

INFORMATION REPORT

CD NO.

COUNTRY China/Tibet/India

DATE DISTR 5

SUBJECT Activities of the Pandatshang Family

NO. OF PAGES 2

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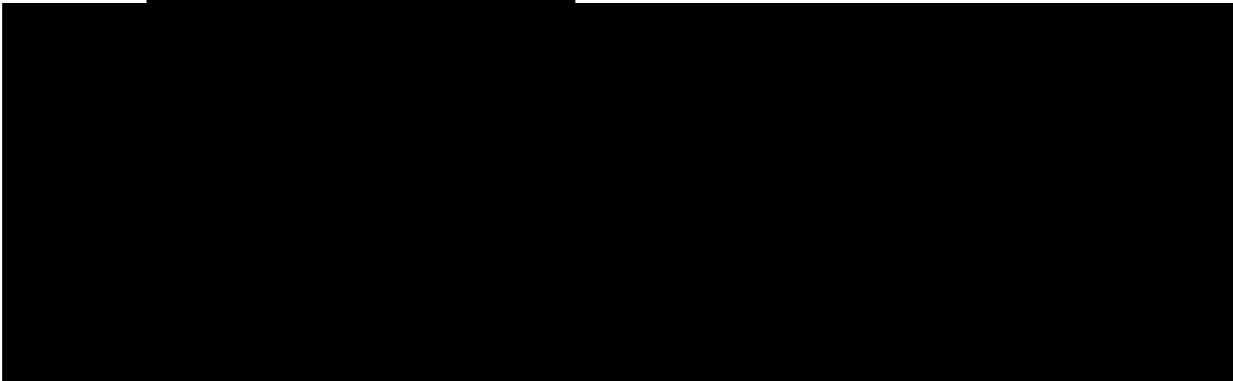
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SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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1. When CHIANG Kai-shek visited India in 1942, he promised to declare Tibet independent\*. Topgyal, also known as Tobgay, and Rapga, also known as Phuragba, Pandatshang were exiled from India as personae non gratae on account of their intrigues with the Chinese Nationalists.
2. The question of the independence of Tibet was again raised in 1948 when the Tibetan Trade Mission was in Nanking. The negotiations were handled by the Mongolian-Tibetan Affairs Commission, the chief of which insisted that the whole matter be kept secret. A secret treaty was eventually prepared and signed. The Pandatshangs, who were in Nanking at the time\*\*, pointed out that the Tibetan and Chinese texts of the treaty differed: where the Tibetan text spoke of Tibet's sovereignty and autonomy, the Chinese text dwelt on Tibet's ancient ties of friendly dependence on China. This evidence of ill-faith, coupled with the fact that the Chinese Nationalist representation in Lhasa was not an embassy but merely a local office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, prompted the Tibetan Government to expel the Nationalists from Lhasa in July 1949. The expulsion was probably also motivated by a desire to conciliate the Chinese Communists, who had by then captured Nanking.\*\*\*
3. The Pandatshangs' offer to support the Lhasa Government was made on condition that Lhasa would agree to pay the Pandatshang forces, who were reluctant to migrate westward toward Lhasa unless properly compensated.\*\*\*\*
4. The Pandatshangs, who are basically ardent Tibetan nationalists, would resist the Chinese Communists if Lhasa openly declared for resistance against the Communists and invited the Pandatshangs to help, or if India, Great Britain or the United States openly offered help either the Pandatshangs or the Lhasa Government.\*\*\*\*\* They genuinely desire to oppose further Communist encroachment on their territory, but, lacking modern arms and equipment, are virtually powerless to do so. Tibet is in the same position.

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No Change in Class.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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\* [REDACTED] Comment. In paragraph 5 of [REDACTED] which this information supplements, it would appear that only Rappa was in India in 1942, and that he alone was expelled from India.

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\*\* See paragraph 8 of [REDACTED]

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\*\*\* [REDACTED] Comment. Another reason for the expulsion of the Nationalists from Lhasa appears in paragraph 8 of [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]  
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