

January 2, 1953

**The US Counselor at New Delhi (Wilkins) to the
Department of State, 'Nepalese Reports on Tibet'**

Citation:

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Summary:

Dispatches from the Nepalese representative in Lhasa from September-November 1952.

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SUBJECT: Nepalese reports on Tibet.

Transmitted herewith are copies of secret Nepalese reports on Tibet received by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Government of Nepal, from the Nepalese representative in Lhasa. The attached reports were made available by the Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi. They deal with developments in Tibet during September and November 1952.

These reports include reference to the Chinese rejection of efforts by the Nepalese Government to extradite K.I. Singh, to Chinese efforts to improve Sino-Tibetan relations, as well as an incident illustrating Tibetan resentment towards those collaborating with the Chinese authorities.

Mention is also made of Chinese military reorganization at Lhasa, of troop movements in various parts of the country and of relations between Chinese soldiers and the Nepalese authorities in the Gartok area.

For the Charge d'Affaires ad interim,

Fraser Wilkins

Fraser Wilkins
Counselor of the Embassy (Political)

Attachment: Copy of reports on Tibet.

cc: Bombay
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REPORT FROM LHASA

Dated: Aswin 5, 2009.

September 20, 1952.

According to the request made by the Kazis on 19/5/09 our Representative sent a man from his office to get definite information from the Shoen-Chem (the Joint meeting of the Chinese and the Tibetans) regarding K.I. Singh. The Shoen-Chem did not meet for several days, however, and the man went to request Gnabou Kazi for the information. Gnabou Kazi said that he would order Choyakar, the Kandum, (Secretary) of the Kashag to handover the reply to him. The man visited the Kashag next day and he was told there by Choyakor, that the Chinese Government had informed the Tibetan Govt. that they should not allow K.I. Singh to enter into Tibet. But the Tibet Government could not send a military force to the borders in time, and even the men who came in pursuit of Singh from Nepal could not get hold of him. K.I. Singh had thus entered Tibet, and had sought asylum there. According to Choyakar, the Chinese had made it clear that the policy of Mao-Tse-Tung, which was published in the pamphlets and announced by radio did not allow for the extradition of any kind of refugee who come to their territory. Choyakar further said that the Chinese had said that they would not act against their declared policy. Choyakar was requested to give him a written statement, on which he asked the man to come some other time if he required a written reply.

REPORT FROM DIGARCHA

Dated Kartik 17, 2009.

November 2, 1952.

It is reported that the Chinese at Lhasa gave a dinner to Tibetan notabilities, among whom were certain military officers. On that occasion speech was made, stating that Chinese and Tibetans are one and the same.

The Dhaibung (General) Karchunga of Khatong Regiment supported the statement of the Chinese. At this about forty Tibetans, who were dissatisfied with the Chinese, tried to catch and kill the General, but he fled somehow from the place. The disaffected persons then entered the house of the General and looted his property.

The Chinese had also stated in the speech that the women of Tibet also would be appointed in the Government services, as they were in other countries. The wives of Traring and Tetumba supported the statement. The same forty persons of the opposition party were against these two women also for their support of the Chinese.

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REPORT FROM KERONG

Dated: Kartik 21, 2009.

November 6, 1952.

Our officer at Kerong has sent the following information which he obtained from a person named Umjignima who had returned from Syruntankar.

In the month of October 1952, a group of seventy Chinese soldiers with arms came via Tasam post office. It is not known whether they had come from Lhasa or Digarcha. They passed a night at Sang-Sang, and stated that they were proceeding towards Manasarovar. They said further that many other Chinese were coming after them, but nothing is yet known about these later men. Only a few of them were on horse back, and the rest on foot. Each had a gun, and there was plenty of ammunitions. They had a Khamba interpreter. It is not known which route they were taking. It is also learnt that twenty six well equipped Chinese soldiers had already come from Tweghar (Gartok) and settled at Tradum about six weeks previously. Five of them reached Saka and after staying there three days they came back to Tradum. They stated that they had come to welcome their friends who were to arrive there from Lhasa. They had a Bhotia interpreter. Except these twenty six Chinese soldiers at Tradum, there are no other Chinese at Tingrior Nyabring.

REPORT FROM KERONG

Dated Kartic 27, 2009.

November 12, 1952.

It is reported that with the new set up established by the Chinese at Lhasa, one Chinese officer and some soldiers are being sent to Different Dzongs such as Kuti, Kerong, Mustang, Lambagar, Tenke and Puram (Taklakot) within Tibet.

The Dheba of Nup Dzong of Kerong has ordered his representative to give every facility for the Chinese officer and soldiers if they come to Kerong, and to let them move freely wherever they liked within Tibetan territory, their movement on the Nepal side being for the Gorkha officers to decide. It is further reported that our officer received the following information from Nerba the representative of Nup Dzong Dheba, who had recently arrived in Kerong from Lhasa.

More than one hundred armed Chinese soldiers, about one hundred yaks to carry rations, and a total of sixty riding horses and horses with loads were sent for further help from Digarcha to The Gar (Gartok) near the border of Ladakh and Kashmir via Lhatse at the end of September 1952. No other Chinese were seen at Lhatse, Sekar, and Tingri except those who were collecting food grains from the villages. Our officer at Kerong has also sent the following news which

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he obtained from a person named Dhundi Kasan who had returned to Kerong from Tweghar (Gartok).

There are no Tibetan officers at Tweghar, and only their representatives lived there. There were altogether fifteen hundred Chinese including officers, soldiers and their interpreters. The Chinese were making barracks for about twelve hundred persons. But they could not obtain the timber required for the construction of the building from Tibet, and they descended to Limi, Zumla and Humla on the Nepal side to buy it. But the Gorkha officers who had gone there to inspect the borders of Nepal, prevented them from carrying the timber away from Nepal. Consequently they could not complete the building, and it is unfinished. There is rumour current at Tweghar (Gartok) these days, that the roads are being constructed in Western Nepal, near the borders of Tibet, and that a military force is climbing up from the Ladakh and Kashmir side. The Chinese at Tweghar have asked for more help from the Amba of Lhasa to cope with this. Accordingly, a batch of 126 armed soldiers, 100 yaks, and 50 horses, were despatched from Lhasa towards Tweghar (Gartok). Among them there are three women officers. They have reached Thepong, which is seven days distance from Lhasa. The garrison stationed at Tradum joined them, and they went to Gartok together. Except for these, there are no other Chinese in those areas.

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