

China Executes Tibetan after Closed Trial

On January 26 Lobsang Dhondup was summarily executed after a trial that China claims was closed due to unnamed 'state secrets.' Dhondup was sentenced to death in connection with an April 2002 bomb blast in Chengdu, Sichuan.

"We strongly condemn this execution," said Mary Beth Markey, U.S. Executive Director of International Campaign for Tibet (ICT).

"There is absolutely no indication that Lobsang Dhondup received a fair trial," Markey continued.

"The Chinese court should make public the information that constitutes its case and its justification for killing this man," Markey added.

A State Department official told ICT that the U.S., which was denied a request to have a representative present at the trial, has serious concerns about the apparent lack of transparency and due process in this case.

The official also told ICT that the Chinese Foreign Ministry had repeatedly assured the U.S. that the Chinese Supreme People's Court would review the cases before any sentence was carried out, and that it is not clear whether this review took place.

According to Chinese criminal law, any death sentence passed by lower courts has to be approved by the Chinese supreme people's court.

Lorne Craner, U.S. Assistant Secretary for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, specifically raised this case during

Additional Arrests Uncovered in Death Sentence Case

An international coalition of Tibet groups, including ICT, received information in late January indicating that an additional ten Tibetan men were arrested in connection with the case of popular Buddhist leader Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and attendant Lobsang Dhondup, who were given death sentences in December. Lobsang Dhondup was executed on January 26 (*see story, left*).

Of the 12 Tibetans arrested, seven are still being held by Chinese authorities

and three have been summarily tried and sentenced, according to an unnamed source that has been in contact with the International Campaign for Tibet, Students for a Free Tibet and Free Tibet Campaign.

"This information raises serious concerns – about these ten additional arrests, about the apparently widening scope of this case and about the possibility that China may have withheld this information in recent human rights talks," said

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ICT Honors People of India for Providing Safe Haven to Tibetans

RICHARD GERE SAYS INDIA'S ROLE IN PRESERVING TIBET'S DISTINCT CIVILIZATION IS "UNPARALLELED"



ICT Board Chairman Richard Gere, former President of India R. Venkataraman, former Speaker of Indian Parliament Rabi Ray and His Holiness the Dalai Lama at ICT's Light of Truth award ceremony in New Delhi honoring the people of India.

In late December the Dalai Lama presented the International Campaign for Tibet's Light of Truth Award to the people of India in recognition of their critical assistance to the Tibetan people for more than four decades.

"No nation or individual has helped the Tibetan people in their time of need more than India and the people of India. India's assistance and support is unparalleled," said Richard Gere, Chairman of the Board of the International Campaign for Tibet.

Mr. Rabi Ray, a noted Indian political leader and former speaker of the Indian Parliament, received the award on

TIBET

press watch



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TIBET PRESS WATCH (ISSN 0007-353) is published bimonthly by the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT). Periodicals postage rate paid at Washington, DC and additional mailing offices by ICT, 1825 K Street, NW Suite 520, Washington, D.C. 20006 USA.

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A Privilege and Blessing: Recognizing India's Support of Tibetans

After much reflection on my work for ICT in India, I was fortunate to deliver the following remarks to a warm crowd - and before the Dalai Lama - at our December Light of Truth Awards ceremony in New Delhi:

“Namaskar, Tashi Delek.

“Your Holiness, honored guests and friends, it is a privilege and blessing to join in this gathering as a representative of the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT). I would like to thank His Excellency Shri Venkataraman and Kasur Tashi Wangdi for inviting ICT to present the Light of Truth Award at the Tibetan Festival of Compassion. I would also like to thank the festival coordinators — Mr. Penba Tsering, Ms. Rebon Banergee, Mr. Jamyang Dorjee, Dr. Manoj Kumar, Mr. Kunjo Tashi, and Dr. N.K. Trikha — for every assistance provided to our advance staff in New Delhi.

“As advocates around the world for the Tibetan people, the leadership, staff and membership of ICT attach great significance to the selection each year of the Light of Truth Award recipient, as the people selected embody the very mission of our organization. In generosity of spirit and resources, and profound sympathy for the circumstances that have brought so many Tibetans to seek refuge here, the people of India play a critical role — recognized and supported internationally — in sustaining the Tibetan diaspora until such a time when Tibetans can return home.

“Certainly, the scope of India's help to the Tibetan people is unmatched. The question then arises as to why ICT is only now recognizing the contribution of the Indian people? It is simply that our organization was established in the United States, our primary goal was to build support there, and our focus was somewhat narrow. Now, with additional offices in Amsterdam and Berlin, we are working

consciously and effectively internationally. Then, of course, the people of India became our first and obvious choice for this Light of Truth Award — A recognition long overdue.

“ICT is especially honored that Shri Rabi Ray, a long-serving member of our International Council of Advisors and the President of the Indo-Tibetan Friendship Society, will accept the Light of Truth on behalf of the people of India. If I may paraphrase Shri Rabi Ray, himself, “there is no barrier between the peace-loving people of India and the peace-loving people of Tibet.” As the membership of ICT continues to grow, we hope to embrace more and more Indian friends and work collaboratively toward our goal of a full measure of freedoms for the Tibetan people and genuine self-rule in Tibet.

“Today, we are in a period of renewed hope. His Holiness the Dalai Lama's envoys have recently been to Beijing and Lhasa. Now we must all work together in our own unique capacities to create the causes and conditions in India, in America, and around the world to help achieve a peaceful solution for Tibet.

“Again, let me express my sincere thanks to you all for receiving ICT and our guests from the U.S. Congress so warmly to New Delhi. And, a special thank you, Your Holiness, for extending through your presence in India, an opportunity for so many Americans to come to know and love the Indian people and their magnificent country, as I do.

“At this point, I happily exercise my responsibility to introduce the Chairman of the Board of the International Campaign for Tibet, Richard Gere, a strong and resonant voice for the Tibetan people and the truth that their struggle represents. Please join me in welcoming our dear friend, Richard Gere.”

Mary Beth Markey
 U.S. Executive Director 



ICT Leads Congressional Staff Delegation to India and Nepal

In December ICT hosted three staff members of key congressional supporters on a ten-day trip to India and Nepal that focused on the situation of Tibetan refugees who flee persecution and seek refuge in those two countries.

The congressional staff participants were Kelly Dougherty, Legislative Assistant to Congressman Steve Rothman of New Jersey; Matthew Hill, Legislative Assistant to Senator Gordon Smith of Oregon; and Jeannette Windon, Legislative Director for Congressman Mark Kirk of Illinois. They were accompanied by Kelley Currie, ICT's Director of Government Relations, and Mary Beth Markey, ICT's Executive Director.

The trip began in Kathmandu, Nepal, where the group met with repre-

sentatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the government of Nepal, and the local Tibetan community. They also had an opportunity to meet with the U.S. Ambassador to Nepal, Michael Malinowski, and the Dalai Lama's Representative in Kathmandu.

Official meetings focused on the deteriorating security situation for Tibetans in Nepal. The congressional staff members raised concerns about Tibetan refugees who had been arrested by the Nepalese government and urged the Nepalese government to resolve the situation expeditiously. The group toured the Tibetan Refugee Reception Center and spent several hours interviewing newly-arrived refugees about their arduous trek across the Himalayas.

In Dharamsala, the delegation met


with a number of officials from the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA), including Kalon Tripa (Chairman) S. Rinpoche. They had an extensive audience with His Holiness the Karmapa, where the young lama shared his insights about religious freedom in Tibet and situation of the Panchen Lama.

The delegation toured several major educational and cultural institutions, including the Norbulingka Institute, the Transit School, the Tibetan Children's Village and the Mentseekhang Traditional Medical School, where they learned about the extensive efforts to preserve the Tibetan culture, language and religion in exile. They also visited the Refugee Reception Center in Dharamsala, where they heard the powerful stories of former political prisoners who had recently escaped Tibet.

On their return to New Delhi, the group had meetings with the U.S. Embassy staff and a representative of the Indian Foreign Ministry. Following a meeting with ICT Board Chairman Richard Gere, the group had a powerful audience with His Holiness the Dalai Lama. They then observed the closing ceremonies of the Tibetan Festival of Compassion, where His Holiness presented the ICT Light of Truth award to the People of India (*see story, page 1*).

"ICT did an excellent job of showing the Congressional staff the depth of the issues facing Tibetans," said Hill.

"What was particularly striking about my experience along the path of Tibetan refugees in Nepal and India was the richness of spirit seen in these people - children, parents and the elderly alike.


"Despite the difficulty of their journey and the uncertainty of their condition, I saw the power of hope alive in those on the path to rejoining His Holiness and participation in a fully Tibetan community, albeit in exile." 

U.S.-China Human Rights Dialogue

In mid-December, Lorne Craner, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, Democracy and Labor led a delegation to Beijing to participate in the latest round of the U.S.-China bilateral Human Rights dialogue. The delegation included the U.S. Ambassador at Large for International Religious Freedom and the special assistant of the Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues. Human rights abuses in Tibet featured prominently among the issues raised by the U.S. delegation, including the situation of the Panchen Lama, the condition of Ngawang Sangdrol, and the cases of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dhondup, who were sentenced to death a week prior to the start of the dialogue.

In its post-trip comments, the delegation announced that China had agreed for the first time to extend unconditional invitations to the United Nations's special rapporteurs on religious intolerance

and torture, and the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention. These invitations were cited as "significant, because in taking them Chinese officials have acknowledged that their human rights practices fall short of international standards."

After two days of formal discussions in Beijing, Assistant Secretary Craner and the delegation traveled to Urumqi, the capital of Xinjiang (East Turkistan), to "deliver President Bush's message that...no nation can use the war on terror as an excuse to repress its minorities." In August 2002, the Bush Administration added a Uighur group, the East Turkistan Islamic Movement, to a terrorism watch list that subjected it to financial controls. A number of human rights organizations criticized the move, speculating that this group was added to the terrorism list as a favor to China, which is waging a vigorous campaign to quash Uighur independence movements in Xinjiang. 

ICT Europe: A Closer Look

ICT's fifteen-year anniversary holds a special significance for one of its younger offices, ICT Europe (ICT-E). After ICT-E was established in 1999 in Amsterdam, the ICT family became both a truly international human rights institution and a networked force operating across the globe toward a negotiated solution for the Tibetan people. Today, members of ICT Europe are at the forefront of the movement, helping to bring freedom and democracy to Tibet. This commitment enables us to be one of the most effective forces generating active support for Tibet in Europe.

With the gradual and steady strengthening of the European Union there have been efforts in the past few years to formulate a cohesive EU policy on China. This policy is still taking shape and has been quite tenuous with regard to the ongoing and serious human rights violations in China and Tibet. The EU-China human rights dialogue, for example, has not delivered any substantial progress since its inception. ICT Europe concentrates on developing parliamentary efforts on Tibet-related initiatives. By fueling a more committed political drive in the governmental bodies of the EU, ICT Europe is contributing to the work and momentum of other groups that bring recognition and support for the Tibetan cause.

One of the main focuses of ICT Europe is to mobilize European Parliamentary support for Tibet. Given that the European Parliament traditionally is an important force for human rights and regularly expresses its concerns for the Tibetan plight, ICT-E seeks to enhance inter-parliamentary communication, both within Europe and between the U.S. Congress and the European Parliaments. Another aspect of ICT-E's lobby at the European Parliament is to provide information on the current situation in Tibet to Members of Parliament. To this end, ICT-E holds regular briefings for the In-

tergroup for Tibet at the European Parliament on various aspects on the Tibet issue.



ICT Europe (clockwise from top): Tsering Jampa, Executive Director, Maureen Nelson, Program Coordinator; Susan Mizrahi, Program Coordinator; Rutger Brouwer, Program Assistant; and Myra de Rooy, Membership Coordinator.

Efforts to participate effectively in the UN forum, in particular at the Human Rights Commission, have been one of ICT Europe's top priorities. ICT-E works intensively at the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva urging governments from around the world to help in efforts to improve human rights in Tibet and vote for resolutions condemning China's records there.

It is evident that there is genuine interest and willingness amongst European citizens to help make a difference for Tibet. Since its establishment in 1999, ICT Europe's membership has grown rapidly to include more than 18,000 active members in the Netherlands, making ICT Europe one of the largest Tibetan membership organizations in Europe. In addition to providing a necessary means of funding for our activities, our membership program forms an essential part of our efforts to campaign for the fundamental freedoms of Tibetans. Our members are informed with up-to-date information on

environmental, political and human rights issues affecting Tibetans. Through our campaigns, our members make their voices heard consistently and effectively in the European Union, national European governments, at the UN, in corporate boardrooms and elsewhere. ICT Europe intends to expand the membership program to other countries in Europe.

Among its accomplishments in the last three years, ICT Europe has:

- Launched a major ICT exhibit on the missing Panchen Lama and the current situation in Tibet while His Holiness the Dalai Lama headed Kalachakra teachings and initiations in Graz, Austria, with some 10,000 participants from 70 countries.

- Screened the film *Tibet's Stolen Child* during the teaching of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in Lerab Ling, France, to 10,000 people from across Europe as part of ICT's ongoing campaign for the release of the Panchen Lama.

- Worked with ICT-U.S. and the newly established ICT-Germany, in the first internationally coordinated effort of all three ICT offices, to conduct the 2002 Light of Truth Awards in Graz, Austria.

- Joined European Tibet Support Groups as part of the UN Tibet team to mobilize governments at the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva.

- Participated in the UN World Conference against Racism in Durban, South Africa, as part of the Tibetan Delegation.

- Organized a European tour of Tibetan former political prisoners.

- Co-organized two European Parliamentary Conferences on Tibet.

- Co-sponsored the European Parliamentary Conference on Human Rights in Tibet in Bern, Switzerland.

- Co-organized the 5th European Peace March in Austria (10th march).

- Coordinated European Parliamentary support against the proposed World Bank Project in Tibet.

- Begun publication of the Dutch language newsletter *Tibet Journaal*. 

European Parliament Passes Resolution on Two Tibetans Given Death Sentences

On December 19, 2002, the European Parliament unanimously passed a resolution focusing on both the human rights situation in Tibet and on the cases of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dhondup, who were sentenced to death by China in suspect trial proceedings. The sentences have sparked international outcry, as the trials are widely characterized by human rights groups as unfair and politically motivated (*see page 1*).

Mr. Thomas Mann (MEP), Chairman of the Tibet Intergroup of the European Parliament tabled the resolution in the urgencies debate of the EP plenary session in Strasbourg. In a speech to the EP, delivered in German, he questioned the motivations behind recent gestures of the Chinese government, such as the release of Tibetan political prisoner Ngawang Sangdrol, and the timing of these death sentences considering the recent leadership changeover announcement from Beijing. He added that Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and

Lobsang Dhondup clearly did not receive fair trials and that international norms had been disregarded. Stating that while the battle against terrorism is necessary and supported by all, it cannot be done without the rule of law.

Several major political parties of the EP rallied to table the resolution, including the Christian Democrats, Greens and Social Democrats. This action closely follows the European Parliamentary Conference on Tibet (November 14-15, 2002), which resulted in a resolution calling for the establishment of an EU Special Representative to Tibet, along the lines of the U.S. Special Coordinator for Tibet, currently Undersecretary of State Paula Dobriansky.


International Campaign for Tibet Europe, joined Office of Tibet, Brussels, and other groups in urging the European Parliament and the European Union to intervene on behalf of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dhondup.

According to the text of the December 19 resolution, the European Parliament:

- "Reiterates its support for the rule of law and urges the Chinese government to immediately commute the death sentences given to Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup;

- "Expresses its dismay about the imprisonment and isolation of Tenzin Delek and Lobsang Dhondup for eight months from the time of their arrest until the time of the trial;

- "...asks for an immediate review of the case and calls on the Chinese authorities to do all in its power to ascertain that international human rights and humanitarian law standards are being respected and, in particular, to guarantee internationally recognised legal proceedings for those who have been arrested;

- "Underlines the importance of the fight against terrorism, but this must go hand in hand with the rule of law." 

HUMAN CHAIN WILL MARK TIBETAN NATIONAL UPRISING DAY IN BRUSSELS

Thousands of Tibet supporters are expected to assemble in Brussels on Sunday March 9, 2003, to join hands and create a visually spectacular human chain of solidarity for the Tibetan cause, assembling around the European Union institutions (Commission, Council and Parliament). While honouring those that died at the hands of Chinese authorities, the participants will be calling on the EU to establish a cohesive policy towards Tibet and to persuade China to establish formal dialogue with the Tibetan government-in-exile.

Tibetan National Uprising Day is recognized annually across the world and is honored on a large-scale in Europe every two years. Tibetan National Uprising


Day calls international attention to China's brutality over Tibet and its people. It marks the day when the Tibetan people rose against the occupying armies of China. Outnumbered by the People's Liberation Army, thousands of Tibetan civilians and soldiers lost their lives on March 10, 1959, in defending their country and their leader, the Dalai Lama.

The day consequently remains of great significance to the Tibetan people, both in Tibet and in exile. Tibetan exiles and Tibet supporters are expected to come from across Europe to participate in this

non-violent gathering.

A 'Tibetan Village' encompassing stalls, food, live music and other activities will be set up at the Esplanade du Cinquantenaire on Sunday, March 9. Participants of the human Chain for Change in Tibet will gather there at 12:00pm with events ending at approximately 5:00pm.

The event is being jointly organized by the Tibetan Community of Belgium, Les Amis du Tibet and Vrienden Van Tibet (Belgium), TSG Netherlands, Les Amis du Tibet (Luxembourg) and ICT-Europe. For more information, contact:

(English): Jean-Paul Neusy +32-2-7621459; (French)/Fax: +32-2-5440803; E-mail: amistibet.be@tibet-info.org 





Tibetan Youth Leadership Program – Europe 2003

Since 2001, the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) has twice sponsored an intensive training program for Tibetan youth in the United States. This successful program has been designed to encourage and train young Tibetans to take leadership positions within the Tibetan community. It has provided participants with the opportunity to build professional and social networks, enhance their skills and become familiar with important institutions and leaders.

In July 2003, this program will take place for the first time in Europe. The program aims to equip participants with the necessary knowledge and skills to empower them in their work for the Tibetan cause. It will nurture young Tibetans to act now and in the future, converting their energy and convictions into a powerful force for change and activism.

The Tibetan Youth Leadership Program – Europe 2003 will be held in Brussels,

Belgium, from Friday 4 – Wednesday 9 July 2003.

The intensive four-day program will consist of workshops, discussions, and media training. Participants will learn directly from experts in the fields of international law, Tibetan history and Tibet activism. They will be exposed to important issues including the right to self-determination, non-violence, democracy and China's perspective of Tibet.

The program will have a particular emphasis on effectively campaigning the European Union and the United Nations. Participants will therefore also be taught key campaigning techniques including public speaking, media relations and lobbying. English will be the medium of instruction. The four-day program will coincide with the Dalai Lama's 68th Birthday celebrations.

All Tibetans in Europe aged be-

tween 17 – 27 years are eligible to apply for the program. The final number of participants is envisaged between 10 – 15 people, ideally representing a cross-section of the European Tibetan community. Applicants will be required to provide details of their educational and community service background in a brief CV and to complete a short questionnaire.

Full details of the application process and the questionnaire can be downloaded from the ICT website: www.savetibet.org.

Participants will be chosen based on the content and caliber of the information they provide.

All applications must be received by **Wednesday, 16 April 2003**.

Further details of the proposed program and/or the application process can be obtained by contacting ICT-Europe:



Let your legacy
help others

A simple way to continue to
help Tibetans is to place ICT
in your will.



For information on how to do this,
or to talk about additional planned
giving options, please contact Joel Gysan
at ICT at (202) 785-1515 ext. 24 or
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Please remember ICT
when planning your will.

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Chagdud Tulku Rinpoche: 1930 – 2002

By Lodi Gyaltzen Gyari

Chagdud Tulku Rinpoche, a member of ICT's Board of Advisors, passed away in the early morning hours of November 17, 2002, at Khandro Ling, his main center in Brazil. Rinpoche was a highly accomplished teacher and practitioner. He was among the last few remaining traditional masters who received his training in Tibet before the occupation. To me, he was a teacher and a close friend.

To me it feels as though each time a Tibetan master such as Rinpoche passes away it is as if part of Tibet's heritage is lost forever. I must also admit that each time such a loss is experienced, a sense of anger and bitterness arises as to why are we denied the opportunity to spend the last days of our lives in the country of our birth. However, I know that these sentiments are in contradiction to what Chagdud Tulku taught.

I would like to share with you part of a letter that he wrote to his students before his death, which is also the best way to understand more about him:



Chagdud Tulku Rinpoche

I find the currents of the deep disquiet over what is evolving in the world. We seem to be living in the presence of an invisible but razor-sharp sword, that suddenly slices through the existence as we know it. As practitioners we

should neither deny its presence nor yield to the anxiety and fear but rather use it to whet the precision of our choices and the keenness of our skilful means...Pray that the hard-heartedness and the righteous anger that are so prevalent soften and that moral discipline, patience and virtue will pervade.

This passage not only illustrates what kind of person he was, but it also reflects the greatness of the Tibetan civilization, which he fully represented. The message is universal and filled with compassion for all sentient beings.

On behalf of all of us at the International Campaign for Tibet, we send our deepest condolences to his family, Khandro Jane Tromge and his son Tulku Jigme Tromge Rinpoche, and to his Sangha worldwide. 🏹

Chinese Conference Discusses Dalai Lama's Middle Way Approach

As an indication of increasing attention on Tibet in the Chinese democracy community, a conference organized by the Foundation for China in the 21st Century in November included a special session on "The Dalai Lama's Middle Path Theory and Ethnic Conflicts in China."

The conference, Third Interethnic Leadership Conference, was held in Newton, MA, from November 7 to 10, 2002, and was attended by Tibetans, Taiwanese, Chinese democracy activists and journalists.

Mr. Tsegjam Ngapa, a Tibetan expert on Chinese politics and the deputy head of the Religious Foundation of H.H. the Dalai Lama in Taiwan, told the special session that the Dalai Lama's Middle Way Approach was pragmatic and took into consideration the interests of not only the Tibetan people but also of the Chinese people. A Chinese de-

mocracy activist and Taiwanese representatives discussed the implication of the Dalai Lama's Middle Way approach on China as well as on Cross-Straits relations.

The Tibetan delegation to the conference included Mr. Sonam Norbu Dagpo, Additional Secretary in the Tibetan Department of Information and International Relations in Dharamsala, Mr. Tsewang Phuntso, Liaison Officer for South America at the Office of Tibet in New York, Mr. Pema Shastri, a Tibetan writer based in Boston, and Rinchen Tashi and Bhuchung Tsering from the International Campaign for Tibet.

Rinchen Tashi talked about the controversial 17 Point Agreement that China signed with Tibetan representatives in 1951 and compared it with the One Country, Two Systems policy of present-day China.

Bhuchung Tsering talked about the Past, Present and Future of Tibet. The Tibetan community in Boston presented a taste of Tibetan culture to the conference delegates.

The Foundation for China in the 21st Century is set up by Chinese intellectuals and democracy activists to undertake activities concerning the strategies for the democratization of China. It has also taken the lead to work with other Chinese scholars to draft a democratic Federal Constitution for a free China. The Foundation has worked with the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) in organizing meetings between the Dalai Lama and Tibetan representatives with Chinese scholars to discuss the issue of Tibet.

ICT was a co-sponsor of the Third Interethnic Leadership Conference. 🏹

ICT Looks Back on 15 Years of Working for Tibet



1988: First U.S. congressional staff delegation to India and Nepal: Bob King, Alan MacDougal, Paul Berkowitz, Keith Pitts, Karen Muchin, Kathleen Bertlesen, His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Kay King and Mary Beth Markey (current ICT Executive Director). Far right, John Ackerly (current President). Since 1988 ICT has taken several congressional staff and Member delegations to India, Nepal and on occasion to Tibet.



1989: Military patrolling the Barkhor after martial law was imposed in Lhasa at midnight on March 7, 1989, following pro-independence demonstrations. Martial law was lifted on May 1, 1990, after hundreds of Tibetans were detained and questioned. Many were imprisoned, tortured or severely beaten. Some remain in jail to this day.



1990: Drapchi, the most infamous prison in Tibet. In 1990, ICT began a project to photograph all major prisons and detention facilities on the Tibetan Plateau to counter China's claims and prove the extent of China's prison system in Tibet. Drapchi housed some of

Tibet's greatest leaders and activists: Yulo Dawa Tsering, Ngawang Sangdrol, Ngawang Phulchung and Takna Jigme Sangpo, who was released last year.



1991: Congressional leadership ceremony in the Capitol Rotunda to welcome His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Congress subsequently passes the Foreign Relations Authorization Act which includes the sense of the Congress that Tibet is an occupied country under the established principles of international law. The Act becomes Public Law 102-22 when signed by President George H.W. Bush, on October 28, 1991.



1992: ICT begins documenting the environmental devastation in Tibet and publicizes the denuding of sensitive areas in Eastern Tibet. Several years later, China orders a halt to all forestry in this area because rapid and destructive cutting practices caused tons of silt to clog up dams and many other harmful downstream side effects.



1993: ICT helps coordinate the first meeting between the Dalai Lama and President Clinton and Vice President Gore. ICT also worked with congressional and administration officials to ensure that Tibetan issues were included in the President's Executive Order conditioning Most Favored Nation trading status for China on improvements in human rights.



1994: His Holiness the Dalai Lama at a speech before the Chinese American community in Boston, one of many similar occasions that ICT arranged. With financial support from the National Endowment for Democracy, ICT continues this work and publishes a Chinese Language newsletter, *Liaowang Xizang*.



1995: Tibetan women at the United Nations Women's Conference in Beijing make a defiant gesture that was carried by major newspapers and magazines around the world. ICT sponsored the attendance of two delegates.



1996: In May 1995, Gedhun Choekyi Nyima, the six year-old boy identified by His Holiness the Dalai Lama as the 11th Panchen Lama, disappeared. In May 1996, the Chinese leadership admitted to holding him and his family in “protective custody.” No international agency or human rights organization—including the United Nations—has been allowed to see the Panchen Lama or his family.



1997: Representative Nancy Pelosi (D-CA) addresses thousands of Tibet supporters in front of the White House at the Let Freedom Ring rally during President Jiang Zemin’s visit to the United States. Other speakers (from left to right) Ani Panchen, Lodi Gyari, Bill Schulz, Gary Bauer, Xiao Qiang, Bianca Jagger, Adam Yauch and Kerry Kennedy Cuomo.

1998: ICT has worked with Congress for more than 10 years to secure funds to help refugees get medical care and other assistance in Kathmandu before they move on to India. ICT hired photojournalist Nancy Jo Johnson to document the refugee exodus and write

about her experiences on our website,



www.savetibet.org. This young Tibetan had both feet amputated after crossing a 19,000 foot pass to escape to exile.



1999: Lodi Gyari, Gregory Craig (first Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues), His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Julia Taft (second Tibet Coordinator) and Paula Dobriansky (third and current Tibet Coordinator). The central objective of the State Department’s Special Coordinator for Tibetan Issues is to help bring about negotiations between the Chinese government and the Dalai Lama or his representatives. Undersecretary Paula Dobriansky is the highest-ranking U.S. official to hold this position.



2000: Because of opposition from local Tibetans and pressure from ICT, Tibet support groups, and environmental groups from around the world, a World Bank resettlement project that would have moved 58,000 settlers into Tibetan areas is cancelled.


2001: In March 2001, ICT held its first annual Tibetan Youth Leadership Training Program in Washington, D.C., with 15 young Tibetans



from across the country. The program is designed to provide legislative, media and human rights training to young Tibetans aspiring to leadership positions in their communities. This year’s training is being held in Brussels and focuses on outreach to institutions of the European Union (*see page 6*).



2002: On January 20, 2002, Chinese authorities released Ngawang Choephel on medical parole after serving more than 6 years of an 18-year sentence on charges of espionage while filming traditional arts in Tibet. Ngawang was the first of several prisoners in 2002 who were released early, including Takna Jigme Sangpo, who at 76 years of age was Tibet’s longest-serving political prisoner.

2003: ICT continues to campaign on behalf of political prisoners, including the prominent lama Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, who was detained in April 2002 and sentenced to death with a two year reprieve. He and Lobsang Dhondup, who was also sentenced to death, were accused of involvement in an alleged bomb blast. Lobsang Dhondup was executed on January 26, 2003, but ICT continues to work vigorously on behalf of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and other Tibetans detained in connection with this case. 



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ICT CONDEMNS EXECUTION AFTER CLOSED TRIAL

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the U.S.-China human rights dialogue in December.

"We fully expect the U.S. government to make a formal protest that reflects its strong interest in this case," Markey continued.

Lodi Gyari, the Special Envoy of the Dalai Lama said that he had "asked directly and indirectly that this case be dealt with fairly and with due process of law."

"I am gravely concerned that the Chinese have taken this action without such considerations," Gyari continued.

Lobsang Dhondup was reportedly accused of "inciting separatism," "causing explosions" and "illegal possession of guns and ammunition" in connection with an April bomb blast that injured several people in Chengdu. He is connected to several other bombings through an alleged confession after he was picked up by authorities near the site of the Chengdu bomb blast in April 2002.

In the Chinese system, confessions from detained individuals are often received through coercion. There has been no independent confirmation of the nature of Lobsang Dhondup's confession.

Regarding the alleged bombings, there is no indication of any escalation of violence from Tibetans in general or, in this case, that those acts were aimed at causing loss of life.

No one was killed at the incident at Chengdu, for which Lobsang Dhondup was taken into custody. There were no fatalities in any of the other incidents except for one in the town of Kandze on October 3, 2001, in which one person was killed.

The other Tibetan sentenced in this case, Tenzin Delek Rinpoche, is a popular Buddhist leader.

He is known for his allegiance to the Dalai Lama and involvement in Tibetan community-based activities, such as building schools, monasteries and health clinics in poor Tibetan areas, and it is likely that the move against him and those connected to him was politically motivated.

"We fear that Lobsang Dhondup has been executed by the Chinese authorities to serve a political agenda," said Markey.

Other prominent Buddhist figures in Kandze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture have been targets of recent official actions: Sonam Phuntsok, was sentenced to five years in prison for allegedly bombing a medical clinic; and Khenpo Jigme Phuntsok, was taken into custody from the religious encampment at Larung Gar, where he taught and where thousands of monks and nuns were expelled and their dwellings demolished.

One connection among these lamas is that they have not only focused on spiritual education but have also involved themselves in social welfare among the Tibetan people.

This tightening of repression comes at a time when the Chinese government is sweepingly branding political activities as acts of terrorism following the September 11 incident.

Amendments to the Chinese Criminal Law adopted in December 2001 place severe punishments for those who "organize or lead a terrorist organization" from three years to ten years' imprisonment to between ten years and life (article 120 of the Criminal Law). The term "terrorist organization" is not defined thereby allowing a broad and ambiguous range of interpretation including non-violent political activities.

"We are deeply concerned that the Chinese are using these isolated incidents to generally characterize Tibetan political dissent as terrorism in the post-9/11 era," said Markey.

Tenzin Delek Rinpoche's appeal on his death sentence was rejected yesterday, according to China's state-run Xinhua News Agency, which would leave him with a death sentence suspended for two years.

If you wish to share your concerns about this information with the Chinese embassy in Washington, D.C., you can contact the embassy at:

chinaembassy_us@fmprc.gov.cn
· Tel:(202)328-2500
· Fax:(202)588-0032

At Least Twelve Arrested in Death Sentence Case

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Mary Beth Markey, Executive Director of the International Campaign for Tibet's Washington office.

All of the Tibetan prisoners, including those now released, had been tortured in custody according to the source. Two Tibetan boys have also reportedly disappeared.

"Allegations of torture, an apparent lack of due judicial process and the revelation that a third Tibetan has also been sentenced in connection with this case are all deeply troubling," said Anne Callaghan of London's Free Tibet Campaign.

In addition to Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dondup, a Tibetan man named Jortse (a.k.a. Jotse or Tserang Dondrup) has been tried and sentenced to five years in prison by Chinese authorities.

Jortse, who is 65 to 70 years old, was arrested approximately one month after Tenzin Delek Rinpoche. He is a village leader who had reportedly collected 20,000 petition signatures on behalf of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche. According to the source, he has lost most movement and flexibility in his legs since his arrest.

The other Tibetans still detained by Chinese authorities are: Tsultrim Dargye (36), Tamdrin Tsering (33), Ashar (or Aka) Dhargye (40) and Tashi Phuntsok (39).

The U.S. delegation to the recent U.S.-China human rights dialogue took up the cases of Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dondup at the mid-December dialogue.

"If this information proves to be true then it raises serious concerns about China's sincerity towards the human rights dialogue process," said Markey.

"Beijing can't just duck responsibility or claim ignorance on such an important case – especially as the scope of the case continues to expand," said John Hocevar, Executive Director of New York-based Stu-

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Dalai Lama Presents ICT's Light of Truth Award to People of India

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behalf of the people of India during the closing ceremony of the Tibetan Festival of Compassion in New Delhi, India, on December 18, 2002.

India is the source of Tibetan spiritual and cultural heritage. The Dalai Lama very succinctly defined the nature of the relationship between India and Tibet by saying that India is the Guru (Teacher) and Tibet is its Chela (disciple). In recent times, the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan people have been inspired by the great Indian leader Mahatma Gandhi's teachings of non-violence, tolerance and compassion.

"Under the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and with the compassionate support of the people of India, the Tibetan people have been able to rebuild both their secular and monastic institutions so that Tibet's distinctive identity could sur-

vive and flourish," Gere added.

The Light of Truth award was established in 1994. The award honors those who have made significant contributions to Tibet and the Tibetan people and is one of the most prestigious in the Tibet movement.


Past recipients include: Heinrich Harrer, author of *Seven Years in Tibet*; the late Hugh Richardson, the head of the British Indian diplomatic mission in Lhasa; Madame Danielle Mitterrand, former first lady of France; U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell, former Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; and Mr. A.M. Rosenthal, former editor of the New York Times.

The Light of Truth Award Presentation was co-hosted by His Excellency R. Venkataraman, former Indian President,



DANIEL MENDES

Lodi Gyari, Special envoy of the Dalai Lama, and Richard Gere, Chairman of ICT's Board of Directors, at ICT's reception following the Light of Truth awards ceremony in New Delhi, India.

and Kasur Tashi Wangdi, Representative of H.H. the Dalai Lama, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Tibetan Festival of Compassion. 

CHINA AVOIDS DISCUSSING ADDITIONAL ARRESTS IN RIGHTS TALKS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

dents for a Free Tibet.

"At least a dozen arrests, interrogations, allegations of torture and detention without trial, and denial of proper representation for a death sentence appeal point to a level of lawlessness and repression that is unacceptable for a modern government," Hocevar continued.

Tenzin Delek Rinpoche and Lobsang Dondup were taken into custody following an April 2002 bomb blast in Chengdu. Tenzin Delek Rinpoche was held incommunicado for eight months until the day of the trial. After his sentencing, he reportedly began a hunger strike to protest his treatment in detention, which sources say has included torture, and because Chinese authorities have denied him a fair trial.

Two prominent Chinese lawyers, Zhang Sizhi and Li Huiheng, were denied permission to represent Tenzin Delek Rinpoche in his appeal process, which was to begin January 10. U.S. and UK government officials, who requested a representative be present at the appeal hearing, believe

a lengthy review process is likely.

The secretive nature of China's judicial system means that detailed information about the charges and evidence surrounding these cases is unavailable. However, because Tenzin Delek Rinpoche had significant influence in the region beyond his religious authority, and was known for his allegiance to the Dalai Lama, it is likely that the move against him and those connected to him was politically motivated.

Two other prominent religious figures in Kandze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture were the targets of official actions last year: Sonam Phuntsok, who was sentenced to five years in prison for allegedly bombing a medical clinic; and Khenpo Jigme Phuntsok, who was taken into custody from the religious encampment at Larung Gar, where he taught and where thousands of monks and nuns were summarily expelled and their dwellings demolished.


"These incidents suggest that even the most remote Tibetan areas could be

facing the restrictive level of scrutiny and control that characterizes Chinese policy in the Tibetan Autonomous Region," said Callaghan.

"Governments that are engaged in bilateral dialogue with China have both a special responsibility and a mechanism to press these cases vigorously," Callaghan continued.

"We will be monitoring these cases carefully," said SFT's John Hocevar.

The International Campaign for Tibet, Students for a Free Tibet and Free Tibet Campaign joined Amnesty International in calling on Chinese authorities to conduct an immediate review of the case and, if necessary, to conduct a fair and open retrial ensuring that the defendants are given full facilities to prepare and present their defense in line with international fair trial standards.

The defendants should have their choice of attorneys and should be allowed to communicate with family members while in custody. Otherwise, the remaining defendants should be released unconditionally. 



THE NEW YORK TIMES INTERNATIONAL TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 2003

China Executes a Tibetan in Connection With Bombing Attacks

By ERIK ECKHOLM

BEIJING, Jan. 27 — A 28-year-old ethnic Tibetan accused of plotting bomb attacks was executed on Sunday, soon after an appeals court in Sichuan Province upheld his December conviction, officials said today.

The executed man, Lobsang Dondrub, was arrested near the scene of a bombing in Sichuan's capital city of Chengdu last spring that had wounded 12 people, officials said. The police said he had also confessed to involvement in a string of other bombings over the last two years in the mainly Tibetan region of western Sichuan, causing one death.

But Tibetan advocates in China and abroad said that the police had not made public any evidence and that the trial was a sham.

Chinese officials have described Lobsang Dondrub as an "assistant" to a prominent monk in the region, Tenzin Deleg Rimpoche, 52, who was

convicted at the same December trial of involvement in bomb plots and Tibetan separatism. The monk's sentence of death with a two-year suspension, which may be reduced to a lengthy prison term, was also affirmed by the court on Sunday.

Tenzin Deleg Rimpoche has proclaimed his innocence. His supporters also said that Lobsang Dondrub, while he had at one point studied under the elder monk, was not his close associate and that the authorities appeared to be using the case to silence a popular senior leader.

"This moves Tibetan-Chinese relations into a new phase," said Robert Barnett, an expert on Tibet at Columbia University. "The authorities had carefully avoided openly using the death sentence for political offenses for more than a decade."

Other monks have been arrested in connection with the same bombing accusations, local leaders said.



Agence France-Press

A Tibetan Buddhist monk in India lit a candle last week in front of portraits of the Dalai Lama, top, and the monk Tenzin Deleg Rimpoche.

[The Washington Post]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 2003

China Executes Tibetan for Bombings

Second Suspect's Appeal Is Rejected

By JOHN POMFRET
Washington Post Foreign Service

BEIJING, Jan. 27—China executed a former Tibetan monk convicted of carrying out a string of bombings to protest China's rule over Tibet, a case that has prompted international criticism of China's judicial system and treatment of its restive Tibetan minority, authorities reported today.

Lobsang Dhondup, 28, was executed Sunday afternoon in Ganzi, a city near the Tibetan border in Sichuan province, immediately after a court upheld his death sentence, according to an official at Ganzi Intermediate People's Court.

The Sichuan Provincial High People's Court also rejected an appeal by Tenzin Deleg Rinpoche, 52, a senior Buddhist monk, and affirmed his suspended death sentence, the official New China News Agency reported. A suspended death sentence usually means life in prison.

The case against the two men has prompted an outcry from organizations committed to supporting Tibet. Last month in Beijing, Assistant Secretary of State Lorne W. Craner expressed "deep concern" about the severity of the sentences and the possible lack of a fair trial.

Tenzin and Lobsang were detained following a bomb blast last April in Chengdu, the capital of Sichuan province. Lobsang was detained near the site of the explosion. Tenzin's links to the blast have never been clarified other than the allegation that he at one time served as Lobsang's teacher, Tibetan activists said.

Ten other Tibetans have been detained in connection with that blast and others in the region, human rights organizations said, making this case one of the biggest crack-downs in recent years on Tibetan activists. At least one person was killed in the attacks, Chinese media have reported.

Tenzin, who is a religious figure of some influence in the Tibetan regions of Sichuan, was held incommunicado for eight months until the day of the trial. Two prominent Chinese lawyers, Zhang Sizhi and Li Huigeng, were denied permission to represent Tenzin in his appeal process, human rights organizations said. Tibetan activists alleged that Tenzin and Lobsang were tortured throughout their detention and that whatever confessions they might have made were coerced. Human rights organizations say such treatment is common in China.

The Hindustan Times

A Buddhist & A Gentleman

Sourish Bhattacharyya

FOR JOURNALISTS used to be kept waiting for hours by Bollywood stars who descend on the city during weekends, Richard Gere comes as a pleasant surprise. The superstar, with a slight smile on his lips and a rosary wrapped around his right wrist, walked up to us in his usual style with an apology for being 10 minutes late and an invitation, repeated twice, to help ourselves to doughnuts and coffee before settling down to the business of interviewing him. As he asks us to sit closer to him, pulling up chairs to drive home his point that it's going to be an informal meeting, we get to see a new face of stardom that we don't see here. Richard Gere, it's quite apparent, is very comfortable to be in the country that he says is "in many ways" his "first home". "My heart belongs to Tibet," he says, "but the Tibetans can't exist without the extraordinary generosity of Indians."

All this is said with a calming placidity. And all this makes sense when Gere, whose "emotional explorations" took him from Zen to Tibetan Buddhism as enunciated by the Dalai Lama "the greatest Buddhist superstar", says that he meditates for 45 minutes to two hours every day, followed by a session of Tai Chi, which he describes as "yoga in motion," though, he says with a smile, he's finding himself more inclined towards yoga as he grows older. The only objective of this spiritual routine is to "transform anger into forgiveness," but as Gere keeps emphasising, you can't experience this transformation in one meditation session. You've got to make meditation a part of your life.

But Gere's association with Buddhism goes substantially beyond meditation and Tai Chi. Buddhism brought him close to the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan freedom movement. It's a commitment that gets stronger when he meets the 2,500 to 3,000 people who manage to escape the "devastation, destruction and genocide" in Tibet every year, walking through the Himalayas into Kathmandu,



PHOTO: RAJ KUMAR LOCATEKAR, LA ROCHELLE, THE OBEROI

“Embrace and engage your tormentors. See them as people with an illness that can be removed. Non-violence is an extremely successful means of revolution.”

— Richard Gere, Hollywood superstar and advocate of the Tibetan cause

wearing just T-shirts, jeans and sneakers for this "very treacherous trek". "The ones who get out are paranoid," says the man who hasn't been allowed by Beijing to go into Tibet since 1983. "They are prone to alcohol abuse, bouts of anger and violence." The more he meets these people, the determined he gets to

work harder for the International Campaign For Tibet, which has 90,000 members and offices in Washington, D.C., Amsterdam and Berlin. "As you get close to a people, you get close to their cause," Gere says.

He's equally firm in his belief that in this fight there's absolutely no room for violence. Violence, even if

the end is freedom, leaves a mess behind, whereas non-violence, as shown by Mahatma Gandhi, is the "only effective way" of resolving conflicts. "In this conflict, you must embrace and engage your tormentors. You must see them as people with an illness that can be removed. Non-violence is an extremely successful means of revolution," says Gere, who senses a palpable shift in the attitude of the new generation of Chinese leaders: "There's already some kind trust and comfort level, and a certain sense of security building up on the other side. Still, they can't understand why they're being constantly told about human rights abuse in Tibet. They're amazed that the rest of the world has embraced the Tibetan cause. It's like this stick in the tiger's mouth that refuses to come out." It should be "dragon's mouth," one of us piped up. "Trust me to mix my metaphors all the time," Gere replied with a laugh.

Richard Gere has been the Tibetan freedom movement's most eloquent spokesman, but he's yet to do a Brad Pitt and act in a Tibet-related film. "I haven't found a screenplay or a book that can make a good film. If you have one, I'd love to read it," says Gere, whose new film, *Chicago*, which also has Catherine Zeta-Jones and Renee Zellweger, is being touted as an Oscar favourite ("it's an amazing film," he informs us).

But he regards *Kundun* as an extraordinary film. He remembers seeing it in New York with the Dalai Lama, "half-watching him, half-watching the film". At the end of it, the Dalai Lama, after lapsing into a long spell of silence, said the film reminded him of the day in 1959 when he was seen off at the Indian border by a group of Khampa horsemen from a proudly independent tribe in central Tibet. The Dalai Lama remembered how he was certain that day that the horsemen would be hunted down and killed by the Chinese. And then he was overcome by the thought that he was taking shelter in a country where he didn't know anyone.

Today the Dalai Lama has more friends than he can handle. And influential friends like Richard Gere are making sure that more and more people find refuge in the Dalai Lama's circle of compassion. ■

OUTLOOK ■ December 30, 2002

INTERVIEW

Once dubbed the World's Sexiest Man, Richard Gere, the star of such Hollywood blockbusters as Pretty Woman and An Officer and a Gentleman, has an untidy secret. He heads the International Campaign for Tibet, a 14-year-old Washington-based organisation lobbying for human rights and self-determination for Tibetans. Last week, Gere was in India to promote his twin pet causes: Tibet and art. The 53-year-old dapper actor-activist and practicing Buddhist—who started out with Zen in his early 20s, and now meditates for "anything between 45 minutes and two hours every day", practices tai chi and wears a Tibetan head bracelet—spoke to Sourish Bhattacharyya in a New Delhi hotel. Excerpt:

How does the International Campa-

ign for Tibet work?

We work very closely with Democrats and Republican legislators. A lot of our people can walk into almost any office in Washington. Now we need to replicate this success in Europe.

So, it's mostly lobbying with lawmakers to pressure China on Tibet?

Absolutely. What's interesting about this is that no power or money is essential.

How much of this lobbying has translated into real gains?

Certainly the world's knowledge about Tibet has reached a critical mass. Everyone seems to know about Tibet and have an idea about the Dalai Lama. They used to think of him as a strange man from a different part of the world. Then there's the concept of non-violence, the tool Tibetans

are using to fight for self-determination. Chinese friends of mine are amazed why anyone should care about Tibet. They have been so radically taught from their childhood that Tibetans are horrible people.



[The Washington Post]

MIETRO

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 2003



PHOTOS BY SUSAN BECKLE—THE WASHINGTON POST

Tibetan nuns Ani Changchup Khando, front, and Ani Tsering Chodon are helped to the hotel ballroom stage to lead a Buddhist chant.

Women Put Faith To Work for Peace

From Around the World, 250 Gather For a Prayer Breakfast in the District

By CAITLYN MURPHY
Washington Post Staff Writer

Sara Smith gave a "feather blessing" and called upon her Native American ancestors. Rabbi Laura Geller recited from the Jewish mourning prayer. Sana Afandi chanted the opening verse of Islam's holy book. And Mae Chee Sansanee, a Buddhist nun, led a group meditation.

Those religious figures and a dozen more were among 250 women who gathered yesterday in the ballroom of a District hotel for that most venerable of

Washington traditions: the power breakfast.

Except this breakfast was about a different kind of power: that of prayer.

Organizers of the first Women's Prayer Breakfast for Peace said they intend to tap female leaders in business, government and religion around the world to build an international, interfaith women's movement to lobby against war from a religious perspective.



Sara Smith, of the Six Nations of the Grand River in Ontario, the Mohawk Tribe and Turtle Clan, gives a feather blessing.

International Campaign for Tibet (ICT)

Established in 1988, the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) monitors and promotes internationally recognized human rights and democratic freedoms in Tibet. ICT is a 501 (c)(3) non-profit, tax-exempt organization incorporated in Washington, D.C. Current staff includes: John Ackerly, President; Bhuchung K. Tsering, Director; Mary Beth Markey, Executive Director (U.S.); Kelley Currie, Director of Government Relations; Lesley Friedell, Development Coordinator; Joel Gysan, Membership Coordinator; Tenzin W. Dhongthog, Office Manager; Van Ly, Program Associate; Evan Field, Communications Coordinator; Lisa Sock, Campaigns Coordinator; Rinchen Tashi, China Analyst; Richard Nishimura, Legislative & Policy Analyst; Michelle Lee, Membership Associate; Carol Faulb, consultant; Kathy Chin, Nana Kessie, interns.

ICT Europe Staff: Tsering Jampa, Executive Director; Myra de Rooy, Membership Coordinator; Maureen Nelson, Program Coordinator; Susan Mizrahi, Program Coordinator; Rutger Brouwer, Program Assistant.

ICT Deutschland e.V. Staff: Dr. Gudrun Henne, Director; Dechen Pemba, Program Coordinator.

Yes! I would like to join ICT and receive *Tibet Press Watch, Action Alerts!*

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Join ICT's Friends of Tibet Monthly Giving Program



The Friends of Tibet monthly giving program is a small, select group of ICT members who care deeply about the Tibetan cause and people.

By contributing a small amount each month through an automatic credit card donation or bank transfer, the Friends of Tibet provide a vital and stable source of funds from which ICT can draw to take immediate action.

Find further information about this program on our website at www.savetibet.org/donate or contact Michelle Lee at (202) 785-1515 ext.25.



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