



TIBET INFORMATION NETWORK - 188-196 Old Street LONDON EC1V 9FR UK
TIN UK - ph: +44 (0)171 814 9011 fax: +44 (0)171 814 9015 email: tin@tibetinfo.net
TIN USA - ph: +1 (0)307 733 4670 fax: +1 (0)307 739-2501 email: tinusa@wyoming.com
Website: <http://www.tibetinfo.net>

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A Rebuttal to the Nobel Peace Prize

The announcement by the Norwegian Nobel Peace Prize Committee on 5th Oct of its decision to award the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama has aroused exaggerated response in the international fora, some welcoming the award; some surprise; some shocked, and still others confused.

However, the common strain of the majority opinion is that the Nobel Peace Prize is heavily tainted with political motives, a fact well aired by a foreign paper which observed:

"The choice of the Dalai Lama for the prize reflects the ulterior motives of the Nobel Committee to use him as a political instrument".

Such actions by the Nobel Committee have deeply harmed the interests of the people of China.

According to its stated objectives, the Nobel Peace Prize is a recognition of "unceasing effort and remarkable

achievements" in the field of " promoting international friendship and unity". What is the Dalai Lama's achievement in promoting international friendship and unity?

In 1959, in collusion with a few high ranking reactionaries plotting against the motherland, the Dalai Lama instigated the abortive armed revolt, after which he escaped. In this armed revolt many innocent Tibetan and Chinese lives were lost. After that, the Government of the P.R.C., in the larger interest of the unity of the nationalities, chose to ignore past animosities and offered to welcome him back to the Motherland if he gave up his demands for 'Tibetan Independence'. Such conciliatory approaches were made on several occasions.

In the last ten years, our Tibetan brethren living abroad have returned to the Motherland on tours, meeting relatives, and sightseeing visits. Out of over 8,000 such visitors, 1,500 have chosen to take up permanent residence in the different areas of Tibet.

The Dalai Lama, instead of contributing to the reconstruction and progress of Tibet during the thirty years of exile, has, on the contrary, engaged in instigating and supporting splittists inside and outside the PRC to ferment trouble in Tibet and to undermine the stability and peace of Tibetan society. He has caused serious harm to the public interest of Tibetans. Recently, in the course of an investigation involving foreign agents in TAR, the accused confessed that they were sent by the Dalai Lama. From this it is evident that the Dalai Lama is not just a religious personality but also a political splittist in exile bent upon splitting the Motherland and undermining the friendship of the nationalities.

Is it, therefore, consistent with the objectives of the Nobel Peace Prize for the Nobel Committee to give the award to such a person.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee in its Nobel Peace Prize citation mentions:

".... the Dalai Lama in his struggle for the liberation of Tibet consistently has opposed the use of violence. He has instead advocated peaceful solutions"

What is the Tibet that the Dalai Lama talks of "liberating"? As is commonly known, Tibet has been an inalienable part of China since the time of the Yuan dynasty. In 1949, at the time of the foundation of the People's Republic of China, Tibetan society was still at a backward stage, akin to medieval Europe, with an autocratic feudal system. The Government of the PRC decided to liberate Tibet through peaceful means with due regard to the actual conditions prevailing. Accordingly, in pursuance of the agreement signed between the CPCC and the Local Regional Government of Tibet, the PLA moved into Tibet peacefully.

Since the Peaceful Liberation thirty eight years ago the people of Tibet together with the people of China's other nationalities moved forward on the wide path of socialism, and the fact of development and progress in Tibet in the last thirty years is something that the Dalai Lama himself cannot but acknowledge. Where does the Dalai Lama intend to lead such a now socialist Tibet after 'liberation' ? There is no doubt about his evil design to split Tibet from the PRC and attach it to a foreign country, to revive the autocratic and feudalistic rule, and once again to subject the people of Tibet to the depths of misery and suffering.

Whether or not the Dalai lama advocates violence or non-violence is just a question of means, with the same evil end.

Isn't it, therefore, a contradiction for the Norwegian Nobel Committee to support the Dalai Lama in the hope of

"liberating" Tibet when he is actually pursuing splittist activities and delaying tactics?

In the history of the Nobel Prize, the peace award has gone to two persons from socialist countries. On both occasions the prize winners were persons who held "dissident political opinions".

While awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama, Egil Aarvik, head of the awarding committee, commented:

"This recognition of the Dalai Lama is a rebuke to the Beijing authorities to rescind [?]."

The ulterior motive is self-evident.

As far as the fact of Tibet being a part of China is concerned no country in the world has so far expressed any contrary opinion. The issue of Tibet is a totally internal affair of the PRC. The blatant interference by the Norwegian Nobel Committee in the internal affairs of Tibet is not only inexplicable but also a natural cause for people's strong anger.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee decision to award the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama is an affront to the dignity/sanctity of the award. It will not have any benefit for peace and progress in Tibet. On the contrary it will further incite the old fashioned class of splittists who espouse "Tibetan Independence" to step up their nefarious activities which could worsen the situation in Tibet.

It is a grave mistake for some to think that this an opportune moment for foreign forces to use their power to force China into conceding the demands for "Tibetan independence". "Tibetan independence" is something on which the Government of the PRC and the nationalities, including the

Tibetan people, will neither compromise nor succumb before the machinations and pressures of any foreign country.

How can lasting peace and development be assured for Tibet? It has been made clear that historically unity and prosperity of the Motherland, and the friendship and unity of the nationalities are paramount factors.

We shall resolutely oppose any attempts, covert or overt, to forcibly undermine national possessions or to harm the national interests of other countries, because that is the best guarantee of protecting world peace.

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Summary of the internal report about the Nobel Peace Prize.

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Summary Translation by Tsewang Norbu.

This magazine is for internal circulation and therefore should be handled with care.

Written by Pasang Norbu and translated into Tibetan by Jiktop ['jigs stobs].

As everybody knows on Oct 5 1989 the Nobel Peace Prize committee has announced that the Dalai Lama Tenzin Gyatso will be given this prize, and immediately the Chinese Government has taken the necessary steps and said, "Dalai Lama is not a normal ordinary religious person. He is a man who has been working for a long time to split the Chinese nation and to spread discord among the different nationalities. He is a political fugitive [yul chul] who has been for a long time trying to split the Chinese nation. The decision of the Nobel Peace Prize committee to give the Nobel Peace Prize committee is an interference in the internal affairs of China."

Because of this, this research piece has been prepared. Along with the [Party?] committee member Lhakpa Phuntsog and under his guidance they have for the first time made a scientific analysis [of the Nobel Peace Prize]. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize is part of the attempt by the capitalist world to overcome socialism

Part 1

This deals with the history of Nobel Peace Prize and includes a short biographical note on Alfred Nobel, who left a very large legacy because as a great scientist he had hundreds of patents - US \$9.2m with annual interest of \$2m. He founded the Nobel Prizes for chemistry, physics, literature and medicine. In 1968 economics was added to the list of prizes, These are selected by a committee made up from the Swedish Committees of Sciences, of Medicine, and of Literature. The Peace Prize is decided by a five-person committee nominated by the Norwegian Parliament. These have been awarded since 1901 on the death of Nobel, which fell on December 10th, and the Prize has always been awarded on that day.

The first recipient was the International Red Cross in 1901, but after that for some years no-one was awarded that prize [...] Between 1970 and 1990 18 individuals and 4 organisations received the prize, with 4 of the prizes shared between more than one winner. These winners included Mikhail Gorbachev, Nelson Mandela, Vclav Havel, and Desmond Tutu.

Part 2 The politicisation of the Nobel Peace Prize award.

"The issue of the award of the Nobel Peace Prize is inseparable from power politics." Since its the most prestigious prize in the world all international leading figures are very keen to get it. Looking back at the history of the Nobel Peace Prize we come to know that the capitalist western world gives great emphasis to this prize and it has great political influence and the award of this prize shows the political trend. The prizes for sciences are not on the whole very controversial, although there are people who do not support them. But the Peace Prize has always been very controversial and has always been an instrument of political struggle and has very often been an object of severe criticism and rebuke. For example, in 1938 Neville

Chamberlain received it, although the 1938 Munich Treaty had given fascist Germany and Italy almost a free hand to start their invasion. [...] They didn't have to fear British and French intervention. In 1973 Henry Kissinger and the Vietcong Foreign Minister got the Peace Prize for the Paris conference. This was also a very wrong decision - not only did Kissinger not deserve it, but the North Vietnamese was so ashamed that he refused it. [...] This was a wrong decision by the Committee because shortly afterwards Vietnam invaded Cambodia [note: the article does not say anything negative about Kissinger. - translator]. In 1978 the terrorist Menachim Begin of Israel and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt ... the attacks of the Jewish state against Palestinians. ... We see from these examples what great mistakes the Commttee makes. Again in 1984 the award of the Peace prize to the Japanese ex-Prime Minister was a severe mistake because they said in the citation he had fought against nuclear armaments. In reality he had done nothing which would justify this; in fact he is an international businessman serving the interests of capital and as Prime Minister helped the US in their invasion of Vietnam and was severely criticised by the Japanese people as a result.

So very often these prestigious prize has gone to terrorists or politicians who serve the interests of money [capital] - it's like a prostitute claiming to be a virgin. By awarding these prizes to prostitutes one tries to make them virgins. "General Growth Big Newspaper" [Ta Kong Bao?] in Hong Kong has put out a commentary saying that very often these awards have been absolutely off target.

Part 3 The award of the Nobel Peace Prize is targetted against the socialist system and is intended to undermine the socialist system

The award has included people like Havel, Sakharov and Lech Walecsa. Very often the Committee tries to give this

prize to people who hold other views than the Government and who oppose socialist governments. By making the award to opponents of the socialist system the Nobel Peace Prize Committee encourages people to oppose the socialist system. In this year's prize there were often rumours that Hacek was amongst the candidates. Even Chai Ling and Wu'er Kaixi from the Chinese bourgeois liberal class [gral rim rang wang jen] were also said to have been on the list of nominations this year. Sakharov, the famous Soviet Scientist, also held views which opposed the Government, and in 1983 it was Walecsa, leader of the Polish unions, who has also been opposing and undermining the socialist system. [The article goes on to describe Sakharov's history and career]

Chapter 4 The Award of Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama and the political background to this decision.

The Dalai Lama has been nominated for three years in a row, and was awarded this year as a single individual, not having to share it. [Note: the complete text of citation of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee is given in full and in a very good translation - Translator]. The remark of the Committee Chairman to the journalist who asked if the award is meant to be in recognition of the Chinese Democracy movement was "we have no objection if you interpret it in that way". The massacre of June 4th is also mentioned [...] Behind the student and intellectual movement and the award is the interest of Taiwan.

In a "United News" [?] editorial from Taiwan on 7th October 1989 said in their commentary that the award of the prize to the Dalai Lama is a recognition of the democratic movement on the mainland. With this commentary we have ample evidence that the award of the prize is aimed at the destruction of socialism in China. This "General Growth Big Newspaper" in Hong Kong in October, under the title "The

award of the Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama" says that if one has to look at the effort of the Dalai Lama in terms of a non-violent political career, as the citation says, then this argument cannot hold. After the June 4th incident the Dalai Lama has been criticising the present Chinese leadership for the suppression of the movement and secondly the Dalai Lama has been trying to separate Tibet from China. It is like trying to hit two deer with one arrow. Therefore such is [the real political intention] of the Dalai Lama - its not worth the ink to write it. The award is direct interference in the internal affairs of China and a plot to separate Tibet from China and a very strong effort to oppose the Communist Party. This is evident from the way the Guomindang newspapers applaud loudly the award. It is the same with prominent western politicians who also applauded.

Part 5 The Aftermath of the Nobel Peace Award to the Dalai Lama.

After the announcement of the award to the Dalai Lama there were severe criticisms against this decision and also high praise for this decision. This is a summary of opinions

5.1- The fight for a democratic movement.

In the Taiwan newspaper "United News" they have openly said the Dalai Lama [accepted the prize] in the name of "Fang Lizhi and the Democratic Movement of the students and workers of Mainland China". This gave a great impetus to the democratic movement [...] on behalf of the affluent, rich and powerful people in the world [...] this has given impetus to the opposition to Chinese communism and opposition to freedom. The Dalai Lama has been the leader of the Democratic Movement, according to the newspaper. On the other hand he is described as the man who personifies the human rights movement. His reputation, says the newspaper, has given a great impetus to the democratic

movement and is an indirect support of the democratic movement. The "Current Chinese Affairs Newspaper" on 7th December had as its headline on its front page in black ink and capital letters "The award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama is a support for the democratic movement on the Chinese mainland". The democratic movement appealed at home and abroad for this to be a way for them to unite. This amply shows that it is a concerted effort to oppose communism.

On 5th October 1989 the Dalai Lama said in USA that "I have been very encouraged by the demonstrations of the democratic movement in mainland China" and went on to say that he wanted "to encourage the Democratic Movement" saying that basically "human nature is in favour of genuine democracy and freedom [mangtso rang wang] and therefore no matter how strong our power is that they can't stop it". He also said about the environment... [the article then quotes the Dalai Lama on the environment]. Many prominent world leaders also congratulated him on receiving the Prize and the so-called Federation for Democracy in China, which is based in Paris, sent a telegram of congratulations and stated that they supported the right of the Tibetan people to self-determination. It further stated that the success of the democratic movement in China is a pre-condition for the right of the Tibetan people to self-determination.

The Dalai Lama as a religious figure and an advocate for more democracy [...] and under this pretext there are so many hymns praising the Dalai Lama [...] there have been a number of publications already directed at this effort [to show him as an advocate for the Democratic Movement]. Recently he met Yan Jiaqi and so many so-called leaders of the Democratic movement, so much so that he is becoming more popular and influential in this area of the so-called democratic movement.

5.2. How the Taiwan regime is trying to deceive the Dalai Lama and use him as a puppet.

The newspaper 'Current Chinese Affairs', the official Taiwanese Newspaper, has written again on 8th October congratulating the Dalai Lama for winning the Nobel Peace Prize under this title: "Irrespective of the fact whether China will be united and when this re-unification will come, we cannot neglect the question of Tibet. Because the Dalai Lama has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize the question of Tibet will receive more attention in the world and therefore we should put more effort than before to try to invite the Dalai Lama to Taiwan. [The article goes on to suggest that the Taiwanese are behind all these events].

This article in fact reflects the official Taiwanese view. [...] The official Taiwan Paper, "United News", said under this title "It is necessary to improve relations between us and the Dalai Lama and this will improve the international environment." They have in fact admitted several severe mistakes which they, the Guomindang, made in the past and severely rebuked the mistakes of the Mongolian Tibet Affairs Commission. Its Chairman, Tang, and the Committee in a very hurried action sent a telegram of congratulations to the Dalai Lama for the award of the Nobel Peace Prize. This incident clearly proves that the Taiwan regime has not so far been very successful in trying to lure the Dalai Lama and therefore is trying with all sorts of means and in fact they have said that the Chinese Government shows great interest in Hong Kong and Aumen [Macao] but has neglected Tibet. With this they are trying to create dissension between Tibet and China. With this shameless move the Taiwan Government is trying to give up sovereignty over Tibet. In the Newspaper, 'Current Chinese Affairs' on 8th October [...]. The Dalai Lama has shown his interest in going to Taiwan but because he feared this might annoy the Chinese

Government he has postponed it until now. But according to US newspapers and magazines the Dalai Lama has in principle decided to go to Taiwan and it is only a question of time. The Buddhist leader of Taiwan, Shing Yuan, who has very close contact with the Dalai Lama, has even said that the Dalai Lama will come to Taiwan.

After the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama the great dissension and disunity among the so-called exile government which was very obvious before has for the time being receded into the background. Led by The Tibetan Youth Congress, the critics are opposing with concerted effort the Dalai Lama's views and opinions. The Chairman of this organisation, Lobsang [should be Lhasang] Tsering has said "the Dalai Lama is a human being and as such he can also make mistakes." Until now there was quite a disunity among them but with this award it disappeared. On 7th October at the 8th General Meeting of the Government in Exile the deputies of the Tibetan People's Assembly and all other people unanimously in one tune showed great respect and reverence to the Dalai Lama and they undertook an oath to bind themselves by the Dalai Lama's principle of non-violence. The Youth Party will try to contribute to the democratisation of the "exile government" and swore they would do their utmost to democratise the government and to do their best to work towards peace and not to use violence.

The "United News" in Taiwan said on 8th Oct in big black letters that "the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama has contributed to unity among the Tibetans". The subtitle was "Some of the prominent youth have taken the oath not to use violent methods". [...] In fact the award has helped to increase unity amongst them.

5.4 Internationalising the question of Tibet.

After the winning of the Nobel Peace Prize the influence of the Dalai Lama in the world has increased enormously. [...] So in fact at the moment the question of Tibet has become one of the major points in international debate. In other words, to use the language of the western people, "the question of Tibet with one step forward will become an international issue". [note: the more one talks about it, the more it becomes an issue - translator]

Conclusion: the Nobel Peace Prize

In short, the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama is now a matter which one cannot alter. Therefore we should accept the reality and view it as an important thing and analyse it. And we should try to fasten the unity of the nation and wholeheartedly oppose the disintegration of the Chinese state. To find truth from facts, not hurriedly but in peace and with a scientific method we should look at the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to the Dalai Lama, and make no hurried mistakes. We should view the thing in its total context, and view the policy which we hold vis-a-vis the Dalai Lama. We should do more than we have done, and we should use inference [to work out what is needed?] both in its totality and in parts.