

**August 19, 1952**

**The US Counselor at New Delhi (Drumright) to the  
Department of State, 'Nepalese Report regarding  
Developments in Tibet'**

**Citation:**

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**Summary:**

Dispatches from the Nepalese representative in Lhasa from April-May 1952

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**FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH**

FROM New Delhi

377 *Bis*  
DESP. NO.

TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.

August 19, 1952  
DATE

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SUBJECT: Nepalese Report Regarding Developments in Tibet

There are enclosed copies of secret reports on Tibet which were received by the Nepalese Ministry of Foreign Affairs from the Nepalese representative in Lhasa. During a recent visit to Kathmandu an Embassy officer discussed the availability of these reports with the Foreign Secretary of the Government of Nepal and said that he understood from the Nepalese Ambassador in Delhi that copies of the Lhasa reports might be forthcoming. The Foreign Secretary indicated that the Government of Nepal wished the United States and other countries having diplomatic relations with Nepal to be apprised of developments in Lhasa. As a result of the conversation with the Foreign Secretary, the Nepalese Embassy recently made available the reports enclosed with this despatch.

The reports in question generally cover the period of April and May 1952 and also include a more analytical report dated June 22, 1952. The subjects discussed include the arrival of K. I. Singh in Tibet and the question of his return to Nepal, the growing scarcity of food in Tibet and the possibility of clashes between the Tibetan people and the Chinese Communist troops. These reports also give a graphic picture of the struggle between the Communist Chinese military forces and the Tibetan civil authorities for control of Tibet. A further important matter which is related concerns the arrival of the Tashi-Lama.

With respect to relations between Tibet and Nepal, the Nepalese representative in Lhasa indicates that the Communist Chinese military officials have been very friendly with the Nepalese in Tibet and that Communist Chinese Commanding General had expressed a desire of opening diplomatic relations with Nepal. The Nepalese representative also stated that the Communist Chinese authorities showed considerable anxiety regarding the presence of Americans in Nepal.

The Nepalese representative further observes that the Communist Chinese will continue to be friendly with Nepal so long as the Tibetans are not brought within their fold heart and soul and that after Communist China becomes thoroughly entrenched in Tibet, Communist China will be a great danger to Nepal.

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ACTION REQUESTED: That the Department transmit reproduced copies of this despatch to AMEMBASSY, London; AMCONGEN, Calcutta; American Library, Kathmandu.

For the Ambassador:

*Everett F. Drumright*  
Everett F. Drumright  
Counselor of Embassy (Political)

Report dated Lhasa 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952  
On April 15, 1952, our Representative met with the Officer-in-Charge of the British Consulate in Lhasa and discussed the situation in Lhasa as of March 23, 1952.  
The reports of the Tibetans are (1) the removal of the Chinese forces from Lhasa, as otherwise Tibetans would die of hunger due to scarcity of food (2) the withdrawal of the power and privileges of the Potala Palace, the Chinese strictly prohibited Tibetans from holding public meetings as well as private meetings and the Tibetans were forced to issue these orders themselves. (Dr. No. 21)

Report dated Lhasa 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952  
Our Representative visited the residence of Lhasa Earl, Dr. K. L. Singh, the brother of Lhasa Earl and that in his report were definite and the Tibetan Government would surely issue orders. On the same day our Representative went to make a personal check on the Earl and after some general talk, the Earl said that there was rumor that K. L. Singh had come to Digarcha. The Earl asked our Representative whether he had a photograph of Dr. K. L. Singh and required about the Earl's age, and also about how he fled from Lhasa. Our Representative answered that the Doctor had fled from Lhasa and said that he had seen Dr. K. L. Singh's photograph only once in a newspaper. The Earl said that according to the terms of the Treaty the Tibetan Government would like to help the Government of Nepal by handing over Dr. K. L. Singh to them. (Dr. No. 22)

Report dated Lhasa 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952  
On Lhasa 1, our Representative met General the Officer-in-Charge of Indian and British and asked him what had been decided about Dr. K. L. Singh, who was detained by them and whose case was under the consideration of the Tibetan Government. The officer replied that they were trying to decide about Dr. K. L. Singh as early as possible. (Dr. No. 23)

Enclosure: *att*  
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EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS FROM LHASA

Dated Baisakh 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952

On Chaitra 27 our representative in Tibet had a talk in Kashag about Dr. K. I. Singh with the four Kazis. He told the Kazis that it was known that Dr. K. I. Singh was now at Hyapsi and was moving towards the Chinese forces, and that his arms had been taken by the Goswara Adda in Digarcha. The Kazi asked whether the request for the handing over of Dr. K. I. Singh and his followers with their arms had come from the Government or from the Representative only. Subba Youdha Gambhir told them he had made the request to the Government of Tibet on receipt of instructions to that effect from the Government of Nepal. At this the Kazis said that if that was so, they would consult with the other four Kazis and inform our representative later about the Tibetan decision. (Br. No. 21)

Report dated Baisakh 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952, of the talk between the officers of Gorsib and our Representative about the situation in Lhasa on Chaitra 27, 2008.

The demands of the Tibetans are (i) the removal of the Chinese forces from Tibet, as otherwise Tibetans would die of hunger due to scarcity of food (ii) no curtailment of the power and privileges of the Potala-Lamaju. The Chinese strictly prohibited Tibetans from holding public meetings as well as private meetings and the Kazis were forced to issue these orders themselves. (Br. No. 22)

Report dated Baisakh 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952

On Chaitra 31, our Representative visited the grandson of Sethe Kazi. While talking about Dr. K. I. Singh the grandson of Sethe Kazi said that in his opinion Tibet and Nepal were friends and the Tibetan Government would surely help the Government of Nepal. On the same day our Representative went to make a return visit to Kushanchhey Kazi and after some general talk, the Kazi said that there was rumour that K. I. Singh had come to Digarcha. The Kazi asked our Representative whether he had a photograph of Dr. K. I. Singh and enquired about the man's age, and also about how he fled from Kathmandu. Our Representative described how the Doctor had fled from Nepal and said that he had seen Dr. K. I. Singh's photograph only once in a newspaper. The Kazi said that according to the terms of the Treaty the Tibetan Government would like to help the Government of Nepal by handing over Dr. K. I. Singh to them. (Br. No. 22)

Report dated Baisakh 3, 2009 - April 15, 1952

On Baisakh 1, our Representative met Dhumrala the Officer of Kashag and Gorsib and asked him what had been decided about Dr. K. I. Singh, who was detained by them and whose case was under the consideration of the Tibetan Government. The officer replied that they were trying to decide about Dr. K. I. Singh as early as possible. (Br. No. 23)

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Report dated Baisakh 8, 2009 - April 20, 1952

There is widespread rumour these days that a clash between the Chinese and the Tibetans is imminent. The price of the necessities of life has gone up very high. Meetings are still being held between the Kazis of Kashag and Chinese officers about the demands made by the Tibetan about whose real intentions the Chinese are very suspicious.

The Chinese suspect that the acting (Dalai Lama) Lopsang Tasi-Banda and Lukang Lwenchhen, whom the Dalai Lama had appointed before proceeding to Dhomo last year, had tried to create disturbances in the country by taking an active part in Tibetan politics. Consequently the Chinese were of opinion that they should be dismissed from service by the Potala Lamaju. But the Tibetans have declared that those two officers were trying to protect the life and property of all the Tibetans at a critical moment, as the whole country was clamouring for protection against the depredation of the communists everywhere. The Tibetans say that if these two officers are dismissed from service, the Chinese would, on some pretext or other, drive their Lamaju from his throne in the near future, and so religion would vanish from their land and they would be left to perish of hunger and to live under the full control of the Chinese. It is said that that is the idea of the Tibetan party which has the support of the Potala Lama also. But the Chinese suspect that the two officers above named are mainly instrumental in initiating trouble, and they are ready to fight against the Tibetans if the two men are not dismissed.

Well armed Chinese forces are stationed in many places in Tibet including Lhasa, which is now full of Chinese troops. The Chinese demand that they should be in charge of the arms and ammunition store Dhongchhong in Lhasa. It is also understood that if the Tibetans do not come to terms, the high Chinese military officers at Lhasa have been ordered to start military operations against them. The price of all necessities of life has soared very high, and it looks very likely that the people will starve. (Br. No. 24)

Report dated Baisakh 8, 2009 - April 20, 1952

On Baisakh 4 our Representative went to Dhikilinka on business, and happened to meet Mr. Sinha of the Indian mission in Tibet. Mr. Sinha informed our Representative that it was understood that the Chinese Government had sent the photograph of Dr. K. I. Singh even before the arrival of Dr. K. I. Singh in Tibet together with an order to Chinese officers not to deliver K. I. Singh to Nepal. Mr. Sinha believed that the question whether Dr. K. I. Singh would be delivered to Nepal would be answered in due course. Our Representative pointed out to Mr. Sinha that the provision of the Treaty between the Governments of Nepal and Tibet stipulated the handing over of the rebel to Nepal, and he expressed his hope that the Chinese Government also would not object to the surrender of Dr. K. I. Singh. Mr. Sinha laid great stress on the fact that in view of the disturbed conditions in Tibet the Government of Nepal should station troops all along the frontier, and also take all other necessary action to guard it. (Br. No. 25)

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EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS FROM DIGARCHA

Baisakh 4, 2009 - April 16, 1952

These days Dr. K. I. Singh is reported to be drawing maps of Nepal showing the various passes leading from Nepal into Tibet. He is also drawing a map of the place where he lived for eight years. (Br. No. 1)

Baisakh 14, 2009 - April 26, 1952

There is a rumour that Dr. K. I. Singh and his party are at Sekar-Dzong. It is said that one of the followers of Dr. K. I. Singh sold his rifle to a Tibetan after reaching Sekar. The buyer and the seller quarrelled about the price of the rifle. The case was heard in the Sekar-Dzong. The decision of the Sekar-Dzong was to sentence both to punishment by flogging. It is also said that Dr. K. I. Singh appealed to the Dzong to punish a follower of his for not carrying out his orders on the way. There is a rumour that the Chinese are not allowing Dr. K. I. Singh to move about freely and also that they are making Dr. K. I. Singh and his party the same kind of dress as the Chinese themselves wear. It is also learnt that K. I. Singh had made great efforts to remove all Nepali merchants and the office of the Government of Nepal also from the Fareypara house with the help of the Chinese. (Br. No. 2)

Baisakh 22, 2009 - May 4, 1952

On Baisakh 21, the Chinese brought two of the Dr. K. I. Singh's followers, left behind at Mangka on account of illness, to Digarcha. The Chinese have decided to send K. I. Singh on to Lhasa, but could not do so because Tibetan officers wanted to wait for instructions to them from Lhasa. It is also said that K.I. Singh is requesting the Chinese officers to send him on the Peking so that he might be able to have a direct talk with Mao Tse-tung on various matters, which he said he could not disclose to so many different grades of Chinese officers. Singh is reported also to have said to Chinese officers, that officers from many countries including Americans now in Nepal are busy completing preparations to fight with China, and that the Chinese also should not remain inactive any longer but should be prepared for any eventuality. (Br. No. 4)

Baisakh 28, 2009 - May 10, 1952

1) On the night of Baisakh 22, the Chinese invited Tibetan officers and showed them a dance pageant. On Baisakh 25, Chinese officers stationed there told both Tibetan officers and officers of Tasi-Lama that they were all one, so they should work together. The officers proposed that each of them should lecture to the people about what they know. Ta-Lama, chief officer of Tasi-Lama, said that the former Tasi-Lama was persecuted by the then Tibetan Government and had to fly to China and even now they were unfriendly to the present Tasi-Lama. At this the Chidzong of the Tibetan Government said that the Tasi-Lama attended to spiritual matters, where as the Dalai-Lama governed the country in accordance with prescribed laws and usages. He emphasized that Tibet was not under the suzerainty of any country but was independent.

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2) Two Tibetan women gaily dressed and carrying a hammer and a sickle in one hand and a flag in the other, danced lectured to the people. They said that measures were being taken at Lhasa to punish those who opposed the Government, and that they as Communists were there for the good of the country.

3) Tibetan officers have sent a message that Chinese officers had received a wire to send Dr. K. I. Singh to China soon and that he would be sent onward in two or three days. (Br.No.5)

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT FROM GYANTSE - BAISAKH 20, 2009 - May 2, 1952

1) From Baisakh 6 the Chinese have stationed two soldiers for searching the persons and luggage of travellers passing between Gyantse to Kalimpong across the bridge.

2) In the hamlet of the Gyantse road our merchants live on the left and on the right are the Tibetan shops. The Tibetans have been recently compelled to evacuate the right side of the road, where the Chinese have opened a cloth shop. They have placed a signboard reading "Mahgar Chhongkhang" which means "The shop only meant for military personnel" both in Tibetan and Chinese characters. There is a rumor current that they are setting up a separate shop for the general public. (Br.No.1)

REPORT ON TIBET

1) Tibet, the last stronghold of mediaeval Feudalism and Exclusiveness is now tottering on its last legs. This unexplored, unknown and uncared for Tibet which was of some interest only to the Antiquarian and Geographers, has fallen a victim to the unwarranted Chinese aggression. Into this land of Lamas which would prefer to be forgotten, Mao Tse-Tung marched thousands of Communist troops and brought the triumphant tide of Communism lapping through the high valleys of Himalayas to Nepal and India's back door.

2) In the latter part of 1949 when the Chinese Communists were successful in driving out the Kuomintang troops from the main-land of China, Peking announced its intentions of liberating Tibet. But the Tibetans who had very recently driven out the Nationalist Mission from Lhasa, declared independence for their country. They said that they had never acceded to the Chinese suzerainty which they claim over Tibet. On the years preceding 1912 there were indeed very close and friendly relations between the Chinese Emperor and the Dalai-Lama, but that close and friendly relationship may aptly be described as the relationship between a spiritual guide and his lay follower and not as a relationship between the suzerain and the vassal. They maintained that since 1912 their country had become independent. This was Tibet's reply to the threats of liberation hurled by Peking.

3) The Tibetans did all they could to get an honourable place for their country. But all efforts went in vain and they were compelled to send a delegation to negotiate with the Chinese authorities at Peking for the peaceful liberation of Tibet. The delegation was headed by Minister Ngabou (Governor of Chando, before the Chinese invasion). The Chinese Communists without giving due consideration to the legitimate aspirations of the Tibetan people drove a very hard bargain over Tibet's

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peaceful liberation. The 17 Points' agreement was signed on 23rd May, 1951, which foreshadowed the doom of the Tibetan Autonomy so carefully built up by the late 13th Dalai-Lama. The liberators swarmed into Lhasa and immediately after their arrival issued a notification to the effect that they (Chinese and Tibetans) should cooperate with the Chinese as their objective is to bring peace and happiness in the country by driving out the imperialists from Tibet. Thus history repeated itself. The old master came on the saddle again. But the Tibetans who had a long-standing deep-seated hatred against the Chinese did not hail it as liberation. The Tibetans hated the Chinese with a deep and abiding hatred so much so that they used to spit at them in the public and insult them openly. Even the Tashi-Lama whom the Tibetans used to adore so much formerly is now looked down upon as he is thrust upon them by the Communists without giving them any chance of examining him (Tashi-Lama) in accordance with the age-old traditional Tibetan rules. It seems the Tibetans had in their minds the idea that with the entry of the Liberation Army into Tibet their works of liberation would be hastened up or would be made much more easy as large numbers of down-trodden Tibetan masses would come and join them. In this also they were badly disappointed. But the Chinese are moving very cautiously. They are very kind and generous to the Tibetans. They have been circumspect and careful not to antagonise the Tibetans. Chinese silver dollars have been lavishly spent in payment of supplies and services while military discipline has been imposed on its troops. They don't want to tread the same track which their ancestors had trodden. Thus unlike their predecessors the Chinese Communists have followed a different policy toward Tibet, but in spite of their repeated assurances that the Tibetans would be given complete freedom in matters of religion, the Tibetans view every act of the Communists with suspicion, fear and hatred. It may be recalled that in 1910, the Chinese under the leadership of the famous general Chao-Ev-Fanglad invaded Tibet and destroyed the great temple of Batang in eastern Tibet. They had used the Buddhist scriptures for soiling their boots. This action of the Chinese had excited deep sorrow and disgust and had generated a new wave of hatred among the Tibetans. So in 1912 the Tibetans got rid of the Chinese with much vehemence and succeeded in driving them away. The Communists know all this and don't want to allow history to repeat itself again. They are following a very clever policy. They know that there can be a flare-up any time. So they are out to destroy the very cause which has led the Tibetans to entertain anti-Chinese feeling. They are trying their level best to win their sympathy and good will. They are trying to capture the mind, because they know that unless they capture the mind, they would not be successful in their task. They are also paying very close attention to the Tibetan culture, its basic beliefs and mentality. They are not trying to impose Chinese ideas on the Tibetans, rather they have put themselves on the revivification of the indigenous cultural beliefs. In the newly opened schools they are not teaching Chinese, they are teaching Tibetan language even to their fellow-men. They are trying their best to make the Tibetans feel that they are taking them back to their own traditions and making them vital Tibetans and finally vital Chinese.

4) As regards the activities of the Chinese Communists in Tibet they are going heart and soul for consolidation of what they have gained. They are busy in stationing of troops at strategic places. From a very reliable source it was learned that the first task of the Military Area Headquarter was to determine the nature and strength of forces to be stationed at different places on the border. It was also learned that the Communists are going to take up the question of

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frontier very shortly. They are busy cultivating the barren lands by remaining in pitched tents for months together. I saw with my own eyes the swollen palms of the officers after their return from the day's hard work in the field. Even the females are participating in these constructive activities. They knew the value of team work. They are very well disciplined and work with very great enthusiasm. It was rumoured that they had already asked some expert peasant families to come and settle in Tibet. They had already constructed fairweather motorable road from the Chinese border to Gyanda. They were also constructing one from Gortok to Lhasa. Opening of more schools and constructions of aerodromes were being planned. They have already opened banks and hospitals. Expert technicians were being sent to different directions to examine whether there were any mines which could be profitably worked out. They have discovered a coal mine to the east of Lhasa and are trying to work it out. In this way they have very earnestly set themselves to the work of developing Tibet. They mean business and not tall talk. They have really achieved some remarkable improvements in so short a time.

5) It was reported that big things were likely to happen after the arrival of Tashi-Lama. An administrative committee was to be set up after His Holiness' arrival of which Dalai-Lama and Tashi-Lama were to be the Chairman and vice-chairman respectively. Now that Tashi-Lama has arrived in Lhasa. After his installation ceremony at Shigatse (Digorcha) His Holiness will go back to Lhasa to take up his job in the Administrative Committee. Thus the Chinese tactics to get control over Tibet is facilitated by Tashi-Lama who will be the chief instrument in the fulfillment of Chinese ambitions in Tibet. The Tibetans on their part are trying to obstruct them in every possible way. The two Sichhaps (Acting Prime Ministers) were very vocal in opposing the Chinese tooth and nail. They were the only two Tibetans who could successfully postpone the implementation of the Sino-Tibetan agreement. The latest news from Lhasa that these two Sichhaps are forced to resign by the Chinese goes to show that the Chinese grip over Tibet is tightening daily. But for these two sturdy Tibetans the Chinese would have controlled the Tibetan Foreign Bureau also long ago. Now with these two Sichhaps out of Tibetan Cabinet it can be said that Chinese occupation and control of Tibet is complete for all practical purposes.

6) So far the Chinese have been very friendly with us in Tibet. They used to treat our nationals there very kindly. The Chinese used to say that though we have not entered into any diplomatic relation so far yet we are friends and will remain as friends. General Chang Ching Wu, Mao's special representative in Tibet had expressed the desire of opening up diplomatic relations with our country during my farewell call on him. They went all out in praise of Gurkhas. They showed considerable anxiety in the presence of a few Americans in Nepal. They used to ask me what for they had come to Nepal. It is quite clear that the Chinese will continue to be friendly with us so long as the Tibetans are not brought within their fold heart and soul. They had started some sort of propaganda against our people by saying that they have not taken the local citizenship, they are very crooked, they spend no money locally but mail it back to Nepal and that they often have children by local women but consider themselves still married to wives at home.

7) Nepal has a very long tradition of friendship and culture with Tibet. Our relations with that country have continued to be cordial without in the least being affected by the latest developments there. Our country has got some

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interests which are grown out of usage, treaties and agreements. So far they have been anxious to continue the same age-old friendly relations with our country quite unaffected by the Chinese entry into Tibet. Communism aggressive as it is might create some troubles in our country of infiltration. Till now it appears that the Communists have no designs of any kind beyond Tibet, but China with her truly massive man-power resources will be a great danger for us after she is thoroughly entrenched in Tibet.

8) In the beginning of the 20th century the Tibetans had vehemently opposed to the stationing of even thousand Chinese troops in Lhasa and had succeeded in their attempt, but now thousands of Chinese Communists have come and turned Tibet into a colony. The occupation of Tibet by the Chinese Communists is its least offensive feature. It is the attempt of the Chinese to ignore the local autonomy of Tibet and to super-impose its own rapacious rule, to reduce Tibet to the status of a Chinese colony by making Tibet's territorial and political rights subservient to the expanding interests of Chinese ambitions that makes us think that the Chinese Communists look like imperialists in disguise. It was politically advantageous for both India and China to keep a "Buffer State" between them in order to diminish the danger of future quarrels and frictions. But the expediency of a Buffer State did not appeal to the Chinese Communists. They indulged in the most insulting vituperations against India and finally swallowed up Tibet. It may at present look no more menacing than the sudden appearance of a speck of a dark cloud over the obscure region of the "Lost Horizon", it may in all probability spread and more southwards in course of time casting its ominous shadow over our country and presaging political storm of high intensity. No wise man can contemplate it without prognosticating great mischief from it to the South Asian countries at some future date. The effects of this occupation are destined to be far reaching. It is indeed an unique example of the violation of the weak by the strong. The Tibetans like any freedom-loving people naturally have refused to acquiesce in a fate so unmerited and so cruel. But they could only wait and hope.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT FROM DIGARCHA

Baisakh 3k, 2009 - May 13, 1952.

Dr. K. I. Singh and his party were sent to Lhasa from Digarcha at 9 A.M. on Baisakh 3l. Dr. Singh and three others were on horse back, and the rest on foot. It is reported also that they have left their arms behind in Digarcha. They were accompanied by twenty Chinese soldiers and officers in all. Whether Singh will be sent out to China or kept at Lhasa would be decided only after the party reach Lhasa. Two Nepali interpreters, viz. Mingmar-Chering from the party of the Tasi-Lama, who had just come from China, and Hisitemba the son of Sakey the teacher of our school at Lhasa, have gone with them. The soldiers of the Tasi-Lama seem to our merchants at Lhasa, to be very indisciplined and boisterous, and the merchants have warned their friends at Digarcha to be careful.

There was a rumour current that if the relations between Nepal and China were friendly, the Chinese would do nothing for K.I. Singh; otherwise they would ask for the evacuation of our official establishments from Tibet. Nepali residents and merchants would, however, be allowed to stay.

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It is reported that the Chinese have already come down to the plain of Tingri to inspect the roads and to make arrangements for food and water. (Br.No.6)

It has also been reported from Gyantse on Jestha 8, 2009 in Br.No. 2 that K. I. Singh and his party accompanied by Chinese soldiers were sent to Lhasa from Digarcha on Baisakh 31.

REPORT FROM LHASA

Baisakh 20, 2009 - May 2, 1952

Our legation were informed by the Keshag, that the Tasi-Lama was to arrive at Lhasa on Baisakh 16. According to our custom our representative along with his staff, the ten thakalis and Nepalese merchants, went up to Mende Songha bridge to receive His Holiness. A little further from the bridge, the Keshag had pitched a tent for the occasion. The road was lined on both sides by armed Chinese guards. At some places monks were standing with prayer flags in their hands. The atmosphere was heavy with the burning of incense. The Chinese had erected a beautiful gate. His Holiness arrived on the spot at 8.30 A.M. in a decorated palanquin. He was preceded by Lavrang officers and followed by Tibetan officers, and his parents. Our staff were standing near the tent with the Ceremonial scarves. The Chief Secretary of His Holiness came and exchanged scarves. The bands played reception music. His Holiness entered the tent and took his seat on the throne which was made specially for him. Our representative and his staff followed His Holiness along with the Bhutanese Representative. On the left of the throne the Shapes and on the right His Holiness' parents, brothers and Lavrang officers were seated. Our staff took their seats on the left. First of all the Shapes were received in audience. Then the Nepalese were called and after offering ceremonial scarves they took leave of His Holiness.

His Holiness arrived in Lhasa at 11 A.M. after resting for about half an hour His Holiness paid a courtesy call to the Dalai-Lama. He stayed in the Potala for the whole day, and at about 5 P.M. he came back to Chuklakhan. It is learnt that after about a month he will proceed towards Shigatse.

The Chinese declared that the two Sichhops Loptsang Tashi and Lukan-Lochen should be dismissed immediately, otherwise they would take necessary steps. Though the Potala-Lama and the people had no desire to dismiss the officers, the two Sichhops said that they were prepared to resign if such an action would help the Lamaju and the Chinese in the maintenance of Law and Order. Accordingly the two Sichhops tendered their resignation on Baisakh 16, at the joint meeting of the Chinese and the Tibetans. Their resignation was accepted. Our representative did not see seats for these two Sichhops inside the tent at the Tashi-Lama's arrival and this indicated that their resignation had been accepted. (Br.No.30)

REPORT FROM DIGERCHA

Jestha 15, 2009 - May 28, 1952.

On Jestha 10, the Chinese officer stationed at Hyabsi called a meeting, to which invitations had been sent to all the high ranking officers from Tsdhi-Limboo,

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other Tibetan officers, local gentry and big merchants, to attend at 11.30 a.m. at his residence. All attended except the Chidzongs. At the meeting the Chinese officer said that they were all one, and therefore they should not say "I am a Tibetan, I am an officer of Tashi-Lama etc.", and they should have to think as members of one family. He said that their most important duty was to face every difficulty which might confront them. The Americans were very proud and considered themselves the only powerful nation in the world today. Consequently, he said, they would all have to combine to fight the Americans. He also declared that the Chinese would take severe action against all such Tibetan officers as looked up for help to the British or the Americans. He laid great stress on the necessity of their having to station military posts on their borders, so that no military force from other countries might enter their land. Nobody made any reply to this speech.

The Chinese distributed foodgrains among the Lavrang officials as a loan. Only two or three Tibetans are reported to have accepted it. The Chinese officers and the officers of Lavrang seem to be angry with the Chidzongs on account of their independent attitude. (Br.No.8)

REPORT FROM LHASA

Jestha 1, 2009 - May 14, 1952.

It is reported that Kazi Phlalu has been suspended and has been ordered not to attend the Kashag. (Br.No.35)

Jestha 3, 2009 - May 16, 1952.

On Jestha 1, gunfire was heard at 7.30 p.m. near Ghouta in Lhasa. It was found that a Chinese police man had fired on a Tibetan, who was passing by singing. It is understood that the police man has been arrested and is going to get severe punishment. (Br.No. 39)

Jestha 7, 2009 - May 20, 1952.

Our Representative visited the Kashag for a reply about Dr. Singh. The Kazis said that they had not been informed in time by our former Representative about the matter because they had received it only after K.I. Singh had entered Tibet. They said that they had sent necessary orders to the officers at the border, as they thought that it would be difficult for them to do anything about Dr. Singh on account of the presence of the Chinese in Tibet, but Dr. Singh had already reached Sekar when these orders were issued. The Kazis further said that they had come to know that the Chinese had brought him to Shigatse. Now the case was being heard by the Shoen-Chem the joint meeting of the Chinese and the Tibetans. The case was put there by the Kashag. The Kazis said also that they had placed both our application and an English letter from Dr. Singh, before the Shoen-Chem and these documents had now been translated both into Tibetan and Chinese.

Ngabou Kazi said that at present no country was handing back any kind of rebel or other persons from other countries. He also said that whatever it might be, they would try to give a final reply regarding Dr. Singh and his party as soon

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as possible. At this our representative said that it was known to all that Dr. Singh was a rebel who had looted the property of many men at many places, and had disturbed the peace of the country. Therefore it would not be improper to hand over Dr. Singh and his party to the Government of Nepal according to the provisions of the treaty between the two countries. Our representative asked Ngabou Kazi whether the Chinese had an idea of not extraditing criminals from other countries. Ngabou replied that they were trying to settle the matter peacefully from Shoen-Chem after properly studying the treaty provisions between Nepal and Tibet. (Br.No.41)

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