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China's Political System and its Evolution What is the human cost to China's economic miracle? | Head to Head A Tibetan Revolutionary The Political

An array of forces, including political suppression and the ubiquity of the internet, have made elements of traditional Tibetan lifestyles increasingly challenging.

Scattered Among the Himalaya, Glimpses of a Changing Tibet
Dharamshala: His Holiness the Great 14th Dalai Lama, was born at Taktser, a small hamlet in Amdo Province's Kumbum region on 6 July 1935 to Choekyong Tsering and Dickyi Tsering. Raised under the ...

Statement of the Kashag on the 86th Birth Anniversary of His Holiness the Dalai Lama

For the October, 1975 issue of High Times, Robert Singer interviewed the Dalai Lama, ...

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High Times Greats: The Dalai Lama

The Chinese Communists were never shy in shaking hands with insurgents and rebels from India. In contrast, the Dalai Lama has never wielded a weapon. In that sense, he is also a Mahatma Gandhi, writes ...

Dalai Lama turns 87: Should India continue to keep him at arm's length?

A new report finds Tibetan monks have been given "harsh" sentences for unknown offences in secret Chinese trials, sparking renewed concerns for the region.

Tibetan monks charged in secret Chinese trials with unknown offences, sparking renewed concerns

At an altitude of 3,300 meters, Sonam Tsering offered a hada, a traditional Tibetan silk scarf that ... toward is no longer out of reach. Western political theories fall short in explaining ...

Why Western political theories can't explain success of century-old CPC

French scholar Stéphane Courtois published "The Black Book of Communism: Crimes, Terror, Repression. The author documented the history of political repression by Communist states, including genocides, ...

View: 100 years of Chinese communist party; lessons to be drawn

A new Human Rights Watch Report on the secret trials of four Tibetan monks has shed light on repression in Tibet. At The Guardian, Helen Davidson summarized HRW's report on the raid against a small ...

Draconian Sentences For Tibetan Monks After Monastery Raid

Tibetan Monk Palden Gyatso displays some of ... Forced

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sterilisations of the Uyghur people, brutalisation of political opponents, massacres of protesters and more. The party is celebrating 100 ...

Executions, sterilisations and cannibal banquets □ Inside China□ brutal history as Communists celebrates 100 years

China celebrated the 100th anniversary of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) Thursday, reveling in what it views as the bedrock of the nation□s global success.

China celebrates centenary of Communist Party that killed tens of millions

China is reportedly raising new militia units comprising local Tibetan youth ... prowess and economic heft to achieve the kind of geo-political transformation that he wished for, but this is ...

In centenary backdrop, this is no hand of peace

Xi has also been inscribed into the CCP charter as a "core" leader, with political commentators ... "The party that was once a revolutionary party and the vanguard of the working class has now ...

"These extraordinary memoirs dictated by a key figure in the history of 20th century Sino-Tibetan relations are essential reading for all interested in understanding this important subject. The founder of the Tibetan Communist Party recalls vividly his personal role in the epic struggle of the Tibetan people over tradition and modernity, and the hopes, betrayals and tragedies that have marked it. The idealism, honesty and courage that have defined his life are in full evidence in this gripping personal narrative."□John L. Holden, President, National Committee on U.S.-China Relations "This is one of the great untold stories of modern Tibet. Phüntso Wangye is

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a man who has never stopped fighting for his people, and the story of his life is both heartbreaking and inspiring, and essential for understanding what has happened in Tibet since the 1930s. Tibetan history has never before been as exciting to read as it is here." —John Ackerly, President, International Campaign for Tibet

In *The Chinese Revolution on the Tibetan Frontier*, Benno Weiner provides the first in-depth study of an ethnic minority region during the first decade of the People's Republic of China: the Amdo region in the Sino-Tibetan borderland. Employing previously inaccessible local archives as well as other rare primary sources, he demonstrates that the Communist Party's goal in 1950s Amdo was not just state-building, but also nation-building. Such an objective required the construction of narratives and policies capable of convincing Tibetans of their membership in a wider political community. As Weiner shows, however, early efforts to gradually and organically transform a vast multiethnic empire into a singular nation-state lost out to a revolutionary impatience, demanding more immediate paths to national integration and socialist transformation. This led in 1958 to communization, then to large-scale rebellion and its brutal pacification. Rather than joining voluntarily, Amdo was integrated through the widespread, often indiscriminate use of violence, a violence that lingers in the living memory of Amdo Tibetans and others.

It is not possible to fully understand contemporary politics between China and the Dalai Lama without understanding what happened—and why—during the 1950s. In a book that continues the story of Tibet's history that he began in his acclaimed *A History of Modern Tibet, 1913-1951: The Demise of the Lamaist State*, Melvyn C. Goldstein critically revises our understanding of that key period in midcentury. This authoritative account utilizes new archival material, including never before seen documents, and extensive interviews with Tibetans, including the Dalai Lama, and

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with Chinese officials. Goldstein furnishes fascinating and sometimes surprising portraits of these major players as he deftly unravels the fateful intertwining of Tibetan and Chinese politics against the backdrop of the Korean War, the tenuous Sino-Soviet alliance, and American cold war policy.

It is not possible to understand contemporary politics between China and the Dalai Lama without understanding what happened in the 1950s, especially the events that occurred in 1957-59. The fourth volume of Melvyn C. Goldstein's History of Modern Tibet series, *In the Eye of the Storm*, provides new perspectives on Sino-Tibetan history during the period leading to the Tibetan Uprising of 1959. The volume also reassesses issues that have been widely misunderstood as well as stereotypes and misrepresentations in the popular realm and in academic literature (such as in Mao's policies on Tibet). Volume 4 draws on important new Chinese government documents, published and unpublished memoirs, new biographies, and a large corpus of in-depth, specially collected political interviews to reexamine the events that produced the March 10th uprising and the demise of Tibet's famous Buddhist civilization. The result is a heavily documented analysis that presents a nuanced and balanced account of the principal players and their policies during the critical final two years of Sino-Tibetan relations under the Seventeen-Point Agreement of 1951.

This resource revisits the Nyemo incident, which has long been romanticised as the epitome of Tibetan nationalist resistance against China. The authors show that far from being a spontaneous battle for independence, this event was actually part of a struggle between rival revolutionary groups and was not ethnically based.

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Modern Tibet series, *The Calm before the Storm*, examines the critical years of 1955 through 1957. During this period, the Preparatory Committee for a Tibet Autonomous Region was inaugurated in Lhasa, and a major Tibetan uprising occurred in Sichuan Province. Jenkhentsisum, a Tibetan anti-communist émigré group, emerged as an important player with secret links to Indian Intelligence, the Dalai Lama's Lord Chamberlain, the United States, and Taiwan. And in Tibet, Fan Ming, the acting head of the CCP's office in Lhasa, launched the "Great Expansion," which recruited many thousands of Han Cadres to Lhasa in preparation for beginning democratic reforms, only to be stopped decisively by Mao Zedong's "Great Contraction" which sent them back to China and ended talk of reforms in Tibet for the foreseeable future. In Volume III, Goldstein draws on never-before seen Chinese government documents, published and unpublished memoirs and diaries, and invaluable in-depth interviews with important Chinese and Tibetan participants (including the Dalai Lama) to offer a new level of insight into the events and principal players of the time. Goldstein corrects factual errors and misleading stereotypes in the history, and uncovers heretofore unknown information on the period to reveal in depth a nuanced portrait of Sino-Tibetan relations that goes far beyond anything previously imagined.

The status of Tibet is one of the most controversial and complex issues in the history of modern China. In *To the End of Revolution*, Xiaoyuan Liu draws on unprecedented access to the archives of the Chinese Communist Party to offer a groundbreaking account of Beijing's evolving Tibet policy during the critical first decade of the People's Republic. Liu details Beijing's overarching strategy toward Tibet, the last frontier for the Communist revolution to reach. He analyzes how China's new leaders drew on Qing and Nationalist legacies as they attempted to resolve a problem inherited from their predecessors. Despite acknowledging that religion, ethnicity, and geography made Tibet distinct, Beijing nevertheless forged ahead,

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zealously implementing socialist revolution while vigilantly guarding against real and perceived enemies. Seeking to wait out local opposition before choosing to ruthlessly crush Tibetan resistance in the late 1950s, Beijing eventually incorporated Tibet into its sociopolitical system. The international and domestic ramifications, however, are felt to this day. Liu offers new insight into the Chinese Communist Party's relations with the Dalai Lama, ethnic revolts across the vast Tibetan plateau, and the suppression of the Lhasa Rebellion in 1959. Placing Beijing's approach to Tibet in the contexts of the Communist Party's treatment of ethnic minorities and China's broader domestic and foreign policies in the early Cold War, *To the End of Revolution* is the most detailed account to date of Chinese thinking and acting on Tibet during the 1950s.

In this thoughtful analysis, a distinguished professor presents a balanced historical view of the conflict among the Dalai Lama, Tibet, and China. Illustrations.

When Red Guards arrived in Tibet in 1966, intent on creating a classless society, they unleashed a decade of revolutionary violence, political rallies, and factional warfare marked by the ransacking of temples, the destruction of religious artifacts, the burning of books, and the public humiliation of Tibet's remaining lamas and scholars. Within Tibet, discussion of those events has long been banned, and no visual records of this history were known to have survived. In *Forbidden Memory* the leading Tibetan writer Tsering Woesser presents three hundred previously unseen photographs taken by her father, then an officer in the People's Liberation Army, that show for the first time the frenzy and violence of the Cultural Revolution in Tibet. Found only after his death, Woesser's annotations and reflections on the photographs, edited and introduced by the Tibet historian Robert Barnett, are based on scores of interviews she conducted privately in Tibet with survivors. Her book explores the motives and thinking of those who participated in the extraordinary

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rituals of public degradation and destruction that took place, carried out by Tibetans as much as Chinese on the former leaders of their culture. Heartbreaking and revelatory, *Forbidden Memory* offers a personal, literary discussion of the nature of memory, violence, and responsibility, while giving insight into the condition of a people whose violently truncated history they are still unable to discuss today. Access the glossary.

The subject of Tibet is highly controversial, and Tibet, as a political entity, is defined differently from source to source and audience to audience. The editors of this path-breaking, multidisciplinary study have gathered some of the leading scholars in Tibetan and ethnic studies to provide a comprehensive analysis of the Tibet question. "Contemporary Tibet" explores essential themes and issues concerning modern Tibet. It presents fresh material from various political viewpoints and data from original surveys and field research. The contributors consider such topics as representations and sovereignty, economic development and political conditions, the exile movement and human rights, historical legacies and international politics, identity issues and the local society. The individual chapters provide historical background as well as a general framework to examine Tibet's present situation in world politics, the relationship with China and the West, and prospects for the future.

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