

EUROPE :

China postpones E.U. meeting over Tibet: On November 26, Beijing postponed the EU-China Summit due to be held in Lyon, France on December 1 due to its displeasure over the Dalai Lama's visits to several European countries from November 29, including a meeting with French President Sarkozy in Gdansk, Poland and an address to the European Parliament in Brussels. China's decision to postpone the meeting was announced to European ambassadors in Beijing and it appears that the meeting with French President Sarkozy and the Dalai Lama in Gdansk on December 6 is of particular concern. Despite strong pressure from Beijing, this meeting has not been cancelled. The EU has responded to the Chinese decision with regret as "the EU had set ambitious objectives for the 11th EU-China Summit." <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/ict-press-releases/china-postpones-eu-china-summit-over-dalai-lama-meetings>

E.U. Leaders criticize Beijing for canceling summit and executing scientist Wo Weihan on spy charges: E.U. leaders criticized Beijing for canceling the December 1 summit and for executing Austrian-educated scientist Wo Weihan on spy charges. European Commission head Jose Manuel Barroso said, "We know that China is extremely sensitive when it comes to Tibet and relations with the Dalai Lama. But frankly there was no reason for this decision [to cancel the summit]. He [the Dalai Lama] has the right to meet whoever he wants." The EU's top diplomat, Javier Solana, on November 28 also rebuked Beijing for executing 59-year old biochemist Wo Weihan on charges of passing secrets to Taiwan. Mr. Weihan was killed with a shot to the head the same day the EU had urged China to reconsider his case at an EU-China human rights council in the Chinese capital. Mr. Solana's office said, "This execution seriously undermines the spirit of trust and mutual respect required for this EU-China dialogue on human rights." The United States also expressed concerns over the execution on Friday, November 28 saying it was "deeply disturbed" by the execution and that Wo's arrest and trial appeared to have fallen "far short of international standards for due process."

<http://euobserver.com/?aid=27206>

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5hsm1mIZ0Zs6tIXCsC1VD3YKu7d4QD94PO8980>

THE DALAI LAMA:

The Dalai Lama visits Nigeria and the Czech Republic: The Dalai Lama visited Lagos, Nigeria on November 26 – 28. The Dalai Lama delivered this year's key note address at Anyiam-Osigwe lecture series sharing the podium with former president of Poland, Mr. Aleksander Kwasniewski. He arrived in Poland on November 29, at the invitation of the former President Vaclav Havel. The Dalai Lama, on November 29, met with the Czech Prime Minister Mirek Topolánek at the latter's official residence. The two leaders met for over one hour during which His Holiness the Dalai Lama briefed Prime Minister Topolánek of the present situation in Tibet and welcoming His Holiness to his country, Prime Minister Topolánek expressed his concerns about the Tibetan issue. <http://www.dalailama.com/news.308.htm>

SPECIAL MEETING:

International Tibet Support Groups pledge continued support for the Tibetan people and the Dalai Lama: A three day special International Tibet Support Groups meeting took place in Gurgaon, near New Delhi from November 29 – December 1 with 100 representatives from 30 different countries. The meeting was called to brief the members of the worldwide Tibet movement of the present situation inside Tibet, the outcome of the six-day special meeting of the Tibetans in exile that was held in Dharamsala from 17 to 22 November and to strategise, strengthen and to carry forward the Tibet movement.

<http://www.tibet.net/en/index.php?id=552&articletype=flash&rmenuid=morenews>

The meeting concluded on December 1 with a strong call to action, condemnation of the PRC's intransigent approach on Tibet, and an expression of solidarity with the Tibetan people at a time of crisis. In a special communiqué, the delegates reaffirmed their commitment to putting the needs and wishes of Tibetans in Tibet first; their heartfelt admiration for the great courage of the Tibetan people in their peaceful resistance across the plateau since March; their profound concern over the continuing suffering of the Tibetan people, now under de facto martial law; and expressed their solidarity with political prisoners and the families of the hundreds of disappeared [in Tibet]. While recognizing the Dalai Lama and the Tibetan Govt in exile as the pre-eminent and legitimate representative of the Tibetan people and the importance of preserving the Dalai Lama institution, the delegates agreed to intensify advocacy work with stake holder governments in the region including vulnerable Tibetans in Nepal where the Chinese Govt has significantly stepped up its influence. There was particular commitment at the meeting for developing new strategies for targeted outreach to the Chinese people, particularly given the upsurge in anti-Tibetan sentiment and Chinese nationalism as a result of distorted representations of the situation in Tibet by the Chinese government.

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