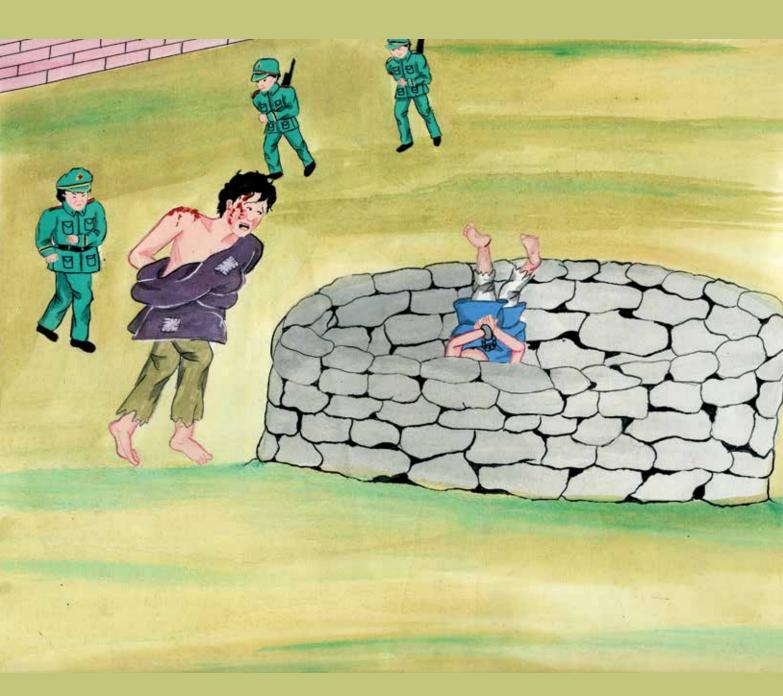
A campaign to do a roundup of the works carried out during the Cultural Revolution was initiated on 5 May 1970. All the prisoners and transferred prison workers at Unit No. 2 of the Powo Tramo labour camp were brought to the Zungna labour camp. Chinese carrying troops arms positions on the hills and valleys all around the locations. Tulku Akar of Dege Banchen; Tashi Tsering of Kereghong; Beri youngster Dadrag; Shodobharey Dingpon Sichoe; monk Sipa Achung of Gojo Doden Gonpa; Ngawang Samten of Dzogang; Ngulchugyue Tashi Wanggyal; Bhu A-nyog of Minling Dzong; Bhu Jamyang Dorje of Chamdo Ngomo; Thubten Tsering of Pelbar; Trinley of Pelbar; Lhagya of Gojo; Ngoedrokay Pasang – a total of 13 people – were brought before the meeting. They all had their hands tightly bound behind their backs. A wooden board on their backs read "For Execution". They were made to face the assembled masses and their fictitious crimes were read out. Then they were trucked to a ground where each was made to stand before a pit that had been already been dug. The thirteen heroic Tibetans were then shot dead. 1970年5月5日,举办文化大革命总结大会,召集波密扎木第二监狱的犯人和工作人员到桑纳,四面有荷枪实弹的军队把守。在这次大会上,中共对来自德格的祖古阿噶、格日贡扎西次仁,比日洛琼达扎,西朵瓦日定本斯觉、贡觉寺的阿氏。左贡的阿旺桑丹、扎西旺杰、米林县的阿念、昌都的嘉央多杰、边坝县的赤列、贡觉县的拉加、巴桑等十三人被五花大绑,插着枪决的牌子,宣布了所谓的罪行后压上卡车到刑场枪毙了。



द्रीयिवा प्टर्ड प्रस्ति व व स्त्रिय स् द्राय स्त्रिय स्त्रिय

Unable to endure the experience of the mass execution of 5 May 1970, Atri of Markham escaped from his labour camp. Chinese cadres set out in pursuit of him and shot him dead. Having done so, they cut off his head, staked it to a wooden pole, and placed it in front of the prisoners. "This will be the destiny of those who may be planning to escape," the Chinese cadres announced. All the seven units in the labour camp were thereby terrorized into total submission.

由于无法忍受1970年5月5日 大会的残忍殴打和处决,芒 康的阿赤逃出劳改营,但 是,中共军警在追赶的路上 枪杀了阿赤,更残忍的是, 他们把阿赤的头砍下来挂在 木椿上,让所有的囚犯来观 看,并警告说:"这就是逃 跑的下场",这样吓唬监狱 其他七个组的囚犯们。



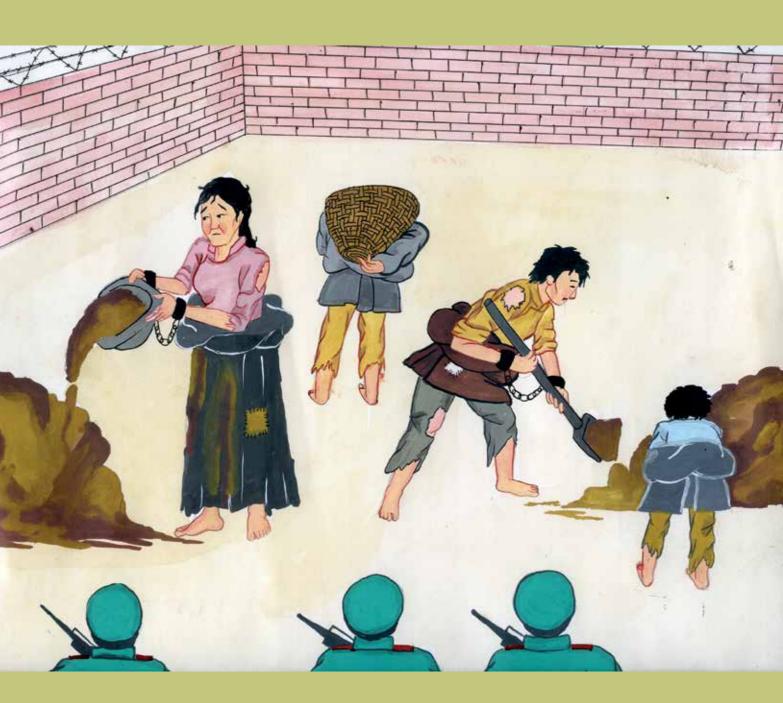
खुःर्यः १९४० य्युःसूर्यः सम्मानसम्मान्यः स्ट्रास्तः १९४० य्युःसूर्यः पर्वेदः स्यानित्रः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्रः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः स्यानित्यः

During the course of carrying out prison labour in the autumn of 1970, Donam of Zachukha and Ruhay Soepa were executed at the Zungna labour camp. Ngentrey Namlha and Dragyab Wangdak were executed at Chudo. Monk Dhunglha of Rongpo Rabten Gonpa and Derge Soegyal, being unable to endure the horror of their brutal ill-treatment, committed suicide by jumping into a well.

1970年秋收季时,在松那枪 决了杂曲卡多南和日黑索 巴。另外,在曲多枪决了南 拉和旺扎。当时荣布热丹寺 的僧人东拉和德格索加两人 由于无法忍受中共的虐待跳 井自尽。



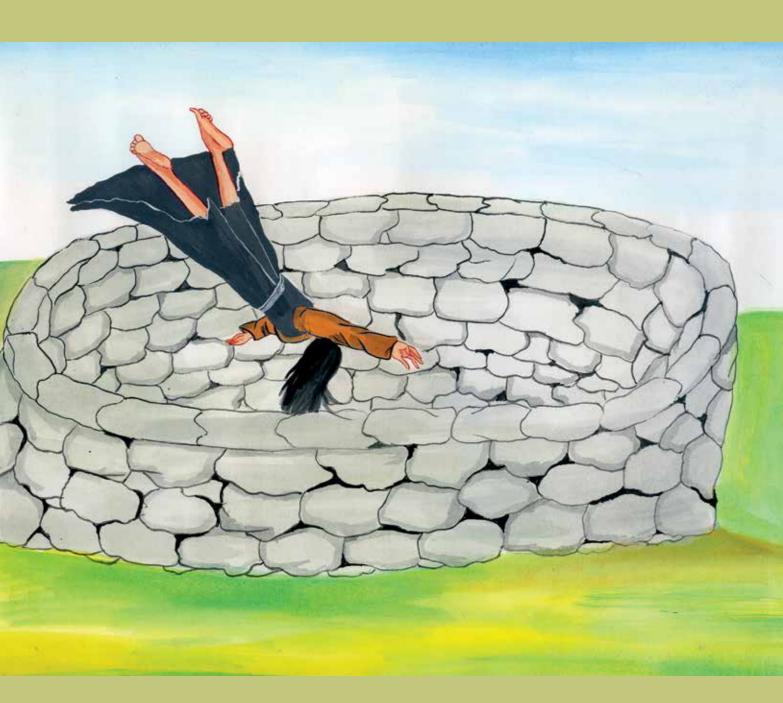
द्ये:र्वे: १९४० वॅर:इस:देर:वेंर:प्येप:कु: Namring Norphel was beaten to 1970年,南仁诺培在曲多监 death at Chudo Prison in 1970. अर्दे नर्से व ।वट : तु : तु द : ते वा : च तृ र : वु वा : 狱被暴虐致死。 বশ্বা



स् सर र्थे ५ प्यते गु पति पर्रे व । यद वी वर तें रचम द्वा छ वम च मु र छ **पर पर्रें द : कर : में : तृष : पार्र द : य : इस्र य** पर्द्धव.त.जब.श्चर.ये.विचा. (जब.श्च.ये. विषा ग्राट नेर ने वी वट प्रविषा श्रे अश्र ही यट.कु.चर.ब्र.५र.यी.स्वेबंबाके.क्री.सूर.वे. श्रः यादबः र्श्वेदः ग्रीः व्येदः यः देवः व्येः कवः <u> দ্ব. দ্ব. ধ্</u>র. গ্রেম. গ্রেম. র্মু বার্ম নার্ ख़्व-ग्री-च-चठत-५८। ग्रुव-ळब-र्वे-चे५-गुःर्श्रेणयःश्चें इ.च.वयःश्चेरःतयःजयः श्रे किट श क्रुव पुर में वर्षे स्वास्त्रमान्यस्यात्रस्य विकास रैवाबाब्धे:र्स्ट्रा चर्डेवा:रैवाबाचर्डेवा क्र-अलाचार्यायात्र्याचार्याः ८८.लूटब.बी.चेजा

At Drapchi Prison in Lhasa, prisoners who had already completed their jail terms from the 1960s to the 1980s were forcibly kept back and placed in a separate section called Transferred Workers' Unit (also called Wage Workers' Unit). Most of the workers at this unit earned around 20 yuan as wages per month. This amount was only just enough to buy the cheapest possible items of food. The inclusion of nutritious items like meat, butter, and so on was entirely out of the question. Buying clothes was impossible on such a wage. As a result, all the workers at the labour camp wore the same items of clothes daily that had patches upon patches. The work they were assigned was the heaviest and the most difficult, as well as the dirtiest kinds. The question of human rights was entirely out of the picture.

在六十年代至八十年代拉萨 的扎什监狱中刑满的藏人会 被送到劳改队,他们每天要 到工地进行负重的劳动,但 是每月的工资只有二十多 元,这点工资,无法支付他 们的日常生活费,他们的衣 服破烂不堪。但是他们还被 迫在最艰苦、最肮脏的地方 劳动,完全失去了最基本的 人权。



द्ये.ज्. १६२१ जूर.शल.च्.वीट.ट्यार. ₹ूटा इश्रिट्सिट्स् कुर्ल्स्रस्प् मनेर ने द अपवर द्वीय स्ट्र माष्ट्रिय क्ट्राचित्रेगाची सार्चे नवटा स्वाप्त व्याक्त <u> ५८२ वर्ष ५६ व चत्रुर वुष ५५५८ ।</u> पार्लेवा नगाया नर विषा तो वा खा होरा यहेव कु न्यर वय वियय गर्रे न द्वा र्य.वार्टर.की.वर्ड्रट.कैंचब.ज.बीट.कूब.की. हिट वट अर्केट ल हे ही। कु अंश सुट र्ये कु'वर'वर्ष'चर्त्रेव'हे'श्रे'न्यर्ष'र्ळेण्य' ५५ र पर्श्नेट परि ५ ग्री थ ५ प्रवा या. इस्रम. ज. ह. ट्रया न द्य स्वाम ग्रीम ल. अते सुट र्वेर तवन तहें ट नहें त नहुन रान्दा शेन्बद्यावयार्भे यूटानेपाया चुन् शे केंग पते पर्व पग्र पग्र प्रा

The year was 1971. Lobsang, the father of an impoverished household in Namling Township of Maldrogungkar County, who used to look after a river-water operated flour mill, had already been arrested by the Communist Chinese. And they were now accusing his wife, Sichoe, of having stolen tsampa (barley flour). She denied it, but the Chinese refused to believe her and threatened to subject her to all sorts of violent punishments. Terrified by the prospect of brutality, Sichoe committed suicide by jumping into a well. The Chinese fished out her body and placed it in front of a mass meeting assembled by them. They then forced her children to dishonour her corpse by means of a struggle session. The masses at the compulsory meeting were given a stern order not to exhibit any kind of sorrow over what was taking place.

1971年,在墨竹工卡县南林 乡管理水磨的一户穷人家的 丈夫,早年被政府关进监 狱,太太后来被政府无辜指 控偷了糌粑。但是,这位太 太没有承认偷了糌粑。 最后,中共警告说要进行重 判。太太知道后跳河自尽, 中共把她的尸体捞出来之 后,进行了群众批斗大会, 强迫子女批斗母亲的遗体, 而且不许民众表现出悲痛。



चक्रिंसः १८३५ व्यस्तुःश्वाण्यावान्त्रेयः व चक्रिंत्रः १८३५ व्यस्तुःश्वाण्यावान्त्रेयः च चक्रिंत्रः १८३५ व्यस्तुः च्यस्तिः च चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व्यस्तिः च चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व्यस्तिः च चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व्यस्तिः च चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व्यस्तिः व चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व्यस्तिः १८५५ व चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व चक्रिंत्रः १८५५ व्यस्तिः १८५५ व चक्रिंत्रः १८५ व चक्रस्तिः १८५ व चक्रिंत्रः १८५ व चक्

In 1978, a Nagchu born 27 year-old woman named Ashel, in the Women's Unit of Sangyip Prison in Lhasa, was claimed to have committed suicide by jumping into a river. Likewise, a monk from Maldrogungkar who was a first ranked Geshe Lharampa degree holder from Ganden Jangtse Monastery was also alleged to have committed suicide. However, the reality was that they were both murdered secretly. Such kinds of vicious actions took place after the arrests of the Gang of Four in Beijing.

1978年,据中共称:在拉萨桑易监狱妇女队中一名那曲地区来的二十七岁妇女,以及一名来自墨竹工卡的甘丹寺北学院第一等拉让巴格西自尽。他们其实是被中共暴虐害死的。这是在"四人帮"被打倒之后的恶劣行径。



ग्रॅट.त्र्र.जब.श्रुष्ट.टज.क्र्ज.यं.विया. वटा है तें. १६वव वया १६व६ चर. क्रब.८८.५क्र.चप्र.व्य.वट.थ्रूर.र. त्रव पर्हेव प र्रा चे चे विषय है ज्ञार तस्वि नत्र पार्सि वा ता स्वी तर्दे पार्य हे या त्वेताचीमानेवानम् स्त्राच्या र्य.च.र्सूनयात्रवा चित्रचेते.च.र्सू.च = र प्रवास्त्र वेयान्यार पर्मेषा वहीं व न्नरः मुला र्वेन खुर पार्मेव अर्केन र्ष्याविषया कृषा है पार्शे में बिवा कृषा ₹.प.८रूथ.यैय.यी.पचष.धै.वी.यी.प. लूर.त.वंब.पत्तर.र.चश्चर.पविश्व.र. ब्रु'सद'वीब'दिहैवाब'ब्रुद'स'पर्वेद'सर' ब्र्वाःट्र्र-ट्रव्याबाद्याः व्याप्तः स्थयः क्र-अर्केटबारान्दा रदान्ने रदानेबा বতব্যা

At the Transferred Labourers' Unit in Kongpo, between 1977 and 1979 a number of inmates were punished because the Chinese were angered by them speaking up on issues concerning religious freedom, living conditions and listening in to foreign radio broadcasts. The Chinese reprisals drove Tobden of Dromo, monk Lobsang Samten of Zhide Monastery, Rigzin Wangyal of Shelkar, Konchog Tsultrim of Toelung and an old man from Gyantse to commit suicide. Ngodup from Gyantse sought permission to visit his wife who was living abroad. For having done so, he was accused of being a failure of thought reform and was subjected to repeated interrogations. The persecution frightened him so much that it drove him to commit suicide.

从1977到1979年间,在工布 劳教队里,中共指控多丹、 洛桑桑达、仁泽旺杰、贡曲 次成、江孜的一位老头等争 取宗教、生活等和收听外界 广播的权利,而受到了惨无 人道的严刑拷打,最后他们 选择了自尽。来自江孜的欧 珠由于请求政府批准探望国 外流亡多年的妻子,而政府 指责有政治问题进行骚扰和 恐吓,最后自尽。