

ICT Prisoner File

This document accompanies the list of prisoners detailed in ICT's latest prisoner list, which is updated regularly. The prisoner list at http://www.savetibet.org/files/documents/2009-03-08_Prisoner_list_FULLL.pdf includes only Tibetans detained after March 2008, but the document below includes cases of Tibetans sentenced before then. ICT has been able to identify more than 600 people who have been detained since protests began across the Tibetan plateau on March 10, 2008. We believe that some of those Tibetans have since been released, usually after undergoing extremely brutal treatment while in detention. The list below provides more detail on individuals named on the full prisoner list.

There are many hundreds of names we have not been able to confirm due to the Chinese authorities' efforts to block information flow. ICT's prisoner list includes names in Chinese and will be updated to include Tibetan names and further information as it becomes available.

Prisoners serving sentences imposed after March 2008

Sangye Lhamo (F), nun, 26

Chinese Characters: 桑杰拉姆 (音)

Pinyin Name: Sangjie Lamu

Tsewang Kando (F), nun, 38

Chinese Characters: 次旺康卓 (音)

Pinyin Name: Ciwang Kangzhuo

Yeshe Lhadon (F), nun, 24

Chinese Characters: 益西拉珍 (音)

Pinyin Name: Yixi Lazhen

- All from a related case in Kardze county

Details: Sangye Lhamo, a 26-year-old nun from Serchuteng township, Kardze (Chinese: Ganzi) county, Kardze Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture (TAP), Sichuan province, was detained on May 28, 2008 along with two other nuns from Dragkar nunnery in Kardze, Tsewang Kando, 38, also from Serchuteng township, and Yeshe Lhadon, 24, from Tsozhi village, Kardze county. The three

were detained following a peaceful demonstration in the town market square where they distributed leaflets. The three nuns are currently being held in Kardze town and have been denied family visitation, according to recent reports received from relatives. An image of Sangye Lhamo is available and can be viewed on p. 64 of ICT's report, *Tibet at a Turning Point*: www.savetibet.org/files/documents/Tibet_at_a_Turning_Point.pdf. An image of Yeshe Lhadon can be viewed on p. 118 of the same report.

Imprisonment of a master printer in his eighties: Paljor Norbu

Chinese name: 班觉诺布 (音)

Pinyin name: Panjue Nuobu

Eighty-one-year old Paljor Norbu, pictured, who ran a family printing business in Lhasa, was tried in secret in November 2008 and sentenced to seven years in prison. Norbu, was taken by the police from his home in Lhasa on October 31, 2008, possibly on suspicion that he had printed "prohibited material," including the banned Tibetan flag. During his detention, judicial authorities refused to inform his relatives that he was being detained, or to reveal the charges against him. His current whereabouts are unknown. Paljor Norbu is a renowned master printer, and his family printing business in the Barkhor had printed and published Buddhist texts for monasteries for some generations. He used both modern and traditional woodblock printing techniques in his workshop, which employed several dozen workers. In addition to religious texts, the shop printed prayer flags, folk reproductions, books, leaflets, and traditional literature. The business has now been shut down by the Public Security Bureau (PSB), which also took many of the wooden printing blocks. This indicates that he is not accused of involvement in any protests from March 10 onwards in Lhasa, but possibly in providing publications.

Paljor Norbu is known to be a "very modest, quiet person." He is widely considered as an elder by other printers in Lhasa, and so highly respected. According to High Peaks Pure Earth, before 1959, he traveled to various important monasteries such as Tashilhunpo, seat of the Panchen Lama, and Narthang in order to supervise printing of Buddhist texts. In Narthang, he supervised the printing of one set of the 224-volumes of the famous Narthang Tengyur (*Snar thang Bstan 'gyur*), an order from the Fifth Jamyang Shepa (1916-1947), the famous head of Labrang Monastery and book collector. It took him ten trips from Lhasa to Narthang to supervise the process.¹

Human Rights Watch said that Norbu was not granted even the minimal rights that are supposed

¹ www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/12/paljor-norbu-81-sentenced-to-7-years.html

to be provided under Chinese criminal procedures. Violations included the failure to notify his family of his formal arrest or of the trial date; the refusal to reveal where he was detained; the failure to allow him defense representation of his choice in court; the failure to communicate the full verdict of the trial; and, the refusal to inform the family of his current whereabouts and of where he will serve his prison term.

Jigme Guri, monk, 42

Chinese name: 晋美加措 (音)

Pinyin name: Jinmei Jiacao

Senior monk Jigme Gyatso (or Gyuri), whose account of a period in detention following the March protests in his monastery, Labrang (Chinese: Xiahe) was videoed and uploaded on YouTube, was seized by armed police on November 4 last year and is being held in Lanzhou, the capital of Gansu province. There are fears for his welfare, particularly as he was beaten unconscious during a 42-day period of imprisonment starting from March 22 last year.

Jigme Guri (also known under the honorifics 'Akhu' Jigme and Lama Jigme), deputy director of his monastery's 'Democratic Management Committee' and Director of Labrang's Vocational School, was taken from his monk's quarters at Labrang on November 4, 2008 by around 70 police. This is Jigme Guri's third detention.

Jigme Guri gave an authoritative account of his earlier detention on a video in which he shows his face and gives his full identity. Jigme Guri had not taken part in the protests at Labrang on March 14 and 15, but the authorities suspected him of being a ring-leader. In a video account later posted onto YouTube, which is now subtitled in English, Jigme described how on March 22, while he was waiting on the street near his monastery for his shoes to be mended, he was dragged into a white van by four uniformed guards. He was taken to a guest-house run by local paramilitary police near Labrang, in Sangchu (Chinese: Xiahe) county, Kanlho (Chinese: Gannan) TAP, Gansu province. Jigme's account of his ordeal was broadcast on Voice of America after they obtained a copy of the video, and is available as an English transcript at: <http://www.highpeakspureearth.com/2008/09/voa-video-testimony-of-labrang-monk.html>.

Jigme's testimony included details on prison conditions for monks from Labrang monastery that protested in front of a delegation of foreign journalists on April 10, 2008: "Monks who spoke to some reporters were beaten with batons and had their legs broken; on some, they used electric batons on their heads and in their mouths - the electric baton affected their brains and some have

become disabled... driven to a type of insanity.”²

After the video was released, Jigme went into hiding. It was only when he returned to Labrang that he was again detained from his monk’s quarters on November 4, 2008. A source told the *London Times*: “We don’t believe they gave any reason for his arrest. They came at lunchtime when most of the monks were in their rooms and there were fewer people around.”

Wangdu (M), NGO health worker, 41

Chinese name: 汪堆 (音)

Pinyin name: Wangdui

Wangdu, a Tibetan who worked for an international public health NGO has been sentenced to life imprisonment, and six other Tibetans to long prison terms for allegedly passing on information about the situation in Tibet, according to a report published in the Chinese press. Wangdu, a former Project Officer for an HIV/AIDS program in Lhasa run by the Australian Burnet Institute, was charged with “espionage” by the Lhasa City Intermediate People’s Court. Three other Tibetans were sentenced from 10 to 15 years for “providing intelligence” to the “Dalai clique,” including two exile Tibetan NGOs named in the official report, and a second former NGO worker, Migmar Dhondup (see below) sentenced to 14 years imprisonment.

Wangdu is a former Jokhang monk from Dechen township, Taktse (Chinese: Daxi) county, around 25 kilometers east of Lhasa. He previously served eight years in prison after being detained on March 8, 1989, the day martial law took effect in Lhasa after three days of protest and rioting. His three-year sentence to ‘reform through labor’ was extended to eight years’ imprisonment after he and ten other political prisoners signed a petition stating that the 1951 17-Point Agreement was forced on an independent Tibet. According to the Tibetan Center for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD), Wangdu was detained again on March 14, the day protests and rioting erupted in Lhasa after four days of various demonstrations to mark the anniversary of the March 10, 1959 Uprising.

Wangdu, who speaks fluent Chinese and once worked as a guide for Chinese tourists at the Jokhang, is still listed as a member of staff on the website of the Melbourne-based Burnet Institute, one of the leading medical research and public health Institutes in Australia. Wangdu worked on the HIV Prevention in Lhasa Project, which commenced in 2001 with AusAID and

² ICT report: ‘Monks reveal concerns about Chinese allegations on weapons caches, views on Olympics,’ www.savetibet.org/media-center/ict-news-reports/monks-reveal-concerns-about-chinese-allegations-weapons-caches-views-o

Burnet Institute funding, and aimed to develop resources to be used to educate Tibetans about HIV.

A former political prisoner who shared a cell in Tibet Autonomous Region Prison (Drapchi) and carried out labor with Wangdu in the prison's greenhouses during his previous sentence told ICT: "During that time in prison [the early 1990s] I became very close to [Wangdu] and he started learning English with me from [another prisoner]. He is such an open-minded, talented, easy-going guy and got on really well with other prisoners while he was in Drapchi. He is very good at Tibetan literature and painting and Chinese language as well. He used to worry about the new generation in Tibet because they are losing their culture and their language, and he often criticized people for not being interested in anything other than money. The last time I saw him, when we said goodbye to each other, I was very sad."

Migmar Dhondup, early 30's, sentenced to 14 years in Lhasa

Chinese name: 米玛顿珠 (音)

Pinyin name: Mima Dunzhu

Migmar Dhondup is believed to have been detained on March 14 in Lhasa, and he has been sentenced to 14 years in prison for 'espionage.' The sentence was announced in an article in the Lhasa Evening News on November 8, 2008, translated in full into English by ICT at: <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/ict-news-reports/ngo-worker-sentenced-life-imprisonment-harsh-sentences-signal-harder-line-blocking-news-ti>. Migmar Dhondup was sentenced together with former Jokhang monk and health worker Wangdu (Chinese transliteration: Wangdui) and five other Tibetans. Both Migmar Dhondup and Wangdu were accused of collecting "intelligence concerning the security and interests of the state and provid[ing] it to the Dalai clique... prior to and following the 'March 14' incident."

Migmar Dhondup is a well-educated Tibetan passionate about nature conservation, who worked for the Kunde Foundation in Tibet, an NGO committed to helping marginalized and impoverished communities. Migmar Dhondup was educated in exile and on his return to Tibet some years later, he began working as a tourist guide for, among others, an American archaeologist who has comprehensively surveyed over 700 ancient pre-Buddhist archaeological sites in upper Tibet. Migmar accompanied him on several fieldwork trips traveling for many weeks in the remote northwest. The experience of seeing ancient rock art in caves and learning about Tibet's rich history gave Migmar great pride in his native heritage and in his people.

According to sources, Migmar was always happiest out in the field – conducting health trainings in villages, planting trees, or building food gardens to enable nomads to grow vegetables throughout the year. On his trips, however, the increasing levels of poverty in southern and northwestern Tibet demoralized him. He felt that he could never do enough to help those less fortunate than himself. He also cared a great deal about the preservation of Tibetan culture and encouraged other Tibetans to remember their mother tongue and wear traditional dress.

His travels also opened his eyes to Tibet's unique wildlife and natural environment. He became a conservationist after his 2007 trip to the northwestern region. There, Migmar came across a mass of slaughtered chiru antelopes, which he believed were killed by Chinese poachers. The sight of scores of dead chiru galvanized him to raise awareness about these antelope that are being hunted to the point of extinction. (The soft underbelly fur of the chiru is made into expensive shahtoosh shawls.)

Name: Phurbu Tsering Rinpoche (M), tulku (reincarnate lama)

Chinese Characters: 瀑布次仁 (音)

Pinyin Name: Pubu Ciren

Details: Phurbu Rinpoche is a senior lama at Trehor Kardze monastery and head of Pangri nunnery in Kardze TAP, Sichuan province. He was detained on May 18 or 19 in connection with a peaceful protest by 55 Pangri nuns on May 14 in which they shouted slogans calling for Tibetan independence, the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet, and the Dalai Lama's long life. The nuns were detained en route and many beaten severely. Phurbu Rinpoche is a deeply respected local figure known for his work in the local community. There is no confirmation of any trial or sentence for Phurbu Rinpoche. Information about his whereabouts is unknown.

Name: Chime Lhamo (F), nun, 19

Chinese Characters: 久美拉姆 (音)

Pinyin Name: Jiumei Lamu

Name: Dorje Khadro (F), nun, 30

Chinese Characters: 多杰康卓 (音)

Pinyin Name: Duo jie Kangzhuo

Name: Drolkar (F), nun, 21

Chinese Characters: 卓嘎 (音)

Pinyin Name: Zhuoga

- Pangri nuns from a related case in Kardze county

Details: On May 14, 2008, Chime Lhamo, Dorje Khadro and Drolkar joined a group of over 50 nuns from Pangri Nunnery, located in Kardze (Ganzi) county, Kardze TAP, Sichuan province, and set out on a protest march from the nunnery to the county government offices, about two kilometers away. They shouted slogans calling for Tibetan independence, the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet, and the Dalai Lama's long life. PSB and PAP personnel detained the nuns en route and beat some nuns severely. On May 18 or 19, officials detained Phurbu Tsering, the Tibetan reincarnated teacher who headed the nunnery. Aggressive patriotic education campaigns and demands by officials that the nuns denounce the Dalai Lama had angered the nuns, as well as (according to TCHRD) government claims that the Dalai Lama "masterminded" the Tibetan protests following March 10. No details are available about the detainees' site of detention or criminal charges (if any) against them. Chime Lhamo, Dorje Khadro and Drolkar are three of the nuns detained.

Tashi Wangyal and Dorje Yudron

The whereabouts of two 15-year old Tibetans are unknown after they were picked up by security police after protests in their area, and there is concern for their safety. Fifteen year old Tashi Wangyal from Thamay village in Kardze (Chinese: Ganzi) was reportedly detained after the demonstration in Kardze town on March 18, 2008. It is not known if he participated in the demonstration; according to a report from a Tibetan source prior to the demonstration he had visited the monastery for prayers. A friend of Tashi Wangyal, Dhamtsik Gyaltzen, is believed to have been sentenced to two years.

Dorje Yudron, a 15-year old nun from Chukha Nang, also in Kardze, was detained in May or June 2008 and her current whereabouts are unknown. A report from one Tibetan source indicated that there were initially fears for her death after troops opened fire at the March 18 demonstration in Kardze. The same source said: "[After the demonstration] officials from the village went to each house warning the people that in the case of any demonstration, they will not hesitate to shoot. Although the village was surrounded by the military, Dorje Yudron shouted some slogans, and [it is thought] the military shot her with a hunting gun. For a while the villagers thought she was killed, but it seems she was not, the military took her."

Name: Kunchok (M), 16

Chinese Characters: 贡觉 (音)

Pinyin Name: Gongjue

Sentence: 12 years (awaiting confirmation)

Details: According to information received by ICT, a 16-year old minor, Kunchok, from Machu (Chinese: Maqu) county, Kanlho TAP, Gansu province, was sentenced to 12 years in prison in June 2008. Although the charges cannot be confirmed, sources in the area indicate that his offense was 'political' and likely to be due to involvement in the Machu protest on March 16. Kunchok, who is believed to be an orphan, was reportedly detained on April 11 and asked to pay a large fine of up to 15,000 *yuan* (US \$2195), which he was unable to afford. According to the same account, even after some Tibetans found the money to pay his fine, he was not released, and was sentenced on June 15.

Name: Lama Kyab (M), monk, 20

Sentence: 15 years

Name: Khechok (M), 30

Sentence: 13 years

Details: Lama Kyab, believed to have been arrested on March 26 or 27 and Khechok were reportedly sentenced to 15 and 13 years respectively for participating in the March 16 protest in Machu (Chinese: Maqu) county, Kanlho TAP, Gansu province. The charges brought against them cannot be confirmed.

Name: Dondrub Wangchen (M), filmmaker, 33

Chinese characters: 顿珠旺钦 (音)

Pinyin name: Dunzhu Wangqin

Details: Tibetan film-makers Dondrub Wangchen and Jigme Gyatso were detained in March 2008, soon after they completed filming a documentary ("Leaving Fear Behind") featuring Tibetans in a Tibetan area of Qinghai expressing their views on the Dalai Lama, the Olympic Games, and Chinese laws. Police detained filmmaker Dondrub Wangchen on March 26 in Kawasumdo (Chinese: Tongde) county, Tsolho (Chinese: Hainan) TAP, Qinghai province, and filmmaker's assistant Jigme Gyatso, a Labrang (Chinese: Xiahe) Tashikhyil monk, on March 23 in

Linxia city, Gansu province. The men filmed more than 100 Tibetans, most of whom chose to speak on camera without concealing their identities. The film was smuggled out of China prior to the film-makers' detention. The documentary, featuring 20 of the Tibetans, was screened in August 2008. Police held Dondrub Wangchen for 3 months at Ershilipu detention center, near Xining city, and then in a hotel. He is believed to be still in Ershilipu, but there is currently no news on them.

The film "Leaving Fear Behind" can be viewed in its entirety (approx 25 minutes) at <http://woeser.middle-way.net/2008/09/leaving-fear-behind.html>

Name: Jigme Gyatso (M), cameraman/monk, 39

Chinese Characters: 晋美加措(音)

Pinyin Name: Jinmei Jiacao

Jigme Gyatso (age 39), also known as "Golog Jigme," was temporarily released from Kachu (Chinese: Linxia) prison on October 15, 2008 and is now back in his monastery in Labrang Tashikyil. Jigme Gyatso and his friend and cameraman Dhondup Wangchen were arrested in March 2008. Jigme Gyatso was told by the authorities that he will stay under observation and his probation will last one year. Jigme Gyatso told sources that he was severely tortured after his arrest in March 2008. The interrogators beat him continuously and hung him by his feet from the ceiling for hours and kept him tied for days on the interrogation chair. During the interrogations he fainted several times due to the beatings. A crowd of fellow monks and nearby Tibetans gave him an emotional welcome at Labrang Tashikyil monastery on October 15. According to sources in Tibet who were present, the crowd cheered him and thanked him for filming the documentary "Leaving Fear Behind".

Name: Butrug (M), monk, 13 – along with a group of 15 other monks and two laypeople in Markham, TAR

Chinese Characters: 布珠 (音)

Pinyin Name: Buzhu

Details: On May 12-14, 2008, officials detained a total of 16 monks and two laypeople in Garthog township, located in Markham (Chinese: Mangkang) county in Chamdo (Changdu) prefecture in the TAR. The detentions apparently resulted from arguments between monks and members of 'Patriotic Education' work teams at Oezer Monastery and Khenpa Lungpa Monastery, located in Garthog. Monks at the monasteries refused to sign official documents or to write essays

denouncing the Dalai Lama. As a result, authorities detained 10 Khenpa Lungpa Monastery monks on May 12: Butrug, Jamdrub, Jamyang Lodroe, Kalsang Tashi, Lodroe, Namgyal, Pasang Tashi, Tenpa Gyaltzen, Tsepag Namgyal, and Wangchuk. Authorities detained six Oezer Monastery monks on May 13: Ngawang Tenzin, Tenphel, Rigyang, Choegyal, Lobsang Gyatso, and Tsangpa. The two laymen, Dargye Garwatsang and Konchog Tenzin, were detained on May 14. No information about their place of detention or charges, if any, against them is available.

Name: Rangjung (M), journalist, 26

Chinese Characters: 让穹 (音)

Pinyin Name: Rangqiong (possibly released)

Details: Shortly before midnight on September 11, 2008, public security officials who travelled from Dartsedo (Kangding), the capital of Kardze (Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan province, detained 26 year-old Rangjung, a television journalist, at his home in the seat of Serthar (Chinese: Seda) county, Kardze TAP. Officials searched Rangjung's residence and confiscated items including a laptop computer, which they alleged contained political documents. Officials did not provide Rangjung's family members with any reason for the detention. Rangjung is detained at the Kardze TAP PSB detention center, police told the family. After Rangjung graduated from the Kardze TAP Teacher Training College, he became a reporter and wrote three books on the Himalayan region. Details: www.rfa.org/english/news/tibet/tibetan-09182008080119.html

Name: Tsering Tsomo (F), nun, 27

Chinese Characters: 次仁措姆 (音)

Pinyin Name: Ciren Cuomu

Sentence: 2 years

Details: On June 8, 2008, public security officials in the seat of Drango (Chinese: Luhuo) county, Kardze (Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan province, beat and detained a nun who staged a peaceful solo protest. At approximately 9:00 a.m., nun Tsering Tsomo (or Tsering Tso), aged 27, of Samtenling nunnery (Watag nunnery) began distributing leaflets and shouting slogans calling for Tibetan freedom and the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet. Security officials kicked, punched, and beat her with rods before taking her to the county detention center, according to a report by the Tibetan Center for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) (www.tchrd.org/press/2008/pr20080609.html). Later the same day, more than 200 Samtenling nuns attempted to march to the county government offices to protest Tsering Tsomo's detention, but security forces allegedly blocked the nuns and then beat and detained 'scores' of them. No

information is available about their current whereabouts. The Luhuo County People's Court later sentenced Tsering Tsomo to two years in prison on unknown charges.

Name: Pasang (M), monk

Chinese Characters: 巴桑 (音)

Pinyin Name: Basang

Sentence: Life, passed by Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court on April 29, 2008.

Details: Pasang, who is from Toelung Dechen (Chinese: Doilungdeqen), Lhasa municipality, is a monk at Dingka monastery in the TAR. He was sentenced to life on April 29 at Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court.

An official Chinese news report gave details of 30 Tibetans, including Pasang, sentenced at Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court (www.chinanews.com.cn/gn/news/2008/04-29/1235410.shtml): "Following trial according to law at Lhasa City Intermediate People's Court, verdicts have been issued on trials of the first instance finding Basang [Pasang] and a total of 30 defendants guilty of the crime of arson, the crime of looting, the crime of stirring up criminality, the crime of gathering others to attack organs of the state, the crime of obstructing public duties and the crime of theft. The defendants Basang [Pasang], Suolang Ciren [Sonam Tsering], and Ciren [Tsering] were sentenced to life imprisonment according to law."

No details about Pasang's alleged actions during the protests/riots are known.

Name: Drolkar Kyab (M), singer/performer, 24

Chinese Characters: 卓噶加 (音)

Pinyin Name: Zhuogajia

Details: Based on Tibetan Centre for Human Rights and Democracy (TCHRD) and Tibetan government-in-exile reports, on March 19-21, 2008, security personnel in Machu (Maqu) county, located in Kanlho (Gannan) TAP, Gansu province, detained 12 Tibetans (11 males, one female) in connection with local protest activity on the following dates: Lobsang Rinchen, Sangye Drolma (female), and Sungrab on March 19; Konchog, Lobsang Namgyal, Namgyal Tseten (Namtse), Sangzin Kyi, and Thubten Tsering (Thubko) on March 20; and Drolkar Kyab, Dorje, Namlho, and Trinley on March 21. Details about the location and type of protest activity by each detainee are not available. All of the detainees were residents of Machu county, according to TCHRD. Rioting

took place in Machu town on March 16 and 18. Information about the detainees' place of detention and charges against them, if any, is not available.

Name: Lobsang Sherab (M), monk, 20

Chinese Characters: 洛桑谢绕 (音)

Pinyin Name: Luosang Xirao

Name: Zoepa (M), Monk, 30

Chinese Characters: 索巴 (音)

Pinyin Name: Suoba

Details: A group of 11-16 Tibetans, all or mostly monks from monasteries outside the TAR but studying temporarily at Sera Monastery in Lhasa, attempted to stage a political protest on Lhasa's Barkhor street at mid-day on March 10, 2008, the anniversary of the 1959 Lhasa uprising and the Dalai Lama's escape into exile. The protestors shouted slogans and waved flags. Security personnel apprehended and reportedly beat the protestors before taking them to an unknown location. According to an official Chinese report, the group included 15 protestors of whom the Lhasa Procuratorate formally arrested 13 on March 24 on charges of unlawful assembly. The report named Lodroe as the group's leader; he was the first to hold up a Tibetan flag and may have been charged with a different crime. Monk Lobsang Sherab of Dza Bonpo Monastery, probably located in Sershul (Chinese: Shiqu) county in Kardze (Chinese: Ganzi) TAP in Sichuan province, and Monk Zoepa of Mingge Monastery, located in Chigdril (Chinese: Jiuzhi) county in Golog (Chinese: Guoluo) TAP in Qinghai province, were two of the protestors charged with illegal assembly. The report of the 13 arrests, which stemmed from a crowd of Sera monks outside the Jokhang on March 10 yelling "reactionary slogans and [holding] a self-made banner of snow-mountain lions to gather a crowd and stir up trouble" appeared in the official *Tibet Daily* and has been the only official acknowledgement of arrests resulting from peaceful protests.

Name: Dondrub (M), monk

Chinese Characters: 顿珠 (音)

Pinyin Name: Dunzhu

Details: Based on a TCHRD report, on the night of May 19, 2008, public security officials and People's Armed Police arrived at Shelkar Choede Monastery, located at Shelkar, the seat of Dingri (Chinese: Tingri) county, Shigatse (Chinese: Rikaze) prefecture, TAR. They detained 12 Shelkar Choede monks: Khyenrab Tharchin, Tsewang Tenzin, Tenzin Gyephel, Khyenrab Tashi,

Tobgyal, Tenzin Tsering, Lobsang Jigme, Khyenrab Nyima, Dondrub, Tenpa, Samten, and Choeden. Earlier that day, the 12 monks had engaged in a heated argument with officials who arrived at the monastery to begin a 'Patriotic Education' program. Khyenrab Tharchin, a member of the monastery's Democratic Management Committee (DMC) stood during the first session, objected to the program, and stated that he would not denounce the Dalai Lama as required. Eleven additional monks stood and expressed support for Khyenrab Tharchin. Information about the monks' place of detention and the charges, if any, against them is not available. Dondrub was one of the monks detained.

Name: Chone Khedup (M), Monk, 40

Place of origin: Sangchu, Kanlho TAP, Gansu

Details: The Tibetan government in exile reported on July 16, 2008 that two Labrang monks, Tsultrim Gyatso (37) and Chone Khedup (around 40), were taken to a prison in Lanzhou, the capital of Gansu province. The Chinese authorities searched for them after they left Labrang after the protests and "were arrested under gunfire", according to the Tibetan government in exile report (www.tibet.net/en/flash/2008/0708/16A0708.html).

Prisoners serving sentences imposed prior to March 2008

Name: Tenzin Delek Rinpoche or Trulku Tenzin Delek (M), monk, 58

Chinese characters: 阿安扎西

Pinyin Name: A'an Zhaxi

Sentence: Death sentence commuted to life

Details: Tenzin Delek, born in 1950 in Kardze (Ganzi) TAP in Sichuan, was recognized by the Dalai Lama as a reincarnate lama in the 1980s. Detained on April 7, 2002, he and Lobsang Dondrub were convicted at a closed trial on November 29, 2002 on charges of exploding bombs and scattering separatist leaflets. Official sources report that the case involved state secrets. No evidence has been made public. Lobsang Dondrub is portrayed as the bomber, Tenzin Delek as conspirator. They were sentenced to death on December 2, 2002. Tenzin Delek received a two-year reprieve and appealed. The Sichuan High People's Court approved Lobsang Dondrub's execution and rejected Tenzin Delek's appeal on January 26, 2003. Tenzin Delek's sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on January 26, 2005. He is imprisoned in Chuandong Prison, Sichuan and has apparently been treated for heart disease. The case has stirred international controversy for its procedural violations and lack of transparency. Tenzin Delek was well-known

and respected in his home area for his work building monasteries and providing education for children in remote rural areas and his arrest is likely to have been for political reasons, in order to curb monastic influence and religious expression.

Name: Bangri Chogtrul Rinpoche (or Jigme Tenzin Nyima Rinpoche) (M), 42

Chinese characters: 晋美且增尼玛 (音), 其美丹增尼玛

Pinyin Name: Jinmei Danzeng Nima

Sentence: Life commuted to fixed term, then reduced by one year

Concern for his health

Details: Bangri Chogtrul Rinpoche (or Jigme Tenzin Nyima), the head of the former Gyatso Children's School in Lhasa, was arrested in August 1999. Bangri Rinpoche, who is in his early forties, is from Nangchen (Chinese: Nangqian) county, Jyekundo (Chinese: Yushu) TAP, Qinghai province. In the mid-1990s he became involved in the Gyatso Children's Home and School, a privately-funded orphanage and school for Tibetan children, after he married the founder, Nyima Choedron, a former nun. On August 26, 1999, Tashi Tsering, a builder engaged in a contract with them, failed in an attempt to blow himself up as he tried to replace a Chinese flag with a Tibetan flag in front of the Potala Palace. Hours later, the Public Security Bureau detained the Rinpoche and Nyima Choedron, and closed the home. Chinese officials have said that the home's operators were sentenced to imprisonment on charges of 'splittism.' They were sent to Drapchi (TAR Prison) in Lhasa. Following the closure of the school, all the staff were arrested and imprisoned for varying periods, and many of the children were thrown out onto the streets following interrogation by police.

There are severe concerns for Bangri Tsamtrul Rinpoche's health. A reliable report received by ICT states that he had been hospitalized at least once due to possible intestinal illness and that he is in a very weak state. Bangri Tsamtrul Rinpoche has now been transferred from Drapchi to the new prison in Chushur (Chinese: Qushui) county southwest of Lhasa. Bangri Chogtrul Rinpoche's life sentence for 'splittism' was commuted to 19 years on July 31, 2003, and he was granted a year's reduction on November 17, 2005, with his sentence now due to expire on July 30, 2021.

Name: Jigme Gyatso (M), businessman, 47

Chinese characters: 晋美江村(音), 其美江村, 吉美加措

Pinyin Name: Jinmei Jiacao

Sentence: 15 years plus a three year extension

Details: Sentence extended due to peaceful protest in prison; fear for safety due to torture following UN Special Rapporteur's visit.

Jigme Gyatso's 15-year sentence was extended by three years after he shouted 'Long live the Dalai Lama' and pro-independence slogans while in detention in May 2004. Jigme Gyatso, who is being held in Chushur (Chinese: Qushui) prison is reportedly suffering from very poor health as a result of beatings during detention.

Jigme Gyatso, born in 1961 in Sangchu (Chinese: Xiahe) county, Kanlho (Chinese: Gannan) TAP in Gansu province, spent several years in Ganden monastery near Lhasa, traveled to India in the mid-1980s, and later opened a restaurant in Lhasa's well-known Barkor neighborhood. According to a report by TCHRD, Jigme Gyatso distributed pro-independence leaflets and put up posters while he was at Ganden. In 1992, he established a group named the 'Association of Tibetan Freedom Movements.' He was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for counter-revolution in 1996. According to reports received by ICT, on one occasion in 1998, a group of security officials from Gansu province entered Jigme Gyatso's cell in Drapchi prison and beat him unconscious.

The UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, Dr. Manfred Nowak, was able to speak to Jigme Gyatso during a visit to Chushur in 2005. Jigme Gyatso apparently said that he had received a two-year sentence extension in May 2004 after shouting pro-independence slogans. The San Francisco-based Dui Hua Foundation has since seen several Chinese government responses that refer to a three-year sentence extension for 'inciting splittism' and a new release date of March 30, 2014. The reason for the discrepancy in the reporting is unclear, but there are strong indications that the reports of the three-year extension are in fact accurate. Jigme Gyatso was apparently severely tortured following the visit of the Rapporteur, according to information received by ICT.

A report on Jigme Gyatso's sentence extension and welfare, including a translation of his sentencing document, can be found at <http://www.savetibet.org/media-center/ict-news-reports/labrang-monk-official-who-spoke-out-seized-monastery-detentions-continue-across-tibet>.

Name: Phuntsok Wangdu (M), monk, 40

Chinese Characters: 彭措旺堆

Pinyin Name: Pingcuo Wangdui

Sentence: 14 years

Details: In 1990, when work team members visited Ganden monastery to carry out ‘Patriotic Education,’ 18 monks including Phuntsok Wangdu, in his thirties, were expelled from the monastery because they criticized and infuriated the work team members. On June 17, 1993, TAR PSB officers detained Phuntsok and held him in Sangyip prison. No reason was provided for his arrest. In prison, he was subjected to severe beatings and was held there arbitrarily for six months. During that time he faced no legal proceedings. After six months Phuntsok was released, with many conditions imposed including restrictions on his movements.

In 1997, Phuntsok was arrested at his house together with his brother and 19-year-old cousin. The three men were held in Gutsa detention centre where they were brutally beaten. In May 1997 he was singled out and taken to a police station west of Lhasa, where he was severely interrogated for more than a month. In July 1997, Phuntsok was transferred back to Gutsa detention centre for further interrogations. On the grounds of suspicion of instigating political activities, Phuntsok was eventually charged with ‘espionage.’ He was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment in June 1998 by the Lhasa Intermediate People’s Court. His brother and cousin were charged with ‘assisting a “splittist clique”’ and sentenced to three years by the same court. Both men were transferred to Drapchi prison and are likely to be now in Chushur prison.

According to information received by the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, no warrant was shown to Phuntsok Wangdu upon his arrest, and the relevant legislation upon which his arrest is based remains unknown. In a communication addressed to the PRC on March 30, 1999, the UN WGAD noted that “It is argued that his attitude towards the re-education campaign and his having left Tibet for almost three years between 1990 and 1993 were the only factors for which he was singled out.” Phuntsok Wangdu travelled to India in 1991 and upon his return in January 1993, he was accused of joining an intelligence organization while in India and dispatched by the organization back to China to conduct espionage with photographic and recording equipment.

Name: Choeying Khedrub (M), monk, 36

Chinese Characters: 曲因克珠

Pinyin Name: Quyin Kezhu

Sentence: Life imprisonment

Name: Tsering Lhagon (M), layperson, 48

Chinese Characters: 次仁拉贡 (音)

Pinyin Name: Ciren Lagong

Sentence: 15 years

Name: Yeshe Tenzin (M), monk, 40

Chinese Characters: 益西且增 (音)

Pinyin Name: Yixi Danzeng

Sentence: 10 years

- All from a related case in Sog County, TAR

Details: Choeying Khedrub, a monk in his thirties from Tsanden Monastery in Sog (Chinese: Suo) county in the TAR, was one of at least six men detained in March 2000 for printing and distributing pro-independence leaflets. Four were Tsanden monks. Police searched the home of one man, builder Tsering Lhagon, and found printing blocks for the leaflets. Based on official Chinese sources, five of them (three monks, two laypeople) were charged with establishing a separatist group, the 'Xuecheng Youth Council,' and distributing leaflets.

New official confirmation was obtained in May 2005 by European governments of the life sentence imposed on Choeyang Khedrub whose case has been little known outside Tibet. Choeying Khedrub was sentenced on January 29, 2001 to life imprisonment by the TAR High People's Court for the 'crime of inciting splittism,' according to official information passed onto the Dui Hua Foundation.³ The same information stated that Choeying Khedrub had been sent to TAR prison (Drapchi) on April 4, 2001. He is now likely to have been transferred to Chushur (Qushui) prison.

Of the other monks, Tsering Lhagon was sentenced to 15 years; and Yeshe Tenzin was sentenced to 10 years.

The Khangmar Monks

Name: Jampa Choephel (M), monk, 38

Chinese Characters: 强巴曲培

Pinyin Name: Qiangba Qupei

Sentence: 12 years

³ See 'Occasional Publications of the Dui Hua Foundation Volume 21: Selection of Cases from the Criminal Law,' April 2006 www.duihua.org.

Name: Choedar Dargye (M), monk/chant master, 40

Chinese Characters: 曲达塔杰

Pinyin Name: Quda Tajie

Sentence: 12 years

Name: Gedun Thogphel (M), monk, 36

Chinese Characters: 更登措培 (音)

Pinyin Name: Gengdeng Cuopei

Sentence: 12 years

Name: Jamyang Oezer (M), monk, 35

Chinese Characters: 江央威色 (音)

Pinyin Name: Jiangyang Weise

Sentence: 8 years

- All from a related case in Marthang (Hongyuan) county, Ngaba TAP, Sichuan

Details: According to various reports, in January 2003, police detained five or six men in Marthang (Chinese: Hongyuan) county, Ngaba (Chinese: Aba) prefecture, Sichuan province. One man, Migyur Gyatso, was a monk or an artisan (religious paintings or statues); the others were monks from Khangmar monastery. They allegedly possessed photos of the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama, conducted prayers for the Dalai Lama while he was ill, and possessed a painting of the Tibetan flag. At least three of the monks, Jampa Choephel (head of the monastery's Democratic Management Committee), Choedar Dargye (chant-master), and Gedun Thogphel were tried on unknown charges in the prefectural capital, Barkham (Chinese: Ma'erkang). On August 29, 2003, they were sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and later transferred to Ngaba prison. According to one report, monk Jamyang Oezer was sentenced to eight years imprisonment, and painter Migyur Gyatso to one year.

Name: Champa (Jampa) Chung (M), monk, 63

Chinese Characters: 强巴琼(音), 强巴群

Pinyin Name: Qiangba Qiong, Qiangba Qun

Sentence: 4 years. (Champa Chung was officially 'released' in 1999, but is believed to be held under continued close surveillance and his movements restricted.)

Details: Champa Chung is a monk in his late fifties who was an assistant to Chadrel Rinpoche, the former abbot of Tashilhunpo monastery and head of the 11th Panchen Lama search team, who remains under close surveillance if not house arrest in Tibet. Champa Chung, the former Secretary of the Search Committee for the Panchen Lama, was arrested in 1995 and was due for release in 1999 upon the completion of his four-year sentence. In addition, he was to be deprived of his political rights for two years. According to an unconfirmed report in August 2003, he remains under some form of custody.

Name: Dolma Kyab (M), teacher and writer, 32

Chinese Characters: 卓玛加 (音)

Pinyin Name: Zhuoma Jia

Pen name Lobsang Kelsang Gyatso

Sentence: 10.5 years, on charges of 'espionage' and 'secret crossing of the national boundary'

Details: Dolma Kyab, born in 1976, is a writer and teacher in his native Tibet. He is currently imprisoned at Chushur prison in a rural area south-west of his native home, Lhasa, Tibet. On March 9, 2005, he was arrested in Lhasa at the middle school where he was employed as a history teacher. The Chinese authorities have confirmed that Dolma Kyab is serving ten-and-a-half years on charges of espionage and 'secret crossing of the national boundary,' and that his sentence will end on October 8, 2015.

In a letter from prison, which was written in November 2005 and reached Tibetan friends in exile, Dolma Kyab said that the reason for his conviction was his unpublished book, 'The Restless Himalayas,' in which he writes about Tibetan geography, history and religion. In the letter, a copy of which has been obtained by ICT, he says: "They [Chinese officials] think that what I wrote about nature and geography was also connected to Tibetan independence... this is the main reason of my conviction, but according to Chinese law, the book alone would not justify such a sentence. So they announced that I am guilty of the crime of espionage."

In the letter, Dolma Kyab also says that during a visit by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Torture Manfred Nowak to Chushur prison in November 2005, he was removed and hidden. Following his sentencing on September 16, 2005, Dolma Kyab appealed against the conviction, but the court upheld the sentence on November 30, 2005.

Name: Runggye Adak (M), herder, 52

Chinese Characters: 荣吉阿扎 (音)

Pinyin Name: Rongji Azha

Sentence: 8 years, on charges of ‘inciting to split the country’

Name: Adrug Lupoe (M), monk, 46

Chinese Characters: 阿珠禄波 (音)

Pinyin Name: Azhu Lubo

Sentence: 10 years, for ‘espionage’ and ‘inciting splittism’

Name: Jamyang Kunkhyen (M), teacher, 32

Chinese Characters: 江央贡臣 (音)

Pinyin Name: Jiangyang Gongchen

Sentence: 9 years

Name: Jarib Lothog (M), herder, 37

Sentence: 3 years, for ‘espionage’

- All from a related case in Lithang county, Kardze TAP, Sichuan province

Details: Security officials detained 52 year-old Tibetan nomad Runggye Adak on August 1, 2007, at a horse-racing festival in Lithang (Chinese: Litang) county, Kardze (Chinese: Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan province. Runggye Adak climbed onto a stage where officials were due to speak and, according to the reports, shouted slogans calling for the Dalai Lama’s return to Tibet, freedom of religion, the releases of Gedun Choekyi Nyima (the Panchen Lama identified by the Dalai Lama) and Tenzin Delek Rinpoche (see above), and for Tibetan independence. According to a Xinhua report, Runggye Adak intended to “separate the country and harm national unity.” The Kardze Intermediate People’s Court convicted him on October 29 on charges of subverting state power and inciting splittism, according to RFA. Xinhua reported that the court sentenced him on November 20 to eight years in prison for inciting splittism. Xinhua also reported that the Kardze Intermediate People’s Court sentenced Kunkhyen and Runggye Adak’s nephew Adrug Lupoe on November 20 to nine years and ten years imprisonment respectively on charges of espionage and inciting splittism. A fourth Tibetan, Jarib Lothog, was sentenced to three years in prison linked to the same case.

It is significant that the two Tibetans allegedly reporting on the event were sentenced to longer terms than the perpetrator, and may be intended to convey an intimidating signal to Tibetans about passing on news about unrest or dissent to the outside world.

Name: Lobsang Phuntsog (M), monk, 31

Chinese Characters (Main Name): 洛桑平措 (音)

Pinyin Name: Luosang Pingcuo

According to a TCHRD report, on September 15, 2007, public security officials in Lithang (Chinese: Litang) county, Kardze (Chinese: Ganzi) TAP, Sichuan province, detained monk Lobsang Phuntsog of Lithang monastery after they searched his room and found photographs of the Dalai Lama, the Panchen Lama, and the Karmapa on his private altar. Another TCHRD source suggested that police detained the 30-year-old monk because of his association with Kunkhyen (see above), who was detained on August 22. An RFA report described Kunkhyen as a school teacher who may have had a video camera at a Lithang horse racing festival on August 1, when Tibetan nomad Runggye Adak climbed onto a stage and allegedly shouted slogans, including a call for the Dalai Lama's return to Tibet. Lobsang Phuntsog, who led the monastery's traditional *cham* dancing troupe, may be held in the Lithang PSB Detention Center. No information about criminal charges against him is available.

“Their wish for peace.”

The Beijing-based Tibetan writer Woesser has become one of the most authoritative voices on Tibet in recent years, and her blogs have rapidly become trusted and reliable sources of information about not only what is happening in Tibet, but also for gauging ordinary people's reactions to those events. (For more on Woesser, and to see some of her writings in translation, see ICT's report “A Great Mountain Burned by Fire: China's Crackdown on Tibet,” March 2009, available at: www.savetibet.org.)

On February 24, 2009, Woesser posted a poem on her Chinese-language blog which had actually been left as a comment by an anonymous reader. As the following translation reveals, Woesser dedicated the poem to the Tibetans beaten to death in police custody, and those who have “lost their freedom in their wish for peace,” and provided photographs and other details she had available to her.

Tuesday, February 24, 2009.

A poem written on my blog by a Tibetan: I cannot cry...

Just now I logged onto my blog and saw a poem left by an anonymous Tibetan. On the eve of Losar 2009, on the day of Lang'gang (the 30th in the Tibetan calendar), on behalf of this anonymous Tibetan I'm dedicating this poem to the Tibetans in these photographs: young men and women; monks and nuns; singers, nomads and farmers. Our compatriots. Last year and recently, they lost their freedom in their wish for peace. Among them, the monk Gesang (Tibetan: Kelsang) from Nancuo monastery in Aba (Tibetan: Ngaba) county, and the farmer Baima Caihua (Tibetan: Pema Tsepag) from Zuogong county (Tibetan: Dzogong, in Chamdo Prefecture in the TAR), who were savagely beaten upon being detained and tragically, killed. Let us remember and pay tribute to these brave compatriots! Let us pray for them!

I cannot cry...

This night, I cried.

Because I don't know who I am,

This night, I cried,

Because I know he and she are in cells [cowsheds].

This night, I cried,

Because I know what I should do.

This night, I cried,

Because I know they are suffering torment.

I cried, and I cried...

Only the quiet black night heard my voice.

And only with the quiet of this night can the sound of shattering hearts be heard.

The computer screen is blurred by tears,

And suddenly I sense I'm using the colonizer's language to express my thoughts.

I cannot cry. I should walk from this tragedy to find for them their due freedom.

Even if I lose my own freedom, I should give everything for them!

These are just some of the photos I could find...

Luosang Linzhu (Lobsang Lhundrub), monk from Lithang in southern Kham, arrested February 15.



Gesang (Kelsang) a monk from Nancuo [phon] monastery in Aba county, Amdo, beaten to death last year by PAP.



Baima Caihua [Pema Tsepag] a Tibetan from Zuogang county [in Chamdo] in Amdo beaten to death by police on January 20.



Two Tibetans – arrested with Baima Caihua – from Zuogang, Kham, Chile Ouzhu (Gayul Ngodrup) (right) and Deqing Zhuoma (Dechen Dolma).



Monk Luosang Quzhen (Lobsang Chogyal) (left) and Ani Qucuo Zhoma (Choetse Drolma) (right) from northern Ganzi in Kham, sentenced.



Monk Awang Linzhu (Ngawang Lhundrub) from northern Ganzi in Kham, sentenced.



Ani Baima Lamu (Pema Lhamu) from northern Ganzi in Kham, sentenced.



Gongque Zhuoma (Konchog Drolma), a woman from northern Ganzi in Kham, arrested at the beginning of this year.



Nanka Suolang (Namkha Sonam), a farmer from northern Ganzi in Kham, arrested.



Monk Yixi Duoje (Yeshe Dorjee) from northern Ganzi in Kham, arrested.



The singer Danzeng (Tenzin) from Amdo, arrested this year for “reactionary songs.”



A nun [no name given] from Ganzi in northern Kham, arrested and sentenced.



Tashi Dondrub, Amdo singer arrested this year for “reactionary songs.”



Qunpei (Choephel), a farmer from Aba in Amdo, crippled in a beating and sentenced to prison last year.



Monk Luosang Gede (Lobsang Kirti) from Aba in Amdo, arrested in January.



Monk Sang'ge (Sanggye) from Aba in Amdo, arrested last year.



A nun [Lhamo] from northern Ganzi in Kham, arrested and sentenced.



Nun Zhaxi Cuo (Tashi Tso) from Ganzi in northern Kham, arrested and sentenced.



Some of the Tibetans from Litang in southern Kham who are detained or missing.



Newly found photographs (occasionally added):

Nun Yixi Lazhen (Yeshi Lhadon) arrested May 12 last year, not known if dead or alive.

