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3. TWO CASE HISTORIES OF ESTABLISHED PROGRAMS,

25X1A

(A) [REDACTED] Summer Area Program and (B) [REDACTED]  
University Central Asia Program.

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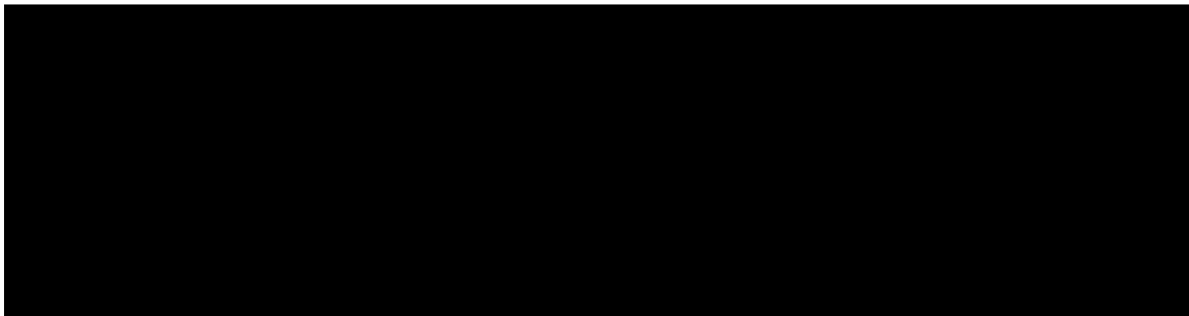
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████████ Summer Area Program  
"The Impact of Soviet Imperialism on the Free World"

25X1A



Full-time Program (June 29 - August 26)

The total program consists of five courses and a weekly seminar, supplemented by a five-day conference. A full-time academic program consists of (a) two elected courses taken on a full-participation basis, (b) one elective on an audit basis, (c) the weekly seminar and (d) the one-week conference. Each course will meet for two two-hour sessions each week. All classes meeting during the time from 0730-0930 and 1930-2130 hours. Total cost per-student for the full program is \$185. One-

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Attached is a schedule of the courses and the speakers.

Conference (August 10 - August 14)

A one-week conference is being held at the Sheraton Park Hotel. This conference will be by invitation only and the ████████ has issued 125 invitations for CIA participation. The 46 people attending the full program are automatically issued invitations; therefore we are entitled to total 171 participants. The cost per student will be a \$5.00 registration fee. CIA has a total of 165 participants in the Conference.

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Attached is an announcement giving the speakers and subjects for the conference.

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Summer Session, 1953

THE IMPACT OF SOVIET IMPERIALISM ON THE FREE WORLD

Course Offerings

1. Background and Development of Soviet Foreign Policy

A study of the historical roots of contemporary Soviet foreign policies together with an historical examination of their development since the 1917 Revolution. The course will be concerned with the correlation between Soviet internal and external affairs and, in particular, with the shaping of foreign policy prior to World War II, with the dynamics of Soviet expansionism as expressed in Soviet war-time policies, with Soviet diplomatic tactics in World War II, and with Soviet instruments of imperial control.

Willis Armstrong  
(Department of State)

2. International Communism and the Current Policies of the Soviet Union

This course will deal with the organizational and functional aspects of the international communist movement as an instrument of Soviet policy. The methods and techniques of Soviet political and psychological warfare operations through the media of dependent parties or front groups, and the exploitation of local discontents will be closely examined by reference to concrete situations.

Mose Harvey  
(Department of State)

3. The Theoretical Basis of the Communist Struggle for World Power

A critical examination of the Marxian theory, particularly as it has been adapted and developed by Soviet leadership to serve the ends of Soviet external policy. The organizational and doctrinal aspects of Communist theory will be examined; with particular reference to adaptations made by Communist leaders to challenges of situation and locale. Insofar as practicable, research in the seminar will be focused upon the Far East.

Robert Carew-Hunt  
(School of Oriental Studies, University of London)

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4. Communist Expansionism in Europe

A detailed study of the Communist movement as an instrument of Soviet imperialism in Europe: the methods of Soviet domination and control, local leadership, internal tensions, and tactics. While attention will be centered primarily upon the satellite states, the nature of Communist developments in France, Italy, Germany, and Austria will also be examined.

William Deakin  
(St. Antony's College, Oxford University)

5. The Soviet Union and the Middle East

A study of Soviet foreign policy, especially in respect to Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Israel, and of Communist activities throughout the Middle East since the end of World War II. Communist prospects and possibilities will be examined in light of existing economic difficulties and nationalist drives and of traditional cultural and religious patterns.

T. Cuyler Young (?)  
(Princeton University)

6. Seminar

The seminar will focus attention on key points in Soviet pressure operations against the non-Soviet world. The following problems will be taken up in succession: the role of psychological warfare in Soviet strategy; Soviet utilization of international organizations; foreign trade policies; Soviet tactics with regard to nationalist movements; control and direction of non-Soviet communist parties; the role of war in Soviet strategy.

George Kennan  
(Foreign Service, Department of State)

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Friday, August 14

V. THE SOVIET CHALLENGE IN  
THE NEAR AND FAR EAST

- 9:15 a.m. a. "The Eastern Mediterranean  
in the East-West Conflict"  
*Speaker:*  
T. CUYLER YOUNG  
*Princeton University*
- 9:45 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
EDWIN M. WRIGHT  
*Officer in Charge of Turk-  
ish Affairs, Department of  
State*
- 10:45 a.m. b. "India in the East-West  
Struggle"  
*Speaker:*  
MERRILL GOODALL  
*Visiting Professor in Po-  
litical Science, University  
of Delhi*
- 11:15 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
WILLIAM C. JOHNSTONE  
*Former Deputy Adminis-  
trator of Field Programs,  
International Information  
Administration, Depart-  
ment of State*
- 2:15 p.m. c. "Current Techniques of  
Communist Penetration in  
Southeast Asia"  
*Speaker:*  
GERALD F. WINFIELD  
*Technical Cooperation Ad-  
ministration, Rangoon,  
Burma*
- 2:45 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
EDMUND GULLION  
*Policy Planning Staff, De-  
partment of State*
- 3:45 p.m. d. "China's Role in the Com-  
munist Revolution in Asia"  
*Speaker:*  
U. ALEXIS JOHNSON  
*Deputy Assistant Secre-  
tary for Far Eastern Af-  
fairs, Department of State*
- 4:15 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
KARL WITTFOGEL  
*Columbia University*
- 8:00 p.m. Banquet  
"THE UNITED STATES IN THE  
FACE OF THE COMMUNIST  
CHALLENGE"  
*Speaker to be announced*

SCHOOL  
OF  
ADVANCED  
INTERNATIONAL  
STUDIES

OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

CONFERENCE ON

"the problem  
of soviet  
imperialism"

SHERATON PARK HOTEL  
(Formerly the Wardman Park)  
WASHINGTON, D. C. • AUG. 10-14, 1953

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## PROGRAM

## Monday, August 10

- 9:00 a.m. Registration
- 10:30 a.m. Introductory Remarks  
DETLEV W. BRONK  
*President of The Johns Hopkins University*
- I. THE SOVIET POSTURE TOWARD THE NON-SOVIET WORLD
- 10:45 a.m. a. "The USSR and the Non-Soviet World in Historical Perspective"  
*Speaker:*  
GEORGE F. KENNAN  
*Former U. S. Ambassador to the USSR*
- 11:15 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
FRANK ALTSCHUL  
*Chairman of the Board, American Investors Co., Inc.*
- 2:15 p.m. b. "The Motivation of Soviet Policy Toward the Non-Soviet World"  
*Speaker:*  
GEORGE A. MORGAN  
*Foreign Service Officer on assignment in Washington, D. C.*
- 2:45 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
J. H. ADAM WATSON  
*First Secretary of the Embassy of Great Britain*
- 3:45 p.m. c. "The Basic Strategic and Tactical Concepts of Soviet Expansionism"  
*Speaker:*  
MOSE L. HARVEY  
*Chief, Division of Research for USSR and Eastern Europe, Department of State*
- 4:15 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
JOHN HIGHTOWER  
*Chief Diplomatic Correspondent, Associated Press, Washington, D. C.*
- 5:00 p.m. Reception—Burgundy Room

## Tuesday, August 11

- II. TECHNIQUES OF SOVIET SUBVERSION AND ATTACK
- 9:15 a.m. a. "The Role of Trade"  
*Speaker:*  
WILLIS C. ARMSTRONG  
*Deputy Director, Office of International Materials Policy, Department of State*
- 9:45 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
ROBERT C. LEE  
*Vice-Chairman of the Board, Moore-McCormack Lines, Inc.*
- 10:45 a.m. b. "The Ideological Weapon"  
*Speaker:*  
FREDERICK BARGHOORN  
*Yale University*
- 11:15 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
ANTHONY LEVIERO  
*The New York Times*
- 2:15 p.m. c. "The Role of Diplomatic Inter-course and Negotiations"  
*Speaker:*  
CYRIL BLACK  
*Princeton University*
- 2:45 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
RAY THURSTON  
*Deputy Director, Office of European Affairs, Department of State*
- 3:45 p.m. d. "The Role of Force"  
*Speaker:*  
WILLIAM DEAKIN  
*Warden, St. Antony's College, Oxford University*
- 4:15 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
MARIO EINAUDI  
*Cornell University*

## Wednesday, August 12

- III. AN ASSESSMENT OF SOVIET STRENGTH
- 9:15 a.m. a. "Economic Realities and Prospects of the Soviet Bloc"  
*Speaker:*  
HARRY SCHWARTZ  
*The New York Times*
- 9:45 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
RAYMOND FISHER  
*University of California at Los Angeles*
- 10:45 a.m. b. "An Evaluation of Soviet Scientific Capabilities"  
*Speaker:*  
CONWAY ZIRKLE  
*University of Pennsylvania*
- 11:15 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
LAZAR VOLIN  
*Department of Agriculture*
- 2:15 p.m. c. "The World Communist Movement"  
*Speaker:*  
ROBERT N. CAREW HUNT  
*School of Oriental Studies, University of London*
- 2:45 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
NICHOLAS TIMASHEFF  
*Fordham University*
- 3:45 p.m. d. "Present and Potential Military Capabilities of the Soviet Bloc"  
*Speaker:*  
VICE-ADMIRAL LESLIE C. STEVENS  
*Former U. S. Naval Attache to the USSR*
- 4:15 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
SAMUEL L. A. MARSHALL  
*The Detroit News*

## Thursday, August 13

- IV. THE SOVIET UNION AND THE WESTERN WORLD
- 9:15 a.m. a. "Soviet Policies and Successes in Eastern Europe"  
*Speaker:*  
JOHN CAMPBELL  
*National War College*
- 9:45 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
S. HARRISON THOMSON  
*University of Colorado*
- 10:45 a.m. b. "Soviet-Communist Pressures in Western Europe"  
*Speaker:*  
A. ROSSI  
*University of Paris*
- 11:15 a.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
RICHARD SCAMMON  
*Chief, Division of Research for Western Europe, Department of State*
- 2:15 p.m. c. "Communist Exploitation of Anti-Colonialism and Nationalism in Africa"  
*Speaker:*  
D. VERNON MCKAY  
*Specialist on Dependent Area Affairs, Department of State*
- 2:45 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
MANFRED HALBERN  
*Division of Research for Near East and Africa, Department of State*
- 3:45 p.m. d. "Communism in Latin America"  
*Speaker:*  
DANIEL COSIO VILLEGAS  
*Collegio de Mexico*
- 4:15 p.m. *Discussion Leader:*  
MIRON BURGIN  
*Chief, Division of Research for Latin American Republics, Department of State*

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Special Program on Central Asia

25X1A

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The Program is divided into three sessions:

Summer Session (June 29 - September 4, 1953)	Fall-Winter Session (September 21, 1953 - January 22, 1954)	Spring Session (January 29 - June 1)
CHINESE CENTRAL ASIA	RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA (1)	RUSSIAN CENTRAL ASIA (2)
Northwest China Tibet Sinkiang Mongolia	Kazakhstan Kirghizstan Turkmenistan Uzbekistan	Caucasus Region Black Sea Region Caspian Sea Region

The Program is regarded as a three-quarter time academic program equal to 7 credits per semester, with the exception of the Summer Session which is 4 credits. Classes meet Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, 0830-1030 hours and occasional evening sessions with guest speakers.

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The Program will be conducted with the assistance of six or more outstanding authorities on selected areas. General scope includes climate and resources; agriculture, industry and communications; administrative structure; population distribution; languages and literatures; religion; art; archaeology; regional histories; periods of Chinese and Russian control; recent developments; and bibliography and references.

CIA has 15 students participating in the Summer Session on Chinese Central Asia. Fourteen students are scheduled for Part 1 of the course on Russian Central Asia and nine students scheduled for Part 2 of the Russian Central Asia course.

Participation in the program is intended primarily for personnel of Federal agencies with concern for these areas. Possible participating agencies include the Department of State, the Department of Defense (Army, Air, and Navy) and the Central Intelligence Agency. A few non-government students concerned with Communist areas of Eastern Europe and Asia may also participate.

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GEOGRAPHY AND RELATED PROBLEMS OF CHINESE INNER ASIA - Outline

1025

P. 3. 7/22/53.

II. Sinkiang (also spelled Hsin-chiang, or called Chinese Turkestan)

A. Physiography

1. Area: 662,000 sq. mi.
2. Population (1950) 3,730,000
3. Boundaries: Kuen-lun Mts.; Pamir Plateau, & Altai Mts.
4. Geographic divisions:
  - N.: Dzungarian Basin
  - C.: T'ien-shan (Mts.)
  - S.: Tarim Basin
5. Sources and tributaries of the Tarim River:
  - Khotan-daria (Khotan oases)
  - Yarkand-daria (Yarkand and Yangi-hissar oases)
  - Kashgar-daria (Kashgar oases)
6. Ili River Valley
7. Climates of Sinkiang

B. Ethnic and historical geography.

C. Economy

D. Recent events

III. The Tibetan Plateau

A. Ch'ing-hai Prov.

1. Physical geography
  - Altin-tagh (Astin-tagh)
  - Tengla Mts.
  - Amné-machin Mts. (Chi-shih-s)
  - Hsi-chin-shan
  - Kuku-nor (Lake)
  - Tsaidam marshes
  - Climatic differentiatj
2. Human geography
  - Area: 317,000 sq. mi.
  - Population (1950) 1,319,000
  - Historical and ethnic geography
  - Economy

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nan)

B. Hsi-k'ang (also spelled (Sikang) Prov.

- Area: 204,000 sq. mi.
- Population (1950) 1,756,000
- Ethnic groups
- Physiography
- Economic geography

C. Territory of Tibet

- Area: 349,000 sq. mi.
- Population (1950) 1,000,000
- Historical and ethnic geography
- Economy
- Recent events.

IV. The new political geography of Inner Asia

1. Former stabilization of the frontiers
2. The British and German schools of geopolitics
3. Differences between Chinese and Russian empire building
4. present political geography
  - a. Frontiers between China and USSR
  - b. Frontiers between China and India
  - c. Recent economic development.

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*Outline of 2 maps came given by [redacted] on geography as part of the 12 month course at [redacted]*

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*Printed July 13-24, 1953*

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CENTRAL ASIA - Tibet - Food 7/27/53 p. 1.

Based on Matthias Hermanns, DIE NOMADEN VON TIBET, Wien, 1952.

- (1) MEAT: mutton, yak, deer, musk deer, gazelle, mountain goat  
Tibetans do not normally eat horse or donkey meat, pork (they dislike to see the Mongols and Chinese eating pork), chickens, fowl, eggs, or fish. - Meat consumed half-cooked; meat-broth often eaten with Chinese condiments. - Yak meat is cut into long narrow stripes, air-dried, good for travel.
- (2) Tsamba (tzam-pa), a cold-resistant kind of barley that grows in altitudes where wheat does not grow.

Preparation: Housewife roasts daily portion in the morning. She pours sand into a flat pot or pan (to prevent cracking) and heats it; she pours some bowls of barley on the sand; the grain pops open through the heat; grain and sand separated in sieve and ground in handmill; flour kept in leather bag or box. - Preparation for meals: pour boiling milk-tea into drinking bowl, add a piece of butter, flour, and some dry cottage cheese; knead the dough (cf. descriptions by Kawaguchi and Huc & Gabet).

- (3) TEA: brick-tea, most grown in Szechwan (Indian tea never became popular); old leaves, stalks, shoots and other waste are steamed in Szechuan tea houses and pressed into wooden frames where they dry. These tea-bricks are specially prepared for the nomads of Inner Asia: Tibetans, Mongols, Kirgiz, etc., also used by the Chinese of the borderlands. Brick-tea has a bitter and harsh taste, and a cooling effect.

Preparation: ~~XXXX~~ a piece of tea is broken off the brick, powdered in a small mortar and poured into hot water before boiling; boiled for about five minutes; milk is added generously, also salt and soda. (Amdo) In some regions milk, butter, and tsampa are added. - Poor people use various blossoms and leaves of various flowers and weeds.

- (4) MILK: never consumed without boiling, but usually taken in tea; most of it turned into butter.
- (5) BUTTER: yak milk esp. rich in fat. Milk heated but not boiled, poured into sheepskin and rolled on the floor or into leather bags loaded on to pack-animals while marching until butter forms. When large quantity of milk, it is put into a butter-barrel.

Tibetans and Mongols produce butter; the Turks less; butter mixed with tea and tsampa, also recommended for medical purposes: for old people, children, weak people, anemics, indigestion, etc. Also used for massage to make the skin smooth in the cold dry air, women rub it into their hair. Tibetans eat only fresh butter. Rancid butter is used for the lamps of the lamaseries.

Much butter is used for cultic purposes in the temples and houses of the monks, votive lamps, etc. During Tibetan New Year festivals huge butter sculptures are made which are burned the next day.

- (6) CURDS (cottage cheese): dried in the sun becomes very hard; eaten mixed with tsampa or in milk-tea in which it is softened. In contrast to the Mongols, ~~XXXXXX~~ the Tibetans do not produce real cheese.
- (7) CREAM AND THUD: if cream is needed, it is taken off the milk before butter is made. Flat cakes are formed with this cream. They are dried and pieces put into the tea while eating.

Thud, the only candy in Amdo is formed by a mixture of cream, butter, curds, and sugar, in the shapes of cookies, cubes, or sticks. They are eaten separately or dissolved in tea. Thud and cream (sri-ma) are very rare and represent great delicacies among the nomads.

- (8) Yoghurt (zho): boiled strongly, placed next to the kitchen stove (about 50° C, add fermenting acid. Ready after about five hours. It does not contain alcohol because the milk is somewhat decomposed but does not really ferment.

- (9) Milk liquor: name for alcoholic drinks is "chang"  
na-chang - distilled liquor bought from the Chinese.  
gyo-chang - wheat beer or liquor  
bra-chang - rice beer or liquor      dar-bai-chang - buttermilk liquor  
bu-ram-chang - sugar liquor  
brang-chang - honey liquor
- airan (Altaian) - according to Badlov, fermented cow's milk  
kumyss - fermented mare's milk
- arak (a-rag) (Arabic: araq) perspiration, juice, moisture; originally juice flowing from date palm which was used for the distillation of liquor; term eventually applied to all alcoholic beverages, spread all over the world: in India used to indicate rice-wine, in Tibet barley liquor
- (10) TOBACCO: Tibetans smoke pipe and take snuff; tobacco imported from China, esp. cheap pipe tobacco mixed with various dried leaves. - Pipes made of sheep's shanks, yak, sheep, and antelope horns; bamboo, copper, jade, silver pipes imported from China; tobacco kept in a leather bag. - Women smoke rarely. - Tobacco for snuffing very strong, thus mixed with ashes from the kitchen stove.
- (11) VEGETABLES, etc.: very few vegetables grow in Tibet, except some wild onions, etc. Mushrooms are dried and strung up. Wealthy people import rice from China. - In spite of this health of Tibetan good, incl. teeth and bones; half raw meat and butter tea contain enough vitamins.

#### HANDICRAFTS

Tibetan nomads despise artisans, even sedentary population looks down on most artisans. Few handicrafts, except for manufacture of ordinary domestic utensils and dress, made of wool, furs, and skins; incl. leather ropes, bags, sacks, boats, shoes. Lime is used to tan skins; boots usually bought from the Chinese. Tibetans make rafts of yak and sheep skins, closing all openings except one to inflate them. Large round tubs made of yak leather, inside walls strengthened with wood, for crossing of rivers.

Saddles, wooden buckets, metal and pottery vessels usually made by Chinese craftsmen, even in agricultural sedentary districts; carts not used; loads carried by animals or humans.

Tibetans do some spinning and weaving of coarse serge; cutting and sowing of materials done by women with yakhair thread. Wealthy people rent out work to Chinese. Among sedentary population are carpenters, masons, and workmen in gold, silver, copper, and iron (considered impure caste).

Monks usually disinclined to do manual labor; some lamaseries have ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ workshops for painting and modelling in order to manufacture objects used for cultic purposes.

#### DRESS

MEN: men wear long sheepskin coats, tucked up high to form a blouse in which objects are carried (bowl, flour bag, rope, etc.); coat reaches below the knees to upper part of boots. Well situated people have a border of blue or red woollen material, of leopard or other skins; collar high; sleeves reach 12-15 inches below hands; belts made of leather, wool, or silk. Coat must be protected against prolonged rain, otherwise begins to crack. - Trousers usually made of blue cotton. - Hats made of felt, a kind of tophat with a broad brim, or conical, worn in the summer; during the winter and even during the summer Tibetans wear a great variety of fur caps, dependin on the region. Boots half-long, right and left foot exchangeable (cf. Chinese shoes), usually worn without socks. Socks for sick people and children made of felt or wool. - Usually nothing worn under coat.

CENTRAL ASIA - Early Catholic Missionaries in Tibet. 7/27/53.

Legend that Friar Odoric of Pordenone visited Tibet in the 14th cent.; disproved by Berthold Laufer, "Was Odoric of Pordenone ever in Tibet?" T'oung Pao, sér. 2, XV, p. 405-418 (cf. also Gamman, Trade through the Himalayas, p. 18, n. 65).

Jesuit missionary, Antonio de Andrade came from Agra, India, disguised as a Hindu, in 1624; he reached Tsarapang, capital of ancient kingdom of Guge. Established mission at Tsarapang; mission closed in 1640 because of political disturbances in Western Tibet.

Jesuits Estevao Gacella and João Cabral attempted to establish mission at Shigatse in 1626 but failed.

Jesuits John Grueber and d'Orville left Peking in June 1661 for Rome via Lhasa, because Chinese ports were closed to them by Dutch fleet; they travelled overland through Sining and Tangut desert and reached Lhasa after six months; they studied Lamaism in Lhasa for two months.

Jesuits Ippolito Desideri and Emanuel Freyre arrived in Leh, Kashmir, on May 10, 1714; arrived in Lhasa on March 18, 1716. Desideri remained there until 1721, when he was recalled by the Pope in Rome to leave this mission territory to the Capuchins.

At the same time, a Dutch traveller, Samuel van de Putte, passed twice through Lhasa on his way from India to China and back again, but he destroyed all his notes; thus no record left by him.

Capuchin Francisco Orazio della Penna with 12 other Capuchin missionaries reached Lhasa from Nepal and established a mission there; they were expelled in 1745 and took refuge in Nepal. (exclusion of all foreigners from Tibet since 1745.)

French Jesuits at the order of emperor K'ang-hsi prepared in 1717 a map of Tibet. The materials were partly collected by two Tibetan lamas, partly supplied by Chinese collaborators who had collected materials prior to 1717 and were working on them. (Cf. Walter Fuchs, Der Jesuiten-Atlas der Kanghsi-Zeit, 2 pts. Peking, 1943.)

J.B.B. "d'Anville's map" of Tibet, publ. in his Nouvel atlas de la Chine, de la Tartarie chinoise et du Thibet, The Hague, 1737, maps no. 32-41, are based on the Jesuit atlas. The maps and data were sent to Père J. B. du Halde, whose History of China, appeared in French in 1735, the English transl. in London, 1736; d'Anville's atlas was composed to accompany this history.

Vincentian missionaries, Evariste Régis Huc and Gabet journeyed for 18 months from Peking via Dolonor (Mongolia) and Ninghsia to Lhasa (Jan. 29 to Mar. 15, 1846). They were favorably received by the Tibetan Regent, but forced by the Chinese Ambassador to return to China.

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Selected bibliographical references:

Bell, Charles, THE RELIGION OF TIBET, 1931

Desideri, Ippolito, AN ACCOUNT OF TIBET, 1937

Huc-Gabet, any edition; ILL Library has:

Huc, Evariste Régis, HIGH ROAD IN TARTARY, 1948 (popular)

Huc and Gabet, TRAVELS IN TARTARY, THIBET AND CHINA, 1844-1846, 2 vols. 1928.

Wessels, C. (S.J.), EARLY JESUIT TRAVELLERS IN CENTRAL ASIA 1693-1721, The Hague, 1924; out of print, not in ILL Library

CENTRAL ASIA - Chinese Communist Occupation of Tibet 7/27/53. p.1.

In 1949 deterioration of Chinese Nationalist forces in Sinkiang. Chinese Nationalist representatives in Tibet asked to leave the country by Tibetans. Aug. 11, 1949, Dalai Lama called for religious war against Communists, aiming at Tibetan independence from China. Sep. 3, 1949, Chinese for the first time announce their intention to "liberate" Tibet; reiterated on various occasions during the following months. Jan. 1, 1950, Tibet claimed independence from China.

On or about Jan. 22, 1950, Stalin and Chin. For. Minister, Chou En-lai, came to agreement in Moscow that China should obtain control over Tibet, directed against Western powers.

End of Mar. 1950, Chin. Communists in full control of Sinkiang. As early as Jan. 8, 1950, General Liu Po-cheng announced ~~XXXX~~ Tibetan-speaking Chin. Communist troops were being trained in Chinghai prov. for the "liberation" of Tibet.

Last Americans in Tibet: Lowell Thomas and son (1949); Frank Bessac on his flight from Sinkiang (Aug. 1950).

External situation: GREAT BRITAIN eliminated as a decisive factor by independence of India (1947). - INDIA: ~~XXXXXXXX~~ alarmed by Chin. Communist actions, Indians declared they would defend Nepal frontier (Feb. 1950). Re-iterated by Nehru (Nov. 1950) that India would defend McMahon line on the northeastern frontier with Tibet (boundary line agreed upon at Simla Convention of 1914 by British, Chin., and Tib. gov'ts.). - U.S. too far removed to render practical assistance.

May 23, 1950. Peiping radio broadcast promised autonomy to Tibet, announcing simultaneously continued military preparations. Tibetans claimed to have 40,000 troops (only partly trained and armed).

The following months filled with border clashes and rumors, but in Oct. 1950, Tibet definitely invaded by Chinese. Indian protests to China rebuffed (Nov. 1950). Nehru firm on defending Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, Assam frontiers. (Chin. Communist maps widely circulated in Asian countries, incl. various Indo-Tibetan border areas in China).

Nov. 13, 1950, U.N. received Tibetan appeal for help; El Salvador requested ~~XXXX~~ debate on Nov. 16 & 17, but on Nov. 24 discussion shelved. Tibet had already sent an armistice appeal to invading Chin. Communist forces.

Nov. 16, 1950, regency for Dalai Lama ended; 16-years old Dalai Lama given full religious and temporal powers, two years ahead of time.

Dec. 1950, Dalai Lama fled with treasure from Lhasa to Sikkim-Tibetan frontier near Yatung in Chumbi valley (inside Tibet). A refuge also prepared in Gangtok (Sikkim), in case of Chin. Communist attack.

Sino-Tibetan negotiations dragging on behind the scenes, prior to, during and after desultory fighting. On May 23, 1951, a 17-point agreement with 60 additional clauses signed in Peiping by Chin. Communist gov't and representatives of three Tibetan groups:

- (1) group of Dalai Lama
- (2) Chinese-sponsored group of Panchen Lama at Kumbum Lamasery in Chinghai prov.
- (3) Communist-sponsored People's Gov't for Autonomous Tibetan area, established in Sikang prov. in Nov. 1950.

Chin. Communist troops entered Lhasa on Sep. 9, 1951; Tibetan troops to be re-organized and absorbed by Chin. army; foreign relations to be controlled by Peiping; Tibet to unite with Communist China to oust (Western) "imperialist influence" (NYT).

Chin. Communist casualties 10,000, out of 30,000 troops (NYT 3/24/51)  
2,000 froze or starved to death  
3,000 seriously infected by unknown fever  
2,000 killed by hostile Tibetans  
3,000 disappeared when ordered to cut off Tibetans behind Changtu.

Chinese and Russian anti-Western propaganda synchronized. Trouble stirred up or intensified in Nepal and other Tibetan border areas. Diversionary tactics used in various ways. (Maps showing North Burma, the whole of Tibet, and part of Assam as Chin. territory.)

Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama, changes in their positions:

Nov. 1949 - Chin. Communists captured the Panchen Lama (then 12 years old). In his name and that of Hsiao Tzu-tung they broadcast appeals for a revolution against the Tibetan gov't.

Aug. 1951, Dalai Lama returned from Indo-Tibetan frontier to Lhasa, because there was no response to his plea for help before the U.N. (Nov. 1950).

~~XXXX~~ 1952, ~~XXXX~~ MEETING BETWEEN DALAI LAMA AND PANCHEN LAMA  
May 28, 1952, formal meeting between Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama at Lhasa as equal members of an "administrative committee."  
Panchen Lama spiritual head of the country; Dalai Lama temporal head of the country, as provided in the 17-point agreement of May 23, 1951 (cf. above).

Political power of the ~~XX~~ 14th Dalai Lama (now 19 years old) broken, lost control over army, allowed a personal bodyguard of 500 soldiers

Sep. 1951. Panchen Lama (now 17 years old) returned to Tashilhumpo Lamasery in Shigatse (from where his predecessor ~~XXX~~ fled in 1923), as spiritual head of Tibetan Lamaistic church  
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INDIA: Position of India reduced in 1951-52. Indian guard of 300 men withdrawn; Indian agent expelled from Tibet in Dec. 1950. After protracted negotiations Tibet allowed ~~XXXXXX~~ India to send a consul to Lhasa (1952), agreeing that China might open a consulate-general in Calcutta, in addition to the one operated in Bombay. - Tibetan trade with India now diverted to China.

DALAI LAMAS

First and second Dalai Lamas given titles posthumously

1st Dalai Lama (1391-1475), pupil and nephew of founder of Yellow Hat Sect, the reformer of Lamaism, Tsong-ka-pa; first D.L. founded Tashilhunpo, seat of Panchen Lama

3rd D.L. (installed 1540, d. 1582); converted Mongol leaders to Buddhism.

4th D.L. (1589-c.1614), a Mongol.

5th D.L. (1616-80), "The Great Fifth" insured leadership of Yellow Hats against Red Hats with Mongol Help; relegated Panchen L., his old teacher, to second place.

6th D.L. (c.1680-1706), in teens when recognized, worldly and poet.

7th D.L. - ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ (inst. 1721-1758).

8th D.L. - overshadowed by Panchen Lama.

9th-12th D.L. (1805-74), apparently poisoned upon reaching age of inauguration (18 yrs).

13th D.L. (1875-1934), exercised both, spiritual and temporal power; fled to China during British invasion under Younghusband (exiled 1904-09); fled to India before the Chinese (exiled 1910-12), could return to Tibet due to outbreak of Chinese Revolution in 1911; while in India, all dealings with the British Gov't through Sir Charles Bell; both became intimate friends.

14th D.L. (1935- ); installed Nov. 1950, ~~XXXXXX~~ when 16 yrs old, two years ahead of time, just before fleeing to Sikkim-Tibetan border in Dec. 1950; returned to Lhasa in Aug. 1951.  
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Panchen Lama (Panchen Rimpoche, or Tashi Lama), seat in Tashilhunpo lamasery at Shigatse (founded in 1447).

1st Panchen Lama (incarnation of Buddha Amithaba) 1447.

5th P.L. - emperor K'ang-hsi extended his patronage to second pillar of Gelugpa (Yellow Hat) Sect in 1713.

6th P.L. - journeyed to Peking in 1780 for celebration of emperor Ch'ien-lung's 70th birthday; given royal reception; died of small-pox in the same year

9th P.L. - exiled from Tibet by group around Dalai Lama in 1924, died in 1937; stayed in Mongolia and China.

10th P.L. - Chinese Nationalists decided to sponsor ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ his inauguration in Kumbum lamasery at Sining, capital of Ching-hai prov. in July 1949 (NYT 7/26/49); a few months later he was captured by the Chinese Communists when they overran that region.

May 28, 1952, Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama met formally under Chinese Communist auspices; by playing out one against the other, their influence and that of Lamaism considerably weakened.  
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DRESS; WOMEN - similar gown as that of men, but it goes down to ankles; they tuck it up less than men, but sufficient to carry small children in blouse; wear shirts; caps & shoes essentially the same as thos of men.

HAIRDO: men's heads shaved; women often have numerous cues; both sexes frequently use additional hair bought from Chinese.

MARRIAGE: women comparatively free, have charge of household and property; polygamy infrequent; polyandry frequent for economic reasons (cf. Shen Tsung-lien, Tibet and the Tibetans, p. 142-143.) Marriages used to be arranged by parents. (cf. Kawaguchi, p.352 ff.)

BURIALS: in four elements: water, earth, air, fire (fire reserved for higher lamas); embalming in rare cases of Dalai Lamas, etc. (cf. Tsung-lien SHEN, p, 149-151; Kawaguchi, p.388. ).

HOUSING: stone buildings, the most outstanding example is the Potale at Lhasa, built at the time of the "Great Fifth" Dalai Lama (d. 1680) and finished after his death; parts added whenever a victory gained; wooden or partly wooden buildings; turf houses (cf. Kawaguchi). Tents, usually black cloth tents which let in rain and cold (typical for sheep-raising peoples); nobles and lamas often have white or yellow tents, for travelling. (Mongol and Turkish yurts better.) (cf. Kawaguchi p. 627.)

MEDICINE: Lamaism attributes sickness (400 varieties) to ignorance neglect, or malignant influences; there used to be two major medical schools in Tibet: - Main diseases: smallpox, malaria.

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FLORA

FLORA:A. Vegetation zones

1. tropical zone (under 1,000 feet) marsh flora; ferns marsh grass, etc.
2. temperate zone (1,000-5,000 feet).
3. cool, temperate zone (5,000-10,000 feet) forests of mixed deciduous trees and shrubs, rhododendrons, conifers, tall herbs, varnish trees, and walnut trees
4. sub-Alpine zone (10,000-11,500 feet) conifers
5. Alpine zone (11,500-16,000 feet) - meadows and heaths
6. glaciers (16,000-17,500 feet) moraines with herbs
- 7 eternal snow (17,500-25,000).

B. Cultivated crops:

1. Barley - best crop for the entire country (10-12,000
2. rice (up to 4,000 feet) ft.)
3. maize (up to 6,000 feet)
4. wheat (up to 12,000 feet)
5. Irish potatoes (up to 10,000 feet)
6. turnips and onions
7. some peas
8. straw

C. Timber: birch, poplar, coniferous trees

D. Medicinal herbs: gentian, berberis, rhubarb, poppy.

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