

OUTLINE of the HISTORY of TIBET

2nd century: Tibetan tribes, called Ch'iang, begin harassing the borders of northwest China.

BCE - CE

3rd century: Tibetan harassment of China winds down as internal reorganization begins; the several tribes begin to become consolidated into a "national unity".

7th century: Buddhism appears in Tibet, mainly restricted to a few noble families and largely ignored and/or resisted by the majority who remain adherents of the animist religion of Bon. Priests come from India and China.

600 gNam-ri slon-mtshan of Yarlung is made king of Tibet.

618 About this time the chiefs of the Tibetan clans combine to support the head of one clan as their leader; this is Song-tsen Gampo (Srong-brtsan-sgam-po), about 13 years old. Already, Tibet has become a formidable military power. There are walled towns and small castles surrounded by farmland. There are skilled metalworkers producing armor and weapons as well as fine gold ceremonial pieces and utensils. Song-tsen Gampo is accredited with the establishment of Tibetan military greatness, introduction of both writing and Buddhism. Under his leadership, the Tibetans begin pressing into China itself.

632 First contacts between Tibet and the T'ang dynasty.

635 Song-tsen Gampo demands and receives a Chinese princess (Mun Cang) as his bride. Now warlike activities are carried out in all directions very vigorously.

648 Tibetan arms carry into India.

649 Accession of Mang-song Mang-tsen (Mang-slon Mang-rtsan (born C649))

650 About this time priests from both India and China are entering Tibet, perhaps vying for influence at court. The Tibetan kings are patrons and supporters of Buddhism.

670 Tibetan arms annihilate the Tu-yu-hun people of the Koko Nor area: Warfare begins between Tibet and T'ang China.

676 Accession of Du-song Mang-po-je ('Dus-srong Mang-po-rje (born 676)).

8th century: (latter part) Tibetans begin being ordained as priests and Tibet's first monastery is established at Samye: Buddhism begins to make rapid advances.

704 Accession of Tri-de Tsug-ten (Khri-lde-gtsug-brtsan (born 704)).

710 Tri-de Tsug-ten marries Chinese princess Kim Shang.

750 By this time the Tibetans have captured the four main Chinese strongholds in Chinese Turkestan, cutting Chinese communication with the west and laying the foundations of a Tibetan empire in central Asia: Also, they occupy Hunza and possibly reach Swat; make contact with Arab conquerors of Transoxiana; reach Farghana and Samarkand (Harun ar-Rashid (785 -809) allies with the Chinese for awhile against the Tibetans); march with the Uighurs and Western Turks (Tou-Kiue), the latter in common cause against China; dominate Nepal and northern Himalayan tribes; encroach into Burma; encroach on China, taking almost all Kansu, Szechwan and northern Yunnan: The Chinese win respite from the Tibetans by promising a yearly tribute of 50,000 rolls of silk.

754 Accession of Tri-song De-tsen (Khri-srong-lde-brtsan (born 742)).

763 The new emperor of China refuses to send the annual tribute; the Tibetans invade and seize the Chinese capital Chang'an (= Sian), setting up the brother of the king's Chinese wife as Emperor of China.

779 About this time Tibet's first monastery is founded - Samye (bSam-yas) - providing for Tibetans to now be admitted to the priesthood, heretofore the realm of Indians or Chinese. Its Tibetan scholars begin translating religious works from Sanskrit and Chinese originals. Some elements of the older Bon religion are being incorporated, or being made subservient to the new faith. Besides King Tri-song De-tsen, other movers in this trend are Indian Tantric master P'admasambhava and Indian scholars Santarakshita and Kamalashila. But there is contention between the Chinese and Indian teachers; the Chinese, influenced by Taoist quietism, preach that enlightenment can be attained instantaneously by complete inactivity; the Indians assert enlightenment comes gradually, requiring a process of activity extending over a long series of lives.

792 About this time a great debate is held between the Chinese and Indian schools of Buddhism; the Indian doctrine triumphs and the Chinese teachers are banished: The Indian Mahayana doctrine prevails.

797 Accession of Mu-ne Tsen-po (Mu-ne-btsan-po (born 774)).

800 Accession of Tri-de Song-tsen (Khri-lde-srong-brtsan (born 776)).

815 Accession of Tri-tsug De-tsen (Khri-gtsug-lde-brtsan (born 805)).

821-2 Treaty between Tibet and China. Establishes alliance and friendship; as-is boundaries between the two are accepted as OK; regular messengers are to be sent between the capitals; neither shall rise against the other The frontier is a little west of the Kansu-Shensi border.

825 By this time the Tibetan court is weakening through the dissension among the nobles; the heads of the noble families (from which the kings take their wives) are vying for court ascendancy. Also it is becoming more and more difficult

for central authority to be maintained at the death (usually by violence) of the king.

- 838 Accession of Lang Darma (Glang-dar-ma (born C803)) He begins the suppression of Buddhism in central Tibet.
- 842 Assassination of Lang Darma. He has persecuted Buddhism almost to extinction. Two young children are set up as claimants, each supported by a different noble party: The Tibetan kingdom breaks up into a number of disunited princedoms which have mostly deserted Buddhism.
- 866 One branch of the royal family migrates westward and establishes new and prosperous kingdoms there; the others disperse throughout eastern and central Tibet; on the east a powerful general, on his own, continues the ancient struggle with the Chinese. Effective Tibetan power on the Chinese border ends.
- 875 About this time with the Tibetan government broken up and weak, the weak T'ang dynasty is able to recover almost all the Chinese territory taken by Tibet earlier.
- 905 Collapse of the T'ang dynasty. Chinese government can no longer maintain control over the border provinces; Tibet and China begin growing apart, with a no-man's land growing between them: The Tibetans reducing their central Asian and southern Himalayan empire into the mountains around the Karakoram, the Kuen Lun and the Himalayan ranges.
- 978 Klu-mes and Sum-pa return from east to central Tibet: Rin-chen bZang-po (958-1055) in western Tibet and India.
- 1042 Indian missionary and teacher Pandit Atisha (Dip-ankara Srijnana) arrives, invited by the ruler of western Tibet. He begins restoring the Buddhist faith. He extends his activities into central Tibet; ruling nobles all over the country begin fostering a Buddhist revival 'Brog-mi (958-1055) and Mar-pa (1012-96) are active.
- 1056 bKa'-gdams-pa monastery of Rva-sgreng founded by 'Brom-ston.
- 1073 Sa-skya monastery founded by 'Khon dKon-mchog-rgyal-po.
- 1075 By this time several influential monasteries have been founded; their influence, wealth and power are of growing presence in Tibetan politics.
- 1110 About this time sGam-po-pa, originator of bKa'-rgyud-pa school, becomes pupil of Mi-la Ras-pa (1040-1123).
- 1175-85 Monasteries of six great bKa'-rgyud-pa sub-sections founded.
- 1200 By this time the Tibetan Buddhist church is flourishing with richly endowed monasteries and religious hierarchs in influential positions. Unfortunately, the sects, Sakya, Drikhung, Tshal and Tshurpu being the greatest, each with powerful armies, are fighting among themselves. There are, however, many saints, scholars and well known teachers throughout the land.
- 1204 The "Kashmir Scholar" Sakya Sri visits Tibet.
- 1207 Leading nobles and abbots of Tibet, fearing the Mongol flood, send a delegation to Jengis Khan while he's on his way to assail the Tangut state of Si-hia. They offer Tibet's submission and he's satisfied for awhile.
- 1239 Ogodai's second son Godan, governor of the Kansu region, sends a raiding force into Tibet that loots and kills, almost reaching Lhasa.
- 1244 Godan appoints Sakya Pandita Viceregent in Tibet; establishing a religious figure in possession of supremacy but only one sect and not a united church. This only fires the jealousy of the other sects.
- 1251 Death of Godan and Sakya Pandita. Soon Tibet comes within the orbit of Kublai Khan, governed on behalf of his brother Mangu (Mongka), of the border region between China and Tibet.
- 1253 Phagpa ('Phags-pa), a nephew of Sakya Pandita, presents himself at Kublai's court; Kublai makes him his chaplain and gives him authority over all Tibet from the far west to the Koka Nor, establishing him as Viceregent.
- 1260 Kublai becomes ruler of all the Mongols. As Emperor of China, he gives title Ti-Sri to Phagpa. He is given the task of reorganizing the Tibetan administration and revenue system.
- 1279 Mongols complete the conquest of China. Now the Tisri spends much of his time at the Imperial Court. Far from being accepted in Tibet, there is rivalry between the Tisri and the lay nobility and between the Sakya sect (of most of the Tisris) and other monasteries; rivalries held in check by being in the shadow of Imperial power.
- 1280 Death of Phagpa. Another Lama of Sakya (Rinchen) is appointed Tisri confirming Mongol overlordship of Tibet; with a pronounced religious character.
- 1338 Chang-chub Gyaltzen, 36 years old, a prince of the noble family of Pogmotru (Phag-mo-gru) of the valley of the Tsang-po, 75 mi southeast of Lhasa, increases his personal authority by making use of existing factions and rivalries. The Pogmotrus are closely connected with the Kargyupa sect, rivals of the Sakya held in power by Yuan power.
- 1350 By this time the institution of Tisri has grown feeble with the authority of its creators and patrons (the Yuans): It is soon to be replaced (1358). The Yuans (Mongols) are hated in China, one reason being their exaggerated adulation of the Buddhist priesthood in which are included many Tibetans.
- This year, Chang-chub Gyaltzen establishes himself as master of all Tibet, having deliberately fostered a feeling of national unity, glorifying Tibet's early kings. The enfeebled Yuan government can only accept him as ruler of an "independent" Tibet, though connections are maintained though merely formalities.
- 1357 Birth of Tsong-Khapa (Tsong-kha-pa).
- 1358 The office of Tisri ceases to exist.
- Chang-chub Gyaltzen (Byang-chub rGyal-mtshan) supplants rule of the Sakya sect with the support of that sect's

- rivals. His glorification of the early Tibetan kings, in an attempt to foster nationalism, advocates the function of the Church to support the ruler who would then be the Church's protector.
- 1368 Overthrow of the Yuan dynasty; beginning of the Ming: Freeing Tibet from dependence on China. The Ming dynasty establishes connection with the Tibetan church by inviting prominent Lamas of the different sects to visit China: Tibet is no longer governed by its Lamas.
- 1380 About this time the religious teacher Tsong Khapa founds a new sect, the Gelupa, or Yellow Hats: He is a monk of exceptional intellectual attainments, religious devotion and proselytizing ability. His aim is a reform of monastic discipline, return to greater austerity and spirituality and the ultimate ending of division and rivalries in the Tibetan church.
- 1391 Birth of the First Dalai Lama, Gedun Truppa (dGe-'dun-grub-pa)
- 1409 First dGe-lugs-pa monastery, dGa'-ldan, founded.
- 1420 About this time Gedun Truppa, leading disciple of Tsong Khapa, is winning many followers for the new sect. He founds a Geluppa monastery at Tashilhunpo near Shigatse.
- 1426 Vanaratna, "the last of the Pandits", visits Tibet.
- 1475 Birth of the Second Dalai Lama, Gedun Gyatso (dGe-'dun rGya-mtsho).
- 1481 Princes of Rinspungs take over power from Pagmotru.
- 1485 About this time it is recognized that Gedun Truppa's spirit had undergone reincarnation in the young monk Gedun Gya-tso (i.e.; second incarnation of Gedun Truppa).
- 1488 Emperor Yung Lo sends an honorific seal to a prince of Pagmotru but the Rimpung family rules.
- 1543 Birth of the Third Dalai Lama, Sonam Gyatso (bSod-nams rGya-mtsho).
- 1565 About this time Karma Tseten (Karma Tshe-brtan) of Tsang (gT-sang) takes over power from Rimpung (Rin-spungs).
- 1569/70 Birth of the First Panchen Lama, Chokyi Gyal-tsen (Blo-bzang Chos-kyi rGyal-mtshan).
- 1578 Sonam Gyatso visits Mongolia and converts the leading prince Altan Khan of the Tumed with many of his followers. The Khan gives S Gyatso the title of Tale (Dalai), meaning "Ocean". Soon the Dalai Lamas have created a rallying point, i.e.; the Geluppa sect, for the consolidation of the disunited Mongol tribes, a condition very disturbing to the Chinese government.
- 1589 Birth of the Fourth Dalai Lama, Yonten Gyatso (Yon-tan rGya-mtsho). He is the great-grandson of Altan.
- 1600 Portuguese merchant d'Almeida reaches Ladakh. He thinks he discovers a long-lost Christian community. By this time the Geluppa sect has become quite influential in Tibet, rivaling the Karmapas.
- 1617 Birth of the Fifth Dalai Lama, Ngawang Lobzang Gyatso (Ngag-dbang Blo-bzang rGya-mtsho).
- 1623 Karma bs Tan-skyong becomes King of Tibet.
- 1624 Father Antonio d'Andrade, a Jesuit from Goa, establishes a mission at Tsaparang, capital of the western Tibetan kingdom of Guge.
- 1627 Two Jesuits, Stephen Cacella and John Cabral los Bengal, coming through Burma and arriving at Shigatse, are welcomed by the Tsang king.
- 1630 Death of father Cacella; John Cabral is unable to found a permanent mission.
- 1636 Abahai, son and successor of Nurhachi, assumes the title Emperor of China of the Ch'ing dynasty. He has managed to utilize the Mongols factioning tendencies to establish a superior relation to them, giving him the strength needed to complete the conquest of China.
- 1640 Strife between Guge and Ladakh, along with growing opposition to its work, brings the Christian mission at Tsaparang to an end.
- 1642 Gusri Khan, Mongol prince of the Qosot tribe, with other Mongol supporters of the Geluppa sect, invade Tibet, defeat and kill the king, displace the Karmapa Lama and set up the V Dalai Lama as religious head of the country. He sits under the protection of Gusri Khan who assumes the title of King of Tibet: The two; king and Dalai Lama, coexist; the temporal support of the lay power is given in return for the spiritual support of the religious power. The V Dalai Lama and Qosot Mongols begin working out a new pattern for Tibet. With the success of his invasion of Tibet in the balance, both the king and Dalai Lama send envoys to the Manchu king, as do the Tsang king and the Karmapa Lama: Both sides trying to win Manchu support, but his reply is vague. The Ming dynasty is helpless before the advancing Manchus and is unable to intervene.
- 1644 Conquest of Peking. Now Abahai begins establishing his authority over those Mongols that are his immediate neighbors; this does not include the Qosot Mongols of the Koko Nor. Gusri has diplomatic relations with the Manchus.
- 1650 About this time (1653?), on Emperor Shun-chih's invitation, the Dalai Lama visits Peking after repeated invitations. He is treated with high respect, almost as an independent ruler.
- 1655/6 Death of Gusri Khan. His successor, Dayan Khan, shows little interest in governing the country (choosing to live in the upland hunting grounds three days north of Lhasa or in his native Koko Nor country). The Dalai Lama no longer must defer to Mongol advice: He becomes sole arbiter of Tibetan affairs. The Dalai Lama's influence spreads beyond Tibet among the Mongols and the Tibetan-speaking tribes of the Chinese border provinces. It sometimes

coincides and sometimes conflicts with Manchu policy. This development of the Gelugpa sect as Tibet's ruling party disturbs China (for the Gelugpa sect commands the loyalty of most Mongols and this could mean a new Mongol empire) who sees it to be expedient to secure control over the high priest of spiritual unity.

- 1661 Two Jesuit fathers, John Grueber and Albert d'Orville, on way from China to India, stay at Lhasa, but do not found a mission.
- 1663 Birth of the Second Panchen Lama Lobzang Yishe (Blo-bzang Ye-shes).
- 1675 The Dalai Lama is involved in a rebellion in Yunnan against the Manchus.
- 1676 Galden (dGa'-ldan) Khan becomes ruler of the Dzungar Mongols.
- 1679 Sangye Gyatso (Sangs-rgyas rGya-mtsho) becomes regent.
- 1680 The Dalai Lama is involved in a rebellion in Yunnan against the Manchus. Meanwhile, he is also involved in restraining the warlike propensities of the Dzungars of the Ili district in order to protect the Qosot and Khalka tribes; this in turn is working off a threat to China from the energetic and powerful Dzungars.
- 1682 Death of V Dalai Lama; he has brought peace and unity to Tibet; spiritual and temporal rule into one person; he overrode strict supervision of religious discipline and on literary works: He had constructed a vast palace-monastery raised on the Potala hill at Lhasa.
- 1683 Birth of the Sixth Dalai Lama, Tsang-yang Gyatso (Tshangs-dbyangs rGya-mtsho).
- 1684 War with Ladakh.
- 1689 Treaty of Nerchinsk; the Manchu rulers of China halt Russian progress into Siberia at the Amur river.
- 1696 Enthronement of the VI Dalai Lama. Sangye Gyatso did not inform China of the change of Dalai Lamas. But China is more alarmed at his abandonment of the V Dalai Lama's policy of restraint and cultivation with Galdan Khan, chief of the Dzungar Mongols, considered an act of hostility by the emperor: Imperial control of Tibetan policy becomes an urgent necessity.
- 1697 Accession of Lhabzang (lHa-bzang) Khan as titular king of Tibet as he takes leadership of the Qosot Mongols. Not satisfied with nominalism, he plans to restore the real influence of the kingship. His family having lost touch with their Mongol kinsmen in the Koko Nor area, Lhabzang turns to the emperor for help; K'ang Hsi instigates the removal of Sangye Gyatso.
- 1705 In a brief war, the regent Sangye Gyatso (appointed by the V Dalai Lama) is removed from office by Lhabzang and killed. Next step is to remove the VI Dalai Lama.
- 1706 Lhabzang removes the VI Dalai Lama and ships him off to China and appoints a 25 year old monk to succeed him, a man reputed to be his son. The VI Dalai Lama dies (murdered?) and K'ang Hsi, seeing the potential danger from the rising anger of Tibetans against Lhabzang's monkeying with their religious institutions, does not approve the new appointment. He sends an advisor to help Lhabzang in his difficulties; Lhabzang begins paying tribute for this aid.
- 1707 A mission of Capuchin fathers headed by fathers Giuseppe d'Ascoli and Francois de Tours establish a Christian mission at Lhasa.
- 1708 The Tibetans choose a child born this year as the incarnation of the Dalai Lama as the new Seventh Dalai Lama Kezang Gyatso (bsKal-bzang rGya-mtsho).
- 1716 Jesuit priest Ippolito Desideri reaches Lhasa from Leh, is received by the Capuchins but they are determined to keep the Lhasa mission field to themselves (stays until 1721).
- 1717 The Dzungars invade Tibet (Lhabzang calls to China for help) declaring they'll put down Lhabzang and restore the rightful Dalai Lama: Lhasa is stormed and Lhabzang killed; his Dalai Lama is deposed. This Dzungar action is supported by the Tibetan people but the emperor has obtained custody of the new Dalai Lama child from Litang. Since the Dzungars do not have the rightful Dalai Lama, Tibetan sympathies change and (as they begin looting holy places and oppressing the people) they rise against them.
- 1718 The emperor sends a military expedition to Tibet; it is annihilated by the Dzungars near Lhasa.
- 1720 Another Chinese force enters Tibet and reaches Lhasa; the Dzungars are driven out and the longed-for Dalai Lama is escorted to Lhasa: Thus the emperor has secured control of Lhasa and its religious influence and his army is welcomed as the savior of the Tibetans, restorer of peace and bringer of the Dalai Lama. The Chinese, however, treat beloved libertine Tsangyang Gyatso as if he was not a true incarnation, the child from Litang being enthroned as the VI Dalai Lama. Through Tibetan intransigence, however, the Manchus soon accept Tsangyang Gyat so as VI Dalai Lama and Kesang Gyatso as VII Dalai Lama. The Chinese reorganize the government; traditional Tibetan forms are preserved; a Council of Ministers advises the Dalai Lama; the kingship disappears and the office of Regent (representative of the king) is abolished; regents shall only exist while the Dalai Lama is a minor. The government administration extends from western Tibet to the Upper Yangtse; above the Tibetan administration is a Manchu military governor with a 2,000 man garrison. This Manchu supremacy soon becomes irksome to the Tibetans.
- Lhasa, the spiritual home of all Mongols, sends contributions for the repair of the Jokhang, destroyed by the Dzungar invasions, of the Torgot Kalmuks of the Volga basin, vassals of the Czar.
- 1722 Death of K'ang Hsi; son and successor is Yung Ch'eng. He decides to withdraw the Manchu troops and replace the

military governor with a civil advisor at Lhasa.

- 1723 The change is made. Soon civil strife erupts: The Chief Minister could only maintain his position with the backing of an army and the new imperial representative is powerless to control Tibetan officials.
- 1727 Tibetan civil strife erupts into civil war. The Chinese, fearing another Dzungar invasion, readily intervenes.
- 1728 By the invitation of both parties in the civil war, Chinese troops enter Tibet, but by the time they arrive, one of the contestants has established supremacy. The emperor realizes he must station an armed force at Lhasa to retain Manchu influence and ensure an orderly government: The Tibetan Council is reconstituted under civil war victor Phola Teji (Pho-lha bSod-nams sTobs-rgyas), supporter in past of Lhabzang; two civil officials - Ambans - one to represent the emperor and have an armed garrison under a military commander. Thus the temporal power of the Dalai Lama is diminished: To eliminate the intrigues by the Dalai Lama's father and court officials that led to the civil war, the Dalai Lama is invited to Peking; he goes to Litang. Phola acts to minimize Manchu presence. The Chinese choose the second Lama in the Gelugpa church, the Panchen, as a rival to the Dalai Lama in order to develop a more cooperative Tibetan religious leader. They offer him sovereignty in northern, central and western Tibet but he chooses only to accept the area near his monastery at Tashilhunpo. The Chinese play one Lama off against the other but the Panchen Lama is never recognized by Lhasa.
- 1730 A Kalmuk mission visits Lhasa, the first of many. About this time wealthy and adventurous Dutch merchant Samuel Van der Putte, travelling between India and China (1725-1735) stops at Lhasa for a time.
- 1732 Foundation of Orenburg; Russia now eyes the lands to the south and east of this point. The British government in India begins to worry.
- 1735 The Dalai Lama is allowed to return to Lhasa on the condition that he refrain from political activity.
- 1737/8 Birth of the Third Panchen Lama, Lobzang Palden Yishe (Blo-bzang dPal-ldan Ye-she).
- 1740 Phola is rewarded with a title of "Prince" or "King" (of Tibet) by the emperor.
- 1745 The Capuchin mission, through lack of funds and pressure from Tibetan monks and Lamas, closes. No more Christian missions are in Tibet.
- 1747 Death of Phola. Younger son and successor is Gyurme Namgyal (Gyur-med rNam-rgyal). He undermines the Ambans by persuading the emperor to reduce the Manchu garrison at Lhasa to 100 men.
- 1749 Birth of VIII Dalai Lama, Jampel Gyatso ('Jam-dpal rGya-mtsho).
- 1750 Fed up with Gyurme Namgyal's activities (he has had his brothers and nephews either killed or exiled) that point toward open rebellion, the Ambans kill him. One of his attendants escape and a mob is raised against the Ambans; the Dalai Lama orders no one is to harm the Ambans but, unheeded, they are killed. The Dalai Lama soon restores order, appointing a senior minister to carry on the government and sends a report to the emperor. But Ch'ien Lung has already been informed; a military expedition has been sent: Upon arrival, order already having been restored, reforms are instituted: The council of ministers is restored to importance; the Dalai Lama is given much of the power exercised by the V Dalai Lama; the Ambans are made responsible for general supervision of the Tibetan government and for giving it advice: Thus religious supremacy resurges over the lay nobility that achieved chief influence under Phola.
- 1757 Death of VII Dalai Lama. The office of Lama Regent is reinstated to have someone act for the Dalai Lama during his minority. With the institution of the regency, the incompetent Ambans, unable to stand up to them, insure the regent's run of the government. With the VIII Dalai Lama slow to develop, the 20 year old Panchen Lama holds unrivalled prestige: He enjoys considerable influence - but not authority - all over Tibet. He is a man of character, learning and ability. The Dzungars are defeated, dissipating the last threat of a New Mongol Empire in the steppes: This reduces Manchu need to maintain influence in Tibetan affairs: Imperial attention begins to wane.
- 1758 Accession of VIII Dalai Lama. He allows the regent to run the government, setting a precedent for future Dalai Lamas.
- 1769 The aggressively Hindu Gurkhas conquer Nepal, ending the rule of the Buddhist Newars (or Mallas) there and disrupting the Tibet-Indian trade that had been going on through Nepal. From British India, a mission under Captain Kinloch attempts to stay Gurkha progress but fails.
- 1771 The majority of the Kalmuk tribe, dissatisfied with conditions in Russia, begin a migration back to central Asia. They are cruelly hounded by Russians, Bashkirs and Kirghiz: The survivors eventually reach Chinese protection.
- 1772 Warren Hastings is appointed Governor General of Bengal.
- 1773 Bhutanese invade Cooch Behar, Bengal. The Raja of Cooch Behar asks the Governor General for aid. Warren Hastings sends an armed force that expels the Bhutanese and enters Bhutan's foothills.
- 1774 The Panchen Lama sends Warren Hastings a letter describing the Bhutanese are subjects of the Dalai Lama, and having been beaten, they should be now left alone; the Governor General, eager to establish ties with Tibet for trade, especially as a gold and silver source, decides to send an envoy. He sends the young Scot George Bogle, on the mission, accompanied by Indian agent Purangir Gosain, who delivered the Panchen Lama's letter to Warren Hastings.
- 1775 Bogle reaches Tashilhunpo and soon wins the friendship of the III Panchen Lama. He marries a Tibetan lady. He finds

- a rivalry in existence between the regents at Lhasa and the Panchen Lama at Tashilhunpo, convenient for the emperor who is grudgingly recognized only at Lhasa and not by the Panchen Lama. This rivalry prevents (for the Regents and Ambans are jealous of the Panchen Lama's power) Bogle from being allowed to Lhasa. So the Panchen Lama calls on all Tibetan traders to attend Indian markets set up by W Hastings. Bogle decides the best way to move Lhasa is see the emperor so he goes to Shigatse; not much is achieved. Later, Bogle secures a trading agreement with Bhutan and arranges with the Panchen Lama for the construction of a Buddhist temple at Calcutta.
- 1779 Pleased with Bogle's achievements, Hastings sends him on another mission to Tibet to seek a means of communication with China but this is postponed as the Panchen Lama is leaving for China, accompanied by Indian agent Purangir Gosain.
- 1780 Death of the Panchen Lama: W Hastings' Tibetan policy receives a blow. Also, the emperor is relieved of some uneasiness, though Imperial concern with Tibet is on the wane. About this time troubles with the Gurkhas, heretofore over border disputes and details of commercial and monetary affairs, are sharpened at the instigation of the VIII Shamar (Red Hat) Karmapa Lama, renegade member of the late Panchen Lama's family.
- 1781 Birth of the IV Panchen Lama, Tempe Nyima (Blo-bzang bsTan-pa'i Nyi-ma).
Death of Bogle: W Hastings' Tibet policy receives another blow through the good effects of Bogle's visit continue.
- 1782 Acting regent (brother of the late Panchen Lama) informs W Hastings that the new incarnation has been found. Following this up, Hastings sends Captain Samuel Turner to Tibet but he too remains at Tashilhunpo, disallowed from viewing the installation of the VIII Dalai Lama. Turner does not gain any new commercial concessions..
- 1784 W Hastings departs from India; ending further British envoys to Tibet. But contact is maintained and trade quickens through Purangir Gosain.
- 1788 Gurkhas invade Tibet, occupying a number of frontier districts. They withdraw upon promise of tribute, arranged by Chinese military commanders (who were to repel the invasion) and a Tibetan minister from Lhasa.
- 1789 The Dalai Lama states he never approved the agreement with the Gurkhas, refuses to pay tribute; the Gurkhas invade Tibet again, taking Shigatse and monastery of Tashilhunpo. The emperor sends a large army that
- 1792 Throws the Gurkhas out and reaches Nawakot, 20 miles from Kathmandu: The Gurkhas agree to pay tribute every five years in allegiance to the emperor, return what they looted from Tashilhunpo and abstain from any breach of peace with Tibet. The emperor places blame on this last event on the poor quality of the Ambans, deciding that better men shall be sent in the future and will exercise stricter control over Tibetan authorities: Monetary and commercial problems are reformed, the taxation system is regulated, the administrative organization revised; the selection of High Lamas is to be by lot from a golden urn presented by the emperor; all Tibetan communication with foreign countries is to be controlled by Peking; i.e.; Tibet's frontiers are "closed": The emperor believes the British aided the Nepalese (= Gurkhas) in their war against Tibet: Thus he takes the position of Protector over Tibet. The Gurkhas promise never to invade Tibet again.
- 1793 After a few years of competent Ambans at Lhasa (Ho Lin, for one, brother of Ho Shen, Ch'ien Lung's favorite and evil genius), a strong ebb tide of quality sets in. This year foreigners are excluded from Tibet.
- 1794 Ho Lin sets up an inscription at Lhasa in which friendship is acknowledged to exist between Tibet and China and that Tibet is not a Chinese vassal.
- 1804 An Amban is removed from Lhasa for misconduct.
- 1806 Accession of IX Dalai Lama, Luntok Gyatso (Lung-rtogs rGya-mtsho).
- 1808 Selection of the next Dalai Lama by lot is ignored by the Tibetans who make their choice the old way: The emperor accepts this fait accompli.
- 1811 Englishman Thomas Manning enters Tibet and is received without hostility. He reports on the incompetent administration of the Ambans.
- 1812 It is reported by Moorcroft that a large party of Russian Asiatic subjects visit Tibet.
- 1816 Murder (?) of the Dalai Lama. Accession of X Dalai Lama, Tshultrim Gyatso (Tshul-khrims rGya-mtsho).
Treaty of Segauli settles British-Nepalese relations. British gain direct control of the districts of Kumaon and part of Garhwal while the group of hill states from Tehri to the borders of Ladakh comes under British protection.
- 1818 An Amban is found to be colluding in an attempt to evade the emperor's orders; he is removed. Seeking the X [XI?] Dalai Lama, the Tibetans attempt to ignore the order of choosing by lot but the emperor intervenes So the choosing by lot is considered a formality by the Tibetans.
- 1819 The new regent, taking advantage of Amban decadence, establishes himself as the most powerful and oppressive regent ever seen in Tibet; his rule is almost absolute.
- 1823 An inefficient Amban is dismissed.
- 1831 It is found (by Hodgson) that Russian Asiatic subjects are carrying British goods into Tibet from Russia.
- 1835 The British government of India acquires the Darjeeling district from the Raja of Sikkim.
- 1838 "Birth" of XI Dalai Lama, Khedrup Gyatso (mKhas-grub rGya-mtsho).
- 1840 The Anglo-Chinese war debilitates the emperor's ability to fulfill his role as Tibet's Protector.
- 1841/2 The Dogras invade western Tibet and are repulsed by a Tibetan force. [The Dogra War]

- 1844 This year begins a series of agreements between British India and the hill tribes between the plains of Assam and the crest of the Himalaya to assure the security of the Brahmaputra valley.
- 1846 Lazarist fathers Huc and Gabet arrive from China and are amiably treated by the Regent but less so by the Amban. The report that Tibet is suspicious of the British and the Chinese (the Tibetans regard the Amban as an ambassador sent to watch what the Tibetans do).
- Kashmir is made over to Maharaja Gulab Singh: Spiti and Lahul are detached from Ladakh and incorporated in the district of Kangra while Ladakh, a dependency of Kashmir, comes directly under British influence. Indian interest (commercial) in Tibet quickens and desires for Tibet's doors to open become strong. The British government realizes that China does not want British visitors in Tibet both because the emperor's position would be endangered and the Tibetans would refuse anyway: An overture is made in Peking, along with the proposal that Ladakh's boundary be demarcated by a joint Anglo-Chinese commission: It is fruitless.
- 1854 Russian presence moves into Ili (later returned to China).
- 1855 Accession of V Panchen Lama, Chokyi Trakpa (bs Tan-pa'i dBang-phyug).
The Gurkhas, disregarding their oath of 1792, invade Tibet and defeat the Tibetans who are forced to make a humiliating treaty:
- 1856 Treaty terms: Respect is accorded the emperor; Tibet and Nepal consider themselves as brothers - no war one upon the other; Tibet pays annual tribute; the Gurkha government will assist Tibet if it is menaced by another Tibet agrees to discontinue collecting tolls of Gurkhan subjects, merchants and other traders; exchange of prisoners; the Gurkha government agrees to return the Ryots of Kerong, Kuti, Junga, Tagla Khar and Chewur Gumba and upon completion of the treaty, restore Tagla Khar, Chewur Gumba, Kerong, Junga, Kuti and Dhakling; a Gurkha representative will reside at Lhasa (Office for Gurkha Relations) and be free of all Tibetan internal conflicts; a Gurkha trading factory will be established at Lhasa; extradition provisions - both ways; Gurkhan and Tibetan subjects residing in the other's country shall not be injured by either government.
- "Birth" of XII Dalai Lama, Trinle Gyatso (Phrin-las rGya-mtsho).
- 1861 After some squabbling, the British government of India reaches a satisfactory settlement with Sikkim.
- 1864 (Nov) Prince Gorchakov issues a memorandum asserting Russia's spread south and east in Asia is due to the seeking of a stable frontier the same way British India is doing the same by moving her influence into the Himalaya
- 1865 After some squabbling, the British government of India reaches a satisfactory settlement with Bhutan: The Kalimpong area is attached to India. Russian presence moves into Tashkent.
- 1868 Russian presence moves into Samarkand.
- 1873 Russian presence moves into Khiva.
- 1876 "Birth" of the XIII Dalai Lama, Thupten Gyatso (Thub-bstan rGya-mtsho).
After many years of informal soundings, the British negotiate the Chefoo Convention, an article of which stipulates China shall provide facilities and insure passage of a British mission of exploration across Tibet from India to China or in the reverse direction.
- Russian presence moves into Khokand.
- 1880 Dispute with Nepal leads both countries to the brink of war.
Dorjiev, a Buriat Mongol from Baikal, goes to Lhasa on a religious visit; he settles in the great Mong at Drepung and begins learning Tibetan religion, philosophy and history. He soon becomes teacher of the young Dalai Lama.
- 1881 Russian presence reaches Turkmenistan.
- 1882/3 Accession of VI Panchen Lama, Chokyi Nyima (Chos-kyi Grags-pa).
- 1883 Dispute with Nepal again leads both countries to the brink of war.
- 1884 Russian presence reaches Merv. Prjevalski goes on expedition to Tibet; Dorjiev is a member.
- 1885 The government of India decides to test the Chafoo Convention; permission is secured through the British legation at Peking for a mission to Lhasa under Colman Macaulay of the Bengal government. Difficulties arise and the mission is abandoned: The Tibetans, flatly refusing to accept the proposed mission (the British still believe the emperor has much influence in Lhasa), had collected a force at Chumbi valley and sent it to Natong, Sikkim in opposition to the British mission that appears to be a military force.
- Russian presence reaches Penjdeh.
- 1886 Anglo-Chinese convention regarding Burma. A clause modifies the Chafoo Convention: The mission proposed in 1885 is countermanded and China is burdened with opening up Tibet to British trade.
- 1888 The British, facing the Tibetan presence in Sikkim (Tibet never accepted British rights there) and Chinese unwillingness to try to have them removed, issues an ultimatum to the Tibetan commander and a letter to the Dalai Lama. They are ignored: A British force enters, the Tibetans withdraw then surprise attack and are driven out of Sikkim; the British pursue into Tibet. This alarms China (fearing a British-Tibetan settlement) who opens negotiations in India to define the status of Sikkim and provide Indian-Tibetan trade.
- 1889 It becomes evident to Curzon that Russia will seek to acquire influence in Tibet.
- 1890 Anglo-Chinese Convention (17 March) relates to Sikkim and Tibet. Boundary between Sikkim and Tibet at crest of

mountains separating the Teesta and Mochu watersheds, from Mount Gipmachi to Nepal territory is no longer in question; The Bhutan frontier has traditionally been accepted and the McMahon Line determines the remainder of the India-Tibet line; British protection and control of Sikkim is recognized and Tibet has no jurisdiction; both governments will respect this boundary; both agree to discuss increasing trade across the border; communication between Tibet and India shall be discussed later; discussion on these last points will be by a Tibet-British commission in six months.

- 1893 (5 Dec) Signing of Tibetan Trade (communication and pasturage also) Regulations for Tibet and Sikkim: Trade mart established at Yatung open to all British subjects who will be free to travel to and fro and reside at Yatung; the Chinese government will provide facilities for traders; certain items (arms, drugs, etc) are prohibited unless deemed necessary by either government; goods are exempt from duties for five years, tea is on equivalent tariffs; all goods go through the customs station; disputes will be settled by the Political Officer for Sikkim and the Chinese Frontier Officer; dispatches (are handled through a regular system of officers) and couriers are to be respected; after one year Tibetans grazing cattle in Sikkim shall become subject to British regulations; the governments must extend and revise (if they desire) these regulations after five years: The Tibetan Minister does not sign these regulations.
- 1894 Russia begins to make tentative contacts with Tibet.
- 1894-5 The Sino-Japanese War is a Chinese disaster; Chinese overlordship of Tibet becomes a shadow.
- 1895 The Russian presence reaches the Pamirs. Accession of the XIII Dalai Lama removing the last vestige of Chinese authority in Tibet; nevertheless, Tibetans prefer acknowledgement of a ghostly overlord to the dangers of official relations with their pushing British neighbors.
- 1898 British officials finally admit the weakening of the power of the Ambans in Tibet, as Curzon attempts to have the trade regulations of 1893 renewed, since little has been done to put them into effect. So he sends letters to the Dalai Lama but they are returned unopened, with the explanation that if the Dalai Lama corresponded with the English the emperor would be displeased. Meanwhile, news reaches India of the Russian Baranov's mission reaching Lhasa; this activates Curzon who fears Russian ambitions. Meanwhile, Dorijev goes to Russia seeking subscriptions for his monastic college. The Russian government persuades him to have the Dalai Lama ally with Russia since China is weak; the Dalai Lama is invited to Russia: Flattered, the Dalai Lama prepares to go but the Tibetan assembly, adamant in avoiding contact with all outsiders, British or Russian, objects and the journey is dropped.
- 1899 Lord Curzon arrives as Viceroy. He sets out to break the obstinate obstruction by the Tibetans of the carrying out of the conventions of 1890 and 1893. Meanwhile, the Indian government conveys to the Chinese government a description of the frontier between Kashmir and Sikiang: Along the Kuen Lun Mts to 80 degrees East Longitude.
- 1900 The Buriat Tsybikov visits Lhasa; he finds that while Russians come under the general ban on foreigners Buriats and Kalmuks have been going there for the last 30 years: The Tibetans are as suspicious of the Russians as they are the British.
- 1901 Dorijev is again sent to Russia. He soon returns through India with the idea that a Russian imperial prince might be sent as the Czar's resident representative at Lhasa. The British are alarmed over this possibility as Russian interest in Tibet becomes a fact. The Japanese monk Kawaguchi while in Lhasa confirms reports of Russian arms arriving there. Curzon is worried about the threat to India that a hostile Tibet would pose.
- 1902 There are rumors of a secret treaty between Russia and Tibet at which the Chinese government was reported to ready to connive. Curzon decides that only a mission to Lhasa can decide the issue.
- 1903 (8 Jan) Curzon sends a dispatch to his Home Government insisting on the settling of a British resident at Lhasa. The Home government, searching for a general settlement with Russia, counsels continued negotiations with Tibet and China. Curzon manages to have the Tibeto-Chinese talks held at Khampa Dzong. (July) The mission under Colonel Francis Younghusband (negotiation conductor) reaches Khampa-Dzong. As both Tibet and China have sent incompetents, the mission is frustrated. (Dec) Hostile concentrations are known to be between Phari and Shigatse; Curzon obtains per mission for Younghusband's mission to go to Gyantse.
- 1904 (Jan) Reinforced by 3,000 under Brigadier General J. MacDonald, the mission heads for Gyantse. The Nepalese government aids the Younghusband expedition, further adding to Tibetan dislike of Nepal, along with the jurisdiction enjoyed over his own people by the Nepalese representative at Lhasa. "Battle" of Tuna; the British easily defeat a superior Tibetan force. at Gyantse they are opposed again but easily dispel their opposition. (June) Younghusband waits for Tibetan negotiations, MacDonald has moved to Chumbi valley. Meanwhile, the Tibetan government is gathering forces between Gyantse and Lhasa; (July) which attacks the mission. MacDonald returns and takes the Tibetan fort; the government ok's the mission to advance to Lhasa. Lhasa is reached but the Dalai Lama and Dorijev have fled, leaving strongminded monk, the Tri Rimpoche of Ganden, as regent. With the Dalai Lama having fled from Lhasa, now the Panchen Lama is wooed by both China and Great Britain: China wants him to become Regent or at least administer Tibet (contrary to Tibetan custom); Great Britain invites him to India. He negotiates with Younghusband and an Anglo-Tibetan convention is signed. (7 Sept) Later, the mission to the Tibetan's relief, leaves (Nov) and returns to India. The terms of the convention concerns the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier; opening of trade marts, with British agents at Gyantse, Gartok and Yatung; provisions for

negotiating fresh trade regulations; and clauses excluding any other foreign power from political influences in Tibet. An indemnity is stipulated; the British will occupy the Chumbi valley until it is [paid?] or until the Trade Marts are opened. Tibetan negotiations and signing of this treaty demonstrate Tibetan independence from China.

Younghusband is unable to secure the Amban's signature to the treaty. This treaty sets Great Britain up as Tibet's protector but it is desired that China be returned to her old relations with Tibet.

Meanwhile, the Dalai Lama is deposed and goes to Peking, straining the Chinese-Tibetan relationship of Patron and Priest.

1905 Manchu general Chao Erh-feng arrives in Tibet and begins establishing Chinese overlordship of the country with efficient ruthlessness. A liberal government succeeds Lord Balfour and British forcefulness in their occupation of Chumbi valley evaporates; the new government fears the appearance of the British exerting political influence in Tibet

The Panchen Lama goes to India.

1906 Anglo-Chinese convention, Peking (27 April); confirms convention of 1904; Great Britain will not annex any Tibetan territory; China will not allow any other foreigner to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet; conventions of 1890 and 1893 will remain in full force. Thus a semblance of Chinese suzerainty is restored over Tibet, but is disliked by the Tibetans.

After the convention, China announces the Tibetan indemnity will be paid in three installments. Chang Yin-tang is appointed High Commissioner, he interprets the convention as a recognition of Chinese sovereignty in Tibet: He dismisses Tibetan ministers that took part in the 1904 negotiations; prohibits direct contact between Tibetans and the British; raises obstructions to acquisition of property for new British trade marts, to trade across the Sikkim border and to postal communication with Gartok. He also attempts to detach Nepal and Bhutan from the British sphere of influence. Great Britain protests.

Meanwhile, Sir Charles Bell meets the Panchen Lama at Tashilhunpo. He finds the religious leader anxious to avoid being implicated in the politics of either China or Great Britain.

1907 Anglo-Russian convention (31 Aug) relating to Persia, Afghanistan and Tibet. Great Britain and Russia recognize Chinese suzerain rights over Tibet; Tibet's territorial integrity respected; Great Britain and Russia will deal with Tibet through China; Buddhists of Great Britain or Russia may directly establish relations with the Dalai Lama on purely religious grounds; Great Britain and Russia will not send representatives to Lhasa; they shall not seek concessions (railroads, telegraphs, mines, etc) in Tibet; no part of Tibetan revenues shall be pledged or assigned to either Great Britain or Russia; the Chumbi valley, as relates to the terms of the convention of 1904 remains in British hands. The Tibetan government is not informed about this treaty. Later, the government of India reports that the treaty agreements about Tibet are not being carried out; Britain prefers to await negotiations of new trade agreements.

1908 Death of the emperor and empress dowager; rivalries develop between the provinces and the center, Prince Ch'un's regency is unable to control them. Negotiations for new Regulations are conducted by a Chinese representative for Tibet (5 Dec). New Tibet trade regulations signed at Calcutta; trade marts are provided; trader routes specified under Chinese supervision and police protection; the British are allowed personal and trade intercourse with Tibetans who resent having Chinese supervision in such matters thrust upon them. Meanwhile, the imperial government decides to restore the Dalai Lama, but as a "loyal and submissive Viceregent bound by the laws of the sovereign state".

1909 The Dalai Lama, on his way to Lhasa, becomes alarmed over general Chao's advances - he has reduced to subjection all the border states religiously associated with the Dalai Lama but had been more or less independent: Chao now readies to proceed to Lhasa - he appeals to Great Britain and the foreign powers to intervene with the Chinese and stop the dispatch of troops to Lhasa. Britain protests to Peking who states the troops are only to police the trade routes as provided in the regulations of 1908. (Dec) The Dalai Lama arrives Lhasa.

1910 General Chao, having brought the whole of the eastern borderland under a degree of control unknown till now, reaches (Feb) Lhasa. The Dalai Lama flees to India (Darjeeling), along with his leading ministers. Soon the Chinese government announces his deposition; general Chung Ying and the Amban take over the government. Britain protests, but China assures she is just fulfilling her treaty obligations and Britain quiets. Cooperation with the Chinese is nonexistent; the Panchen Lama refuses to head a temporary administration (though his entourage is not so discreet, creating an air of distrust between Lhasa and Tashilhunpo); the Tibetan National Assembly is obstructive while maintaining contact with the Dalai Lama. The Chinese ask the Dalai Lama to return but he refuses unless under acceptance of British guarantee of settlement; China refuses this. China claims Bhutan and Nepal as her vassals; Britain refuses to recognize this and will resist any act to put the claim into effect. Thus the Tibetan-Chinese relationship of Priest and Patron comes to an end as China assumes actual control of the country.

1911 Revolution in China. Chinese troops mutiny against their officers, begin deserting China or looting. The looting rouses the Tibetans who begin rising against their overlords. Chinese general Chung Ying is appointed Amban in place of Manchu Lien Yu. The Tibetans are besting the Chinese in the fighting.

- 1912 (April) The Chinese president issues a proclamation that Tibet, Mongolia and Sinkiang are to be treated as provinces and be considered integral parts of the republic: Meanwhile, reinforcements are raised to aid the retreating Chinese in Tibet. (June) The Dalai Lama returns to Tibet. (Aug) Yuan Shihkai informs the British minister that he intends to restore the Dalai Lama's titles. To this the Dalai Lama wants no rank from the Chinese and that he has resumed the temporal and spiritual government of his country: I.e.; he declares Tibet's independence. This is ignored by the Chinese. The Tibetan government takes active measures to establish their own position, sending reinforcements to the eastern front. Soon a strong line is established along the Mekong-Salween divide. Meanwhile, Dorjiev reappears at Lhasa and since Russia has established influence in Mongolia there are rumors of a Mongolian-Tibetan treaty. (28 Oct) Chinese government issues a decree attributing to the Dalai Lama sentiments about affection for the Motherland (i.e.; China) and restoring him to his former position. By the end of the year, through the offices of the Nepalese, a solution is worked out; the Dalai Lama uses his influence to stay the fighting, the Chinese are saved from annihilation and conducted back to China. British policy becomes one of preserving the peace and find a solution acceptable to both China and Tibet thus Tibetans are supplied with fewer arms than they would like. Creation of frontier tract of Sadiya, administered by the governor of Assam, puts British relations with the northern tribes, preventing their incursions into Assam.
- 1913 (Jan) With the departure of the last Chinese, the Dalai Lama returns to Lhasa. Friendliness is restored between Lhasa and Tashilhunpo but the Dalai Lama maintains his distrust of the Panchen Lama's entourage. Creation of frontier tract of Balipara, also administered by Assam, preventing the northern tribes from raiding into Assam. (Jan) Disturbed by Russian success in Mongolia, by their own weakness and fears of direct British-Tibetan negotiations; China expresses willingness to negotiate on the basis of the British note of Aug 1912. (June) The Chinese government agrees to a tripartite conference at Simla: They continue to secure recognition of their claims to supremacy over Tibet; they are warned that the conference will begin 6 Oct with or without them. (Oct) The conference begins: Tibet: Seeks independence; convention of 1906 declared invalid; trade regulations revised; and [?] for Tibeto-Chinese frontier that includes all Tibetan peoples (i.e. - up to Tachienlu and the Koko Nor). China: Seeks sovereignty over Tibet and recognition that it is an "integral part of China".
- 1914 (Mar) Great Britain and Tibet agree to a "McMahon Line", establishing the Indo-Tibet frontier along the crest of the Himalaya from the northeast corner of Bhutan to the Isu Razi pass in north Burma. (3 July) Terms of the (Tripartite) Convention: Conventions of 1890, 1904 and 1906 stand; Great Britain and China recognize Tibet being suzerain of China. Outer Mongolia is autonomous; China cannot send troops or station officials in Outer Tibet except for an Amban and 300; China and Tibet not to negotiate about Tibet with one another except as provided in the 1904 and 1906 treaties; China no longer has monopoly of Tibet's concession and Britain is treated as most-favored nation; new trade regulations to be negotiated; the British trade agent at Gyantse might visit Lhasa in connection with matters of the 1904 treaty; Inner and Outer Tibet are defined; the English text of this convention is authoritative; the British government will handle disputes between China and Tibet. After the Chinese leave, Tibet and Britain sign a new Anglo-Tibetan trade regulations: The British trade mart area is three miles radius of the British Trade Agency site; Tibetan authorities administer the trade marts except the agency sites; trade disputes settled by personal confirmation between British and Tibetan trade authorities; the government of India retains right to maintain telegraph lines to the marts; passage is guaranteed to couriers between India and the marts; no official, private company, institution or individual are to be given monopoly rights, only existing monopolies remain; certain items (arms, liquors, narcotics, etc) are prohibited from trade; these regulations stay in force 10 years and if there's no demand for revision, they'll stay in force another 10 years. With the conference over and the world involved in WWI, Tibet is left to fend for herself; warfare with China resumes.
- 1916 Fall of Yuan Shihkai. Chinese war lords break away Szechwan and Yunnan provinces and take Tibet to task, already straining under maintaining a military force for so long. Meanwhile, the British government places a total embargo on supply of arms to Tibet from India, also, Tibet is no longer able to obtain munitions from Japan.
- 1917 General P'eng Jihsheng, governor of Szechwan, intensifies hostilities. Tibet appeals for more arms. They are allowed some. Mr Teichman of the China Consular Service is sent to the frontier to negotiate a peace on the basis of the status quo.
- 1917-8 Tibetan forces retake Chamdo and drive the Chinese back beyond the upper Yangtse and threaten Tachienlu. Teichman has them agree to an armistice and they withdraw to Derge; the Chinese agree to not advance beyond Kanze. A line more or less along the upper Yangtze is accepted as the provisional frontier.
- 1918 (Aug) Armistice signed at Kanze. Because of confusion in Chinese internal affairs, negotiations do not get underway: An armed peace prevails on the Tibetan border.
- 1919 (May) Chinese government makes overtures for a settlement in the Tibetan situation, based on the 1914 Convention, and propose to have Chinese officers be stationed at the Tibetan trade marts. The Tibetans refuse and the Chinese, under criticism at home, terminates the talks. Hostilities are not resumed. Great Britain recalls her minister from Peking for consultation. Another attempt to open discussions on the 1914 basis fails as militaristic feeling is rising in China and British prestige is waning in Tibet for failing to bring about a tripartite agreement and failing to

- provide Tibet with adequate arms.
- 1920 A mission from Kansu arrives Lhasa proposing a treaty. The Dalai Lama demands the Chinese sign the 1914 Convention. Chinese border areas erupt in feuds; the Dalai Lama stands by his word of non-aggression and Tibetan troops are not sent to overrun the areas. With the Russian revolution, the Convention of 1907 is void: Great Britain sends Sir Charles Bell to Lhasa to renew Tibetan trust in Great Britain, determined to bring about a tri-partite agreement: He arrives (Nov) Lhasa.
- 1921 Bell works with the Tibetans; he demonstrates Great Britain's intention to strengthen Tibetan autonomy and ability to defend herself; this in the hope of drawing China into a tripartite settlement. At the end of Bell's visit, Peking is formally invited to resume negotiations The Chinese make excuses; the unsettled state of their country and the pending outcome of the Washington Conference; they will resume negotiations when that conference ends. Great Britain begins supplying arms and ammunition to Tibet. Tibetan military training begins at Gyantse and in India. Telegraph line construction from Gyantse to Lhasa. Sir Henry Hayden conducts geological survey of parts of central Tibet. A Sikkimese officer of the Darjeeling police organizes a small police force at Lhasa.
- 1922 The Panchen Lama appeals to the British government for mediation between himself and the Dalai Lama who insists upon payment by the Panchen Lama's administration of its shares of the cost of the Tibetan army. this is refused by the Dalai Lama as being interference in Tibetan internal affairs. The lay official Lungshar, rising in favor, seizes a disputed person by force out of the Nepalese legation. Lungshar's reasons are explained by the Dalai Lama to Nepal but this isn't accepted; preparations are made to invade Tibet: Tibet begins counter preparations. Alarmed by the prospects of war between Nepal and Tibet, the British government sends special envoy Sardar Bahadur Laden La who manages to have the Dalai Lama make proper amends and the problem is dropped.
- 1923 The Panchen Lama flees from Tashilhunpo, protesting against the evil persons misleading the Dalai Lama He seeks a mediator to work between himself and the Dalai Lama. Unencouraged by the British, the Panchen Lama goes to China and is warmly received. The Dalai Lama is disturbed at the Panchen Lama's action, warning him of the dangers of visiting China or Mongolia. China is delighted and at once begins scheming to establish the Panchen Lama as pretender.
- 1924 A small English school is opened at Gyantse for noble and middle-class children.
- 1925 British-Tibetan friendship begins a decline; Tibet is disappointed at the failure to bring China to a settlement; the Dalai Lama, with his supply of arms, thinks he is a match for the Chinese; and jealousy between monk and noble and the part foreign interests could play in such a "feud" (though both are loyal to the Dalai Lama). this year begins a series of rumors of peace overtures from China: A "Save Tibet" campaign is heard in Szechwan. Russia is happy to see British influence waning.
- 1927 A party of Mongolians spreading Russian propaganda appears in Lhasa: The Tibetan government promptly reports them to the government of India.
- 1928 A person believed to be a high Soviet military officer from Mongolia arrives Lhasa but makes no headway with the Tibetans. About this time the province of "Sikang", first suggested by Chao Erh-feng in 1911, is revised: It is to extend across the upper Yangtse far into Tibetan territory to serve as a cover for Chinese westward expansion: But the Chinese are limited to holding the "cap" at Tachienlu and a few outlying garrisons. Liu Wen-hui, governor of Szechwan (which he rules as an independent area) seeks to add Sikang to Szechwan; saber-rattling continues and the threat of British troops is made.
- 1929 Some semblance of stability arrives at Nanking; a mission is sent to Lhasa led by Misa Liu Man-chin. It is an informal mission seeking a Tibet-China agreement.
- 1930 A second Chinese mission to Lhasa led by Yungon Dzasa, abbot of the Lama temple at Peking. The Dalai Lama holds to Tibet's autonomy, requests military aid and desires the Panchen Lama's return without his entourage and without a Chinese armed escort. China will see none of this, for Tibet is desired as a suzerain. Later in the year a dispute between two monasteries in the area east of the Yangtze arises; Tibet sides with one, Chinese the other. Soon, Chinese forces of Liu Winhui attack and are driven back to Tachienlu by the Tibetans. Fighting continues.
- 1931 The Dalai Lama declares his basic policy principles: Maintain friendly relations with Great Britain and China. (Sept) After telegrams between the Dalai Lama and Chiang Kai-shek, a local armistice is arranged; Tibetan and Chinese troops remain face-to-face in Nyarong, Kanze and other places close to Szechwan's frontier.
- 1932 (April) Liu Wen-hui's troops attack the Tibetans. (Aug) The Chinese have driven the Tibetans back to the Yangtze and threaten Chamdo. The Dalai Lama asks the government of India for help and diplomatic intervention at Nanking. Agent Weir is sent to Lhasa and a British representative approaches the National Government. (Sept) Weir is at Lhasa and already the fighting has eased as Liu Wen-hui is embroiled in Szechwan with his nephew Liu Hsiang. Soon a cease fire is called and later a local armistice concluded.
- 1933 Another armistice is concluded with governor Ma of Ching hai. By the two armistices, Tibet gives up everything to the east of the Yangtze but keeps possession of the Yakalo (Yenchin) district. The Dalai Lama now desires to move against the civil war preoccupied Liu Wen-hui but is advised against it. The Chinese government, not a party to the local armistices, still desires domination of Tibet. Meanwhile, Mr. F Williamson succeeds Colonel Weir as Political

Officer in Sikkim; he pays a visit to Lhasa. (Dec) Death of the Dalai Lama: The government is dazed and distracted. A regent, the Lama of Reting, is appointed. But Lungshar manages to become a sort of director of the assembly: He proclaims Tibet should become a temp(?) republic spoken for by the assembly under his leadership. He is given much support by the monasteries. He warns Great Britain that the Chinese will send official representatives to Lhasa.

- 1934 (Mar-April) Religious conservatism wins out over republicanism and Lungshar loses his support. He is ousted, blinded and imprisoned for life. Now the council settles down to administering an interim government, relying for guidance on the testament of the late Dalai Lama. As Lungshar had predicted, a Chinese minister arrives Lhasa to offer condolences but really to see if the interim government could be argued or threatened into compliance. General Huang Mu-sung of the National Military Council brings a wireless transmitting station. India sends, as an observer, Rai Bahadur Norbu Dhondup of the Sikkim Political Office. Huang tries to impress the Tibetans but, finding them adamant in their position turns the proceedings over to Wu Min-yuan who proposes Tibet should be subordinate to China; should cease having direct relations with foreign countries and China should be consulted before the appointment of high ranking officials. Tibet will abide by the 1914 Convention as to suzerainty, will conduct her own foreign affairs, inform China of their appointments and states that the British government will be party to any Tibet-Chinese agreement. It is decided to Panchen Lama return ASAP but without the armed escort.
- 1935 "Birth" of the XIV Dalai Lama, Tenzin Gyatso (bsTan-'dzin rGya-mtsho). Britain intervenes at Nanking to prevent the return of the Panchen Lama (a protégé of the Chinese government) by force; with a Chinese army. But China persists and Tibet begins raising a counter force.
- 1936 Williamson, Political Officer in Sikkim, is sent to Lhasa to find a peaceful solution to the situation but he dies. Sir Basil Gould heads a mission to Lhasa and establishes close Tibet-British relationships and is set up as "semi-permanent" representation at Lhasa. (July) The Chinese Communist Eighth Route Army marches through the Tibetan borderland. Now the Tibetans cross the Yangtze into the Derge area, deserted by the Nationalists: China protests and Tibet withdraws.
- 1937 The dispute over the Panchen Lama sharpens; between those favoring return by force and those favoring reconciliation with Lhasa. Meanwhile, the Panchen Lama moves to Jyekundo: Negotiations go on at Lhasa, Nanking and Chamdo. The British protest to Nanking. (June) War breaks out between Japan and China; nevertheless, China persists in planning to send the Panchen Lama in with an armed escort. (Aug) The Panchen Lama moves to Rashi Gompa on the Tibetan frontier; Tibet mobilizes then tensions relax as China's involvement with Japan distracts her from Tibet. (Dec) Death of the Panchen Lama at Jyekundo.
- 1938 Three promising candidates to be Dalai Lama have been found. Those recommended by the Panchen Lama (VII Panchen Lama will be Chokyi Gyaltsen) are discredited as being chosen by the Chinese. Soon, the choice of Dalai Lama becomes embroiled in Tibetan-Chinese political maneuvering: The Chosen boy is in Amdo, governed by Muslim general Ma Pu-feng (governor of Chinghai) who is practically independent of Nanking.
- 1939 Tibet and China argue over transporting the Dalai Lama to Tibet. China has demanded a ransom and India helps raise it by granting import concessions. (July) the child leaves for Tibet. (Aug) The Tibetans recognize the child as the Dalai Lama. (Sept) He is met at Naqchuka by a Tibetan delegation and (8 Oct) enters Lhasa and wins the devotion of his people.
- 1940 (Feb) The Chinese government issues a decree recognizing the child installed this month as the Dalai Lama. The ceremony is attended by Sir Basil Gould and by Wu Chung-hsin, head of the Chinese mission.
- 1941 (Feb) The regent, the Reting (Radreng) Rimpoche, resigns due to pressure brought to bear because of his harsh treatment of elderly conservative Khyungram Theji who was critical of the regent's rapacity. He is succeeded by ultra-conservative Lama the Taktra Rimpoche. Later, in mid-year, Chiang Kai-shek orders the construction of a road from southwest Szechwan across a corner of southeast Tibet into Assam via the Lohit valley to supplement the Burma road, China's only land supply route. British government seeks Tibetan consent; refuses. The Chinese inform Tibet they are going ahead anyway. Tibet determines to resist. Chinese send a survey party to the frontier and Tibetan troops turn them back.
- 1942 Tibetan government sets up a new Bureau of Foreign Affairs, thus informing China that they are equals. Two US Army officers, Colonel Tolstoy and Captain Dolan are sent on a mission to examine routes through Tibet. (Feb) Chiang Kai-shek visits India, pressing for the opening of new trade routes to supply the Chinese; the Tibetan road is shelved, though India pressures them to yield, Tibet stubbornly stands by her neutrality. Meanwhile, Chinese forces from Chinghai invade Tibet. Facing pressure both by Great Britain and China, Tibet yields and allows goods bound for China to be shipped through Tibet but no military goods allowed and no Chinese officials allowed in the country. China is still not satisfied. (Aug) The British government points out to the US government that Tibet is independent; but the US government, aiding Chiang Kai-shek, is taking the Chinese side.
- There are 10 candidates for Panchen Lama; the Tibetan government wishes to examine them all at Lhasa but the Chinese begin playing politics with some candidates.
- 1943 (April) Chiang Kai-shek directs the governors of Ching hai (general Ma Pu-feng), Yunnan (general Lung Yun) and

Sikang (Liu Wen-hui) to move troops to the Tibetan border both to overawe the Tibetans and enable him to move troops into those provinces to secure greater government control over them: Liu Wen-gui would rather maintain peace and prosperity by trade. Lung Yun does not wish to waste his troops on a futile invasion. Ma Pu-feng asks for military supplies and moves troops to Jyekundo. Tibet vows to fight. Tensions soon ease as the Chinese government loses interest in shipping goods across Tibet, being handled instead by private merchants. A trade boom begins for Tibet. Meanwhile, the threat of a Chinese invasion caused Tibet to request and be granted greater troop training facilities in India and at Gyantse. Also, the US Coast Guard sent several wireless transmitters to speed communication between Lhasa and the eastern frontier.

1944 At the request of the Tibetan government, a small school with English headmaster is opened at Lhasa, but this is moving too fast for conservative monastic opinion and it is soon closed. (Summer) Chiang Kai-shek's advisor, Shen Tsung-lien, is allowed to enter Tibet; he confers with Gould and the Tibetan government to try to settle the Tibetan problem.

A member of the Chinese Central Executive Committee, ex-member of the Panchen Lama's staff, declares one of the candidates born in Chinghai has been enthroned as Panchen Lama. As this is the duty of the Dalai Lama (or regent) and the National Assembly, the Tibetan government declines recognition.

1945 Despite his few successes, the Tibetan government believes Shen Tsung-lien to be supporting the Che College of Sera Monastery which is openly critical of the regent and supporting pro-Chinese activities.

1946 Shen persuades the Tibetans to send a delegation to China (not telling them its the Chinese National Assembly) to a important meeting at Nanking in May. Tibet declines but states that she'll send goodwill missions to China and India on the Allied victory. The party arrives India and warmly greeted, but watched and pampered by the Chinese. In India, they ask for the return of Tibetan territories from Assam to Ladakh, including Sikkim and Darjeeling; India assures Tibet that the change in rule in India will not alter India's relationship with Ti-bet. The party arrives in China (to whom it asks the same question) and is heralded as delegates to the forthcoming meeting of the National Assembly on 5 May. Domestic troubles prevent the meeting from being held, the Tibetans are not allowed to return home. (Nov) A date is fixed for the meeting of China's assembly and the Tibetans are heralded as members - but Chinese efforts to eucure the Tibetans into signing concessions comes to naught.

1947 It is reported that the chosen Panchen Lama child is being sent to Lhasa with an escort: The Tibetan Assembly refuses to accept him until they see him and resolve to fight if the Chinese escort him. (14-15 April) Arrest of ex-regent, the Reting Rimpoche, supported by the Che College of Sera Monastery, suspected of colluding with the Chinese, after a bomb explosion. (16 April) Monks at Che College of Sera Monastery declare support for the Reting Rimpoche and murder their abbot. (18 April) The Minister of the Council arrives Lhasa with Reting Rimpoche and is fired upon near Sera Monastery. Other shooting and arrests occur. (20 April) Tibetan government orders a demonstration against Che College, but the monks fight back. Negotiations with Che College begin as also does the trial of Reting Rimpoche before the Assembly. (27 April) Negotiations with Che College fail and an attack is launched. (29 April) Resistance in Sera has ended and Tibetan troops pursue the remaining fleeing monks to China, joining the Panchen Lama there. (8 May) Death of the ex-regent, Reting Rimpoche, in prison (probably murdered). (11-12 May) The British mission is informed of the affair (the Reting Conspiracy). (18 May) Punishments ordered by the regent are inflicted (flogging and imprisonment). (July) The British government and government of India inform a worried Tibet that the transfer of power in India will not change relations; British obligations and rights under existing treaties with Tibet will devolve upon the successor government of India. It is hoped the Tibetan government continues the same relations with the new Indian government that she had with the British government. (15 Aug) British mission to Lhasa becomes the Indian Mission without any change in personnel. Later, Tibet asks for the Tibetan territories from Assam to Ladakh including Sikkim and Darjeeling but India assures Tibet that relations will remain as before with the British and the Tibetan's worries are dispelled. Meanwhile, before the Indian transfer of power, China protests Indian officials in the Assam Tribal Areas south of the McMahon line; this is rejected as the areas are within accepted frontiers of India. The transfer of power in India doesn't alter border administration much; large-scale defense measures are unnecessary and only a few police posts are set up.

By this time the need for Tibet to have more contact with the rest of the world becomes apparent; a number of Tibetan boys are sent to Western schools in Darjeeling. Mean while, Tibet quickly accepts an invitation to send a delegation to an Asian Relations Conference in India, organized by the Congress Party of India.

1948 China suggests that the 1908 Tibetan Trade Regulations are due for revision. The Indian government replies that it only recognizes the 1914 agreements with Tibet. Meanwhile, Tibet is intensifying its military preparations from fears of the Chinese Communists.

1949 The Chinese government recognizes the child Panchen Lama. (April) Tibet sends a trade missions to India, the United Kingdom, the USA and China (who preferred delegates to their assembly). The evacuation of Nanking before the Communists prevents the Chinese of making any use of the Tibetan mission. (July) Tibet asks the whole Chinese official mission at Lhasa to leave, for they fear a reconnection of the mission with the Chinese Communist government. The Indian government accepts the evicted mission. Later, Lowell Thomas is allowed to visit Lhasa;

the Tibetans hope he'll inform and interest the world to Tibet's status and difficulties. Later, Indian political officer in Sikkim, Harishwar Dayal, visits Lhasa and agrees to supply more arms and ammo to Tibet, worried about increasingly threatening statements from the Chinese Communist government.

Internal troubles in Sikkim leads to temporary control of its administration by India; a Dewar is appointed to advise the Maharaja. Soon Sikkim becomes an Indian protectorate. Another treaty assures that India will continue the same relationship and obligations to Bhutan that existed under British rule.

- 1950 Chinese Communist successes have carried their armies to the frontiers of Sikang and Chinghai. (Jan) The Indian government recognizes the Chinese Communist government, hoping to maintain its interests in Tibet and hopefully, exercise a moderating influence in Chinese Communist activities in Tibet. But the communists maintain a noisy propaganda campaign. Nehru begins asserting that the Himalayas are India's frontier and no foreign interference south of that line will be allowed (4 May; "The McMahon Line is our frontier, maps or no maps"). (Spring) The last barriers between Tibet and China fall, including Ma Pufeng of Chinghai who withdraws through Tibet. Tibetans begin strenuous military training and call on India, Nepal, United Kingdom and USA for help. (15 Aug) Earthquake in eastern Tibet is read as a bad omen: Only the Indians council restraint to the Chinese at Peking but this is ignored and (26 Aug) the Chinese claim India claims sovereignty over Tibet. (Sept) Indian officials urge Tibet and the communists to come to an agreement in India, but the Chinese ambassador (to India) insists a Tibetan delegation should go to China. Talks continue. (7 Oct) Having taken advantage of Khampa and Amdowa mistrust of Lhasa (and exploiting this feeling to build roads through their territory), the Chinese attack eastern Tibet in the region of Chamdo; Tibetan troops are easily overcome. Another Chinese force invades from Khotan via Aksai Chin over the Kuen Lun mountains (unknown by India under whose jurisdiction the area lies) moving into northwest Tibet, taking that area by surprise. (26 Oct) Official report of the invasion appears in the Chinese press: Tibet is an integral part of China and any outside interference in Tibet will be construed as an attack on China. (6 Nov) Great Britain issues support for the Indian stand of Tibetan autonomy. (7 Nov) Tibet calls China's acts aggression and appeals to the UN for help: Only El Salvador agrees and so states. (30 Nov) The Chinese are firmly established in eastern Tibet and have a footing in the west. The Dalai Lama and party move to Chumbi valley. (11 Dec) Last of several telegrams sent to the UN by a Tibet incredulous at being treated by the civilized world the way they were instead of an outcry against China's invasion. Later, India's insistence on her treaty rights in Tibet and border determination are rebuffed. A treaty of friendship is concluded between Ne-pal and India to replace the one concluded by the British gov't. Later this year, India is instrumental in the establishment of a new regime in Nepal hopefully sympathy to Indian policy.
- 1951 Notes are exchanged between the Tibetan government and China who doesn't want to lose the Dalai Lama, knowing he's the key to controlling Tibet. (April) Negotiations begin in Peking. (23 May) Sino-Tibetan agreement "for the peaceful liberation of Tibet": Tibet becomes part of the Motherland; shall allow the People's Liberation Army (PLA) to enter and consolidate the National defenses; is autonomous under the unified leadership of the Chinese People's Republic (CPR); her political institutions will not be altered; the status of the Panchen Ngoerhtehini shall be maintained; status, functions and powers of the Dalai Lama and Panchen Ngoerhtehini defined; religious freedom; Tibetan troops shall step by step be assimilated into defenses of the CPR; Tibetan language assured; Tibetan agriculture, livestock raising, industry and commerce will be developed; local government to carry out reforms; etc. (6 June) The British government observes that guarantees of Tibetan autonomy are false. (Summer) Chou En-lai makes encouraging remarks about the Indian border in respect to its configuration after reports are heard about Communist occupation of Badrinath, the Hindu shrine near the source of the Ganges and 25 miles south of the Himalaya. (Oct) Nehru states that the Chinese are making every effort to preserve India's borders. (Nov) By this time it becomes clear that China intends to use the Tibetan government for its own ends: Inroads on the authority of the Dalai Lama begin to be made. (Dec) Rumor the Chinese government has asked the withdrawal of Indian officials from Tibet; India denies this.
- 1952 China demands the dismissal of two chief ministers and insists that no new appointments be made without their consent. Next they seek to appoint the Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama as members of a Consultative Committee; Tibet is divided into three administrative districts to reduce the Dalai Lama's authority, proposing to remove his control of the monastic branch of the administration; the Panchen Lama is raised to fill the gaps withdrawn from the Dalai Lama. The Chinese attack and try to derogate the monasteries. (July) General Chang Ching-wu convinces the Dalai Lama to return to Lhasa while the military occupation goes on smoothly. (Sept) India changes her representative at Lhasa to Consul-General with supervision over Tibetan trade agencies.
- 1953 The Chinese soon learn they are considered with suspicion as intrusive foreigners, fueled by their disruption of the Tibetan economy and manipulation of the religious establishment. So this year China announces intention of settling 40,000 Chinese farmers in Tibet. (Dec) India proposes negotiations at Peking to settle outstanding differences between India and China.
- 1954 Completion of the roads between China and Lhasa; China now begins greatly increasing the military occupation force. (29 April) Sino-Indian Agreement: India and China agree on mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and

sovereignty (up until now China has scrupulously avoided violating India's border); mutual nonaggression; non-interference in each other's affairs equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence: By the agreement articles; China may establish trade agencies in India and India in Tibet; places at which trade may be carried out are specified; religious pilgrimages according to the customs of the various religions are permitted; trade and pilgrimage routes are specified; passports required for crossing borders. By this agreement India accepts the status of Tibet as the "Tibet Region of China". (Sept) The Dalai Lama and Panchen Lama visit Peking. Worries about the Dalai Lama's safety there dampen growing Tibetan passive resistance and secret sabotage against the Chinese occupation. (Oct) India-China trade agreement; recognition of "customary right" of Indian traders to enter Tibet; on India's insistence, Tibet is considered a special territory and not a part of China. A relatively peaceful time begins in Tibet now, though toward the end of the year the Chinese, now that the need for conciliation is past, begin steps to make themselves masters of Tibet and impose their Communist ideas. Official Chinese maps are published showing all the former Chinese claims in Indian territory. Armed exchanges begin occurring at Niti Pass: The Chinese claiming Indian troops had crossed there. Meanwhile, there are reports of Chinese troops infringing on the McMahon line.

1955 (Mar) The Dalai Lama returns to Lhasa and readies for the inauguration of the "Unified Preparatory Committee for the Autonomous Region of Tibet", announced while he was in Peking. This is resented in Tibet as bringing further inroads in the Dalai Lama's authority. (Oct) The Committee is inaugurated. Meanwhile, in eastern Tibet, resentment against growing Chinese oppression is approaching a dangerous level. An invitation is sent to the Dalai Lama to attend the 2,500 anniversary of the death of Lord Buddha in India; the Chinese do not agree to its being accepted.

1956 A large-scale guerilla activity against the Chinese emerges in the Amdo and Kham part of Tibet; the Chinese begin (Spring) a large scale military operation to suppress it: They use brutal methods, killing and torture, the shelling of monasteries, forced labor, deportations to China, destruction of religious articles. (July) The Dalai Lama sends a delegation into the area to pacify it - he fears more extensive Chinese domination - but this fails. (Nov) He and the Panchen Lama visit India, allowed to go by the Chinese who fear restricting the Dalai Lama will spread the disturbances into central Tibet. In India, the Dalai Lama meets with Chou En-lai and requests: Removal of Chinese troops from Tibet; restoration of the statues at the death of XIII Dalai Lama; reinstatement of Chief Ministers dismissed by China in 1952; abandonment of the Communist program of reform. The reception of this is not favorable. The Indian government issues warnings that it will resist aggression. (Dec) Chou En-lai assures Nehru that for practical purposes the Chinese government will recognize the so-called McMahon Line as frontier.

1957 (Feb) Mao Tse-tung announces Tibet is not yet ready for reforms and that their introduction will be postponed for at least five years. A show of conciliation is made as some troops and the "political cadres" (who directed the reforms) are withdrawn. But Chinese determination to maintain political control of the country remains. (Spring) After repeated denials, the Chinese government admits that an open revolt had occurred in western Szechwan and had been suppressed. Now, however, they are faced with worsening conditions at Lhasa.

1958 Large numbers of guerilla bands from the east enter central Tibet. Hundreds of lay and monk refugees enter Lhasa. (April) Chinese government sends a special body of secret police to Lhasa to root out "reactionaries"; they begin expelling large numbers of the male population, which only adds to the guerilla forces. Meanwhile, the Dalai Lama and his government requests Nehru's help in pressing the Chinese to have an Indian-Chinese meeting at Lhasa. It is done and Nehru accepts. (May) Tibetan guerillas annihilate a Chinese military post 25 miles from Lhasa. In this flammable atmosphere, China asks Nehru to put off his visit and (July) ask him to postpone his visit indefinitely. The Chinese government pressures the Dalai Lama to use Tibetan troops against the Khampas and Amdowas; the Dalai Lama keeps putting this off with excuses. (19 Aug) Acharya Kripalani delivers a moral criticism to the Indian Parliament for approving the destruction of an ancient nation (Tibet by the Chinese) with which India has spiritual and cultural ties. (Autumn) India discovers that part of a new Chinese road between western Sinkiang and Tibet crosses the Aksai Chin in northeast Ladakh. India protests and China claims the territory as their own and objects to Indian interference. China invites the Dalai Lama to Peking in Jan 1959 to attend a Chinese National Conference. This is turned down as that month involves tests of religious learning. Meanwhile, the guerrillas have gained in strength; a Chinese garrison is wiped out at Tsetang and all control of Tibet south of the Tsangpo river. Fighting continues in eastern Tibet and Chinese communication is restricted by attacks along roads to Lhasa - but a new route from Sinkiang into northwest Tibet is established and air supply circumvents the other losses. (Dec) Nehru opens correspondence with Chou En-lai, reminding him of his 1956 assurance of the McMahon Line. Chou replies the Indian-Tibetan frontier has never been delimited and there is no treaty about it that was concluded between the Chinese and Indian governments. Chinese maps can only be changed after a proper survey is made, i.e.; China is hinting at a bargain being struck between the McMahon Line and the Ladakh area: India restates her position.

1959 (Feb) With the Dalai Lama's religious testing over, Peking again invites him there. The government and people fear that he'll be placed in a precarious position. (17 Mar) Opposition members of the Indian Parliament criticize their government's Tibetan policy. Nehru states that there is no large-scale violence in Tibet, just a clash of wills. (9 Mar) The Dalai Lama receives an invitation from the Chinese commander at Lhasa to attend a display alone at the Chinese barracks: This smacks of seizure and many people flock to the summer palace - Norbu Lingka - entreating

him not to go. (10 Mar) More people gather 'round the Dalai Lama, even Tibetan troops. (11 Mar) The Dalai Lama sends a letter to the Chinese seeking a peaceful solution. (12 Mar) By this time 30,000 have gathered 'round the Dalai Lama. Many seek help from the Indian Consul-General. (16 Mar) The Dalai Lama sends another letter to the Chinese. (17 Mar) Chinese forces fire two shells onto grounds of the Norbu Lingka; the Dalai Lama realizes his efforts toward peace with China have failed: That night he leaves. (18 Mar) Another letter is sent to the Chinese, who aren't aware yet of the Dalai Lama's departure. (19 Mar) Chinese begin shelling the Norbu Lingka; finally, after many Tibetan casualties, they cease and begin capturing and deporting many prisoners and announce the Dalai Lama has been "abducted". (29 Mar) The Dalai Lama and party reach Chutangmo and are given permission to enter India. (30 Mar) They enter India. (5 April) Nehru states both sides have stated the Sino-Tibetan Agreement of 1951 has ended or been broken. (18 April) The Dalai Lama reaches Tezpur, Assam. He issues a statement that he left Tibet of his own free will. (20 April) The Dalai Lama arrives his Indian arranged residence at Mussoorie. (21 April) A Times article relates India's restriction of the Dalai Lama to religious affairs and being banned from political activity while India attempts to compromise between Indian popular feeling and the need for conciliating the Chinese. (22 April) The Chinese claim the Dalai Lama's statement at Tezpur was prepared by the Indian government. (24 April) Nehru and the Dalai Lama meet; Nehru tells of his desire to achieve reconciliation so that the Dalai Lama could return to Lhasa. (27 April) Nehru makes a speech in which he questions the truth about Chinese statements about the inhuman and reactionary Tibetan ruling class that they "brought under control". (28 April) Nehru charges the Chinese with using the language of the Cold War. (May) The Chinese announce the opposition has been suppressed though resistance still lives in several places. The Tibetan government is abolished; a military dictatorship takes its place with the puppet Panchen Lama playing a role: A firm grip is fastened on the country and movement is severely restricted. Monasteries are suppressed; monks evicted and sacred images and books destroyed. Many placed in forced labor. Loyalist noble's lands are confiscated. With the removal of their leaders, the Tibetan people are hard put to retain their spirit under Chinese conditions; haranguing, regimentation, deportation of much of the male population, dispersal and re-settlement of communities and flooding the country with her excess population, threatening the existence of the people, language, literature, customs and even the name of Tibet. The Tibet-Chinese agreement of 1951 is repudiated by Tibet and the country resumes its status of an independent country dominated by a foreign power. After the Tibetan rising, Chinese ill-will toward India begins being expressed physically by vexatious treatment of Indian nationals and a more aggressive attitude along the borders Nehru sends a letter to Chou En-lai referring to the acceptance of the McMahon Line by Tibet in 1914; he announces the line is firm "by treaty, by usage and right, and firm by geography". This month a great influx of Tibetan refugees begin arriving in India, reporting on Chinese atrocities against Tibetan citizens. The Chinese ambassador in India makes a threatening statement about border conditions. This month ends the first great influx of Tibetan refugees into India. (June) India makes an agreement with Nepal for the manning by Indian troops of 14 defense posts along the Nepalese frontier with Tibet. (20 June) The Dalai Lama holds a press conference. He denounces the Sino-Tibetan treaty of 1951, states he cannot go back to Lhasa until conditions are pre-1950, and states he is government and religious leader of Tibet no matter where he is. (24 July) The International Commission of Jurists condemns Chinese actions in Tibet. (Aug) The Chinese allow correspondent Alan Winnign to visit Lhasa to show the world that the palace and monasteries haven't been harmed. Later the Dalai Lama addresses the Secretary-General of the UN of his desire to place Tibet's plight before that body and the world. (26 Aug) 2,300 Chinese troops cross the McMahon Line in the upper valley of the Subansiri, driving out a police picket at Longju. The Indian army move in. Soon other incursions occur in Ladakh and Bhutan. (Aug-Sept) Teams of Chinese officials begin arriving in the villages and "reforming" the land and farming methods; Tibetan local agriculture is disrupted and religious persecutions begin. Soon famine spreads. (Sept) The Federation of Malaya and Republic of Ireland has the Tibet situation included on the UN agenda. Exchange of communications between India and China on the status of the frontier as per Sino-Indian agreement of 1954. (7 Sept) Indian government issues a White Paper setting out Chinese attitudes about the border. Also, the Dalai Lama exposes to the Indian government what is going on in his country and that the McMahon Line was determined between Tibet and Great Britain, Tibet was therefore a sovereign state and was at the Chinese invasion, therefore the McMahon line is only valid if India recognizes the independence of Tibet. (8 Sept) Chou En-lai sends a letter to Indian government persisting in his rejection of Indian maps of the Ladakh area, reasserting Chinese claims there. He also goes back on his assurances of the McMahon Line. (10 Sept) Nehru warns the Dalai Lama not to claim any relation between Tibet's sovereign status and the McMahon Line, though he avoids mentioning the McMahon Line as the basis of Indian frontier policy. Soon passions abate and thoughts turn toward negotiations. (21 Sept) A Chinese force enters Ladakh, killing nine Indian border police and others taken prisoner. India is outraged. China states that unless the Indian government accepts Chinese claims in Ladakh, they will not refrain from action south of the "so-called McMahon Line". (26 Sept) Nehru sends a letter to Chou reaffirming both the validity of the McMahon Line and Tibet's treaty-making competence before 1950. (9 Oct) USSR protests UN debate of the Tibetan situation as Tibet is an integral part of China and constitutes an internal problem. (12 Oct) The UN General Assembly votes to discuss the Tibetan

situation. (20-21 Oct) UN discussion of Tibet results in a resolution: Upholds the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the General Assembly, 10 Dec, 1948; that Tibetan people have rights to political and religious liberty; recognizes Tibetan autonomy; that human rights and freedom have been forcibly denied Tibetans. (Nov) Nehru announces that any aggression against Nepal will be considered aggression against India. (6 Nov) Nehru now begins to temper his anti-aggression statements and move toward talk of conciliation, but not yielding; the Indian army along the border is strengthened. (26 Dec) China issues a long statement of its case on the border, under discussion since November. By the end of the year, at least 17,000 Tibetan refugees have been organized in camps in India.

1960 Early this year the Indian government begins considering how to alleviate the hardship under which the Tibetan refugees are living. (12 Feb) Indian government issues a White Paper in which exchanges with China on the border are published: India insists there are no points for discussion along the border. Nehru invites Chou En-lai to visit India for personal discussions. (April) Chou visits New Delhi; no concessions are made. The dispute is handed over to their respective Foreign Ministries. Even so, Chou has seen the determination of India and overt actions against her borders cease. (5 May) A statement is made in the UK House of Lords that Britain is watching the Tibetan refugee problem with a most sympathetic eye. (June) Reports are heard that Tibetan resistance, never entirely extinguished, has broken out anew, even on the border with Nepal. Uneasy tension remains along the border as China and India hurl charges and counter-charges against one another. (8 Aug) A report, "Tibet and the People's Republic of China" published by the International Commission of Jurists, detailing eyewitness accounts of atrocities, concludes the Chinese have committed genocide in attempting to destroy the Tibetans as a religious group and have violated human rights there 16 different ways. By the end of the year, Chinese retaliation against the Tibetan resistance, continued expropriation of small farmers, and food shortages swell the number of refugees to 60,000, many driven too by broken promises, fear of being moved to another part of Tibet and meager rations.

1967 The Red Guards complete the destruction of holy places.

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