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25X1

- 2 -

5. The Chinese officials had twice paid respects to the Dalai Lama, and had called on many of the Tibetan officials, presenting them with silks, brocades and carpets purchased at exorbitant prices in Lhasa. Calls have been made on local representatives of absent officials.
6. Chinese officials in Lhasa were buying as much barley as they could get in October 1951, paying for it in advance in the Chinese coin, the dayan, much prized in Tibet.³
7. The Chinese requested that they be supplied with a list of the monks in each monastery near Lhasa so that they could make the customary gifts of tea to the lamas. No lists were given them. Posters to the effect that alms would be given to beggars who registered with the Chinese authorities were regarded as a trick to assist in conscription. Few beggars registered, and on the day for the distribution of alms most of them had left Lhasa.

Tibetan Reactions to the Chinese Occupation

8. The crack Tibetan regiment, the Tapshi,⁴ which went out to meet Ngapho Shape on his return to Lhasa, removed with their bayonets and destroyed all the posters which Ngapho's Chinese escort put up along the way. The posters were to inform the Tibetan people of the terms of the agreement signed in Peiping.
9. The lamas of the three big monasteries near Lhasa, Drepung, Ganden and Sera, have been spreading propaganda against the Chinese Communists in the form of rumors and pamphlets. The latter contain statements to the effect that America has promised material aid to Tibet and that Japan has promised troops, some of which are already on their way to Lhasa. Another propaganda statement indicated that a third world war will result from the Chinese insistence on taking Tibet, a country which "the rest of the world acknowledges to be highly important in its strategic position and its as yet unexploited mineral resources; a country which the rest of the world agrees must remain independent to insure the safety of the world; in the hands of China Tibet becomes a weapon too powerful to be ignored."
10. Chinese Communist posters have been pulled down by lamas, and there have been incidents where Chinese soldiers have been beaten by lamas. One incident involving lamas resulted in the death of a woman member of the Chinese delegation, alleged to be a person of importance since she had been photographed with MAO Tse-tung. She had threatened some Tibetans with a drawn gun while walking in a Lhasa park, and some lama police had beaten her to death with their large keys.⁵
11. some groups of lamas have demanded arms and ammunition from the Tibetan Government and are agitating for an all-out rebellion in cooperation with the army and the people.
12. In general Tibetan officials have displayed a passive cooperation with the Chinese, and it is thought probable that they are afraid of being betrayed by their colleagues. A few have consulted the Chinese authorities, but their tenants have not approached the Chinese for any help in difficulties.
13. expressive of some of the public reaction to the Chinese Communists: "They say that in their government there are no masters and no servants; that everyone is the same; but as far as we can see, their officers are dressed in the best serge, smoke States Express cigarettes, eat well, and live like the richest of our nobles, while the common soldiers have only the usual army rations and are nearly killed with work."
14. In October 1951 there had been no indication of trouble in Gyantse, Ch'angtu, Yatung or other towns.
15. Yapshi Sey is reported to be working under CHANG Ching-wu.

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25X1

- 3



- 25X1 1. Comment. CHANG's arrival at Lhasa.
- 25X1 2. Comment. The expected troops were presumably those under CHANG.
- 25X1 3. Comment. The dayan is probably a silver dollar (yuan).
- 25X1 4. Comment. The Tapchi soldiers openly refuse to accept defeat at the hands of the Chinese until they have had one more chance to find out whether they can be beaten. They have an extremely high opinion of themselves, and their boasts help to raise the morale of the general public.
- 25X1 5. one of ten Chinese actresses who had accompanied the Chinese forces had been killed in Lhasa.



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