

## **Excerpts from Documents in the Sourcebook**

*The following four documents were obtained by ICT from sources in Tibet and translated into English.*

### **Document I: Rules for monks and nuns in monasteries**

*Issued by Lhasa City Municipal Government (1997)*

Pg. 89. Point 8: Monasteries may not run their own institutes or classes for the study of scripture. Implanting religious ideas in the heads of minors younger than 16 must be stringently prevented.

### **Lhasa Government Measures for Supervision of Monasteries**

Pg. 89. Point 2: Monks and nuns must pursue the activities of their monasteries [temples and hermitages] in accord with the state constitution, law, legal system and policy, uphold the unity of the nationalities and unity of the country, oppose Splittism, uphold the power of the constitution and law, and interests of the People.

Pg. 90. Point Eight: Monasteries may not solicit donations...from the public.

Pg. 90 Point Nine: The induction of new monks and nuns into the monastery community must be carefully restricted.

### **Document II: A Reader for Advocating Science and Technology and Doing Away with Superstition**

*Issued by the Propaganda Department of the Communist Party of the TAR (2002)*

Pg. 95. #30. We must consistently strengthen the patriotic education of monks and nuns to raise the patriotic and religious awareness and eliminate unstable elements in the monasteries. Dalai's bloc has never stopped penetrating and engaging in splittist activities in our region under the support of international antagonistic forces.

Pg. 95. #34: [Throwing roasted barley flour, *tsampa*] to celebrate the Dalai's birthday and make good wishes for him ... is in sharp contrast to opposing the splittist activity ... so is resolutely to be outlawed.

### **Document III. Handbook for Education in Anti-Splittism: Tibet Autonomous Region Patriotic Education for Monasteries, Book no. 2.**

*Issued by the TAR leading committee for patriotic education in monasteries (2002)*

Pg. 106. d) Starting with a meeting with President Bush on April 16, 1991, he [the Dalai Lama] was received by Presidents and vice-presidents and other leading politicians during his visits, and the US always use their wits to make the best timing of his visits.

In defiance of international law and the conventions of international relations as well as the forceful protests of the Chinese government, they announced the appointment of a "Special Coordinator on Tibet" and kept promoting the official rank of that coordinator. In 1999 the Assistant Secretary of State Julia Taft was appointed coordinator, followed by Under-Secretary of State Dobriansky, and the level of support given to the Dalai clique was also raised. Senior leaders of the US State Department openly and shamelessly made slanderous remarks about China's Tibet policies and about the

situation there, and exerted pressure on China in many different ways. In its annual report on “Human rights” and “Religious freedom” the US State Department takes sides with the Dalai clique by fabricating rumors to denigrate China and frame the heinous slander that “China abuses human rights in Tibet”.

In spite of the freedom of speech and press which the US always harps on about, many news media are coaxed if not out-right incited by the government to go out of their way to support the Dalai clique by manufacturing scare stories and acting as their mouthpiece pretending not to hear or see for themselves the real situation in Tibet.

**Document IV. “Handbook for Education in [Party] Policy On Religion”. Tibet Autonomous Region Patriotic Education for Monasteries, Book no. 4.**

*Issued by the TAR leading committee for patriotic education in monasteries (2002)*

Pg. 111, #14: Citizens freedom of religious belief should not be described as “religious freedom” in which unprescribed religious activity is pursued according to individual whim.

Pg. 114, #23: Management of the places of legal religious activities must be strengthened. Concerning that, such places must be established on the basis of granting approval following thorough investigation, such places must be legally registered, and government religion work agencies must undertake voluntarily to manage administration, these places must establish institutions of democratic management and administrative systems and operate them with thorough precision.

Pg. 115, # 27: To instruct underage youngsters in religious doctrines ... is the same as forcing them into religious belief. ... Children under 18 may not be instructed in religious doctrine. Children in normal schools may not be exposed to religious propaganda, religious education classes are not permitted in schools apart from religious study institutes, monasteries and places of worship, and no-one at all may cite religious reasons to prevent the education of children in Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong thought, the theories of Deng Xiaoping or scientific knowledge, or disrupt the normal school curriculum.

Pg. 116, #29: Once numbers of monks and (resident) monks and nuns have been fixed, these must be strictly observed and limits on numbers may not be contravened just as they please. ... In the conduct of patriotic education in monasteries throughout TAR and in drafting normal regulations, each monastery in the region must create a management system ... under the leadership of the local government.